

**World Bank Financed
Tongren Rural Roads Project**

Resettlement Action Plan

**World Bank Financed Rural Roads
Project Management Office
Tongren City, Guizhou Province**

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1 Project Overview

1-1 Objectives and Justification of the Project

1-1-1 Project Objectives

Known as "the East Gateway to Guizhou", administrative Tongren City stands in northeast Guizhou Province. Located in the interior of Wuling Mountains, most part of Tongren is mountainous. Due to reform and opening up in the past three decades, the road conditions and connectivity in Tongren City have been improved greatly. However, a majority of the rural roads are low-grade, damaged and poorly maintained. The traffic network in rural areas does not fully cover the whole region and traffic service is of low quality, which directly restricts social and economic development of the region and caused great inconvenience to the travel of local residents.

Tongren City has put forward the key principles for the development of rural roads in Tongren City in its "12th Five-Year Plan for Rural Roads" (2016-2020) and set the following objectives for rural roads development: (1) Enable the interconnection between counties and villages by providing 100% hardened roads for buses; (2) Establish a fundamental rural logistic system and improve the efficiency of both passenger and cargo transportation; (3) Strengthen hazards risk management and improve road safety and emergency response capabilities. The goal of the World Bank financed Tongren Rural Roads Project is to improve the road conditions in Sinan County and Dejiang County in a sustainable manner by upgrading the existing gravel roads, building bridges, and improving rural road maintenance. It is expected that when the project is completed, the road conditions and traffic network in rural areas of Dejiang County and Sinan County will be greatly improved and it will be more convenient for local residents to travel. Besides, the project will also contribute to the development and utilization of various unique resources of the two counties, transform the resource endowment into an economic edge, inject new vitalities to the regional economic growth, and improve the income and livelihood of local residents.

1-1-2 Project Justification

The World Bank Financed Tongren City Rural Roads Project is mainly committed to change the backward conditions of rural roads in Dejiang County and

Sinan County, improve the traffic conditions for local residents, intensify the relation between rural areas and central urban areas, accelerate urban and rural integration and propel the regional economic development. The necessity of the project is mainly embodied in the following aspects.

1. The project will improve the traffic conditions of Dejiang County and Sinan County, enhance the traffic capacity of road networks, strengthen road maintenance, and promote local economic development.

In recent years, Tongren City adhered with the strategy of "Develop Economy by Good Transportation". Based on the development of major traffic infrastructure of China and Guizhou Province, especially the express railways and highways, Tongren improved both external traffic and intraregional traffic network, and has gradually become an important traffic hinge between the southeast China and the central and east China. However, apart from the highway network of Tongren City, many rural roads are low-grade and poorly connected, which are unable to meet the needs of social and economic development.



Figure 1-1 Current State of Some Rural Roads in Dejiang and Sinan

In Dejiang and Sinan, some rural roads are narrow and have many turnings and steep slopes; besides, these roads have been put into use beyond their designed life span and not been maintained all the year round. There are many bumps and hollows on the road surface, which are dusty in sunny days and muddy in rainy days (as shown in Figure 1-1). The backward traffic conditions have become the "bottleneck" that restricts local development. By rebuilding and upgrading the rural roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County and strengthening rural road maintenance and management capacity, the project will greatly improve traffic and transportation conditions in the rural areas of the two counties, eliminate the key factors that restrict economic development, and provide an important impetus for regional economic development.

2. The project will create opportunities for local residents to increase their income and is also an import approach to enhance local residents' life quality and eliminate poverty.

The project-affected area Tongren City is the "concentrated contiguous special poverty-stricken region" in Wuling Mountains. Of the 8 counties and 2 districts of the municipality, 7 counties are national level poor counties; There are 125 poor towns/townships and 1781 poor villages in Tongren Municipality. The two counties directly affected by the project, Dejiang and Sinan, are both state-level poor counties. There is a large number of poor population widely distributed in the two counties, and the backward traffic conditions are the root cause of poverty. This project will not only improve the agricultural production conditions in the region but also create conditions for the development of industry, tourism and other non-agricultural domains, and will provide new income sources for local residents. Besides, the project is also an important way to raise local residents' income and improve their livelihood.

3. The project will broaden the horizon of local residents, transform their way of thinking, promote exchange between ethnic groups and achieve social integration.

Multiple ethnic groups are inhabited in the project-affected area. In the past, the traffic conditions have largely restricted interpersonal interaction. The project will not only promote the regional economic development and increase the income of ethnic minorities and poverty-stricken population, but it can also improve the population

mobility in the region and facilitate more local residents to go to cities. In the long run, the population movement and exchange will broaden the horizon of local residents and provide new thoughts and ideas for local residents, intensify the exchange between local ethnic groups and promote ethnic integration and solidarity.

4. The project will also enhance rural road management capacity and level of Dejiang County and Sinan County.

This project incorporates a subproject of capacity building, which will enhance the rural road management capacity and level of Dejiang County and Sinan County and change the situation of rural traffic development in the past where "construction is valued while management and maintenance are neglected". Moreover, through the subproject of capacity building, technologies and training will be provided to relevant rural road construction, management and maintenance departments of Dejiang and Sinan, which will improve the road management and maintenance of local road management departments and give full play to the existing rural roads in order to better meet the needs of transportation.

1-2 Project Components

1-2-1 Selection of Subprojects

This project includes rural road construction, bridge construction and capacity building. In order to maximize the benefits of the project, on the basis of consultations with local government and residents and according to the rural road development plan of Dejiang and Sinan, PMO and the design institute have carried out surveys on the rural roads in the area that require improvement, graded these roads and determined the priority order of improvement. The rural roads and bridges selected for the improvement plan of the project are all important rural roads and bridges that can bring social and economic benefits to Tongren City and all of them conform to one or more of the following standards.

- (1) Roads and bridges already included in the “13th Five Year Plan for Rural Roads of Tongren City”;
- (2) Roads and bridges under poor conditions;
- (3) Roads and bridges with heavy traffic or located in densely populated area;

(4) Roads and bridges that benefit ethnic minorities or poverty-stricken population;

(5) Roads and bridges for which city government and county-level government has committed to provide supporting fund;

(6) Roads and bridges that require no or little volume of land acquisition and structure demolition for upgrading;

(7) Roads and bridges of which the upgrading is actively supported by local residents

(8) Roads and bridges located where industrial activities and economic activities are vigorous.

1-2-2 Project Components

Guizhou Tongren Rural Roads Project is composed of 3 sub-projects:

(1) Sub-project A: Rural road improvement and upgrading. The objective of this subproject is to improve the existing soil/gravel roads in rural areas of Dejiang County and Sinan County and upgrade them to fourth-class roads according to national and provincial standards. In total, 86 rural roads need to be improved and upgraded, with a total length of about 646.422 km and a budget of 1.23 billion RMB Yuan (205.77million USD). Of the 86 rural roads, 59 roads are located in Dejiang County, with a total length of about 415.705km; 27 roads are located in Sinan County, with a total length of 230.717 km. A detailed list of rural roads included in Subproject A is shown in Table 1-1.

(2) Subproject B: Bridge construction. The objective of this subproject is to build bridges to connect the existing roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County so that local villagers can travel through the area under all climate conditions. The project is planned to build 30 bridges in total, including 10 middle size bridges and 20 small size bridges, with a total length of 838 meters. Of the 30 bridges, 18 bridges (including 8 middle bridges and 10 small bridges) are located in Dejiang County, with a total length of 539.5 meters; 12 bridges (including 2 middle bridges and 10 small bridges) are located in Sinan County, with a total length of 298.5 meters. Detailed list of bridges included in Subproject B is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-1 Schedule of Subproject A of Tongren Rural Roads Project

No.	Affected area	Subproject name	Type of subproject	Size of subproject (km)	Subgrade width (m)	Target of upgrading	Affected towns/townships	Affected administrative villages
A1-1	Dejiang	Mingxi—Dongquan	upgrading	10.578	6.5	Fourth-class road	Fuxing \	Yanpen Village, Gonghe Village, Nanxi Village, Dongquan Village
A1-2	Dejiang	Jiancha—Shaxi	upgrading	22.133	6.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha	Jiancha Community, Gaozhu Village, Songxi Village, Gunping
							Shaxi	Kongshan Village, Wanba Community
							Longquan	Tangba Village, Taoyuan Village, Naoshui Village
A1-3	Dejiang	Hepeng—Longxi	upgrading	15.760	6.5	Fourth-class road	Hexing	Hepeng, Daxing, Niaoping, Longxi, Qinglonggang, Chayuan, Banping Village
A1-4	Dejiang	Tanjiawan—Chaodi	upgrading	10.205	6.5	Fourth-class road	Chaodi	Tangba Village, Qinggangbao Village, Shangping Village
A1-5	Dejiang	Changba—Wangpai	upgrading	8.965	6.5	Fourth-class road	Tongjing	Liming , Tongxing Community, Bajiao Village, Jinchao Village
A1-6	Dejiang	Pingyuan—Nangan	upgrading	21.324	6.5	Fourth-class road	Pingyuan	Sihe Village
							Nangan	Dalong, Xinglong, Jinpeng Village, Huoshi Village, Loufang Village
A1-7	Dejiang	Datu—Huangba	upgrading	9.156	6.5	Fourth-class road	Shaxi	Longba Village
A1-8	Dejiang	Jiancha—Dahe	upgrading	4.654	6.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha	Dahe Village, Jiancha Community
A1-9	Dejiang	Changfeng—Duoping	upgrading	15.598	6.5	Fourth-class road	Changfeng	Changfeng, Tongba, Zhongzhuang, Nongchen, Xianjin Duoping Village
A1-10	Dejiang	Fengjiashai—Zhayu	upgrading	9.812	6.5	Fourth-class road	Wenping	Wenping, Tuodi Village, Sanjiao Village, Tongxin Village, Zhayu Village
A1-11	Dejiang	Qiaotou—Yanjing	upgrading	8.353	6.5	Fourth-class road	Gonghe	Jieshang Village, Yanjing Village
A1-12	Dejiang	Banzhuyuan—Hepeng	upgrading	8.975	6.5	Fourth-class road	Hexing	Hepeng Village, Dongyuan Village, Baiguo Village
							Yantang	Shuiping Community, Xianfeng Village
A1-13	Dejiang	Baiguotuo—Longqiao	upgrading	17.143	5.5	Fourth-class road	Changbao	Sanjiao Village, Dazhaitou Village, Shangbao Village
A1-14	Dejiang	Wenping—Yinsi	upgrading	10.080	5.5	Fourth-class road	Wenping	Tiekeng Village, Fengxiang Village
A1-15	Dejiang	Zhangxinjie—Yanmen	upgrading	3.746	5.5	Fourth-class road	Gonghe	Shangping Village
A1-16	Dejiang	Weigangzui—Gonghe	upgrading	3.960	5.5	Fourth-class road	Yantang	Xinchun Village
A1-17	Dejiang	Xinchang—Changxian	upgrading	7.791	5.5	Fourth-class road	Hexing	Changxian Village, Dongyuan Village
							Jiancha	Jiancha Community
A1-18	Dejiang	Meizi—Huayuanzi	upgrading	6.108	5.5	Fourth-class road	Fuxing	Meizi Village, Jia Village
A1-19	Dejiang	Hetou—Dayuan	upgrading	19.005	5.5	Fourth-class road	Quankou Town	Mala Village, Xinlian Village, Xinba Village, Zhuchang Village
A1-20	Dejiang	Xiaba—Yalaoshan	upgrading	6.073	5.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha Town	Longpan Village
A1-21	Dejiang	Laozhai—Dabatou	upgrading	2.537	5.5	Fourth-class road	Hexing Town	Banping Village
A1-22	Dejiang	Sancengyan—Anshan	upgrading	4.680	4.5	Fourth-class road	Longquan Town	Anshan Village
A1-23	Dejiang	Changba—Xintan	upgrading	5.943	6.5	Fourth-class road	Tongjing	Yuzhu Village, Gaojing Village, Changba Village
A1-24	Dejiang	Shenxiyakou—Huangtu	upgrading	3.018	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wenping Town	Huayuan Village, Changxing Village
A1-25	Dejiang	Chazishan—Fenghuang	upgrading	5.288	4.5	Fourth-class road	Tongjing	Qingyuan Village, Jinpeng Village, Qilixi, Fenghuang Village
A1-26	Dejiang	Dejiang—Luqing	upgrading	26.450	4.5	Fourth-class road	Hexing Town	Baiguo Village
							Yantang	Shuiping, Xianfeng, Xinchun Village, Qingshuitang Village, Luqing Village

No.	Affected area	Subproject name	Type of subproject	Size of subproject (km)	Subgrade width (m)	Target of upgrading	Affected towns/townships	Affected administrative villages
A1-27	Dejiang	Gonghe—Hualiangai	upgrading	2.890	4.5	Fourth-class road	Gonghe	Heping Village
A1-28	Dejiang	Yuzhongchang—Daping	upgrading	3.335	4.5	Fourth-class road	Tongjing	Qilixi Village, Shanshuba Village
A1-29	Dejiang	Dingjiashan—Chawotuo	upgrading	3.990	4.5	Fourth-class road	Yantang	Gaojiawan Village, Chawotuo Village
A1-30	Dejiang	Fengxi—Tongwan	upgrading	7.567	4.5	Fourth-class road	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu Village, Tongwan Village
A1-31	Dejiang	Laoshuixi—Guanzhuang	upgrading	2.781	4.5	Fourth-class road	Hexing Town	Zhongzhai Village
A1-32	Dejiang	Nanzhugou—Dengjia	upgrading	2.623	4.5	Fourth-class road	Longquan Town	Dengjia Village
A1-33	Dejiang	Xinzhai—Zaonixi	upgrading	1.516	4.5	Fourth-class road	Yushui	Xinzhai Community
A1-34	Dejiang	Dashuwan—Jiantai	upgrading	8.271	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha Town	Jiantai Village, Gaozhu Village
A1-35	Dejiang	Huoyantu—Zaojiaodou	upgrading	4.806	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha Town	Chaoxi Village, Gaozhu Village
A1-36	Dejiang	Huangjia—Huangba	upgrading	3.180	4.5	Fourth-class road	Shaxi Township	Huangba Village
A1-37	Dejiang	Kedian—Tianxingqiao	upgrading	5.480	4.5	Fourth-class road	Fuxing Town	Kedian Village, Nanmu Village
A1-38	Dejiang	Shaxiyakou—Datuwan	upgrading	5.923	4.5	Fourth-class road	Nangan	Datuwan Village
A1-39	Dejiang	Longzhai—Ranjiawan	upgrading	10.728	4.5	Fourth-class road	Nangan	Longzhai Village, Changyuan Village
A1-40	Dejiang	Township—Pengjiazhai	upgrading	3.550	4.5	Fourth-class road	Changfeng	Xianjin Village
A1-41	Dejiang	Shanshuba—Taowan	upgrading	2.207	4.5	Fourth-class road	Yantang	Shanshuba Village
A1-42	Dejiang	Heduimen—Xintang	upgrading	2.208	4.5	Fourth-class road	Quankou	Xintang Village
A1-43	Dejiang	Chaodi—Chenyuan	upgrading	7.190	4.5	Fourth-class road	Chaodi Town	Tengxi Village, Chenyuan Village, Chaodi Community
A1-44	Dejiang	Wujiagou—Xujiashan	upgrading	3.618	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha Town	Chonghua Village
A1-45	Dejiang	Changtan—Yuanchang	upgrading	3.743	4.5	Fourth-class road	Fnegxiaoxi Town	Yuanchang Village, Xingjie Village
A1-46	Dejiang	Xiaping—Xintan	upgrading	7.523	4.5	Fourth-class road	Tongjing	Xiaping Village, Xinhuai Village
A1-47	Dejiang	Xiajie—Shangchanggou	upgrading	3.439	4.5	Fourth-class road	Yantang	Qingshuitang Village
A1-48	Dejiang	Matixi—Meijia	upgrading	4.706	4.5	Fourth-class road	Qianjia	Meijia Village
A1-49	Dejiang	Lizitan—Huangjia	upgrading	3.943	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jingjiao	Xinkeng Village
A1-50	Dejiang	Lizishui—Chenjia	upgrading	2.000	4.5	Fourth-class road	Gaoshan	Lianhe Village
A1-51	Dejiang	Matixi—Guanlin	upgrading	3.616	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jingjiao	Guanlin Village
A1-52	Dejiang	Zhoujia—Huangbayan	upgrading	4.034	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha Town	Xiaoxi Village, Dahe Village
A1-53	Dejiang	Tujia—Zhuangyan	upgrading	6.235	4.5	Fourth-class road	Fengxiangxi	Zhuangyan Village, Zhaishang Village, Xisha Village
A1-54	Dejiang	Real Estate Bureau—Xiaogou	upgrading	1.314	4.5	Fourth-class road	Qinglong	Qiaotou Community
A1-55	Dejiang	Huangbawanxiao—Tanba	upgrading	3.413	4.5	Fourth-class road	Shaxi Township	Tanba Village
A1-56	Dejiang	Ganxiqiaotou—Aojia	upgrading	6.458	4.5	Fourth-class road	Changfeng	Changwan Village
A1-57	Dejiang	Dahe—Longxi	upgrading	4.303	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jiancha Town	Dahe Village
							Hexing Town	Longxi Village
A1-58	Dejiang	Fenglin—Qingqiushu	upgrading	3.341	4.5	Fourth-class road	Jingjiao	Qingqiushu Village

No.	Affected area	Subproject name	Type of subproject	Size of subproject (km)	Subgrade width (m)	Target of upgrading	Affected towns/townships	Affected administrative villages
A1-59	Dejiang	Yanshang—Kuangshan	upgrading	8.44	4.5	Fourth-class road	Quankou Town	Dayuan Village
	Total in Dejiang County		upgrading				21 townships	119 villages
B1-1	Sinan	Wengwen—Tunshan	upgrading	7.646	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wenjiadian Town	Tunshan Village
B1-2	Sinan	Paotongshu—Dawan	upgrading	13.330	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wenjiadian Town	Qunshan Village, Hongqi Village
B1-3	Sinan	Wengxi—Sanxing	upgrading	12.988	6.0	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Sanxing Village
B1-4	Sinan	Wengsan—Lianmeng	upgrading	12.352	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Lianmeng Village
B1-5	Sinan	Zaoziping—Huangnitian	upgrading	5.736	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Shengli Village
B1-6	Sinan	Wengxi—Changzheng	upgrading	13.297	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Changzheng Village, Minshan Village
B1-7	Sinan	Sanxing—Shangba	upgrading	8.276	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Shangbatian Village
B1-8	Sinan	Wengsan—Tangjiaba	upgrading	4.851	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Tangjiaba Village
B1-9	Sinan	Yanmenkou—Sanxing	upgrading	8.942	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Sanxing Village
B1-10	Sinan	Tangben Road—Antang	upgrading	7.574	4.5	Fourth-class road	Wengxi Town	Antang Village
B1-11	Sinan	Aijiashan—Xinming	upgrading	9.625	4.5	Fourth-class road	Sandaoshui	Xinming Village
B1-12	Sinan	Yongxing—Machi	upgrading	7.297	4.5	Fourth-class road	Sandaoshui	Xintang Village
B1-13	Sinan	Tangben Road—Antang	upgrading	14.470	4.5	Fourth-class road	Sandaoshui	Shuanghe Village
B1-14	Sinan	Tonghua—Dongguaxi	upgrading	6.605	4.5	Fourth-class road	Donghua	Taxi Village, Dongguaxi Village
B1-15	Sinan	Zhangting—Liangtian	upgrading	8.078	4.5	Fourth-class road	Kuanping	Liangtianba Village
B1-16	Sinan	Zhangting Road—Baowei	upgrading	4.555	4.5	Fourth-class road	Kuanping	Baowei Village
B1-17	Sinan	Baiyangping—Nanshan	upgrading	3.175	4.5	Fourth-class road	Tiaoqiao	Nanshan Village, Meizibao Village
B1-18	Sinan	Lancaocha—Meizibao	upgrading	3.974	4.5	Fourth-class road	Tianqiao	Nanshan Village, Meizibao Village
B1-19	Sinan	Longshui—Chaxi	upgrading	14.320	4.5	Fourth-class road	Qingganpo Town	Tianzhuang Village, Chaxi Village
B1-20	Sinan	Shangguanqing—Langan	upgrading	8.411	4.5	Fourth-class road	Yangjiaao	Wangdaping Village, Langang Village, Guantianba Community, Tujing Village
B1-21	Sinan	Zhangting—Jinggang	upgrading	6.816	4.5	Fourth-class road	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang Village
B1-22	Sinan	Liangshuijing—Guankou	upgrading	11.997	6.0	Fourth-class road	Liangshuijing	Guankouchang Village
B1-23	Sinan	Nixi—Ca'er	upgrading	9.728	5.5	Fourth-class road	Daheba	Dayuanzi Village, Taoshan Village, Tianba Village
B1-24	Sinan	Pujiagou—Dashan	upgrading	2.226	4.5	Fourth-class road	Daheba	Majiashan Village
B1-25	Sinan	Dongqingao—Dongjiawan	upgrading	11.563	4.5	Fourth-class road	Hepengxi Town	Liangshuiqing Village
B1-26	Sinan	Qinglongzui—Zhuguaxi	upgrading	6.845	4.5	Fourth-class road	Silin Township	Zhongling Village, Ganchangba, Fenglian Village
B1-27	Sinan	Liangtian—Shanxing	upgrading	6.040	4.5	Fourth-class road	Sitang Town	Shanxing Village
	Total in Sinan County			230.717			14 townships	37 villages
	Total in the project			646.422			35 townships	156 villages

Data source: Project socioeconomic survey

(3) Subproject C: Capacity building. In order to strengthen rural road maintenance and management of maintenance fund and to improve the capacity of rural road maintenance staff, a fund of 250,000 US dollars (about 1.5 million RMB Yuan) will be used for training 300 workers on management, construction and practice. This Subproject C is capacity building and does not involve land acquisition or structure demolition.

Table 1-2 Schedule of Subproject B

No.	County/District	Item name	Type of construction	Construction size		Line name
				Length (m)	Width (m)	
A2-1	Dejiang County	Lengshuijie Bridge	New construction	73	7.0	Changfeng—Duoping
A2-2	Dejiang County	Jiangjiagou Bridge	New construction	42.5	7.0	Xinchang—Changxian
A2-3	Dejiang County	Fengjiazhai Bridge	New construction	15	7.5	Fengjiazhai—Zhayu
A2-4	Dejiang County	Chuanqianqiao	New construction	36	7.0	Bajiaoxi—Shiban
A2-5	Dejiang County	Huangnidui Bridge	New construction	24	7.0	Qishugou—Hengshiliang
A2-6	Dejiang County	Piyanan Bridge	New construction	22	7.0	Piyanan Jieshang—Shibanxi
A2-7	Dejiang County	Xianlong Bridge	New construction	36	7.0	Nangang—Zhaimen
A2-8	Dejiang County	Guanyinyan Bridge	New construction	41	7.0	Guanyinyan—Xinlongpo
A2-9	Dejiang County	Tianba Bridge	New construction	23	7.0	Fenshui Primary School—Tianba
A2-10	Dejiang County	Shenxi Bridge	New construction	28	7.0	Xiaba—Shenxi
A2-11	Dejiang County	Yanjing Bridge	New construction	18	7.5	Qiaotou—Yanjing
A2-12	Dejiang County	Xiaoxigou Bridge	New construction	15	7.0	Zhoujia—Huangbayan
A2-13	Dejiang County	Tanjiashan Bridge	New construction	20	7.0	Gaoshan—Tanjiashan
A2-14	Dejiang County	Xinlong Bridge	New construction	33	7.0	Guanyinyan—Xinlongpo
A2-15	Dejiang County	Dongmenqian Bridge	New construction	34	7.0	Baiyan—Dongmenqian
A2-16	Dejiang County	Hengshiliang Bridge	New construction	24	7.0	Qishugou—Hengshiliang
A2-17	Dejiang County	Zhongxi Bridge	New construction	34	7.0	Gaoshan—Zhonghe
A2-18	Dejiang County	Dashuituo Bridge	New construction	21	7.0	Gaoshan—Zhonghe
B2-1	Sinan County	Tangjiaba Bridge	New construction	18.0	7.0	Wengsan Road—Tangjiaba
B2-2	Sinan County	Kongjiahe Bridge	New construction	29.0	7.0	Wengxi Town—Changzheng
B2-3	Sinan County	Juanziwan Bridge	New construction	26.0	7.0	Lancaocha—Meizibao
B2-4	Sinan County	Meizibao Bridge	New construction	20.0	7.0	Baichangping—Nanshan
B2-5	Sinan County	Yandixia Bridge	New construction	18.0	7.0	Baichangping—Nanshan
B2-6	Sinan County	Mayangdong Bridge	New construction	14.0	7.0	Pujiagou—Dashan
B2-7	Sinan County	Qinglongzu Bridge	New construction	20.0	7.0	Sishi Road—Shuidong
B2-8	Sinan County	Guihua Bridge	New construction	23.0	7.0	Guihuashu—Guihua
B2-9	Sinan County	Danianfang Bridge	New construction	23.0	7.0	Guihuashu—Guihua
B2-10	Sinan County	Yuanjiahao Bridge	New construction	26.0	7.0	Shuijingwan—Sitang Town
B2-11	Sinan County	Sanchatang Bridge	New construction	35.0	7.0	Shangguanqing—Langang
B2-12	Sinan County	Sanxing Bridge	New construction	16.5	7.0	Wengxi—Sanxing

Data source: Project socioeconomic survey

1-3 Project-affected Areas and Project-benefited Areas

The areas directly affected and benefited by the project are Dejiang County and Sinan County, which are under the jurisdiction of Tongren City. The areas indirectly affected or benefited by the project include other districts (counties) of Tongren City as well as Zunyi and Southeastern Guizhou (Qiandongnan) Autonomous Prefecture. Project-affected and project-benefited areas are shown in Figure 1-1.

1-3-1 Scope of Project Impact

In the project, Land acquisition is required in Dejiang County and Sinan County, which are under the jurisdiction of Tongren City, Guizhou Province. Located in the northeast Guizhou Province, Tongren City stands in the middle of Wuling Mountains, bordering Hunan in the east, and connecting Chongqing in the north. It is the border area of Guizhou Province, Hunan Province and Chongqing Municipality and is known as "the East Gateway to Guizhou". The total land area of the city is 18,000 km², which accounts for 10.22% of the total land area of Guizhou Province. As one of the six prefecture-level cities of Guizhou Province, Tongren City has jurisdiction over Bijiang District, Wanshan Special District, Jiangkou County, Sinan County, Dejiang County, Songtao Miao Autonomous County, Yuping Dong Autonomous County, Yinjiang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County, and Yanhe Tujia Autonomous County. By the end of 2013, the registered population of Tongren City was 4.2921 million.

Dejiang County is directly affected by the project. The county is located in the northwest of Tongren City, with a total area of 2071.9 km². The county has jurisdiction over 2 sub-districts, 9 towns, and 10 townships with 345 administrative villages. A total of 18 ethnic groups, including Han, Miao and Tujia etc inhabit the county. In 2012 the total population of the county was 540,000, and the resident population of its county capital was 120,000. According to survey, 119 administrative villages in 21 towns/townships/sub-districts of the county are affected by land acquisition in the project (see Table 1-4).

Sinan County is also directly affected by the project. Located in the southwest of Tongren City, the county stands in the interior of Wuling Mountains and it is the central region of Wu River basin. The Wu River flows across the county from the west to the east. The total area of the county is 2230.5 km². The county has jurisdiction over 13 towns and 14 ethnic townships, with 20 urban residents committees and 561

villagers committees. The total population of the county in 2012 was 658,900. According to survey, 37 administrative villages in 14 towns/townships of the county are affected by land acquisition in the project (see Table 1-4).

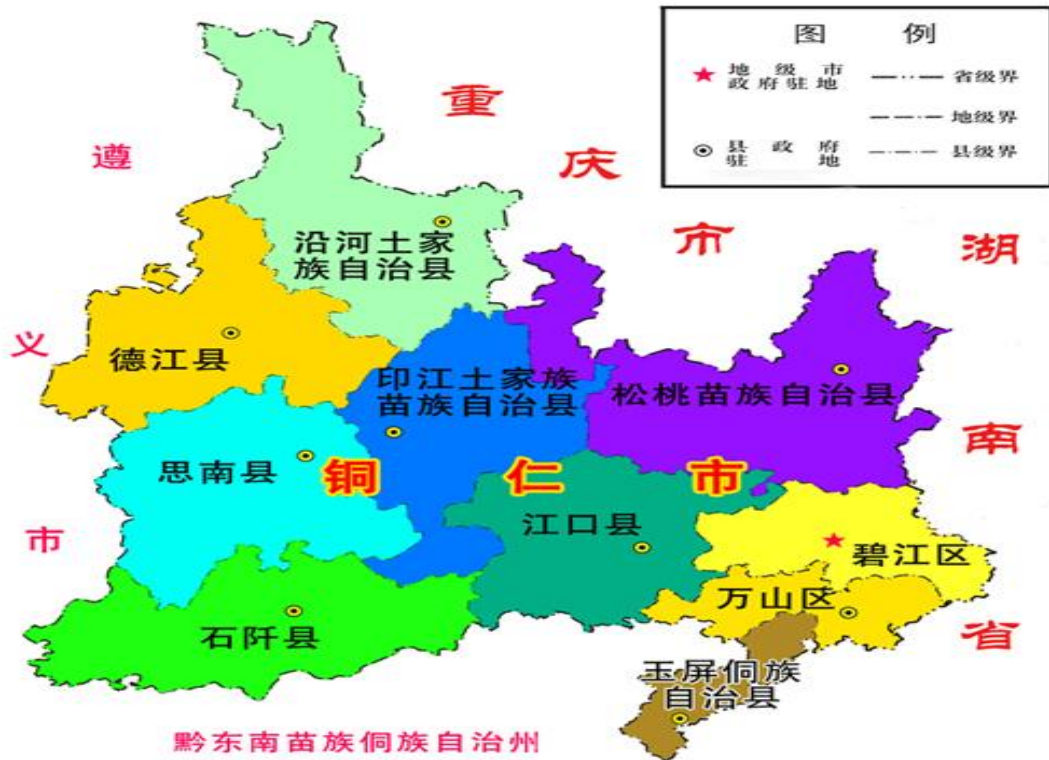


Figure 1-1 Project-affected Areas and Project-benefited Areas

Table 1-4 Land Acquisition Area of the Project

Subprojects	Affected counties		Affected towns/townships		Affected villages	
	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
59 rural roads and 18 bridges	1	Dejiang County	21	Fuxing Town	8	Dongquan , Nanxi Village, Yanpen Village, Gonghe Village, Meizi Village, Jia Village, Kedian Village, Nanmu Village
				Longquan	5	Naoshui Village, Tangba Village, Taoyuan Village, Anshan Village, Dengjia Village
				Jiancha Town	10	Jiancha, Dahe, Longpan, Jiantai, Chaoxi, Chonghua Village, Gaozhu Village, Xiaoxi Village, Songxi Village, Gunping Village
				Shaxi	5	Kongshan Village, Wanba Community, Longba Village, Huangba Village, Tanba Village
				Hexing Town	11	Hepeng, Daxing, Niaoping, Longx, Qinglonggang, Chayuan, Banping, Changxian, Dongyuan, Baiguo, Zhongzhai Village
				Gonghe Town	4	Yanjing Village, Jieshang Village, Shangping Village, Heping Village
				Tongjing	14	Liming, Tongxing, Bajiao, Jinchao, Yuzhu, Gaojing, Changba, Qingyuan, Jinpeng, Qilixi, Fenghuang, Shanshuba, Xiaping, Xinhuai Village
				Pingyuan	1	Sihe Village
				Nangang	8	Xinglong, Loufang , Huoshi Village, Jinpeng Village, Dalong Village, Datuwan Village, Changyuan Village, Longzhai Village
				Changfeng	7	Changfeng, Tongba Village, Zhongzhuang Village, Nongchen Village, Xianjin Village, Duoping Village, Changwan Village
				Wenping Town	9	Wenping, Tuodi, Sanjiao, Tongxin, Zhayu Village, Huayuan Village, Changxing Village, Tiekeng Village, Fengxiang Village
				Changbao	3	Sanjiao Village, Shangbao Village, Dazhaitou Village
				Yantang	8	Shuiping, Xianfeng, Xinchun, Qingshitang, Luqing Village, Gaojiawan Village, Chawotuo Village, Shanshuba Village
				Quankou	6	Mala Village, Xinlian Village, Xinba Village, Zhuchang Village, Dayuan Village, Xintang Village
				Qianjia	1	Meijia Village
				Qinglong	1	Qiaotou Community
				Fengxiangxi	7	Fengpu Village, Tongwan Village, Zhuangyan Village, Zhaishang Village, Xisha Village, Yuanchang Village, Xingjie Village
				Yushui	1	Xinzhai Community
				Chaodi Town	6	Tengxi Village, Chenyuan Village, Chaodi Community, Tangba Village, Qinggangbao Village, Shangping Village
				Gaoshan	1	Lianhe Village
Jingjiao	3	Xinkeng Village, Guanlin Village, Qingqiushu Village				
Total in Dejiang County			21		119	

Subprojects	Affected counties		Affected towns/townships		Affected villages	
	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
27 rural roads and 12 bridges	1	Sinan County	14	Wenjiadian	3	Tunshan Village, Qunshan Village, Hongqi Village
				Wengxi Town	8	Sanxing, Lianmeng , Shengli, Changzheng Village, Minshan Village, Tangjiaba Village, Antang Village, Shangbatian Village
				Sandaoshui	3	Xinmin Village, Xintang Village, Shuanghe Village
				Donghua	2	Taxi Village, Dongguaxi Village
				Kuanping	2	Liangtianba Village, Baowei Village
				Tianqiao	2	Nanshan Village, Meizibao Village
				Qinggangpo	2	Tianzhuang Village, Chaxi Village
				Yangjiaao	4	Wangdaping Village, Nangang Village, Guantianba, Tujing Village
				Zhangjiashai	1	Jinggang Village
				Liangshuijing	1	Guankouchang
				Daheba	4	Dayuanzi, Taoshan, Tianba, Majiashan
				Hepengxi	1	Liangshuiqing Village
				Silin Township	3	Zhongling Village, Ganchangba, Fenglian Village
				Sitang Town	1	Shanxing Village
Total in Sinan County			14		37	
Total			2		35	
					156	

Data source: Project socio-economic survey

1-3-2 Social and Economic Status of the Project-affected Area

In summary, the social and economic development of the project-affected area has the following characteristics.

1. Despite a weak economic foundation and lagging development, the project-affected area has a strong development potential. Now it is catching up with a rapid economic growth.

According to statistics, in 2013 the total GDP of Dejiang County and Sinan County were respectively 6.006 billion Yuan and 7.366 billion Yuan, and the per capita GDP of the two counties were respectively 16,341 Yuan and 14,778 Yuan. Compared with the domestic average level, the economic development of the two counties are relatively backward. In 2013, the per capita GDP of Dejiang County and Sinan County were only respectively 71.29% and 64.47% of the per capita GDP of Guizhou Province, and 38.99% and 35.26% of the domestic per capita GDP. There is still a large gap in residents' income between the two counties and domestic average level. In 2013, the urban per capita disposable income of Dejiang and Sinan were respectively 17632 Yuan and 17719 Yuan, which were only 65.41% and 65.74% of the domestic average; the rural per capita net income of Dejiang and Sinan were respectively 4,783 Yuan and 5,012 Yuan, which were only 53.77% and 56.34% of the domestic average (see Table 1-5).

Table 1-5 Economic Status of Project-affected Area in 2013

Item compared	Total GDP (billion Yuan)	Per Capita GDP (Yuan)	Urban per capita disposable income (Yuan)	Rural per capita net income (Yuan)	
China	56884.52	41907.6	26955	8896	
Guizhou	800.68	22922	20667	5434	
Tongren	53.522	17243	18366	5397	
Dejiang	6.006	16341	17632	4783	
Sinan	7.366	14778	17719	5012	
Comparison of economic development level between project-affect ed area and the whole nation	Guizhou/Domestic	1.41%	54.70%	76.67%	61.08%
	Tongren/Domestic	0.09%	41.15%	68.14%	60.67%
	Tongren/Guizhou	6.68%	75.22%	88.87%	99.32%
	Dejiang/Domestic	0.01%	38.99%	65.41 %	53.77%
	Dejiang/Guizhou	0.75%	71.29%	85.31%	88.02%
	Dejiang/Tongren	11.22%	94.77%	96.00%	88.62%
	Sinan/Domestic	0.01%	35.26%	65.74%	56.34%
	Sinan/Guizhou	0.92%	64.47%	85.73%	92.13%
Sinan/Tongren	13.76%	85.70%	96.48 %	92.87%	

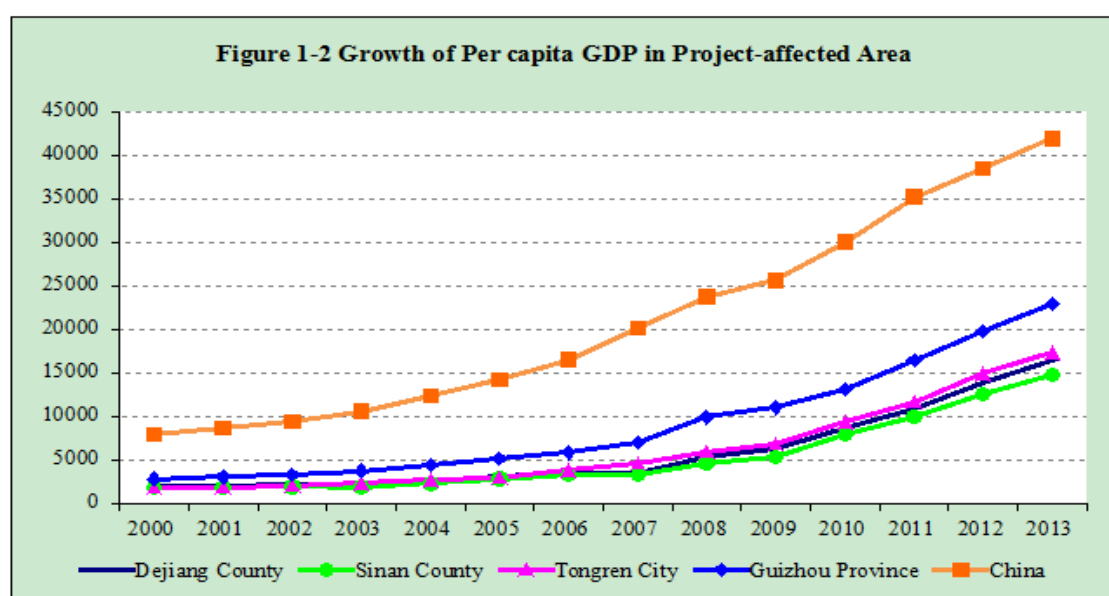
Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (2014), National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China; *Guizhou Provincial Statistical Yearbook* (2014); *2013 National Economy and Social Development Statistical Bulletin of Dejiang County*; *2013 National Economy and Social Development Statistical Bulletin of Sinan County*.

Although the project-affected area has relatively backward economic development, it still has a huge potential. In recent years, while China's overall economic growth is slowing down, the project-affected area maintained relatively fast economic growth. According to statistics, in the year 2013, both Dejiang County and Sinan County maintained a growth rate of 17% of local GDP, which is 9% higher than the domestic GDP growth rate 7.67% (Table 1-6). The project-affected area has given full play to its late-development advantages to accelerate its development and its economy is currently speeding up.

Table 1-6 Economic Growth of Project-affected Area Since 2000

Year	GDP (billion Yuan)					Per capita GDP (Yuan)				
	Dejiang	Sinan	Tongren	Guizhou	Domestic	Dejiang	Sinan	Tongren	Guizhou	Domestic
2000	0.889	1.050	6.364	102.992	9921.455	2045	1709	1709	2759	7857.7
2001	0.894	1.093	6.730	113.327	10965.517	2030	1758	1786	3000	8621.7
2002	0.980	1.172	7.353	124.343	12033.269	2202	1866	1930	3257	9398.1
2003	0.998	1.177	8.598	142.634	13582.276	2221	1857	2236	3701	10542.0
2004	1.132	1.430	10.107	167.780	15987.834	2495	2236	2603	4317	12335.6
2005	1.421	1.788	12.805	197.906	18493.737	3104	2774	2849	5052	14185.4
2006	1.625	2.112	14.747	227.089	21631.443	3526	3254	3741	5759	16499.7
2007	1.983	2.616	17.917	274.190	26581.031	3505	3238	4519	6915	20169.5
2008	2.332	2.913	21.642	333.340	31404.543	5283	4630	5842	9855	23707.7
2009	2.734	3.369	25.174	391.268	34090.281	6156	5339	6748	10971	25607.5
2010	3.232	4.024	29.362	460.216	40151.280	8604	7857	9304	13119	30015.1
2011	3.978	4.931	35.796	570.184	47310.405	10831	9889	11622	16413	35197.8
2012	5.052	6.240	45.791	685.22	51947.010	13779	12541	14833	19710	38420.4
2013	6.006	7.366	53.522	800.679	56884.521	16341	14778	17243	22922	41907.6

Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (2000-2013), National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China; *Guizhou Provincial Statistical Yearbook* (2000-2013), Guizhou Provincial Bureau of Statistics; *National Economy and Social Development Statistical Bulletin of Dejiang County* (2000-2013); *National Economy and Social Development Statistical Bulletin of Sinan County* (2000-2013).



2. With rural population as the majority, the project-affected area still has a large gap between rural areas and urban areas. At present it is in a stage of rapid urbanization.

In the project-affected area, rural population is the majority which takes up a relatively larger proportion. According to statistics, in 2012 the urbanization rate of Dejiang County and Sinan County were only 31.2% and 35% respectively and the two counties were in a stage of accelerating urbanization. In recent years, although the economic growth of the project-affected area is fast, the urban-rural dual structure still exists and the gap between rural areas and urban areas is still outstanding. According to statistics, in 2013 the urban per capita disposable income of Dejiang and Sinan were respectively 17,632 Yuan and 17,719 Yuan, the rural per capita net income of Dejiang and Sinan were respectively 4,783 Yuan and 5,012 Yuan, and the urban-rural income ratio of the two counties were respectively 3.68:1 and 3.54:1 (Table 1-5). There is a huge gap in income between rural residents and urban residents. Under such background, a large number of rural labors, especially young labors, flow into urban areas to find a job or do business, while those who live in rural areas are mainly women, children and the aged. Statistical data show that in 2012, the registered population of Dejiang County was 525,600, while the resident population was only 367,100 and the annual outflow population was 158,500; the registered population of Sinan County was 670,800, while the resident population was only 497,900 and the annual outflow population was 172,900 (see Table 1-7).

Table 1-7 Population of Project-affected Area in 2012

Area	China	Guizhou	Tongren	Dejiang	Sinan
Total registered population (million)	1354.04	42.4948	4.2646	0.5256	0.6708
Total resident population (million)	1354.04	34.8400	3.0944	0.3671	0.4979
Urban population (million)	711.82	12.6852	0.9933	0.1145	0.1743
Rural population (million)	642.22	22.1548	2.1011	0.2526	0.3236
Urbanization rate (%)	52.6	36.4	32.1	31.2	35.0

Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (2013); *Guizhou Provincial Statistical Yearbook* (2013); *Work Report of People's Government of Dejiang County* (2013); *Work Report of People's Government of Sinan County* (2013).

3. Due to lack of rural infrastructure and low grade of rural roads, the traffic capability of the project-affected area is not able to satisfy local residents'

requirements for travelling. Local government and residents have very strong willingness to advance rural road construction.

The project-affected area is located in the hilly areas between the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and the mountains in west Hunan, with mountains accounting for 67.8% of total area and hills accounting for 28.3% of total area. Since the terrain, landform and geological conditions of the area are complicated and there are many natural barriers, it is difficult to build roads in the area. In recent years, as local government has increased investment in transportation, the transportation conditions of the area have been largely improved. However, many local villages are still faced with "difficulties in travelling, farming and getting drinking water". According to the *Social Impact Assessment Report* of the project, local government and residents all believe that rural roads are the important public facilities that could enhance local residents' quality of life and that improving rural roads is an important approach to improving local residents' quality of life. The local residents have a strong urge to enhance the class of rural roads in the area and they generally hope that the project be commenced as soon as possible so that the traffic conditions in the area could be improved early.

4. The project-affected area is inhabited by multiple ethnic groups who treat each other as equals and live together in harmony without any ethnic conflicts.

Various ethnic groups live in the project-affected area. Apart from the Han people, another 18 ethnic groups such as Tujia people, Miao people, Gelao people and Mongolians live in Dejiang County and Sinan County. Among the ethnic minorities, Tujia people take up the largest proportion. Each ethnic group has its own unique manners and customs in costume, food, residence, marriage, protocol, and funeral as well as festivals of ethnic characteristics. Yet all the ethnic groups use the same written language and intermarriage is very common. Each ethnic group inhabits compactly in a small community and various ethnic groups inhabit mixedly in a large area. All the ethnic groups live in equality and harmony with each other and there has been no conflict among them.

5. The project-affected area has rich natural resources, beautiful environment and pleasant climate, but the per capital volume of cultivated land there is relatively low.

The project-affected area is in the middle subtropical humid monsoon climate zone. The main feature of climate there is the monsoon climate and the vertical

differentiation of climate is significant. There is plenty of heat, appropriate amount of sunlight and abundant rainfall. Most of the area is warm and humid; vertical climate changes in the mountains and river valleys are obvious; "sceneries of four seasons can be seen in one mountain and the weather changes within a small distance". In Tongren City, there is neither cold winter days nor hot summer days; rainy season comes synchronously with high-temperature season. The climate in Tongren is humid and pleasant and the tourism resources in Tongren are also abundant. Gastrodia and flue-cured tobacco, the specialties of Dejiang and Sinan, are sold well at home and abroad. However, most of the affected area is mountainous and there is limited cultivated land, so the per capita volume of cultivated land is relatively low. According to statistics, in 2013 the per capita cultivated land area of agricultural population in Dejiang County was only 0.76 mu and only 2 towns/townships in the county has the per capita cultivated land area of over 1 mu; the per capita cultivated land area of agricultural population in Sinan County was only 0.7 mu and only 1 town/township in the county has the per capita cultivated land area of over 1 mu (see Table 1-8).

Table 1-8 Per Capita Cultivated Land Area of Project-affected Area

Affected area	Dejiang County			Affected area	Sinan County			
	Town/ township	Agricultural population	Cultivated land area (mu)		Per capita cultivated land area (mu/person)	Town/ township	Agricultural population	Cultivated land area (mu)
	Qinglong	22401	9480	0.42	Sitang	35860	15105	0.42
	Jiancha	36195	31485	0.87	Tangtou	44632	26445	0.59
	Chaodi	20641	13725	0.66	Xujiaba	36853	22185	0.60
	Fengxiangxi	24497	15240	0.62	Dabachang	27481	22830	0.83
	Wenping	19607	14100	0.72	Wenjiadian	15330	11550	0.75
	Fuxing	32518	22785	0.70	Yingwuxi	33105	17160	0.52
	Hexing n	22478	21120	0.94	Hepengxi	17231	12120	0.70
	Gonghe	21755	11640	0.54	Zhangjiashai	23266	18450	0.79
	Yantang	17094	18525	1.08	Sunjiaba	19479	11370	0.58
	Longquan	15015	11790	0.79	Qinggangpo	26567	20115	0.76
	Qianjia	14761	10605	0.72	Wengxi	29205	25830	0.88
	Shaxi	13772	11790	0.86	Liangshuijing	30635	19875	0.65
	Nangang	15187	14790	0.97	Shaojiaqiao	35519	22350	0.63
	Pingyuan	14811	10740	0.73	Daheba	23334	18150	0.78
	Quankou	24312	20235	0.83	Tingziba	26701	9870	0.37
	Gaoshan	16189	15150	0.94	Xiangba	14082	20640	1.47
	Changbao	27287	11220	0.41	Changba	15779	11430	0.72
	Tongjing	27796	17550	0.63	Banqiao	13550	10650	0.79
	Jingjiao	15971	19020	1.19	Silin	13660	12990	0.95
	Changfeng	15711	15015	0.96	Donghua	13290	10125	0.76
	Total	417998	316005	0.76	Hujiawan	14964	11430	0.76
					Kuanping	15172	10770	0.71
					Fengyun	16870	13275	0.79
					Sandaoshui	19866	13305	0.67
					Tianqiao	15615	11550	0.74
					Xinglong	16149	10875	0.67
					Yangjiaao	21087	15225	0.72
					State-owned	--	6570	--
					Total	615282	432240	0.70

Data source: *Dejiang County Statistical Yearbook, Sinan County Statistical Yearbook*. Note: mu – a unit of area (=0.0667 hectares)

1-3-3 Project-benefited Area and Population

1. Definition of Scope of Benefit

The benefited area of a rural road can be defined as all villages within 4 km of both sides of the rural road. All people live within the area and use the road for daily trips are identified as the benefited population. As shown in Figure 1-2, village B, C, E, and F are all in the benefited area as the planned road passes across these villages and all people in these villages are included in the benefited population. In addition, though the planned road does not pass across village A and D, people in the two villages will use the road for daily trips. Therefore, the two villages are also benefited villages and all the people in the two villages are included in the benefited population.

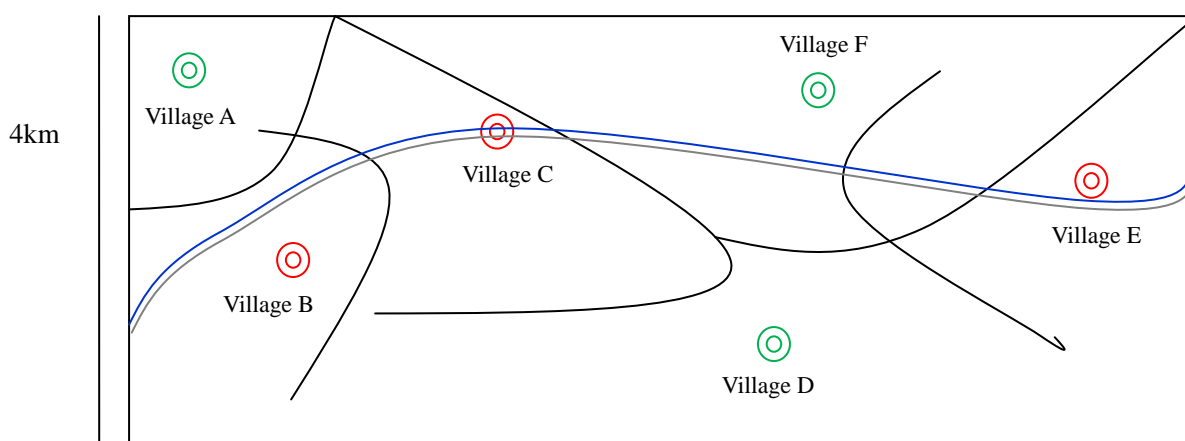


Figure 1-2 Benefited Scope and Villages of the Project

2. Statistics of project-benefited area and population

According to the survey on project-benefited population conducted by PMO (the survey form is shown in Appendix 14-1-5), the project will benefit 137 villages in 21 towns/townships in Dejiang County, 62 villages in 15 towns/townships in Sinan County, and 2 villages in 1 town/township in Wuchuan County, Zunyi City. The total benefited population is about 337,100, of which 163,700 women and 50,000 poverty-stricken people will benefit from the project directly and the benefited population rate (the percentage of benefited population in the total population of the towns/townships) is 34.5%. The benefited population of Dejiang County is about 261,600 and the benefited population rate is 43.98%; the benefited population of Sinan County is about 73,500 and the benefited population rate is 19.92%; the benefited population of Wuchuan County, Zunyi City is 2,053 and the benefited

population rate is 15.51%. The benefited population in each town/township is listed in Table 1-9. The benefited area and population of each rural road are shown in Appendix 1-1.

Table 1-9 Benefited Villages and Population of Each Town/township

No.	County	Benefited towns/townships	Number of benefited rural roads	Total persons of benefited towns	Benefited villages	Benefited household	Benefited population			Percentage of benefited population in total population of township (%)
					Number	Number of household	Total persons	Female population	Poor population	
1	Dejiang	Fuxing	3	36566	11	4862	24414	12204	2420	66.77
2	Dejiang	Longquan	3	14454	6	1760	6925	3370	682	47.91
3	Dejiang	Jiancha	8	42581	10	6650	25357	12529	2263	59.55
4	Dejiang	Shaxi	4	13987	7	1627	6246	3082	682	44.66
5	Dejiang	Hexing	5	26446	12	5866	20973	9953	2624	79.30
6	Dejiang	Gonghe	6	23228	10	4351	13896	6756	2200	59.82
7	Dejiang	Tongjing	5	26635	13	3740	14659	7211	1794	55.04
8	Dejiang	Pingyuan	1	15424	4	1500	5560	2548	636	36.05
9	Dejiang	Nangang	3	17300	8	3012	12150	5794	1825	70.23
10	Dejiang	Wenping	3	20955	5	2059	7107	2349	1118	33.92
11	Dejiang	Changbao	1	30350	5	4690	21600	10840	2268	71.17
12	Dejiang	Gaoshan	1	17623	1	240	960	480	57	5.45
13	Dejiang	Qianjia	2	14489	3	1249	3781	1860	509	26.10
14	Dejiang	Yantang	8	16926	3	3391	12180	6051	1427	71.96
15	Dejiang	Quankou	3	27044	7	1951	8886	3959	949	32.86
16	Dejiang	Qinglong	3	93526	1	4677	12844	6000	318	13.73
17	Dejiang	Fengxiangxi	3	29113	9	4757	17190	8390	2499	59.05
18	Dejiang	Changfeng	3	18976	7	2977	12554	6222	1579	66.16
19	Dejiang	Chaodi	3	22325	10	6003	21454	10461	3210	96.10
20	Dejiang	Jingjiao	3	17651	4	2279	8158	3842	955	46.22
21	Dejiang	Yushui	1	69181	1	2360	4683	2330	489	6.77
Total in Dejiang County (1-21)			59	594780	137	70001	261577	126231	30504	43.98
22	Wu chuan	Shichao	1	13235	2	514	2053	1002	206	15.51
23	Sinan	Daheba	2	24201	8	2184	9178	4428	2299	37.92
24	Sinan	Donghua	1	13665	2	572	3095	1485	844	22.65
25	Sinan	Liangshuijing	1	31703	2	1444	4580	2378	794	14.45
26	Sinan	Silin	1	14189	6	1701	6091	3036	862	42.93
27	Sinan	Wenjiadian	2	16250	3	807	3280	1633	791	20.18
28	Sinan	Sandaoshui	3	20512	7	1928	8544	4278	1670	41.65
29	Sinan	Wengxi	8	30473	14	4291	17499	8660	5432	57.42
30	Sinan	Kuanping	2	15745	5	1115	4720	2353	1992	29.98
31	Sinan	Tianqiao	2	16196	2	393	1884	925	543	11.63
32	Sinan	Qinggangpo	1	27595	2	547	2193	1098	697	7.95
33	Sinan	Yangjiaao	1	21514	4	1082	4503	2263	862	20.93
34	Sinan	Zhangjiazhai	1	24181	4	817	4504	2267	1652	18.63
35	Sinan	Hepengxi	1	17885	1	364	1596	800	398	8.92
36	Sinan	Sitang	1	68393	1	393	968	422	321	1.42
37	Sinan	Xiangba	1	26534	1	297	863	421	196	3.25
Total in Sinan County (23-26)			27	369036	62	17935	73498	36447	19353	19.92
Project sum (1-36)			86	977051	201	88450	337128	163680	50063	34.50

Data source: Resettlement and socio-economic survey

1-4 Project Design and Approval

In September, 2013, the Transportation Bureau of Tongren City commissioned Shenzhen Municipal Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd (hereinafter referred to as SZMDRI) to carry out the research for the plan of World Bank Financed Guizhou

Tongren City Rural Roads Project. During September 24 to September 26, relevant design personnel from SZMDRI carried out a site survey, visited relevant government departments, and collected the road network plan and design data of the project-affected area; On October 13, 2013, the design institute completed the outline of *Project Feasibility Study Report*; In February, 2014, the design institute finished the compilation of the first draft of *Project Feasibility Study Report. Resettlement Action Plan* was then compiled on the basis of the *Project Feasibility Study Report*.

The procedures for approval of the project include two parts: domestic procedures and procedures of World Bank. The domestic procedures are carried out smoothly. On July 31, 2013, after approval of the State Council, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance arranged 150 million USD to support Tongren City, Guizhou Province to use the World Bank loan for rural road construction. On August 9, 2013, Guizhou Development & Reform Commission approved the project proposal.

Table 1-10 Procedures and Schedule for Approval of the Project

Domestic procedures		Procedures of World Bank	
Time	Approving procedures	Time	Approving procedures
July – August, 2013	Compilation of project proposal	October, 2013	Project identification by World Bank
August 9, 2013	Guizhou Development & Reform Commission approving project proposal	October 2013 – October 2014	Project preparation
August 2013 – November 2014	Compilation of <i>Project Feasibility Study Report, Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Resettlement Action Plan Report, Social Impact Assessment Report</i>	March, 2015	Project pre-appraisal
May, 2015	Submitted and approved <i>Project Feasibility Study Report, Environmental Impact Assessment Report</i>	May, 2015	Project formal appraisal
October 2014 – June 2015	Compilation of <i>Project Preliminary Design and Compensation Plan for Land acquisition and Structure Demolition</i>	July, 2015	Loan Negotiations
June, 2015	Review and approval of Project Preliminary Design	September, 2015	Review and approval by the board of World Bank
June, 2015	Approval of <i>Compensation Plan for Land acquisition and Structure Demolition</i> by people's government of relevant counties	January, 2016	The loan is declared effective
January, 2016	Commencement of project construction		

From October 28 to November 1, 2013, a pre-identification team sent by World Bank visited Tongren City, inspected the planned project site, discussed on the

planned project, and formally launched the compilation and assessment procedures. During January 5~9, 2014, the identification team of World Bank visited Tongren City, inspected the planned project site, determined the components of the project, and reached agreement with PMO during the project preparation stage. In June, 2014, the preparation team of World Bank visited Guiyang, which greatly advanced the preparation of the project. At present the project is being carried out on schedule. Table 1-10 shows the major procedures and schedule for approval of the project. If the project progresses in advance of the expected schedule, the timing of each procedure shall be adjusted accordingly.

1-5 Overall Budget and Fund Sources of the Project

The estimated total investment of the project is 222.69 million USD (equivalent to 1336.17 million RMB Yuan with the exchange rate of USD against RMB as 1:6), of which, the domestic funding is 72.695 million USD (equivalent to 436.17 million RMB Yuan), accounting for 32.64% of the total investment; the World Bank loan is 150.00 million USD (equivalent to 900.00 million RMB Yuan), accounting for 67.36% of the total investment.

The major fund sources of the project are: World Bank loan, insurance trust fund loan, fiscal funding, poverty reduction credit and fund raised by the project unit. The construction period of the project is from 2015 to 2019. The annual fund use plan of Dejiang County and Sinan County in accordance with construction schedule is shown in Table 1-11.

Table 1-11 Sources of Project Fund and Annual Plan for Fund Use

Year		Total	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Project investment	Proportion of fund use	100%	23%	23%	22%	14%	18%
	Amount of investment (Yuan)	1336170	346020	313300	294360	163150	219340
Sources of fund	World Bank loan (Yuan)	900000	112500	196880	196880	1968800	1968800
	Local funding of Dejiang County (Yuan)	778200	201500	182500	171400	95000	127700
	Local funding of Sinan County (Yuan)	333500	86400	78200	73500	40700	54700

Data source: *Project Feasibility Study Report*

1-6 Measures to Reduce Adverse Impact and Minimize Land Acquisition and House Demolition

The project is to repair and widen the existing low-class rural roads and it only affects communities immediately adjacent the roads. It affects a number of villages, households and a large population, but the volume of land acquisition of each affected village and household is quite small, therefore it only exerts a slight impact on local residents' work and daily life and on the environment. However, the project still requires land acquisition, structure demolition and resettlement, and will inevitably affect the work and daily life of local residents. In order to reduce the adverse impact of the project and minimize the volume of land acquisition and house demolition, PMO mainly takes the following measures in project design and implementation.

1. Optimize project design and reduce the volume of land acquisition and house demolition

In the feasibility study and preliminary design stage of the project, the design institute plans and designs according to road route design specifications with consideration of the terrain in the area and upholds the principles of "to use land economically, to expropriate cultivated land as less as possible, to avoid acquisition of rich land and to reduce the volume of demolished structure", and has had extensive consultations with the local government at all levels and the villagers. The design institute decides to make full use of the existing roads, to reduce additional land acquisition, especially to reduce the expropriation of cultivated land as much as possible, and to strictly forbid occupying cultivated land and forest land for soil borrow or spoil disposal.

2. Strengthen construction management and reduce the disturbance of construction on the work and daily life of local residents in the process of project implementation

During project implementation, the construction of subgrade, earth work, concrete work and bridges will bring dust, noise and other negative impacts on nearby residents. PMO will strengthen the management of waste in the construction area and reduce the impact of dust pollution and water and soil loss arisen from soil borrow and spoil disposal on the local environment as much as possible. Construction that may damage the local vegetation and natural landscape is strictly prohibited especially

in scenic spots. The construction unit should dispose of the domestic waste in the construction site in time and ensure the construction site is clean and tidy so as to avoid the breeding and spread of infectious diseases, as required by local environment sanitation departments.

3. Arrange construction schedule reasonably and minimize the disturbance of construction on local residents

The project is planned to repair and enhance a large number of rural roads and connect many villages and existing roads. The rural roads to be upgraded are the main channels for the daily trips of local residents. During project construction, the transportation of residents along the roads will be affected to a certain degree. PMO will coordinate with each unit who participates in the construction and make reasonable time limit and schedule for the construction. In order to restore the road networks as soon as possible, construction of roads in the same road network will be arranged within one period if possible. The construction unit should make an appropriate traffic maintenance plan for the roads in the construction period so as to ensure smooth traffic of the road network.

4. Timely restore all irrigation facilities damaged in the project

During project construction, if the construction of road causes adverse impacts on the irrigation of local cropland, the construction unit shall take actions to ensure the irrigation of cropland. If the local water system or irrigation network is damaged, the project owner shall require the construction unit to restore the local water system and irrigation network timely after the construction is completed.

2 Project Impact Analysis

2-1 Project Impact Assessment

According to work specifications and requirements of World Bank, before formulating *Resettlement Action Plan*, the resettlement agency shall conduct assessment of project impact on resettled residents. The assessment aims to collect useful and comprehensive information about project-affected households and population, types and volume of lands to be expropriated, and the regional socioeconomic development status, etc. Thus, the resettlement agency can assess the impact of land acquisition on the income of affected households, optimize project design and minimize land acquisition and house demolition. Besides, a comprehensive field survey can also keep the affected population informed of the project progress in time, and enable the project designers to listen to the opinions and suggestions from local authorities and residents. These opinions and suggestions will provide reference for making an appropriate resettlement plan to recover and improve the living standard of the affected population.

2-1-1 Determination of Project Impact Scope

The scope of socioeconomic survey is determined based on the preliminary feasibility research plan from the project design unit. To be specific, the resettlement survey team shall register cultivated lands, houses, useful public infrastructure and land attachments within the scope of planning red line, and interview their owners (including the legal entity and natural person). As the project design is still in preliminary feasibility study phase, the survey team cannot precisely determine the boundary of rural roads as well as the boundary of villages. Therefore, the estimated quantity of expropriated lands and houses may not precisely correspond to the actual measured data, so that the measured data cannot act as the evidence for compensation. Instead, before project implementation, together with the affected persons, the Project Office, the local government and Department of Land and Resources will measure and record the amount of land to be acquired and structures to be demolished. Then, the amount shall be confirmed upon signature of three parties of the Project Office, local government and affected population based on preliminary feasibility research

plan from the project design unit, and this measurement will be the basis for measurement.

2-1-2 Survey Method and Procedures

Under organization and coordination by the project offices of both Dejiang County and Sinan County, the Engineering Resettlement Research Center of Wuhan University cooperated with the project design unit and the consulting agency for environment impact assessment, so as to conduct a survey on affected areas of all sub-projects. The procedures of survey are as follows: (i) The project design unit determines the scope of lands to be taken based on project design charts. (ii) With the help of village cadres, the resettlement survey team estimates the lands and buildings within the site scope, and adds up their quantity. (iii) Subsequently, village cadres continue to assist the survey team to confirm owners of these expropriated possessions and conduct socioeconomic survey on affected households, enterprises and companies. (iv) After the local government defines the affected vulnerable groups by relevant standards, the team begins to investigate their family background. (v) Finally, the team holds joint meetings with the authorities in charge of land acquisition and house demolition, and consults them for related local regulations and policies.

2-1-3 Content of Survey

Besides investigation on lands and houses within project red line scope and project-affected households and population, this survey also contains statistics on project-benefited population. The content of the survey is divided into the following aspects.

1. Registration about types and amount of affected possessions. Guided by the project design unit, the survey team registers all kinds of possessions within the impact scope of land acquisition. These possessions involve lands to be acquired , buildings to be demolished, affected land attachments, affected infrastructure such as electricity and telecommunication, etc.

2. Field survey on affected households and enterprises or other organizations. The survey team conducts field survey on (i) the economic conditions of affected households, such as the income and consumption level, etc.

and the project impact on them; (ii) basic information about affected family members; (iii) basic information on affected enterprises and the project impact on them; and (iv) the socioeconomic status of affected villages and the project impact on them.

3. Interview the vulnerable households and population. According to standards of local authorities, the survey team interviews the vulnerable groups to know their economic conditions, the project impact on them and their ideas about resettlement, etc.

4. Public consultation and survey on public ideas about resettlement. By means of sampling method, the survey team selects certain affected residents to inquire about their opinions and advice on project design and implementation as well as resettlement policies and restoration scheme.

5. Related policies and regulations and literature survey. The survey team holds a workshop with the authorities on land acquisition and house demolition of Dejiang County and Sinan County to consult related local regulations and policies and collect socioeconomic statistic data and historical documents.

6. Statistics on project-benefited population. The survey team assesses on benefited villages and population (including the vulnerable population) from rural road sub-projects.

2-1-4 Survey Process

On June 9th and 11th, 2014, the Project Office separately held a Training Workshop for Resettlement and the Meeting for Socioeconomic Survey Launch in Dejiang Transportation Bureau and Sinan Transportation Bureau, with participation of staff of the Project Office and all branch cadres of project-affected towns. The contents of the training include the objectives of World Bank, World Bank-financed project schedule, work focus in each project stage, policies and requirements of World Bank on involuntary resettlement, demands on resettlement consultation and information access, experience and lessons on resettlement plan and procedures and arrangement for resettlement survey.

Since June 2014, with the assistance of the design unit and cadres of local towns and villages, the resettlement team has made a field survey on the impacts of land acquisition. By doing so, the Project Office initially registers type and volume of lands to be expropriated, number of affected households and population and the vulnerable groups, etc. Moreover, the team estimated the impacts of land acquisition on income of affected households, and convened affected representatives for consultation and discussion to know their opinions and suggestions on resettlement.

2-2 Impact of Land Acquisition

2-2-1 Permanent Land Acquisition

Based on the preliminary feasibility study, the Project Office determined the route and scope of land to be acquired, and conducts investigation, registration and estimation on the type and volume of the land. The estimated data shows that, permanent lands to be taken totals to 1566.64 mu, including cultivated land of 508.19 mu, gardens of 31.02 mu, other agricultural land of 59.05 mu (including forest and pasture), unused land of 932.44 mu and construction land of 35.94 mu (see Table 2-1).

Table 2-1 Type and Volume of Permanent Land Acquisition

Affected area	Types and volume of permanent land Acquisition (mu)					
	Cultivated land	Gardens	Other agricultural land	Unused land	Construction land	Total
Dejiang County	351.07	28.76	43.48	713.3	33.08	1169.69
Sinan County	157.12	2.26	15.57	219.14	2.86	396.95
Total	508.19	31.02	59.05	932.44	35.94	1566.64

Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*.

Table 2-2 Type and Volume of Expropriated Land for All Rural Road Sub-projects

No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Quantity of affected villages	Quantity of affected households	Type and volume of expropriated land (mu)					
					Cultivated land	Gardens	Other agricultural land	Unused land	Construction land	Total
A1-1	Mingxi-Dongquan	Fuxing	4	121	19.03	0	1.1	35	0.39	55.52
A1-2	Jiancha-Shaxi	Longquan	3	76	0	0	0	47	0.2	47.2
		Jiancha	4	48	0	0	0	34	0.2	34.2
		Shaxi	2	24	5.8	0	0	45	0.51	51.31
		Total	9	148	5.8	0	0	126	0.91	132.71
A1-3	Hepeng-Longxi	Hexing	8	114	31.21	0	0	25	2.86	59.07
A1-4	Qinjiawan-Chaodi	Chaodi	6	64	1.83	0	0	51	0.75	53.58

No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Quantity of affected villages	Quantity of affected households	Type and volume of expropriated land (mu)					
					Cultivated land	Gardens	Other agricultural land	Unused land	Construction land	Total
A1-5	Changba-Wangpai	Tongjing	4	104	3.5	0	0	47	0.02	50.52
A1-6	Pingyuan-Nangan	Pingyuan	1	56	5.7	0	22.3	40.5	0.15	68.65
		Nangan	5	124	0.64	0.08	0.1	39.22	3.18	43.22
		Total	6	180	6.34	0.08	22.4	79.72	3.33	111.87
A1-7	Datu-Huangba	Shaxi	1	28	2.3	0	0	14.7	0.93	17.93
A1-8	Jiancha-Dahe	Jiancha	2	20	3.9	0	0	6.56	0	10.46
A1-9	Changfeng-Duoping	Changfeng	6	453	28.99	12.63	0.41	10.61	5.83	58.47
A1-10	Fengjiazhai-Zhayu	Wenping	5	111	11.65	0.85	2.7	34.78	1.5	51.48
A1-11	Qiaotou-Yanjing	Gonghe	2	64	3.61	0.2	0.4	38.8	0.81	43.82
A1-12	Banzhuyuan-Hepeng	Hexing	3	77	30.93	0	0	2.6	0.81	34.34
		Yantang	2	24	6	0	0	0	0	6
		Total	5	101	36.93	0	0	2.6	0.81	40.34
A1-13	Baiguotuo-Longqiao	Changbao	3	75	7.22	0	0	44	0.17	51.39
A1-14	Wenping-Yinsi	Wenping	2	52	4.52	0	0	32	1.26	37.78
A1-15	Zhangxinjie-Yanmen	Gonghe	1	24	1.34	0	0	9.4	0.5	11.24
A1-16	Weigangzui-Gonghe	Yantang	1	24	6	0	0.47	5	0.4	11.87
A1-17	Xinchang-Changxian	Hexing	2	72	13.71	0	0	0	0	13.71
		Jiancha	1	20	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Total	3	92	16.71	0	0	0	0.81	17.52
A1-18	Meizi-Huayuanzi	Fuxing	2	9	0.5	0	0	4	0.28	4.78
A1-19	Hetou-Dayuan	Quankou	4	69	3.5	0	0	25	0	28.5
A1-20	Xiaba-Yalaoshan	Jiancha	1	19	0	0	0	4.55	0	4.55
A1-21	Laozhai-Dabatou	Hexing	1	46	7.15	0	0.1	3.04	0.4	10.69
A1-22	Sancengyan-Anshan	Longquan	1	18	0	0	0	3.51	0	3.51
A1-23	Changba-Xintan	Tongjing	3	31	0	0	0	13	0.36	13.36
A1-24	Shenxiyakou-Huangtu	Wenping	2	27	2.24	0.2	0	0	0.6	3.04
A1-25	Chaangzishan-Fenghuang	Tongjing	4	39	0	0	0	13.97	0	13.97
A1-26	Dejiang-Luqing	Hexing	1	26	2	0	4.9	3.93	0	10.83
		Yantang	5	100	7.7	1.2	3.4	87.8	1.7	101.8
		Total	6	126	9.7	1.2	8.3	91.73	1.7	112.63
A1-27	Gongheqiaotou-Hualiangai	Gonghe	1	34	3.01	0.29	0	0.5	0.49	4.29
A1-28	Yuzhongchang-Daping	Yantang	2	26	5.2	0.2	1.6	0	0.51	7.51
A1-29	Dingjiashan-Chawotuo	Yantang	2	44	8.97	0	0	0	0	8.97
A1-30	Fengxi-Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	2	119	10.96	0	0	4.51	1.55	17.02
A1-31	Laoshuixi-Guanzhuang	Hexing	1	24	1.7	0	0.18	0.2	0	2.08
A1-32	Lanzhugou-Dengjia	Longquan	1	23	2.76	0	0.39	0.78	0	3.93
A1-33	Xinzhai-Zaonixi	Yushui	1	21	0.7	0	0.2	0.1	0.14	1.14
A1-34	Dashuwan-Jiantai	Jiancha	2	14	6.2	0	0	0	0	6.2
A1-35	Huoyantu-Zaojiaodou	Jiancha	2	20	4.2	0	0	7	0.11	11.31
A1-36	Huangjia-Huangba Village	Shaxi	1	12	2.76	0	0	1.2	0.81	4.77
A1-37	Kedian-Tianxingqiao	Fuxing	2	31	7.9	4.42	0	0	0	12.32
A1-38	Shaxiyakou-Datuwan	Nangan	1	9	10	0	0	3.31	0	13.31
A1-39	Longzhai-Ranjiawan	Nangan	2	53	19.4	1.5	1.7	1.53	0	24.13
A1-40	Town -Pengjiazhai	Changfeng	1	20	0	0	0	10.64	0	10.64
A1-41	Shanshuba-Taowan	Yantang	1	22	4.61	0	0.36	0	0	4.97
A1-42	Heduimen-Xiantang	Quankou	1	8	3.31	0	0	0	0	3.31
A1-43	Chaodi-Chenyuan	Chaodi Town	3	41	6	0.6	2.2	1.98	0	10.78
A1-44	Wujiagou-Xujiashan	Jiancha	1	15	5.43	0	0	0	0	5.43
A1-45	Changtan-Yuanchang	Fengxiangxi	2	32	0	0	0	7.21	4	11.21
A1-46	Xiaping-Xintan	Tongjing	2	35	0	0	0	16.91	0	16.91
A1-47	Xiajie-Shangchanggou	Yantang	1	21	0.8	2.8	0.1	4.04	0	7.74
A1-48	Matixi-Meijia	Qianjia	1	20	3.4	0.39	2.5	3.5	0.8	10.59
A1-49	Lizitan-Huangjia	Jingjiao	1	23	3.96	4.5	0	0.4	0	8.86

No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Quantity of affected villages	Quantity of affected households	Type and volume of expropriated land (mu)					
					Cultivated land	Gardens	Other agricultural land	Unused land	Construction land	Total
A1-50	Lizishui-Chenjia	Gaoshan	1	22	3.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	4.5
A1-51	Matixi-Guanlin	Jingjiao	1	11	1.4	0.1	0	1.21	0	2.71
A1-52	Zhoujia-Huangbayan	Jiancha	2	10	3.02	0	0	0	0	3.02
A1-53	Tujia-Zhuangyan	Fengxiangxi	3	37	2.99	0	0.1	1.59	0	4.68
A1-54	Fangchanju-Xiaogou	Qinglong	1	4	1.06	0	0	0	0	1.06
A1-55	Huangbawanxiao-Qinba	Shaxi	1	21	3.2	0	0.87	2.5	1.1	7.67
A1-56	Ganxiqiaotou-Aojia	Changfeng	1	35	0.91	0	0.3	13.29	0.03	14.53
A1-57	Dahe-Longxi	Jiancha	1	10	4.45	0	0	0	0	4.45
		Hexing	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Total	2	18	6.45	0	0	0	0	6.45
A1-58	Fenglin-Qingqishu	Jingjiao	1	8	2	0	0.5	0	0	2.5
A1-59	Yanshang-Kuangshan	Quankou	1	18	0	0	0	6.33	0	6.33
Total of Dejiang County		21	113	2873	351.07	28.76	43.48	713.3	33.08	1169.69
B1-1	Wengwen-Tunshan	Wenjiadian	1	25	5.73	0	0	0	0	5.73
B1-2	Paotongshu-Dawan	Wenjiadian	2	65	9.99	0	0	0	0	9.99
B1-3	Wengxi-Sanxing	Wengxi	1	98	3	0	3	42.61	0	48.61
B1-4	Wengshan Road-Lianmeng	Wengxi	1	21	1	0	0	8.26	0	9.26
B1-5	Zaoziping-Huangnitian	Wengxi	1	36	0	0	0	12.91	0	12.91
B1-6	Wengxi -Changzheng	Wengxi	2	47	0	0	0	19.94	0	19.94
B1-7	Sanxing-Shangba	Wengxi Town	1	26	0	0	0	12.41	0	12.41
B1-8	Wengsan Road-Tangjiaba	Wengxi	1	12	0	0	0	3.64	0	3.64
B1-9	Yanmenkou-Sanxing	Wengxi	1	25	0	0	0	6.71	0	6.71
B1-10	Tangben Road-Antang	Wengxi	1	30	0	0	0	11.36	0	11.36
B1-11	Ajiashan-Xinming	Sandaoshui	1	56	22.67	0.9	0	0	0	23.57
B1-12	Yongxing-Machi	Sandaoshui	1	23	9.8	0.4	6.2	0.5	0.5	17.4
B1-13	Tangben Road-Shuanghe	Sandaoshui	1	53	8.55	0	2.3	0	0	10.85
B1-14	Donghua -Dongguaxi	Donghua	2	22	0.63	0	0.53	8.75	0	9.91
B1-15	Zhangting Road-Liangtian	Kuanping	1	34	0	0	0	12.11	0	12.11
B1-16	Zhangting Road-Baowei	Kuanping	1	18	0	0	0	6.84	0	6.84
B1-17	Baiyangping-Nanshan	Tianqiao	2	3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
B1-18	Lancaocha-Meiziba	Tianqiao	2	30	8.93	0	0	0	0	6.93
B1-19	Longshui-Chaxi	Qinggangpo	1	51	28.85	0	0	0.6	0.6	30.05
B1-20	Shangongqing-Langan	Yangjia'ao	4	47	21.7	0	0	0	0	21.7
B1-21	Zhangting Road-Jinggang	Zhangjiazhai	1	23	3.1	0	0.54	1.2	1.68	6.52
B1-22	Liangshuijing-Guankou	Liangshuijing	1	65	4.5	0	0	49.47	0	53.97
B1-23	Nixi-Ca'er	Daheba	3	96	21.04	0.96	3	4.1	0.08	29.18
B1-24	Pujiagou-Dashan	Daheba	1	31	1.7	0	3	0	0	1.7
B1-25	Dongqingao-Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	1	23	0	0	0	8.67	0	8.67
B1-26	Qinglongzui-Zhuguaxi	Silin	3	27	5.13	0	0	0	0	5.13
B1-27	Liangtian-Shanxing	Sitang	1	21	0	0	0	9.06	0	9.06
Total of Sinan County		14	34	1008	157.12	2.26	15.57	219.14	2.86	396.95
Total of the project		35	145	3881	508.19	31.02	59.05	932.44	35.94	1566.64

Data source: *Socioeconomic Survey on Tongren City Rural Road Project of Guizhou Province.*

During registration of affected possessions, the Project Design Unit may be still optimizing the routes, which probably brings changes in the volume of expropriated land. Before implementing the project, the Project Office shall survey and register all kinds of affected possessions together with local government, and the final quantity of

acquired land shall be approved by signature of its owners as the basis for compensation. Subsequently, the Project Office shall perfect the *Resettlement Action Plan* based on survey results, and report to World Bank any changes of the project and their causes. Likewise, the *Resettlement Action Plan* applies to extra affected population, enterprises and villages, etc.

2-2-2 Temporary Land Acquisition

The project aims to upgrade and rebuild the existing rural roads, so it hardly requires any temporary land as the construction is mainly based on the existing roads. Of course, the construction unit may occupy some land for constructing work sheds, soil and slag placing field and stockyard. However, the type and volume of temporary land use are unsettled at present design stage. Therefore, once the project requires temporary land acquisition, the Project Office will register and report it to World Bank in Resettlement Monitoring Report.

2-2-3 Land Acquisition Impact Assessment

Since the rural roads project only affect communities along the roads to be upgraded, land acquisition affects many villages but only exerts a small impact on each village and household. According to the survey, 154 villages are affected by land acquisition, including 111 villages with cultivated land acquisition and 43 villages with non-cultivated land acquisition, while all these villages suffer very small impact. Initial statistics indicate that, only 12 of 111 villages have more than 1% of the impact rate of land acquisition, accounting for 10.1% of total affected villages; 20 villages have 0.5% ~ 1% of the impact rate, accounting for 18.0% of total affected villages; 79 villages have less than 0.5% of the impact rate, accounting for 71.9% of total affected villages (see Table 2-3). At present, due to lower agricultural income in project-affected areas, small-scale land acquisition has very slight impact on income of villagers. Refer to Table 2-4 for impact rate of land acquisition on villages.

Table 2-3 Impact Rate of Land Acquisition

Section of impact rates of land acquisition	No. of villages	Percentage of these villages in all affected villages
1%~4.2%	12	10.1%
0.5%~1%	20	18.0%

0.01~0.5%	79	71.9%
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Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*.

Table 2-4 Impact of Land Acquisition on Project-affected Villages

No.	Affected area			Agricultural population (person)	Total area of existing cultivated land (mu)	Per capita area of existing cultivated land (person/ mu)	Area of proposed land Acquisition(mu)	Impact rate of Land Acquisition (%)
	County	Town	Village					
1	Dejiang County	Fuxing Town	Dongquan	2368	1175	0.50	3.4	0.29
			Nanxi	1115	649	0.58	0	0.00
			Gonghe	1297	820	0.63	0	0.00
			Yanpen	2420	1816	0.75	15.63	0.86
			Meizi	1802	1204	0.67	0.2	0.02
			Kedian	3048	2255	0.74	12.32	0.55
			Jia	2323	1162	0.50	0.3	0.03
			Nanmu	1753	1093	0.62	5	0.45
2	Dejiang County	Jiancha Town	Jiancha	7379	2581	0.35	0	0.00
			Dahe	2561	1633	0.64	10.35	0.63
			Longpan	3478	2473	0.71	0	0.00
			Jiantai	730	1008	1.38	6.2	0.62
			Chaoxi	1867	1682	0.90	2.1	0.12
			Chonghua	2868	2641	0.92	5.43	0.21
			Gaozhu	1419	1346	0.95	2.1	0.16
			Xiaoxi	1126	747	0.66	3.02	0.40
			Songxi	1861	3980	2.14	0	0
			Gunping	2068	1491	0.72	0	0
3	Dejiang County	Longquan Town	Naoshui	1080	505	0.47	0	0.00
			Tangba	1270	788	0.62	0	0.00
			Taoyuan	550	437	0.80	0	0
			Anshan	1026	651	0.63	0	0.00
			Dengjia	810	644	0.80	2.76	0.43
4	Dejiang County	Shaxi Town	Kongshan	783	628	0.80	1.6	0.25
			Wanba	1525	977	0.64	4.2	0.43
			Longba	510	356	0.70	2.1	0.59
			Huangba	770	465	0.60	2.76	0.59
			Qinba	1237	813	0.66	3.2	0.39
5	Dejiang County	Hexing Town	Qinglonggang	1114	801	0.72	25.4	3.17
			Chayuan	1486	1890	1.27	1.7	0.09
			Daxing	3477	1185	0.34	0	0.00
			Baiguo	1856	1145	0.62	10	0.87
			Zhongzhai	1732	852	0.49	1.7	0.20
			Niaoping	3768	2868	0.76	4.11	0.14
			Longxi	2963	1153	0.39	0	0.00
			Dongyuan	1728	1184	0.69	29.38	2.48
			Hepeng	1393	1175	0.84	14.7	1.25
			Changxian	1155	1472	1.27	9.56	0.65
			Banping	1733	2610	1.51	7.15	0.27
6	Dejiang County	Gonghe Town	Shangping	2030	2900	1.43	1.31	0.05
			Heping	1436	656	0.46	2.6	0.40
			Yanjing	1650	2000	1.21	1.9	0.10
			Jieshang	1401	1126	0.80	2.4	0.21
7	Dejiang	Chaodi Town	Chaodi	3300	1327	0.40	1.4	0.11

No.	Affected area			Agricultural population (person)	Total area of existing cultivated land (mu)	Per capita area of existing cultivated land (person/ mu)	Area of proposed land Acquisition(mu)	Impact rate of Land Acquisition (%)
	County	Town	Village					
			Chenyuan	1104	533	0.48	3.7	0.69
			Tengxi	1500	1753	1.17	1.5	0.09
			Tangba	1057	509	0.48	0.06	0.01
			Qinggangbao	2379	1351	0.57	1.2	0.09
			Shangping	2030	1290	0.64	0.57	0.04
8	Dejiang County	Tongjing Town	Liming	1310	560	0.43	1	0.18
			Bajiao	462	254	0.55	1	0.39
			Jinchao	5520	2426	0.44	1.5	0.06
			Changba	2220	1200	0.54	0	0.00
			Yuzhu	1250	490	0.39	0	0
			Tongxin	1321	630	0.48	0	0
			Qilixi	870	450	0.52	0	0
			Gaojing	1428	510	0.36	0	0
			Qingyuan	792	420	0.53	0	0
			Xintan	592	200	0.34	0	0
			Xiaping	2100	1200	0.57	0	0.00
			Fenghuang	601	320	0.53	0	0.00
9	Dejiang	Pingyuan	Sihe	1100	1302	1.18	2	0.15
10	Dejiang County	Nangan Town	Loufang	2759	1921	0.70	0.06	0.00
			Huoshi	1975	1640	0.83	0.36	0.02
			Jinpen	2307	1712	0.74	0	0.00
			Dalong	1017	999	0.98	0.3	0.03
			Datuwan	605	657	1.09	10	1.52
			Xinglong	841	917	1.09	3.2	0.35
			Changyuan	1049	967	0.92	7.4	0.77
			Longzhai	1133	1228	1.08	13.5	1.10
11	Dejiang County	Changfeng Town	Changfeng	2234	3197	1.43	0.1	0.00
			Tongba	1423	1908	1.34	0	0.00
			Zhongzhuang	1041	1284	1.23	12.8	1.00
			Changwan	1046	1159	1.11	0.91	0.08
			Duoping	3384	4122	1.22	24.8	0.60
			Nongchen	1124	1536	1.37	3.82	0.25
			Xianjin	1261	1562	1.24	0.1	0.01
12	Dejiang County	Wenping Town	Zhayu	683	343	0.50	3.2	0.93
			Triangle	631	379	0.60	3.2	0.84
			Tuodi	868	574	0.66	2.85	0.50
			Tongxin	992	679	0.68	2.45	0.36
			Wenping	3152	1905	0.60	0.8	0.04
			Fengxiang	1172	954	0.81	3.25	0.34
			Tiekeng	3502	1764	0.50	1.27	0.07
			Garden	993	532	0.53	1	0.19
			Changping	1154	540	0.47	2.44	0.45
13	Dejiang County	Changbao Town	Triangle	2250	1376	0.61	1.8	0.13
			Shangbao	1680	1450	0.86	0	0.00
			Dazhaitou	2228	1650	0.74	5.42	0.33
14	Dejiang County	Yantang Town	Xinchun	1392	1884	1.35	6	0.32
			Shuiping	1250	3540	2.83	2	0.06
			Xianfeng	1700	1300	0.76	4	0.31
			Chawotuo	936	2456	2.62	8.97	0.37
			Luqing	2500	4783	1.91	1.5	0.03
			Gaojia	1254	1230	0.98	3.07	0.25
			Shanshuba	1132	2130	1.88	5.41	0.25
			Qingshitang	1400	1320	0.94	3.6	0.27
15	Dejiang	Quankou	Mala	1249	828	0.66	2.5	0.30

No.	Affected area			Agricultural population (person)	Total area of existing cultivated land (mu)	Per capita area of existing cultivated land (person/ mu)	Area of proposed land Acquisition(mu)	Impact rate of Land Acquisition (%)
	County	Town	Village					
			Xinlian	1269	772	0.61	1	0.13
			Xinba	900	1773	1.97	0	0.00
			Zhuchang	667	524	0.79	0	0.00
			Dayuan	935	1515	1.62	0	0.00
			Xintang	2163	2024	0.94	3.31	0.16
16	Dejiang	Qinglong	Qiaotou	6356	1780	0.28	0.46	0.03
17	Dejiang County	Fengxiangxi Town	Fengpu	1559	833	0.53	4.43	0.53
			Dongwan	1501	852	0.57	6.53	0.77
			Xingjie	1225	694	0.57	0	0.00
			Zhaishang	1247	748	0.60	1.35	0.18
			Xisha	1394	671	0.48	0.3	0.04
			Yuanchang	1585	884	0.56	0	0
			Zhuangyan	1217	563	0.46	1.64	0.29
18	Dejiang	Qianjia Town	Meijia	901	880	0.98	3.79	0.43
19	Dejiang County	Jinjiao Town	Xinkeng	1586	3000	1.89	3.96	0.13
			Guanli	1607	3500	2.18	1.5	0.04
			Qingqiushu	939	2000	2.13	2	0.1
20	Dejiang	Gaoshan	Lizishui	952	840	0.88	3.5	0.42
21	Dejiang	Yushui Town	Xinzhai	4630	3000	0.65	0.7	0.02
22	Sinan County	Wenjaidian Town	Tunshan	1017	729	0.72	5.73	0.79
			Qunshan	919	832	0.91	7	0.84
			Hongqi	1298	903	0.70	2.99	0.33
23	Sinan County	Wengxi Town	Sanxing	1200	3135	2.61	3	0.10
			Lianmeng	554	1402	2.53	1	0.07
			Shengli	1305	3292	2.52	0	0.00
			Changzheng	1130	2835	2.51	0	0.00
			Minshan	1134	2398	2.11	0	0.00
			Tangjiaba	1211	3192	2.64	0	0.00
			Antang	1402	2973	2.12	0	0.00
Shangbatian	1500	3466	2.31	0	0			
24	Sinan County	Sandaoshui Town	Xinmin	1314	875	0.67	23.57	2.69
			Xintang	1080	525	0.49	10.2	1.94
			Shuanghe	1136	737	0.65	8.55	1.16
25	Sinan County	Donghua Town	Taxi	1040	700	0.67	0.63	0.09
			Dongguaxi	1048	650	0.62	0.53	0.08
26	Sinan County	Kuanping Town	Liangtianba	902	730	0.81	0	0.00
			Baowei	1059	722	0.68	0	0.00
27	Sinan County	Tianqiao Town	Nanshan	860	3000	3.49	6.93	0.23
			Meizibao	800	565	0.71	2.8	0.50
28	Sinan County	Qinggangpo Town	Tianzhuang	904	687	0.76	28.85	4.20
			Chaxi	1289	975	0.76	0	0
29	Sinan County	Yangjiaao Town	Wangdaping	3762	5640	1.50	12.3	0.22
			Nangan	937	1335	1.42	3.7	0.28
			Guantianba	1776	1275	0.72	0	0.00
			Tujing	831	686	0.83	5.7	0.83
30	Sinan	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	1052	1020	0.97	3.1	0.30
31	Sinan	Liangshuijing	Guankouchang	900	1500	1.67	4.5	0.30
32	Sinan County	Daheba Town	Dayuanzi	1169	835	0.71	12.8	1.53
			Taoshan	714	647	0.91	7	1.08
			Tianba	1147	1029	0.90	2.2	0.21
			Majiashan	1496	3526	2.36	1.7	0.05
33	Sinan	Hepengxi	Liangshuiqing	1596	1350	0.85	0	0.00
34	Sinan	Silin Town	Zhongling	1319	1173	0.89	4.13	0.35

No.	Affected area			Agricultural population (person)	Total area of existing cultivated land (mu)	Per capita area of existing cultivated land (person/ mu)	Area of proposed land Acquisition(mu)	Impact rate of Land Acquisition (%)
	County	Town	Village					
			Fenglian	800	703	0.88	0.5	0.07
35	Sinan	Sitang Town	Shanxing	828	289	0.35	0	0.00

Data source: Project Resettlement and Socioeconomic Survey.

2-3 Project-affected Buildings

2-3-1 Type and Volume of Affected Buildings

Based on present design, the project-affected buildings are 22,140 square meters in total, including brick-concrete structure buildings of 11,457 square meters, brick-wood structure buildings of 8069 square meters and wood structure buildings of 1526 square meters (see Table 2-5). Because most of these buildings are only used for tobacco curing, demolishing them will not immensely interfere with normal life of resettled residents. Besides, in future design and construction stage, the Project Design Unit will continue optimizing routes to minimize house demolition. Therefore, the final quantity of buildings to be demolished is probably below the statistical quantity at present.

Table 2-5 Type and Volume of Affected Buildings

Area	No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Affected village	Affected household	Type and volume of demolished buildings (square meter)			
						Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Wood	Total
Dejiang	A1-1	Mingxi-Dongquan	Fuxing Town	Yanpen	3	247	134	0	381
	A1-2	Jiancha-Shaxi	Longquan	Yanba	2	300	0	0	300
	A1-3	Hepeng-Longxi	Hexing	Qinglonggang	3	360	0	0	360
				Hepeng	2	240	0	0	240
				Zhongzhai	3	300	0	0	300
				Longxi	3	240	196	0	436
	A1-5	Changba-Wangpai	Tongjing	Liming	2	0	40	96	136
				Bajiao	5	820	20	0	840
	A1-9	Changfeng-Duoping	Changfeng	Changfeng	1	0	67	0	67
				Duoping	8	480	120	0	600
				Nongchen	7	340	240	0	580
				Dongting	2	290	0	0	290
				Xianjin	1	125	0	0	125
	A1-10	Fengjiazhai-Zhayu	Wenping	Zhayu	4	480	0	0	0
				Triangle	1	120	250	0	370
				Tuodi	2	240	300	0	540
				Tongxin	2	200	0	0	200
				Wenping	2	160	0	0	160
	A1-11	Qiaotou-Yanjing	Gonghe	Yanjing	2	80	120	0	200
				Jiehsang	3	80	320	0	400
A1-13	Baiguotuo-Longqiao	Changbao	Triangle	4	360	120	0	480	
			Shangbao	2	160	0	0	160	
			Dazhaitou	3	180	0	0	180	

Area	No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Affected village	Affected household	Type and volume of demolished buildings (square meter)			
						Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Wood	Total
Dejiang County	A1-14	Wenping-Yinsi	Wenping	Xingxi	2	150	0	0	150
				Fengxiang	4	480	180	0	660
				Tiekeng	2	240	0	0	240
	A1-16	Weigangzui-Gonghe	Yantang	Xinchun	2	0	300	0	300
	A1-17	Xinchang-Changxian	Hexing	Changxian	2	0	240	0	240
				Dongyuan	2	0	240	0	240
	A1-19	Hetou-Dayuan	Quankou	Mala	1	80	60	0	140
	A1-24	Shenxiyakou-Huangtu	Wenping	Changping	2	300	150	0	450
				Garden	3	300	200	0	500
	A1-25	Chazishan-Fenghuang	Tongjing	Fenghuang	2	240	150	0	390
				Qingyuan	1	120	150	0	270
				Jinpen	2	200	0	0	200
	A1-27	Qiaotou-Hualiangai	Gonghe	Heping	2	360	0	0	360
				Jieshang	3	360	0	0	360
	A1-30	Fengxi-Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	3	0	450	0	450
				Dongwan	4	0	480	0	480
	A1-32	Lanzhugou-Dengjia	Longquan	Dengjia	1	80	0	0	80
	A1-36	Huangjia-Huangba	Shaxi Town	Huangba	3	0	340	0	340
	A1-51	Matixi-Guanlin	Jingjiao Town	Guanlin	2	160	130	0	290
	A1-58	Fenglin-Qingqiushu	Jingjiao Town	Chazhai	1	70	0	0	70
Total of Dejiang County					111	8942	4779	96	13555
Sinan County	B1-1	Wengsan-Tunshan	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	1	260	0	0	260
	B1-2	Paotongshu-Dawan	Wenjiadian	Qunshan	1	0	0	80	80
	B1-3	Wengsan-Lianmeng	Wengxi	Lianmeng	1	200	0	40	240
	B1-4	Zaoziping-Huangnitian	Wengxi	Shengli	1	0	100	0	100
	B1-9	Yanmenkou-Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	5	500	700	0	1200
	B1-10	Tangben Road-Antang	Wengxi	Antang	1	100	0	0	100
	B1-11	Aijiashan-Xinming	Sandaoshui	Xinming	3	400	750	0	1150
	B1-12	Yongxing-Machi	Sandaoshui	Xintang	2	0	0	400	400
	B1-13	Tangben-Shuanghe	Sandaoshui	Shuanghe	2	0	650	0	650
	B1-16	Zhangting-Liangtian	Kuanping	Liangtianba	2	0	0	60	60
	B1-17	Baiyangping-Lanshan	Tianqiao	Nanshan	1	150	0	0	1500
	B1-19	Longshui-Chaxi	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	4	95	0	90	185
	B1-20	Shanggongqing-Langan	Yangjiaao	Nangan	8	240	880	120	1240
				Guantianba	4	0	180	0	180
	B1-23	Nixi-Ca'er	Daheba	Dayuanzi	4	70	0	260	330
				Taoshan	4	0	30	240	270
	B1-24	Dongqing-Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	Liangshuiqing	3	500	0	140	640
Total of Sinan County					47	2515	3290	1430	8585
Total of the project					158	11457	8069	1526	22140

Data source: *Project Resettlement and Socioeconomic Survey*.

2-3-2 Impact of Building Demolition on Life of Local Residents

The project aims to upgrade and rebuild existing rural roads to improve road conditions and transportation. As there are a variety of routes for selection, the Project Design Unit is more likely to reduce house demolition by optimizing routes. During project design, the Project Office demands the design unit to minimize building demolition, unless some buildings have to be demolished. According to preliminary survey, the project-affected buildings are mainly houses only for tobacco curing and breeding, so demolishing them will not tremendously disturb the daily life of local residents.

2-4 Affected Enterprises or Organizations

Survey results show that, the project does not disrupt production and operations of any enterprises or organizations, or cause unemployment of working staff. But only non-productive facilities of a few enterprises, such as their sites and attached buildings, etc. will be affected. On the whole, completion of the project will immensely improve local transportation to facilitate production and operations of enterprises, so they are highly supportive of the project. In addition, as long as the project owners promptly and adequately compensate for the affected attached facilities, the enterprises will not impede the demolition work.

2-5 Project-affected Households and Population

2-5-1 Volume of Affected Households and Population

The project requires little land acquisition and building demolition, but affects more villages, households and population. According to preliminary statistics, the project affects 3,837 households and 14,772 persons in total, including 2,829 households and 10,650 persons in Dejiang County and 1,008 households and 4002 persons in Sinan County. Specifically, these households are mainly affected by land acquisition. The statistics indicate that, 3,691 households are affected only by land acquisition, accounting for 96.19% of total affected households, while 139 households are affected by both land acquisition and building demolition, only reaching 3.81% (see Table 2-6).

Table 2-6 Quantity of Affected Households and Population

No.	Affected area		Households and population only affected by Land acquisition		Households and population only affected by building demolition		Households and population affected by both Land acquisition and building demolition		Total of affected households and population	
	County	Town	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
1	Dejiang	Fuxing	258	1197	0	0	3	14	261	1211
2	Dejiang	Jiancha	156	614	0	0	0	0	156	614
3	Dejiang	Longquan	114	431	0	0	3	12	117	443
4	Dejiang	Shaxi	82	321	0	0	3	13	85	334
5	Dejiang	Hexing	342	1366	0	0	15	61	357	1427
6	Dejiang	Gonghe	194	588	0	0	10	42	204	630
7	Dejiang	Chaodi	41	131	0	0	0	0	41	131
8	Dejiang	Tongjing	168	668	0	0	5	26	180	694
9	Dejiang	Pingyuan	56	208	0	0	0	0	56	208
10	Dejiang	Nangan	186	732	0	0	0	0	186	732
11	Dejiang	Changfeng	389	1369	0	0	19	48	408	1417
12	Dejiang	Wenping	150	702	0	0	22	90	172	792

No.	Affected area		Households and population only affected by Land acquisition		Households and population only affected by building demolition		Households and population affected by both Land acquisition and building demolition		Total of affected households and population	
	County	Town	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
13	Dejiang	Changbao	64	179	0	0	11	46	75	225
14	Dejiang	Yantang	111	334	0	0	2	8	113	342
15	Dejiang	Quankou	94	351	0	0	1	4	95	355
16	Dejiang	Qinglong	30	123	0	0	0	0	30	123
17	Dejiang	Fengxiangxi	181	541	0	0	7	31	188	572
18	Dejiang	Qianjia	20	72	0	0	0	0	20	72
19	Dejiang	Jingjiao	39	161	0	0	3	11	42	172
20	Dejiang	Gaoshan	22	81	0	0	0	0	22	81
21	Dejiang	Yushui	21	75	0	0	0	0	21	75
Total of Dejiang County			2718	10244	0	0	104	406	2829	10650
21	Sinan	Wenjiadian	88	358	0	0	2	8	90	366
22	Sinan	Wengxi	287	1174	0	0	8	31	295	1205
23	Sinan	Sandaoshui	125	543	0	0	7	30	132	573
24	Sinan	Donghua	22	85	0	0	0	0	22	85
25	Sinan	Kuanping	50	240	0	0	2	9	52	249
26	Sinan	Tianqiao	32	153	0	0	1	4	33	157
27	Sinan	Qinggangpo	47	188	0	0	4	15	51	203
28	Sinan	Yangjiaao	47	195	0	0	0	0	47	195
29	Sinan	Zhangjiashai	23	106	0	0	0	0	23	106
30	Sinan	Liangshuijing	65	206	0	0	0	0	65	206
31	Sinan	Daheba	119	493	0	0	8	34	127	527
32	Sinan	Hepengxi	20	76	0	0	3	25	23	101
33	Sinan	Silin	27	97	0	0	0	0	27	97
34	Sinan	Sitang	21	52	0	0	0	0	21	52
Total of Sinan County			973	3996	0	0	35	156	1008	4122
Total of the project			3691	14240	0	0	139	562	3837	14772

Data source: *Project Resettlement and Socioeconomic Survey*.

2-5-2 Demographic Characteristics of Affected Households

As the project involves masses of villages, households and population, the Project Office shall survey affected households and population by sampling instead of census. Refer to Table 2-7 for quantity, distribution and demographic characteristics of sample households.

Table 2-7 Demographic Characteristics of Affected Households

Distribution and quantity of sample households				Number of pwscons	Female percentage (%)	Minority percentage (%)	Percentage of agricultural population (%)	Education degree(%)				
County	Town	Village	Households					Illiterate	Primary school education	Junior high school education	Senior high school education	College degree or above
Dejiang County	Shaxi	Kongshan	9	41	46.3	100.0	100.0	14.6	34.1	39.0	12.3	0.0

Distribution and quantity of sample households				Number of pwecons	Female percentage (%)	Minority percentage (%)	Percentage of agricultural population (%)	Education degree(%)				
County	Town	Village	Households					Illiterate	Primary school education	Junior high school education	Senior high school education	College degree or above
	Gonghe	Shangping	10	28	53.6	26.0	100.0	7.2	67.9	21.4	3.6	0.0
	Pingyuan	Sihe	10	39	38.5	100.0	94.9	15.4	43.6	35.9	5.1	0.0
	Shaxi	Longba	13	47	40.4	100.0	100.0	14.9	63.8	21.3	0.0	0.0
	Gonghe	Heping	10	30	40.0	100.0	93.3	6.7	43.3	50.0	0.0	0.0
	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	11	39	43.6	100.0	100.0	5.3	51.3	25.6	12.8	5.0
	Longquan	Dengjia	13	40	42.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	52.5	45.0	2.5	0.0
	Yushui	Xinzhai	11	35	57.1	100.0	100.0	2.9	45.4	46.0	5.7	0.0
	Shaxi	Huangba	15	61	50.8	100.0	98.4	32.8	31.2	27.9	6.6	1.6
	Chaodi	Chenyuan	11	37	54.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	54.1	45.9	0.0	0.0
	Gaoshan	Lizishui	11	40	47.5	100.0	100.0	5.0	72.5	12.5	7.5	2.5
	Fengxiangxi	Zhaishang	11	50	42.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	26.0	74.0	0.0	0.0
	Shaxi	Qinba	10	64	45.3	100.0	100.0	28.1	25.0	43.8	3.1	0.0
	Wenping	Tongxin	12	40	47.5	100.0	100.0	25.0	37.5	31.3	6.3	0.0
	Changbao	Sanjiao	11	49	53.1	100.0	100.0	12.2	39.0	31.7	14.6	2.4
Jingjiao	Guanlin	11	41	53.7	100.0	100.0	11.1	51.9	22.2	11.1	3.7	
Sinan County	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	12	60	48.3	30.0	100.0	7.0	30.0	50.0	11.6	1.4
	Wenjiadian	Qunshan	12	46	43.5	56.5	100.0	3.9	30.8	50.0	11.5	3.9
	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	13	45	48.9	16.0	93.0	6.1	33.3	48.5	9.1	3.0
	Yangjiaao	Wangdaping	11	41	41.5	87.8	100.0	18.5	44.4	25.9	11.1	0.0
	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	11	46	45.7	69.6	100.0	3.1	37.5	43.8	12.5	3.1
	Daheba	Dayuanzi	10	57	35.1	77.2	100.0	20.5	40.9	31.8	4.6	2.3
	Daheba	Majiashan	15	62	45.2	17.7	100.0	6.7	20.0	44.4	24.4	4.4
Silin	Zhongling	15	59	40.7	15.3	93.6	4.2	29.2	39.6	22.9	4.2	
Total			226	912	46.6	77.4	99.2	10.1	39.6	38.9	9.4	2.0

Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*.

2-5-3 Analysis on Economic Conditions of Affected Households

1. Income level and income structure of affected households

The result of sample survey shows that, the annual income per affected household is 19,089 Yuan and the annual per capita income is 4,895 Yuan in Dejiang County. Hereinto, wage income (mainly wages earned by working in cities) accounts for 44.3% of the whole household income and income from household business operation contributes 44.5%, which are two major sources of household income. In Sinan County, the annual income per affected household is 20680 Yuan and the annual per capita income is 4939 Yuan. Hereinto, wage income (mainly wages earned by trading or working in cities) contributes 72.8% of the whole household income and income from household business operation accounts for 21.7% (see Table 2-8). In conclusion, non-agricultural income has become the foremost source of household incomes.

Table 2-8 Income Level and Structure of Affected households

Distribution and quantity of sample households	Size of	Annual	Annual per	Household income structure(%)
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County	Town	Village	Households	population	income per household (Yuan)	capita income (Yuan)	Wage income	Income from household business operation	Transfer income	Property income
Dejiang County	Shaxi	Kongshan	9	41	27840.0	6111.2	36.7	60.0	3.2	0.0
	Gonghe	Shangping	10	28	8905.0	3180.4	56.6	24.7	18.7	0.0
	Pingyuan	Sihe	10	39	20457.0	5245.4	65.3	26.3	8.4	0.0
	Shaxi	Longba	13	47	22597.7	6250.4	36.7	58.6	4.7	0.0
	Gonghe	Heping	10	30	17623.0	5874.3	39.9	54.4	5.7	0.0
	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	11	39	12854.5	3625.6	33.9	47.2	18.9	0.0
	Longquan	Dengjia	13	40	11125.6	3615.8	40.8	49.9	9.3	0.0
	Yushui	Xinzhai	11	35	17454.5	5485.7	46.4	15.5	17.3	20.8
	Shaxi	Huangba	15	61	26829.3	6597.4	56.2	40.3	3.5	0.0
	Chaodi	Chenyuan	11	37	10744.5	3194.3	56.5	20.6	11.2	11.8
	Gaoshan	Lizishui	11	40	21000.0	5775.0	25.4	69.7	4.9	0.0
	Fengxiangxi	Zhaishang	11	50	22121.8	4866.8	43.1	47.0	9.9	0.0
	Shaxi	Qinba	10	64	39280.0	6137.5	31.8	65.9	2.3	0.0
	Wenping	Tongxin	12	40	16587.9	4976.4	35.6	48.6	14.3	1.5
	Changbao	Sanjiao	11	49	15180.0	3407.8	57.1	32.1	10.9	0.0
Jingjiao	Guanlin	11	41	14829.0	3978.5	46.5	51.1	2.5	0.0	
Dejiang County			179	681	19089.4	4895.2	44.3	44.5	9.1	2.1
Sinan County	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	12	60	24750.0	4950.0	73.4	19.0	7.6	0.0
	Wenjiadian	Qunshan	12	46	23683.3	6178.3	75.3	16.7	8.0	0.0
	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	13	45	15746.2	4548.9	73.3	24.1	2.6	0.0
	Yangjiao	Wangdaping	11	41	18049.1	4842.4	51.4	45.2	3.4	0.0
	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	11	46	14872.7	3556.5	66.6	30.0	3.4	0.0
	Daheba	Dayuanzi	10	57	20460.0	3589.5	76.5	13.7	4.9	4.9
	Daheba	Majiashan	15	62	26778.7	6478.7	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.0
	Silin	Zhongling	15	59	21100.0	5364.4	73.0	18.5	8.5	0.0
	Sinan County			99	416	20680.0	4938.6	72.8	21.7	4.8

Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*.

2. Consumption level and structure of affected households

According to the sample survey, the annual consumption per household is 17,449 Yuan and the annual per capita consumption is 4,577 Yuan in Dejiang County. Hereinto, the households spend 60.8% of total consumption on food. Similarly, in Sinan County, the annual consumption per household is 20176 Yuan and the annual per capita consumption is 4748 Yuan. Hereinto, food consumption contributes 56.2% of the total household consumption (see Table 2-9). Therefore, farmers in project-affected areas have lower consumption abilities.

Table 2-9 Consumption Level and Structure of Affected Households

Distribution and quantity of sample households				Number of persons	Annual consumption per household (Yuan)	Annual per capita consumption (Yuan)	Consumption structure of households (%)						
County	Town	Village	House holds				Food	Clothing	Housing	Facilities	Medical care	Traffic	Education
Dejiang	Shaxi	Kongshan	9	41	23161.1	5084.1	61.5	11.6	6.3	5.6	6.4	3.8	4.7

	Gonghe	Shangping	10	28	11725.0	4187.5	49.7	13.5	4.4	8.6	6.0	5.8	11.9
	Pingyuan	Sihe	10	39	19688.6	5048.4	55.4	15.8	0.0	4.3	16.8	3.7	4.0
	Shaxi	Longba	13	47	14896.9	4120.4	64.5	9.0	4.4	11.2	3.8	4.2	2.9
	Gonghe	Heping	10	30	16304.0	5434.7	52.1	11.9	0.0	5.4	19.0	6.4	5.3
	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	11	39	14904.5	4203.8	63.4	10.6	0.0	4.8	4.5	7.6	9.1
	Longquan	Dengjia	13	40	12700.8	4127.8	63.3	8.6	0.0	6.2	7.8	6.2	7.9
	Yushui	Xinzhai	11	35	18654.5	5862.9	50.6	10.6	5.1	10.5	9.7	5.4	8.1
	Shaxi	Huangba	15	61	18110.0	4453.3	68.5	7.7	6.7	6.4	4.2	4.0	2.5
	Chaodi	Chenyuan	11	37	12246.4	3640.8	68.7	8.2	0.0	7.5	4.9	4.9	5.8
	Gaoshan	Lizishui	11	40	17486.4	4808.8	54.6	11.2	0.0	11.2	10.4	5.9	6.8
	Fengxiangxi	Zhaishang	11	50	21481.8	4726.0	66.0	13.7	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	6.9
	Shaxi	Qinba	10	64	26747.0	4179.2	72.9	11.0	0.0	5.5	2.9	3.4	4.2
	Wenping	Tongxin	12	40	15173.8	4552.1	56.5	10.8	2.7	9.9	10.9	6.0	3.0
	Changbao	Sanjiao	11	49	18920.9	4247.6	62.5	7.9	4.2	6.3	3.1	7.7	8.3
	Jingjiao	Guanlin	11	41	16979.1	4555.4	63.1	6.7	3.2	9.7	6.2	8.0	3.1
	Dejiang County			681	17448.8	4577.0	60.8	10.5	2.6	7.3	7.5	5.4	5.9
Sinan County	Wenjadian	Tunshan	12	60	25691.7	5138.3	55.5	12.9	0.0	10.4	6.2	7.9	7.0
	Wenjadian	Qunshan	12	46	21100.0	5504.3	51.6	12.6	0.0	9.2	13.5	8.1	5.1
	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	13	45	15730.8	4544.4	53.5	14.3	0.0	9.1	9.4	8.8	4.7
	Yangjiaao	Wangdaping	11	41	15000.0	4024.4	60.6	12.7	0.0	8.5	5.4	7.8	5.0
	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	11	46	18381.8	4395.7	60.8	10.8	3.0	7.2	5.3	6.6	6.2
	Daheba	Dayuanzi	10	57	25590.0	4489.5	57.4	12.1	4.7	7.4	7.2	5.3	5.8
	Daheba	Majiashan	15	62	21253.3	5141.9	54.0	11.1	8.4	8.3	6.6	8.4	3.1
	Silin	Zhongling	15	59	18660.0	4744.1	55.9	11.3	0.0	8.2	7.3	9.2	8.1
	Sinan County			416	20175.9	4747.8	56.2	12.2	2.0	8.6	7.6	7.8	5.6

Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*.

2-6 Project-affected Vulnerable Population

2-6-1 Definition of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable population refers to the group of project-affected persons who are unable to adapt to changes and are prone to suffer from long term negative impact, mainly including the following types of persons:

- (1) Elderly person with no other family members, which means the elderly above 65 who is single and has no legal obligor of support;
- (2) Single parent family, which means the families in which the householder is single and has minor children;
- (3) Orphan, which means the children under 16 who have lost their parents;
- (4) Poor family, which means the families with household income below the poverty line;
- (5) The disabled, which means the persons who are physically or mentally disabled or have lost capacity to work.

2-6-2 Quantity of Affected Vulnerable Groups

As we know, the project-affected areas belong to poverty-stricken regions with masses of impoverished people. According to the survey, the vulnerable groups total to 967 households in project-affected areas. Refer to Table 2-10 for quantity and types of project-affected vulnerable households.

Table 2-10 Quantity and Types of Project-affected Vulnerable Groups

No	Sub-project name	Affected town	Affected villages	Quantity of affected vulnerable households (household)	Elderly person of no family	Single parent family	Orphan	Poor family	The disabled	Family with patients
A1-1	Mingxi-Dongquan	Fuxing	Dongquan	17	0	0	0	14	3	0
			Yanpen	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
			Gonghe	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
			Nanxi	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
			Total	25	0	1	0	15	4	5
A1-2	Jiancha-Shaxi	Longquan	Tangba	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
			Taoyuan	5	0	0	0	2	1	2
			Naoshui	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
		Jiancha	Jiancha	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
			Gaozhu	5	1	1	0	0	0	3
			Songxi	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Shaxi	Gunping	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
			Kongshan	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Total	Wanba	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
			Total	30	3	1	0	4	13	9
A1-3	Hepeng-Longxi	Hexing	Hepeng	13	2	2	0	5	2	2
			Qinglonggang	8	1	2	0	2	2	1
			Daxing	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
			Niaoping	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
			Longxi	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
			Chayuan	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
			Banping	5	1	1	0	0	1	2
		Total	37	5	5	0	8	9	10	
A1-4	Qinjiawan-Chaodi	Chaodi	Tangba	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
			Qinggangba	5	0	0	0	2	1	2
			Shangping	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
			Total	11	1	1	0	2	2	5
A1-5	Changba-Wangpai	Tongjing	Liming	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
			Tongxin	4	0	0	1	1	1	1
			Bajiao	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
			Jinchao	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
			Total	11	0	1	1	1	4	4
A1-6	Pingyuan-Nangan	Pingyuan	Sihe	5	1	0	0	0	2	2
			Dalong	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
			Xinglong	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Jinpen	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
			Huoshi	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
			Loufang	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Total	15	2	0	0	3	5	5	
A1-7	Datu-Huangba	Shaxi	Longba	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
A1-8	Jiancha-Dahe	Jiancha	Dahe	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
			Jiancha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
A1-9	Changfeng-Duoping	Changfeng	Changfeng	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
			Tongba	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
			Zhongzhuang	5	1	1	0	2	1	0
			Nongchene	5	1	1	0	1	1	1
			Xianjin	6	1	1	0	2	2	1
			Duoping	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	23	5	3	0	5	6	5	
A1-10	Fengjiazhai-Zhayu	Wenping	Wenping	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
			Tuodi	4	1	0	0	2	0	1
			Sanjiao	6	1	0	0	2	1	2
			Tongxin	5	1	0	0	3	1	0
			Zhayu	5	0	0	0	3	1	1
		Total	21	3	0	0	10	4	4	
A1-11	Qiaotou-Yanjing	Gonghe	Jieshang	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
			Yanjing	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	5	0	1	0	1	1	2	
A1-12	Banzhuyuan-Hepeng	Hexing	Hepeng	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
			Dongyuan	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
			Baiguo	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Yantang	Shuiping	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
			Xianfeng	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	10	1	0	0	3	5	1	

A1-13	Baiguotuo-Longqiao	Changbao	Sanjiao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Dazhaitou	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Shangbao	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	
A1-14	Wenping-Yinsi	Wenping	Tiekeng	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
			Fengxiang	4	1	0	0	0	2	1
		Total	7	2	0	0	1	3	1	
A1-15	Zhangxinjie-Yanmen	Gonghe	Shangping	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
A1-16	Weigangzui-Gonghe	Yantang	Xinchun	8	0	3	0	0	5	0
A1-17	Xinchang-Changxian	Hexing	Changxian	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
			Dongyuan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Jiancha	Jiancha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	
A1-18	Meizi-Huayuanzi	Fuxing Town	Jia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
			Meizi	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
A1-19	Hetou-Dayuan	Quankou	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
A1-20	Xiaba-Yalaoshan	Jiancha	Longpan	10	1	2	1	3	2	1
A1-21	Laozhai-Dabatou	Hexing	Banping	26	3	2	1	9	5	6
A1-22	Sancengyan-Anshan	Longquan	Anshan	6	1	1	0	2	1	1
A1-23	Changba-Xintan	Tongjing	Yuzhu	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
			Gaojing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Changba	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Wujiang	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
		Total	8	1	0	0	0	1	6	
A1-24	Shenxiyakou-Huangtu	Wenping	Huayuan	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
			Changxing	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	6	2	1	1	0	2	0	
A1-25	Chazishan-Fenghuang	Tongjing	Qingyuan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
			Jinpen	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
			Qilixi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Fenghuang	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
		Total	7	2	0	0	1	1	3	
A1-26	Dejiang-Luqing	Hexing Town	Baiguo	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
			Shuiping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Yantang	Xianfeng	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
			Xinchun	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
			Qingshitang	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
			Luqing	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Total	12	0	1	1	1	6	3	
A1-27	Gongheqiao-Hualiangai	Gonghe	Heping	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
A1-28	Yuzhongchang-Daping	Tongjing	Qilixi	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
			Shanshuba	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Total	5	0	0	0	1	3	1	
A1-29	Dingjiashan-Chawotuo	Yantang	Chawotuo	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
			Gaojiawan	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
		Total	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	
A1-30	Fengxi-Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	13	3	0	0	1	5	4
			Tongwan	14	4	0	0	2	4	4
		Total	27	7	0	0	3	9	8	
A1-31	Laoshuixi-Guanzhuang	Hexing	Zhongzhai	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
A1-32	Lanzhugou-Dengjia	Longquan	Dengjia	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
A1-33	Xinzhai-Zaonixi	Yushui	Xinzhai	24	4	2	0	5	4	8
A1-34	Dashuwan-Jiantai	Jiancha	Jiantai	11	1	2	0	4	3	1
			Gaozhu	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
		Total	14	1	2	0	5	3	3	
A1-35	Huoyantu-Zaojiaodou	Jiancha Town	Gaozhu	7	0	0	0	4	2	1
			Chaoxi	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Total	10	0	0	0	5	3	2	
A1-36	Huangjia-Huangba	Shaxi	Huangba	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
A1-37	Kedian-Tianxingqiao	Fuxing	Kedian	6	0	1	0	5	0	0
			Nanmu	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
			Total	11	0	1	0	10	0	0
A1-38	Shaxiyakou-Datuwan	Nangan	Datuwan	8	1	1	0	2	2	2
A1-39	Longzhai-Ranjiawan	Nangan	Longzhai	10	1	2	0	2	2	3
			Changyuan	11	1	1	1	4	2	2
		Total	21	2	3	1	6	4	5	
A1-40	Town-Pengjiazhai	Changfeng	Xianjin	25	5	5	0	3	6	6
A1-41	Shanshuba-Taowan	Yantang	Shanshuba	16	2	0	0	2	6	6
A1-42	Heduimen-Xiantang	Quankou	Xintang	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
A1-43	Chaodi-Chenyuan	Chaodi	Tengxi	11	2	1	0	3	2	3
			Chenyuan	12	2	2	0	4	2	2
			Chaodi	5	1	0	0	1	1	2
		Total	28	5	3	0	8	5	7	
A1-44	Wujiagou-Xujiashan	Jiancha	Chonghua	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
A1-45	Changtan-Yuanchang	Fengxiangxi	Yuanchang	11	1	2	1	2	3	2
			Xingjie	12	1	1	0	3	4	3
		Total	23	2	3	1	5	7	5	
A1-46	Xiaping-Xintan	Tongjing	Xiaping	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
			Xintan	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	
A1-47	Xiajie-Shangchanggou	Yantang	Qingshitang	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
A1-48	Matixi-Meijia	Qianjia	Meijia	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
A1-49	Lizitan-Huangjia	Jingjiao	Xinkeng	23	6	2	1	5	3	6

A1-50	Lizhishui-Chenjia	Gaoshan	Lianhe	13	2	0	0	3	2	6		
A1-51	Matixi-Guanlin	Jingjiao	Guanlin	3	0	0	0	3	0	0		
A1-52	Zhoujia-Huangbayan	Jiancha	Xiaoxi	10	1	1	1	4	2	1		
			Dahe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Total	10	1	1	1	4	2	1			
A1-53	Tujia-Zhuangyan	Fengxiangxi	Zhuangyan	11	2	1	0	2	3	3		
			Zhaishang	12	2	1	0	2	4	3		
			Xisha	10	3	2	0	1	2	2		
		Total	33	7	4	0	5	9	8			
A1-54	Fangchanju-Xiaogou	Qinglong	Qiaotou	2	0	0	0	1	1			
A1-55	Huangbawanxiao-Qinba	Shaxi	Qinba	2	0	0	0	2	0			
A1-56	Ganxiqiaotou-Aojia	Changfeng	Changwan	34	7	6	0	4	10	7		
A1-57	Dahe-Longxi	Jiancha	Dahe	5	1	0	0	2	1	1		
A1-58	Fenglin-Qingjiushu	Jingjiao	Qingjiushu	6	1	0	0	1	2	2		
A1-59	Yanshang-Kuangshan	Quankou	Dayuan	3	0	0	0	1	1	1		
Total of Dejiang County				21	120	678	89	59	11	161	189	169
B1-1	Wengwen-Tunshan	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	2	1	0	0	0	1	0		
B1-2	Paotongshu-Dawan	Wenjiadian	Qunshan	6	2	0	0	2	1	1		
			Hongqi	7	1	0	1	3	1	1		
		Total	13	3	0	1	5	2	2			
B1-3	Wengxi-Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	4	0	0	0	2	2			
B1-4	Wengshan-Lianmeng	Wengxi	Lianmeng	5	1	0	1	1	1	1		
B1-5	Zaoziping-Huangnitian	Wengxi	Shengli	4	0	0	0	2	2	0		
B1-6	Wengxi -Changzheng	Wengxi	Changzheng	3	0	1	0	0	1	1		
			Minshan	4	0	0	0	2	1	1		
		Total	7	0	1	0	2	2	2			
B1-7	Sanxing-Shangba	Wengxi	Shangtianba	5	1	1	0	0	2	1		
B1-8	Wengsan -Tangjiaba	Wengxi	Tangjiaba	6	0	0	0	2	2	2		
B1-9	Yanmenkou-Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	3	0	0	0	0	2	1		
B1-10	Tangben Road-Antang	Wengxi	Antang	6	0	0	0	2	3	1		
B1-11	Aijiashan-Xinming	Sandaoshui	Xinming	9	2	0	0	5	0	2		
B1-12	Yongxing-Machi	Sandaoshui	Xintang	6	1	0	0	2	3	0		
B1-13	Tangben Road-Shuanghe	Sandaoshui	Shuanghe	6	2	0	1	0	0	3		
B1-14	Donghuang -Dongguaxi	Donghua	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			Dongguaxi	3	0	0	0	0	2	1		
		Total	3	0	0	0	0	2	1			
B1-15	Zhangting -Liangtian	Kuanping	Liangtianba	11	2	1	1	3	3	1		
B1-16	Zhangting Road-Baowei	Kuanping	Baowei	12	1	0	0	4	4	3		
B1-17	Baiyangping-Nanshan	Tianqiao	Nanshan	3	0	0	0	0	2	1		
			Meizibao	4	0	0	0	1	2	1		
		Total	7	0	0	0	1	4	2			
B1-18	Lancaocha-Meizibao	Tianqiao	Nanshan	2	0	0	0	0	2	0		
			Meizibao	4	0	0	0	0	2	2		
		Total	6	0	0	0	0	4	2			
B1-19	Longshui-Chaxi	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	14	2	0	0	5	2	5		
			Chaxi	16	1	0	0	5	2	8		
		Total	30	3	0	0	10	4	13			
B1-20	Shanggongqing-Langan	Yangjiaao	Wangdaping	10	1	0	0	2	4	3		
			Langan	8	1	1	0	2	3	1		
			Guantianba	6	1	0	0	0	3	2		
			Tujing	9	1	0	0	1	5	2		
		Total	33	4	1	0	5	15	8			
B1-21	Zhangting -Jinggang	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	12	1	2	0	2	4	3		
B1-22	Liangshuijing-Guankou	Liangshuijing	Guankouchang	2	0	0	0	0	1	1		
B1-23	Nixi-Ca'er	Daheba	Dayuanzi	13	0	0	1	3	5	4		
			Taoshan	15	0	0	0	4	6	5		
			Tianba	14	0	0	0	6	3	5		
		Total	42	0	0	1	13	14	14			
B1-24	Pujiagou-Dashan	Daheba	Majiahsan	21	2	2	1	5	6	5		
B1-25	Dongqingao-Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	Liangshuiqing	6	1	0	0	2	2	1		
B1-26	Qinglongzui-Zhuguaxi	Silin	Zhongling	5	0	0	0	2	2	1		
			Ganchang	4	0	0	0	1	1	2		
			Fenglian	5	0	0	0	2	1	2		
		Total	14	0	0	0	5	4	5			
B1-27	Liangtian-Shanxing	Sitang	Shanxing	7	0	1	0	0	3	3		
Total of Sinan County				14	37	289	25	9	6	72	96	81
Total of the project				35	157	967	114	68	17	233	285	250

Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*.

2-7 Project-affected Land Attachments and Infrastructure

2-7-1 Project-affected Land Attachments

The project-affected land attachments mainly include enclosures, fences, graves, wells, old trees and telegraph poles, etc. The preliminary survey shows the type and quantity of affected land attachments in Table 2-11.

Table 2-11 Type and Volume of Affected Land Attachments

No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Quantity of affected villages (village)	Type and volume of affected land attachments					
				Enclosure (meter)	Fence (meter)	Water well and channel (well)	Grave (grave)	Old tree (tree)	Telegraph pole (pole)
A1-1	Mingxi-Dongquan	Fuxing	6	10	12	0	0	31	26
A1-2	Jiancha-Shaxi	Longquan	2	0	35	0	0	0	0
		Jiancha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Shaxi	2	40	105	0	0	0	6
		Total	5	40	140	0	0	0	6
A1-3	Hepeng-Longxi	Hexing	6	0	96	1	0	0	0
A1-4	Qinjiawan-Chaodi	Gonghe	6	0	119.2	2	0	0	12
A1-5	Changba-Wangpai	Tongjing	4	130	0	1	1	0	28
A1-6	Pingyuan-Nangan	Pingyuan	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
		Nangan	4	388	169	0	1	0	28
		Total	7	388	173	0	1	0	28
A1-7	Datu-Huangba	Shaxi	2	16	45	0	3	0	31
A1-8	Jiancha-Dahe	Jiancha	1	100	0	0	0	0	0
A1-9	Changfeng-Duoping	Changfeng	7	450	70	20	12	1	17
A1-10	Fengjiashai-Zhayu	Wenping	5	263	0	0	3	14	12
A1-11	Qiaotou-Yanjing	Gonghe	4	240	120	0	6	0	6
A1-12	Banzhuyuan-Hepeng	Hexing	2	0	0	0	2	6	20
A1-13	Baiguotuo-Longqiao	Changbao	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
A1-14	Wenping-Yinsi	Wenping	2	70	30	0	6	0	0
		Gonghe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	3	70	30	0	6	0	0
A1-15	Zhangxinjie-Yanmen	Gonghe	2	43	0	2	0	0	26
A1-16	Weigangzui-Gonghe	Yantang	1	0	240	0	0	0	0
A1-17	Xinchang-Changxian	Hexing	2	300	20	0	0	0	0
A1-18	Meizi-Huayuanzi	Fuxing	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
A1-19	Hetou-Dayuan	Quankou	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
A1-20	Xiaba-Yalaoshan	Jiancha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-21	Laozhai-Dabatou	Hexing	1	0	0	0	2	8	0
A1-22	Sancengyan-Anshan	Longquan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-23	Changba-Xintan	Tongjing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-24	Shenxiyakou-Huangtu	Wenping	1	9	0	0	3	0	21
A1-25	Chazishan-Fenghuang	Tongjing	1	158	0	0	3	0	18
A1-26	Dejiang-Luqing	Qinglong	1	0	120	0	0	0	2
A1-27	Gongheqiaotou-Hualiangai	Gonghe	2	25	160	0	2	0	1
A1-28	Yuzhongchang-Daping	Yantang	2	35	40	0	0	22	0
A1-29	Dingjiashan-Chawotuo	Yantang	1	0	20	0	0	0	0
A1-30	Fengxi-Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	2	0	0	0	0	9	0
A1-31	Laoshuixi-Guanzhuang	Hexing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-32	Lanzhugou-Dengjia	Longquan	1	0	0	0	7	0	0
A1-33	Xinzhai-Zaonixi	Yushui	1	15	0	0	1	12	0
A1-34	Dashuwan-Jiantai	Jiancha	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
A1-35	Huoyantu-Zaojiaodou	Jiancha	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

No.	Sub-project name	Affected town	Quantity of affected villages (village)	Type and volume of affected land attachments					
				Enclosure (meter)	Fence (meter)	Water well and channel (well)	Grave (grave)	Old tree (tree)	Telegraph pole (pole)
A1-36	Huangjia-Huangba Village	Shaxi	1	0	30	0	1	0	5
A1-37	Kedian-Tianxingqiao	Fuxing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-38	Shaxiyakou-Datuwan	Nangan	1	210	0	0	0	0	0
A1-39	Longzhai-Ranjiawan	Nangan	2	250	0	0	0	0	5
A1-40	Town -Pengjiazhai	Changfeng	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
A1-41	Shanshuba-Taowan	Yantang	1	0	30	0	0	0	0
A1-42	Heduimen-Xiantang	Quankou	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-43	Chaodi-Chenyuan	Chaodi	3	184	65	6	4	1	14
A1-44	Wujiagou-Xujiashan	Jiancha	1	75	0	0	9	0	4
A1-45	Changtan-Yuanchang	Fengxiangxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
A1-46	Xiaping-Xintan	Tongjing	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
A1-47	Xiajie-Shangchanggou	Yantang	1	60	130	0	6	0	0
A1-48	Matixi-Meijia	Qianjia	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
A1-49	Lizitan-Huangjia	Jingjiao	1	60	0	0	0	0	0
A1-50	Lizishui-Chenjia	Gaoshan	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
A1-51	Matixi-Guanlin	Jingjiao	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
A1-52	Zhoujia-Huangbayan	Jiancha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-53	Tujia-Zhuangyan	Fengxiangxi	2	44	147.2	0	1	41	0
A1-54	Real Estate Board-Xiaogou	Qinglong	2	0	50	0	0	0	0
A1-55	Huangbawanxiao-Qinba	Shaxi	1	170	20	0	1	0	2
A1-56	Ganxiqiaotou-Aojia	Changfeng	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
A1-57	Dahe-Longxi	Jiancha	1	20	0	0	0	0	0
A1-58	Fenglin-Qingqiushu	Jingjiao	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1-59	Yanshang-Kuangshan	Quankou	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of Dejiang County		21	125	3405	2017.4	33	82	154	301
B1-1	Wengwen-Tunshan	Wenjadian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-2	Paotongshu-Dawan	Wenjadian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-3	Wengxi-Sanxing	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-4	Wengshan Road-Lianmeng	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-5	Zaoziping-Huangnitian	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-6	Wengxi Town -Changzheng	Wengxi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-7	Sanxing-Shangba	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-8	Wengsan Road-Tangjiaba	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-9	Yanmenkou-Sanxing	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-10	Tangben Road-Antang	Wengxi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-11	Aijiashan-Xinming	Sandaoshui	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-12	Yongxing-Machi	Sandaoshui	1	46	33	0	9	104	6
B1-13	Tangben Road-Shuanghe	Sandaoshui	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B1-14	Donghuang -Dongguaxi	Donghua	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-15	Zhangting Road-Liangtian	Kuanping	1	45	35	0	1	0	8
B1-16	Zhangting Road-Baowei	Kuanping	1	75	0	0	0	0	0
B1-17	Baiyangping-Nanshan	Tianqiao	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1-18	Lancaocha-Meizibao	Tianqiao	2	60	0	0	5	0	3
B1-19	Longshui-Chaxi	Qinggangpo	1	147	0	1	5	2	2
B1-20	Shanggongqing-Langan	Yangjiaao	4	240	70	1	8	4	2
B1-21	Zhangting Road-Jinggang	Zhangjiazhai	1	295	0	1	7	0	5
B1-22	Liangshuijing-Guankou	Liangshuijing	1	0	85	0	0	3	5
B1-23	Nixi-Ca'er	Daheba	3	115	0	1	3	78	1
B1-24	Pujiagou-Dashan	Daheba	1	20	0	0	0	347	0
B1-25	Dongqingao-Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	1	45	35	1	2	8	4
B1-26	Qinglongzui-Zhuguaxi	Silin	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
B1-27	Liangtian-Shanxing	Sitang	1	35	15	0	0	6	8
Total of Sinan County		14	34	1123	273	5	41	552	45
Total of the project		35	159	4528	2290.4	38	123	706	346

Data source: *Project Resettlement and Socioeconomic Survey*.

2-7-2 Project-affected Infrastructures

The infrastructure affected by the project mainly includes state-owned or authority-owned electricity and telecommunication facilities and rural irrigation facilities, which are significant public goods to guarantee normal production and life of local residents. During the construction period, the local government shall reassure the owners of all infrastructures and restore these infrastructures on schedule.

2-8 Other Impacts

In addition, other indirect impacts which the project has on local residents mainly include: (1) during construction period, local residents may not use the roads temporarily; (2) fugitive dust will impact living environment of nearby households in a short time; (3) upgrading of electricity and telecommunication facilities may restrict power usage and communication of local residents; (4) damage of irrigation facilities will temporarily hinder agricultural production. Nevertheless, as long as project planners intensify management for the construction unit, all these negative impacts will be relieved. Besides, in spite of these impacts, local residents still show their support for the project.

3 Laws and Policies of Resettlement

The resettlement work of this project will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, of Guizhou Province, Tongren County and local governments (Dejiang County and Sinan County). Meanwhile, the planning and implementation of the resettlement work will fully comply with the involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank.

3-1 Legal Basis of RAP

The legal and policy basis of this RAP mainly include the following three types: the first one is the State laws and regulations; the second one is local regulations and policies in Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County; the third one is the involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank.

Table 3-1 Legal and Policy Framework of RAP

Legal and policy basis of RAP	Name of legal and policy document	Date of promulgation or implementation
State laws and regulations	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	Amended on Aug. 28, 2004
	Forest Law of the People's Republic of China	Amended on Apr. 29, 1998
	Regulations on Village and Town Governance of the People's Republic of China	Implemented from Nov. 1, 1999
	Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China	Promulgated on Mar. 16, 2007
	Regulation on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	Amended on Dec. 27, 1998
	Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation	Implemented from Jan. 21, 2011
	Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Contract in Rural Areas	Aug. 29, 2002
	Agriculture Law of the People's Republic of China	Amended on Dec. 28, 2002
	The Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration	Oct. 21, 2004
	Guiding opinions on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition	Nov. 3, 2004
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Pre-examination for Building Land	Dec. 1, 2004
Local regulations and policies in Guizhou City and Tongren County	Regulations of Land Administration in Guizhou Province	Jan. 1, 2001
	Implementation Opinions of Guizhou Municipal Government on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Administration	June 1, 2005
	Decisions of Guizhou Municipal Government on Revising Regulations of Compensation for Woodland Occupancy or Expropriation	Sept. 10, 2002
	Approval by Tongren Government of Updated Annual Land Yield and Updated Compensation Rate for Land Acquisition in ten counties, No.199 2013.	2013
Policies of the World Bank	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy, OP/BP 4.12	2001
	World Bank Operational Policy 4.10: Indigenous Peoples	2005

3-2 Briefs of State Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Demolition

1. Policies on land ownership and right of use

- The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership of land, i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives. Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State. Land in rural areas and suburban areas of cities excluding those belonging to the state prescribed by law belongs to peasants' collective ownership; house sites, land allotted for personal needs and hilly land allotted for private use belongs to peasants' collective ownership (**Article 2 and 8 of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China**).

- In order to meet the demands of public interests, it is allowed to expropriate the collectively-owned lands, the premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties in statutory authority and by following statutory procedures. When collectively-owned land is acquisitioned, it is required to pay land compensation, resettlement allowance, the compensations for land attachments and green crops and other costs in full amount in accordance with law and arrange social security costs for the land-expropriated farmers to guarantee their livelihood and protect their lawful rights and interests. When the premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties are acquisitioned, it is required to offer compensation for demolition and relocation in accordance with law and protect the lawful rights and interests of the expropriated persons; when individuals' residential houses are acquisitioned, it is required to guarantee the living conditions of the expropriated persons (**Article 42 of Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China**).

- In undertaking land contracts in rural areas, women shall enjoy equal rights with men. The legitimate rights and interests of women shall be protected in contract. No organizations or individuals may deprive their rights to land contractual

management, which they are entitled to, or infringe upon such right. During the term of contract, the party giving out the contract may not take back the contracted land. During the term of contract, the party giving out the contract may not readjust the contracted land. (**Article 6, 26 and 27 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Contract in Rural Areas**)

- Prospecting, mining and various construction projects shall not occupy or occupy as little as possible woodlands; in case of necessary occupancy or expropriation of woodlands, upon examination and approval of the competent forestry authorities under government above the county level, the examination and approval formalities for land needed for construction shall be gone through in line with relevant land administration laws and administrative regulations; and the land-use organization shall pay forest vegetation recovery expenses in line with the relevant provisions of the State Council. The forest vegetation recovery payments shall be used for designated purposes; the competent forestry authorities shall use them, according to relevant stipulations, for afforestation, recovery of forest vegetation; the area of afforestation shall not be smaller than the area of forest vegetation reduced as a result of woodlands occupied or expropriated. (**Article 18 of Forest Law of the People's Republic of China**)

2. Policies on land compensation standard

- In expropriating land, compensation shall be made according to the original purposes of the land expropriated. 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.
(**Article 47 of *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China***)

- The local People's government above the county level shall take practical measures to ensure living standards of the farmers with land acquisitioned will not be compromised due to land acquisition. It is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, pay land compensations, placement subsidies, compensations for above ground attachments of lands and green crops. In accordance with existing laws to pay land compensations, placement subsidies, if it cannot guarantee the farmers with land acquisitioned to keep their original living standard or it cannot cover social security fees for landless farmers due to land acquisition, government of province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government shall approve to increase placement subsidies. When the sum of land compensations and placement subsidies reaches its legal ceiling, but not enough to maintain living standards of the farmers with land acquisitioned, the local People's government can give subsidies by using income from compensated assignment of rights to use state-owned land. Government of province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government shall establish and publish the uniform annual output standard of requisitioned land and the composite land price of requisitioned tracts of land in each city and county, and guarantee the policy of "the same compensation level for tracts of land at the same section" during land acquisition. The land acquisition fee of national key construction projects shall be fully included in budget estimate. (**Article 12 of *Decisions of State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Administration***)

3. Policies on resettlement approaches of land-expropriated peasants

- The local governments at and above county level shall develop specific measures to guarantee the long-term livelihood of the land-expropriated peasants. In the projects with steady profits, the peasants can invest with the legally-approved land use right of construction land. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall incorporate the peasants who lose their lands due to Land acquisition into the urban employment system and establish social security system

for them. Beyond the urban planning area, when the collective lands of peasants are requisitioned, local governments shall reserve necessary cultivated land or arrange jobs for the peasants within their administrative regions. Those land-expropriated peasants who can't reach basic production and living conditions shall be resettled in other places. (**Article 13 of *The Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration***)

- The land-expropriated peasants can choose from the following resettlement approaches: (1) agricultural production placement: when the rural collective land outside of urban planning area is requisitioned, the mobile rural collective land reserved in advance, the contracted land returned by the contracting peasants voluntarily, the increased cultivated land generated during the use-right transfer of contracted land and the land development and consolidation process shall be used to provide necessary cultivated land to the land-expropriated peasants so that they can engage in agricultural production continuously; (2) job placement: conditions shall be created actively to offer skill training for free and arrange proper jobs for those land-expropriated peasants. In the same conditions, the land-expropriated peasants shall be given priority by the employers. If the expropriated rural collective land is within urban planning area, the land-expropriated peasants who lose their lands due to land acquisition shall be incorporated into the urban employment system and social security system shall be established for them; (3) investment and bonus placement: in the projects that have long-term steady profits, the rural collective economic organizations can negotiate with the land users to invest with the compensation and resettlement costs for land acquisition or the approved land use right of construction land at appraisal price on the condition that the peasants are consent. The rural collective economic organizations shall conclude a contract with the peasants to specify that the profits will be provided in the form of preferred stock; (4) non-local resettlement: if the area can't provide basic production and living conditions to the land-expropriated peasants due to land acquisition, the non-local resettlement may be conducted under the uniform organization of the government and by fully considering the opinions of the rural collective economic

organizations and the peasants (**Article 2 of *Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition***).

4. Regulations on information disclosure of land acquisition

• During land acquisition, the rural collective land ownership and the rural land contracted management right shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is reported for approval in accordance with laws, the purpose, land location, compensation standards and resettlement approaches shall be notified to the land-expropriated peasants; the survey results about the current conditions of the land to be requisitioned shall be confirmed by the rural collective economic organizations and the peasants; if necessary, the authority of land and resources shall organize a hearing according to related provisions. The documents concerning the notification to or the confirmation from the land-expropriated peasants shall be taken as essential documents to be submitted for the approval of land acquisition. The establishment and improvement of the system for the settlement of disputes over the compensation for and relocation due to land acquisition by coordination and ruling shall be accelerated to protect the lawful rights and interests of the land-expropriated peasants and land users. The approved Land acquisition shall be publicized except for special circumstances. (**Article 14 of *The Decision on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration***)

• Government of province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government shall formulate the allocation method of land acquisition compensation fees within the rural collective economic organizations under the principle that land compensation fees mainly used for land-expropriated peasants. The land-expropriated rural collective economic organizations shall make the income and expenditure and allocation of land acquisition compensation known to the members of the rural collective economic organizations and accept their oversight. The authorities of agriculture and civil administration shall strengthen the supervision over allocation and usage of land acquisition compensation within rural collective economic organizations. (**Article 15 of *Decisions of State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Administration***)

3-3 Involuntary Resettlement Policies of the World Bank

- Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (A) Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- (B) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities shall be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

- (C) PAPs shall be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- The borrower shall prepare a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework that includes measures to ensure that the PAPs are:

- (A) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

- (B) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

- (C) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

- If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the PAPs are:

- (A) Provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(B) Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(C) Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and

(D) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

- Particular attention shall be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other PAPs who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

- Preference shall be given to land-based resettlement strategies for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the relocated people, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment shall be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

- Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, PAPs can use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels

shall be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

- PAPs and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

- In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the PAPs and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

- Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the relocated people. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

3-4 Policy Differences between China and the World Bank

Land compensation fees and placement subsidies shall be provided according to the State laws of China to guarantee the land-expropriated population to restore from the economic perspective, which basically conforms with the guiding principle of involuntary resettlement policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank, i.e., resettlement plan shall provide an opportunity for the PAPs to improve, at least to restore, their income and living standard. But the two kinds of policies show some differences, which are shown in the following aspects:

(1) Usually land used for rural road construction in project area shall be donated from peasants. The local peasants donate land voluntarily to construct roads. But the World Bank requires providing the affected population prompt and effective compensation for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(2) The World Bank requires providing direct asset replacement or compensating at replacement cost, depreciation of house or other assets are not allowed. But China does not have a land market, so there is no land price. Land compensation price is based on composite land price of requisitioned tracts of land measured by the government.

(3) Laws in China usually require providing compensation for legal owners or users only; but OP 4.12 of the World Bank requires providing compensation or other forms of placement assistance for those who are owners of the land or resources (including those who have occupied the land or resources without legal basis but also without any controversy) customarily, not legally.

(4) The World Bank OP 4.12 requires that in projects involving land acquisition and house relocation, project owner shall prepare a comprehensive and time-limited resettlement action plan and conduct a social impact assessment. The *Resettlement Action Plan* and *Social Impact Assessment* shall be deemed as prerequisites of the project assessment and approval. But the *Resettlement Action Plan* is not a necessary condition for project approval by law in China.

(5) The World Bank requires establishing the internal and external monitoring and evaluation system in the course of resettlement implementation. The internal monitoring shall be organized and conducted by resettlement agency, and the external monitoring shall be conducted by independent monitoring agency with expertise and rich experiences. The monitoring report prepared by the project office and external monitoring agency shall be delivered to the World Bank for evaluation from resettlement experts. But monitoring work of resettlement activities in China mainly depends on internal monitoring system; the project owner is not required to employ an external monitoring agency to conduct independent monitoring.

3-5 Resettlement Policies and Principles of the Project

According to the differences of involuntary resettlement policy between laws in China and the World Bank, the project office has reflected this to the local government actively. On the basis of consultation with the affected population, the

local government has worked out some important principles of the project by following the involuntary resettlement policies and principles of the World Bank and combining the local situations.

(1) For rural collective cultivated land, houses and other assets occupied by project, PMO shall promptly provide effective compensation calculated on the replacement cost, so as to improve, at least to maintain, the living level of the PAPs to pre-displacement levels. For rural collective non-cultivated land occupied by project, the village committee shall organize land reallocation. The land shall be donated voluntarily and used for rural road construction.

(2) Provide the PAPs with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, all of which shall be consulted with them and they shall be entitled to choose independently. All legal or illegal affected population shall be considered and included within the scope of resettlement action plan.

(3) Notify all the affected population of compensation standard, livelihood restoring, revenue planning and project schedule; notify them all resettlement alternatives and rights related to resettlement.

(4) Project manager and construction unit shall minimize temporarily occupied land and interference time and be responsible to restore all damaged irrigation facilities and original rural roads.

(5) No land acquisition and demolition shall be forced to conduct before the land acquisition and demolition contract with affected persons is signed.

(6) If per capita hold of land is not enough to maintain their livelihood, the PAPs shall be provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as training, job opportunities, credit facilities or jobs generating other sources of income.

(7) The residential housing, or housing sites provided for the PAPs shall at least be equivalent to the locational advantages and potentials of the old site. The PAPs shall be provided with assistance of moving allowance during displacement, and offered support after displacement to restore livelihood and standard of living based on a reasonable estimate of transition period.

(8) Establish efficient and transparent grievance collection and handling mechanism of relocated people, ensure problems occurring during resettlement work can be solved timely. Employ external monitoring agency to conduct independent monitoring for resettlement work during project implementation.

(9) All affected persons, regardless of gender or ethnicity, shall enjoy equal compensation standard.

4 Compensation Standards

4-1 Compensation for Rural and Collective Land Acquisition

4-1-1 Consultation and Determination of Land Compensation Policies

In project-affected areas, if land is required for rural road construction, the residents would voluntarily donate the land while the government provides funds for rural road construction. The government would not compensate for land occupied by rural road construction. The main reason to this is local rural residents' urgent need for rural road. As a fundamental public facility, rural road plays an important role in raising income and improving life quality of local residents. Therefore, most of community residents are willing to offer land only if the government provides funds for road construction of rural community. This traditional policy is still in use in project-affected area today.

However, in terms of policies of World Bank regarding involuntary resettlement, if direct replacement of land cannot be provided to land-requisitioned farmer households, quick and efficient compensation for replacement cost shall be given to these migrants in full amount, so as to make up for their direct property loss caused by the project. Current policy carried out in project-affected area is inconsistent with that of World Bank.

To define land compensation policy of this project, Project Office of Dejiang County and Sinan County, together with local township government, has consulted with all affected rural collective organizations since October, 2014. An agreement on compensation for land acquisition of this project has been reached as following: (1) Village committee promises to adjust and spare wasteland of this village required for upgrading and extension of rural road prior to project implementation; village committee is voluntary to provide the wasteland for upgrading and extension of rural road; people's government would not compensate for the wasteland occupied by this project. (2) Houses, paddy field, vegetable field, orchard and woodland required to be

occupied by this project, shall be compensated in compliance with relevant policies and standards stipulated by people's government at county level.

Paddy field, vegetable field, orchard and woodland are the main source of income for villagers. Therefore, it is reasonable to compensate for occupation of such land. This helps to reduce negative impact of project construction on income of affected population. But wasteland is not the source of their income. Wasteland expropriation due to extension of rural road would not decrease income of the wasteland owner. Hence, according to the traditional practice, the villagers shall be voluntary to donate the wasteland required for rural road construction. By this way, limited funds can be used to rebuild more rural roads, thus benefiting more villagers. As a matter of fact, both local government and villagers believe rural road construction is the most effective way to increase income of local residents. Adoption of such land compensation policy conforms to interests of local residents, and also gains support from most local residents.

4-1-2 Compensation Standard for Rural Collective Land

World Bank has demanded that standard of cash compensation for land acquisition should be determined in accordance with replacement cost of land. As for active land market, replacement cost of land is determined by its market value. However, in China, since the property right of rural land is of collective ownership while rural land cannot be traded, there is no established land market in the rural areas of China. For a long time, the replacement cost of rural land is determined mainly by its production potential.

In July, 2013, People's Government of Tongren City formally approved and published the unified annual output value of 10 counties in Tongren City, and the comprehensive land price of land-requisitioned region. After consultation with representatives of affected population and local government, Project Office has claimed that cultivated land occupied permanently by project would be compensated in line with the standard approved and published by Tongren City in 2013. At present, this standard is also performed by similar projects in Tongren City, so it is accepted by local people. Details of compensation standard for various types of land in each region are shown in Table 4-1. Note that compensation for young crops and ground attachment is not included in this standard.

Table 4-1 Compensation Standard for Cultivated Land Permanently Occupied by Project

No.	Area coverage	Standard of unified annual output value (Yuan/mu)	Types of land	Compensation multiple			Comprehensive compensation standard
				Total	Compensation for land	Resettlement subsidies	
I Land acquisition standard of Dejiang County							
1	Qinglong Town	1702	Cultivated land	24	9	15	40848
		1702	Garden plot	14	6	8	23828
		1702	Woodland	12	4	8	20424
		1702	Construction land	22	8	14	37444
2	Jiancha, Fuxing, Hexing, Yantang, Qianjia, Longquan, Gonghe, Jingjiao, Fengxiangxi	1592	Cultivated land	24	9	15	38208
		1592	Garden plot	14	6	8	22288
		1592	Woodland	12	4	8	19104
		1592	Construction land	22	8	14	35024
3	Chaodi, Wenping, Pingyuan, Shaxi, Changfeng, Changbao, Nangan, Gaoshan, Quankou, Tongjin	1532	Cultivated land	23	9	14	35236
		1532	Garden plot	13	6	7	19916
		1532	Woodland	11	4	7	16852
		1532	Construction land	20	8	12	30640
II Land acquisition standard of Sinan County							
1	Sinan Town	1660	Cultivated land	24	9	15	39840
		1660	Garden plot	14	6	8	23240
		1660	Woodland	12	4	8	19920
		1660	Construction land	22	9	13	36520
2	Tangtou, Xujiaba, Dabachang, Yingwuxi, Zhangjiashai, Shaojiaqiao, Sunjiaba, Qinggangpo, Liangshuijin, Wengxi, Daheba, Banqiao, Changba	1552	Cultivated land	24	9	15	37248
		1552	Garden plot	14	6	8	21728
		1552	Woodland	11	4	7	17072
		1552	Construction land	22	9	13	34144
3	Hepengxi, Wenjiadian, Fengyun, Xiangba, Silin, Sandaoshui, Donghua, Kuanping, Tianqiao, Xinglong, Yangjia'ao, Hujiawan, Tingziba	1470	Cultivated land	23	9	14	33810
		1470	Garden plot	14	6	8	19110
		1470	Woodland	11	4	7	16170
		1470	Construction land	20	8	12	29400

4-1-3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

Tongren Rural Roads Project of Guizhou Province is a upgrading project on the basis of existing roads. In principle, occupation of cultivated land during construction is forbidden. According to collections of investigation at present stage, the project has not temporarily occupied cultivated land yet. However, temporary occupation of land is possibly required for other types of application. For example, the construction unit may need to occupy some land to set station of project department, material site, spoil site, etc.

Compensation for temporary occupation of cultivated land shall be determined based on annual output value, service life, maturation period, loss of paddy field after being changed to dry land, etc. of different land classification. Calculation formula is:

Compensation for temporary land occupation = service life×annual output value +

compensation for young crops + compensation for maturation period + compensation for loss of paddy field changed to dry land. If the temporarily occupied cultivated land cannot be reclaimed, the user shall provide compensation in accordance with compensation standard for permanent land acquisition of engineering project.

Under the agreement signed between Project Office and affected villages, and defined compensation principles and policies, the village committee shall be responsible for adjustment of non-cultivated land required for temporary occupation, and voluntary to donate such land for rural road construction.

4-1-4 Compensation Standard for Young Crops and Land Attachments

If young crops are grown on land requisitioned by project, the Project Office shall compensate for these young crops. Compensation standard for young crops shall be calculated as per 1 time of unified annual output value of such land.

Table 4-2 Compensation Standard for Land Attachments

No.	Compensation standard of Dejiang County(Yuan)			No.	Compensation standard of Sinan County(Yuan)				
	Types of land attachments	Unit	Standard		Types of land attachments	Unit	Standard		
I	Fort ridge	Pulp masonry fort ridge	Yuan/m ³	120-190	I	Fort ridge	Pulp masonry fort ridge	Yuan/m ³	100-160
		Dry masonry fort ridge	Yuan/m ²	90-120			Dry masonry fort ridge	Yuan/m ³	80-100
		Concrete fort ridge	Yuan/m ³	360-440					
II	Fence	Solid brick fence	Yuan/m ²	180-260	II	Fence	Solid brick fence	Yuan/m ²	160-180
		Hollow brick fence	Yuan/m ²	160-200			Hollow brick fence	Yuan/m ²	140-160
		Pulp masonry fence	Yuan/m ³	120-160			Pulp masonry fence	Yuan/m ³	140-160
		Cleft dry masonry and soil fence	Yuan/m ³	70-100			Cleft dry masonry and soil fence	Yuan/m ³	60-80
		Simple stone fence	Yuan/m ³	30-35			Simple stone fence	Yuan/m ³	25-30
III	Pool	Reservoir	Yuan/m ³	260-300	III	Pool	Biogas digester	Yuan/m ³	400-420
		Slate cesspool	Yuan/m ³	90-120					
		Cement cesspool	Yuan/m ³	100-180					
		Soil cesspool	Yuan/m ³	30					
		Biogas digester	Yuan/m ³	480					
IV	Well	Groundwater well	Yuan/each	1600-2000	IV	Well	Pulp masonry	Yuan/ m ³	80-100
		Common well	Yuan/each	300-400			Soil	Yuan/ m ³	25-30
V	Drying dam	Concrete drying dam	Yuan/m ²	40-50	V	Drying dam	Concrete drying dam	Yuan/m ²	35-45
		Bluestone drying dam	Yuan/m ²	45-70			Bluestone drying dam	Yuan/m ²	40-60
		Simple cement floor	Yuan/m ²	25-35			Simple cement floor	Yuan/m ²	20-30
		Soil floor	Yuan/m ²	8-12			Soil floor	Yuan/m ²	6-10
VI	Tomb	Ink-stone tomb	Yuan/each	1000	VI	Tomb	Ink-stone tomb	Yuan/each	1000
		Tomb with tablet	Yuan/each	1200-1800			Tomb with tablet	Yuan/each	1000
		Torii tomb	Yuan/each	2000			Torii tomb	Yuan/each	1200
		Other tombs	Yuan/each	800			Other tombs	Yuan/each	800

Land attachments involve numerous varieties. The Project Office would compensate for land attachments based on their replacement cost. Current

compensation standard for some important land attachments is shown in Table 4-2. For other land attachments not listed in this table, after consultation with affected population, the Project Office would determine their compensation standard on the basis of local replacement cost.

4-2 Compensation for Housing/Building Demolition

Compensation for housing/building demolition is composed of the following parts: (1) Compensation for housing demolition; (2) Compensation for ancillary facilities of housing; (3) Compensation for relocation and interim; (4) Compensation for housing decoration.

4-2-1 Compensation Standard for Housing Demolition

Compensation standard for housing demolition varies due to different ways of housing upgrading (Allocation of house site or cash compensation). Besides, different housing structures also correspond to different compensation standard. Compensation standard for demolition of different housing structures is shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

No	Dejiang County				Sinan County		
	House structure	Unit	Compensation standard(Yuan)		House structure	Unit	Compensation standard (Yuan)
			Allocation of house site	Cash compensation			Cash compensation
1	Frame structure	M ²	680-780	780-880	Frame structure	M ²	700-800
2	Brick-concrete structure	M ²	540-640	640-740	Brick-concrete structure	M ²	580-680
3	Brick-wood structure	M ²	440-540	540-640	Brick-wood structure	M ²	520-580
4	Stone masonry structure and cast-in-place slab roof	M ²	400-500	500-600	Stone masonry structure and cast-in-place slab roof	M ²	460-520
5	Stone masonry structure and grey-tile roof	M ²	340-440	480-580	Stone masonry structure and grey-tile roof	M ²	420-460
6	Shingle structure	M ²	350-450	450-550	Shingle structure	M ²	400-440
7	Civil structure	M ²	320-380	420-480	Civil structure	M ²	330-460
8	Makeshift house	M ²	120-200	220-300	Makeshift house	M ²	180-200
9	Simple shed	M ²	50-80	80-150	Simple shed	M ²	80-100

4-2-2 Compensation Standard for Ancillary Facilities of Housing

The PMO will pay cash compensation for the affected ancillary facilities of housing. The compensation standards for main ancillary facilities are in table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Compensation Standards for Ancillary Facilities

No	Type of ancillary facilities	Compensation standard
1	Relocation of landline telephone (not include extension)	130 Yuan /each
2	Relocation of Internet broadband	130 Yuan / household
3	Cable TV	300 Yuan / household
4	Relocation of water supply account	700 Yuan/ household
5	Relocation of electricity supply account	550 Yuan / household
6	Relocation of air conditioning	350 Yuan /household
7	Relocation of water heater	500 Yuan /set
8	Relocation of solar heater	800 Yuan /set

4-2-3 Compensation Standard for Relocation and Interim

The PMO will pay relocation compensation to the relocated households; and pay temporary transition compensation to the households who need interim. To the households who are not need interim temporarily, the PMO will not pay temporary transition compensation to them. The relocation and transition compensation standards are in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Compensation Standards for Relocation and Intrim

Item	Category	Standard	Remark
Relocation compensation	Dwelling house	6-12 Yuan/ m ²	If actual relocation cost is less than 600 yuan, compensation is paid according to 600 yuan per household. If actual relocation cost is beyond 600 yuan, compensation is paid according to the actual relocation cost.
	Business space	12-24 Yuan/ m ²	
	Production and office building, Warehouse	12-28 Yuan/ m ²	
Temporary transition compensation	Dwelling house	5-6 Yuan/ m ² /month	PMO will not pay transition compensation to the households who do not need intrim
	Business space	15 Yuan/ m ² /month	
	Production and office building, Warehouse	12 Yuan/ m ² /month	
	Livestock shed	3 Yuan/ m ² /month	
Subsidy provided to the households who rebuild their houses themselves after allocation of house site		2300 Yuan /household	The PMO is responsible to provide land leveling and infrastructure (including supply of water, electricity, road, communication and gas)

4-2-3 Compensation Standard for Housing Decoration

PMO will pay compensation for decoration of demolished building. The compensation standards are shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Compensation Standards for House Decoration

Category		Compensation Standard	Category		Compensation Standard
Door and window	Entrance security door	500-700 Yuan/each	Indoor decoration	Plastic buckle ceiling	35 Yuan/m ²
	Simple security door of stainless steel	480 Yuan/m ²		Wood buckle ceiling	60 Yuan/m ²
	Homemade iron door	180 Yuan/m ²		Plastic steel buckle ceiling	70 Yuan/m ²
	Rolling gate	120 Yuan/m ²		Gypsum line	6 yuan per m
	Modeling door	300-500 Yuan/each		Gypsum ceiling	35 Yuan/m ²
	Custom door	140-200 Yuan/each		Floor tile 80×80	70-90 Yuan/m ²
	Door pocket	30 yuan/ m		Floor tile 60×60	50-70 Yuan/m ²
	Door and window of aluminium alloy	140 Yuan/m ²		Floor tile 50×50	45-55 Yuan/m ²
	Screen window	60 Yuan/m ² or 30 Yuan/ m		Floor tile 30×30	35-40 Yuan/m ²
	Security fence (steel bar)	80 Yuan/m ²		Floor tile 25×25	30-35 Yuan/m ²
	Security fence (stainless steel)	90 Yuan/m ²		Marble, granite	120-170 Yuan/m ²
	Window pocket	25 Yuan/ m		Wear-resistant floor tile, terrazzo	70 Yuan/m ²
	Wooden door	90-120 Yuan/m ²		Wear-resistant polishing floor tile	70-80 Yuan/m ²
	Door pocket of plywood	140 Yuan /each		Wall tile (tolite)	25 Yuan/m ²
Outdoor decoration	Rome column	22 Yuan/each	Bamboo, wood floor	80-140 Yuan/m ²	
	Exterior wall brick	60 y Yuan/m ²	Parquet wood floor	140-160 Yuan/m ²	
	Exterior wall paint	35 Yuan/m ²	laminated floor	60-80 Yuan/m ²	
	Cement screeding	20 Yuan/m ²	Skirt line	7-15 Yuan/m	
	Glazed tile	80 Yuan/m ²	Wood dado (about 1m high)	50 Yuan/m ²	
Lighting circuit	Buried wiring (calculated by house area)	15 Yuan/m ²	Tile dado (about 1m high)	30 Yuan/m ²	
	Open wiring	5 Yuan/m ²	TV background wall	70 Yuan/m ²	
Armrest and railing	Armrest (round steel)	120 Yuan/ m	Sanitary ware	Table face basin	300 Yuan/set
	Armrest (stainless steel)	160 Yuan/ m		Bathtub	460 Yuan/set
	wooden	30 Yuan/ m		Squat toilet	60 Yuan/each
	Steel bar	25 Yuan/ m		Sit toilet	240 Yuan/each
	Stainless steel	50 Yuan/ m		Washing basin of aluminum alloy	290 Yuan/each
	Iron	120 Yuan/ m		Granite basin	120 Yuan/ m
Fixed cabinet	Wall cupboard	170 Yuan/ m		Tile basin	360 Yuan/ m ³
	Hanging cupboard	80 Yuan/ m		Ceramic basin	140 Yuan/each
	Decorative cabinet	120 Yuan/ m		Stainless steel basin	120 Yuan/ set
	Whole cupboard	1300 Yuan/ m		Washing basin of stainless steel	130 Yuan/ set
Cut glass	Thickness of 8cm and below	140 Yuan/m ²	Imitation porcelain	Imitation porcelain	6 Yuan/m ²
	Thickness of over 8cm	190 Yuan/m ²		Latex paint	12 Yuan/m ²
				Wall paper	15 Yuan/m ²

5 Income Restoration and Relocation Plan

5-1. Impact Analysis of Land Acquisition on PAPs' Income

As a typical road project, it requires less land acquisition, but it affects more households. However, according to the project socioeconomic survey, the impact rate of land acquisition of most households is not beyond 2%. Besides, recent years have witnessed constant decrease of the percentage of land-produced income in local farmers' total income. Therefore, Land acquisition will not obviously reduce local farmers' income. Instead, the project will improve the road network in Dejiang County and Sinan County; facilitate transportation of local residents, associate countryside with central cities to promote their unity, thus accelerating local economic development. Moreover, it will also immensely reduce the costs for agricultural transport and trade to develop local non-agricultural industries, such as transport, trade, tourism, agricultural products processing and resources exploitation, etc. In short, although some land needs to be expropriated, the project creates more income opportunities for local residents.

5-2 Income Restoration Program and Measures

Since raising the income of local residents is the core goal of the *Project Resettlement Plan*, the Project Office formulates the *Income Restoration Program for Relocates* based on the project features. The program mainly includes two aspects: (i) provide timely land compensation for affected population; (ii) fully exert the spillover effects of the rural road project to create long-term and continuous income source for them and recover their living standard.

5-2-1 Timely and Adequate Compensation for Land Acquisition

Compensation is a crucial method to make up for the income loss of relocated residents after land acquisition in the short run. According to the features of land acquisition, instead of replacing and adjusting land, the Project Resettlement Agency compensates land loss farmers in cash and social pension.

(1) Cash compensation

In the past, despite rapid economic increase in project-affected areas, insufficient fund made local farmers lose plenty of development chances. That's why most of them tend to accept timely and full cash compensation at present. With adequate money at hand, they are able to open or expand their private businesses. Therefore, cash compensation has been deemed as the best method to restore and raise the local farmers' income. In other words, the project owners shall pay cash compensation in time and full amount, otherwise land-expropriated farmers cannot make productive investment smoothly. In the event of severe delay in payment, the farmers may suffer losses caused by inflation.

(2) Provide social pension

Authorities of both Dejiang County and Sinan County will establish a New Rural Endowment Insurance System integrated with personal wages, collectively-pooled subsidy and government subsidy. In project-affected areas, the rural residents above 16 years old (excluding in-school students) without Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Staff can volunteer to participate in the New System in their registered residence. Besides, the participants, who meet conditions as prescribed by State, can obtain the rural endowment insurance per month, which partly provides a source of income for the project-affected elderly.

5-2-2 Sharing Project-related Benefits

To restore and improve the income of relocated residents, the Project Office shall take full advantage of the spillover effects of the project to share the project-related benefits with the residents. Specifically, the typical project-related benefits include access to resources, obtaining jobs in the project, or sharing project revenues, because such opportunities can directly restore income streams or at least contribute to the recovery of their income. Hence, the Project Office shall take measures to enable the relocated residents to share the project-related benefits:

(1) Accelerating transfer of rural labor force

The project-affected areas are undergoing rapid urbanization as the city scale enlarges and urban population booms. Under this context, a large number of rural labor forces have transferred to cities and many farmers work there to earn their living. The completion of project will create more job opportunities in cities for local

farmers, accelerate the transfer of rural labors to cities or non-agricultural sectors and create new income source.

(2) Developing high value-added agriculture

As we know, plenty of farmers in the project-affected areas have always been engaged in planting and breeding. However, due to the muddy roads in rainy days, even if the market condition is good, a lot of local agricultural products cannot be transported to the market in time. The farmers have to wait until the weather turns better. But at that time, the sales season is usually over, in which the sale price declines and it becomes difficult to sell the agricultural products. Therefore, poor conditions of the roads directly restrict local farmers' income growth. If the project is completed, the traffic conditions of the roads will substantially get improved, no longer subject to the weather. In this case, local farmers' products will be immediately transported for sale at a higher price, thus their income will directly increase. In a word, in the long term the project will help local farmers change planting structure, develop high value-added agriculture, boost the value of the existing cultivated land and increase their income.

(3) Operating small business or self-employment

As the completion of project will greatly improve local transportation conditions, local residents will have more opportunities to develop individual transport, tourism, catering, and processing and marketing of agricultural products. Moreover, the Project Office and local government will jointly support the residents to operate small business or conduct self-employment, so as to raise their income in non-agricultural sectors.

(4) Skills development through training

In the future, skills and human capital will be the paramount wealth for the affected laborers. Therefore, skills development through training may be more helpful for the relocated residents than cash compensation. So the Project Office and local government will work together to provide training for the residents: (i) Training program of agricultural technology, which helps the residents enhance their skills of planting and breeding and take advantage of road upgrading to develop higher value-added agriculture. (ii) Training program of employment skills, which is designed based on demands of both the residents and the labor market. After skills training, local government will help the residents to find jobs in cities to raise their income.

5-3 House Demolition, Reconstruction and Relocation

5-3-1 Impact Analysis of House Demolition on PAPs' Living Quality

The project requires demolishing some houses, that's to say, dwelling and living quality of some households will be affected. Therefore, an important principle the project design conforms to is to optimize routes and minimize building demolition, especially residence demolition, so as to guarantee normal life of affected farmers.

According to the project socioeconomic survey, the project-affected buildings are mainly temporary building attachments such as tobacco curing sheds, etc. Therefore, demolishing them will not disturb normal life of local residents. However, due to varieties of rural road routes, the design unit shall continue optimizing routes in design of construction drawings to avoid residence demolition, including houses within the red line scope of land acquisition.

5-3-2 Options for House Reconstruction

As for house reconstruction, the Project Office provides the following options for relocated residents:

(1) Cash compensation. According to cash compensation standards, the Project Office compensates relocated residents in cash and then the relocated households purchase commodity houses by themselves. Besides, affected households who accept cash compensation cannot ask residential land to rebuild houses or enjoy transition fees any more.

(2) Providing residential land for decentralized house building. According to the compensation standards, besides cash compensation from the Project Office, the town governments authorizes relocated households to select proper residential land by standard of 130 square meters per household in their original villages or groups. Moreover, the Project Office will subsidize 2300 Yuan per household for traffic, electricity, water, communication and drainage supply and land formation.

(3) Providing residential land for centralized house building. According to the compensation standards, cash compensation is paid by the Project Office. Besides this, the town governments choose appropriate relocate site in their jurisdiction and distribute residential land to the relocated families after centrally planing and expropriating the land and building basic infrustructure on the land. Specifically, the

requirement of making this option is that more than 20 relocated households volunteer to apply to government of township for centralized house building. Only when the centralized relocation plan is approved by government of county can the Project Office implement it. What's more, the relocated households can obtain land only in groups and villages under the jurisdiction of their original township.

5-3-3 Location Selection for House Reconstruction

If the relocated residents decide to rebuild their houses by themselves, they shall comply with the following procedures: at first, they shall select a location for house reconstruction in their own village, and then apply to the village committee and local government at township level for approval. Only when the application is approved can they start to build their new houses. Moreover, the selection of the new house location shall comply with the following principles:

(1) The site for house reconstruction shall be located within the original village or villager group;

(2) The site for house reconstruction shall be located on the unoccupied land, excluding cultivated land;

(3) The site of new house shall be located as close as possible to the contracted land and rural roads, so as to facilitate residents to do farming or go outside.

(4) The vulnerable groups shall have priority to choose construction location for their new houses.

(5) If new house construction for relocated residents has been included in the New Socialist Countryside Construction Plan in some project-affected villages, local government cannot centrally divide land to build new houses for them without their approval.

5-3-4 House Demolition and Reconstruction Schedule

In principle, the Project Construction Unit is in charge of demolishing the houses within the red line scope after their owners obtain compensation. However, if the relocated residents demand to demolish houses by themselves, to ensure construction progress and safety, they shall submit a written application to the Project Resettlement Agency and sign a related agreement before demolition. In addition, the relocated residents take possession of materials of their old houses, while the Project Office pays no fees for their house demolition.

To stimulate active participation of relocated residents in house demolition and reconstruction, the Project Office shall establish an incentive mechanism. If the relocated residents sign the resettlement agreement within 15 days after issuance of demolition notice and complete demolition within 15 days after signature, the Project Office shall grant 3000 Yuan to each household; if the relocated residents sign the resettlement agreement within 15 days to 30 days after issuance of demolition notice and complete demolition within 15 days to 30 days after signature, the Project Office shall grant 2000 Yuan to each household.

To ensure the affected households can build new houses in time, the Project Resettlement Office shall formulate detailed schedule for construction progress. The schedule shall comply with the following principles:

(1) The house demolition and relocation shall comply with the principle of “compensating first, relocation later”. In other words, the relocated residents can still live in their original houses before the new houses are completed. Only after the project owner has paid full compensation for land-expropriated residents, the residents shall remove within the agreed deadline, otherwise they can’t be forced to remove. Moreover, any organizations or individuals can’t force the residents to remove by illegal methods such as violence, threat or stopping supply of water, heating, gas, electricity and blocking road traffic.

(2) The project owner shall ensure that the compensation is enough and dedicatedly used for resettlement before house demolition. To be specific, if the relocated residents select cash compensation, the project owner shall pay them full compensation in cash once the house demolition agreement is signed; if the residents select to rebuild their houses by themselves on another site, the project owner shall pay at least 50% of the compensation before the residents begin to build their new houses, while the remaining 50% of the compensation shall be paid when half of all their new houses are completed.

(3) The Project Resettlement Agency shall consult with the affected residents and confirm the schedule of house reconstruction, ensuring the residents have at least 2 months for removal and 5 months for new house construction.

(4) If the schedule of project construction changes, the Resettlement Office shall inform all affected persons and organizations in time.

6 Public Consultation & Participation and Information Disclosure

According to the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policies, “PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.” and “the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework shall include measures to ensure that the PAPs learn about technically and economically feasible resettlement options, participate in the consultation, and have right to choose.”

The resettlement program of the project is designed on the basis of consultation with the affected population and their representatives. During the planning, designing and implementation of the project, the project resettlement office and local resettlement offices at all levels will also widely publicize resettlement policy through various means and ask for comments from all kinds of stakeholders.

6-1 The Role of Public Participation and Consultation

Public participation and consultation is mainly divided into two dimensions: information exchange and decision-making. Information exchange consists of publication (refers to one-way transfer of information from the project staff to the affected population) and consultation (refers to two-way transfer of information, or joint discussion between project staff and the affected population which is featured with idea sharing). Decision-making comprises collaboration and extension of choice of affected individuals, households and communities; ensure the PAPs and their representatives not only are consulted but also have a voice in decision-making.

Public participation and consultation is important in the process of resettlement design and implementation. The important role of public participation and consultation is as follows:

(1) Public participation and consultation may ease the worries of the affected persons and eliminate many potential social conflicts. In the absence of public participation and information disclosure, rumors and speculations hold sway. Such misinformation may create fears and opposition. If the resettlement scheme is consulted fully with the relocated people, and resettlement information is disclosed

timely, misinformation and apprehension will be kept within limits and the opposition attitude will disappear, the trust relationship between resettlement agencies and PAPs will be established. It also contributes to promote resettlement implementation.

(2) Effective participation provides people with an opportunity to express their interests and concerns and suggest alternatives and options, so public participation and consultation contributes to optimize resettlement scheme. Furthermore, because the PAPs know their economic, social, and physical surroundings best, consultation can also provide local knowledge, relocated people's needs and suitable resettlement options for project planners or policymakers.

(3) Public participation and consultation can let the project planner know in advance the potential risks or social conflicts existed in the implementation of the project. And then project management office (PMO) can take measures in advance to eliminate the social conflicts, reduce the risk of project implementation failure.

(4) Public participation in decision-making and giving PAPs right to choose resettlement options can stimulate the relocated people's sense of responsibility. The PAPs will regard the project implementation as their own affairs. It may greatly increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the project.

6-2 Focuses of Public Consultation and Participation

Public participation and consultation shall continue throughout the whole project period. In different project stage, the emphasis and form of public participation and consultation may be different. The public participation and consultation program in each project stage is shown in Table 6-1. PMO may add more public participations and consultations according to the new needs in the process of project implementation.

In different project stage, the focus of public attention may be different. So PMO arrange various consultation activities based on the key concerns in different project stage.

1. The focus of participation and consultation at the identification stage: identification of stakeholders and determination priority of project implementation order

Because the infrastructure such as road is still in a state of shortage in rural areas in Tongren City, local people have strong desire to construct the roads as soon as possible. However, the government's public investment in rural roads is limited, and

only some roads will be selected for rehabilitation or upgrading. Therefore, how to identify the priority of sub-project implementation order becomes the most concern issue at the identification stage. PMO has identified and analyzed the winners and losers in the project. When PMO select the sub-projects to implementation, not only suggestions from local transportation bureau but also the opinions of local towns and villages and stakeholders shall be considered. PMO shall hear local people's voice carefully, pay more attention to their requirement, and give priority to upgrade the rural roads in the poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority areas.

2. The participation and consultation emphasis at the preparation stage: listening to the voice of PAPs and optimizing design of road line

Since the local residents are the user of the roads, their opinions and demands are very important for project design optimization. If local officers and residents can take part in the project design, it cannot only improve the level of design greatly, but also prevent certain disputes about road line and specific design in advance, and avoid the risk of work stoppage due to disputes about the project design during project implementation. At the preparation stage, PMO will require the design institute to undertake some on-the-spot investigations to fully understand local people's demands about the road lines, and optimize the design of road line to meet their rational request.

3. The participation and consultation emphasis at the appraisal stage: consultation with resettlement policy and improving resettlement scheme

In recent years, the social conflicts about Land acquisition are becoming serious in some places. In order to alleviate the discontent of landless farmers, the governments constantly reform the Land acquisition compensation system, complete the Land acquisition procedure, and improve the compensation standard. It is benefit to safeguard the affected farmers' interest. However, frequent adjustments of Land acquisition compensation standards and policies also lead to increasing expectations of the affected farmer, which brings some new difficulties for land acquisition. During the project appraisal, PMO will not only consult with local resettlement management department about resettlement policies, but also negotiate with the PAPs or their representatives about resettlement options. The participation of PAPs is an important method to prefect the resettlement program.

4. The participation and consultation emphasis at the implementation stage: monitoring on implementation of compensation standard, resettlement funds payment, and project construction quality

According to the social impact assessment, during the project implementation stage, the public is most concerned about two issues: firstly, whether the land acquisition and house demolition compensation is pay to project affected persons in full and timely; secondly, whether the construction quality is excellent. It is not possible to solve these two problems only depending on the resettlement monitoring organization and the project supervision units. So in the implementation stage, PMO shall establish a monitoring mechanism based on public participation, mobilize people and encourage them to actively participate in resettlement monitoring and engineering quality supervision. In process of project implementation, PMO will select one to three representatives in each village and employ them to work as supervisors of resettlement compensation payment and engineering quality supervision. These villagers' representatives have right to report opinions on resettlement and project quality directly to PMO or local governments.

5. The participation and consultation emphasis at the completion stage: evaluation of project affected persons' living standard

In the completion stage, the emphasis of public participation is to evaluate rehabilitation of project affected persons' living standard. The evaluation activities are mainly undertaken by independent monitoring organization (IMO), which assesses the income restoration of the project affected persons, and evaluate the degree of project affected persons' satisfaction through field surveys.

6-3 Method and Procedure of the Public Consultation and Participation

6-3-1 Method of Public Consultation and Participation

Public participation and consultation for this project had been started from the identification stage of the project. Until now, PMO has carried out two important public participation activities in addition to preliminary information of affected villages: one is to select and determine the sub-project list from many alternative rural roads through full communication and consultation with local governments and residents under assistance of project design unit. Opinions from local government,

villages and residents have been fully considered during the process of project design, and the design plan has been optimized. The other is to entrust Wuhan University to finish social assessment for the project, so as to enable the project planner or policymakers to identify the local people's needs in the project affected areas, especially the real needs of the vulnerable groups such as the poor, ethnic minority, women, children, the elderly, and the disabled persons, safeguard their legitimate rights and interests, avoid social risks in project implementation, ensure them obtain benefits and development opportunities from the project, and then better play the social benefits of the project.

Dejiang Transportation Bureau and Sinan Transportation Bureau have consulted with people's governments of township and conducted detailed rural roads investigations within their jurisdictions since 2013. Based on Rural Roads Construction Plan of Dejiang and Sinan Counties, the rural roads which need to upgrade or build urgently are included in the list of sub-projects by PMO. In July 2014, the sub-projects and the priority order of implementation is also identified by PMO through extensive consultations with local governments, communities and local people.

From June to July, 2014, PMO has entrusted Wuhan University to select several villages and organize public consultation meeting in the project affected areas. In the consultation meeting, the affected residents' representatives have fully given their opinions about various potential risks existed in the process of project implementation, and proposed options to optimize the resettlement work. Figure 6-1 shows the picture of public consultation meeting organized by PMO.



Figure 6-1: Public Consultation Meeting organized by PMO

6-3-2 Major Findings of Public Consultation and Participation

Based on full consultations with the relevant affected stakeholders, PMO has analyzed social benefits and potential social risks or social conflicts originated from the project, and has come to understand the needs and attitudes of stakeholders. Major findings of public consultation and participation are as follows.

1. The project will bring great social benefits to the local residents, thus they fully support the project and hope the project can be completed as soon as possible.

Local residents think that the project can provide convenience for them to go to school, see doctor, or go to shop. It is also help to solve the problem of difficult travel; the project enables to eliminate the hidden safe danger originated from the former roads which has many turns and steep slopes; it also contributes to change the former roads with “much mud in rainy days and much dust in sunny days”, and then upgrades the rural environment; the project can improve product transportation conditions, accelerate local tourism resources development, and flourish local non-agricultural industries such as transportation industry, trade, and agricultural products processing industry, and then creating new income for local people; the project can upgrade local farmers’ life quality, and increase local people’s happiness. Local residents universal support the project construction and hope the project can be started and completed as soon as possible.

2. There are some potential social risks in the project construction, which, however, can be eliminated by reasonably mechanism designed in the resettlement scheme.

The local residents argued that some potential risks existed in the process of project implementation. The major potential risks include: (1) If the project construction cannot be started and completed on schedule, it is likely to cause grievances of local residents with the government. (2) If the construction quality is not good, local residents will have to bear the loss of benefits, so it may trigger local people to hinder construction. (3) In the past the land required for rural roads in the affected area were generally acquired by donation. The newly expropriated land will be compensated in this project. However, this may result in that the rural households whose land is expropriated for rural roads previously may claim for compensation now, which may lead to social conflicts. (4) When the project construction is completed, if the damaged irrigation facilities are not restored in time, or the former

simple roads in the rural areas are not connected to the newly built roads, it may cause the grievances of farmers. (5) When the roads are completed, the traffic flow and driving speed will increase. However, due to lack of safety awareness of local residents, the probability and risks of serious traffic accidents may increase. But the local government and residents believe that the above-mentioned potential risks can be avoided or solved. These risks can be completely avoided to ensure the successful implementation of the project provided that effective measures are taken in the process of project planning and implementation.

3. The impact of project on local residents' income is quite small, and the project will not cause large-scale relocation of communities, so local residents are less likely to oppose the project.

The local residents believe that this project is a typical linear construction project. It affects a number of families, but the impact on each family is quite small and it has little effect on their income, so they are willing to give out their land for rural roads construction. The project may require the demolition of a few scattered houses, but it will not cause large-scale relocation of communities. All the residents agree that since the construction of rural roads is a great benefit to the development of their families and communities, they are willing to relocate if necessary as long as they are provided with compensation in accordance with policy and a satisfactory site for house reconstruction. No one will retard the project due to unwillingness to relocate.

4. There are no difference between the local minorities and Han in production and lifestyle. The ethnic minority residents think they are the same with Han residents in political, economic, social and cultural activities, so they don't need any special policies from the government.

The project-affected area is a multi-ethnic region. Minority and Han live together and mixed. There are some ethnic minority people living in Han areas, and some Han people living in ethnic minority areas. The distribution of the ethnic minorities presents a characteristic of “partial cluster but overall scattered”. In the long history of mutual exchange and intercourse, each ethnic group has absorbed other ethnics groups' culture. Today, all people in local areas use the same writing language and intermarriage between different ethnic groups is common phenomenon. They share weal and woe and become interdependent and inextricably interwoven with each other. The ethnic minority people consider that they are not distinctly different from

the Han people and they believe that it is more equitable and reasonable to implement the same resettlement policy on all ethnic groups. The ethnic minority people and communities fully support the project.

6-4 Resettlement Information Disclosure

Resettlement information disclosure is an important method to establish trust relationship between the governments and resettled people; it also can create favorable environment for resettlement implementation. In order to safeguard the relocated people' rights to obtain information about resettlement options, compensation standard and rehabilitation measures, PMO will take the following measures to disclose the information.

1. Disclosing resettlement information by announcement

PMO requires that all resettlement information (such as the amount of land acquisition for every household, resettlement policy, compensation standards, and the total cash compensation for every household) shall be disclosed on the bulletin of the project-affected villages. When RAP has been approved by the World Bank and local government, PMO shall provide the copy to every local resettlement offices, so that the PAPs can read these documents easily.

2. Disclosing resettlement information through media

PMO will select suitable media such as TV or newspaper to disclose resettlement information, which make the stakeholders of the project know the project implementation timely, so that they may arrange their living better and avoid some potential conflicts.

3. Compiling resettlement information booklet and deliver it to each affected household

PMO will compile *Resettlement Information Booklet* which includes the World Bank's resettlement principles and policies, the identified resettlement options of the project, the quantity of land acquisition and house demolition, the cash compensation for every affected household, the schedule of resettlement implementation and what the like. The *Resettlement Information Booklet* shall be delivered to every project-affected household.

7 PAPs' Grievances and Complaints

During the project implementation, it is inevitable that some PAPs may think they are being treated unfairly. Therefore, the World Bank requires PMO shall establish a simple, convenient and effective channel for PAPs to talk out their grievances and complains. The establishment of such channels can reduce the likelihood of boycott against the project by relocated people. Furthermore, through collecting and analyzing the relocated people' grievances and complains, resettlement offices can eliminate many potential social conflicts in advance; it is also an important method to improve the resettlement program and promote the resettlement successfully. For the purposes of guarantee affected persons' interests during project implementation, PMO shall establish a highly transparent and fair procedure to collect and deal with grievances and complaints so as to ensure that they are treated objectively, justly, timely and efficiently.

7-1 Methods to Collect PAPs' Grievances and Complaints

PMO will take the following methods to collect the relocated people' grievances and complaints :

(1) The resettlement offices at all levels are the main channels to collect the relocated people' grievances or complaints. In every local resettlement office, at least one full-time employee shall be responsible for receiving and dealing with the relocated people' grievances and complaints. The resettlement offices at all levels shall record and save the files about the relocated people' grievances and complaints and regularly report them to superiors. The format of recording files about collecting and dealing with the relocated people' grievances and complaints is shown in table 7-1.

(2) The relevant government departments such as Petition, Auditing, and Supervise Department are also important organizations for receiving the relocated people' grievances and complaints. PMO shall establish connected networks with these departments.

(3) The interview and survey undertaken by IMO is also an important channel for collecting relocated people’ grievances and complaints. PMO will pay more attention to the issues reported by IMO.

(4) Project resettlement office will accept the relocated people’ letters or have interview with the displace persons, so as to directly receive grievances or complaints of the relocated people.

Table 7-1: Format of Recording PAPs’ Grievances and Complaints

Basic Information of the Complainer			
Name	Gender	Address	Telephone number
Name of the staff and organization		Name of the recorder	
The content of the relocated people's grievances and complaints			
Date of grievance			
Brief description of the relocated people’s grievances			
The requirements of the relocated people			
Treatment advice			
Legal basis of treatment			

7-2 Procedures for Dealing with Grievances and Complaints

Resettlement offices at all levels shall conduct field investigation on the relocated people’ grievances or complaints, carefully hear their voices and fully consult with the relocated people; and put forward treatment advice objectively and fairly based on the national resettlement laws or policies. If the relocated people’ grievances and complaints are beyond the authority of local resettlement office, local resettlement office shall report to the superiors timely. The detailed procedures for dealing with grievances and complaints are as follows:

1. First stage. The affected persons may present their grievances to the village committee or local resettlement office orally or in a written form. For oral grievances, the village committee or local project resettlement office must keep a written record and provide a definite answer within two weeks. When it involves serious problems needing to be reported to the resettlement office at a higher level, the village committee or local resettlement office must endeavor to obtain a reply from the project resettlement office at the higher level within two weeks.

2. The second stage. If the complainers are not satisfied with the reply at the first stage, they may appeal to the project resettlement office at a higher level (county

level) within one month after receiving the reply at the first stage. The project resettlement office at the higher level must make a decision within three weeks.

3. The third stage. In case that the affected persons are not satisfied with the reply of project resettlement office at the county level, they may appeal to the civil court within 15 days after receiving the reply.

7-3 Basic Principles for Dealing with Grievances and Complaints

(1) Resettlement offices at all levels shall conduct field investigation on relocated people' grievances or complaints, and put forward treatment advice objectively and fairly based on the standards specified in national laws and RAP after full consulting with relocated people. If the relocated people' grievances and complaints are beyond the authority of local resettlement office, local resettlement office shall report timely to the superiors timely and provide assistance for investigation.

(2) If the complaints or appeals belong to isolated cases, and local resettlement agency can solve them within his authority, local resettlement agency can reply PAPs by written document or by face-to-face talk. If the complaints or appeals belong to a universal problem existed in local districts, and resolving the problem needs to adjust policy, the resettlement office shall hold meetings at village level once the new policy is determined and inform PAPs the new policy. It is also the responsibility of the resettlement office to implement the new policy.

(3) During the resettlement implementation, women may have their special complaints or appeals, so PMO shall hire at least one female staff. This female staff is responsible for dealing with women's appeals. Local government and NGOs such as Women's Association or The Association for the Disabled will also monitor the resettlement activities. They shall accept women and disabled persons' appeals and safeguard their rights.

7-4 Measures Taken to Reply to Grievances and Complaints

If the relocated people' grievances or complaints have been treated by resettlement offices based on investigation and national resettlement policy, resettlement office shall promptly inform the complainer himself the treatment result and have an obligation to explain the treatment. Resettlement office shall reply to the

complainer in written form. The reply notice shall be duplicated into two files. One copy file shall be delivered to the complainer himself, another file shall be stored in resettlement office as archival materials. The format of reply notice is shown in table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Reply Notice to Relocated People's Grievances and Complaints

Name of the complainer	Address of the complainer		
Briefs of the complaints or the requirements of complainer			
A brief description of the complaints-resolved process			
Results of fact-investigation and proposals for dealing with the relocated people's complaints			
The policy basis of treatment			
If the PAPs are not satisfied with the reply, he can continue to appeal to	Name of organization	Address of the organization	Telephone number
Name of organization responsible for this reply		Date of reply	

(4) PMO shall conduct assessment before project completion to check whether the major goals of resettlement have been achieved. PMO will formulate follow-up measures if the goals are not achieved, which shall be the basis of continued examination for the World Bank.

(5) IMO shall submit a post resettlement assessment report after all resettlement work has been completed.

8 Institutional Arrangement for Resettlement Organizations and Implementation

Effectiveness of resettlement work depends on the capability of organizations which are responsible for resettlement preparation and implementation. For this reason, Tongren City has established ROs at all levels to guarantee successful implementation of project resettlement work. Besides, PMO will also take measures to optimize the resettlement organizations network during project implementation. They would not only increase the number of staff and device, but also offer skill training to these staff, thereby to strengthen capability of ROs at all levels. All these would provide a powerful organization network for smooth implementation of resettlement activities.

8-1 Relevant Resettlement Organizations and Network

In order to guarantee smooth implementation of project resettlement work, Tongren Municipal People's Government of Guizhou Province, as the subject responsible for loan of this project, has set up ROs at different levels. These ROs would assist and cooperate with each other under division of their separate roles, thus forming a complete resettlement organization network. The network of various organizations is shown in Figure 8-1.

ROs established for this project include:

(1) Tongren Rural Roads Project Leading Group. This leading Group was established on October 18, 2013. A deputy mayor of Tongren City is appointed as the leader of this group. Other members of this leading group are leaders of Development and Reform Commission, Finance Bureau, Transportation Administration Bureau, Supervision Bureau, Auditing Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, Planning Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Forestry Bureau, Judicial Bureau and Broadcasting Bureau of Tongren City, as well as Government of Sinan County and Dejiang County. This leading group is generally responsible for major decisions making, project planning, implementation approval and funds coordination among relevant organizations.

(2) Tongren World Bank Financed Project Management Office. This office, also referred to as Project Management Office (PMO), was set up in Transportation Administration Department of Dejiang County on October 25, 2013. A senior traffic planning engineer of Tongren Municipal Transportation Administration Bureau serves as the director of this office. Other members are representatives of Development and Reform Commission of Guizhou Province and Tongren Municipal Highway Bureau, along with representatives from Development and Reform Bureau, Transportation Administration Department and Finance Bureau of both Dejiang and Sinan County. PMO is responsible for project management, project document preparation, financial planning, procurement planning, training practice, and should report these to the Project Leading Group. Furthermore, PMO would provide technical support for project and supervise the implementation progress.

(3) Project Construction Leading Group of Dejiang County and Sinan County. Project Construction Leading Group was established in Dejiang County and Sinan County on October 15, 2013 and October 20, 2013 respectively. For each Project Construction Leading Group, the county magistrate acts as the team leader while three deputy magistrates double as deputy team leaders. Other members of the Project Construction Leading Group are leaders from Government Office, Development and Reform Bureau, Financial Bureau, Auditing Bureau, Supervision Bureau, Land Resources Bureau, Transportation Administration Bureau, Housing Bureau, Water Supplies Bureau, Forestry Bureau, Power Supply Bureau, Letters and Visits Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau and Taxation Bureau at county level, as well as mayors of townships affected by this project.

(4) Project Construction Office of Dejiang County and Sinan County. Project Construction Offices of both Dejiang and Sinan County are sub-offices of PMO. The two offices were set up on October 26, 2013 and November 25, 2013 respectively. Director of Transportation Administration Bureau of these two counties also doubles as director of respective Project Construction Office. Purchasing Department, Land Acquisition and House Demolition & Social Security Department, Comprehensive Department, Engineering Department, Environmental Protection Department, Contract Measurement Department and Foreign Affairs Office are all divisions

serving for Project Construction Office. Specifically, Project Construction Office takes charge of project implementation within scope of its county jurisdiction.

(5) Resettlement teams at township level. During project implementation, resettlement teams would be established in all project-affected townships. Such teams are responsible for resettlement activities within scope of its county jurisdiction.

(6) Village Committee. In the course of project preparation and implementation, village committees involved in project would assist ROs at different levels in land acquisition survey, public consultation, information disclosure, consultation and negotiation, compensation payment, etc.

(7) Project Design Institute (DI). PMO has authorized Shenzhen Municipal Design Institute Co., Ltd. to undertake the feasibility study of project.

(8) Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO). Before formal project implementation, PMO would employ a professional organization which is experienced in monitoring resettlement of World Bank financed projects, as the IMO of project.

8-2 Staffing of ROs

To better accomplish resettlement work, ROs at all levels have selected and transferred a number of higher educated staff to be responsible for resettlement planning of this project. These people not only have rich practical working experience, but also are familiar with World Bank’s policies regarding involuntary resettlement. In addition, during project implementation, all townships would allocate grass-roots cadres who are experienced in communicating with farmers to implement resettlement plan. Staffing of ROs at all levels is shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Staffing of ROs

Resettlement organization		Staff (Person)	Qualification and composition of staff	Date of establishment	Operation period
Municipal organizations	Project Leading Group of Tongren City		Deputy mayor of Tongren City serves as team leader, other members are leaders of relevant functional department of Tongren City.	October 18, 2013	All stages including project preparation, assessment, implementation and post-assessment.
	PMO of Tongren City		A senior transportation planning engineer acts as office director, other members are leaders of Provincial Development and Reform Commission and relevant municipal or county-level functional department.	October 25, 2013	All stages including project preparation, assessment, implementation and post-assessment.

Organizations at county level	Project Construction Leading Group of Dejiang County		County mayor doubles as team leader, other members are leaders of relevant functional department of county government.	October 15, 2013	All stages including project preparation, assessment, implementation and post-assessment.
	PMO of Dejiang County		Director of Transportation Administration Bureau acts as office director. Of staff, women are	November 25, 2013	All stages including project preparation, assessment, implementation and post-assessment.
	Project Construction Leading Group of Sinan County		County mayor doubles as team leader, other members are leaders of relevant functional department of county government.	October 20, 2013	All stages including project preparation, assessment, implementation and post-assessment.
	PMO of Sinan County		Director of Transportation Administration Bureau acts as office director. Of staff, women are	October 26, 2013	All stages including project preparation, assessment, implementation and post-assessment.
Organizations at township level	Each affected township	3-5 people of each township	Township leaders in charge of transportation and staff of traffic management station.	Permanent organization	Formally operate during project implementation.
Organizations at village level	Each affected village committee (or community committee)	3-4 people of each village	3-4 people including village head, village accountant, etc.	Permanent organization	Formally operate during project implementation.

8-3 Responsibility Division of Resettlement Organizations

As the project owner, Tongren Municipal Transportation Administration Bureau would conduct unified management for implementation of the whole project, on behalf of Tongren Municipal Government. The project owner assumes overall responsibility of this project. Since the project is concentrated on Dejiang and Sinan County, PMO is established in Transportation Administration Department of Dejiang County. Besides, sub-offices of PMO are also set up in both Dejiang and Sinan County. These two sub-offices of PMO are responsible for concrete implementation of sub-objects in respective county.

8-3-1 Responsibility of Project Leading Group of Tongren City

Main responsibilities of Project Leading Group include:

- (1) Determine major guidelines and policies on project preparation and implementation;
- (2) Approve the general scheme and execution plan;
- (3) Coordinate arrangement and implementation of project supporting funds;
- (4) Take charge of overall coordination of resettlement implementation, including clarifying responsibility and tasks for each division, coordinating and

managing government departments at different levels during resettlement coordination;

(5) Take charge of prompt decision-making for major policies and issues in resettlement work.

8-3-2 Responsibility of Project Construction Leading Group at County Level

In order to reinforce coordination and cooperation of local governments on project construction, Dejiang and Sinan County have established Project Construction Leading Group. Such Leading Groups shall take the following responsibility:

(1) Determine compensation policies on land acquisition and house demolition within scope of its county jurisdiction;

(2) Coordinate government departments at county level to support project implementation;

(3) Arrange and implement compensation for land acquisition and house demolition of respective county;

(4) Promptly research and deal with important problems raised during land acquisition and house demolition within scope of its county jurisdiction.

8-3-3 Responsibility of PMO and Its Sub-offices

(1) Responsible for daily routine management, and report to the Project Leading Group;

(2) Organize preparation of project supporting funds, financing, purchasing and training program; prepare as well as submit project document and materials to government departments at all levels for approval;

(3) Responsible for coordination among different organizations; prepare *Resettlement Action Plan* and *Social Impact Assessment Report*;

(4) Urge and check project implementation progress, compile project implementation schedule and project monitoring report;

(5) Coordinate and arrange consultation and negotiation between the PAPs and each township, compile project resettlement plan;

(6) Coordinate relationship between infrastructure management departments such as electric power department and telecom department, arrange for relocation and reconstruction of infrastructure;

(7) Organize relevant departments to conduct completion acceptance of project, and perform post-assessment of resettlement.

8-3-4 Responsibility of Land Acquisition and House Demolition & Social Security Department

Land Acquisition, House Demolition & Social Security Department is set under sub-offices of PMO of both Dejiang County and Sinan County. This department is responsible for planning and implementation of project resettlement. This department shall take the following responsibility:

(1) Collect data related to the socio-economic development in the local area, support PMO to conduct land acquisition survey, and assist in preparing *Resettlement Action Plan* and *Social Impact Assessment Report*.

(2) Guide, coordinate and urge ROs at township level to carry out resettlement work, supervise townships to perform resettlement activities in accordance with standards and policies defined in resettlement plan, reflect timely to PMO and Project Construction Leading Group major problems raised in resettlement implementation, and come up with resolutions to handle these problems.

(3) Consult and negotiate with RP so as to timely collect their complaints and appeals during resettlement, disclose various information, including resettlement compensation standards and methods, rights and obligations of the affected population, project implementation schedule, to RP without delay.

(4) Allocate compensation funds for resettlement, and supervise use of resettlement funds.

(5) Provide professional training for staff of ROs at different levels, to make sure that these staff are familiar with resettlement procedures and master specific operational methods; handle problems that may occur in resettlement, to improve work efficiency.

(6) Treat with complaints and appeals of RP, promptly solve problems reflected by ROs at a lower level.

(7) Collect and aggregate data of land acquisition and house demolition, prepare the internal monitoring report on resettlement, and archive resettlement documents.

(8) Contact and communicate with the external monitoring organization, assist the external monitoring organization in monitoring activities, and reflect and cope with problems found by the external monitoring organization without delay.

8-3-5 Responsibility of Resettlement Teams at Township Level

Resettlement teams at township level are composed of township leaders and staff of traffic management station. Their specific responsibility is:

(1) Measure, register, verify and report information, including data of requisitioned property such as land and houses in each village of the township, and affected population and labor force; establish basic data for resettlement compensation and archive files of resettlement.

(2) Consult and negotiate with RP in accordance with determined resettlement policies and compensation standards, assist the project owner in signing resettlement compensation agreement; apply for allocation of resettlement funds to ROs at a higher level considering resettlement progress, so as to provide RP with compensation timely.

(3) Collect and handle complaints and appeals of local RP, promptly report to ROs at a higher level the problems produced in resettlement, and assist the project resettlement office in solving these problems.

(4) Organize the public to participate in consultation activities, disclose information to RP timely, plan for house demolition and reconstruction, and perform relocation plan.

8-3-6 Responsibility of Village Committee

Village committee is a villagers' autonomous organization. As village heads live in the same community with the affected population, they are quite familiar with each other. Thus, village heads play an important role in successful resettlement implementation. In resettlement of this project, village committee has the following responsibility:

(1) Verify data of requisitioned land, ownership and right to use of land and property, population and labor force information in this village.

(2) Participate and assist in resettlement survey, disclose resettlement information to the affected population.

(3) Arrange new house reconstruction sites for demolished families of village.

(4) Convene public consultation meeting involving villagers, to come up with production restoration plan, and perform such plan.

(5) Reflect to ROs at a higher level the willingness, complaints and suggestions of the affected population.

(6) Organize the labor force to help the vulnerable families with house reconstruction.

8-3-7 Responsibility of Independent Monitoring Organization

PMO would entrust a professional organization with extensive experience to undertake external monitoring. By taking its own approaches, the IMO would continuously keep track of and monitor resettlement implementation. Meanwhile the IMO would objectively assess the performance of resettlement. The IMO has the following responsibility:

(1) Monitor implemented resettlement compensation standards and compensation funds, to make sure that the resettlement activities conform to resettlement plan.

(2) Monitor the status of production restoration after house reconstruction and land acquisition, as well as recovery and reconstruction of the affected enterprises and public institutions. Besides, put forward recommendations and suggestions for improvement on problems generated in resettlement.

(3) Provide training and consultation service for ROs, and help PMO to optimize resettlement plan.

(4) Survey the living standard of RP by conducting sampling survey, and conduct a comprehensive and objective assessment on the performance of project resettlement.

(5) Submit an independent monitoring report to World Bank every half a year during resettlement, and submit a resettlement post-assessment report after resettlement completion.

8-3-8 Responsibility of the Design Institute in Resettlement

The project design institute should not only be responsible for engineering design, but also support resettlement activities and provide technical support for ROs. Its responsibility includes:

(1) Provide resettlement organizations with design drawing, assist resettlement organizations in land acquisition survey, to identify the survey scope and project-affected area.

(2) Cooperate with resettlement organizations to register ownership and land use right and property, help resettlement organizations with impact assessment, and estimate resettlement expenses of project.

(3) Assist ROs in preparing *Resettlement Action Plan* and *Social Impact Assessment Report*.

8-4 Institutional Arrangements for Resettlement Implementation

Local governments in Dejiang County and Sinan County not only are capable but also have rich resettlement experience. Moreover, with complete grassroots institutional network, their executive ability is also strong. Therefore, this project would adopt “resettlement implementation mainly based on local governments” as the chief mode. Under this mode, PMO is still responsible for resettlement planning as well as determination of resettlement policies and compensation standards. On the other hand, PMO should provide funds and conduct supervision. However, local grassroots governments are responsible for execution of specific resettlement activities.

Specific arrangement for resettlement implementation is as below:

(1) PMO in Dejiang and Sinan County should formulate the resettlement plan based on full negotiation with the RP in accordance with national laws and the World Bank’s policies on involuntary resettlement. Afterwards, the PMO should submit such resettlement plan to respective county government for approval, and disclose the approved plan timely to the RP. PMO is also responsible for raising adequate funds before land acquisition and house demolition. During land acquisition and house demolition, a key principle to be followed is: if land acquisition and house demolition agreement of sub-projects is not reached or the compensation is not paid to the RP according to the agreed standards, any civil engineering of such sub-projects is prohibited to implement.

(2) ROs at township level should formulate detailed rules for implementation based on resettlement plan, and measure, register and check the number of land acquisition and house demolition. Furthermore, they should sign compensation agreement after negotiation and consultation with the RP. Then ROs at township level should submit the use plan of resettlement funds to PMO at county level. Once the resettlement funds are allocated, they should pay compensation to the affected population on time.

(3) PMO in Dejiang and Sinan County are responsible for guiding, monitoring and managing ROs at township level and checking their performance. In the meantime, ROs at county level shall promptly report the information and the complaints and appeals of RP to PMO. All ROs at township level shall be subject to the internal monitoring of the PMO at county level.

8-5 Training and Promotion Program for ROs

This project is the first World Bank financed project of Tongren City. Though staff of ROs at all levels have rich working experience in land acquisition and house demolition, it is the first time for them to know World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement. In order to make staff of ROs understand the World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement and national laws & regulations, update their knowledge and ideas, and improve their professional competence, PMO will organize and conduct training at every stage of project cycle. Training contents mainly include national and local policies and regulations on resettlement, involuntary resettlement policies of World Bank, the socio-economic survey method, the gender assessment method, the social impact assessment method, skills of consultation and communication with the public, computer data management knowledge, the resettlement operation handbook, internal monitoring procedures, funds allocation procedures and management methods, methods and procedures of handling complaints, etc. However, necessary adjustment to training program for ROs can be done based on project demands. The detailed training program is shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Training and Promotion Program for ROs

Activities	Training content	Participants	Budget	Time and location
Professional training	1. National laws and policies about land acquisition and demolition; 2. World Bank's principles, policies and procedure regarding involuntary resettlement. 3. Lessons and experiences from the former World Bank financed projects.	1. Social expert consultants 2. Staff of PMO 3. Staff of resettlement teams at township level	10000 Yuan	Dejiang 2014/6 Sinan 2014/6
Professional training	1. Method of public participation and consultation. 2. Method of social impact assessment. 3. Theory and method of gender impact assessment.	1. Officials in charge of land acquisition and demolition; 2. Expert consultants; 3. Staff of PMO;	40000 Yuan	Dejiang 2014/7 Sinan 2014/7
Policies consultation	1. Conference of land acquisition policies and resettlement options. 2. Safeguard policies of women, the minorities. 3. Channel and procedure of RP' complaints and	1. Officials in charge of women, the disabled and ethnic affairs;	40000 Yuan	Dejiang 2014/8 Sinan 2014/8

	appeals.	2. Expert consultants; 3. Staff of PMO;		
Visit and inspection	1. Method of production restoration planning. 2. Safeguard policies of the vulnerable Teams such as women, the minorities. 3. Experience learning and inspection of resettlement planning of World Bank financed projects at home.	1. Staff of ROs; 2. Expert consultants	50000 Yuan	2014/12 Wuhan 2015/4
Kick-off meeting	1. Principles, policies and operation handbook defined in <i>Resettlement Action Plan</i> ; 2. Skills and approaches to consult and communicate with RP; 3. Measurement, verification procedure and method of number of land acquisition and demolition; 4. Method and requirement of negotiation about land acquisition compensation agreement; 5. Method of resettlement information disclosure; 6. Method of resettlement monitoring.	1. Social experts of World Bank; 2. Staff of ROs at township level; 3. Cadres of villager committee; 4. Staff of PMO; 5. Expert consultants	70000 Yuan	Every county/ one month before project implementation
Project completion	Summary of lessons and experiences from the project resettlement implementation.	1. Social experts of World Bank; 2. Staff of PMO; 3. Expert consultants	10000 Yuan	Dejiang and Sinan/within one year after completion of land acquisition.

Training mainly includes the following forms:

(1) Policies consultation. PMO would invite officials in charge of land acquisition and house demolition to explain the latest compensation policies for land acquisition and house demolition. It may provide policies framework for developing *Resettlement Action Plan*.

(2) Special training. PMO would invite experts in relevant fields to teach staff of ROs the knowledge including involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank, resettlement experience, skills of communication and negotiation with the RP, and the resettlement operation handbook, so as to enhance the actual capability of the staff. Both Dejiang and Sinan County held professional training meeting on June 10, 2014 and June 12, 2014 respectively (See Figure 8-2). The training meeting involves the World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement, as well as thought of resettlement planning. After training, staff of ROs has a better understanding of resettlement policies and work arrangement of project.

(3) Visit and learn from similar projects of resettlement experience. PMO will organize staff to visit the owner unit which has contracted similar projects. The aim is to learn successful experience from other projects, and avoid similar problems that may arise.



Figure 8-2 Professional Training Meeting on Resettlement Held by Dejiang County

8-6 Measures for Strengthening ROs' Capability

Capability of ROs and their staff is one of the key factors that can determine whether the resettlement implementation is successful or not. For the sake of smooth resettlement implementation, Tongren City would establish and improve the network of ROs. Meanwhile, it would employ highly qualified staff and equip with necessary facilities. Besides, ROs should also be empowered with sufficient authority, thereby enhancing their executive abilities. ROs have taken the following measures to strengthen their capability:

(1) Principal leaders from municipal and county level have been appointed as leaders of respective Project Construction Leading Group. These leaders have sufficient authority to coordinate activities of various organizations and divisions. During resettlement implementation, if there are any problems involving major policies adjustment, department coordination and cooperation, the Project Construction Leading Group is competent to solve them without delay, to guarantee various government departments cooperate with resettlement activities.

(2) Qualified, competent and experienced staff shall be arranged in ROs at all levels. Make sure that grassroots ROs responsible for specific execution of resettlement activities are familiar with contents, goals and measures of resettlement planning. Furthermore, Dejiang and Sinan County would hold training activities or project initiation seminar. In the seminar, resettlement experts from World Bank and the external monitoring organization, as well as grassroots staff in charge of project

implementation would be invited. By training and project initiation seminar, staff of organizations responsible for implementation can be informed of the planned resettlement policies. By this way, staff would be more familiar with World Bank's policies and demands on involuntary resettlement.

(3) ROs shall have direct channel to report to the major decision-makers who are in charge of overall project implementation. If ROs fail to report to the decision-makers, the decision-makers may not know the problems existing in the resettlement. Then they cannot solve these problems promptly. Hence, during project implementation, sub-offices of PMO of both Dejiang and Sinan County would develop regular meeting system. Various problems produced in resettlement implementation would be researched and solved in such meetings.

(4) Adequate budget and necessary vehicle as well as other office equipment shall be prepared and provided for ROs at all levels. If ROs have no adequate budget or have no enough authority to allocate funds, any expenditure needs to apply for approval of higher authority; such internal procedures can spend a lot of time, which may lead to inefficiency. For this reason, PMO would prepare adequate budget for ROs to guarantee efficient operation.

(5) A reasonable and effective performance evaluation mechanism shall be established. PMO will check the performance of ROs at every level and give appropriate reward or punishment according to the evaluation results.

9 Resettlement Implementation Scheduling

9-1 Principles of Resettlement Implementation Scheduling

(1) After completion of project appraisal, Governments of Dejiang and Sinan County would release the announcement of deadline. Scope of land acquisition and deadline for various properties registration would also be publicly displayed in this announcement. All affected properties registered prior to the deadline would be included in the compensation scope. However, properties within the land acquisition scope but not approved by the deadline or added without permission would be excluded from the compensation scope.

(2) Upon completion of final engineering design, local government would conduct on-site survey along with Land Resources Bureau, the affected villages and the affected families. This survey aims to confirm owners of requisitioned properties and register amounts of their requisitioned properties. Note that registration of types and amounts of requisitioned properties requires approved signature by the property owner. When the survey is done, PMO and local government would post a notice in every village to disclose the amount of requisitioned properties of each family.

(3) Before occupying the land, PMO and local government must sign written land acquisition and house demolition agreements with property owners. Furthermore, compensation must be paid to the affected population within a month after the agreement is signed. Otherwise, land occupation is prohibited.

(4) Once house demolition is inevitable and relocation is required, PMO and local government should promptly notify the affected families. Make sure that the affected families have at least 6 months to reconstruct houses before their houses are demolished. If the affected families cannot finish new house construction before house demolition, PMO and local government shall arrange makeshift shelters or provide transitional expenses for the affected families.

(5) PMO shall raise adequate compensation funds prior to implementation of land acquisition and house demolition. Compensation must be paid to the affected families within a month as soon as the land acquisition and house demolition agreement is signed.

9-2 Implementation Procedures and Scheduling of Resettlement Activities

9-2-1 Implementation Procedures of Resettlement Activities

Stage 1: Preparation before implementation. Before implementation of land acquisition and house demolition, PMO would not only hold a mobilization meeting, but also disclose resettlement information to the affected population by all forms. This is to make all affected population understand land acquisition compensation policies and the resettlement plan. Consequently, they may support project construction. On the other hand, POM would provide professional training for staff in charge of land acquisition and house demolition, and clarify tasks and responsibility for each division. Besides, PMO would determine unified methods, procedures and standards for land survey, so as to guarantee survey quality.

Stage II: Confirm, survey and summarize types and the number of land acquisition and house demolition. Representatives from all parties, including PMO, government at township level, village committee, community, affected peasant households and construction unit, shall be present in the survey. During survey, scientific instruments and methods shall be adopted. Conduct survey strictly according to the facts and truthfully keep the survey records. The survey results shall be confirmed by representatives of all parties with approved signature. After this, the original survey forms shall be archived, and PMO shall summarize the number of land acquisition and house demolition. Finally, the survey results would be publicly displayed. Each affected family would also be informed of the survey results.

Stage III: Sign land acquisition and house demolition agreement. After confirmation of types and the amount of land acquisition and house demolition, PMO would sign an agreement with the affected population. Such agreement shall be stamped by government at county level.

Stage IV: Pay compensation. Governments at township level shall provide detailed survey lists and land acquisition and house demolition agreements to PMO. By these materials, they can apply to the PMO for allocation of compensation funds. If such application is approved by PMO, PMO would allocate compensation funds to governments at township level. Then governments at township level shall pay compensation to the affected population through the designated bank.

Stage V: Restore production and livelihood. After obtaining the compensation, the affected population shall relocate and reconstruct houses based on resettlement plan. In the meantime, they can restore production conditions or create new sources of income. Restoration of production and livelihood means completion of resettlement.

9-2-2 Scheduling of Land Acquisition and Temporary Land Occupation

The project implementation will be divided into four stages; the scheduling of land acquisition of every stage of project implementation is shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Land Acquisition Scheduling

Steps	Content of land acquisition activities	Implementation period			
		Project implementation at stage one	Project implementation at stage two	Project implementation at stage three	Project implementation at stage four
1	Government releases the deadline announcement.	May, 2015	February, 2016	February, 2017	February, 2018
2	On-site survey to confirm types and the amount of requisitioned land.	June-July, 2015	March-April 2016	March-April 2017	March-April 2018
3	Disclose the amount of land acquisition	June-July, 2015	March-April 2016	March-April 2017	March-April 2018
4	Negotiate on land acquisition compensation and sign land acquisition compensation agreement.	June-July, 2015	March-April 2016	March-April 2017	March-April 2018
5	Pay land compensation	July-August, 2015	May-June, 2016	May-June, 2017	May-June, 2018
6	Provide land for construction	August, 2015	July, 2016	July, 2017	July, 2018
7	Restore temporary land occupation	August, 2016	July, 2017	July, 2018	July, 2019

9-2-3 Scheduling of House Demolition and Reconstruction

The project implementation will be divided into four stages; Scheduling of house demolition and reconstruction is shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Scheduling of House Demolition and Reconstruction

Step	Content of house relocation activities	Implementation period			
		Project implementation at stage one	Project implementation at stage two	Project implementation at stage three	Project implementation at stage four
1	Government releases the deadline announcement	May, 2015	February, 2016	February, 2017	February, 2018
2	On-site survey to confirm types and the amount of demolished houses..	June-July, 2015	March-April 2016	March-April 2017	March-April 2018
3	Evaluate the value of houses, negotiate on compensation and sign house demolition compensation agreement.	June-July, 2015	March-April 2016	March-April 2017	March-April 2018
4	Display structure and area of houses to be demolished and corresponding compensation standards.	June-July, 2015	March-April 2016	March-April 2017	March-April 2018
5	Pay compensation for house demolition.	July-August, 2015	May-June, 2016	May-June, 2017	May-June, 2018
6	Determine the sites for house reconstruction by consultation	August, 2015	July, 2016	July, 2017	July, 2018
7	Reconstruct houses	August, 2015-August, 2016	August, 2016-August, 2017	August, 2017-August, 2018	July,2019—December, 2019
8	Relocate to the new houses.	September, 2017	September, 2018	September, 2019	December, 2019

9-2-4 Scheduling of Enterprises/Institutions Restoration

Investigation indicates that no enterprises or institutions would discontinue operation or close down due to land acquisition. However, part of enterprises and institutions like schools may be disturbed by project construction. In order to minimize such disturbance, PMO would strengthen construction management and accelerate construction pace. Fortunately, after project completion, all enterprises and institutions along the roads would benefit from improvement of traffic condition.

9-3 Timetable of Main Resettlement Tasks

This project is planned to commence in 2015, be completed by the end of 2018 and opened to traffic in 2019. According to the overall implementation scheduling, timetable of main resettlement tasks planned for this project is shown in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 Timetable of Main Resettlement Tasks

No.	Resettlement activities	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12
1	Establish PMO and ROs			■																		
2	Provide training on resettlement policies and investigation.				■	■			■													
3	Government releases the deadline announcement.							■	■													
4	Conduct investigation on land acquisition impact and provide consultation service for relocated people.				■	■	■	■														
5	Consult with local government and affected population on compensation policies.						■	■														
6	Compile <i>Resettlement Action Plan</i> and <i>Social Impact Assessment Report</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■															
7	Undertake on-site survey to confirm the amount of land acquisition and house demolition							■	■		■			■			■			■		
8	Negotiate with affected population and sign land acquisition compensation agreement.							■	■		■			■	■		■	■		■	■	
9	Arrange sites for house reconstruction and complete the approval.								■		■			■	■		■	■		■	■	
10	Pay compensation to affected population.								■	■				■	■		■	■		■	■	
11	Complete new house reconstruction and move to the new house.											■			■			■			■	
12	Project construction								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
13	Internal and external monitoring on resettlement.							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
14	Post-assessment of resettlement.														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

10 Resettlement Costs Estimation and Budget

In order to accurately and transparently reflect all resettlement costs and incorporate them into the total project costs, the project owner has developed budget for resettlement activities. The budget includes resettlement costs estimation, financing sources, funds allocation procedure, annual fund use plan and others.

10-1 Categories and Estimation of Resettlement Costs

10-1-1 Categories of Resettlement Costs

The resettlement costs can be divided into four categories: compensation, relocation costs and costs of production and livelihood restoration of the relocated people, operation costs of resettlement office and resettlement administrative costs as well as contingency funds.

1. Compensation for acquired lands, housing and infrastructures

“Compensation” refers primarily to the payment for expropriated lands (including green crop compensation), housing, infrastructures and other properties. According to World Bank’s requirements, expropriated properties shall be compensated based on replacement costs. Once location and scope proposal of land expropriation are determined, the project owner shall pay the compensation promptly. This helps to avoid costs increase due to inflation. The compensation also includes costs paid to the government during land expropriation, such as charge for the paid use of newly added construction land, cultivated land reclamation fee, cultivated land occupancy tax and land administrative charge.

2. Relocation costs and costs of production and living conditions restoration of the relocated people

“Relocation costs” refer to the costs associated with relocation of movable assets such as population and enterprises. Such costs include the cost of developing agricultural and residential resettlement sites as well as transitional cost of transporting affected persons. “Production and living restoration costs” is the costs required for improving production and living conditions of the relocated people,

including costs for skill training, farming technology promotion and employment opportunities, as well as restoration of infrastructures such as utilities and telecommunications.

3. Operation costs of resettlement organizations and resettlement administrative costs.

These costs refer to all operating costs incurred in resettlement preparation and implementation, including costs on staff and equipment of ROs at all levels, cost on resettlement planning, costs on staff training, capacity improvement and consultation service as well as internal and external monitoring costs.

4. Resettlement monitoring costs

According to the World Bank's policies, during project implementation, PMO will employ the independent external monitoring organization to continuously track and monitor resettlement implementation and production and livelihood restoration of relocated people. This aims to make sure that all resettlement activities conform to principles and policies as specified in *Resettlement Action Plan*.

5. Contingency funds

During project implementation, actual resettlement costs may exceed the original estimation as a result of unexpected impacts and obligations. Such underestimation usually leads to cost overruns. Nonetheless, these financial problems will appear only in the process of implementation. Given this reality, guarantee of sufficient contingency funds is important to resettlement. In case of insufficient funds, even the best budget is of little value.

In general, underestimation of resettlement costs results from many reasons such as inflation or expropriated land increase due to design change and so on. In these cases, responsibility of fund insufficiency is possibly shifted on to the relocated people. This is because the project owner and government regulator would insist on implementing the project subject to the given costs.. In order to avoid the above problem, sufficient contingency funds must be included in resettlement costs. According to inflation expectation during project implementation, as well as unforeseen factors in the future, this project is determined to calculate resettlement contingency funds by 20% of land expropriation costs.

10-1-2 Estimation of Resettlement Costs

In practice, underestimated resettlement costs or insufficient budget sometimes may bring a heavy burden to the PAPs and obstruct realization of other project objectives. Hence, comprehensive consideration and accurate estimation of resettlement costs is quite important. All the resettlement costs must be fully included in the project budget and not be shifted to relocated people, neither intentionally nor unintentionally.

In project appraisal stage, detailed project design is unavailable, neither types nor quantities of expropriated lands, houses and land attachments are defined. Consequently, resettlement costs are still uncertain as current budget is estimated based on socio-economic survey. In project-affected areas, according to land expropriation compensation policy, different townships may adopt different compensation standards due to their different locations. For the sake of sufficient budget for land expropriation, budget for land expropriation costs of this project adopts the highest compensation standards of Dejiang County and Sinan County. The preliminary budget shows that total resettlement costs for Dejiang and Sinan County are about 77.88 million Yuan and 16 million Yuan respectively. Detailed types of budgeted resettlement costs are shown in Table 10-1.

After completing final project design and before executing land expropriation, local Ministry of Land and Resources will organize townships, villages and the affected population to conduct field survey on the expropriated properties. This aims to determine quantities of land expropriation and house demolition. After that, the resettlement costs will be estimated again.

Table 10-1 Resettlement Costs Budget

No.	Type of resettlement expenditure	Dejiang County			Sinan County		
		Amount of land acquisition. (Mu)	Compensation standard (Yuan/Mu)	Estimated Cost (Yuan)	Amount of land acquisition. (Mu)	Compensation standard (Yuan/Mu)	Estimated cost (Yuan)
I	Total cost for land acquisition	--	--	17261071	--	--	6726784
1	Cultivated land occupancy	349.77	40848	14287405	157.12	39840	6259661
2	Garden plot occupancy	29.96	23828	713887	2.26	23240	52522
3	Forest land occupancy	46.88	20424	957477	15.57	19920	310154
4	Construction land occupancy	34.78	37444	1302302	2.86	36520	104447
5	Unused land occupancy	811.1	0	0	219.14	0	0
II	Land expropriated overhead	10% land expropriation cost		1726107	10% land expropriation cost		672678

No.	Type of resettlement expenditure	Dejiang County			Sinan County		
		Amount of land acquisition. (Mu)	Compensation standard (Yuan/Mu)	Estimated Cost (Yuan)	Amount of land acquisition. (Mu)	Compensation standard (Yuan/Mu)	Estimated cost (Yuan)
III	Building demolition costs	--	--	40438440	--	--	4746200
1	Brick-concrete structure building	48942	740	36217080	2515	680	1710200
2	Brick-wood structure building	4779	640	3058560	3290	580	1908200
3	Wood structure building	96	550	52800	1430	460	657800
4	Relocation costs	111 户	10000	1110000	47 户	10000	470000
IV	Infrastructure relocation	--	--	1602000	--	--	170000
1	Electric power facilities relocation	301	2000	602000	45	2000	90000
2	Telecommunication facility relocation	-	-	500000	-	-	30000
3	Water conservancy facilities restoration	-	-	500000	-	-	50000
4	Total land expropriation and building demolition costs			61027618			12315662
V	Operation and training costs of resettlement offices			4051380			1215783
1	Project preparation fee			900000			500000
2	Running costs of resettlement offices	5% of total land expropriation and building demolition cost		3051380	5% of total land expropriation and building demolition cost		615783
3	Training costs			100000			100000
VI	Monitoring costs			600000			30000
VII	Contingency funds	10% of total land expropriation and building demolition cost		12205523	10% of total land expropriation and building demolition cost		2463132
VIII	Total			77884521			16024577

10-2 Sources of Resettlement Fund

The resettlement budget shall be considered as guidance instead of constant blueprint. It is no doubt that a comprehensive budget can reduce uncertainty. However, a perfect budget still cannot guarantee sufficient available funds as needed. Therefore, PMO must establish flexible financial mechanism so as to ensure that fund flow is available for expected resettlement activities and fund is reserved for unpredictable situation.

Internal supporting funds actually come from local governments of Dejiang County and Sinan County. PMO shall raise sufficient resettlement funds and establish effective payment mechanism before land expropriation.

10-3 Annual Resettlement Fund Use Plan

Even if the fund is sufficient, late allocation may delay the project, thus causing inflation and other problems. Therefore, it is important to divide total resettlement budget into annual one. Budget preparation based on annual expenditure is a useful practical experience. For this reason, annual resettlement fund use plan has been developed in accordance with the project implementation schedule (See Table 10-2).

Table 10-2 Annual Resettlement Fund Use Plan

Region	Item	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dejiang County	Budget fund amount (million)	78	3894	2336	1480
	Proportion of budget fund (%)	1	50	30	19
Sinan County	Budget fund amount (million)	16	801	480	304
	Proportion of budget fund (%)	1	50	30	19

10-4 Allocation Procedure of Resettlement Fund

PMO will set a special account for resettlement fund in the bank. During resettlement implementation, ROs at township level shall submit fund use plan as per budget and resettlement schedule to PMO for approval. If the fund use plan is approved, PMO will allocate resettlement funds to these townships. Township governments shall directly pay the resettlement funds to the affected villages, enterprises, public institutions and households through bank account. PMO has right to monitor use and allocation of the resettlement funds.

11 Resettlement Monitoring and Appraisal

During resettlement implementation, the project owner shall establish perfect monitoring and appraisal system and monitor resettlement activities so as to ensure that ROs at all levels strictly comply with principles and policies of *Resettlement Action Plan*. After project completion, they shall assess the living standards and livelihood rehabilitation of the PAPs in order to achieve the objectives established in *Resettlement Action Plan*.

The monitoring and appraisal is the main management mechanism to correct wrong approaches during resettlement execution. Resettlement monitoring aims to find existing problems or successful experiences as soon as possible so as to adjust the execution scheme promptly. According to the World Bank's requirements, the project owner will establish an internal and external monitoring and appraisal system during resettlement implementation. PMO shall organize implementation of the internal monitoring, while the independent monitoring organization with professional knowledge and rich experience is responsible for the external monitoring and appraisal.

11-1 Internal Monitoring and Appraisal

Internal resettlement monitoring refers to the continuous internal supervision on the execution of *Resettlement Action Plan* by the project owner and PMO depending on their management organization systems. It aims to control complete, prompt and accurate resettlement schedule and identify problems related to resettlement in time.

11-1-1 Methods and Implementation Procedures of Internal Monitoring

Internal resettlement monitoring is carried out mainly on the monitoring network composed by the project owner and relevant government supervision departments. The project uses the following methods to conduct internal monitoring according to project execution condition.

(1) Standardized statistical reporting system

The project resettlement organization will prepare a unified report form. Resettlement organizations at a lower level such as township level shall regularly submit information, including implementation schedule of land expropriation and house demolition, resettlement funds allocation schedule and production and livelihood restoration of the relocated people, to the project resettlement office at the end of each month in standard form.

(2) Regular or occasional resettlement briefing

During project execution, PMO, township government and the independent monitoring organization shall exchange problems raised in resettlement implementation and relevant information with each other, and come up with resolutions. All this shall be included into the regular resettlement briefing to record these resettlement activities.

(3) Resettlement coordination meeting

During project implementation, the project resettlement office will hold a resettlement coordination meeting for expropriation and demolition at the beginning of each month. Such meeting is to discuss problems raised in resettlement implementation, exchange resettlement experience and work out solutions to these problems.

(4) Resettlement inspection

Project resettlement office will conduct regular and occasional special inspection on the resettlement work of subordinate resettlement offices, and will carry out in-depth field research to handle problems in land expropriation, demolition and resettlement on site and verify work progress and implementation of resettlement policies.

(5) Information exchange with independent monitoring organizations

Project resettlement office shall keep regular contact and information exchange with external monitoring organization, and take the discovery and assessment opinions of external monitoring organization as important information source of internal monitoring.

(6) Close cooperation with government audit department

During project implementation, the project resettlement office will actively cooperate with government audit department to audit resettlement funds and accept supervision of government.

11-1-2 Monitoring Contents

(1) Verify the quantity of all expropriated lands and demolished houses

The internal monitoring organization together with local government will survey and review the quantity of expropriated lands and demolished houses. It is the basis of resettlement and compensation payment. This is a major responsibility of the internal monitoring organization. After properties affected by sub-projects are measured and confirmed by the affected persons, subordinate resettlement offices of townships shall list all affected properties in the form of Table 11-1. This list would be considered as basis for settling the cost of land expropriation and house demolition.

Table 11-1 A List of Types and Quantity of All Project-affected Properties

Owner			Type and quantity of expropriated land (Mu)					Demolished house (m ²)			Affected attachment					
Town and township	Village	Household name	Cultivated land	Garden land	Other farming land	Unused land	Construction land	Brick-concrete house	Brick-wood house	Wood house	Covered pen	Fence	Well	Grave	Trees	...
Township 1	Village 1	Household 1														
		Household 2														
	Village 2	Household 1														
		Household 2														
Township 2	Village 1	Household 1														
		Household 2														
	Village 2	Household 1														
		Household 2														

Prepared by: _____ *Signature of responsible person:* _____ *Seal :* _____

(2) Monitor progress of resettlement implementation

The internal monitoring organization shall monitor and control overall progress and annual plan of project resettlement. This is to make sure that implementation progress of permanent land expropriation and temporary land occupation, resettlement compensation payment, house demolition and reconstruction, production and livelihood restoration of the affected population, public facilities construction, relocation and reconstruction of industrial and mining enterprises and public institutions, job placement and other resettlement activities conforms to overall project implementation schedule, so that all resettlement activities can be completed as planned prior to settlement date. Schedule of resettlement implementation is shown in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2 Progress Report of Land Expropriation and House Demolition

Resettlement activity		Unit	Amount of plan	Amount finished	Accumulated amount finished	Proportion in total amount (%)
Expropriated land	Permanent expropriated land	Mu				
	Temporarily expropriated land	Mu				
	Land compensation payment	Million				
Demolished house	Private house	m ²				
	Shop	m ²				
	Public (collective) house	m ²				
	House demolition payment	Million				
Rebuilt building	Rebuilt residence	m ²				
	Rebuilt shop	m ²				
	Rebuilt enterprise building	m ²				
Resettlement of affected persons	Population living in new house	Person				
	Population of training	Person				
Employment resettlement	Population with employment opportunity	Person				
	Land adjustment	Mu				

Prepared by: _____ Signature of responsible person: _____ Seal: _____ Report date: MM DD YY

(3) Implementation of resettlement policies and compensation standards

The internal monitoring organization is required to monitor implementation of resettlement policies, especially compensation standards and practical execution condition of all affected properties (including permanent expropriated lands, temporarily occupied lands, and demolished houses, shops, enterprises and public institutions and special facilities). The internal monitoring organization shall focus on whether compensation is paid in accordance with compensation standards specified in the *Resettlement Action Plan*. If compensation standards have been changed, they shall explain the reason.

(4) Resettlement fund budget and its execution

The main task is to monitor the amount and time of resettlement fund allocation at each level, utilization and management of resettlement fund of resettlement offices at all levels, amount and time of compensation paid to owners of affected properties (house), land owners (villages or groups) and users, utilization and management of land compensation fund of village groups and supervision and auditing of funds use. The internal monitoring report format of resettlement funds use is shown in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Progress of Resettlement Fund Use

Affected unit		Brief description *	Quantity (Unit)	Needed amount (Yuan)	Compensation amount obtained during report (Yuan)	Accumulative compensation amount (Yuan)	Proportion of obtained amount in total compensation amount (%)
Village 1	Village collective						
	Household						
Village 2	Village collective						
	Household						
Shop							
Enterprise and public institution							
Public facilities							

* Specify assistance conditions on rural road construction, workforce training and employment and vulnerable groups.

Prepared by: Signature of responsible person: Seal: Date: MM DD YY

(5) Production rehabilitation and job placement of relocated people

The internal monitoring organization shall monitor main production rehabilitation means (land readjustment resettlement, new land development, enterprises and public institutions reconstruction and self-employment etc.) of rural relocated people, the number of PAPs of job placement, production rehabilitation of relocated enterprises and income rehabilitation of vulnerable groups (including indigenous people, woman, the elderly, the disabled and the poor household, etc.), reclamation of temporarily occupied lands and results of production and income rehabilitation.

(6) House reconstruction and living arrangement

The internal monitoring organization shall monitor resettlement ways and destination of the relocated people, homestead arrangement and allocation, house reconstruction forms, improvement conditions of supporting utilities (water, power, road and commodity network) for new house resettlement sites, and restoration of social network relationship after resettlement.

(7) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of enterprises, public institutions and various special facilities

The internal monitoring organization shall track and monitor production and business rehabilitation of all affected enterprises and their labor employment as well as schedule, progress and result of various special facilities rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(8) Collection and handling of complaints and appeals

The project owner together with organizations and institutions create channels and a procedure to handle complains and appeals of relocated people; record and analyze these complaints and appeals. The common problems and important resettlement problems which cannot be solved without policy adjustment shall be promptly reported to relevant government departments so that new policy can be developed to solve these problems. Meanwhile, the project owner shall develop resettlement information manual to disclose relevant information.

(9) Monitoring the resettlement of vulnerable groups

Project resettlement organization would intensively monitor production and livelihood rehabilitation of vulnerable groups. In the internal monitoring report, special sections shall be developed to describe the impacts on vulnerable groups, their opinions and requirements, their house reconstruction and income and production rehabilitation and so on.

(10) Handling problems reflected by the external monitoring organization

The internal monitoring organization shall promptly read monitoring report provided by the external monitoring organization and communicate with them to work out solutions. If the policy of solving resettlement problems is beyond the authority of the project resettlement office, the office shall report to superior government to develop or implement new policy or adjust the resettlement scheme.

11-2 External Monitoring and Appraisal

During project implementation, PMO will select an organization with rich resettlement experience as external monitoring organization. This external monitoring organization would independently monitor and assess implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation, to ensure that the resettlement activities are carried out according to *Resettlement Action Plan*.

11-2-1 Qualification and Requirement for External Monitoring Organization

For the sake of smooth completion of independent external monitoring, PMO would entrust experienced and professional organizations to undertake the external monitoring. The external monitoring organization shall have the following experience and abilities.

(1) The personnel engaged in external monitoring shall have participated in similar work, have abundant experience of socio-economic research, understand the policies and requirements of World Bank on involuntary resettlement, and master national and local laws and regulations on resettlement.

(2) Personnel engaged in external monitoring shall have the ability to undertake social research independently, shall have high communication skill, and shall be able to interview peasants as required.

(3) The external monitoring organization shall at least employ a female personnel. The female personnel are responsible for solving problems reflected by affected women so as to safeguard their entitlements.

11-2-2 Contents of External Monitoring

(1) Monitoring on resettlement of the affected shops as well as enterprises and public institutions. The external monitoring organization would track and monitor resettlement of these affected subjects by means of field survey, telephone interview and case study. Main concerns are as follows:

- Whether convergence time of land expropriation and house demolition with resettlement is reasonable;
- Whether business losses of enterprises have been compensated;
- Whether staff of enterprise and institutions are properly resettled;
- Whether enterprise production is resumed in time.

(2) Monitoring on resettlement of the relocated households. The external monitoring organization will attach importance to monitoring resettlement of the relocated households. The external monitoring organization will focus on the following contents of such affected population.

- Whether the compensation price for houses and land attachments are set in compliance with the principle of replacement cost;
- Whether the compensation is allocated in full amount and on time;
- Whether homestead of new house is determined by means of coordination;
- Whether the timing of relocation is reasonable;
- Whether the transition fee and relocation fee are paid;
- Whether physical compensation is discounted;

- Whether the water, electric power, road and the other facilities are complete in the resettlement sites and who is in charge of the supply of such facilities and whether it is convenient to go to hospitals, schools and other places from the resettlement sites.

(3) Monitoring on the production resettlement of relocated people. Based on the characteristics of the affected land and its operation, the external monitoring organization will focus on the following aspects in the monitoring of production resettlement of land-expropriated persons:

- Whether the compensation standard of various expropriated land complies with relevant national laws;

- Whether the allocation procedure of land compensation could ensure that the affected village groups get the deserved money;

- Whether the quantity of expropriated land, compensation standard and compensation amount are disclosed throughout the village and in what form are they disclosed;

- How the scope of release is determined if land compensation is directly released to individuals and whether land readjustment is required;

- Whether there is an explicit and feasible plan of the centralized use of land compensation;

- Whether the advice of interest-related villagers is taken in making the land compensation use plan, and how the plan is determined finally.

- How to allocate benefits of land compensation use and how to guarantee economic interest of affected labor force.

(4) Monitoring on the operation of resettlement organizations. Monitoring on resettlement organizations is conducted mainly by field visit as well as verification of their work data and records. The main contents include:

- Whether the staff composition of the resettlement organizations at all levels satisfies the requirements of resettlement;

- Whether the resettlement organizations at all levels are equipped with necessary work conditions;

- Whether the quality of staff in the resettlement organizations satisfies the requirements of resettlement;

- Training of staff in the resettlement organizations;

- Management of internal data of the resettlement organizations.

(5) Monitoring the resettlement of vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups, especially women, are the special groups to whom special attention shall be paid by resettlement offices and special care shall be given by the external monitoring organization in the process of external monitoring. The external monitoring organization will track and monitor the affected vulnerable groups by household interview, questionnaire, and case analysis. The main monitoring contents are:

- The preferential policies the vulnerable groups enjoy in the resettlement;
- Whether the special needs of the affected women are adequately considered in resettlement measures;
- Whether the vulnerable groups, especially women, could get job opportunities related to the project, and how many people of vulnerable groups are employed in project construction;
- Whether the poor households in affected urban residents could burden the new house;
- Whether the affected rural poor households receive aid in the process of house demolition and relocation;
- Whether there are female officials in resettlement organizations responsible for handling women affairs;
- The rehabilitation measures in production resettlement of affected rural poor households.

(6) Benchmark survey on the living standard of the affected population.

The external monitoring organization shall conduct a benchmark survey before land expropriation. This includes a sampling survey of benchmark living standards of the affected population. In the initial stage, sampling survey is conducted by random method. The sample type and sampling scale are shown in Table 11-4. After that, living standards of the selected samples shall be survey annually so as to evaluate changes in living standards of the replaced persons. Besides, the external mentoring organization shall conduct regular survey and random visit to obtain data necessary for assessment of living standards restoration of the relocated people.

Table 11-4 Sample Distribution of Survey on Living Standard of Relocated Persons

Sample type	Household		Enterprise and public institution/shop
	Household of expropriated cultivated land	Household of demolished house	
Sampling rate	10%	50%	50%

11-2-3 Main Indicators of External Monitoring

External monitoring and assessment mainly includes the following indicators:

(1) Economic condition: economic condition before and after resettlement, including assets, means of production, means of livelihood, income and so on.

(2) Environmental status: living environment before and after resettlement, including transportation, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities and others;

(3) Employment situation: change of employment situation, including employment rate, assistance provided to different affected populations, especially the vulnerable groups such as the vulnerable households, etc.

(4) Community development: local economic condition, environment development, neighborhood relationship and public opinions after resettlement.

(5) Situation of vulnerable groups, including situations of poor households, the disabled, the elderly, children and women before and after relocation.

11-3 Resettlement Monitoring Report System

11-3-1 Internal Monitoring Report System

Internal monitoring of resettlement is a continuous process. After project implementation, the internal monitoring organization shall prepare a detailed internal monitoring report every month. Besides, relevant resettlement organizations should also provide some special reports if required for the purpose of project management. After project completion, the resettlement office shall prepare a resettlement summary report. Resettlement organizations at all levels are responsible to submit the internal monitoring report to local government and the superior resettlement organization. Project resettlement office shall submit an internal monitoring report to World Bank for review every half a year.

11-3-2 External Monitoring Report System

The external monitoring organization shall prepare the external monitoring report based on observation and survey data and submit it to PMO and World Bank. The reporting frequency to World Bank and PMO are as follows:

(1) Before June 30 every year, the external monitoring organization shall submit a semi-annual monitoring report on resettlement of the current year to World Bank and PMO;

(2) Before December 31 every year, the external monitoring organization shall submit an annual monitoring report to World Bank and PMO;

(3) According to requirements of resettlement experts of World Bank, the independent monitoring organization shall submit a special external monitoring report to World Bank;

(4) Before project completion, PMO will conduct assessment to determine whether the main objectives of resettlement have been realized. If these resettlement objectives are not achieved, PMO will develop follow-up measures as basis of continuous supervision for World Bank;

(5) After completion of all resettlement activities, the independent monitoring organization shall submit a resettlement post-assessment report.

12 Project Affected Persons' Entitlement

During the resettlement implementation, the interests or rights of the owners of all kinds of assets will be safeguard fully. The entitlement of PAPs is shown in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitled persons	Entitlements
Permanent land acquisition	Affected villages/ groups or persons	(1) All affected villages/family shall obtain cash compensations for cultivated land acquisition Wasteland will be donated for road construction without compensation. (2) PAPs shall obtain resettlement subsidy and compensation for the young crops directly (3) PAPs shall receive resettlement subsidies for restoration of their living standard and income (4) Preferential job opportunities shall be offered to PAPs by local government (5) Preferential technical training opportunity shall be offered to PAPs by the Project owner.
Residential housing demolition	Property/house owner	(1) PAPs may choose options such as cash compensation or exchange residential buildings. (2) House owners without certificate of title shall receive compensation based on the civil cost of the structure (excluding land price) without any depreciation (3) If PAPs are not satisfied with the compensation, they may entrust the specialized institution to conduct an assessment of the real estate, the result of which shall be considered as the house relocation compensation rates. (4) House relocation subsistence allowances are paid for the full duration of the period of disruption and re-establishment. (5) All Compensation for structures and other lost assets is paid to PAPs in full before relocation.
Ground attachments	Property owner	All ground attachments will be compensated at replacement cost in cash
Public facilities	Property owner	(1) All affected property owners will be provided with satisfactory relocated land and site (2) The demolished structure will be compensated at replacement cost in cash (including compensation for loss of facilities and labor on the basis of replacement cost) (3) All affected roads, irrigation facilities should be restored or recovered by the construction units
Affected enterprises, institutions and shops	Owner of the affected building and affected workers	(1) The affected enterprises can choose cash compensation options. All affected owners who run the business before the announcement of the project construction shall be compensated at the replacement cost even for unlicensed buildings or overstayed temporary buildings. (2) All affected employees, whether permanent, or contracted, shall obtain cash compensation for the income/wage loss resulting from interruption of work. (3) The owner of the affected enterprise will be compensated by cash for their business income loss; they can also obtain subsidies for relocation.
Income rehabilitation measures	All PAPs	(1) The collective-owned land is not redistributed within the village, All resettlement subsidies and most of land compensation (not less than 80% of total land compensation) will be paid directly to PAPs to restore their income and living standard. (2) PAPs have the right to choose the options of income rehabilitation, the income restore program should be negotiated with PAPs and approved by PAPs. (3) The project owner will provide preferential employment opportunities and technical training for the affected persons (4) Affected laborers can get same wages as before land acquisition. (5) The farmer who lost land can join in basic social security for aged of their free will. 60% fee will be paid by the farmer, 30% will be paid by local government and another 10% will be paid by the village committee .If the fee is not enough, PMO is responsible for making up the deficiency after examination.

Type of loss	Entitled persons	Entitlements
Special supporting measures for affected vulnerable groups	Affected vulnerable groups	<p>(1) All resettlement programs should consider the women's special needs; the women must be fully informed.</p> <p>(2) The vulnerable groups, especially the women, have priority to obtain the project-related employment opportunities.</p> <p>(3) Labor support for the vulnerable groups in the house reconstruction will be provided</p> <p>(4) If the building area of residential house for the families of vulnerable groups is less than 45m² and no other residential house, the compensation will be calculated in accordance with a building area of 45m²</p> <p>(5)The resettlement offices and local government will establish formal social insurance for the farmers whose cultivated lands had been totally acquired or the disabled labors, so that these resettled labors can obtain sustainable income resources.</p>
Complaints and grievances	PAPS	<p>(1) All PAPS have the rights to express their complaints or appeals to ROs at every level or local governments. The RO and local government must reply to PAPS clearly. If the PAPS are not satisfied with the reply, they can go to the court for a lawsuit.</p> <p>(2) Every resettlement office must hire at least one female worker to responsible for women's affairs in the process of resettlement.</p> <p>(3) Various expenses related to complaints and appeal will be exempted.</p>
Resettlement information disclosure	PAPs	<p>1) The village committees or the representatives of villagers have the right to supervise the quality of project's construction</p> <p>2) Resettlement Action Plan will be published on the Internet so all PAPs can easily to read RAP. The documents such as resettlement scheme and the resettlement information such as the quantity of land acquisition or house demolition, compensation standards should be disclosed to all PAPs.</p>

13 Appendix

13-1 Format of Project's Socioeconomic Survey

13-1-1 Questionnaire for the Type and Amount of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

No	Name of road	Township	Village	Area of existing cultivated land of village	Name of the head of family	Area of existing cultivated land of family	Type and Amount of Land Acquisition (Mu)					Type and Area of building Demolition (m ²)			Affected the attachments											
							Cultivated land	Orchard	Other famer land	Unsued land	Construction land	Brick-concrete	Brick-wooden	Wooden building	Wall (m ²)	Well	Tomb	Wire pole	Rare tress	Others						
1																										
2																										

13-1-2 Questionnaire for Affected Households and Persons

No	Name of road	Town	Village	Total population of the affected villages (person)	Name of the haed of affected family	Household population			Household's labor (older than 15 year)			
						gender	Ethnic group	Nature of Hukou	Education level	Industires of labor engaged	The reason of Unemployment	
						1.Male 2.Female	1.Han ethnic group 2.Minority ethnic group	1.Agriculture 2.Non-agriculture 3.Others	1. Illiterate and semi-literate 2. Primary school 3. Junior High School 4. High School 5. College and above	1.Agriculture 2.Industry 3.Business and service 4.Information industry 5.Government or public organizations	1.Students 2.Taking care of houseworks 3.Unemployment 4.Retired 5. Disabled	
1												
2												

13-1-3 Questionnaire for Affected Household's Economic Status

No	Name of road	Township	Village	Per capita income of affected village (yuan)	Name of the head of family	Household's income level and structure (Yuan)					Household's consumption level and structure (Yuan)									
						Income from wage	Income from family business	Income from transfer payment	Income from property	Total annual income	Consumption for food	Consumption for clothes	Consumption for dwelling	Consumption for household appliances	Consumption for medical treatment and health care	Consumption for traffic and communications	Tuition and training fees	Total annual expenditure		
1																				
2																				

13-1-4 Questionnaire for Affected Vulnerable Groups

Name of road	Township	Village	Name of the head of family	Type of the vulnerabke groups	Ethnic group	The number of household population and labor		
						Male population	Female population	Numbet of household labors

13-1-5 Questionnaire for the Benifited Areas and Benifited Population

No	Name of road	Benifited towns	Directed benifited villages	Indirected benifited villages	Benifited population						Benifited enterprises or organizations	
					Total population	Total household	Male population	Female population	Minority ethnic group	Poor population	Name of ernterprise or organization	The number of staff/students
1												
2												

13-2 Attached Table

13-2-1 Attached Table 1 Areas and Population Benefited from Rural Roads Construction

No	Name of road		Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)		
			Town/Township	Village	Household	Population	Female Population	Poverty People
A1-1	Dejiang	Mingxi- Dongquan	Fuxing	Dongquan	488	2416	1237	208
				Nanxi	224	1196	579	157
				Pucun	413	1979	975	151
				Qibashan	370	1780	889	161
				Gonghe	317	1495	746	155
				Yanpen	574	2875	1423	295
			subtotal	2386	11741	5849	1127	
A1-2	Dejiang	Jiancha-Shaxi	Longquan	Tangkan	378	1572	739	157
				Laoshuiyan	237	1078	530	122
				Taoyuan	225	978	483	98
			Jiancha	Jiancha	2219	7379	3680	421
				Gaozu	355	1419	705	211
				Songxi	465	1861	832	132
			Shaxi	Gunping	503	2068	1032	322
				Wanba	484	1762	872	120
				Kongshan	212	800	380	87
				Subtotal	5078	18917	9253	1670
A1-3	Dejiang	Hepeng-Longxi	Hexing	Qinglonggang	299	986	477	163
				Chayuancun	394	1460	692	242
				Daxing	964	3103	1485	214
				Niaoping	817	3091	1414	212
				Longxi	709	2346	1032	189
				Hepeng	357	1274	610	211
			Banping	444	1598	783	265	
Subtotal	3984	13858	6493	1496				
A1-4	Dejiang	Qingjiawan-Chaodi	Chaodi	Heping	474	1522	762	260
				Tangba	322	1053	490	310
				Qinggangbao	662	2288	1118	250
				Shangping	594	1961	967	180
			Subtotal	2052	6824	3337	1000	
A1-5	Dejiang	Changba-Wangpai	Tongjing	Jingchao	145	552	273	108
				Bajiao	141	520	253	102
				Liming	350	1350	680	178

No	Name of road	Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)			
		Town/Township	Village	Household	Population	Female Population	Poverty People	
				Changba	583	2268	1138	212
				Gaojing	371	1438	718	132
				Wangpai	338	1321	641	145
				Subtotal	1928	7449	3703	877
A1-6	Dejiang	Pingyuang-Nangan	Pinyuan	Sihe	375	1018	453	381
				Shuiche	385	1672	797	216
				Shanyuan	480	1970	870	290
				Qingming	260	900	428	149
			Nangan	Dalong	285	1119	539	219
				Jiangpen	576	2288	1080	107
				Huoshi	483	2021	1000	117
				Loufang	690	2758	1306	132
			Xinglong	277	1393	694	321	
			Subtotal	3811	15139	7167	1932	
A1-7	Dejiang	Datu-Huangba	Shaxi	Shilong	240	984	500	102
				Longba	121	507	250	68
			Subtotal	361	1491	750	170	
A1-8	Dejiang	Jiancha-Dahe	Jiangcha	Dahe	640	2561	1271	156
				Jiangcha	2219	7379	3680	421
			Subtotal	2859	9940	4951	577	
A1-9	Dejiang	Changfeng-Duoping	Changfeng	Zhongzhuang	245	1030	510	166
				Tongba	399	1612	800	232
				Xianjing	305	1271	630	211
				Duoping	944	3924	1951	210
				Changfeng	590	2354	1170	301
				Nongchen	280	1141	570	234
Subtotal	2763	11332	5631	1354				
A1-10	Dejiang	Fengjiazhai-Zhayu	Wenping	Wngping	1182	4009	1169	313
				Tuodi	225	853	340	250
				Tongxin	287	1002	320	290
				Sanjiao	173	565	231	112
				Zhayu	192	678	289	153
Subtotal	2059	7107	2349	1118				
A1-11	Dejiang	Qiaotou-Jingjian	Gonghe	Jieshang	602	1568	774	260
				Tangba	322	1053	490	110
				Yanjing	484	1600	765	340
				Hengshiliang	181	616	288	140
Subtotal	1589	4837	2317	850				
A1-12	Dejiang	Banzhuyuang-Hepeng	Hexing	Dongyuan	414	1609	764	177
				Hepeng	357	1274	610	211

No	Name of road	Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)		
		Town/Township	Village	Household	Population	Female Population	Poverty People
			Baiguo	439	1421	676	236
			Chuanshangou	398	1313	626	218
		Yantang	Shuiping	528	1387	690	192
			Xianfeng	465	1802	900	214
			Subtotal	2601	8806	4266	1248
A1-13	Dejiang	Baiguotuo-Longqiao	Sanjiao	543	2500	1314	250
			Shangbao	608	2800	1441	320
			Dazaitou	673	3100	1500	350
			Xingxi	521	2400	1165	214
			Tongxi	2345	10800	5420	1134
			Subtotal	4690	21600	10840	2268
A1-14	Dejiang	Wenping-Yinsi	Tiekeng	993	3556	1124	321
			Fengxiang	298	1269	557	230
		Gonghe	Yinsi	363	962	477	110
			Subtotal	1654	5787	2158	661
A1-15	Dejiang	Zhangxinjie-Yanmen	Qinggangbao	662	2288	1118	350
			Shangping	594	1961	967	280
			Subtotal	1256	4249	2085	630
A1-16	Dejiang	Weigangzui-Gonghe	Zengjiaba	221	840	419	100
			Xinchun	436	1406	706	124
			Subtotal	657	2246	1125	224
A1-17	Dejiang	Xinchang-Changxian	Changxian	258	921	427	153
			Dongyua	403	1728	861	311
		Jiangcha	Jiangcha	2219	7379	3680	421
			Subtotal	2880	10028	4968	885
A1-18	Dejiang	Meizi-Huayuanzi	Meizi	451	2141	1101	250
			Jiacun	476	2499	1231	288
			Subtotal	927	4640	2332	538
A1-19	Dejiang	Hetou-Dayuan	Mala	322	1760	718	186
			Xinlian	307	1460	654	154
			Xingba	131	680	206	79
			Zhuchang	134	664	351	75
			Dayuan	n317	1123	514	120
			Subtotal	1211	5687	2443	614
A1-20	Dejiang	Xiaba-Yalaoshan	Jiancha	876	3478	1728	311
A1-21	Dejiang	Laozhai-Dabatou	Hexing	444	1598	783	265
A1-22	Dejiang	Sancengyan-Anshan	Anshan	285	961	468	97
			Dashiban	387	1385	679	94
			Subtotal	672	2346	1147	191
A1-23	Dejiang	Changba-Xingtian	Tongjing	548	2123	1053	245

No	Name of road	Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)			
		Town/Township	Village	Household	Population	Female Population	Poverty People	
				Changba	583	2268	1114	223
				Yuzhu	310	1289	641	201
				Gaojing	378	1483	740	211
				Subtotal	1819	7163	3548	880
			A1-24	Dejiang	Shenxiyakou-Huangtu	Wenping	Changxing	387
Huayuan	260	1032					514	128
Qiangjia	Huangtu	580				1520	755	272
Subtotal	1227	3769				1881	686	
A1-25	Dejiang	Chazishan-Fenghuang	Tongjign	Fenghuang	241	850	420	98
				Qingyuan	179	810	403	101
				Jinpen	156	628	311	92
				Qilixi	219	890	440	102
			Subtotal	795	3178	1574	393	
A1-26	Dejiang	Dejiang-Louqing	Hexing	Baiguo	439	1421	676	236
			Yantang	Shuiping	528	1387	690	192
				Xianfeng	465	1802	900	214
				Xinchun	436	1406	706	124
				Qingshuitang	352	1447	705	167
				Louqing	692	2562	1280	342
			Subtotal	2912	10025	4957	1275	
A1-27	Dejiang	Gongheqiaotou-Hualiangai	Gonghe	Heping	474	1522	762	460
				Jieshang	448	1568	696	460
				Chatou	448	1486	696	450
			Subtotal	1370	4576	2154	1370	
A1-28	Dejiang	Yuzhongchang-Daping	Tongjing	Qilixi	219	890	440	102
			Yantang	Shanshuba	257	1148	568	123
			Subtotal	476	2038	1008	225	
A1-29	Dejiang	Dingjiashan-Chawotuo	Yantang	Chawotuo	243	942	461	111
				Gaojiawan	418	1486	741	154
			Subtotal	661	2428	1202	265	
A1-30	Dejiang	Fengxi-Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	Dongwan	478	1645	721	356
				Fengpu	465	1596	790	337
			Subtotal	943	3241	1511	693	
A1-31	Dejiang	Laoshuixi-Guanzhuang	Hexing	Zhongzai	384	1732	870	210
A1-32	Dejiang	Nanzhugou-Dengjia	Longquan	Dengjia	248	951	471	114
A1-33	Dejiang	Xinzi-Zaonixi	Yushui	Xinzai	2360	4683	2330	489
A1-34	Dejiang	Dashuwan-Jiantai	Jiancha	Jiantai	191	730	360	89
				Gaozhu	355	1419	705	211
			Subtotal	546	2149	1065	300	
A1-35	Dejiang	Huoyantu-Zaojiaodou	Jiancha	Chaoxi	444	1867	930	200

No	Name of road	Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)			
		Town/Township	Village		Population	Female Population	Poverty People	
			Gaozhu	355	1419	705	211	
			Subtotal	799	3286	1635	411	
A1-36	Dejiang	Huangjia-Huanbasanzu	Shaxi	Qinba	235	905	448	123
				Huangba	205	781	383	106
				Shengjia	130	507	249	76
				Longba	133	513	253	77
			Subtotal	703	2706	1333	382	
A1-37	Dejiang	Kedian-Tianxingqiao	Fuxing	Kedian	735	3889	1939	395
				Nanmu	389	1986	1003	217
				Tujing	425	2158	1081	143
			Subtotal	1549	8033	4023	755	
A1-38	Dejiang	Shaxiyakou-Datuwan	Nangan	Datuwan	149	627	294	171
A1-39	Dejiang	Longzai-Ranjiawan	Nangan	Changyuan	271	1017	449	385
				Longzai	281	927	432	373
			Subtotal	552	1944	881	758	
A1-40	Dejiang	Changfeng-Pengjiazhai	Changfeng	Xianjin	207	1422	736	229
				Changwan	312	1071	485	207
			Subtotal	519	2493	1221	436	
A1-41	Dejiang	Shanshuba-Taowan	Yantang	Shangshuba	257	1148	568	123
A1-42	Dejiang	Heduimen-Xingtang	Quankou	Xingtang	423	2076	1002	215
A1-43	Dejiang	Chaodi-Chenyuan	Chaodi	Tengxi	452	1457	634	280
				Chenyuan	347	1136	513	168
				Chaodi	536	1710	910	158
			Subtotal	1335	4303	2057	606	
A1-44	Dejiang	Wujiagou-Xujiashan	Jlancha	Chonghua	679	2868	1428	297
A1-45	Dejiang	Changtan-Yuanchang	Fengxiangxi	Xingjie	457	1578	788	176
				Yuanchang	1630	5861	2921	165
			Subtotal	2087	7439	3709	341	
A1-46	Dejiang	Xiaping-Xingtang	Tongjing	Xiaping	548	2123	1010	245
				Xintan	159	620	307	67
			Subtotal	707	2743	1317	312	
A1-47	Dejiang	Xiajie-Shangshanggou	Yantang	Qingshuitang	352	1447	705	167
A1-48	Dejiang	Matixi-Meijia	Qianjia	Meijia	262	893	443	269
				Tianba	407	1368	662	368
			Subtotal	669	2261	1105	637	
A1-49	Dejiang	Lizitan-Huangjia	Jingjiao	Jiaokou	1200	3846	1710	300
				Xinkeng	394	1600	790	198
			Subtotal	1594	5446	2500	498	
A1-50	Dejiang	Lizishui-Chenjia	Gaoshan	Lizishui	240	960	480	57
A1-51	Dejiang	Matixi-Guanlin	Jingjiao	Guanlin	437	1769	869	355

No	Name of road		Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)		
			Town/Township	Village		Household	Population	Female Population
A1-52	Dejiang	Zhoujia-Huangbayan	Jiancha	Xiaoxi	278	1126	563	124
				Dahe	640	2561	1271	156
			Subtotal		918	3687	1834	280
A1-53	Dejiang	Tujia-Zhuangyan	Fengxiangxi	Zhuangyan	335	1182	572	235
				Zaishang	352	1563	753	500
				Xisha	372	1365	665	282
				Baoan	395	1420	700	256
				Xinping	273	980	480	192
			Chaodi	Yanba	191	895	445	300
				Qianmen	439	1567	757	412
				Xiaoxi	1986	7865	3865	892
Subtotal		4343	16837	8237	3069			
A1-54	Dejiang	Fangchanju-Xiaogou	Qinglongjie	Qiaotou	4677	12844	6000	318
A1-55	Dejiang	Huangba Schoole-Qingba	Shaxi	Qinba	235	905	448	123
A1-56	Dejiang	Ganxi Brige-Aojia	Changfeng	Changwan	312	1071	485	207
A1-57	Dejiang	Dahe-Longxi	Jiancha	Dahe	640	2561	1271	156
			Hexing	Longxi	709	2346	1032	189
			Subtotal		1349	4907	2303	345
A1-58	Dejiang	Fenglin-Qingqiushu	Jingjiao	Chazai	240	1050	551	325
				Qingqiushu	248	943	473	102
			Subtotal		488	1993	1024	427
A1-59	Dejiang	Qanshang-Kuangshan	Quankou	Dayuan	317	1123	514	120
Dejiang Subtotal (count 1 time for the repeated villages)					70001	261577	126231	30504
Wuchuan Subtotal					514	2053	1002	206
B1-1	Sinan	Wengwn-Tunshan	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	260	1045	510	272
B1-2	Sinan	Paotongshu-Dawan	Wenjiadian	Qunshan	235	998	497	234
				Hongqi	312	1237	626	285
			Subtotal		547	2235	1123	519
B1-3	Sinan	Wengxi-Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	302	1206	598	382
				Wengxi	579	2430	1201	830
				Changzeng	277	1134	557	320
				Caoba	198	801	377	243
				Datang	279	1128	557	343
				Fujiazai	185	753	370	301
				Tangjiaba	292	1228	615	442
Subtotal		2112	8680	4275	2861			
B1-4	Sinan	Wensan Road-Lianmeng	Wengxi	Lianmeng	141	561	282	210
B1-5	Sinan	Zaoziping-Huangnitian	Wengxi	Changjing	437	1742	868	497
				Shengli	329	1317	654	326
			Subtotal		766	3059	1522	823

No	Name of road		Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)		
			Town/Township	Village		Household	Population	Female Population
B1-6	Sinan	Wengxi-Changzeng	Wengxi	Changzeng	277	1134	557	320
				Minshan	272	1142	570	354
			Subtotal		549	2276	1127	674
B1-7	Sinan	Shaxing-Shangba	Wengxi	Shangbatian	359	1507	755	447
B1-8	Sinan	Wengsan Road- Tangjiaba	Wengxi	Tangjiaba	300	1228	612	372
B1-9	Sinan	Yanmenlou-Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	302	1206	598	382
B1-10	Sinan	Tangben Road- Antang	Wengxi	Antang	356	1416	702	487
B1-11	Sinan	Aijiashan-Xinming	Shandaoshui	XInming	288	1361	678	276
				Baiyang	320	1370	690	287
				Hongxi	190	840	419	156
				Zhouzai	298	1328	670	254
Subtotal		1096	4899	2457	973			
B1-12	Sinan	Yongxing-Machi	Sandaoshui	Xintang	280	1080	546	205
				Baiyang	320	1370	690	287
				Hongxi	190	840	419	156
			Subtotal		790	3290	1655	648
							Shuanghe	288
Yongxing	264	1204					597	216
Subtotal		552	2565	1275	492			
B1-14	Sinan	Donghua-Dongguaxi	Donghua	Taxi	291	1122	521	310
				Dongguaxi	281	1973	964	534
			Subtotal		572	3095	1485	844
B1-15	Sinan	Zhangtin Road - Liangtian	Kuanping	Liangtianba	221	902	455	352
B1-16	Sinan	Zhangtin Road- Baowei	Kuanping	Baowei	248	1158	631	523
				Qiaoyan	225	965	455	337
				Qianjin	228	938	436	343
				Longjiang	193	757	376	437
Subtotal		894	3818	1898	1640			
B1-17	Sinan	Baiyangping-Nanshan	Tianqiao	Nanshan	206	988	485	285
				Meizibao	187	896	440	258
			Subtotal		393	1884	925	543
B1-18	Sinan	Lancaocha-Meizibao	Tianqiao	Nanshan	206	988	485	285
				Meizibao	187	896	440	258
			Subtotal		393	1884	925	543
B1-19	Sinan	Longshui-Chaxi	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	226	904	454	276
				Chaxi	321	1289	644	421
			Subtotal		547	2193	1098	697
B1-20	Sinan	Shanggongqing-Langan	Yangjiaao	Wangjiaping	228	936	473	175
				Langan	224	938	473	186
				Guantianba	425	1795	895	345

No	Name of road	Benefited area		Benefited Family (Household)	Benefited People(Person)			
		Town/Township	Village	Household	Population	Female Population	Poverty People	
			Tujing	205	834	422	156	
			Subtotal	1082	4503	2263	862	
B1-21	Sinan	Zhangting Road - Jinggang	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	144	956	467	387
				Changsha	234	1231	601	576
				Zhongshan	119	734	359	461
			Subtotal	497	2921	1427	1424	
B1-22	Sinan	Liangshuijing-Guankou	Liangshuijing	Guankouchang	305	1026	514	129
				Yuejiazhai	304	1008	508	203
				Zhangjiashan	172	589	299	84
			Jianjiao	267	907	457	158	
Subtotal	1048	3530	1778	574				
B1-23	Sinan	Nixi-Chaer	Daheba	Dayuanzi	285	1197	598	300
				Qinjian	306	1260	630	316
				Yanfeng	300	1200	600	300
				Taoshan	153	675	321	245
				Tianba	340	1624	792	359
			Taoziyan	176	916	353	306	
			Zhangjiazai	shuangan	320	1583	840	228
Subtotal	1880	8455	4134	2054				
B1-24	Sinan	Pujiagou-Dashan	Daheba	Majiashan	378	1518	748	287
				Maan	246	788	386	186
			Xiangba	Datuo	321	972	476	223
			Silin	Qunxing	297	863	421	196
			Sijiao	334	986	537	241	
Subtotal	1576	5127	2568	1133				
B1-25	Sinan	Dongqingao-Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	Liangshuiqing	364	1596	800	398
B1-26	Sinan	Qinglongzui-Zuguaxi	Sili	Zhongling	380	1332	662	154
				Ganchangba	370	1299	649	150
				Fenglian	206	800	395	59
				Wenjiapo	239	812	403	158
				Dagetuo	235	825	415	156
			Sijiao	271	1023	512	185	
Subtotal	1701	6091	3036	862				
B1-27	Sinan	Liangtian-Shanxing	Sitang	Shanxing	393	968	480	321
Sinan Subtotal (count 1 time for the repeated villages)				22012	70697	36976	19719	
Total				92527	334327	164209	50429	

13-2-2 Attached Table 2 The Type and Amount of Land Acquisition

No	Subproject	Affected Township	Affected village	Affected household	Type and amount of land acquisition (mu)					Subtotal
					Cultivated land	Orchard	Other farmland	Unused land	Construction land	
A1-1	Mingxi-Doquan	Fuxing	Dongquan	21	3.4	0	0	12	0.39	15.79
			Nanxi	25	0	0	0	12	0	12
			Gonghe	11	0	0	0	5	0	5
			Yanpen	64	15.63	0	1.1	6	0	22.73
			Subtotal	121	19.03	0	1.1	35	0.39	55.52
A1-2	Jiancha -Shaxi	Longquan	Naoshui	30	0	0	0	24	0	24
			Taoyuan	15	0	0	0	8	0	8
			Tangba	31	0	0	0	15	0.2	15.2
		Jiancha	Jiancha	10	0	0	0	5	0.2	5.2
			Gaozhu	14	0	0	0	10	0	10
			Songxi	13	0	0	0	12	0	12
			Gunping	11	0	0	0	7	0	7
		Shaxi	Kongshan	8	1.6	0	0	22	0.3	23.9
			Wanba	16	4.2	0	0	23	0.21	27.41
		Subtotal				148	5.8	0	0	126
A1-3	Hepeng- Longxi	Hexing	Qinglonggang	24	13.4	0	0	2	0	15.4
			Hepeng	20	12	0	0	2	0	14
			Chayuan	12	1.7	0	0	5	0.5	7.2
			Daxing	10	0	0	0	4	1.5	5.5
			Zhongzai	12	0	0	0	5	0	5
			Niaoping	16	2.11	0	0	2	0.36	4.47
			Banping	11	2	0	0	1	0	3
			Longxi	9	0	0	0	4	0.5	4.5
Subtotal				114	31.21	0	0	25	2.86	59.07
A1-4	Qinjiawan- Chaodi	Chaodi	Xingangbao	3	1.2	0	0	9	0	10.2
			Tangba	1	0.06	0	0	10	0	10.06
			Shangping	15	0.57	0	0	10	0	10.57
			Heping	20	0	0	0	10	0.35	10.35
			Jiangjiadu	10	0	0	0	5	0.2	5.2
			Jingyan	15	0	0	0	7	0.2	7.2
			Subtotal	64	1.83	0	0	51	0.75	53.58
A1-5	Changba - Wangpai	Tongjing	Liming	23	1	0	0	11	0	12
			Bajiao	17	1	0	0	9	0	10
			Jinchao	34	1.5	0	0	15	0.02	16.52
			Tongxin	30	0	0	0	12	0	12
			Subtotal	104	3.5	0	0	47	0.02	50.02
A1-6	Pingyuan-Nangan	Pingyuan	Sihe	22	2	0	6.3	13	0.05	21.35
		Nangan	Xinglong	30	3.2	0	8.2	27.5	0.1	39
			Loufang	18	0.06	0	0.1	10.07	0.19	10.42
			Huoshi	79	0.28	0.08	3	12.15	0.96	16.47
			Jinpen	16	0.5	0	3.7	8	2.03	14.23

No	Subproject	Affected Township	Affected village	Affected household	Type and amount of land acquisition (mu)					Subtotal
					Cultivated land	Orchard	Other farmland	Unused land	Construction land	
			Dalong	15	0.3	0	1.1	9	0	10.4
		Subtotal		180	6.34	0.08	22.4	79.72	3.33	111.87
A1-7	Datu- Huangba	Shaxi	Longba	28	2.3	0	0	14.7	0.93	17.93
A1-8	Jiancha - Dahe	Jiancha	Dahe	12	2.4	0	0	3.56	0	5.96
			Jiancha	8	1.5	0	0	3	0	4.5
			Subtotal	20	3.9	0	0	6.56	0	10.46
A1-9	Changfeng-Duoping	Changfeng	Changfeng	49	0	0.1	0	2	2.1	4.2
			Tongba	4	0	0	0	4	0.17	8.17
			Zhongzhuang	31	12.8	0	0	2	0	14.8
			Duoping	229	12.5	12.3	0	1	1.72	27.52
			Nongchen	37	3.59	0.23	0.41	1.61	1.04	6.88
			Xianjin	3	0.1	0	0	0	0.8	0.9
			Subtotal	453	28.99	12.63	0.41	10.61	5.83	58.47
A1-10	Fengjiazhai- Zhayu	Wenping	Zhayu	14	3.2	0	0	0	0.9	4.1
			Sanjiao	15	3.2	0	0	6	0	9.2
			Tuodi	50	2.55	0.3	0	20.5	0	23.35
			Tongxin	30	1.9	0.55	2.7	8.28	0.6	14.03
			Wenping	2	0.8	0	0	0	0	0.8
			Subtotal	111	11.65	0.85	2.7	34.78	1.5	51.48
A1-11	Qiaotou-Yanjing	Gonghe	Yanjing	32	1.7	0.2	0.4	19.8	0.4	22.5
			Jieshang	34	1.91	0	0	19	0.41	21.32
			Subtotal	64	3.61	0.2	0.4	38.8	0.81	43.82
A1-12	Banzhuyuan-Hepeng	Hexing	Dongyuan	26	10.23	0	0	2	0.33	14.56
			Hepeng	26	10.7	0	0	1.5	0.6	16.8
			Baiguo	25	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Yantang	Shuiping	13	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Xianfeng	11	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Subtotal	101	36.93	0	0	2.6	0.81	40.34	
		A1-13	Baiguotuo- Longqiao	Changbao	Sanjiao	28	1.8	0	0	14
Shangbao	24				0	0	0	17	0.17	17.17
Dazaitou	23				5.42	0	0	13	0	18.42
Subtotal	75				7.22	0	0	44	0.17	51.39
A1-14	Wenping- Yinsi	Wenping	Fengxiang	25	3.25	0	0	16	0.7	19.95
			Tiekeng	27	1.27	0	0	16	0.56	17.83
			Subtotal	52	4.52	0	0	32	1.26	37.78
A1-15	Zhangxinjie- Yanmen	Gonghe	Shangping	24	1.34	0	0	9.4	0.5	11.24
A1-16	Weigangzui- Gonghe	Yantang	Xinchun	24	6	0	0.47	5	0.4	11.87
A1-17	Xinchang - Changxian	Hexing	Changxian	47	6.56	0	0	0	0.31	9.87
			Dongyuan	25	7.15	0	0	0	0.5	7.65
		Jiancha	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	
		Subtotal	92	16.71	0	0	0	0.81	17.52	
A1-18	Meizi- Huanyuanzi	Fuxing	Meizi	4	0.2	0	0	2	0.04	2.24
			Jiacun	5	0.3	0	0	2	0.24	2.54
			Subtotal	9	0.5	0	0	4	0.08	4.58

No	Subproject	Affected Township	Affected village	Affected household	Type and amount of land acquisition (mu)					Subtotal
					Cultivated land	Orchard	Other farmland	Unused land	Construction land	
A1-19	Hetou - Dayuan	Quankou	Mala	15	2.5	0	0	5	0	7.5
			Xinlian	18	1	0	0	8	0	9
			Xianba	14	0	0	0	4	0	4
			Zhuchang	22	0	0	0	8	0	8
			Subtotal	69	3.5	0	0	25	0	28.5
A1-20	Xiaba-Yalaoshan	Jiancha	Longpan	19	0	0	0	4.55	0	4.55
A1-21	Laozhai - Dabatou	Hexing	Banping	46	7.15	0	0.1	3.04	0.4	10.69
A1-22	Sancengyan-Anshan	Longquan	Anshan	18	0	0	0	3.51	0	3.51
A1-23	Changba=Xintan	Tongjing	Changba	11	0	0	0	4	0.16	4.16
			Wujiang	12	0	0	0	4	0.2	4.2
			Yuzhu	4	0	0	0	3	0	3
			Gaojing	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
			Subtotal	31	0	0	0	13	0.36	13.36
A1-24	Shenxiyakou-Huangtu	Wenping	Changxing	16	1.24	0.2	0	0	0.6	2.04
			Huayuan	11	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Subtotal	27	2.24	0.2	0	0	0.6	3.04
A1-25	Chazishan-Fenghuang	tongjing	Fenghuang	10	0	0	0	3.97	0	3.97
			Qingyuan	8	0	0	0	2	0	2
			Jinpen	9	0	0	0	3	0	3
			Qilixi	12	0	0	0	5	0	5
			Subtotal	39	0	0	0	13.97	0	13.97
A1-26	Dejiang-Luqing	Hexing	Baiguo	26	2	0	4.9	3.93	0	10.83
			Shuiping	21	1.2	0	0	12	0	13.2
		Yantang	Xianfeng	23	2.3	0	1.1	13.4	0	16.8
			Xinchun	16	1.6	0	1.3	14.5	1.2	18.6
			Qingshuitang	18	1.1	1.2	0.5	22.3	0	25.1
			Luqing	22	1.5	0	0.5	25.6	0.5	28.1
Subtotal	126	9.7	1.2	8.3	91.73	1.7	112.63			
A1-27	Gonghe Brige-Hualiangai	Gonghe	Heping	34	3.01	0.29	0	0.5	0.49	4.29
A1-28	Yuzhongchang-Daping	Ynantang	Qilixi	22	4.4	0.2	1.6	0	0.51	6.71
			Shanshuba	4	0.8	0	0	0	0	0.8
			Subtotal	26	5.2	0.2	1.6	0	0.51	7.51
A1-29	Dingjiashan-Chawotuo	Yantang	Chawotuo	23	5.9	0	0	0	0	5.9
			Gaojiawan	21	3.07	0	0	0	0	3.07
			Subtotal	44	8.97	0	0	0	0	8.97
A1-30	Fengxi-Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	19	4.43	0	0	2.43	1.4	8.26
			Dongwan	100	6.53	0	0	2.08	0.15	8.76
			Subtotal	119	10.96	0	0	4.51	1.55	17.02
A1-31	Laoshuixi-Guanzhuang	Hexing	Zhongzai	24	1.7	0	0.18	0.2	0	2.08
A1-32	Lanzhugou-Dengjia	Longquan	Dengjia	23	2.76	0	0.39	0.78	0	3.93
A1-33	Xinzai- Zaonixi	Yushui	Xinzai	21	0.7	0	0.2	0.1	0.14	1.14
A1-34	Dashuwan-Jiantai	Jiancha	Jiantai	8	3.2	0	0	0	0	3.2
			Gaozhu	6	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Subtotal	14	6.2	0	0	0	0	6.2
A1-35	Huoyanshan-Zaojiaodou	Jiancha	Chaoxi	10	2.1	0	0	2	0	4.1

No	Subproject	Affected Township	Affected village	Affected household	Type and amount of land acquisition (mu)					Subtotal	
					Cultivated land	Orchard	Other farmland	Unused land	Construction land		
A1-36	Huangjia-Huangbasanzu	Shaxi	Gaozhu	10	2.1	0	0	5	0.11	7.21	
			Huangba	12	2.76	0	0	1.2	0.81	4.77	
A1-37	Kedian-Tianxingqiao	Fuxing	Kedian	19	4.9	2.42	0	0	0	7.32	
			Nanmu	12	3	2	0	0	0	5	
A1-38	Shaxiyakou-Datuwan	Nangan	Subtotal	31	7.9	4.42	0	0	0	12.32	
A1-39	Longzai-Ranjiawan	Nangan	Datuwan	9	10	0	0	3.31	0	13.31	
			Changyuan	29	7.4	0	0	0	0	7.4	
			Longzai	24	12	1.5	1.7	1.53	0	16.73	
A1-40	Changfeng-Pengjiazai	Changfeng	Subtotal	53	19.4	1.5	1.7	1.53	0	24.13	
A1-41	Shanshuba-Taowan	Yantang	Xianjin	20	0	0	0	10.64	0	10.64	
A1-42	Heduimen-Xiantang	Quankou	Shanshuba	22	4.61	0	0.36	0	0	4.97	
A1-43	Chaodi - Chenyuan	Chaodi	Xintang	8	3.31	0	0	0	0	3.31	
			Chaodi	12	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.7	0	4.3	
			Chenyuan	16	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.28	0	4.58	
			Tengxi	13	1.5	0	0.4	0	0	1.9	
A1-44	Wujiagou-Xujiashan	Jiancha	Subtotal	41	6	0.6	2.2	1.98	0	10.78	
A1-45	Changtan-Yuanchang	Fengxiangxi	Chonghua	15	5.43	0	0	0	0	5.43	
			Xingjie	22	0	0	0	5.21	4	9.21	
			Yuanchang	10	0	0	0	2	0	2	
A1-46	Xiaping-Xintan	Tongjing	Subtotal	32	0	0	0	7.21	4	11.21	
A1-47	Xiajie-Shangchanggou	Yantang	Xiaping	23	0	0	0	14.81	0	14.81	
			Xintan	12	0	0	0	2.1	0	2.1	
A1-48	Matixi-Meijia	Qianjia	Subtotal	35	0	0	0	16.91	0	16.91	
A1-49	Lizitan-Huangjia	Jingjiao	Qingshuitang	21	0.8	2.8	0.1	4.04	0	7.74	
A1-50	Lizishui-Chenjia	Gaoshan	Meijia	20	3.4	0.39	2.5	3.5	0.8	10.59	
A1-51	Matixi-Guanlin	Jingjiao	Xinkeng	23	3.96	4.5	0	0.4	0	8.86	
A1-52	Zhoujia-Huangbayan	Jiancha	Lianhe	22	3.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	4.5	
			Guanlin	11	1.4	0.1	0	1.21	0	2.71	
			Xiaoxi	7	2.12	0	0	0	0	2.12	
A1-53	Tujia-Zhuangyan	Fengxiangxi	Dahe	3	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.9	
A1-54	Fangchanju- Xiaogou	Qinglong	Subtotal	10	3.02	0	0	0	0	3.02	
			Zaishang	12	1.35	0	0	0	0	1.35	
			Zhuangyan	18	1.34	0	0.1	1.59	0	3.03	
			Xisha	7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.3	
A1-55	Huangba - Qinba	Shaxi	Subtotal	37	2.99	0	0.1	1.59	0	4.68	
A1-56	Ganxi Brige - AOjia	Changfeng	Qiaotou	4	1.06	0	0	0	0	1.06	
A1-57	Dahe-Longxi	Jingjiao	Qinba	21	3.2	0	0.87	2.5	1.1	7.67	
			Changwan	35	0.91	0	0.3	13.29	0.03	14.53	
			Dahe	10	4.45	0	0	0	0	4.45	
A1-58	Fenglin-Qingyiushu	Jingjiao	Longxi	8	2	0	0	0	2		
A1-59	Yanshang-Kuangshan	Quankou	Subtotal	18	6.45	0	0	0	0	6.45	
DejiangSubtotal			Qingqiushu	8	2	0	0.5	0	0	2.5	
			Dayuan	18	0	0	0	6.33	0	6.33	
			21	113	2873	351.07	28.76	43.48	713.3	33.08	1169.69

No	Subproject	Affected Township	Affected village	Affected household	Type and amount of land acquisition (mu)					Subtotal
					Cultivated land	Orchard	Other farmland	Unused land	Construction land	
B1-1	Wengwen -Tunshan	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	25	5.73	0	0	0	0	5.73
B1-2	Paotongshu-Dawan	Wenniadian	Qunshan	44	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Hongqi	21	2.99	0	0	0	0	2.99
			Subtotal	65	9.99	0	0	0	0	9.99
B1-3	Wengxi- Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	98	3	0	3	42.61	0	48.61
B1-4	Wengsan -Lianmeng	Wengxi	Lianmeng	21	1	0	0	8.26	0	9.26
B1-5	Zaoziping-Huangnitian	Wengxi	Shengli	36	0	0	0	12.91	0	12.91
B1-6	Wengxi-changzheng	Wengxi	Changzheng	23	0	0	0	10	0	10
			Minshan	24	0	0	0	9.94	0	9.94
B1-7	Sanxing-Shangba	Wengxi	Shangbatian	26	0	0	0	12.41	0	12.41
B1-8	Wengsan - Tangjiaba	Wengxi	Tangjiaba	12	0	0	0	3.64	0	3.64
B1-9	Yanmenkou-Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	25	0	0	0	6.71	0	6.71
B1-10	Tangben Road - Antang	Wengxi	Antang	30	0	0	0	11.36	0	11.36
B1-11	Aijiashan-Xinming	Shandaoshui	Xinming	56	22.67	0.9	0	0	0	23.57
B1-12	Yongxing-Machi	Shandaoshui	Xintang	23	9.8	0.4	6.2	0.5	0.5	7.4
B1-13	Tangben - Shuanghe	Shandaoshui	Shuanghe	53	8.55	0	2.3	0	0	10.85
B1-14	Donghua-Dongguaxi	Donghua	Taxi	15	0.1	0	0	2	0	2.1
			Dongguaxi	7	0.53	0	0.53	6.75	0	7.81
			Subtotal	22	0.63	0	0.53	8.75	0	9.91
B1-15	Zhangting - Liangtian	Kuanping	Liangtianba	34	0	0	0	12.11	0	12.11
B1-16	Zhangting - Baowei	Kuanping	Baowei	18	0	0	0	6.84	0	6.84
B1-17	Baiyangping-Nanshan	Tianqiao	Nanshan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Meizibao	3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0.8
B1-18	Lancaocha-Meizibao	Tianqiao	Nanshan	20	6.93	0	0	0	0	6.93
			Meizibao	10	2	0	0	0	0	2
B1-19	Longshui-chaxi	Qinggangpo	Tianzhuang	51	28.85	0	0	0.6	0.6	30.05
B1-20	Shanggongqing-Langan	Yangjiaao	Wangdaping	24	12.3	0	0	0	0	12.3
			Nangan	12	3.7	0	0	0	0	3.7
			Guantianba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Tujing	11	5.7	0	0	0	0	5.7
B1-21	Zhangting - Jinggang	Zhangjiazai	Jinggang	23	3.1	0	0.54	1.2	1.68	6.52
B1-22	Liangshuijing-Guankou	Liangshuijing	Guanshankou	65	4.5	0	0	49.47	0	53.97
B1-23	Nixi-Chaer	Daheba	Dayuanzi	55	11.84	0.96	3	0	0.08	15.88
			Taoshan	31	7	0	0	2.1	0	9.1
			Tianba	10	2.2	0	0	2	0	4.2
B1-24	Pujiagou-Dashan	Daheba	Majiashan	31	1.7	0	0	0	0	1.7
B1-25	Dongqingao-Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	Liangshuiqing	23	0	0	0	8.67	0	8.67
B1-26	Qinglongzui-Zhuguaxi	Silin	Zhongling	18	4.13	0	0	0	0	4.13
			Ganchangba	4	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5
			Fenglian	5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5
B1-27	Liangtian-Shanxing	Sitang	Shangxing	21	0	0	0	9.06	0	9.06
Sinan Subtotal				1008	157.12	2.26	15.57	219.14	2.86	396.95

13-3 The Organizations and Staff Responsible to Deal with PAPs' Appeals and Complaints

1 The organization and staff who is responsible to deal with PAPs' appeal and complaint in Dejiang County					1 The organization and staff who is responsible to deal with PAPs' appeal and complaint in Dejiang County				
No	Town/ Township	Name	Position	Contact Phone	No	Town/ Township	Name	Position	Contact Phone
1	Wenping	Fan Bo	Vice mayor of town	13595668016	33	Fuxing	Luo Zhaofei	Vice mayor of town	15885794677
2		An Zhenggao	Head of Traffic management station	13885663953	34		Xian Dajun	Head of traffic management station	13595612408
3	Tongjing	Zhang Wisong	Committee member of party	13765614203	35	Quankou	Wang Weishi	Mayor of town	13618565566
4		An Zhonghe	Head of Traffic management station	13638132550	36		Tian Shen	Head of traffic management station	13885630718
5	Changfeng	Jiang Honggang	Head of town armed department	13765604800	37	Nangan	Ye Changjiang	Head of town armed department	13885676336
6		Chen Jin	Head of Traffic management station	13885671968	38		Feng Renqiang	Head of traffic management station	15985619056
7	Hexing	Can Yong	The mayor assistant	18886309777	39	Shaxi	Zheng Bodao	Committee member of party	13595614541
8		Zhang Shi	Head of traffic management station	13595615378	40		Yang Na	Head of traffic management station	15885189559
9	Chaodi	Li Jie	Vice mayor of town	15185809061	41	Changbao	Xie Wenjian	Vice mayor of town	13985333058
10		Wang Anren	Head of traffic management station	15985603312	42		Zhou Shaohong	Head of traffic management station	15685697779
11	Fengxi	Chen Nanfang	Head of town armed department	15121660911	43	PMO of Dejiang	He Shikang		13985339193
12		Qin Yongqiang	Head of traffic management station	13765652523	2 The organization and staff who is responsible to deal with PAPs' appeal and complaint in Sinan County				
13	Jiancha	Dong Jian	Vice mayor of town	15985640053	1	PMO of Sinan	Tang Hongqiang	Head of Discipline Inspection group	13708564848
14		Yin Hua	Head of traffic management station	13765675608	2	PMO of Sinan	Jiang Weibing	Head of integrated planning office	13908560656
15	Qinglong	Shi Tiantao	Vice director	13885676533	3	Sitang	Zhang Bo	Head of traffic management station	13885682555
16		Fan Tao	Head of traffic management station	15186018866	4	Daba	Tu Huafei	Head of traffic management station	15086265688
17	Yushui	Wen Quan	Vice director	15086297523	5	Wenjiadian	Tang Qiang	Head of traffic management station	13765621359
18		Tian Jingzhong	Head of traffic management station	13765664218	6	Hepengxi	Liu Kaiyou	Head of traffic management station	15985611686
19	Yantang	Li Wenyue	Head of town armed department	13678562639	7	Zhangjiashai	Zhang Yu	Head of traffic management station	13595670748
20		Zhang Taihong	Head of traffic management station	13985857226	8	Qinggangpo	Li Yingshun	Head of traffic management station	13885681079
21	Longquan	Luo Shican	Vice township head	13985859049	9	Wengxi	Zhang Durong	Head of traffic management station	13765609318
22		Zhao Xiaoyu	Head of traffic management station	13765665880	10	Liangshui	Yin Dabiao	Head of traffic management station	13638136971
23	Pingyuan	Mo Yongzhong	Head of town armed department	13721574816	11	Deheba	Li Wenwu	Head of traffic management station	13885634375
24		Ge Hong	Head of traffic management station	15121600071	12	Silin	Chen Xia	Head of traffic management station	15185954935
25	Gonghe	Cheng Xiang	Vice mayor of town	13595640038	13	Donghua	Tian Dong	Head of traffic management station	13985855016
26		Yang Qiong	Head of traffic management station	18685660316	14	Kuanping	Yang Xiumeng	Head of traffic management station	18722992906
27	Jingjiao	Yin Xiujie	Vice township head	15117705538	15	Banqiao	Qi Jiang	Head of traffic management station	13885641829
28		Zheng Bo	Head of traffic management station	13885676722	16	shandaoshui	He Jingrong	Head of traffic management station	13595633028
29	Qianjia	Xu Jun	Head of town armed department	13885611515	17	Tianqiao	Xu Jinneng	Head of traffic management station	13595697707
30		Xiao Fei	Head of traffic management station	13638101630	18	Yangjiao	Xie Fei	Head of traffic management station	18886316582
31	Gaoshan	Lou Hai	Vice mayor of town	13985340090					
32		Yang Xuyuan	Head of traffic management station	13885692790					