

# Resettlement Plan

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July 2014

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

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

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 June 2014)

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## NOTES

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

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ADB Loan Project (TA-8149)

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

**(Component:  
Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Road  
Component)**

**Resettlement Plan (Draft)**

Pu'er Municipal Transportation Bureau

July 2014

### Endorsement Letter

Pu'er city 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 resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan also includes a number of additional measures, implementation and monitoring arrangements.

Pu'er City Government hereby confirms the content of this report and the land acquisition and relocation, compensation and rehousing, and the budget funds of the project will follow this plan. This resettlement plan is based on the project preliminary design and resettlement survey data, and if the eventual implementation of the project is different from the described in the preliminary design, the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly. Revised resettlement plan will be approved by the Asian Development Bank before its implementation.

**Mayor of Pu'er City**



Signature

18/08/2014

Date

## 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 road 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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

1. Ning'er~Jiangcheng~Long Fu Road 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 Project). The Ningjiang component will mainly upgrade and partly construct for a total of 234 km of Class III/IV/III<sup>1</sup> highway between Ning'er–Jiangcheng–Longfu.
2. The land acquisition and resettlement of Ningjiang subproject will affect 3,835 households with 13,875 persons of 22 villages, 5 town and townships, of 2 counties.
3. A total of 2,206.23 mu of land areas will be acquired, including 689.88 mu of rice paddy, 697.66 mu nonirrigated farmland, and 422.85 mu economic trees plantation, 215.96 mu forest land, and 179.89 mu other land.
4. Within the affected 22 village committees, 439 households with 1693 persons will be affected by the house demolition. A total of 54001 square meter of housing structure will be demolished including 28,305 square meters brick concrete structure building, and 18,313 square meters of brick-wood buildings will be affected.

### E2. RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND ENTITLEMENTS

5. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared in accordance with the related policies of PRC, Yunan 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 resettlement plan 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 STANDARDS

6. Based on consultation with the local governments and affected persons (APs) and general practices in the project area, the implementing agency (IA) has adopted a set of resettlement principles and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the Project. The compensation standard 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 standard for house demolition is set according to replacement cost of Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties. The compensation standards 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 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.

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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.

7. According to <the Unified Standard for Annual Output Value and Regional Integrated Land Price Compensation in Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province (tentative)> (2009) and <The Notification on The Adjustment of Land Acquisition Standard of the Government of Ning'er Hani and Yi People Autonomous County> (2013), the compensation standards for land acquisition including land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies varies among affected villages in Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties. The standards for the subproject are shown in Table ES-1.

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

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

County	township (town)	Affected village	Land acquisition compensation standard (Yuan/mu)				
			Paddy land	Dry land	Orchard land	forestland	House plot
Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
		Banhai village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
		Manlian village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
		Xinping village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
		Taida village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
		Xishitou	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
		Wenquan village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011
	Mengxian township	Heping village	40000	25000	15000	3800	17493
		Qianle village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493
		Anning village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493
		Xuande village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493
		Yalu village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493
	Liming township	Xianren village	30000	20000	15000	3800	12873
		Wangjie village	40000	25000	15000	3800	12873
Tuanshan village		30000	20000	15000	3800	12873	
Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
		Banhe village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
	Menglie town	Jiangbian village	27686	27686	27686	3800	27686
		Niuluohu	27686	27686	27686	3800	27686
		Dazhai village	27686	27686	27686	3800	27686
	Qushui township	Basan village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
Nuna village		25537	25537	25537	3800	25537	

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

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

House type	Compensation standard (Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Brick and concrete	1400
Brick and wood	900
Earth and wood	700
Air brick and tile	350
Simple house	150

10. In addition, the affected households will also receive movement subsidy and transition subsidy at 1200 Yuan/household and 4800 Yuan/household respectively.



11. 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 standards. 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 Ningjign component will be assessed and compensated in cash.

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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**

15. From April 2013 to April 2014, a series of consultation activities were carried out with the APs, resettlement communities (RCs), and other project stakeholders. The APs have participated in the preparation of the RP through initial resettlement survey and socioeconomic surveys, and community meetings. Their concerns and comments have been integrated into the RP. Further consultations will be held during the implementation of the RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the affected villages in August 2014, and the draft RP will be published on ADB's website by the August 2014.

16. 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**

17. 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.

18. 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 resettlement plan.

#### **E7. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

19. The resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared based on the preparation and construction timetable. The RP will be updated based on the final design and detailed measurement survey and be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of civil works contracts. It is scheduled that land acquisition and housing demolition will commence in January 2015 and most of the resettlement activities will be completed by December 2015. However, rehabilitation of housing and livelihoods may take longer to complete. The Pu'er PMO has agreed to a set of supervision milestones with ADB to ensure timely and effective implementation of the resettlement activities.

#### **E8. RESETTLEMENT COST**

20. All expenses incurred during land acquisition and resettlement have been included in the total budget of the project. The resettlement costs are 222.53 million, of which, basic resettlement costs are 140.33 million yuan (63.1% of the budget), and indirect costs are 68.17 million yuan (30.6% of the budget) and contingencies are 14.03 million yuan (6.3% of the budget).

#### **E9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

21. A detailed plan for both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is included in the RP. The Pu'er PMO will submit an internal monitoring report quarterly to ADB. 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 Yuannan 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 neighboured with Viet Nam, Laos, and Myanmar. The border line is about 486 km, has a best position of one city neighbouring three contries. 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 Project 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 project 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, a resettlement plan will be prepared and submitted for ADB's approval prior to any commencement of land acquisition and relocation and any civil work
- b.) **Component 2: Ning'er~Jiangcheng~Long Fu Road 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 Resettlement Plan (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 existingold 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 resettlement plan only

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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.

covers component of Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu (Ningjiang Subproject) highway (Figure 1-1).

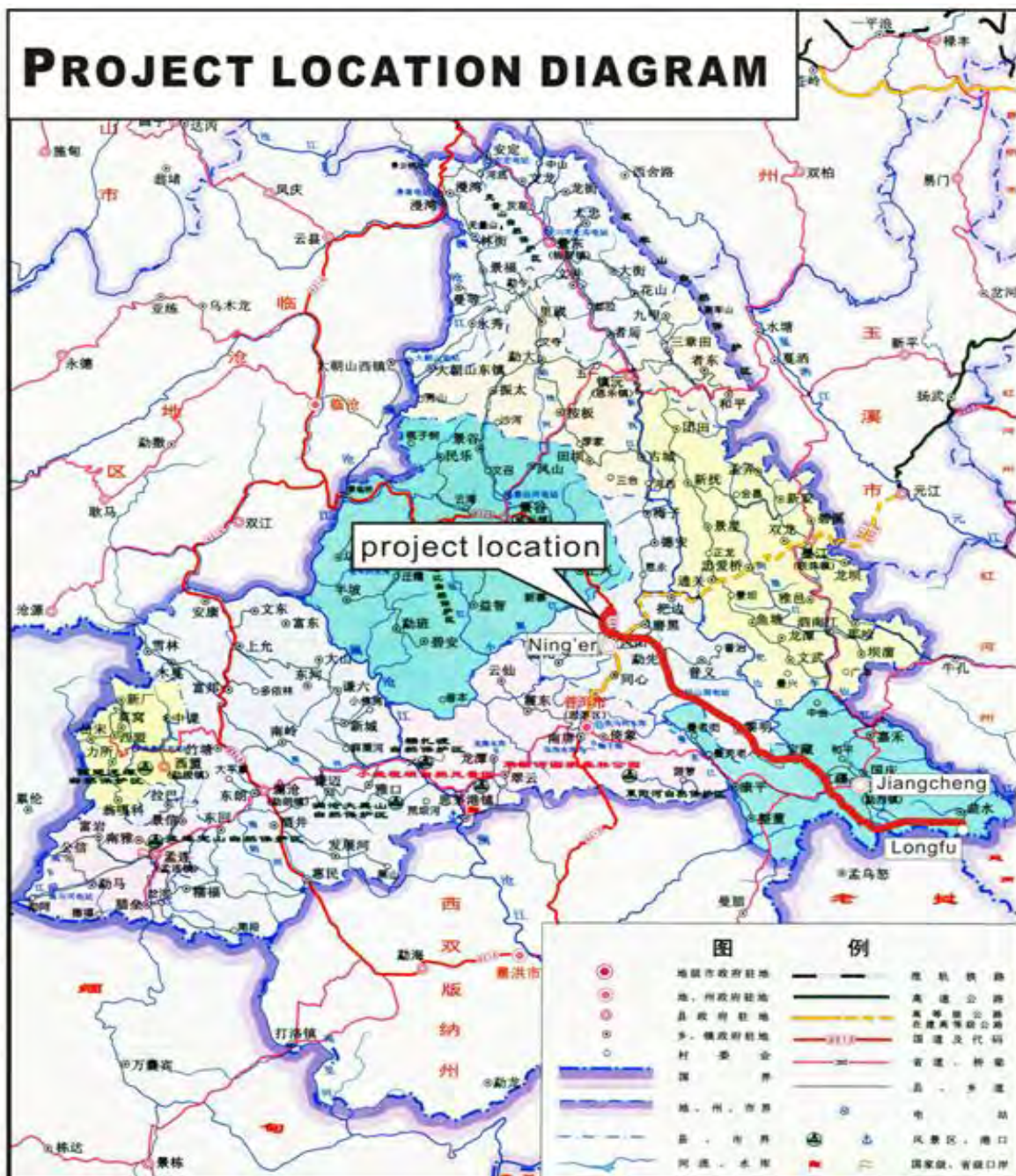


Figure 1-1: Sketch Map of Ningjiang Component

## 1.2 Project Description

### 1.2.1 Road Allignment

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 neighbour 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 located in the Longfu Port. When the Ningjiang Subproject 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 subproject 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.

### 1.2.2 Technical Specifications

7. 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 Ningjia Subproject**

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

8. This resettlement plan 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.

### 1.2.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

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

<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.

- 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.

10. 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**.

11. The unavoidable resettlement impact could not be minimized further at the project 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.

12. 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**

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

#### **1.3.1 Mengxian Township Section**

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

15. Alternative K (new road alignment): the road alignment will start at the point of AK46+007.099, avoiding passing through Mengxian township seat 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 Township Section**

16. 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 Township Section**

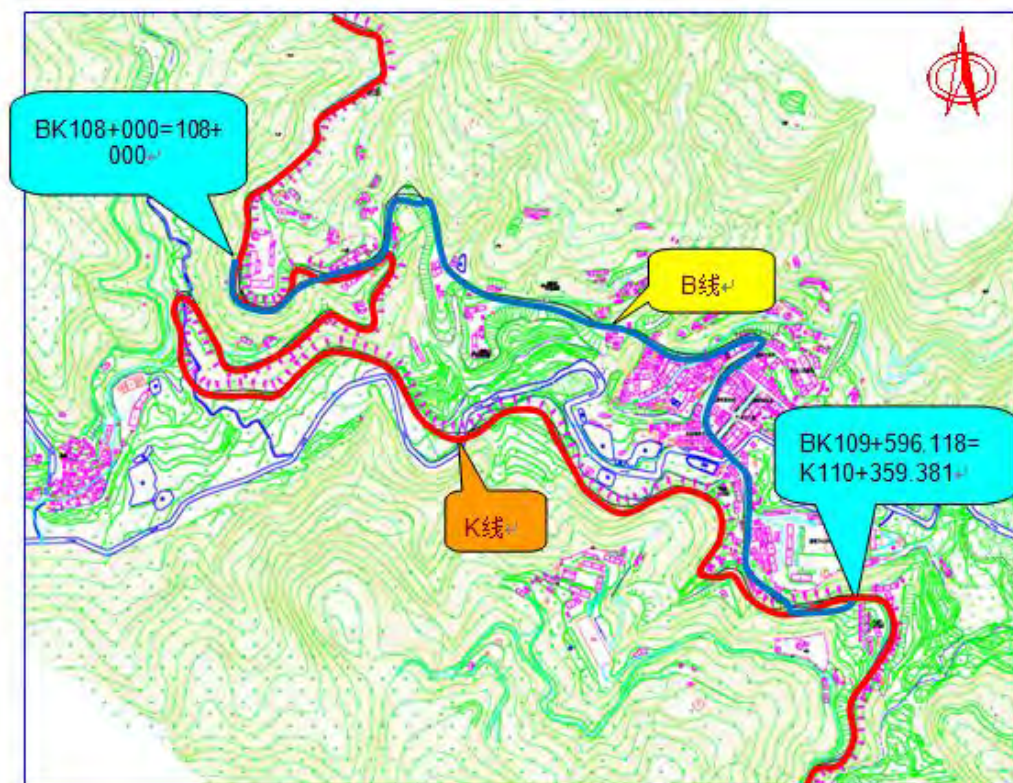
Item	Alternative A	Alternative K	Conclusion
length of the line	1.473 km	1.536 km	Alternative K is 0.057 km longer compare with alternative A
Land Acquisition	A line will use existing road	K line will be new road alignment,	56.93 mu land will be required by alternative K
House Demolition	5934 m <sup>2</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 Township Section

17. Alternative B: The B line will be passing through Liming township 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.



18. Alternative K: To reduce the amount of house demolition, the road alignment will avoid passing through Liming township 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 Township Section**

19. 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 Township 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

20. 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 690,000 Yuan less than that of alternative line.

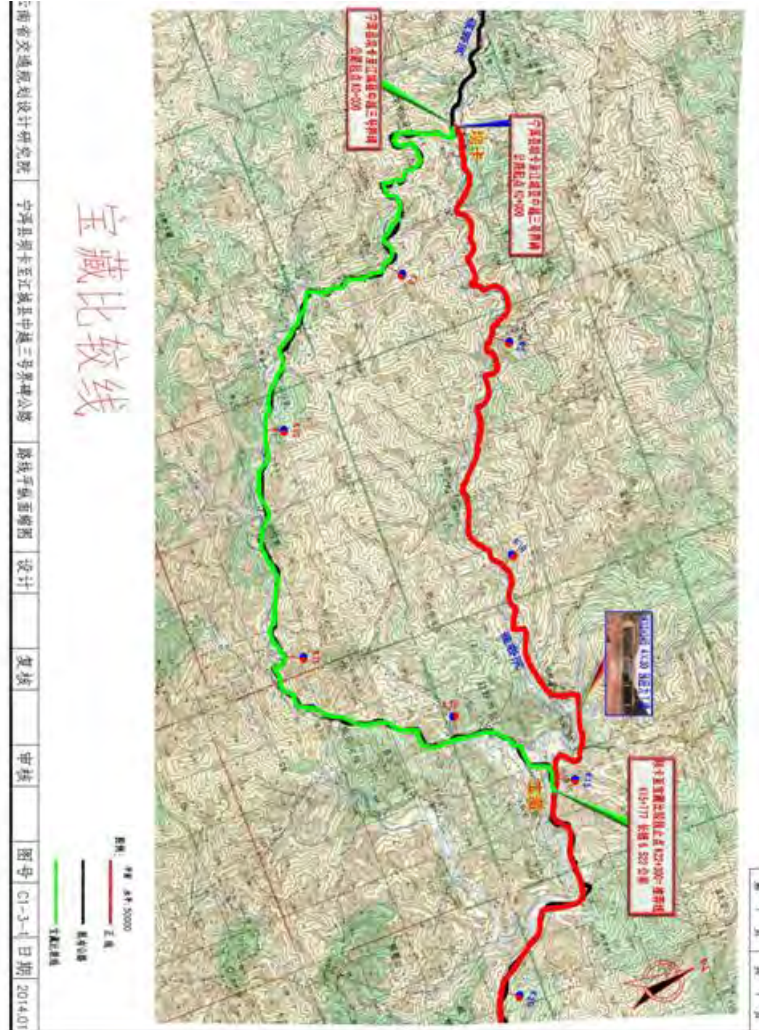


Figure 1-4: Sketch Map of Alternatives of Baka to Baozang Section

### 1.3.4 Wa-luo Section

21. 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 4.36 million Yuan less compared with alternative line. The recommended line will take more farmland, but demolish fewer houses.

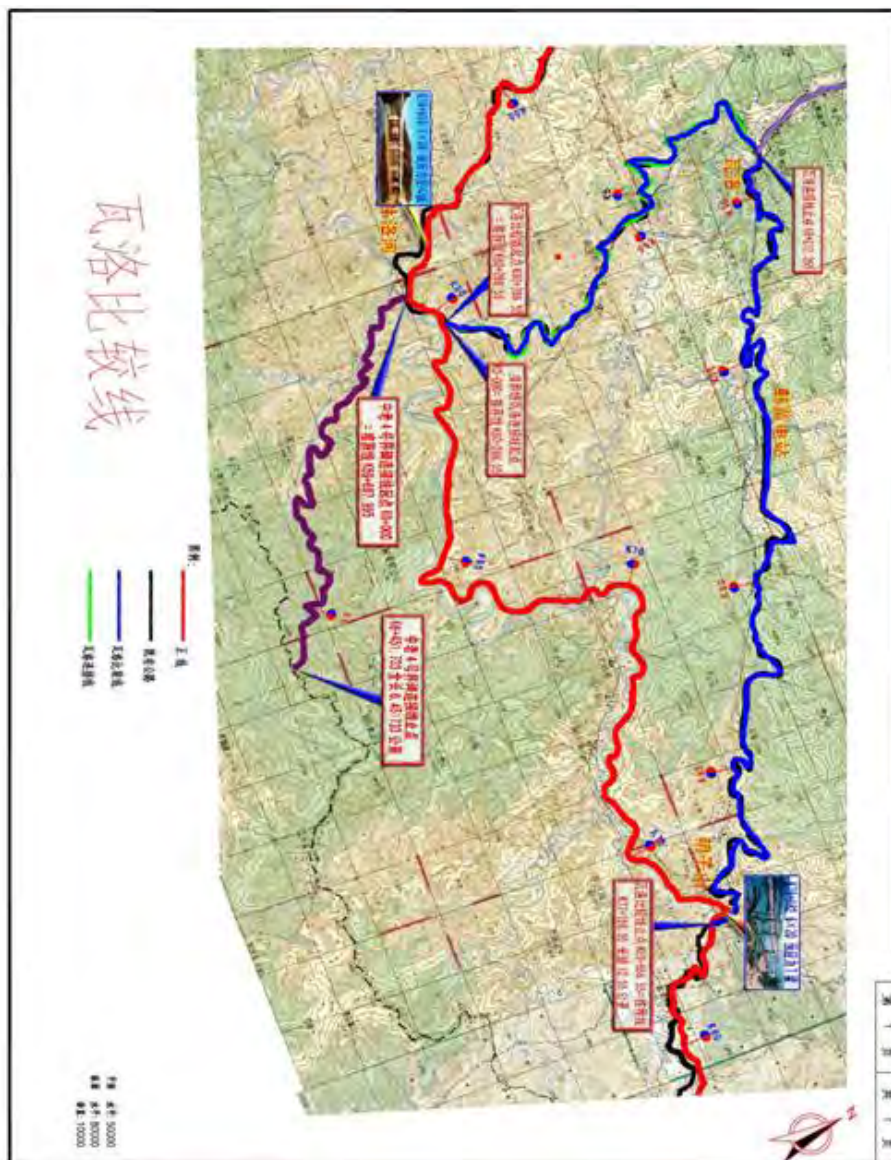


Figure 1-5: The Sketch Map of Alternatives of Wa-luo Section

#### 1.4 The Formulation of RP

22. This resettlement plan 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.

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

24. The resettlement plan is prepared based on the following documents: (i) in June 2012 and January 2013 editions of the project feasibility study report, (ii) the field investigation along the proposed project route; (iii) consultations with the local government agencies, village leaders and consultations on the affected persons in July and September, 2013.

25. Some data of this resettlement plan comes from the FSR and the statistical bulletin of county-level of 2012.

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

### 2.1 Project Impact Scope

26. Based on the FSR and initial resettlement impact survey, the land acquisition and house demolition of this subproject will affect 22 villages of 6 town or townships of Ning'er county and Jiangcheng county in Pu'er city. (See Table 2-1).

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

City	County	township (town)	Affected Administrative village
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er town	Minzheng village
			Banhai village
			Manlian village
			Xinping village
			Taida village
			Xishitou
			Wenquan village
		Mengxian township	Heping village
			Qianle village
			Anning village
			Xuande village
			Yalu village
	Liming township	Xianren village	
		Wangjie village	
		Tuanshan village	
	Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village
			Banhe village
		Menglie town	Jiangbian village
Niuluohu			
Dazhai village			
Qushui township		Basan village	
		Nuna village	

### 2.2 Permanent Land Acquisition

27. According to the field survey and interviews, and initial resettlement impact survey, 2205.91 mu land will be permanently occupied by Ningjiang component, of which, 689.47 mu (31.1%) is paddy land, 697.71 mu (31.6%) is dry land, 422.88 mu (19.2%) is economic forest land, 215.97 mu (9.8%) is forest land and 179.88 mu (8.2%) is house plot land. A total of 3,835 households with 13,875 persons will be affected due to permanent land acquisition. See details in Table 2-2.

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

City	County	Township (town)	Village	Land to be acquired permanently (mu)	of which (mu)					Affected Persons	
					Paddy land	Dry land	Economic forest	Forest	House plots	Household	Person
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng village	28.35	4.5	22.5	0	1.35	0	220	845
			Banhai village	50.97	12.43	18	0	2.57	17.97	120	480
			Manlian village	58.11	14.53	26.15	8.71	5.81	2.91	344	1376
			Xinping village	81	9	72	0	0	0	300	1200
			Taida village	40.5	40.5	0	0	0	0	296	1043
			Xishitou	47.33	9.73	30.6	7	0	0	533	1600
		Wenquan village	77.4	18	16.2	4.5	13.5	25.2	398	1287	
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>383.66</b>	<b>108.69</b>	<b>185.45</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>46.08</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>7831</b>	
		Mengxian	Heping village	101.34	40.14	0	27	34.2	0	312	1000
			Qianle village	21.6	18.45	0	1.35	1.8	0	51	204
			Anning village	18.9	10.8	7.2	0.9	0	0	60	190
			Xuande village	45.95	36.05	7.2	0	2.7	0	80	400
			Yalu village	128.96	25.74	70.97	12.9	12.9	6.45	191	883
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>316.75</b>	<b>131.18</b>	<b>85.37</b>	<b>42.15</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>2677</b>	
		Liming	Xianren village	196.2	171	0	25.2	0	0	112	448
	Wangjie village		77.7	9.32	31.09	23.31	7.77	6.21	90	350	
	Tuanshan village		64.19	7.7	45.57	3.85	6.42	0.65	80	320	
	<b>subtotal</b>	<b>338.09</b>	<b>188.02</b>	<b>76.66</b>	<b>52.36</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1118</b>		
	Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng village	174.33	73.22	85.42	15.69	0	0	305	976
			Banhe village	60.14	18.64	7.22	31.27	3.01	0	160	512
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>234.47</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>92.64</b>	<b>46.96</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>1488</b>	
		Menglie	Jiangbian village	364.86	72.97	109.46	181.53	0	0.9	82	328
			Niuluohe	175.68	17.55	124.73	17.57	10.54	5.29	21	98
			Dazhai village	283.5	34.2	0	23.4	113.4	112.5	11	55
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>824.04</b>	<b>124.72</b>	<b>234.19</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>123.94</b>	<b>118.69</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>481</b>	
		Qushui	Basan village	47.7	31.5	2.7	11.7	0	1.8	30	120
			Nuna village	61.2	13.5	20.7	27	0	0	39	160
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>280</b>			
<b>Total</b>				<b>2205.91</b>	<b>689.47</b>	<b>697.71</b>	<b>422.88</b>	<b>215.97</b>	<b>179.88</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>13875</b>
<b>percentage</b>				<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>

### **2.3 Temporary Land Use during Construction Period**

28. 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.

### **2.4 House Demolition**

29. A total of 54001 m<sup>2</sup> of houses and structures will be demolished affecting 439 households and 1693 persons,<sup>4</sup> of which, 28,305 m<sup>2</sup> (52.4%) is brick concrete structure building, and 18,313 m<sup>2</sup> (33.9%) is brick buildings, and 6,005 m<sup>2</sup> (11.1%) is earth-wood structure buildings. Table 2-3 gives details by villages and structures.

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<sup>4</sup> These households will also be affected by land acquisition at same time.

Table 2-3: Estimated House Demolition of Ning-Jiang Subproject

County	Town or township	Administrative village	House to be demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )									Affected Person	
			Brick and concrete	Brick and wood	Earth and wood	Wood and tile	Simple house	Brick and asbestos tile	Air brick and asbestos tile	Earth wall and asbestos tile	Total	Household	Person
Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	380	1200	0	0	180	0	120	0	1880	14	52
		Banhai village	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	5	21
		Manlian village	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	5	20
		Xinping village	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	6	24
		Taida village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Xishitou	1200	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1265	12	46
		Wenquan village	985	1245	450	0	0	0	56	85	2821	31	101
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7436</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>264</b>
	Mengxian township	Heping village	10950	0	1050	0	0	0	0	0	12000	80	320
		Qianle village	1800	4380	0	0	0	0	0	0	6180	50	200
		Anning village	1350	2400	2250	0	0	0	0	0	6000	40	120
		Xuande village	2400	1080	1080	0	0	0	0	0	4560	21	105
		Yalu village	2450	1000	200	0	0	0	0	0	3650	30	138
			<b>subtotal</b>	<b>18950</b>	<b>8860</b>	<b>4580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32390</b>	<b>221</b>
	Liming township	Xianren village	600	1400	0	0	210	0	0	0	2210	15	60
		Wangjie village	450	1208	105	57	100	0	0	0	1920	16	64
		Tuanshan village	480	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	7	28
			<b>subtotal</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>2968</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4970</b>	<b>38</b>
		<b>Total of Ning'er</b>	<b>24315</b>	<b>14538</b>	<b>5135</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>44796</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1299</b>
	Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	2310		660		330				3300	30
Banhe village			400	1200	160		40	100	100		2000	25	80
			<b>subtotal</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>55</b>
Menglie town		Jiangbian village	650	1000							1650	22	88
		Niuluohu		1575							1575	20	94



County	Town or township	Administrative village	House to be demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )									Affected Person	
			Brick and concrete	Brick and wood	Earth and wood	Wood and tile	Simple house	Brick and asbestos tile	Air brick and asbestos tile	Earth wall and asbestos tile	Total	Household	Person
		Dazhai village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3225</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>182</b>
	Qushui township	Basan village	630		50						680	10	40
		Nuna village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>630</b>		<b>50</b>						<b>680</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>Total of Jiangcheng</b>		<b>3990</b>	<b>3775</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9205</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>28305</b>	<b>18313</b>	<b>6005</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54001</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1693</b>
<b>percentage</b>			<b>52.4%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

## 2.5 Affected Population

30. A total of 3,835 households with 13,875 persons in 22 villages will be affected, including 3,396 household with 12,172 persons affected by land acquisition only and 439 households with 1,693 persons affected by land acquisition and house demolition. See details in Table 2-4.

**Table 2-4: Person to be affected by Ningjiang Subproject**

City	County	Township (town)	Affected village	Total		Affected by land acquisition only		Affected by both land acquisition and house demolition		
				household	person	household	person	household	person	
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	220	845	206	793	14	52	
			Banhai village	120	480	115	459	5	21	
			Manlian village	344	1376	339	1356	5	20	
			Xinping village	300	1200	294	1176	6	24	
			Taida village	296	1043	296	1043	0	0	
			Xishitou	533	1600	521	1554	12	46	
			Wenquan village	398	1287	367	1186	31	101	
		Mengxian township	Heping village	312	1000	232	680	80	320	
			Qianle village	51	204	1	4	50	200	
			Anning village	60	190	20	60	40	120	
			Xuande village	80	400	59	295	21	105	
			Yalu village	191	883	161	745	30	138	
		Liming township	Xianren village	112	448	97	388	15	60	
			Wangjie village	90	350	74	286	16	64	
			Tuanshan village	80	320	73	292	7	28	
		Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	305	976	275	884	30	92
				Banhe village	160	512	135	432	25	80
			Menglie town	Jiangbian village	82	328	60	240	22	88
	Niuluohu			21	98	1	4	20	94	
	Dazhai village			11	55	11	55	0	0	

City	County	Township (town)	Affected village	Total		Affected by land acquisition only		Affected by both land acquisition and house demolition	
				household	person	household	person	household	person
		Qushui township	Basan village	30	120	20	80	10	40
			Nuna village	39	160	39	160	0	0
Total				3835	13875	3396	12172	439	1693

## 2.6 Minority People to be affected by the Ningjiang subproject

31. Project affected two counties both are the Hani and Yi people Autonomous County, therefore, within the affected population, ethnic minority population occupy a considerable proportion. Within the total 13,875 affected people, 5,347 persons are Han people, accounting for 38.5%, 4,628 persons are Hani people, accounting for 33.35% and 3,344 persons are Yi people, accounting for 24.1%. See details in Table 2-5.

**Table 2-5 Affected Minority Population**

Affected village	Affected population											
	HH	Popu	Male	Female	Han	Hani	Yi	Dai	Yao	Lahu	Wa	Hui
Minzheng village	220	845	435	410	655	12	160	10	0	3	2	3
Banhai village	120	480	238	242	192	281	4	3	0	0	0	0
Manlian village	344	1376	681	695	206	619	551	0	0	0	0	0
Xinping village	300	1200	594	606	540	480	120	60	0	0	0	0
Taida village	296	1043	516	527	600	0	443	0	0	0	0	0
Xishitou	533	1600	792	808	600	200	800	0	0	0	0	0
Wenquan village	398	1287	637	650	717	437	133	0	0	0	0	0
Heping village	312	1000	495	505	300	358	288	8	0	4	12	30
Qianle village	51	204	101	103	180	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anning village	60	190	94	96	152	30	5	0	0		3	0
Xuande village	80	400	198	202	160	150	50	40	0	0	0	0
Yalu village	191	883	437	446	400	483	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xianren village	112	448	222	226	161	179	103	5	0	0	0	0
Wangjie village	90	350	173	177	190	100	30	10	0	20	0	0
Tuanshan village	80	320	158	162	140	54	108	4	4	5	0	5
Shuicheng village	305	976	498	478	38	525	354	59	0	0	0	0
Banhe village	160	512	261	251	16	230	0	0	0	266	0	0
Jiangbian village	82	328	167	161	98	164	66	0	0	0	0	0
Niuluohu	21	98	50	48	2	95	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dazhai village	11	55	28	27	0	35	20	0	0	0	0	0
Basan village	30	120	61	59	0	12	108	0	0	0	0	0

Affected village	Affected population											
	HH	Popu	Male	Femal e	Han	Hani	Yi	Dai	Yao	Lah u	Wa	Hui
Nuna village	39	160	82	78	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3835	13875	6918	6957	5347	4628	3344	199	4	298	17	38
percentage	/	100.0 %	49.9 %	50.1 %	38.5 %	33.4 %	24.1 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	2.1 %	0.1 %	0.3 %

## 2.7 Vulnerable Groups be Affected by Resettlement

32. According to the field survey, the vulnerable groups are identified. For this subproject the vulnerable groups include household (i) of Wubao,<sup>5</sup> (ii) with disabled members, (iii) headed by women, and (iv) of the poor.

33. Within the 3,835 affected households, 38 are five guarantees (Wubao) families with the total of 38 people, especially Heping village in Mengxian Township; about 139 households with disabled, accounting for 3.6%, 58 women-headed households, accounting for 1.5% and 502 households living in poverty, accounting for 13.09% will be affected. See details in Table 2-6.

**Table 2-6: Vulnerable Groups be Affected by Resettlement**

County	Township (town)	Administrative village	5 gurantee		disable		Women-headed		Poor	
			HH	Popul	HH	Popul	HH	Popul	HH	Popul
Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng village	1	1	38	50	10	35	70	195
		Banhai village	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13
		Manlian village	4	4	8	8	8	24	45	180
		Xinping village	0	0	15	20	10	30	50	200
		Taida village	1	1	5	7	4	14	30	119
		Xishitou	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
		Wenquan village	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0
	Mengxian	Heping village	20	20	10	10	5	20	7	28
		Qianle village	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	9
		Anning village	1	1	5	5	3	11	6	29
		Xuande village	1	1	6	30	3	15	10	50
		Yalu village	4	4	2	2	2	4	6	18
		Xianren village	2	2	5	5	2	6	80	320
	Liming	Wangjie village	0	0	12	12	5	20	5	20
Tuanshan village		0	0	6	6	0	0	5	20	
Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng village	1	1	11	11	0	0	27	86
		Banhe village	2	2	1	1	2	5	17	51
	Menglie	Jiangbian village	0	0	5	5	1	3	65	262
		Niuluohu	0	0	2	2	0	0	13	46
		Dazhai village	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	55
	Qushui	Basan village	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	120
		Nuna village	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	60
Total			38	38	139	183	58	197	502	1882

## 2.8 Land Acquisition Impact Analysis

34. Land acquisition of Ningjiang subproject 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 influence is relatively small.

<sup>5</sup> Households enjoy five guarantees—a community-based relief system: i) food, ii) clothing; iii) housing; iv) healthcare; and v) burial arrangement after death.

35. According to analysis based on resettlement impact survey and socioeconomic survey, only 4 villages' land loss rates are in excess of 1%, but lower than the 3% of the total farmland. The main reason causing higher percentage of land acquisition in these villages is to meet the technical requirements where it does not allow to follow the existing road. See details in Table 2-7.

36. Regarding individual household level, no households will lose more than 10% of cultivated land. More than 89% of the affected households will lose land less than 5%; and 10.43% of the affected households will lose land between 5% and 10%, see details in Table 2-8.

37. It is analyzed that average income loss per capita due to land acquisition will be 156.9 Yuan. The greatest economic loss per capita is 1957 Yuan per capita in Niluohe village. Followed by Jiangbian village and Dazhai village, their economic losses per capita will reach 1331 and 1257 Yuan respectively. The economic loss per capita of 7 villages of Ning'er town and Heping Village of Mengxian township is lower and less than 100 Yuan per capita. See details in Table 2-9.

38. Based on aforesaid analysis, land acquisition will have little income impact on the affected villages and most of the affected households.

Table 2-7 Land Acquisition Impact rate of Ningjiang Road

City	County	Township (town)	Affected village	Basic information			Land acquisition impact			Land acquisition impact rate		
				Total HH	Total popul	Total cultivated land <sup>6</sup> (mu)	HH	APs	Cultivated land to be acquired <sup>7</sup> (mu)	HH rate (%)	APs (%)	Land acquisition rate (%)
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	640	2426	6663.7	220	845	27	34.38	34.83	0.41
			Banhai village	361	1369	4800	120	480	30.43	33.24	35	0.63
			Manlian village	755	2778	9458	344	1376	49.39	45.56	49.53	0.52
			Xinping village	1022	3514	5086.5	300	1200	81	29.35	34.15	1.59
			Taida village	652	2913	6500	296	1043	40.5	45.4	35.81	0.62
			Xishitou	710	2700	4101	533	1600	40.4	75.07	59.26	0.99
			Wenquan village	465	2722	10880	398	1287	38.7	85.6	47.28	0.36
		Mengxian township	Heping village	921	3892	4690	312	1000	67.14	33.88	25.69	1.43
			Qianle village	354	1654	7347	51	204	19.8	14.4	12.33	0.27
			Anning village	518	2098	7900	60	190	18.9	11.58	9.06	0.24
			Xuande village	742	3160	7117	80	400	43.25	10.78	12.66	0.61
			Yalu village	470	2073	3600	191	883	109.61	40.64	42.6	3.04
		Liming township	Xianren village	430	1924	13091	112	448	196.2	26.05	23.28	1.5
			Wangjie village	496	2289	18600	90	350	63.72	18.15	15.29	0.34
	Tuanshan village		367	1527	7255	80	320	57.12	21.8	20.96	0.79	
	Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	560	2465	29900	305	976	174.33	54.46	39.59	0.58
			Banhe village	286	1187	12166	160	512	57.13	55.94	43.13	0.47
		Menglie town	Jiangbian village	466	1738	38881	82	328	363.96	17.6	18.87	0.94
			Niuluohe	304	1152	44644	21	98	159.85	6.9	8.5	0.36
			Dazhai village	376	1449	29085	11	55	57.6	2.92	3.8	0.2
Qushui township		Basan village	478	2165	18100	30	120	45.9	6.28	5.54	0.25	
		Nuna village	527	2186	27600	39	160	61.2	7.4	7.32	0.22	

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

<sup>7</sup> Including paddy land, dry land and economic forest land, same below.

City	County	Township (town)	Affected village	Basic information			Land acquisition impact			Land acquisition impact rate		
				Total HH	Total popul	Total cultivated land <sup>6</sup> (mu)	HH	APs	Cultivated land to be acquired <sup>7</sup> (mu)	HH rate (%)	APs (%)	Land acquisition rate (%)
Total				11900	49381		3835	13875	1803.13	32.23	28.1	0.74

Table 2-8: Land Loss Degree of Affected Villages

Township (town)	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 village	220	845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	845
	Banhai village	120	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	480
	Manlian village	344	1376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	1376
	Xinping village	150	600	150	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	1200
	Taida village	296	1043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	1043
	Xishitou	533	1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	1600
	Wenquan village	398	1287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	1287
Mengxian	Heping village	312	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	1000
	Qianle village	51	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	204
	Anning village	60	190			0	0	0	0	0	0	60	190
	Xuande village	48	240	32	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	400
	Yalu village	149	689	42	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	883
Liming	Xianren village	0	0	112	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	448
	Wangjie village	90	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	350
	Tuanshan village	80	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	320
Baozang	Shuicheng village	305	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	976
	Banhe village	160	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	512
Menglie	Jiangbian village	30	118	52	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	328
	Niuluohu	13	69	8	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	98
	Dazhai village	7	38	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	55
Qushui	Basan village	30	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	120
	Nuna village	39	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	160
<b>Total</b>		<b>3435</b>	<b>12217</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>13875</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>89.57</b>	<b>88.05</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

HHs=households, APs=Affected Persons.



Table 2-9: Analysis of Economic Loss of Ningjiang Subproject induced by Land Acquisition

City	County	township (town)	Affected village	Land acquisition affected population			Total Economic losses <sup>8</sup> (Yuan)	Economic loss per capita (Yuan)	
				HH	APs	Cultivated land to be acquired (mu)			
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng village	220	845	27	32400	38.34	
			Banhai village	120	480	30.43	36516	76	
			Manlian village	344	1376	49.39	59268	43	
			Xinping village	300	1200	81	97200	81	
			Taida village	296	1043	40.5	48600	47	
			Xishitou	533	1600	40.4	48480	30.3	
		Wenquan village	398	1287	38.7	46440	36		
		Mengxian	Heping village	312	1000	67.14	80568	81	
			Qianle village	51	204	19.8	23760	116	
			Anning village	60	190	18.9	22680	119	
			Xuande village	80	400	43.25	51900	130	
			Yalu village	191	883	109.61	131532	149	
		Liming	Xianren village	112	448	196.2	235440	526	
			Wangjie village	90	350	63.72	76464	218	
			Tuanshan village	80	320	57.12	68544	214	
		Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng village	305	976	174.33	209196	214
				Banhe village	160	512	57.13	68556	134
			Menglie town	Jiangbian village	82	328	363.96	436752	1331
	Niuluohu			21	98	159.85	191820	1957	
	Dazhai village			11	55	57.6	69120	1257	
	Qushui		Basan village	30	120	45.9	55080	459	
			Nuna village	39	160	61.2	73440	459	
	<b>Total</b>				<b>3835</b>	<b>13875</b>	<b>1803.13</b>	<b>2,163,756</b>	<b>155.9</b>

Note: Average Annual Output Value is 1200 Yuan/mu.

<sup>8</sup> Total economic loss=AAOV × cultivated land to be acquired.

## 2.9 House Demolition Impacts Analysis

39. In 22 affected villages, 439 households with 1,314 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.

## 2.10 Other Impacts

40. The project 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 2-10.

**Table 2-10: 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

41. Ningjiang Road construction will directly affect 22 administrative villages of 6 town or townships of Ning'er County and Jiangcheng County.

#### 3.1 Ning'er County

42. Ning'er Hani and Yi people autonomous county is the home town of "Pu'er tea". The whole county has 7 townships, 2 towns, and 85 administrative villages, and 4 community neighborhood committees, with the total population of 186,000 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 50% of the total population.

43. 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 kW; and Ning'er County also has copper, and iron, and lead, Zinc, salt, coal and other mineral resources.

#### 3.2 Jiangcheng County

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

45. 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%.

46. 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

47. 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	femal	Rural	Urban	Population (10,000)	%
Ning'er	57906	19.45	9.98	9.47	15.22	4.23	11.67	60%
Jiangcheng	33880	11.38	5.84	5.54	9.10	2.28	6.83	60%

Data sources: County statistical data and field survey.

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

City	County	Total popul (10,000)	Land (KM <sup>2</sup> )	Popul density (persons/ KM <sup>2</sup> )	Increase rate (%)
Pu'er	Ning'er	19.45	3670	53.00	5.21
	Jiangcheng	11.38	3476	32.74	6.00
Yunnan		4659	394139	115	6.22

Data sources: County statistical data and field survey.

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

Sounty	Total rural popul (10,000)	Total rual labor force (10,000)		Rural poor popul (10,000)		Rural minority poor popul (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

48. In 2012, the total GDP of Ning'er County achieved 3,186,720,000 yuan, with an increase rate of 15.3%. Of which, primary sector contributed 846.25 million yuan in added value, with an increase rate of 7.7%, and secondary industries achieved added value 1,182,780,000 yuan, with an increase rate 22.7%; tertiary industry achieved an added value 1,157,690,000 yuan, with an increase rate 13.1%. The industrial structures ratio of the first, the secondary, and tertiary changed from 24.1:37.4:38.5 in year 2011 to 26.6:37.1:36.3 in 2012.

49. Measured by the resident population, per capita GDP is 16,861 Yuan, increased 2,975 Yuan compare with the previous year, with an increase rate of 21.4%.

50. The County's annual average wage of fully employed staff was 31,681 Yuan, with an increase rate of 16.1%; Urban residents' per capita disposable income is 18,863 Yuan, with an increase rate of 13.7%, and the rural per capita net income is 5013.9 Yuan, with an increase rate of 19.5%.

51. There were 21,016 persons enjoying minimum living standard, of which urban residents are 4073 persons, and rural 16,943 persons. Accumulated payment for minimum living standard reached 32.33 million Yuan.

### 3.3.3 Jiangcheng Socio-economic Profile

52. In 2012, Jiangcheng County achieved gross domestic product (GDP) of 2,009 million yuan, increased 15.3% compare with the previous year. In which, the primary industry contribution was 759.31 million Yuan, increase 7.2% over the previous year; the secondary industry contribution was 808.92 million yuan, up 21.8% over the previous year; the tertiary industry contribution was 440.8 million Yuan, increase 12.1%. The industrial structures ratio of the first, the secondary, and tertiary changed from 30.5:44.2:25.3 in year 2011 to 37.8:40.3:21.9 in 2012. The first Industry share increased and the second and tertiary industries share fell. Per capita GDP reached 16,274 Yuan, increased 3,653 Yuan over the previous year.

53. Urban residents ' per capita disposable income reached 15,531 Yuan, more than the previous year 2026 Yuan, with the increase rate 15%; annual average wage of fully employed staff reached 29,803 Yuan, increased 3,587 Yuan over the previous year, with an increase of 13.7%; per capita net income of farmers reached 4,014 Yuan, increased 689 Yuan over the previous year, with an increase of 20.7%.

54. Urban endowment insurance number reached 9,493 persons, paid pension reached 35.6 million Yuan; rural endowment insurance number reached 55,476 persons, paid pension 6.03 million Yuan; urban employees' medical insurance number reached 9,540 people, paid medical funds 10.68 million Yuan; injuries insurance number reached 6,220 persons, paid injuries insurance funds 290,000 yuan; fertility insurance number reached 5,387 persons, paid fertility insurance funds 810,000 yuan; retired personnel participated in Medicare number reached 24 persons, Medical funds paid 750,000 yuan; and 4,045 persons participated unemployment insurance, paid funds 90,000 yuan; 1639 households, with 3,010 persons enjoy minimum living standards for urban residents, payment of safeguards reached 7.92 million Yuan; there were 13,962 households, with 45,543 person times of rural residents enjoy the rural minimum living standard security, guarantee payments were made of 56 million Yuan.

**Table 3-4: Some indicators of Ning'er and Jiangcheng county compared with those of Yunnan Province**

County	Total popul (10,000)	GDP per capita		Urban residents income		Rural farmer's net income		Fiscal revenue		Fiscal expenditure	
		Yuan/person	Rate compare with provincial level %	Yuan/person	Rate compare with provincial level %	Yuan/person	Rate compare with provincial level %	Yuan/person	Rate compare with provincial level %	Yuan/person	Rate compare with provincial level %
Ning'er	19.45	16861	75.97%	18863	89.50%	5014	92.56%	1765	31.33%	5510	71.85%
Jiangcheng	11.38	16274	73.32%	15531	73.69%	4014	74.10%	958	17.00%	7853	102.39%
Yunnan	4659	22195	100.00%	21075	100.00%	5417	100.00%	5633	100.00%	7670	100.00%

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

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

**Table 3-5: Some Indicators of Affected Town and Townships**

County	Township (town)	Land areas (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Households	Population (person)	Farmland areas (mu)	Rural income (10,000)	Net income per capita (Yuan)
Ning'er	Ning'ertown	538.36	14900	74700	86200	67518	9064
	Mengxian township	487	6409	22835	57800	15100	5958
	Liming township	467.19	2377	10855	27358	8847	5626
Jiangcheng	Baozang township	564	2299	9662	39815	6628.7	4729
	Menglie town	387.67	10054	30277	26456	16626	5455
	Qushui township	588.31	5289	18556	26191	5507	2883

Data source: statistical data of related town and townships.

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

56. Land acquisition and house relocation of the subproject will affect 22 villages. The household size of affected villages is between 3.5~ 4.5 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 2,883 Yuan to 9,064 Yuan. 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. Socio-economic conditions of these 22 villages are listed in Table 3-6, 3-7 and 3-8.

Table 3-6: 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 village	640	2426	1232	1194	1555	1448	978	2.35	0.35	12.00	0.00
Banhai village	361	1369	671	698	720	520	849	1.40	0.73	0.88	0.00
Manlian village	755	2778	1361	1417	1162	417	2361	1.20	0.90	16.66	0.04
Xinping village	1022	3514	1722	1792	2108	1732	1782	0.98	0.43	3.26	0.00
Taida village	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 village	465	2722	1334	1388	1633	1051	1671	2.05	1.95	2.62	0.00
Heping village	921	3892	1907	1985	2335	1168	2724	0.78	1.02	13.80	0.00
Qianle village	354	1654	810	844	992	1500	154	1.50	3.00	14.80	0.50
Anning village	518	2098	1028	1070	1259	1678	420	1.20	0.40	0.00	0.00
Xuande village	742	3160	1548	1612	1896	1534	1626	2.10	0.00	10.45	0.00
Yalu village	470	2073	1016	1057	1244	900	1173	2.50	0.48	0.23	0.00
Xianren village	430	1924	943	981	824	712	1212	2.50	3.78	0.00	0.00
Wangjie village	496	2289	1122	1167	1140	179	2110	5.00	8.00	1.75	0.00
Tuanshan village	367	1527	748	779	920	672	855	2.31	2.44	13.75	0.00
Shuicheng village	560	2465	1282	1183	1122	49	2416	3.60	1.99	26.36	0.00
Banhe village	286	1187	617	570	540	36	1151	1.50	5.94	62.79	0.00
Jiangbian village	466	1738	904	834	791	140	1598	20.00	14.32	36.82	0.00
Niuluohu	304	1152	599	553	524	22	1130	20.00	35.16	130.52	0.00
Dazhai village	376	1449	753	696	659	115	1334	5.00	15.18	31.75	13.80
Basan village	478	2165	1126	1039	985	40	2125	3.60	4.70	62.00	0.00
Nuna village	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 3-7: Main Economic Indicators of Affected Villages, 2012

County	Township (town)	Affected village	Land area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Rural popul (person)	Rural HH	Farmland area (mu)	Total rural income (10,000 Y)	Net income of farmer(Y)
Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng village	39	2426	640	5824	1327	4236
		Banhai village	31	1369	361	3600	90	1460
		Manlian village	44	2778	755	6958	1559	4176
		Xinping village	18	3560	1037	3586	1732	3960
		Taida village	15	2913	910	6500	1101	3780
		Xishitou	19	2700	710	3701	900	3600
		Wenquan village	30	2722	835	7129	774	4300
	Mengxian	Heping village	7	3892	921	4690	5194	8600
		Qianle village	26	1654	354	2473	603	3648
		Anning village	17	2098	518	5100	1174	5598
		Xuande village	35	3160	742	7197	1877	5940
		Yalu village	60	2073	470	3600	498	2400
	Liming	Xianren village	77	1924	430	5817	966	5023
		Wangjie village	104	2289	496	9200	1135	4960
		Tuanshan village	56	1527	367	3523	735	4815
Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng village	203	2465	560	25000	1260	5112
		Banhe village	58	1187	286	5120	515	5120
	Menglie	Jiangbian village	80	1738	466	13998	1095	6300
		Niuluohu	119	1152	304	4144	751	6521
		Dazhai village	116	1447	376	7085	259	1796
	Qushui	Basan village	128	2165	478	7800	930	4300
		Nuna village	21	2168	527	7600	688	4244

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

Table 3-8: Income Source Structure of Affected Villages

Affected village	Net income per capita (Yuan)	Income source %							
		Planting	Economic trees	Livestock	Business	Spare time working	Transitivity income	Collection of wild products	Others
Minzheng	4236	23.6	11.8	23.6	11.8	23.6	5.6	0	0
Banhai	1460	30	38	18	5	5	2	2	0
Manlian	4176	60	15	10	9	5	1	0	0
Xinping	3960	24.2	0	25.3	0	50.5	0	0	0
Taida	3780	50	5	10	5	15	5	0	5
Xishitou	3600	50	20	20	4	6	0	0	0
Wenquan	4300	40	21	19	0	20	0	0	0
Heping	8600	60	10	10	10	5	0	0	5
Qianle	3648	50	30	15	0	5	0	0	0
Anning	5598	50	20	20	5	5	0	0	0
Xuande	5940	40	5	20	10	15	0	10	0
Yalu	2400	60	10	20	0	10	0	0	0
Xianren	5023	40	20	10	2	28	0	0	0
Wangjie	4960	51	10	20	5	10	0	4	0
Tuanshan	4815	30	40	15	5	10	0	0	0
Shuicheng	5112	50	10	5	5	25	3	2	
Banhe	5120	0	30	15	0	20	30 (farmland leasing)	5	
Jiangbian	6300	30	30	10	10	10	10		
Niuluohe	6521	20	40	20	3	10	5	2	
Dazhai	1796	48	30	5	2	12	3		
Basan	4300	65		5	0	30			
Nuna	4244	30	40	5	8	10			7

Data source: Socio-economic survey.

### 3.6 Population Affected and Socio-economic Situation

57. 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

58. A total of 628 households were surveyed for Ningjiang Road, 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.

59. 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 3-9.

**Table 3-9: 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

60. According to sampled households, the farmland status is listed in Table 3-10.

**Table 3-10: 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

61. The net income per capita includes the income from planting sector, work part time income, and so on. In the project 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 1,000 Yuan lower. The net income of these two counties is lower than that of Yunnan Province. See details in Table 3-11.

**Table 3-11: Average Income per capita of affected areas (Unit: Yuan)**

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

62. 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 3-12.

**Table 3-12: 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**

63. Sampled households' expenditure structure is in line with the current stage of the income level, referred to Table 3-13. 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 3-13: Expenditure Structure of Sampled Households**

County	Households expenditure (Yuan)	Productive costs				Living expenditure	
		Agriculture		Second and tertiary industry sector		Amount (Yuan)	Rate (%)
		Amount (Yuan)	Rate (%)	Amount (Yuan)	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**

64. 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 3-14.

**Table 3-14: 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**

65. 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 3-15.

**Table 3-15: 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**

66. The minority people are dominant in the area of Ningjiang subproject. See Table 3-16.

**Table 3-16: 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

67. 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 3-17.

**Table 3-17: Vulnerable Group Status of Sampled Households**

County	Total popul	Persons enjoying Minimum Living standard	%	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

68. 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 3-18.

**Table 3-18: 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	4.82%

No.	Item	Rate	
		sale	
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 cooperative medical insurance?	Yes	98.04%
		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

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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**

76. 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 standards 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**

77. 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);
- The Notice of Further exploit Land Acquisition related Issues of Pu'er City Government (Pu'er City Government [2006] No.50;
- The House Demolish Compensation and Relocation Management Methods for Pu'er urban area collective land houses (Pu'er City Government [2009] No.53);
- The Implementation Methods of Basic endowment insurance for Farmers Whose Farmland be Acquired. (Pu'er City Government [2010] No. 11); and
- ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), "Safeguards Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement."

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

78. 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.

79. 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 a resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan, 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 resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

a.) Indigenous Peoples

80. 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

81. 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**

82. 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**

83. 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.

84. 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**

85. 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.

86. Usually the local governments will issue an order that there should be no new construction along the proposed expressway. However, since the alignment has not been staked, for unclear/disputed cases, the cut-off date for compensation eligibility will be set whenever the DMS is concluded.

#### **4.3 Compensation Standards**

##### **4.3.1 The Land Acquisition Compensation Standard for the Ningjiang Component**

87. The compensation standards of land acquisition are made based on *<the Unified Standard for Annual Output Value and Regional Integrated Land Price Compensation in Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province (tentative)> (2009)* and *<The Notification on The Adjustment of Land Acquisition Standard of the Government of Ning'er Hani and Yi People Autonomous County> (2013)*. The local compensation standard for land expropriation of Ning'er is higher than the integrated area prices of Yunnan province, so in line with the Ning'er policy, within the scope of the project component of Ning'er County, it will use Ning'er's compensation standards. These rates are considered as reasonable and adequate and comply with the replacement cost principle. The affected people are aware of these rates through consultations and find these rates agreeable.

88. There is no local policy for Jiangcheng county, the compensation standards will follow the policy of Yunnan Province. See details in Table 4-1.

89. In addition, the compensation standards for young crops of paddy land dry land are 1500 Yuan/mu and 1000Yuan/mu respectively.

Table 4-1: Land Acquisition Compensation Standard of Ningjiang Component

City	County	township (town)	Affected village	Land acquisition compensation standard (Yuan/mu)					
				Paddy land	Dry land	Orchard land	forestland	House plot	
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Banhai village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Manlian village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Xinping village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Taida village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Xishitou	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
		Wenquan village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011		
		Mengxian township	Heping village	40000	25000	15000	3800	17493	
			Qianle village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
			Anning village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
			Xuande village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
			Yalu village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
		Liming township	Xianren village	30000	20000	15000	3800	12873	
			Wangjie village	40000	25000	15000	3800	12873	
			Tuanshan village	30000	20000	15000	3800	12873	
		Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
				Banhe village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
			Menglie town	Jiangbian village	27686	27686	27686	3800	27686
	Niuluohe			27686	27686	27686	3800	27686	
	Dazhai village			27686	27686	27686	3800	27686	
	Qushui township		Basan village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537	
			Nuna village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537	

### 4.3.2 The compensation standards for temporary land occupation

90. 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 4-2: Compensation Standards of Temporary Land Occupation**

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

### 4.3.3 The Compensation Standards for House Demolition

91. 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 4-3 and Table 4-4.

**Table 4-3: The Replacement Price of Brick Concrete House**

No.	Item	unit	Amount of unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price	Amount (Yuan)	note
A	Man-machine fee	Yuan	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	Somprehensive fee		1	4.8	4.80	
D	Measure fee		1	12	12.00	
E	Total	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>			1391.00	

Date sources: Local construction experts.

**Table 4-4: The Replacement Price of Brick and Wood House**

No.	Item	Unit	Amount of unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price	Amount (Yuan)	Note
A	Man-machine fee	Yuan	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	
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	

No.	Item	Unit	Amount of unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price	Amount (Yuan)	Note
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	Somprehensive fee		1	4.8	4.80	
D	Measure fee		1	12	12.00	
E	Total	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>			835.69	

Data sources: Local construction experts

92. Based on the above replacement cost estimation, combining with local building relocation compensation standards, house demolition compensation standards of the Ningjiang subproject are established in Table 4-5.

**Table 4-5: The Compensation Standards of Ningjiang Road House Demolition**

House type	Compensation standard (Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Brick and concrete	1400
Brick and wood	900
Earth and wood	700
Air brick and tile	350
Simple house	150

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

#### 4.3.4 Compensation standards for Attachments and Infrastructure

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

**Table 4-6: Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation standard (Yuan/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

#### 4.3.5 Taxes, duties and other fees

95. The standards for taxes, duties and other fees are shown Table 4-7.

**Table 4-7: Taxes, Duties and Other Fees**

Item	Unit	Standard
Arable land reclamation fee (paddy land)	Yuan/mu	10500
Arable land reclamation fee (dry land)	Yuan/mu	9000
Farmland occupation tax	Yuan/mu	1333.4
Forest Vegetative Rehabilitation Fees	Yuan/mu	4000



Item	Unit	Standard
Endowment Insurance for farmers losing farmland <sup>9</sup>	Yuan/mu	20000
Special funds for vulnerable group	1,0000 Yuan	2% of basic resettlement cost
Land acquisition administration fee	1,0000 Yuan	2.1% of compensation of LA
Survey and design costs	1,0000 Yuan	3% of basic resettlement cost
Administrative costs	1,0000 Yuan	3% of basic resettlement cost
Skills training costs	1,0000 Yuan	3% of basic resettlement cost
External M&E costs	1,0000 Yuan	5% of basic resettlement cost
Contingencies	1,0000 Yuan	10% of basic resettlement cost

#### 4.4 Entitlement Matrix

96. 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 4-8.

<sup>9</sup> This endowment insurance fund will be paid by the legal body which acquires the land and it will be put into a pool. These funds will be arranged by the government in a unified manner, and used mainly for all groups affected by LA in society. Households affected by land acquisition of Ningjiang subproject eligible for this endowment insurance are also covered.

**Table 4-8: Entitlement Matrix**

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
1.	Permanent land acquisition	2205.91mu in 22 affected village of 6 towns in 2 counties	3835 households with 13875 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>10</sup>, they can participate in the endowment insurance voluntarily.</li> <li>7. The project will make efforts to avoid acquiring land while standing crops are ready for harvesting and if unavoidable prior notice will be given and consultations will be done with the owners.</li> </ol>	The compensation standards are established in Table 4-2 the compensation standards for young crops of paddy land dry land are 1500 Yuan/mu and 1000Yuan/mu respectively
2.	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 Yuan/mu/year; Land reclamation fee: 1000 Yuan/mu
3.	Residential housing demolition	54001 m <sup>2</sup>	439 households with 1693 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</li> </ol>	The project will follow the policy that the house demolition takes place only once the affected

<sup>10</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 from the endowment insurance system.

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				<p>to AHs in lump sum directly;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. The house plot in original village will be provided to AHs free for the new building construction.</li> <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>household has built the new house. If there is any outstanding case, transition subsidy will be provided to such households. The compensation standards 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 Yuan/household and 4800 Yuan/household.</p>
4.	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>	
5	Income rehabilitation measures <sup>11</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</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>11</sup> Please see related section 7 for more information.

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				<p>additional efforts to improve their income will be sufficient to meet the losses resulting from the permanent land acquisition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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 non-agricultural income. With the Ningjiang subproject construction, more and more employment opportunities will be created, the local government will adopt relevant policies to create more non-agricultural employment opportunities.</li> </ol>	
6	Vulnerable groups (to be verified during DMS)	Land acquisition/ house demolition	About 277 households, including 38 HH wubao, 139 disable households, 58 women –headed households and 502 poor households	<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>	
7	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 wome</li> </ol>	

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				5. Every resettlement office must hire at least one female worker to be responsible for women's affairs in the process of resettlement.	
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**

97. The stakeholders include the parties of people affected by the project 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 the Project Preparation**

98. During the preparation of the project feasibility study reports, environmental impact assessment and resettlement plans, consultations were conducted with governmental agencies, villagers, enterprises, local groups and other people to be affected by the project to discuss environmental concerns, land acquisition and resettlement issues, and economic development potentials. Around two third of the participants are ethnic minority representatives and around one fourth are women.

99. Starting from the PPTA field assessments in April 2013, a number of participatory assessment sessions, consultations, discussions and interviews were held with over 1000 people, including around 80% of the minority population, 50% of the poor and around 50% of women in the project area. Participants included individual villagers, village leaders, urban residents, staff of government agencies such as the Ethnic Affairs Bureau, Industrial park committee, tourism bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, business owner and employees. The assessments, surveys and discussions provided the quantitative and qualitative materials that were used to prepare the SPA, RP, EMDP, EMP, and other documents to satisfy both ADB and PRC policy requirement.

100. Methods and tools used include (i) field visiting to collect basic information on the project impact from project beneficiaries and APs; (ii) household survey to understand family situations, life status and living conditions; (iii) focus group discussion to know expectation and requirements of affected people; (iv) interview with representatives of households, villages or communities to find potential impacts, coping strategies and support needed; (iv) interview with government agencies, development organizations and industrial parks to identify existing programs helping the poor and ethnic minorities take advantages of the project benefits stimulated, and (v) workshops have been held to collect feedbacks on the RP, EMDP and GAP. The detailed public consultation activities are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Public Consultation Activities

Time and location	Participants	Number of participants	Objectives	Issues be 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 resettlement plan</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 the development of the local economy.</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 resettlement plan</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 the development of the local economy.</li> </ul>
September,2013, onwards, Mengxian township government	The leaders of 5 affected village committees of Mengxian township, 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 resettlement plan</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 the development of the local economy.</li> </ul>
September,2013, onwards, Mengxian township, 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 resettlement plan</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 the development of the local economy.</li> </ul>

Time and location	Participants	Number of participants	Objectives	Issues be discussed
September, 2013 onwards, Liming township, Tuanshan village committee	Village leaders and villagers	35 ( 15 women )	Same as above	Same as above
September, 2013, onwards, Baozang township government	Village leaders of 2 villages, township government related staff	12	Same as above	Same as above
September, 2013, onwards, Baozang township 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 resettlement plan</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 the development of the local economy.</li> </ul>
September, 2013, onwards, Qushui township, Longfu villagers' group	Village leaders of Nuna village and Basan village, villagers from Longfu group	37 ( 20 women )	Same as above	Same as above



Time and location	Participants	Number of participants	Objectives	Issues be discussed
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 resettlement plan</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 resettlement plan</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 resettlement plan</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 resettlement plan</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>

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 project and related issues of land requisition and house demolition.

102. Participation and consultation with the affected people have been integral components of project preparation including preparation of this RP. APs were consulted and informed about the necessity of the project, its possible positive and negative inputs including land acquisition and house demolition measures to reduce LAR impacts, compensation standards and resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.

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

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

104. 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.

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

106. 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 pae 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.

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

**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%

No.	Item	Rate
		Do not know
		0.00%
4	The project will promote the local economic development or not?	Yes
		98.78%
		No
		0.00%
5	The project will promote the local tourism development or not?	Do not know
		1.22%
		Yes
		96.95%
6	The project will stimulate local house price increase?	No
		0.61%
		Do not know
		2.44%
7	Whether or not the project will improve the investment environment?	Yes
		99.09%
		No
		0.00%
8	Whether or not the project can benefit poor?	Do not know
		0.91%
		Yes
		90.85%
9	Whether or not the project can benefit women?	No
		3.66%
		Do not know
		5.49%
	The project will cause what kind of impact on the local environment?	Yes
		87.20%
		No
		4.88%
10	How the project will affect your family life?	Do not know
		7.93%
		No change
		89.91%
11	Generally speaking, do you think you will benefit from the project?	Worse
		10.09%
		Become better
		93.29%
12	Do you fully understand the project impacts towards to your family?	Worse
		0.00%
		No change
		2.13%
13	Do you think your loss would be fairly compensated?	Do not know
		4.57%
		Yes
		80.79%
14	Except compensation, can you get any help from related government agencies during the resettlement process?	No
		0.00%
		Do not know
		19.21%
		Yes
		91.16%
		No
		0.91%
		Do not know
		7.93%
		Yes
		91.46%
		No
		0.00%
		Do not know
		8.54%
		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 standard	26.52%
		Enterprises	0.00%
		Others	0.00%

### 5.3 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

108. 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 standards 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.

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

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

<b>Main contents</b>	<b>Consultation approach</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Implementation institute</b>	<b>participants</b>
Consultation for suggestions of optimized construction design	Field survey, meetings	September, 2014	Design institute	Sampled households and people who will be affected
Consultation and determination of compensation criteria	Public meetings	September, 2014	Project owner, local government	APs, Project Owner, local government
Disclosure Resettlement Information Booklets	Distribute	October, 2014	Project office	All APs
Disclosure compensation standards	Publish	October, 2014	Project office	All APs
Detailed measurement surveys on the affected scope, material property and relocation of land acquisition and relocation	Field survey	November-December 2014	Design institute, town and township government, village committee	All APs
Identify the population who needs special help (vulnerable groups and seriously affected households)	Public meeting/DMS	November, 2014	Project office	All APs
Signing agreement with the affected village, collectives and individuals, notice of their rights, benefits, compensation amount and date again.	Public meeting	January, 2015	Project office, township government, village committees	All APs
Disclosure of survey results (DMS)		December, 2014	Project office	All APs
Consultation of restoration of livelihood.		Throughout the entire process	Project office	All APs
Monitoring of the land acquisition and house demolition impact.	Household interview	Throughout the entire process of external M&E	External institutions M&E	Sampled APs

**B. Disclosure of the Survey Results**

110. Once detailed measurement survey is completed for the Ningjiang subproject, the inventory of all types of impacts will be publicized to the affected people and communities. Such disclosure will be carried out to all affected people before the payment of compensation is made.

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

111. Affected people have been informed through various measures such as public consultations, surveys and focus groups discussions, village committee members and various local agencies about the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition as well as about the compensation standards and livelihood restoration plans. Once resettlement plan is approved, each affected household will be provided resettlement booklet. Land Administration Law (2004), also requires that, prior to land acquisition, the affected villages should be informed about the compensation scheme, which includes compensation standards for both land acquisition and house demolition. It is agreed that all compensation standards will be publicized prior to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement.

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

112. The Pu'er PMO has drafted a detailed resettlement information booklet to ensure the local government and people in the affected areas know the details of the resettlement plan and compensation regulations. The resettlement information booklet covers main contents of resettlement plan, compensation standards and resettlement policy, the entitlements and grievance procedures. The brochure will be distributed to each of resettlement households within the project 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 standard and complaint channel in the towns and villages affected using easy language that resettlers readily comprehend. The Resettlement Plan document will also be available in county and township offices, and put in local libraries to facilitate the resettlers to read.

### **E. Meetings**

113. Public meetings will be held to explain relevant policies, laws and rules and compensation criteria 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

114. 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:

115. 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 resources 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.

116. The project component is unlikely to result in large scale demolition within a single village and according to the public consultations, the affected households prefer the scattered resettlement option whereby they can construct the houses of their own choice on the house plots provided free by the village committee within their existing villages.

117. 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 Yuan/household. In addition, in all cases the affected households will receive moving subsidy of 1200 Yuan/household.

118. 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 Wubao 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.

119. 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 200Yuan of formality fee. Such fee will be covered by the compensation of Ningjiang Subproject. The area of allocated homestead should not exceed the upper limit stipulated in the relevant regulation.



120. 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.

121. 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 brick and concrete. Very small number of households in mountainous areas may build houses of only one story.

## **6.2 Implementation Methods for Resettlement**

122. 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**

123. 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.

124. 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>12</sup>. All this is aimed at safeguarding the interests of the resettled farmers.

125. 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. 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**

126. 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 Yuan/household which is considered sufficient for the local, mainly within the same village movement.

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<sup>12</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

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

127. 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).

128. 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.

129. Negative impacts to irrigation facilities due to the passage of the project or its construction will arouse great 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 project will ensure that during the disturbance, alternative arrangements are made for such facilities to ensure that the affected people don't lose their incomes.

130. 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**

131. The overall objective of income restoration is to ensure that all APs losing their means of livelihood (in this case their land) to the project 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**

132. The Ningjiang Subproject will permanently acquire about 2,206 mu collective land from 22 villages in 6 townships. According to analysis, no village will lose more than 5% of cultivated land, and no household will more than 10% of cultivated land. The land acquisition therefore will have little negative impact on the income of the affected villages and of the affected households.

133. Resettlement of the rural population will be carried out in three different ways. The content and implementation conditions are as the following:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Skills training and labor transferring for getting more non-agricultural income. With the Ningjiang subproject construction, more and more employment opportunities in will be created, the local government will adopt relevant policies to create more non-agricultural employment opportunities.

134. In addition, the Pu'er PMO and Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties will undertake some assistances and supports to help APs during project construction, including:

- (i) Priority to employ APs as unskilled labors during project construction;
- (ii) Skill trainings for APs such as on economic crops planting and animals breeding. The professional technicians of agricultural department and labor safeguards department will be invited as trainers. Every affected household should receive at least one time or more training. With these measures, the affected people will enhance production and quality of crops, increase economic income, and then restore living.

### **7.3 Resettlement and Restoration Plans for Severely Affected Villages**

135. The impacts on individual villages differ from one other, as the natural and socioeconomic conditions differ from one to another; thereby specific resettlement and restoration plans as developed in section 7.5 below will be applied during implementation. However, Niuluohe village, Jiangbian village, and Dazhai village of Menglie town in Jiangcheng County will be severely affected. The land resources of these villages are relatively abundant (more than 20mu

per capita), the draft income restoration plans for these villages are to develop more cash crops (tea and coffee) to recovery the loss due to land acquisition. When the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) is conducted, the detailed income restoration plans for these villages will be formulated and implemented.

#### 7.4 Training of APs

136. To ensure that APs alter their traditional concept of employment and master necessary skills, the project will provide training in conjunction with the local authorities. The training contents include agricultural technologies, pre-job and vocational skills. The agricultural technical training will cover fruit tree cultivation and stockbreeding. The pre-job training will cover the employment situation, employment policies, the protection of labors' rights and interests, and professional ethics. The vocational skills training will be held based on job needs, and will include non-farm employment skills mainly. The general training program is shown in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1: Training Program**

No.	Date	Target	Participants (person-time)	Subject	Organizer	Budget (0'000 Yuan)	Fund source
1	Oct~Dec 2014	APs	4000	Vocational skills (non-farm), Agricultural techniques	The Pu'er PMO and local labor bureau	8	Resettlement cost and local government fund
2	Jan~Dec 2015	APs	8000	Vocational skills (non-farm); Pre-job training		16	
3	Jan~Dec 2015	APs	8000	Agricultural techniques		16	
4	Other irregular trainings					15	

#### 7.5 Vulnerable Households Supporting Measures

137. The vulnerable households include the rural poor households,<sup>13</sup> disabled persons, Wubao 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 demoliton, 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 the Project construction). The Pu'erPMO 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.

138. For the financial assistance, 2% of resettlement cost has been budgeted to support those people who include: (i) Wubao, widows/widowers, physically and mentally handicapped, single female headed households, and (ii) economically at risk due to resettlement –i.e., poverty

<sup>13</sup> According to Yunnan Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, annual per capita income less than 2,300 Yuan is defined as poor

households, near poor who are seriously affected, near poor who are in debt, households with very basic houses.

139. 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 7-2.

**Table 7-2: 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
Wubao	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	Obvious	Special skill training	Labor for house construction	2% of resettlement cost if necessary
Single female headed household (with dependents)	Widowed, divorced or separated	Aim to make economically productive (e.g., provide child care expenses and training)	Labor for house construction	Government financial fund, and 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>14</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 the		2% of resettlement cost

<sup>14</sup> According to Yunnan Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, annual per capita income less than 2300 CNY is defined as low income/poor

Type of Vulnerable Household	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements for land loss (proposed measures)	Entitlements for house loss (proposed measures)	Funding sources
		Project construction) will be provided		

## 7.6 Gender Supporting Measures

140. 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 project 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 programmes 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.
- (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**

141. 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 Subproject are:

- Pu'er Municipal Project Leading Group (PMPLG),
- Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau (PMTB),
- Pu'er PMO of PMTP (Pu'er PMO),
- County Project 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**

142. The Pu'er Municipal Project Leading Group is headed by the deputy mayor in charge of transportation, and is the leading agency responsible for the overall implementation of the Project and solving major issues. The group is composed of the directors-general of the 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.

143. Main responsibilities in resettlement: responsible for the overall implementation of the resettlement plan, 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**

144. The PMTB is the working body of the Pu'er Project Leading Group and the implementing agency of the Project. 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 Project and gather their resettlement plans and progress for regular reporting to ADB. The detailed responsibilities are as following:

- (i) To coordinate and prepare the resettlement plan for the project.
- (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 the project related resettlement is in accordance with the resettlement plan.
- (xii) To manage resettlement files of the project 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 Project Leading Group and PMO

145. The County Project 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 project,
- (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

146. The Main responsibilities of County Resettlement Office in resettlement are:

- (i) To assist the design agency in defining the project 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



147. 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 Project, 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

148. 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

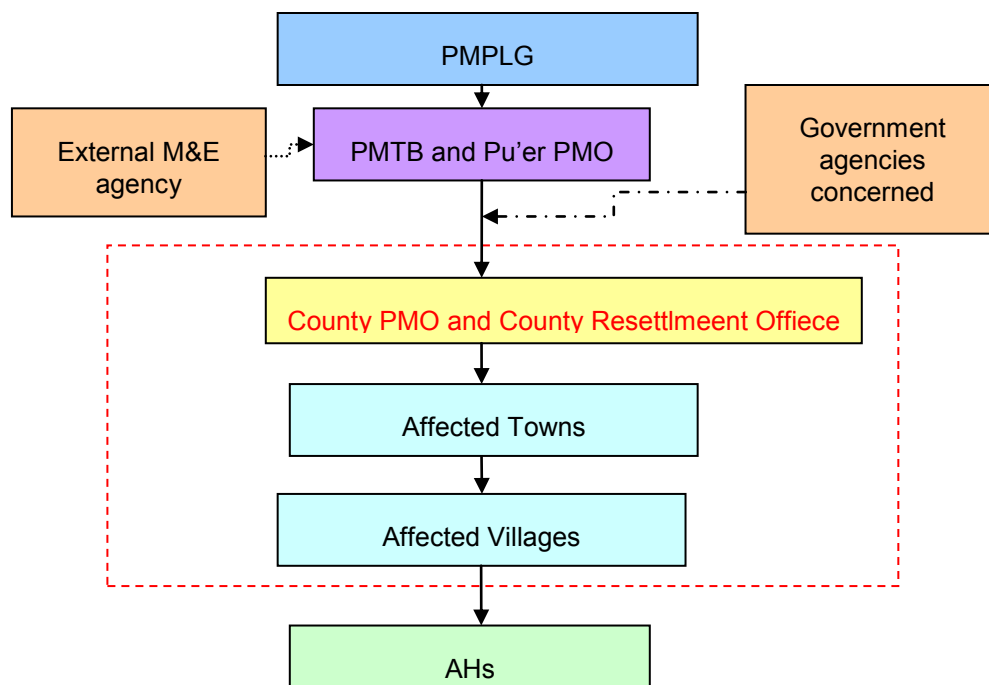
149. At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, environmental capacity, usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the Project area in developing resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and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

150. 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

151. 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 Resettlement Office in data collection and processing.



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

## 8.2 Staffing and Equipment

### 8.2.1 Staffing

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

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

## 8.2.3 Organizational Training Program

154. 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.

155. 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.

156. 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 project, resettlement implementation planning and management,
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation

157. 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	Dec 2014	5
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Resettlement office staff	May 2015	3
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on LA HD	Resettlement office staff	May 2015	3
4	Pu'er PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	Resettlement office staff	Apr 2015	5
5	County PMO and Resettlement Office	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement office staff	May 2015	4
6	County PMO and Resettlement Office	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Town resettlement office, village resettlement teams	May 2015	4
7	County PMO and Resettlement Office	Resettlement policies and practice	Town resettlement office, village resettlement team	May 2015	4
8	Pu'er PMO	Learning international	Resettlement staff	Jun	5

No	Agency Responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Budget (CNY'0000)
	A	B	C	D	
		experience in resettlement	PMOs	2015	

158. Institutional Capacity: Apart from the staff at the various local agencies participating in the resettlement implementation process, the PMO has three staffs responsible for the resettlement implementation work. As the resettlement implementation progresses the PMO will assess the staff requirement and will ensure that adequate staff is arranged as per the LAR implementation needs. The PMG and its LAR implementing agencies which will be mainly responsible for the implementation have experience in implementing projects involving land acquisition and relocation, though this will be the first time it will be involved in dealing with an ADB financed project. The PMO has good coordination with other local government agencies involved in the LAR and the project EA, Pu'er Municipal Government will provide the necessary oversight. In the PRC there are established mechanisms for LAR and the local agencies responsible are well versed in these. 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 resettlement plan.

159. 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 Project 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

160. 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

161. 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

162. 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 the project construction and land acquisition to be carried out successfully, a transparent and effective appeal channel has been set up.

163. 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.

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

165. 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 project office, resettlement management office, resettlement monitoring institution, authorities of letters and calls, administrative supervision, disciplinary inspection and procuratorial department) according to Administrative Procedure law.

166. 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.

167. 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.

168. 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>15</sup>

169. 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 Project, 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**

170. 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

<sup>15</sup> For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

by convening village meeting or issuing documents.

#### **9.5 Report of Grievance**

171. 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.

## 10 Resettlement Budget

### 10.1 Resettlement Budget

172. 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.

173. Based on prices in the first half of 2014, the total resettlement costs are 222.53 million, of which, basic resettlement costs are 140.33 million yuan (63.1% of the budget), and indirect costs are 68.17 million yuan (30.6% of the budget) and contingencies are 14.03 million yuan (6.3% of the budget).

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

**Table 10-1: Resettlement Budget**

No	Item	Ning'er County	Jiangcheng County	Total	Percentage
1	compensation of land acquisition	3498.065455	2855.7	6353.8	28.6%
2	compensation of young crops	98.9315	74.3	173.2	0.8%
3	compensation of temporary land occupation	60	0.0	60.0	0.3%
4	compensation of house demolition	5283.125	1031.0	6314.1	28.4%
5	compensation for ground attachment	101.572	1030.1	1131.6	5.1%
	<b>Basic resettlement cost (subtotal of 1~5)</b>	<b>9041.7</b>	<b>4991.0</b>	<b>14032.7</b>	<b>63.1%</b>
6	Arable land reclamation fee (paddy land)	449.3	274.7	723.9	3.3%
7	Arable land reclamation fee (dry land)	312.7	315.2	627.9	2.8%
8	Farmland occupation tax	103.4	81.6	185.0	0.8%
9	Forest Vegetative Rehabilitation Fees	71.8	174.0	245.8	1.1%
10	Endowment Insurance for farmers losing farmland	1550.7	1223.6	2774.4	12.5%
11	Special funds for vulnerable group	180.8	99.8	280.7	1.3%
12	Land acquisition administration fee	73.5	60.0	133.4	0.6%
13	Survey and design costs	271.3	149.7	421.0	1.9%
14	Administrative costs	271.3	149.7	421.0	1.9%
15	Skills training costs	152.7	149.7	302.4	1.4%
16	External M&E costs	452.1	249.6	701.6	3.2%
17	Contingencies	904.2	499.1	1403.3	6.3%
	<b>subtotal of 6~17</b>	<b>4793.7</b>	<b>3426.7</b>	<b>8220.4</b>	<b>36.9%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13835.4</b>	<b>8417.8</b>	<b>22253.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	<b>percentage</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

### 10.2 Annual Investment Plan

175. Before project construction or during project 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	2014	2015	2016	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	2225.3	15577.2	4450.6	22253.1
Percent	10%	70%	20%	100%

### 10.3 Flow of Funds and Compensation Options

#### 10.3.1 Allocation Principle

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

177. 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.

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

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

#### 10.3.2 Departments Responsible for Resettlement Finances

180. 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

181. Based on the compensation policy and standards stipulated in the resettlement plan, 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.

## 11 Implementation Schedule

### 11.1 Implementation Plan for Resettlement Activities

182. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of Project 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 Project construction schedule. Prior to the construction of the Project, the removal of houses shall be completed.
- (iii) Housing removal date will be informed to the resettlers at least 3 months in advance; once a new housing plot has been allocated, 3 months will be allowed for resettlers 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 Pu'er city government.
- (vi) The land acquisition and compensation payments shall be completed before the construction commencement of the sub-projects.
- (vii) Construction of the special facilities shall be completed as soon as possible, ideally before the construction of the project 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

183. The schedule for resettlement implementation is shown in Table 11-1.

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

No.	Activities	Agency	Timing
1.	Revise draft RP based on ADB comments and distribute to affected district/counties for their concurrence; resubmit RPs to ADB	Pu'er Transport Bureau	July, 2014
2.	Disclosure of resettlement information (compensation policy) to all affected villages in newspaper and township offices	Pu'er TB and County Government	August, 2014
3.	ADB approval of draft RP and uploading to website	ADB	August, 2014
4.	Completion of preliminary design (PD)	DI	October, 2014
5.	Establish Resettlement Leading Group and Project ROs	Local Gov't	May, 2014
6.	Pre-examination and approval of land utilization	YL&RD ML&R	October, 2014
◆	Feasibility study approval	NDRC	September, 2014
7.	1 <sup>st</sup> formal notification of LAR to APs and further village consultation	ROs	December, 2014
8.	Fully staff ROs, assign people in the affected villages and establish grievance redress system	ROs	June 2014

No.	Activities	Agency	Timing
9.	Meetings and public hearings with representative of affected groups	PMO	November, 2014
10.	Detailed planning and updating of RP based on PD and detailed design; formulate income rehabilitation plans for seriously affected villages and relocation plans for affected urban households and enterprises	PMO	October, 2014 to December, 2014
11.	Conduct detailed measurement survey(DMS) for compensation based on detailed design, identify all affected households (census inventory)	ROs and town governments	Oct to Dec, 2014
12.	Identify households that are eligible for special assistance (vulnerable groups and seriously affected households at risk)	ROs and town governments	December, 2014
13.	Signing agreements with affected villages, groups and APs	ROs and town governments	January, 2015
14.	Prepare and submit land acquisition application report	PMTB	Feb, 2015
15.	Approval of land acquisition application	ML&R	March, 2015
16.	Approval of compensation packages and 2 <sup>nd</sup> notification of LAR to APs indicating actual impacts and compensation	PMG	April, 2015
17.	Disclose Updated RP to APs and submit to ADB; ADB approval and website uploading	Pu'er PMO, ADB	April, 2015
18.	Engage external monitor for resettlement; and conduct baseline	Monitoring agency	Jan, 2015
19.	Engage Social Safeguards Specialist	PMO and ADB	October 2014
20.	External monitor to conduct training for resettlement personnel	Monitoring agency	May, 2015
◆	Land Acquisition Commencement		June, 2015
21.	Payment of compensation funds to ROs	PMTB	July, 2015
22.	Payment of housing, assets and land compensation to APs (start date)	ROs	August, 2015
23.	Transfer of land ownership to Pu'er Transportation Bureau (start date)	ROs	August, 2015
24.	Commencement of Civil Works	PMTB	September, 2015
25.	Demolition of houses (start date)	ROs	December, 2015

PMTB = Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau, RO= Resettlement Office.

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

### **12.1 Internal Monitoring**

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

184. 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 project can be constructed smoothly and the resettlers' 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**

185. The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be held by the project resettlement office, and be performed by City Resettlement Office and country resettlement offices, 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**

186. 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**

187. The PRO 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.

188. 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.

189. 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 project resettlement office. The county resettlement offices and town(ship) resettlement groups are important chains in the internal monitoring system.

190. The resettlement work will be periodically (monthly) checked and inspected by the PRO and the Prefecture Resettlement Office. PRO will prepare a quarterly summary progress report which will be submitted to ADB with the Project quarterly progress report.

191. Each year, the Yunnan Provincial Audit Bureau will conduct a financial audit of the resettlement fund allocation and use. A summary of the audit report will be provided to ADB.

#### **12.1.5 Report**

192. 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**

193. 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 resettler's living standards, and to provide prediction and alarm system to the project management, and reflecting channel to the resettlers. 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.

194. The external monitoring institution will report independently to the Project 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**

195. According to the PMO's initial arrangement, an experienced and qualified domestic institution will be entrusted to carry out the external M&E works. The institute will provide technical assistance to the PRO and conduct survey of resettlement and living standards of the PAPs as well as all basic monitoring work. The institute will prepare annual and semi-annual report for submission to PRO and ADB.

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

196. 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 resettlers' 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.

197. 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**

198. 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.

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

- **Survey of resettlers' living standards**

200. A baseline survey will be conducted for this project, including the collection of selected samples of the baseline living standards of the resettlers. 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 resettlers' 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.

201. 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.

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

- **Holding public consultations**

203. 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 resettlers towards the RP implementation.

- **Gathering resettlers' opinions**

204. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will often interview the township resettlement offices and villagers to know the opinions (gender specific) collected from the resettlers and interview the resettlers 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**

205. 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) Resettlers' 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) Resettlers' 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**

206. 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 Report**

#### **A. Internal Monitoring Progress Report**

207. **Periodicity.** 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.

208. **Format and contents.** The format of the resettlement progress report by the PRO will be prepared to meet the requirements of the ADB. The format of the report usually comprises of two parts: a) the context describing in detail the resettlement progress and payment and use of compensation, the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolutions; and b) forms and lists mainly showing statistical data of previous six months, which reflect the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land requisition, house removal, reconstruction and use of compensation.

209. **Resettlement Completion Report.** The Pu'er Transportation Bureau will be responsible to prepare a resettlement completion report after the resettlement activities are essentially completed. This report will provide comprehensive details on the implementation of resettlement, including land acquisition, house demolition and relocation, village rehabilitation, livelihood and income restoration measures, resettlement costs, schedules, and grievances. The report will be submitted to ADB prior to the last independent evaluation of resettlement.

210. **Independent M&E Report.** Monitoring and Evaluation institution will report on the work that they undertake within one month after completion of the work. When submitting the resettlement progress report to ADB, PMO will attach the resettlement M&E report received from Monitoring and Evaluation institution annually.

211. **Periodicity.** In accordance with the ADB's requirement, after commencement of the resettlement, the monitoring and evaluation investigations will be carried out twice a year, and when resettlement activities are completed, annual evaluations work will be carried for two years, or until affected people have fully restored their livelihoods, income levels and living conditions. Most of work for land requisition, housing demolition and resettlement of this project will be completed by June 2016, so the work for independent monitoring and evaluation will be conducted 8 times (including baseline survey). From December 2014 to February 2015, the M&E baseline household survey will be carried out. The first M&E report will be submitted in February 2015. Subsequently, M&E reports will be submitted in August 2015, February 2016, August 2016, February 2017, and February 2018.

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

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Feb 2015
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Aug. 2015
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Feb. 2016
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Aug. 2016
5	Monitoring report (No.3)	Feb. 2017
6	Evaluation report (No.1)	Sept. 2017
7	Evaluation report (No.2)	June 2018

212. **Contents.** The contents of independent monitoring organization:

- (i) Resettlement base-line survey
- (ii) Land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement schedule
- (iii) Production restoration and rehabilitation
- (iv) Housing demolition, relocation and reconstruction
- (v) Resettlers' living standards
- (vi) Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds

- (vii) Evaluation of operation and efficiency of the resettlement implementation institutions
- (viii) Support to vulnerable group and households facing income restoration hardships
- (ix) Problems and recommendations
- (x) Follow-up on previous problems and mitigation actions.

## **Appendix 1: 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 Strengthen 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 standard 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. Comprehensive Standards on Yearly Production Value and Comprehensive Compensation of Price for Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province

39. In the light of the Circular Regarding the Implementation of the Unified Annual Production Standards for Land Requisition and Integrated Land Value of the Districts of the Ministry of Land and Resources, the “Measurement and Calculation of the Unified Annual Production Standards for Land Requisition and Integrated Land Value of the Districts” commenced from October 2005, were completed in January 2006 and reported to the Ministry of Land and Resources for nationwide balance in June 2006 after county/city/district-level demonstration, hearing, balance adjustment, interface with adjoining provinces and districts, and invitation of experts in relative departments for review. On June 11, 2008, the Ministry of Land and Resources approved the Unified Annual Production Standards for Land Requisition and Compensation Standards for Integrated Land Value of the Districts, and put forward the suggestions. Our province made modifications in time based on the suggestions, and heard twice in September 2008 and February 2009 respectively the opinions and suggestions of the department of land and resources of the prefecture/city and the relative provincial-level departments and bureaus. The Unified Annual Production Standards for Land Requisition and Compensation Standards for Integrated Land Value of the Districts of Yunnan province was verified by the people’s government of the prefecture/city and finally determined.

40. Article 3 The Unified Annual Production Standards for Land Requisition and Compensation Standards for Integrated Land Value of the Districts of Yunnan province consists of two parts. The first part is the compensation standard for integrated land value of the districts proportioned within the urban planning region at which the people’s government of 16 prefectures/cities of Yunnan province is located; the second part is the unified annual production compensation standards for land requisition in 129 counties/districts of Yunnan province. The compensation standard for integrated land value of the districts proportioned is carried out within the construction land range (or within the required district) determined in the overall planning of land use of counties/cities/districts at which the people’s government of 16 prefectures/cities of Yunnan province is located, while the unified annual production compensation standards for land requisition is implemented in the rest areas. (Article 2)

41. Base date for this standard is January 1, 2009 (Article 4)

42. The Unified Annual Production Standards for Land Requisition and Compensation Standards for Integrated Land Value of the Districts in Yunnan Province was implemented from July 1, 2009.(Article 5)

**Table 1: Comprehensive Standards on yearly production value of Ning’er county**

Land category	Annual production criteria (Yuan /mu)	times	Average compensation standards (Yuan/mu)	Area scope
Category 1	1500	24	36011	Ning’er town
Category 2	1167	23	26831	Mohei town
Category 3	875	20	17493	Tongxin、Puyi、Mengxian township
Category 4	644	20	12873	Meizi、Liming township、Dehua, De’an township
Average of whole county	1047	22	23034	



**Table 2: Comprehensive Standards on yearly production value of Jiangcheng county**

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

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

43. 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 )

44. 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)

45. 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)

46. The government subsidy is transferred by the department of finance from the special funds for land requisition. The fund of more than RMB 20,000 Yuan 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)

47. 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 )

48. 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)

49. 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 )

50. 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)

51. 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)

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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 )

#### **F. Notification on The Adjustment of Land Acquisition Standard of the Government of Ning'er Hani and Yi People Autonomous County**

55. According to the People's Republic of China land management Amendment Act (draft) and the Yunnan provincial land requisition and unified annual production criteria and standards of integrated land regional price of land expropriation compensation (for trial implementation) the relevant provisions, combined with the Ning'er actual situation, in December 2012, the compensation standard of land requisition in Ning'er County has been adjusted as follows:

##### **1) Xinmin village compensation of county seat core area**

56. County core area of 7 square kilometers is the area of built-up area, and the land that not yet been required only few vegetables garden of Xinmin village, Ning'er town. For these vegetable garden, the compensation standards is 120,000 yuan per mu, compensation for young crops is 3,800 Yuan/Mu. Ningjiang road project does not cover that part of the land.

##### **2) The compensation standard of county seat planning areas of 14 km<sup>2</sup>**

57. Some of the villagers groups will be include in this area of Yuhe, Xiping, Xintang, Taida, Xishitouand Jinji villagers committees of Ning'er town:

58. Rice paddy integrated compensation standard is 80,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 Yuan/mu.

59. Nonirrigated farmland integrated compensation standard is 40,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,000 Yuan/mu.

60. Garden integrated compensation standard is 30,000 Yuan/mu.

61. This project will not affect these lands.

**3) The compensation standard of County seat planning areas of 130 km<sup>2</sup>**

62. This part of land will involve some villagers' groups of Min'an, Minzhu, Minzheng, Wenquan, Banhai and Manlian villager's committees of Ning'er town:

63. Rice paddy integrated compensation standard is 60,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 Yuan/mu.

64. Nonirrigated farmland integrated compensation standard is 40,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,000 Yuan/mu.

65. Garden integrated compensation standard is 30,000 Yuan/mu.

**4) The compensation standard for market town planning area of Tongxin township and Mohei town (include Babian township)**

66. Rice paddy integrated compensation standard is 50,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 Yuan/mu.

67. Nonirrigated farmland integrated compensation standard is 30,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,000 Yuan/mu.

68. Garden integrated compensation standard is 25,000 Yuan/mu.

**5) The compensation standard for market town planning area of Mengxian, Puyi, Liming, De'an, Meizi, Dehua township)**

69. Rice paddy integrated compensation standard is 40,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 Yuan/mu.

70. Nonirrigated farmland integrated compensation standard is 25,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,000 Yuan/mu.

71. Garden integrated compensation standard is 15,000 Yuan/mu.

**6) The compensation standard for outside of market town planning areas in township and town**

72. Rice paddy integrated compensation standard is 30,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 Yuan/mu.

73. Nonirrigated farmland integrated compensation standard is 20,000 Yuan/mu; and the compensation for young crops is 1,000 Yuan/mu.

74. Garden integrated compensation standard is 15,000 Yuan/mu.

**7) The compensation standard for grave relocation**

75. Earth grave: 8,000 Yuan each for new grave; 6,000 Yuan each for old grave (over 10 years)

76. Stone grave: 12,000 Yuan each for new grave; 10,000 Yuan each for old grave (over 10 years)

**8) The compensation standard for forest land**

77. The forest land integrate compensation standard is 3,800 Yuan per mu for whole county areas; the trees will not be compensated, and trees will be handled by the owner.

**9) The young crops compensation for tea (big leaf species of Yunnan) and coffee**

78. 6,000 Yuan per mu for 3 years; 8,000 Yuan for over 4 years.

**10) The new compensation standard for land expropriation in Ning'er county was effective from January 1, 2013.**

**Appendix 2: Resettlement Information Booklet**

ADB Loan Project (TA-8149)

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

## **(Component: Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Road Subproject)**

### **Resettlement Information Booklet**

Pu'er Municipal Transportation Bureau

July 2014

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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 Project is the part of the road improving stratagem.

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 project will pave the surface based on the original roads; no new land and demolition are required. This component does not require preparation of resettlement plans;
- b.) Component 2: Ning'er~Jiangcheng~ Long Fu Road construction subproject, will upgrade and newly construct for a total of 234km of Class III / IV / III<sup>16</sup> highway between Ning'er–Jiangcheng–Longfu. In some sections will use existing road and some sections will construct new line. The land acquisition and house demolition will caused by the subproject, resulting in requiring a full Resettlement Plan (RP).
- c.) Component 3: Menglian to Meng'a class II level Highway, The full length of this road is about 49 km. Land acquisition and house demolition is needed. And a full RP should be prepared. The construction of the project plays a important role on promotion of Pu'er City economic development and foreign trade.

2. This resettlement plan only covers component of Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu (Ningjiang Subproject) highway (Figure 1-1).

3. Ningjiang subproject is located in Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties of Pu'er city. It is the important linking passages between Pu'er and neighbour countries (Vietnam and Laos). The construction of the subproject 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.

4. Based on technical design of FSR, the road alignment direction is from North to South. The subprojectps beginning point is Ning-Jing road, line G323 K3+800, and the end point is locaed in the Longfu Port. When the Ningjiang Subproject is completed, it will connect G323 (Ningjing road), G213 (Mosi expressway), the exisiting G213 and S214 (Sijiang road) and form a complete highway network together with the exsisting highway system. The Ningjiang subproject will also make the South and the North of Pu'er city and boder areas integrated closely so that the transport capability of Pu'er city will be greatly improved.

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<sup>16</sup> Class III standard from Ning'er to Xuande, Class IV standard from Xuande to Baozang, and Class III standard from Baozang to Longfu.

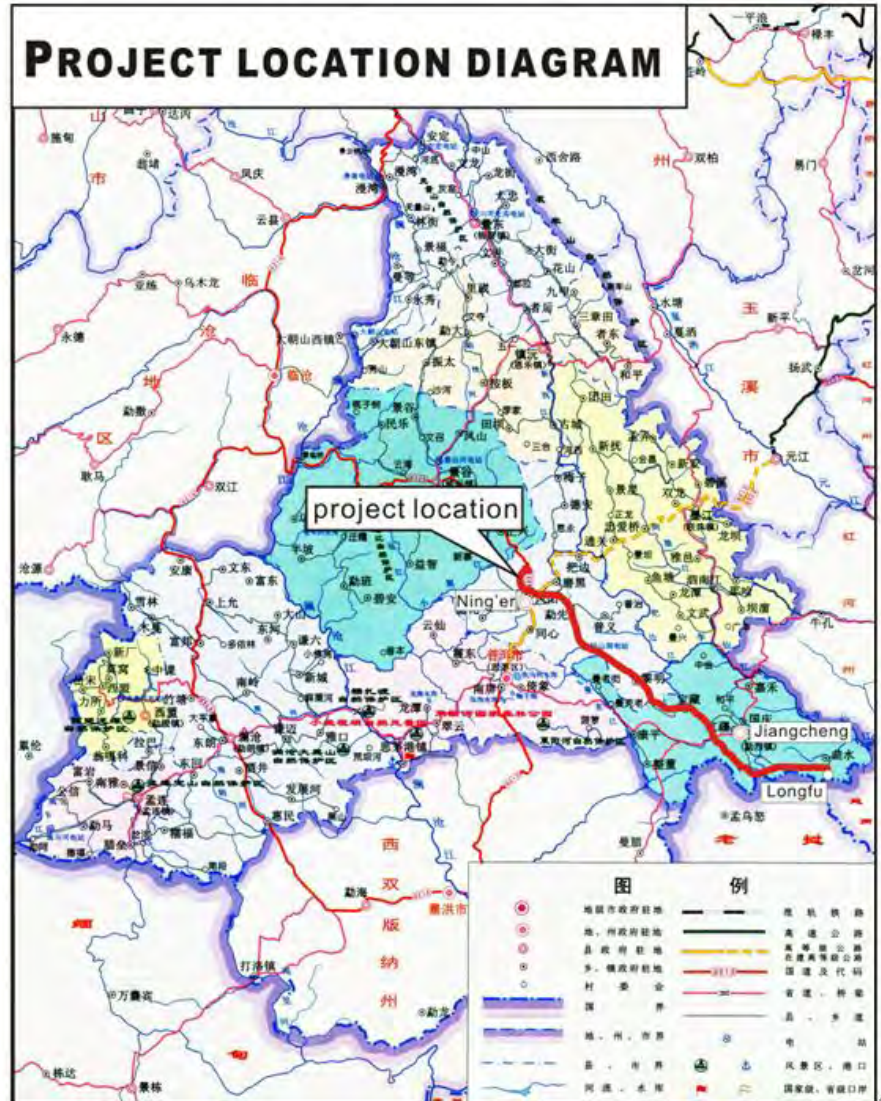


Figure 1-1: Sketch map of Ningjiang subproject



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

### 2.1 Project Impact Scope

5. Based on the FSR and initial resettlement impact survey, the land acquisition and house demolition of this subproject will affect 22 villages of 6 town or townships of Ning'er county and Jiangcheng county in Pu'er city. (See table 2-1).

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

City	County	Township (town)	Affected Administrative village
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er town	Minzheng village
			Banhai village
			Manlian village
			Xinping village
			Taida village
			Xishitou
			Wenquan village
		Mengxian township	Heping village
			Qianle village
			Anning village
			Xuande village
			Yalu village
	Liming township	Xianren village	
		Wangjie village	
		Tuanshan village	
	Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village
			Banhe village
		Menglie town	Jiangbian village
			Niuluohu
Dazhai village			
Qushui township		Basan village	
		Nuna village	

### 2.2 Permanent Land Acquisition

6. According to the field survey and interviews, and initial resettlement impact survey, 2205.91 mu land will be permanently occupied by Ningjiang Subproject, of which, 689.47 mu (31.1%) is paddy land, 697.71 mu (31.6%) is dry land, 422.88mu (19.2%) is economic forest land, 215.97mu (9.8%) is forest land and 179.88mu (8.2%) is house plot land. A total of 3835 households with 13875 persons will be affected due to permanent land acquisition. See details in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Estimated Permanent Land Acquisition of Ningjiang Subproject

City	County	township (town)	village	Land to be acquired permanently (mu)	of which (mu)					Affected Persons		
					paddy land	dry land	Economic forest	forest	House plots	household	person	
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng village	28.35	4.5	22.5	0	1.35	0	220	845	
			Banhai village	50.97	12.43	18	0	2.57	17.97	120	480	
			Manlian village	58.11	14.53	26.15	8.71	5.81	2.91	344	1376	
			Xinping village	81	9	72	0	0	0	300	1200	
			Taida village	40.5	40.5	0	0	0	0	296	1043	
			Xishitou	47.33	9.73	30.6	7	0	0	533	1600	
			Wenquan village	77.4	18	16.2	4.5	13.5	25.2	398	1287	
		<b>subtotal</b>			<b>383.66</b>	<b>108.69</b>	<b>185.45</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>46.08</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>7831</b>
		Mengxian	Heping village	101.34	40.14	0	27	34.2	0	312	1000	
			Qianle village	21.6	18.45	0	1.35	1.8	0	51	204	
			Anning village	18.9	10.8	7.2	0.9	0	0	60	190	
			Xuande village	45.95	36.05	7.2	0	2.7	0	80	400	
			Yalu village	128.96	25.74	70.97	12.9	12.9	6.45	191	883	
		<b>subtotal</b>			<b>316.75</b>	<b>131.18</b>	<b>85.37</b>	<b>42.15</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>2677</b>
		Liming	Xianren village	196.2	171	0	25.2	0	0	112	448	
			Wangjie village	77.7	9.32	31.09	23.31	7.77	6.21	90	350	
			Tuanshan village	64.19	7.7	45.57	3.85	6.42	0.65	80	320	
		<b>subtotal</b>			<b>338.09</b>	<b>188.02</b>	<b>76.66</b>	<b>52.36</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1118</b>
	Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng village	174.33	73.22	85.42	15.69	0	0	305	976	
			Banhe village	60.14	18.64	7.22	31.27	3.01	0	160	512	
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>234.47</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>92.64</b>	<b>46.96</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>1488</b>
		Menglie	Jiangbian village	364.86	72.97	109.46	181.53	0	0.9	82	328	
			Niuluohe	175.68	17.55	124.73	17.57	10.54	5.29	21	98	
			Dazhai village	283.5	34.2	0	23.4	113.4	112.5	11	55	
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>824.04</b>	<b>124.72</b>	<b>234.19</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>123.94</b>	<b>118.69</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>481</b>
		Qushui	Basan village	47.7	31.5	2.7	11.7	0	1.8	30	120	
			Nuna village	61.2	13.5	20.7	27	0	0	39	160	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>108.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>280</b>		
<b>Total</b>				<b>2205.91</b>	<b>689.47</b>	<b>697.71</b>	<b>422.88</b>	<b>215.97</b>	<b>179.88</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>13875</b>	
<b>percentage</b>				<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	

### **2.3 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 subproject will occupy approximately 150mu land temporarily. All is forest land.

### **2.4 House Demolition**

8. A total of 54001 m<sup>2</sup> of houses and structures will be demolished affecting 439 households and 1693 persons,<sup>17</sup> of which, 28,305 m<sup>2</sup> (52.4%) is brick concrete structure building, and 18,313 m<sup>2</sup> (33.9%) is brick buildings, and 6,005 m<sup>2</sup> (11.1%) is earth-wood structure buildings. Table 2-3 gives details by villages and structures.

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<sup>17</sup> These households will also be affected by land acquisition at same time.

Table 2-3: Estimated House Demolition of Ning-Jiang Subproject

County	Town or township	Administrative village	House to be demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )									Affected Person		
			Brick and concrete	Brick and wood	Earth and wood	Wood and tile	Simpl e house	Brick and asbestos tile	Air brick and asbestos tile	Earth wall and asbestos tile	Total	household	person	
Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	380	1200	0	0	180	0	120	0	1880	14	52	
		Banhai village	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	5	21	
		Manlian village	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	5	20	
		Xinping village	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	6	24	
		Taida village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Xishitou	1200	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1265	12	46	
		Wenquan village	985	1245	450	0	0	0	56	85	2821	31	101	
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7436</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>264</b>	
	Mengxian township	Heping village	10950	0	1050	0	0	0	0	0	12000	80	320	
		Qianle village	1800	4380	0	0	0	0	0	0	6180	50	200	
		Anning village	1350	2400	2250	0	0	0	0	0	6000	40	120	
		Xuande village	2400	1080	1080	0	0	0	0	0	4560	21	105	
		Yalu village	2450	1000	200	0	0	0	0	0	3650	30	138	
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>18950</b>	<b>8860</b>	<b>4580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32390</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>883</b>	
	Liming township	Xianren village	600	1400	0	0	210	0	0	0	2210	15	60	
		Wangjie village	450	1208	105	57	100	0	0	0	1920	16	64	
		Tuanshan village	480	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	7	28	
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>2968</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4970</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>152</b>	
	<b>Total of Ning'er</b>			<b>24315</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>5135</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>44796</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1299</b>

County	Town or township	Administrative village	House to be demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )									Affected Person	
			Brick and concrete	Brick and wood	Earth and wood	Wood and tile	Simple house	Brick and asbestos tile	Air brick and asbestos tile	Earth wall and asbestos tile	Total	household	person
				8									
Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	2310		660		330				3300	30	92
		Banhe village	400	1200	160		40	100	100		2000	25	80
		<b>subtotal</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>172</b>
	Menglie town	Jiangbian village	650	1000							1650	22	88
		Niuluohe		1575							1575	20	94
		Dazhai village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		subtotal	650	2575	0	0	0	0	0	0	3225	42	182
	Qushui township	Basan village	630		50						680	10	40
		Nuna village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		subtotal	630		50						680	10	40
	<b>Total of Jiangcheng</b>			<b>3990</b>	<b>3775</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9205</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>28305</b>	<b>18313</b>	<b>6005</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54001</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1693</b>
<b>percentage</b>			<b>52.4%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

## 2.5 Other Impacts

9. The project 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.

**Table 2-4: 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	comunication 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 subproject shall follow the Laws and Regulations promulgated by PRC and Yunnan Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB's relevant policies. The adopted compensation standards 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 )
- The Notice of Further exploit Land Acquisition related Issues of Pu'er City Government (Pu'er City Government [2006] No.50 )
- The House Demolish Compensation and Relocation Management Methods for Pu'er urban area collective land houses (Pu'er City Government 【2009】 No.53 )
- The Implementation Methods of Basic endowment insurance for Farmers Whose Farmland be Acquired. (Pu'er City Government [2010] No. 11 )
- ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), "Safeguards Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement"

#### 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. Usually the local governments will issue an order that there should be no new construction along the proposed expressway. However, since the alignment has not been staked, for unclear/disputed cases, the cut-off date for compensation eligibility will be set whenever the DMS is concluded.

#### 3.3 Compensation Standards

##### 3.3.1 The Land Acquisition Compensation Standard for the subproject

14. The compensation standards of land acquisition are made based on <the Unified Standard for Annual Output Value and Regional Integrated Land Price Compensation in Land

Acquisition in Yunnan Province (tentative)> (2009) and <The Notification on The Adjustment of Land Acquisition Standard of the Government of Ning'er Hani and Yi People Autonomous County> (2013). The local compensation standard for land expropriation of Ning'er is higher than the integrated area prices of Yunnan province, so in line with the Ning'er policy, within the scope of the subproject of Ning'er County will use Ning'er's compensation standards.

15. There is no local policy for Jiangcheng county, the compensation standards will follow the policy of Yunnan Province. See details in Table 4-1.

16. In addition, the compensation standards for young crops of paddy land dry land are 1500 Yuan/mu and 1000Yuan/mu respectively.



**Table 3-1: Land Acquisition Compensation Standard of Ningjiang subproject**

City	County	township (town)	Affected village	Land acquisition compensation standard (Yuan/mu)					
				Paddy land	Dry land	Orchard land	forestland	House plot	
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'ertown	Minzheng village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Banhai village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Manlian village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Xinping village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Taida village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
			Xishitou	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011	
		Wenquan village	60000	40000	30000	3800	36011		
		Mengxian township	Heping village	40000	25000	15000	3800	17493	
			Qianle village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
			Anning village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
			Xuande village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
			Yalu village	30000	20000	15000	3800	17493	
		Liming township	Xianren village	30000	20000	15000	3800	12873	
			Wangjie village	40000	25000	15000	3800	12873	
			Tuanshan village	30000	20000	15000	3800	12873	
		Jiangcheng	Baozang township	Shuicheng village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
				Banhe village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537
			Menglie town	Jiangbian village	27686	27686	27686	3800	27686
	Niuluohe			27686	27686	27686	3800	27686	
	Dazhai village			27686	27686	27686	3800	27686	
	Qushui township		Basan village	25537	25537	25537	3800	25537	
Nuna village		25537	25537	25537	3800	25537			

### 3.3.2 The compensation standards for temporary land occupation

17. 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.

**Table 3-2: Compensation standras of temporary land occupation**

item	unit	Compensation standard	remark
Forest land	Yuan/mu/year	1500	Occupation duration is no more than 2 years
Land reclamation fee.	Yuan/mu	1000	

### 3.3.3 The Compensation Standards for House Demolition

18. Based on the above replacement price estimation, combining with local building relocation compensation standards, house demolition compensation standards of the Ningjiang subproject are established in Table 4-5.

**Table 3-3: The Compensation Standards of Ningjiang Road House Demolition**

House type	Compensation standard (Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Brick and concrete	1400
Brick and wood	900
Earth and wood	700
Air brick and tile	350
Simple house	150

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

### 3.3.4 Compensationstandards for Attachments and Infrastructure

20. The compensation standards for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost.

**Table 3-4: Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

No.	item	unit	compensation standard (Yuan/unit)
1	water tank	m <sup>2</sup>	400
2	electric pole	no.	3000
3	comunnication 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

21. 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 4-8.

Table 3-5 Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements
1.	Permanent land acquisition	2205.91mu in 22 affected village of 6 towns in 2 counties	3835 households with 13875 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>18</sup>, they can participate in the endowment insurance voluntarily.</p>
2.	Temporary land acquisition	About 150 mu of land	to be identified during construction	<p>1) Temporary land occupation fee will be paid to land users 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>
3.	Residential housing demolition	54001 m <sup>2</sup>	439 households with 1693 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 be 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> <p>4) Compensation for structures and all other lost assets will be paid in full before relocation.</p> <p>5) Vulnerable groups will be assisted to reconstruct the house by local government.</p>
4.	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>
5	Vulnerable groups (to be verified during	Land acquisition	About 277 households, including 38 HH wubao, 139 disable	<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>

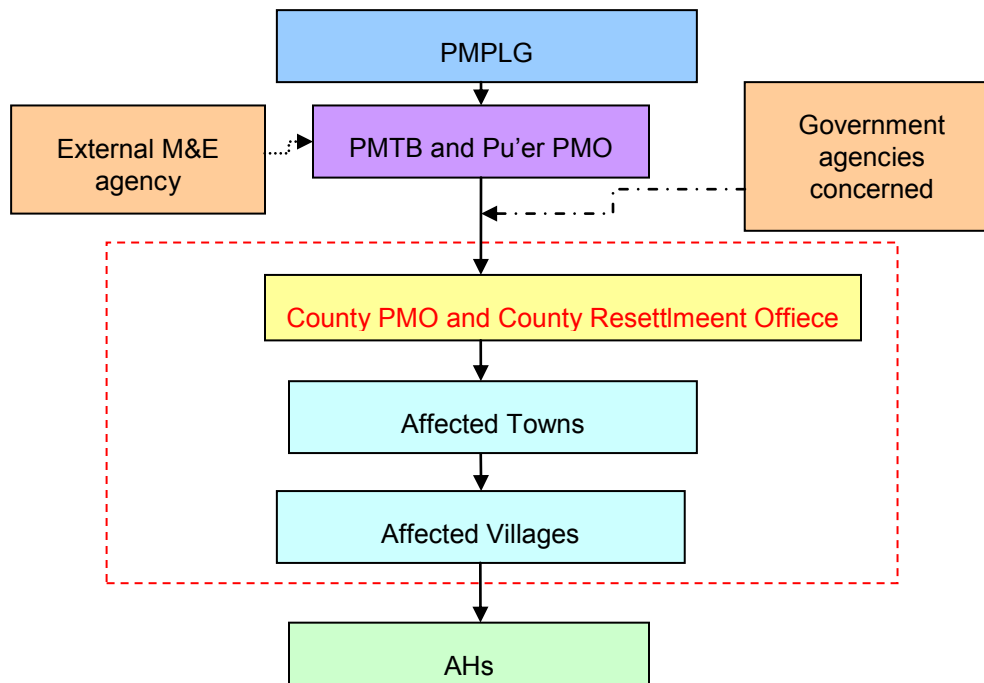
<sup>18</sup> Once APs lose their basic living and production condition or per capita arable land holding is below 0.3 mu after land acquisition can take part in endowment insurance system. Each AP, once he reaches 60 years old or she reaches 55 years old, can obtain a pension of not less than CNY 80 per month from the endowment insurance system.

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements
	DMS)		households, 58 women-headed households and 502 poor households	3) the priority to obtain the project-related employment opportunities will be given 4) Labor support for the vulnerable groups in the house reconstruction will be provided.
6	wowed	/	/	1) New houses should be registered in names of both spouses. 2) Local government will promote improved sanitation in new houses. 3) Skills training will be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female) in households with significant losses. 4) Contractors will give preference to hire women, 30% unskilled job will be provided to women 5) Encourage APs and women in particular to participate in monitoring and evaluation. 6) Every resettlement office must hire at least one female worker to be responsible for women's affairs in the process of resettlement.
7	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. Every resettlement office must hire at least one female worker to responsible for women's affairs in the process of resettlement.

#### 4 Institution Arrangement of Resettlement

22. 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 Subproject are:

- Pu'er Municipal Project Leading Group (PMPLG)
- Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau (PMTP)
- Pu'er PMO of PMTP (Pu'er PMO)
- County Project 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)
- 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

23. 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.

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

25. 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 after the receipt of the complaints if the grievance is oral.
- **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 project office, resettlement management office, resettlement monitoring institution, authorities of letters and calls, administrative supervision, disciplinary inspection and procuratorial department) according to Administrative Procedure law

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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>19</sup>

29. 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

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<sup>19</sup> For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

whole construction period of the Project, 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.



## 6 Implementation Schedule

### 6.1 Implementation Plan for Resettlement Activities

30. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of Project 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 Project construction schedule. Prior to the construction of the Project, the removal of houses shall be completed.
- (iii) Housing removal date will be informed to the resettlers at least 3 months in advance; once a new housing plot has been allocated, 3 months will be allowed for resettlers 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 Pu'er city government.
- (vi) The land acquisition and compensation payments shall be completed before the construction commencement of the sub-projects.
- (vii) Construction of the special facilities shall be completed as soon as possible, ideally before the construction of the project 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.

### 6.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

31. The schedule for resettlement implementation is shown in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1 Resettlement implementation Schedule**

No.	Activities	Agency	Timing
1.	Revise draft RP based on ADB comments and distribute to affected district/counties for their concurrence; resubmit RPs to ADB	Pu'er Transport Bureau	July, 2014
2.	Disclosure of resettlement information (compensation policy) to all affected villages in newspaper and township offices	Pu'er TB and County Government	August, 2014
3.	ADB approval of draft RP and uploading to website	ADB	September, 2014
4.	Completion of preliminary design (PD)	DI	October, 2014
5.	Establish Resettlement Leading Group and Project ROs	Local Gov't	May, 2014
6.	Pre-examination and approval of land utilization	YL&RD ML&R	October, 2014
◆	Feasibility study approval	NDRC	September, 2014
7.	1 <sup>st</sup> formal notification of LAR to APs and further village consultation	ROs	November, 2014
8.	Fully staff ROs, assign people in the affected villages and establish grievance redress system	ROs	June 2014

<b>No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Timing</b>
9.	Meetings and public hearings with representative of affected groups	PMO	November, 2014
10.	Detailed planning and updating of RP based on PD and detailed design; formulate income rehabilitation plans for seriously affected villages and relocation plans for affected urban households and enterprises	PMO	October, 2014 to December, 2014
11.	Conduct detailed measurement survey for compensation based on detailed design, identify all affected households (census inventory)	ROs and town governments	Oct to Dec, 2014
12.	Identify households that are eligible for special assistance (vulnerable groups and seriously affected households at risk)	ROs and town governments	December, 2014
13.	Signing agreements with affected villages, groups and APs	ROs and town governments	January, 2015
14.	Prepare and submit land acquisition application report	PMTB	Feb, 2015
15.	Approval of land acquisition application	ML&R	March, 2015
16.	Approval of compensation packages and 2 <sup>nd</sup> notification of LAR to APs indicating actual impacts and compensation	PMG	April, 2015
17.	Disclose Updated RP to APs and submit to ADB; ADB approval and website uploading	Pu'er PMO, ADB	April, 2015
18.	Engage external monitor for resettlement; and conduct baseline	Monitoring agency	Jan, 2015
19.	External monitor to conduct training for resettlement personnel	Monitoring agency	May, 2015
◆	Land Acquisition Commencement		June, 2015
20.	Payment of compensation funds to ROs	PMTB	July, 2015
21.	Payment of housing, assets and land compensation to APs (start date)	ROs	August, 2015
22.	Transfer of land ownership to Pu'er Transportation Bureau (start date)	ROs	August, 2015
23.	Commencement of Civil Works	PMTB	September, 2015
24.	Demolition of houses (start date)	ROs	December, 2015

PMTB = Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau, RO = Resettlement Office.

## Appendix 3: Longfu Port Information

### Longfu Port Status

1. By the joint effort of both Pu'er City government and Dien Bien Province government, in the end of 2008, the international road which link Jiangcheng county of Pu'er City, P. R. of China, and Meng County of Dien Bien Province of Socialist Republic of Vietnam was built as No.3 Boundary Monument. In March of 2010, the inhabitants of border area people of both country started the market activities. The market day is the 3th, 13th and 23th of every month. During the market day, the participants are about 3,000 to 5,000 persons, and the trade amount are about 30,000 to 100,000 Yuan.
2. The main goods be sold by Chinese side are general merchandise, and some vegetables, pork and Poultry and Eggs. In Vietnam side, the main goods are the agricultural goods, and some herb medicines.
3. There are about 50 business shops in Longfu port in present. The shops are formed by very simple structures. Jiangcheng county government is planning to build the formal shops in this area. When the construction will be finished, business can hire these formal shops to do their business. During the construction period, the government will build another simple house for transition.



4. The Land acquisition was started in year of 2011, total 2,433 mu land be taken form Longfu administrative village and Bashan administrative village of Qushui township. The compensation already paid to the village and households.
5. The Mast Plan of Longfu port was finished in May of 2011, and was approved by Pu'er City government in August of 2011. Now, the Plan was under the approval process of provincial level. The electricity and drinking water infrastructure construction were finished in Longfu port.
  - **Case:**
6. Mr. Chen is the business men form Jiangcheng county. He worked outside of Jiangcheng in early years. He heard the port channel was opened between Longfu and A'ba village of Vietnam, and he thought this is a opportunity for business, and then came back Longfu from outside with his wife and opened a business shop 4 years ago.
7. His business mainly focuses on the herb medicine and general merchandise, and his monthly income is about 5,000 yuan.

8. He mentioned that both Vietnam and Chinese Border inhabitants are like this market. The Chinese general merchandise are welcomed by Vietnam people due to the good quality and cheap prices; and the coffee and herb medicine of Vietnam also welcomed by Chinese people.

9. He said that when the formal shops construction be finished, he believe his business will much better than before.

#### Appendix 4: Pictures of Consultation



**Manlian village consultation meeting, Ning'er town, Ning'er county**



**Mengxian township, Village leaders consultation meeting, Ning'er county**



**Dazhai village consultation meeting, Menglie town, Jiangcheng county**

Appendix 5: Detailed Resettlement Budget

No	item	unit	Ning'er County									Jiangcheng County									total		
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming town			subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			subtotal	
			quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)		amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)
1	compensation of land acquisition				162 9.3			832 .3			103 6.5	3498. 06546	234 .47		592 .2	824 .04		198 5.4	10 8.9		27 8.1	285 5.7	635 3.8
	paddy land	mu	<b>108</b> <b>.69</b>	<b>600</b> <b>00</b>	<b>652</b> <b>.1</b>	<b>131.</b> <b>18</b>	<b>400</b> <b>00</b>	524 .7	<b>188</b> <b>.02</b>	<b>400</b> <b>00</b>	752 .1	1928. 94	91. 86	255 37	234 .6	124 .72	276 86	345 .3	45	255 37	11 4.9	694. 8	262 3.7
	dry land	mu	<b>185</b> <b>.45</b>	400 00	<b>741</b> <b>.8</b>	<b>85.3</b> <b>7</b>	250 00	213 .4	<b>76.</b> <b>66</b>	250 00	191 .7	1146. 875	92. 64	255 37	236 .6	234 .19	276 86	648 .4	23. 4	255 37	59. 8	944. 7	209 1.6
	Economic forest land	mu	<b>20.</b> <b>21</b>	300 00	<b>60.</b> <b>6</b>	<b>42.1</b> <b>5</b>	150 00	63. 2	<b>52.</b> <b>36</b>	150 00	78. 5	202.3 95	46. 96	255 37	119 .9	222 .5	276 86	616 .0	38. 7	255 37	98. 8	834. 8	103 7.2
	forest land	mu	<b>23.</b> <b>23</b>	380 0	<b>8.8</b>	<b>51.6</b>	380 0	19. 6	<b>14.</b> <b>19</b>	380 0	5.4	33.82 76	3.0 1	380 0	1.1	123 .94	380 0	47. 1	0	380 0	0.0	48.2	82.1
	house plot	mu	<b>46.</b> <b>08</b>	360 11	<b>165</b> <b>.9</b>	<b>6.45</b>	174 93	11. 3	<b>6.8</b> <b>6</b>	128 37	8.8	186.0 27855	0	255 37	0.0	118 .69	276 86	328 .6	1.8	255 37	4.6	333. 2	519. 2
2	compensation of young crops		<b>294</b> <b>.14</b>		34. 8	216. 55		28. 2	264 .68		35. 9	98.93 15			23. 0			42. 1			9.1	74.3	173. 2
	paddy land	mu	<b>108</b> <b>.69</b>	150 0	16. 3	131. 18	150 0	19. 7	<b>188</b> <b>.02</b>	150 0	28. 2	64.18 35	91. 86	150 0	13. 8	124 .72	150 0	18. 7	45	150 0	6.8	39.2	103. 4
	dry land	mu	<b>185</b> <b>.45</b>	100 0	18. 5	85.3 7	100 0	8.5	<b>76.</b> <b>66</b>	100 0	7.7	34.74 8	92. 64	100 0	9.3	234 .19	100 0	23. 4	23. 4	100 0	2.3	35.0	69.8
3	compensation of temporary land occupat				40. 0			20. 0			0.0	60			0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0	60.0

No	item	unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County								total		
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming town			subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			subtotal	
			quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)		amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)
	ion																						
	land occupation fee	mu	100	300 0	30. 0	50	300 0	15. 0	0	300 0	45	0	300 0	0.0	0	300 0	0.0	0	300 0	0.0	0.0	45.0	
	land reclamation fee	mu	100	100 0	10. 0	50	100 0	5.0	0	100 0	15	0	100 0	0.0	0	100 0	0.0	0	100 0	0.0	0.0	15.0	
4	compensation of house demolition				861 .4			390 3.6		518 .1	5283. 125			585 .4		348 .0			97. 7	103 1.0	631 4.1		
	compensation for structure		743 6		817 .6	323 90		377 1.0	497 0	495 .3	5083. 925	530 0		552 .4		322 .8	68 0		91. 7	966. 8	605 0.7		
	Brick and concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	383 5	140 0	536 .9	189 50	140 0	265 3.0	153 0	140 0	214 .2	3404. 1	271 0	140 0	379 .4	650	140 0	91. 0	63 0	140 0	88. 2	558. 6	396 2.7
	Brick and wood	m <sup>2</sup>	271 0	900	243 .9	886 0	900	797 .4	296 8	900	267 .1	1308. 42	120 0	900	108 .0	257 5	900	231 .8	0	900	0.0	339. 8	164 8.2
	Earth and wood	m <sup>2</sup>	450	700	31. 5	458 0	700	320 .6	105	700	7.4	359.4 5	820	700	57. 4	0	700	0.0	50	700	3.5	60.9	420. 4
	Wood and tile	m <sup>2</sup>	0	350	0.0	0	350	0.0	57	350	2.0	1.995	0	350	0.0	0	350	0.0	0	350	0.0	0.0	2.0
	Simple house	m <sup>2</sup>	180	150	2.7	0	150	0.0	310	150	4.7	7.35	370	150	5.6	0	150	0.0	0	150	0.0	5.6	12.9
	Brick	m <sup>2</sup>	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	100	1.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	1.0	1.0



No	item	unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County										total
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming town			subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			subtotal	
			quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	
	and asbestos tile																						
	Air brick and asbestos tile	m <sup>2</sup>	176	100	1.8	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	1.76	100	100	1.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	1.0	2.8
	Earth wall and asbestos tile	m <sup>2</sup>	85	100	0.9	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0.85	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0.0	0.9
	movement subsidy	household	73	1200	8.8	221	1200	26.5	38	1200	4.6	39.84	55	1200	6.6	42	1200	5.0	10	1200	1.2	12.8	52.7
	transition subsidy	household	73	4800	35.0	221	4800	106.1	38	4800	18.2	159.36	55	4800	26.4	42	4800	20.2	10	4800	4.8	51.4	210.7
5	compensation for ground attachment				101.6			0.0			0.0	101.572			103.01	0	27518	0.0	0	27518	0.0	103.01	113.16
	water tank	m <sup>2</sup>	1216	400	48.6	0	400	0.0	0	400	0.0	48.64	5	400	2.0	0	400	0.0	0	400	0.0	2.0	50.6
	electric pole	no.	0	3000	0.0	0	3000	0.0	0	3000	0.0	0	57	3000	171.0	0	3000	0.0	0	3000	0.0	171.0	171.0
	communication pole	no.	0	2000	0.0	0	2000	0.0	0	2000	0.0	0	196	2000	392.0	0	2000	0.0	0	2000	0.0	392.0	392.0
	wire	m	0	8	0.0	0	8	0.0	0	8	0.0	0	10485	8	83.9	0	8	0.0	0	8	0.0	83.9	83.9

No	item	unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County										total
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming town			subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			subtotal	
			quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	
	cable line	m	0	10	0.0	0	10	0.0	0	10	0.0	0	241.18	10	241.2	0	10	0.0	0	10	0.0	241.2	241.2
	High voltage tower	no.	0	200.00	0.0	0	200.00	0.0	0	200.00	0.0	0	7	200.00	140.0	0	200.00	0.0	0	200.00	0.0	140.0	140.0
	cement pole	no.	254	200.0	50.8	0	200.0	0.0	0	200.0	0.0	50.8	0	200.0	0.0	0	200.0	0.0	0	200.0	0.0	0.0	50.8
	stone wall	m	180	60	1.1	0	60	0.0	0	60	0.0	1.08	0	60	0.0	0	60	0.0	0	60	0.0	0.0	1.1
	brick wall	m	263	40	1.1	0	40	0.0	0	40	0.0	1.052	0	40	0.0	0	40	0.0	0	40	0.0	0.0	1.1
	<b>Basic resettle cost (subtotal of 1~5)</b>				<b>2667.2</b>			<b>4784.1</b>			<b>1590.5</b>	<b>9041.7</b>			<b>2230.7</b>			<b>2375.5</b>			<b>384.9</b>	<b>4991.0</b>	<b>14032.7</b>
6	Arable land reclamation fee (paddy land)	mu	108.69	105.00	114.1	131.18	105.00	137.7	188.02	105.00	197.4	449.3	91.86	105.00	96.5	124.72	105.00	131.0	45	105.00	47.3	274.7	723.9
7	Arable land reclamation fee (dry land)	mu	185.45	900.0	166.9	85.37	900.0	76.8	76.66	900.0	69.0	312.7	92.64	900.0	83.4	234.19	900.0	210.8	23.4	900.0	21.1	315.2	627.9
8	Farmland occupation tax	mu	294.14	133.34	39.2	216.55	133.34	28.9	264.68	133.34	35.3	103.4	184.5	133.34	24.6	358.91	133.34	47.9	68.4	133.34	9.1	81.6	185.0
9	Forest	mu	43.	400	17.	69.4	400	27.	66.	400	26.	71.8	49.	400	20.	346	400	138	38.	400	15.	174.	245.

No	item	unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County										total
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming town			subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			subtotal	
			quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	
	Vegetative Rehabilitation Fees		44	0	4	574	0	8	55	0	6		97	0	0	.44	0	.6	7	0	5	0	8
10	Endowment Insurance for farmers losing farmland	mu	294.14	20000	588.3	216.55	20000	433.1	264.68	529.4	1550.7	184.5	20000	369.0	358.91	717.8	68.4	20000	136.8	122.3.6	277.4.4		
11	Special funds for vulnerable group	1,000 Yuan	2667.2	2%	53.3	4784.1	2%	95.7	1590.5	31.8	180.8	2230.7	2%	44.6	2375.5	47.5	384.9	2%	7.7	99.8	280.7		
12	Land acquisition administration fee	1,000 Yuan	1629.3	2.10%	34.2	832.3	2.10%	17.5	1036.5	21.8	73.5	592.2	2.10%	12.4	1985.4	41.7	278.1	2.10%	5.8	60.0	133.4		
13	Survey and design costs	1,000 Yuan	2667.2	3%	80.0	4784.1	3%	143.5	1590.5	47.7	271.3	2230.7	3%	66.9	2375.5	71.3	384.9	3%	11.5	149.7	421.0		
14	Administrative costs	1,000 Yuan	2667.2	3%	80.0	4784.1	3%	143.5	1590.5	47.7	271.3	2230.7	3%	66.9	2375.5	71.3	384.9	3%	11.5	149.7	421.0		
15	Skills training costs	1,000 Yuan	2667.2	3%	80.0	832.3	3%	25.0	1590.5	47.7	152.7	2230.7	3%	66.9	2375.5	71.3	384.9	3%	11.5	149.7	302.4		

No	item	unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County										total
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming town			subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			subtotal	
			quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	quantity	rate (Yuan/unit)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	amount(0' 000 Yuan)	
16	External M&E costs	1,000 Yuan	266 7.2	5%	133 .4	478 4.1	5%	239 .2	159 0.5	5%	79. 5	452.1	223 0.7	5%	111 .5	237 5.5	5%	118 .8	38 4.9	5%	19. 2	249. 6	701. 6
17	Contingencies	1,000 Yuan	266 7.2	10%	266 .7	478 4.1	10%	478 .4	159 0.5	10%	159 .0	904.2	223 0.7	10%	223 .1	237 5.5	10%	237 .5	38 4.9	10%	38. 5	499. 1	140 3.3
	<b>subtotal of 6~17</b>				<b>165 3.6</b>			<b>184 7.1</b>			<b>129 3.0</b>	<b>4793. 7</b>			<b>118 5.8</b>			<b>190 5.3</b>			<b>33 5.6</b>	<b>342 6.7</b>	<b>822 0.4</b>
	<b>Total</b>				<b>432 0.8</b>			<b>663 1.2</b>			<b>288 3.4</b>	<b>13835 .4</b>			<b>341 6.5</b>			<b>428 0.8</b>			<b>72 0.5</b>	<b>841 7.8</b>	<b>222 53.1</b>