



Social Monitoring Report

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PRC: Western Yunnan Roads Development Project

Prepared by Faculty of Management and Economics, Kunming University of Science and Technology (KUST), Yunnan, PRC

For Yunnan Provincial Communications Department

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Western Yunnan Road Development Project
Baoshan-Longling Expressway

Survey and Analysis Report
On External Monitoring of Resettlement

(No.2)

Faculty of Management and Economics
Kunming University of Science and Technology (KUST)

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As an important section of Shanghai- Ruili Highway, a trunk line of national highway (GZ65) in the territory of Yunnan Province, Baoshan (Daguan City)-Longling (Longshanqia) Expressway has been contracted by Yunnan Baolong Expressway Co. Ltd. to construct. This project has been under the joint financing of Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Agency Française de Développement (AFD). With a view to achieving a smooth progress of land requisition and resettlement for this project, Baolong Expressway Co. Ltd. has entrusted the Advisory Panel of Experts of the Faculty of Management and Economics of Kunming University of Science and Technology with providing external monitoring and advisory service for land requisition and resettlement for the project.

1. Brief Account of the Project

1.1 Brief Account of the Engineering

The Baoshan-Longling Expressway in plan has a whole course of 77km and is a four-lane highway with entrances and exits being limited, which is located between Baoshan and Longling of Yunnan Province. The line begins from 13km southwest of Baoshan, via Longyang District and ends at Lijiazhai of Longxin Township and is connected with Dali-Baoshan Expressway. Furthermore, after being linked with the extended expressway in Phase No.2 leading to Mangshi, it will shorten the distance to Mangshi for 21km comparing with the former National Highway No. 320.

In order to better serve the economic development along the new highway, the project also includes building two connecting roads of 14.25km and 3km respectively in Pupiao Town of Longyang District and Huangcaoba in Longxin Township of Longling County leading to the expressway, and reconstructing the local roads of 294km long.

According to document NO.272 [2004] issued by the Ministry of Communication, the approved budget for the project is RMB 5,544 million Yuan including RMB 69,778,527 for land acquisition and resettlement.

The budgetary estimates of total investment in this project are RMB 5.544 billion yuan of which RMB155.7118 million yuan will be used for land requisition and resettlement.

Building of Baoshan-Longling Expressway started from 27th, Dec. 2004 before that the construction in the place where fieldworkers were stationed had been completed.

1.2 Project Affected Area

According to the Resettlement Plan, the area affected by the project of construction of Baoshan-Longling Expressway and its connecting lines included 113 village groups of 26 administrative villages in 5 towns in Longyang District and Longling County of Baoshan City. Altogether 6725 people of 1508 households would be affected, of which 70 people of 17 households would be affected only by house demolition and removal, 6002 people of 1334 households would be affected only by land requisition, 653 people of 157 households would be affected by land requisition and house demolition and removal as well.

Up to December 31, 2004, land requisition for the project had affected 8 towns in 4 districts and counties. The newly affected counties were Shidian County and Tengchong County while the newly affected towns included Xinjie Township in Longyang District, Shuichang Township at Shidian County and Wuhe Township at Tengchong County. Altogether 15477 people of 3710 households in 218 village groups of 36 administrative villages had actually been affected, of which 14442 people of 3468 households had been affected only by land requisition; the other 1035 people of 242 households had been affected by land requisition and house demolition and removal as well.

Table 1-1 **Table of Project Affected Area**

County	Township	Administrative Village
Longyang District	Xinjie Township	Daguanshi
	Pupiao Town	Lengshuiqing, Wangtouzhai, Shuanghe, Yangsanzhai, Liangyanjing, Changputang, Majiazhai, Pupiao
	Daojie Township	Bingsai, Zatang, Denggao, Hetao
	Lujiang Township	Duntong, Banglong, Dongsong, Nankang, MangyanBawan, Mangdan, Kulao and Xincheng, Xincheng Farm
Shidian County	Shuichang Township	Pingchangzi, Shuichang
Tengchong County	Wuhe Township	Tenglang village

County	Township	Administrative Village
Longling County	Zhen'an Town	Linggan, Zhuqing, Zhenbao, Zhen'an, Zhenbei, Bangmai, Zhengping, Huihuan, Xiaotianba
	Longxin Township	Huangcaoba

1.3 Numbers for Affection of Land Requisition and Resettlement

1.3.1 Land requisition:

For this project, they had planned to acquire 8746 mu of various kinds of lands, of which 25.9% were cultivated land, 54.5% were forestry land while 19.6% were the land not utilized and barren hills. Up to Dec. 31, 2004, the area of land requisition had included Longyang District, Shidian County, Tengchong County and Longling County. According to the data of survey from the townships, the quantity of land in permanent requisition were 5713.563 mu, of which 4544.266 mu were in Longyang District, 1087.473 mu were in Longling County, 71.864 mu were in Shidian County, 9.96 mu were in Tengchong County. Altogether 15508 people of 3700 households had lost their land forever. (Source of data: Report on Progress of Land Requisition and Resettlement provided by Baolong Expressway Co. Ltd.)

1.3.2 House demolition and removal:

For this project 34679 m² of various kinds of houses would be demolished and removed and 723 people of 174 households would be affected. Up to 31st, Dec. 2004, about 27807.44 m² of frame, brick-concrete and other kinds of houses had been demolished, 606 people of 141 households should be resettled (including demolition and removal of 4 collective houses). The structures of the demolished houses were mainly brick-wood and earth-wood. (Source of data: Report on Progress of Land Requisition and Resettlement provided by Baolong Expressway Co., Ltd.)

1.3.3 Demolishment and removal of other auxiliary facilities:

Up to December 31, 2004, demolition and removal of auxiliary facilities had occurred in Xinjie Township, Pumiao Town, Daojie Township and Lujiang Township of Longyang District, and Zhen'an Town and Longxin Township of Longling County. According to the data of survey from the townships, altogether 351 households had been affected, of which 1 was in Xinjie Township, 65 were in Pumiao Town (5 households had tombs removed.), 77 were in Daojie Township, 146 were in Lujiang

Township (65 households had tombs removed.), 44 were in Zhen'an Town (30 households had tombs removed), 18 were in Longxin Township (9 households had tombs removed.). The demolished auxiliary facilities included 1080.696 m² of enclosures (178.596 m² of brick enclosures, 902.10 m² of earth enclosure), 1571.69 m² of stone foot, 792.08 m² of slates, 297.73 m² of wells, 32.108 m² of wood doors, 65.44 m² of iron gates, 6057.41 m² of concrete flat grounds, 52.5 m² of steel-concrete pre-cast slabs (81.00), 3.01 m² of steel-concrete pre-cast slabs (750.00), 222.154 m² of retaining walls, 168.58 m² of brick houses, 877.775 m² of earth-tile houses, brick-tile kilns of 30 thousand tiles/bricks, 3 lime kilns, 28 stoves (13 brick-stoves and 15 earth-stoves), 4020.83 m² of simple houses and 1134.844 m² of varied-tile houses. (Source of data: Report on Progress of Land Requisition and Resettlement provided by Baolong Expressway Co., Ltd.)

2. Monitoring Survey

2.1 Range of Survey

Monitoring survey for this project was classified into 3 kinds: (1) Survey of affection of land requisition and resettlement; (2) Socio-economic survey of the project-affected area; (3) Follow-up survey of the living standards of the project-affected people.

(1) Major contents of survey of affection of land requisition and resettlement:

- a. Quantity of land in requisition for the main line and connecting lines of the project, buildings demolished and removed, and various special facilities, number of people affected by the project;
- b. Quality, per mu yields and output value of the cultivated land acquired for the project;
- c. Costs of construction of the demolished buildings and facilities and their replacement payments for the project;
- d. Economic conditions of the affected households;
- e. Economic situations of the affected villages;
- f. Bearing capability of the affected people on land requisition and resettlement;
- g. Opinions and attitudes of the public on the construction of the project

(2) Major contents of socio-economic survey in the project-affected area:

- a. Brief account of the administrative areas, including the basic situations of Baoshan City and the project-affected Longyang District and Longling County under its jurisdiction;
- b. Major economic indices of the above-mentioned affected areas in 2004-2007;
- c. Distribution of the impoverished people in the above-mentioned affected areas;
- d. Living standards of the people of the ethnic minorities and women in the above-mentioned affected areas;
- e. Conditions of the highway networks in the above-mentioned affected areas.

(3) Major contents of follow-up survey of the living standards of the people affected:

- a. Information about the affected village, including the populations, cultivated lands, per capita incomes, and preparation and implementation of economic restoration plans etc;
- b. Information about the sample families, including the per capita incomes, and the percentages of earnings from planting, breeding, sideline and industrial productions etc;
- c. Attitudes and opinions about the affected people on the project, particularly for the policies of land requisition and resettlement, and economic restoration plans.

2.2 Survey Institutes

Yunnan Provincial Communications Department and Baoshan-Longling Expressway Co., Ltd. were in charge of the work of survey in the project-affected area. As for the early stage survey, from February to March of 2002, in accordance with the quantity of land requisition and resettlement prepared by Highway Planning, Survey and Design Institute of Yunnan Province, Yunnan Provincial Expressway Administration had organized and established a team of field survey of land requisition and resettlement consisting of the members from the Design Institute and some people from the counties and towns involved to conduct detailed survey on the people affected by the project, buildings demolished, land acquired and other affected facilities in the project-affected area. Upon start of the project, the survey work was taken by the Advisory Panel of Experts from the Faculty of Management and Economics of Kunming University of Science and Technology and was assisted by Baoshan-Longling Expressway Co., Ltd.

2.3 Survey Approaches

Basic approaches adopted for survey of affection of the project:

- a. Documents survey and study;
- b. Analysis of internal monitoring report;
- c. Interviews with owners of projects and resettlement policy executive agencies at all levels;
- d. Family visit of P.R.A. (participatory rapid appraisal);
- e. Consultation meeting;

- f. On-site observation;
- g. Investigation on typical cases
- h. Sample survey

2.4 Process of Survey

2.4.1 Phase of selection of survey sites

According to the major areas involved in land requisition and resettlement for the construction of this expressway, the key sites for external monitoring and survey in the project area were in the 5 townships in Longyang District and Longling County: 3 in Longyang District (Pumiao Town, Daojie Township, Lujiang Township), 2 in Longling County (Zhen'an Town and Longxin Township). Every town/township took out some administrative villages as survey sites in accordance with the degree of affection of planning and design of expressway while every village took out some relocated households of the village for rural household survey in accordance with the types of affections and the three living standards of high, middle and low levels.

2.4.2 Phase of follow-up survey

Upon completion of final design of the project, surveyors from the Advisory Panel of Experts from the Faculty of Management and Economics of Kunming University of Science and Technology, and from the counties, towns and villages involved conducted baseline survey on the affected units and rural people, i.e. socio-economic survey on the affected villages and households including 14 administrative villages (2 of them were settlements of people of ethnic minorities.) and 314 households that were 38.9% of the affected villages (Up to 31st, Dec. 2004, the number of the affected administrative villages was 36.) and 20.8% of the affected households respectively.

During the period from July to December of 2004, the Advisory Panel of Experts from the Faculty of Management and Economics of Kunming University of Science and Technology carried out monitoring survey on land requisition and resettlement for the project and conducted household survey in the villages of collective resettlement. During the survey, the expert panel had an all-round understanding of the land requisition and resettlement in Longyang District and Longling County, and held consultation meetings with the people in charge of land requisition and resettlement

from the counties, townships and villages. The town/townships under survey were: Pumiao Town, Daojie Township, Lujiang Township and Zhen'an Town and Longxin Township in Longling County. It was totally 14 administrative villages and 314 residents to remove from their home.

The major points of the external monitoring and survey consisted of progress of land requisition and resettlement, allocation and utilization of compensations, as well as situations of economic restoration. Results of survey showed that the land requisition for the construction project of Baoshan-Longling Expressway was in smooth progress, the compensations were allocated in time and no delay, appropriation, corruption and waste of funds had occurred, production and living of the people affected by the project were well arranged, and the living standards of the villagers had been improved.

2.5 Data Analysis

2.5.1 Analysis of the basic information of the affected villages

Upon December 31, 2004, most of the towns and townships had counted out their data about land requisition and resettlement in their project-affected areas. Generally speaking, only linear land requisition was involved in the project of Baoshan-Longling Expressway and had comparatively little impact on the towns and villages. Along Baoshan-Longling Expressway, there were altogether 36 project-affected administrative villages that were distributed in the 8 towns/townships of Longyang District, Shidian County, Tengchong County and Longling County. Before construction of the project, there had been altogether 83267 people of 20937 households in the 437 village groups of the 36 administrative villages, of which 77876 were in agricultural households that were 93.5% of the total population. The area of lands was 593684.16 mu (47236.58 mu of paddy fields, 51942.68 mu of dry land, 442684.2 mu of forestry land and 51820.7 mu of land not utilized (barren hills)) with the per head area of cultivated land of 1.1191 mu.

Up to December 31, 2004, 5713.563 mu of land of the villagers had been in permanent land requisition (1428.479 mu of paddy fields, 1647.630 mu of dry land, 2158.520 mu of forestry land, 401.269 mu of wasteland and 77.665 mu of residential land). The number of per head area of cultivated land had decreased to 1.153 mu with

a reduction rate of 3.27%.

After land requisition, the per head area of the cultivated land of the 36 villages had a reduction of 0.039 mu. Among the 34 villages affected by cultivated land requisition (Linggan and Bangmai villages had no cultivated land in requisition.) 21 villages had reductions of per head areas of cultivated land less than 0.050 mu, that was 61.76% of the number of villages in land requisition, 11 villages had reductions of per head area of cultivated land between 0.051-0.100 mu, 32.36% of the number of villages in land requisition, 1 village had reduction of 0.101-0.150 mu, 2.94% of the number, while 1 village had reduction of above 0.15 mu, 2.94% of the number. Up to December 31, 2004, Linggan and Bangmai villages had no cultivated land in requisition.

Table 2-1

Table of Change of Per Head Area of Cultivated Land before and after Land Requisition

Gradation of reduction of per head area of cultivated land (mu)	Number of villages with reduction of per head area of cultivated land		Accumulative number of villages with reduction of per head area of cultivated land	
	Village(s) (number)	Percentage in the total number of villages with land requisition (%)	Village(s) (number)	Percentage in the total number of villages with land requisition (%)
Total	34	100	34	100
≤0.050	21	61.76	21	61.76
0.051-0.100	11	32.36	32	94.12
0.101-0.150	1	2.94	33	97.06
≥0.151	1	2.94	34	100

It showed that the rate of reduction of per head area of cultivated land was very low in the project-affected area. Among the 34 villages (Linggan and Bangmai villages had no cultivated land in requisition.), affected by cultivated land requisition, 25 villages had the rates of reduction of per head areas of cultivated land below 5% with a percentage of 73.53% in the amount of villages affected by cultivated land requisition, 6 villages had the reduction rates between 5.01-10% with a percentage of 17.65%, 91.18% of the villages had the rates of reduction below 10%, 2 villages had the reduction rates between 10.01-15% with a percentage of 5.88%, while only 1 village had the reduction rate above 15%, that was 2.94% of the amount of villages affected.

Table 2-2 **Table of Analysis of Reduction of Per Head Area of Cultivated Land**

County (District)	Number	Below 5%	5.01-10%	10.01-15%	Above 15%	Max. (%)	Min. (%)
Longyang	23	15	5	2	1	19.69	0.33
Shidian	2	2	0	0	0	1.55	0.73
Tengchong	1	1	0	0	0	0.33	0.33
Longling	8	7	1	0	0	9.27	0.06
Total	34	25	6	2	1	19.96	0.06

2.5.2 Data Analysis from the villages

2.5.2 Data Analysis from the villages for household survey

For the 14 sample villages with land requisition and resettlement for the project, carried out follow-up survey. These 14 villages had altogether 2154.11 mu of cultivated land in permanent requisition with a per head reduction of 0.064 mu that was 5.30% of the per head area of cultivated land before land requisition. There were 2680 rural households who had land directly in requisition in different extents, which was 31.24% of the amount of households in the 14 villages (total households: 8579). Up to 31st, Dec. 2004, due to that the scales of land requisition in the affected villages were not large, together with the measures of land reallocation, readjustment of production structures, popularization of agricultural technology, and the vigorous supports of the local governments, especially due to allocation of the compensations for land requisition and resettlement, the economic incomes of all the affected villages had not decreased. The average per mu output value of the land had reached RMB 721.39 yuan, 4.27% higher than that in the first half of 2004. Per mu output value of food crops had an increase rate of 3.89%. Per mu output value of orchard land had an increase rate of 7.65% while that of cash crops had an increase rate of 2.05%. The per capita income had reached RMB 950.28 yuan, 11.90% higher than that in the first half of 2004. The per head area of housing was 31.74 m², 4.44% higher than that in the first half of 2004. Please refer to the following diagram and table for basic information of the villages, and refer to Attachment II for data of survey.

Fig. 2-1 Diagram of Major Data from Villages for Household Survey (Baseline compared with that in July-December, 2004)

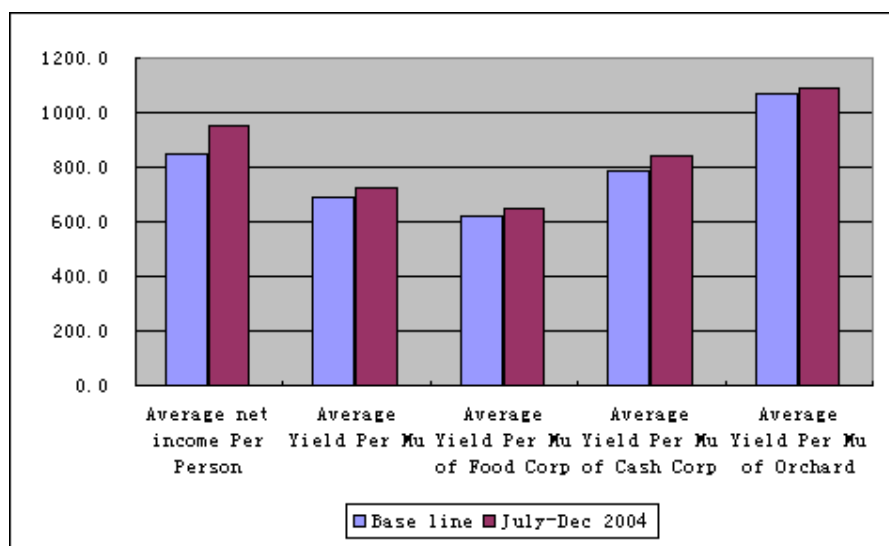


Table 2-3

Analysis Table of Major Data from Villages for Household Survey

Unit: mu, yuan, m³ (July-Dec. 2004)

Adm. village	Population (person)			Cultivated land (mu)		
	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004	+-%	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004	+-%
Lengshuiqing	948	948	0	788.736	633.264	-19.71
Shuanghe	3251	3259	0.25	2906.394	2541.02	-12.54
Yangsanzai	4062	4078	0.15	3696.42	3405.13	-7.88
Bingsai	2165	2166	0.05	5639.825	5474.648	-2.91
Denggao	3755	3757	0.05	6837.855	6642.376	-2.86
Mangdan	2722	2722	0.00	1878.18	1660.42	-11.59
Dundong	2556	2556	0	3448.044	3264.012	-5.34
Banglong	2238	2238	0.00	2994.444	2824.356	-5.68
Nankang	2283	2283	0.00	2497.602	2422.263	-3.02
Linggan	1598	1598	0	1117.002	1117.002	-0.00
Zenping	898	898	0	1317.366	1270.67	-3.54
huihuan	2337	2337	0	1918.677	1890.633	-1.46
Xiaotianba	1732	1740	0.46	1726.804	1574.7	-8.81

Huangcaoba	4178	4191	0.31	4700.25	4574.572	-2.63
Total	34723	34771	0.14	41650.54	39496.43	-5.17

(continue)

Adm. village	Per head cultivated land (person/mu)			Per capita average income (person/yuan)			Per head house (person/m ²)		
	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004	+-%	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004	+-%	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004	+-%
Lengshuiqing	0.832	0.668	-19.71	1225	1450	18.37	21.1	21.1	0
Shuanghe	0.894	0.780	-12.75	1121.00	1710.00	52.54	40	40	0
Yangsancai	0.910	0.835	-8.24	400	450	12.50	25	25	0
Bingsai	2.605	2.528	-2.96	531.00	650.00	22.41	42	42	0
Denggao	1.821	1.768	-2.91	757	800	5.68	42	42	0
Mangdan	0.690	0.610	-11.59	600.00	910.00	0	20	20	0
Dundong	1.349	1.277	-5.34	1430	1430	0.00	20	20	0
Banglong	1.338	1.262	-5.68	1825.39	1868.54	2.36	25.5	26	1.96
Nankang	1.094	1.061	-3.02	910.00	700.00	16.67	40	40	0
Linggan	0.699	0.699	0.00	948	1080	13.92	45	45	0
Zenping	1.467	1.415	-3.54	162	180	11.11	25	25	0
huihuan	0.821	0.809	-1.46	550	550	0.00	12	12	0
Xiaotianba	0.997	0.905	-9.23	500.00	530.00	6.00	45	45	0
Huangcaoba	1.125	1.092	-2.93	910.00	916.00	0.66	35	35	0
Total	1.200	1.136	-5.30	849.22	950.28	11.90	30.39	31.74	4.44

2.5.3 Data analysis of surveyed sample families

From July to December of 2004, the panel had conducted household survey on 314 rural households. Please refer to Attachment III for details.

2.5.3.1 Demographical characteristics of the members of the surveyed households

(1) Sex

The 314 sample households surveyed had altogether 1359 people of which 704 were males and 655 were females that were 51.81% and 41.89% of the total respectively that basically equaled the baseline.

(2) Age distribution

Most of the people in the surveyed households were 16 to 60 years old. Compared with the baseline, the proportion of the people in this section of age had increased.

(3) Distribution of nationalities

Mangdan and Huangcaiba are mostly ethnic minority; every other village relies mainly on the Han nationality.

(4) Level of education

The result of survey equaled that of the baseline.

(5) Marital status

The result of survey equaled that of the baseline.

(6) Status of employment

The results of survey showed that there were altogether 1053 people of or above the age of 16, of which 84.39% were in employment. Most of them were engaged in agricultural production. The results equaled those of the baseline.

Table 2-5

Distribution of Employment of the Members of or above the Age of 16 of the Surveyed

Households (%)

Time Employment Status	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Number of people in employment	84.79	84.39
Number of people engaged in agricultural production	97.76	97.82
Number of people engaged in non-agricultural production	2.24	2.23
Number of people in unemployment	15.21	15.61

Fig. 2-2 Employment Status of the Surveyed of or above the Age of 16

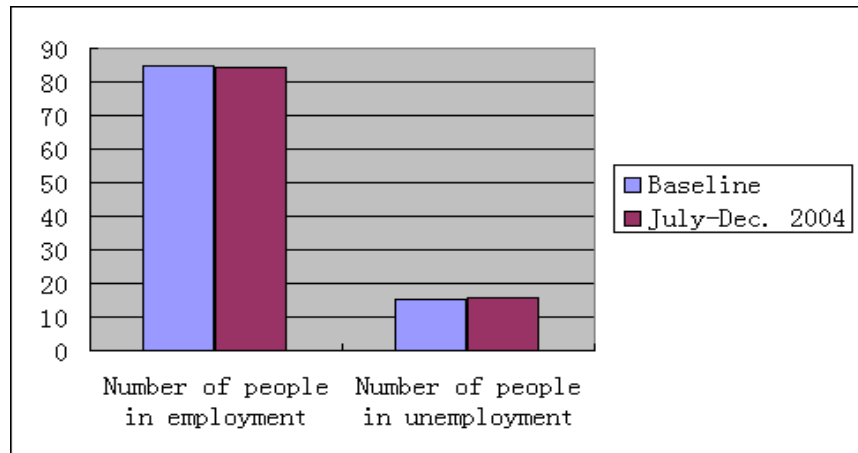
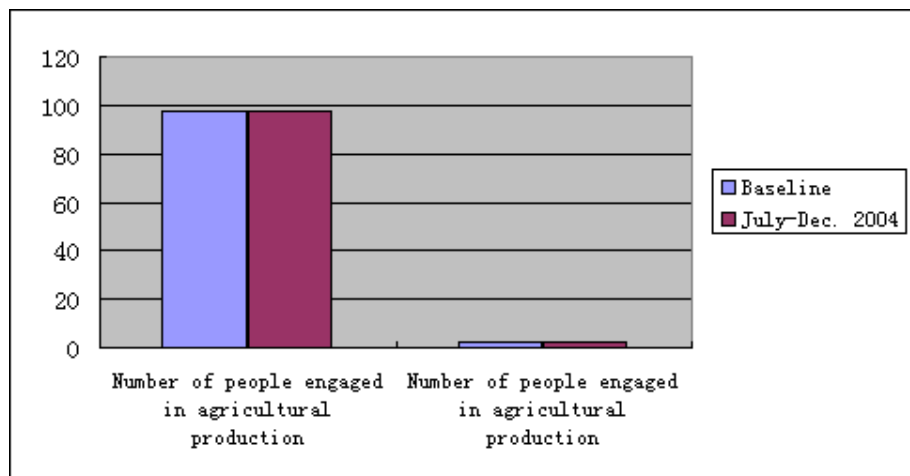


Fig. 2-3 Distribution of Occupations of the People in Employment in Household Survey



2.5.3.2 Production and living conditions of the surveyed households

Compared with the baseline, the quantity of per household production machines had a reduction of 2.44% while the quantity of per household living utensils had an increase of 2.52%.

(1) Supply of domestic water and electricity for daily use

Domestic water supply for the surveyed households had been improved a little compared with the baseline. Power supply for daily used had obviously declined because the reconstruction of special facilities had not been completed yet.

Table 2-6 Use of Domestic Water of the Surveyed Households (%)

Time Use of water	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Tap water	86.60	92.22

Well water	12.00	7.78
Water from river and pond	1.40	0

Table 2-7 **Supply of Electricity for Daily Use of the Surveyed Households (%)**

Time Supply of electricity	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Ensured	88.90	61.11
Have but not ensured	11.10	38.89
Have not	0	0

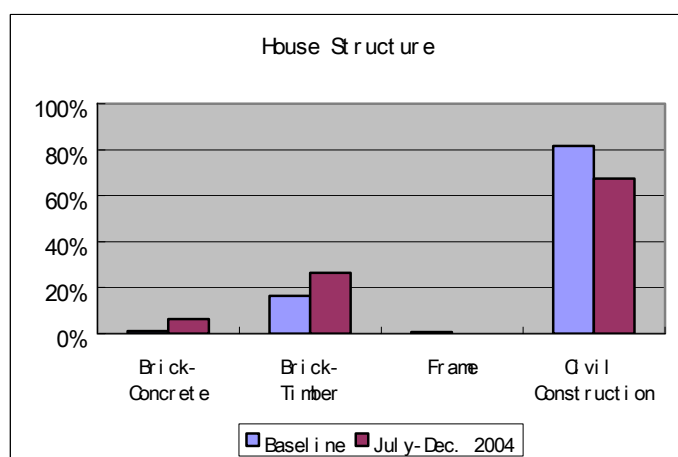
(2) Conditions of houses

Compared with the baseline, both the structures of houses and per head area of housing had all improved. It showed that the affected residents had benefited from the resettlement.

Table 2-8 **Conditions of Houses of the Surveyed Households**

Time Conditions of houses	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Structure of house (%)		
Brick-concrete	1.18	6.32
Brick-wood	16.47	26.32
Frame	0.59	0
Earth-wood	81.76	67.37
Per head area of housing (m ² /person)	40.53	49.28

Fig.2-4 Structures of Houses of the Surveyed Households



2.5.3.3 Living environment of the surveyed households

Survey results showed that during that period, construction of the project had brought much inconvenience to the residents along the alignment.

(1) To bus station

Compared with the baseline, the average distance to bus station had shortened for 32.24%. But 50.75% of the people chose the way of going there on foot while in the baseline the proportion was only 18.20%. So the average of time used had an increase of 30.45%.

(2) To county seats and above

Compared with the baseline, the average of distance had an increase of 22.16%. Though the ways of transportation chosen by the residents had not changed, the time used had been prolonged.

(3) To towns

Due to inconvenience of transportation, the time used for going to towns had prolonged though the average distance equaled that of the baseline.

(4) To primary schools

Compared with the baseline, the average distance and time used had all increased to different extents.

(5) To middle schools

Compared with the baseline, the average distance had only a very small change. Because the number of people choosing to go there by bus had decreased while the number of those choosing other ways of transportation had increased, so generally speaking, the time used for going to middle schools had increased.

(6) To hospitals

Compared with the baseline, the average distance had an increase of 17.15%. More people chose to go there by foot or by other ways. So generally speaking, the time used had increased.

2.5.3.4 People doing work for others of the surveyed households

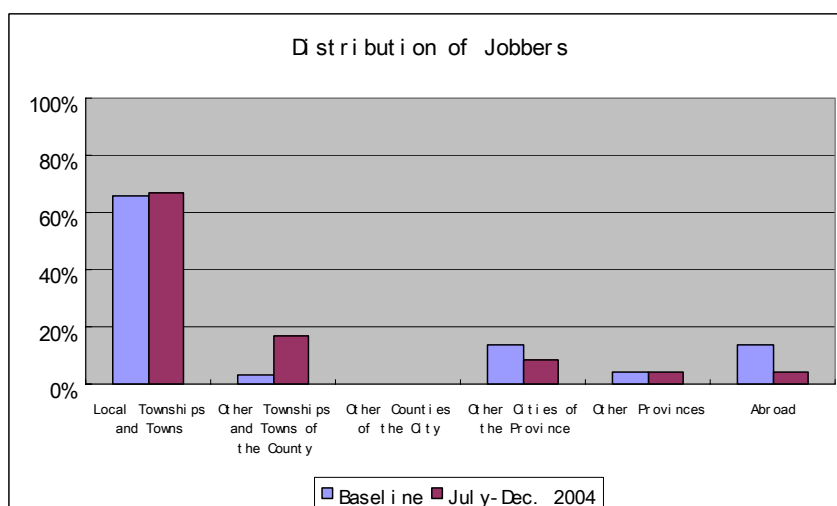
Compared with the baseline, the obvious change was that the number of people

doing work for others in non-local towns of the local county had an increase of 13.47% while the number of those in non-local cities of the local province and in foreign countries and regions had decreased. Generally speaking, the per capita earnings from doing work for others had an increase of 14.35%.

Table 2-9 Basic Conditions of the People Doing Work for Others

Item of survey \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Site of employment and distribution of workers (%)		
Local town	65.6	66.67
Non-local town of local county	3.2	16.67
Non-local county of local city	0	0
Non-local city of local province	13.5	8.33
Non-local province	4.1	4.17
Overseas	13.5	4.17
Earnings (yuan/person)	1953.10	2233.33

Fig. 2-5 Distribution of Outgoing People Doing Work for Others



2.5.3.5 Economic conditions of the surveyed households

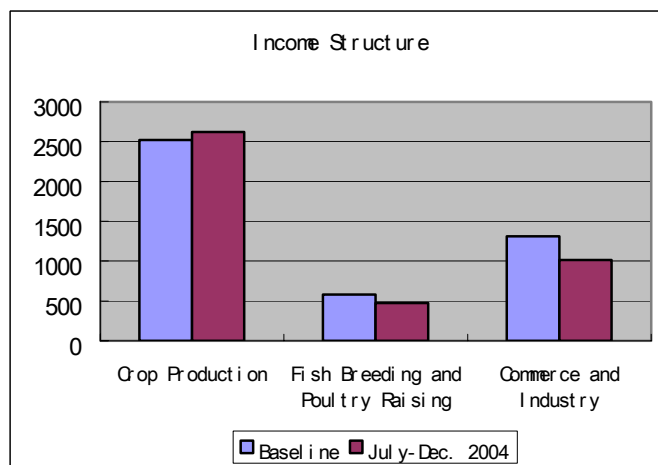
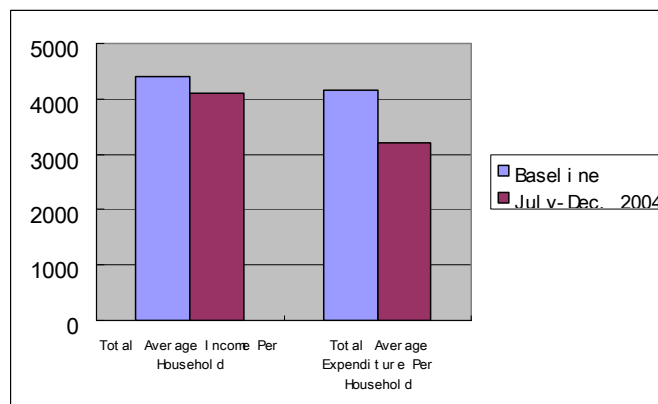
As for the major data, except that the earnings from planting had an increase of 3.85%, other items had decreased to different extents: a decrease of 24.07% for per

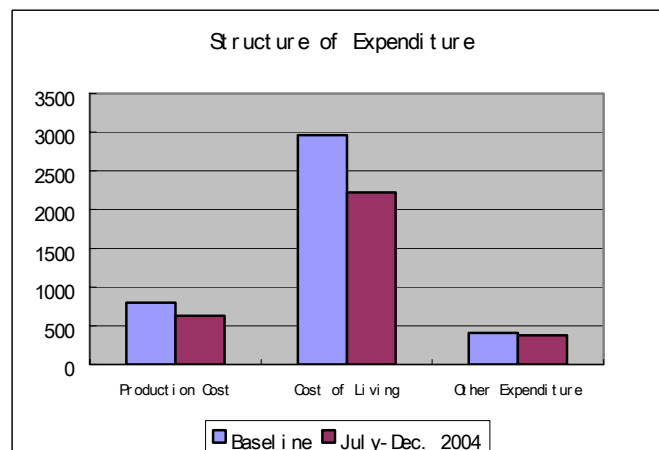
head area of cultivated land, a drop of 6.97% for total income and a drop of 23% for total expenditure. It showed that this project had brought much unfavorable influence on the living standards of the rural residents. Please refer to the following table for the basic information.

Table 2-10 Economic Conditions of the Surveyed Households

Item of survey \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004	+-%
Cultivated land (mu/person)	1.184	1.112	-24.07
Income (Yuan/household)			
Total income	4413.28	4105.78	-6.97
Planting	2521.94	2619	+3.85
Breeding	581.08	470.33	-19.06
Industry and Commerce	1310.26	1016.44	-22.42
Expenditure (yuan/household)			
Total expenditure	4168.49	3209.93	-23.00
Costs of production	796.67	626.33	-21.38
Living expenses	2964.11	2221.27	-25.06
Other expenditures	407.71	376.89	-7.56

Fig. 2-6 Diagram of Major Data of Economic Conditions of the Households Affected





Results of survey showed that due to readjustment of industrial structure, the set-up of earnings of the rural residents began to change accordingly: Among the total incomes of households, earnings from planting (including planting of grains, forestry or planting of other crops) had increased while earnings from breeding and industry and commerce (including industry, building industry, communications and transportation and service trades etc.) had decreased obviously. Among the total expenditure of households, costs of production, living expenses (including grains, non-cereal foodstuffs, fuel, clothing, medical treatment and health care, giving dinners and gifts) and other expenditures (i.e. expenditure of cultural education) had all decreased to different extents.

2.5.3.6 Evaluation of current living standards of the surveyed households

(1) Evaluation of their own production conditions

Compared with the baseline, the general evaluation had declined. It showed that the production conditions of the affected households had all declined.

Table 2-11 Evaluation of the Households' Own Production Conditions (%)

Evaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Very good	3.80	2.22
Good	10.40	8.89
General	67.50	70.00
Bad	16.90	18.89

Evaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Very bad	1.40	0.00

(2) Evaluation of the households' own production conditions compared with that of others in the village

Compared with the baseline, the evaluation of the households' own production conditions compared with that of others in the village had declined a little.

Table 2-12 **Evaluation of the Households' Own Production Conditions Compared with That of Others in the Village (%)**

Evaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Very good	2.20	8.89
Good	12.60	11.11
General	65.20	53.33
Bad	16.20	25.56
Very bad	3.60	1.11

(3) Evaluation of the current living environment

Most of the households thought that the current living environment had improved a lot.

Table 2-13 **Evaluation of the Current Living Environment (%) (%)**

Evaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Very good	3.20	3.33
Good	16.40	16.67
General	54.80	73.33
Bad	21.70	5.56
Very bad	4.10	1.11

(4) Revaluation of their own neighborhood relations

The following table showed that the amount of "very good" revaluations of the neighborhood relations had decreased greatly. It meant that resettlement had brought unfavorable influence on the neighborhood relations.

Table 2-14 **Revaluation of Their Own Neighborhood Relations (%)**

Revaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Very good	23.50	2.22
Good	55.00	57.78
General	20.10	40.00

Revaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Bad	1.30	0.00
Very bad	0.00	0.00

(5) Evaluation of satisfaction on living standards

Most of the households thought that the current living standards had improved a little.

Table 2-15 **Evaluation of Satisfaction on Living Standards (%)**

Evaluation \ Time	Baseline	July-Dec. 2004
Very good	5.00	1.11
Good	14.10	32.22
General	53.20	48.89
Bad	26.10	17.78
Very bad	1.60	0.00

2.5.4 Data analysis of follow-up surveyed sample families

From July to December of 2004, the panel had conducted household follow-up survey on 217 rural families. The main data was illustrated in the table as following. The population increased as 2.54%, but no change on the quantity of labor force. The per head area of cultivated land reduced a percentage figure of 14.19%, but the per head area of housing was no change generally. The total income per household dropped of 2.56%, but the total expenditure increased a little. The values of main living necessities and production machine increased as 5.48% and 12.28%. It showed that this project had a little negative impact on the living standards of the rural residents. However, it can be recovered by the economic rehabilitation activities in coming future. Please refer to Attachment V for details.

Table2-16 **Data Analysis of Follow-up Surveyed Sample Families**

Item of survey	Baseline	July to December , 2004	+-%
Population (person/household)	4.33	4.44	2.54
Labor force (person/household)	2.84	2.84	0.00
Number of people engaged in agricultural production (person/household)	2.76	2.75	-0.36

Item of survey	Baseline	July to December, 2004	+-%
Cultivated land per head (mu/person)	1.184	1.016	-14.19
Per head area of housing (m ² /person)	40.53	40.17	-0.89
Total income per household (Yuan/household)	4413.28	4300.46	-2.56
Total expenditure per household (Yuan/household)	4168.49	4189.06	0.49
Value of production machine (Yuan/household)	1778.42	1996.79	12.28
Values of main living necessities (Yuan/household)	4906.57	5175.23	5.48

3 . Land Requisition and Resettlement

3.1 Progress of land requisition and resettlement

Construction of Baolong Highway had not begun until 27th, Dec. 2004, so the progress of land requisition and houses demolishment and removal for the project of Baolong Highway was not in consistency with the former plan. Payment of land compensations, houses compensations, expenses for leveling residential lands, expenses for building new houses, resettlement to new residences and demolishment and removal of old houses had all been delayed compared with the former plan. Actual evaluation work had been conducted according to the actual progress of land requisition and resettlement (e.g. compensation for demolishment and removal of houses).

Up to December 31, 2004, land requisition and resettlement for the project had affected 242 households, an increase of 39.08% than the calculated 174 households in the former plan. Among the 242 households, 606 people of 141 households needed to be resettled.

Table 3 -1 Statistical Table of Land Requisition

County (District)	Land in requisition (mu)						Number of people actually affected	
	Paddy field	Dry land	Forestry land	Land not utilized (barren hills)	Residential land	Total	Number of households	Number of people
Longyang District	1177.817	1424.8549	1,494.861	373.946	72.79	4544.27	2997	12612
Shidian County	10.249	44.581	11.594	5.44	—	71.86	45	186
Tengchong County	9.96	-	-	-	—	9.96	3	14
Longling County	230.453	178.194	652.065	21.883	4.878	1087.473	655	2696
Total	1428.479	1647.630	2,158.520	401.269	77.665	5713.563	3700	15508

Table 3-2 Statistical Table of House demolition and Removal

County (District)	Number of people affected by house demolition and removal		Area of demolished houses (m²)				Total
	Number of households	Number of people	Frame	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	
Longyang District	118	509	89.4	481.75	1456.84	21081.65	23109.64
Longling County	23	97	-	-	2896.14	1801.66	697.8
Total	141	606	89.4	481.75	4352.98	22883.31	27807.44

- Notes: 1. Households affected by house demolition and removal refer to those with frame, brick-concrete, brick-wood and earth-wood houses.
2. In Lujiang Township, 68 houses to be demolished and removed including 2 collective houses were in Dundong Village and Nankang Village.
3. In Zhen'an Town, 14 houses to be demolished and removed including 2 collective houses were in Xiaotianba Village.

Table 3-3 Statistical Table of Demolishment and Removal of Auxiliary Facilities (A)

County (District)	Number of households affected	Number of households with tombs removed	Brick enclosure	Earth enclosure	Stone foot	Slate	Well	Wood door	Iron gate	Concrete flat ground	Steel-concrete pre-cast slab (1)
	(household)	(household)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ²)	(m ²)	(m ²)	(m ²)
Longyang	289	70	165.738	867.27	1304.98	792.08	292.02	0	65.44	5970.11	52.5
Longling	62	39	12.858	34.83	266.71	0	5.71	32.11	0	87.3	0
Total	351	109	178.596	902.1	1571.69	792.08	297.73	32.11	65.44	6057.41	52.5

Statistical Table of Demolishment and Removal of Auxiliary Facilities (B)

County (District)	Number of households affected	Steel-concrete pre-cast slab (2)	Retaining wall	Brick house	Earth-tile house	Brick-tile kiln	Lime kiln	Brick stove	Earth- stove	Simple house	Varied-tile house
	(household)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ²)	(m ²)	(10,000 pieces)	(kiln)	(stove)	(stove)	(m ²)	(m ²)
Longyang	289	3.01	72.154	0	877.755	3	3	0	0	3900.319	1134.844
Longling	62	0	150	168.58	0	0	0	13	15	120.51	0
Total	351	3.01	222.154	168.58	877.755	3	3	13	15	4020.83	1134.844

Table 3-4 Statistical Table of Demolishment and Removal of Special Facilities

County (District)	Demolishment and removal of power facilities					Demolishment and removal of telecom facilities			
	Wire pole (pole)	Transmission tower (tower)	Wire (m)	Number of sites	Enterprises involved	Wire pole (pole)	Cable (m)	Number of sites	Enterprises involved
Longyang District	–	–	–	–	–	82	10330	1	1
Longling County	4	–	500	2	1	8	1000	1	1
Total	4	–	500	2	1	90	11330	2	2

3.2 Compensation standards for land requisition and resettlement

In accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Yunnan Provincial Department of Land and Resources had approved the Request of the People's Government of Baoshan City on Compensation Standards for land Requisition and Resettlement for Construction of Baoshan-Longling Expressway (Issuance No. 154 [2004], Government of Baoshan City, signed and issued by: Li Xinping). For the Standards, a little change had been made on the former Resettlement Plan. What had been really implemented were the standards approved by the provincial government.

I. Compensation standards for land in requisition

1. Permanent land requisition

Table 3-5 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation Standards for**

Permanent Land Requisition for Baoshan-Longling Expressway

Unit: yuan/mu

Type Standard s Item	Paddy field				Dry land			
	RP	Actual			RP	Actual		
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Land compensation	12000	28000	24000	12000	10000	12000	8000	4000

Resettlement allowance	12000	-	-	-	10000	-	-	-
Young crops compensation	1000	250 ~ 1080			1000	250 ~ 3300		
Total	25000	28000+young crops	24000+ young crops	12000+ young crops	21000	12000+ young crops	8000+ young crops	4000+ young crops

Note: Compensation was paid for the land in requisition according to the grade of land identified in the original land contract.

Note: RP refers to the Resettlement Plan and the same below.

Table 3-6 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Requisition for Baoshan-Longling Expressway** Unit: yuan/mu

Type Standards Item	Forestry land			
	RP	Actual		
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Land compensation	3000	12000	8000	4000
Resettlement allowance	3000	-	-	-
Tree/wood compensation	2000	500 ~ 3600	500 ~ 3600	500 ~ 3600
Total	8000	12000+ (500 ~ 3600)	8000+ (500 ~ 3600)	4000+ (500 ~ 3600)

Note: Compensation was paid for the land in requisition according to the grade of land identified in the original land contract.

Table 3-7 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Requisition for Baoshan-Longling Expressway** Unit: yuan/mu

Type Standards Item	Land not utilized (barren hills)		
	RP	Actual	
		With slopes below 30 degrees	With slopes above 30 degrees
Land compensation	3000	400	250
Total	3000	400	250

Table 3-8 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Requisition for Baoshan-Longling Expressway** Unit: yuan/mu

Type Standards Item	Residential land			
	RP	Actual		
		Grade 1 (Paddy field or dry land)	Grade 2 (Paddy field or dry land)	Grade 3 (Paddy field or dry land)
Land compensation	7000	28000 or 12000	24000 or 8000	12000 or 4000
Total	7000	28000 or 12000	24000 or 8000	12000 or 4000

Note: Compensation was paid for the land in requisition according to the grade of land identified in the original land contract.

II. Compensation standards for land in temporary use

1. Compensation should be paid for all the lands in temporary use on the basis of the compensation standards for permanent acquisition of lands of different grades with a reduction of 15%. Compensation should be paid for the crops and facilities attached to the lands on the basis of the compensation standards for permanent land requisition without reduction.

2. RMB 3000 yuan of earnest money for re-cultivation and RMB 250 yuan of fertilizer compensation should be paid for per mu of cultivated land in acquisition. Compensation of one season should be paid for acquisition of every season.

III. Compensation standards for demolition and removal of houses and auxiliary facilities

Table 3-9 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation Standards for Demolishment and Removal of Houses and Auxiliary Facilities for Baoshan-Longling Expressway**

Item	Type	RP		Actual		Remark
		Unit	Compensation	Unit	Compensation	
House	Concrete-frame structure	yuan/m ²	700	yuan/m ²	490 ~ 665	Crops and items for demolition unlisted here
	Brick-concrete structure	yuan/m ²	600	yuan/m ²	350 ~ 525	
	Brick-wood structure	yuan/m ²	400	yuan/m ²	203 ~ 215	

Item	Type	RP		Actual		Remark
		Unit	Compensation	Unit	Compensation	
	Earth-wood structure	yuan/ m ²	200	yuan/m ²	182 ~ 280	should be compensated in line with the similar crops and types of facilities.
	Simple structure	yuan/ m ²	140	yuan/m ²	60 ~ 120	
Auxiliary facilities	Stone enclosure	yuan/ m ²	40	yuan/m ³	200	
	Earth enclosure	yuan/ m ²	20	yuan/m ²	50	
	Sunning ground	yuan/ m ²	40	yuan/m ²	35	
	Stove	yuan/ m ²	200	—	—	
	Well	yuan/ m ²	500	yuan/m ³	150	
	Iron gate	—	—	m ²	60	
	Concrete flat ground	—	—	m ²	35	
	Steel-concrete pre-cast slab	—	—	m ²	81	
	Steel-concrete pre-cast unit	—	—	m ²	750	

IV. Allowance for house removal and resettlement

With a view to supporting resettlement and restoration of production of the affected people, the municipal government had worked out the standards of allowance for house removal and resettlement.

Table 3-10 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Resettlement Allowance for Baoshan-Longling Expressway**

Item	Contents	RP		Actual	
		Unit	Compensation	Unit	Compensation
Resettlement compensation	Transportation fees for moving	yuan/person	300	yuan/household	6720
	Allowance for material loss	yuan/person	100		
	Allowance for work time loss	yuan/person	100		
	No-route medical expenses	yuan/person	50		
	Compensation for temporary housing	yuan/person	100		
Expenses for land leveling and facilities connection on new site		yuan/household	2500		

V. Compensation for sporadic trees

Table 3-11 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation for Sporadic Trees for Baoshan-Longling Expressway**

Type	RP		Actual	
	Unit	Compensation	Unit	Compensation
Fruit trees	yuan/tree	50 ~ 200	yuan/tree	15 ~ 500
Others	yuan/tree	10 ~ 30	yuan/tree	4 ~ 10

VI. Compensation for Other Facilities

Table 3-12 **Table of Comparison of RP with the Actual Compensation for Other Facilities for Baoshan-Longling Expressway**

Type		RP		Actual	
		Unit	Compensation	Unit	Compensation
Tomb	Earth tomb	yuan/tomb	300	yuan/tomb	350
	Brick tomb	yuan/tomb	600	yuan/tomb	600
	Stone tomb	yuan/tomb	500 ~ 2000	yuan/tomb	900 ~ 1400
Brick-tile kiln		yuan/10000 pieces	1500	yuan/10000 pieces	1500
Lime kiln		yuan/10 ton	5000	yuan/kiln (10T)	5000

Power tower	yuan/tower	15960	yuan/tower	45000
High-voltage wire (10 ~ 35KV)	yuan/pole.km	62978	yuan/pole.km	80000
Low-voltage wire (220V)	yuan/pole.km	33488	yuan/pole.km	50000
Communication line	yuan/pole.km	33488	yuan/pole.km	45000
Optical (electric) cable	—	—	yuan/pole.km	80000
Radio and TV cable	—	—	yuan/pole.km	80000

From the above tables we could find out that except very few items of the actual compensation standards for land requisition and resettlement lower than the standards specified in the Resettlement Plan, other items were equate to the standards in the Plan. Especially the compensations for temporary use of land were quite higher than the standards in the Plan. It meant that the local government had laid much stress and provided lots of support on land requisition and resettlement.

The following tables were about the payment of compensations for permanent land requisition and houses demolishment and removal. Because Nankang Village of Lujiang Township was the village under the greatest influence of land requisition and resettlement while Mangdan village of Lujiang Township and Huangcaoba Village of Longxin Township were the villages of settlement of ethnic minorities, so the payment of compensations for land requisition and resettlement for the villagers in these villages had been specifically listed in Attachment IV.

Table 3-13 Collective Table of Compensations for Permanent Land Requisition in the Villages Affected by the Project of Baoshan-Longling Expressway

Type of land County (District)	Compensations for land in requisition (RMB 10,000 yuan)						Compensations for young crops, woods and fruit trees (RMB 10,000 yuan)	Total (RMB 10,000 yuan)
	Paddy field	Dry land	Forestry land	Land not utilized	Residen tial land	Subtotal		
Longyang District	3156.98	1498.44	50.30	14.96	150.96	4871.63	454.78	5326.41
Shidian County	18.45	53.50	3.48	0.27	—	75.70	3.91	79.61

Tengchong County	23.90	–	–	–	–	23.90	1.50	25.40
Longling County	299.59	107.52	163	0.66	10.83	553.67	2.60	556.27
Total	3498.92	1659.45	216.77	15.89	161.78	5524.9	462.79	5987.69

Table 3-14 **Collective Table of Compensations for Demolishment and Removal of Houses in the Villages Affected by the Project of Baoshan-Longling Expressway**

County (District)	Town (Township)	Affection of house demolishment		Compensation for demolishment and removal of houses (RMB 10,000 yuan)				
		Number of household	Number of people	Frame	Brick-concr ete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Total
Longyan g District	Pumiao Town	35	166	5.95	13.91	12.46	132.11	164.43
	Daojie Township	15	68	–	–	14.04	36.36	50.40
	Lujiang Township	68	275	–	10.49	11.20	315.67	337.36
	Subtotal	118	509	5.95	24.40	37.69	484.14	552.19
Longling County	Zhen'an Town	14	50	–	–	27.24	25.10	52.34
	Longxin Township	9	47	–	–	40.94	4.37	45.30
	Subtotal	23	97	–	–	68.17	29.47	97.64
Total		141	606	5.95	24.40	105.87	513.61	649.83

Note: Among the 68 houses demolished and removed in Lujiang Township, 2 were collective houses. Among the 14 houses demolished and removed in Zhen'an Town, 2 were collective houses.

3.3 Progress of payment of compensations for land requisition and resettlement

Up to December 31, 2004, the progress of payment of compensations for land requisition and resettlement for the whole project had reached 46.88% of the amount

of money in the plan, of which compensations for houses and auxiliary facilities had an over allocation of 41.97%, other expenses had an over allocation of 130.62%, related taxes and fees had an over allocation of 52.6% while compensations for special facilities had an over allocation of 122.14%. Please refer to the following table for details.

Table 3-15 Progress Table of Payment of Funds for Land Requisition and Resettlement

Unit: RMB 10,000 yuan

Item	Amount of money in the Resettlement Plan	Funds paid (Before 31 st , Dec. 2004)	Payment progress (%)
1 Land compensation	11305.80	1411.08	12.48
1.1 Permanent use of land for the engineering	10761.20	638.48	5.93
1.2 Temporary use of land for construction	544.20	772.60	141.97
2 Compensations for houses and auxiliary facilities	935.46	298.33	31.89
3 Moving allowance	93.99	33.6	35.75
4 Compensation for sporadic trees	202.80	154.26	76.07
5 Compensation for reconstruction of special facilities	23.40	19.1	81.62
6 Other expenses	866.39	1998.1	230.62
6.1 Expenses for planning and design	125.61	79	62.89
6.2 Expenses for supporting vulnerable group	244.83	(Included in land compensation)	--
6.3 Expenses for technical training	56.53	15.2	26.89
6.4 Expenses for execution of management	250.99	102.27	40.75
6.5 Expenses for monitoring and evaluation	188.42	0	0.00
7 Expenses for preparation	1342.78	0	0.00
8 Related taxes and fees	800.56	1778.33	222.14
Total expenses for compensation (including taxes)	15571.18	7300.35	

3.4 Ways of Compensation and Resettlement

3.4.1 Way of payment of compensations

First, in accordance with the items, quantity of and time for compensation specified in the agreements of demolishment and removal of houses, Baolong Expressway Co., Ltd. should allocate the compensation funds to the Project Coordination Office of Baoshan City through bank, which should allocate the money to the project coordination office of the county that should distribute the money to the finance branches of the townships (towns) that should tabulate statistics and allocate the funds to various households according to the requirements of the Project Coordination Office of Baoshan City.

Secondly, in November 2004, the land requisition and resettlement offices of county (district) had signed the agreements of houses demolishment and removal with the relocated households. On the dates of signing of the agreements, 50% of the compensations should be paid. Upon completion of houses removal, the remaining 50% of the compensations should be paid to the relocated households in full amount.

Thirdly, Payment of land compensations should begin 3 months later after land requisition.

Fourthly, to ensure smooth progress of land requisition and resettlement, the project management office had established finance and supervision institutes at all levels to ensure allocation of all the funds in time.

3.4.2 Way of houses resettlement

In consideration of the features of the project, the following three ways of house resettlement had been employed for the project of Baoshan-Longling Expressway: ① Sporadic resettlement: As for the villages with few relocated households, the village committees should distribute residential lands for the relocated households to build their new houses by themselves in the areas of the original living villages under the conditions of occupying cultivated land as little as possible and full respect to the wishes of the relocated households. Lengshuiqing Village of Pumiao Town, Bingsai Village of Daojie Township in Longyang District and Zhenping Village of Zhen'an Town of Longling County etc. had employed this way of resettlement. ② Concentrated resettlement: As for the villages with lots of relocated households, the

village committees should allocate special plots of land within the area of the village for the relocated households to build houses together. Denggao Village of Daojie Township and Nankang Village of Lujiang Township etc. had adopted this way of resettlement. In order to facilitate economic restoration and for convenience of living of the villagers, the sites of resettlement were all beside arterial highways and were not longer than 400m away from the original sites. ③ Resettlement with money: As for demolition and removal of the simple houses beside fields, a way of resettlement with money had been adopted. According to the regulated standards, the compensations should be paid once and for all. It was the affected people's choice to build new houses or not.

3.4.3 Way of land resettlement

Due to that the villages along the alignment had not enough land in reserve for allocation, and for most of the affected villagers, the major elements restricting their development were the poor infrastructures and underdeveloped conditions of cultivation, but not the area of cultivated land, after seeking the opinions from the representatives of villagers, the municipal government had adopted the way of resettlement with money, i.e. directly allocating the land compensations (including resettlement allowances) to the affected village groups or affected villagers once and for all. It was in conformity with the regulations in the Land Law and could satisfy the villagers who had lost land.

According to the survey, all the compensations had been allocated to the households with land in requisition for them to arrange.

3.4.4 Support for the vulnerable group

According to the actual alignment of the expressway, the vulnerable group affected by both land requisition and resettlement for the project had altogether 29 people of 8 households up to now.

Table 3-16 **Vulnerable Group Affected by Both Land Requisition and Resettlement for the Project of Baoshan-Longling Expressway** Unit: household, person

County (District)	Town (township)	Administrative village	Vulnerable group		Remark
			Number of households	Number of people	
Longyang	Lujiang	Nankang	2	4	1 household of the disabled: 1

District	Township				person; 1 household headed by woman: 3 people
Longling County	Zhen'an Town	Linggan	1	3	Children without parents
	Longxin Township	Huangcaoba	5	22	Ethnic minority (Lisu nationality)
Total			8	29	

As for the above-mentioned relocated destitute households, the local governments, Baolong Expressway Co., Ltd. and the construction contractors had voluntarily leveled the residential lands for them, helped them build houses and given them appropriate allowances. Xian Xiangdi in Nankang Village and Gan Zuoxiang were the examples of the destitute households.



Gan Zuoxiang, Lisu nationality, female, 17 years old, orphan, living



in Linggang Village of Zhen'an Town in Longling County. She lived with the younger sister and brother.

The house condition for this family living in poverty was very bad before resettlement. On 17th, July, 2004, the employees of Baolong Expressway Co., Ltd. had spontaneously contributed RMB 3150 yuan and some living and study articles to Gan Zuoxiang and her family.

During house removal, the Land Requisition and Resettlement Office of Longling County and the Village Committee had all given much support to this family: selecting new residential land for them, requesting the construction contractor to level the residential land for them without remuneration, and giving special help from purchase of construction materials, construction to decoration of house. Now Gan Zuoxiang and her younger sister and brother had moved to the new house that was

much better than the old one. With support from different places and different people, her sister and brother could continue their study.

For the vulnerable group, the following actions would be taken for the project:

- ① Providing special consultation service;
- ② Giving preference on choice of residential lands;
- ③ Arranging laborers for them to demolish old houses and build new ones;
- ④ Giving additional allowances for resettlement and restoration;
- ⑤ Providing priority for obtaining other supports for economic restoration. The women in vulnerable group should be endowed with special attention and priority.



4. Coordinating Body and Internal Supervision

4.1 Coordinating Body

1. A Construction Leading Group for Baolong Expressway with Mayor Xiong Qinghua as group head was set up on February 25, 2004 by Baoshan Municipal People's Government, responsible for the organization and coordination of the project construction, with an administrative office having a personnel body transferred from such sectors as Municipal Traffic Bureau, Ministry of Public Security, Forestry Bureau, Bureau of Water Resources, Bureau of Environmental Protection as well as Office of Production Safety Supervision,

2. An Administration and Coordination Leading Group for Land Acquisition and House Relocation is also set up by both Longyang District Government and Longling County Government, which includes three administrative bodies of "one office with two teams":

- (1) Administrative Office
- (2) Workgroup of Land Acquisition and House Relocation
- (3) Workgroup for Public Security

There is clear segregation of duties in every coordination organization, and they all have fulfilled their own duties conscientiously in the course of project implementation. The investigation result indicates, up to now the task of Land Acquisition and House Relocation made good progress in every influenced area.

4.2 Internal Supervision

Baolong Corporation has an Office of Traffic Guarantee, responsible for the internal supervision of land acquisition and house relocation of this project.

1. Major work responsibilities:

(1) To entrust designing institute to determine the project scope of influence and entrust all local offices of land acquisition and home relocation to conduct social and economic statistical investigation and data recording.

(2) To carry out work training for the employees of resettlement institution at all levels.

(3) To organize public negotiation and propaganda resettlement policies.

(4) To well manage resettlement funds as well as its appropriation and usage.

(5) To direct, coordinate and supervise the activities and progress of resettlement execution.

(6) To preside over internal supervision activities and compile internal supervision report.

(7) To assist external supervision activities and prepare progress report.

2. Training for land acquisition and house relocation personnel at all levels:

Special attention should be given to the following two aspects of tasks when the execution of Resettlement Plan is carried out to the full by internal supervision bodies:

one is the whole-process supervision of the compensation flow as to eliminate rule-breaking operations, the other being the training for land acquisition and house relocation personnel at all levels.



In a hope to equip the whole personnel with a better understanding of national stipulations of related land acquisition regulations and resettlement policies of Asian Development Bank, a work and policy training was co-hosted in Baoshan by Coordination Office of Baolong Expressway of Baoshan City and Baolong Corporation on June 18, 2004. The meeting offered the knowledge on rules of law of these fields and the immigration police of Asian Bank to 28 staff, who engage the work of land acquisition and resettlement. After the meeting , a secondary training was conducted for related personnel at township and county levels.

5. Public participation

5.1 Propaganda and mobilization



Comprehensive propaganda and mobilization activities have been carried out by all counties and districts since March of 2004 with a view to the social and economic investigation as well as the investigation of affected number in an attempt to popularize the significance of

Baolong Expressway Construction to the affected population along the line. Strong emphasis has been shown to the publicity of Baolong Expressway by Propaganda Department of Municipal Committee and special meetings have been held for this purpose; Together with the effort of land acquisition and house relocation personnel at every place who have gone site-visit for propaganda of resettlement policies asking for public opinions on resettlement as well as the compensation standard, a positive environment of public voice for the construction of Baolong Expressway at the whole society's effort has being formed to win over the maximum cooperation and support of the masses along the line.

At the mobilization conference for land acquisition and house relocation as well as construction environment security of Baoshan Baolong Expressway held on September 10, Xiong Qinghua, Deputy Secretary of CPC Baoshan Municipal Committee and Mayor of Baoshan City, demanded that the whole city commit to the creation of a positive environment of public opinion for the construction of Baolong



Expressway and specifying the responsibility for land acquisition and house relocation to related organization and department at all levels so as to ensure a smooth commencement of Baolong Expressway Construction at the collective effort of the whole city. The municipal government of Baoshan city made public the compensation standard for land acquisition and house relocation for Baolong Expressway construction on September 30. During October 15-18, a mobilization conference for land acquisition and house relocation was held in Longyang and Longling County of Baoshan city which symbolized the comprehensive commencement of land acquisition and house relocation at all levels.



A whole-process investigation of Baolong Expressway was conducted on November 27, 2004 by Secretary Huang Yi of Baoshan Municipal Committee, Mayor Xiong Qinghua and Vice Mayor Li Xinping, heading related departments, in a hope to get acquainted with and solve the

problems and difficulties confronting Baolong Expressway Construction. A positive external environment for construction is taking shape.

5.2 Informal discussion and visit

In order to guarantee an effective performance in land acquisition and house relocation, coordinators of townships, towns and villages are very often summoned together for an informal discussion by the Office of Traffic Guarantee for Land Acquisition and House Relocation of Baolong Corporation as well as coordination organizations at municipal and



county level to discuss the problems so far encountered during the process and even go deep among villages to collect opinions of the affected with patient explanation to their doubts and anxieties as well as timely solutions to the existing problems. According to incomplete statistics, coordination meetings concerning land acquisition and house relocation held at both county and district level amount to 50 in number.

6. Conclusion and suggestions

Still based on the foregoing analysis, economic status remains the major factor which can have an impact on the production and livelihood level of the resettled population, with living conditions and natural resources ranking the second. Project affected townships and towns are mostly poverty-stricken ones as illustrated by the less developed economic situation of Huang Caoba Village in Longxin Township, which has no surplus foodstuff except for provisions for themselves with insufficient per capita farmland and support resources. Since the execution of the project, speed of economic development is expected to reach the average level of Baoshan city by way of increased capital and technology investment, although both the per capita farmland and support resources are still decreasing. A similar upgrading with regard to living conditions, residential environment as well as production condition and level is also to be witnessed.

6.1 Periodic evaluation

6.1.1 Degree of project impact

There are 25 villages with a 25% decrease of farmland area per capita, accounting for 73.53% of the total of acquisition affected villages; the number those with a maximal of 10% decrease amounts for 91.18% while another 2 villages have a per capita farmland decrease of 10.01-15%, making up 5.88% of the total number. There's only 1 village having a decreased farmland area of over 15%, representing 2.94% of the total number of affected villages.

During the process of project execution, the affected area for permanent land acquisition totals 5713.563mu (among which water paddies accounts for 1428.479mu, dry land 1647.6299mu, forestry land 2158.520mu, uncultivated land or waste mountains 401.269mu and house plot 77.665mu) with a farmland decrease of 0.093mu for per capita. On average, there's a small proportion of per capita farmland decrease in project affected areas with a maximal 5% decrease for 25 villages, accounting for 73.53% of the total number of affected villages; 6 villages have a decrease between 5.01-10%, representing 17.65% of the total; while the number of villages totals 91.18% for a maximal decrease of 10%, there are another 2 villages making up 5.88% of the total have a decrease percentage between 10.01-15%. Only 1

village sees a decrease of over 15% which only represents 2.94% of the total number.

Gathered from the above analysis, land acquisition sees a relatively slighter influence on the villagers. Based on an analysis of a 0.039mu decrease per capita and a calculation of RMB 804 as average output per mu for all the administrative villages along the line, the average income decrease per capita registers RMB 31, only accounting for 3.63% of the RMB 854 recorded as the average per capita income during July to December of 2004 for affected households of administrative villages along the construction line.

6.1.2 Organization of land acquisition and house relocation as well as resettlement

Organization of land acquisition and house relocation for this project remains improved and normally functional which has made great contribution to the smooth execution of relocation and resettlement of this project. In particular, the resettlement workgroup of townships and towns as organization at primary level has been playing a very vital role in the whole process of resettlement. Due to certain amount of influence on the production and livelihood of the resettled resulted from the execution of the project, all kinds of problems and obstructions may arise during the process. For instance, resettlement difficulties confronting the disadvantaged require a heavy load of coordination work needed to be done on the part of the township government to assist village committee and village group. Problems encountered by the masses during and after the resettlement should be submitted to higher authorities for a timely report and instruction. Person in charge of the construction unit Baolong Corporation and personnel supervising the acquisition and relocation should acquaint themselves with related national laws and rules as well as a profound understanding of resettlement policies drawn out by Asian Development Bank and embody these policies and regulations therefore during the process of execution. Related staff members with professional commitments should also acquire a step-by-step knowledge of the policies and procedures of Asian Development Bank with a “just, fair and open” approach in respect of procedures of handling business. For the reasons mentioned above, the task of land acquisition and house relocation of the whole project is now progressing nicely.

6.1.3 Progress schedule for land acquisition and house relocation

By December 31, 2004, acquired land area has reached a total of 5713.563mu, accounting for 64.94% of the entire 8798mu; the demolished house area has reached 27807.44m², making up 80.19% of the entire planning; the number of land acquisition affected villagers reports 15508 persons of 3700 households, among which 606 persons of 141 households have been actually resettled.

6.1.4 Changed living standard of serious affected population

To-the-house investigation of 14 administrative villages by December 31, 2004 has shown that there's no degradation of economic income among all villages due to the fact of a relatively smaller acquisition scale and desirable measures of land adjustment and industrial restructuring. For that, the following numbers speak volumes: the average output per mu reached RMB 721.39, an increase of 4.27% in compared with that of the first half of 2004 Per mu output value of food crops had an increase rate of 3.89%. Per mu output value of orchard land had an increase rate of 7.65% while that of cash crops had an increase rate of 2.05%; net average income per capita scored RMB 950.28, an increase of 11.90% compared with the first half of 2004 with the source of growth mainly coming from food crops; average residential area per capita registered 31.74m², an increase of 4.44% compared with the first half of 2004. However, a to-the-house investigation of 314 households from July to December of 2004 clearly suggested that this project has generated more negative impact on villagers than expected, causing an evident drop of living standard. Among major figures, apart from average residential area per capita and house structure The quantity of possession and value per family of producing machinery and article for daily use mainly keep an equal pace with baseline; other figures as per capita farmland area, per household total income and per household total expenditure dripped 21.07%, 6.97% and 26% respectively. Since such a not-so-pleasant picture at the initial implementation stage of the project is inevitable, it's rather safe to generalize that they can actually expect a rising of living standard as all kinds of economic recovery plans are put in operation.

6.2 Future efforts suggested

We've been greatly aided and supported in carrying out our supervision and consultation by Baolong Corporation as well as organizations of land acquisition and

house relocation at all county level and that's the reason for the smooth progress of our project. Currently we would like to bring up some existing problems and offer related suggestions as follows:

6.2.1 Existing problems

1. Parts of the local roads were cut off after the commencement of the project, thus hurting traffic access. For instance, transportation line for sugarcane and coffee has long been the key factor for a sustainable prosperity of local economy, but the geographic “higher-to-lower” location of these lines may put them at risk as to be cut off by the expressway under construction.

2. Illusions of Mengshui, a superstitious theory of good-or-foul luck associated with the geographic location of a house, also adds to the difficulty of house plot choosing.

3. Realization of 3 accessible, namely, water, electricity and passage, can be very hard with extremely high costs due to scattered house plots.

4. There's insufficient coordination between Office of Project Acquisition and Relocation and Department of Construction and Designing when addressing such specific issues as impact of expressway on occupation of farmland. For instance, there are times when dissatisfaction arises from villagers who, suffering from some destroyed production and livelihood facilities because of road construction, obstructed the construction process. In face of such circumstances, some construction units carried out rough construction in consideration of the progress schedule and costs, which very often intensified the situation. Staff members of some construction units even gave personal words to villagers, putting the office at a very passive position in carrying out his duties.

6.2.2 Measures suggested

1. Project Resettlement Office needs to strengthen its close communication with municipal and county governments at basic levels and gain policy support from governments at higher levels as well as forceful support on construction and resettlement from governments at basic levels.

2. Information feedback disposition system should be established and improved by Baolong Corporation and rules and regulations should be strictly laid down with

regard to the dealing with situations where construction units' occupation of road networks has caused great impact on the production and livelihood of the farmers.

3. See to it that remaining problems of resettlement planning and execution standard be solved. It is suggested that resettlement population and reconstruction of infrastructures that once failed to be reported and categorized be honestly examined and approved with correspondent remedial policies and measures in line with actual situations. In particular, infrastructures needs to be restored as major missed item for resettlement tasks with immediate compilation and perfection of specific planning to be financed for this sole purpose only.

4. It is suggested that policy support be reinforced for project affected areas and support policy for the later period of the resettlement be immediately clarified and put into effect with preferential policies being offered to the resettlement of project affected areas.

5. Stick to the People-oriented approach and pay full respect to the free will of the resettled. Publicize related resettlement policies during execution of the project so as to give the resettled masses positive guidance on the basis of a sufficient understanding of the prevailing policies as well as rule and regulations. Make a point of drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas in view of location picking, planning, designing, construction, production and management so as to guarantee independent decision making and participation on the part of the resettled with follow-up instructions and services offered by the government.

6. Problems and complaints as well as dispositions and information feedbacks. Complaints fed back by the masses should be duly attended and effectively solved by all organizations to guarantee smooth construction as well as land acquisition and house relocation. Transparent and effective appeal channel should also be established. Use media tools to strengthen publicity coverage and sort out complaints and suggestions concerning resettlement from all directions into information items for studied treatment by resettlement organizations at all levels.

7. Reinforce publicity and education in order to well attend the ideological work on cadres and people at resettlement host sites so that they can fully appreciate the significance of resettlement project by way of profound publicity and comprehensive

mobilization. Show every consideration to the resettled-in with regard to their life details so that the resettled population have no difficulty readily and harmoniously fitting in local communities. Attend the ideological work on the resettled to help them immediately adjust to the production and living environment of the new places. Conduct vigorous propaganda of self-reliant fortune obtainment models as living examples for education and guidance.

8. It is suggested that related departments redouble their capital and technology investment so as to push the economic development for the resettled population as well as improve their production conditions and living standard. In view of production development, make a point of putting to full use such favorable conditions as limited land resources, mild and humid climate, convenient transportation and sound base of production so as to develop crop farming, animal husbandry and tertiary industry, gradually forming a countryside market town at appropriate scale. Develop commodity production by the introduction of advanced technology, capital and talents as well as form a rational industrial structure by making full use of the abundant local resources so as to ensure a sustained, stabilized as well as coordinated economic development for the resettled.

Annex 1 Basic data of the villages along Baoshan-Longling Expressway

County (District)	Township	Administrative Village	Population		Farmland per capita (Mu)		Land requisitioned		House demolished		Income per capita (Yuan)		HHs with telephone (HHs)	
			Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Area (Mu)	HHs	m²	HHs	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Longyang	Xinjie	Daguanshi	1210	1218	0.758	0.724	35.772	53	0	0	520.14	1118.6	10	14
	Pupiao	Lengshuiqin	948	948	0.832	0.668	346.313	137	973.66	4	1225	1615	18	28
		Wangtouzhai	4091	4099	0.923	0.920	97.813	5	0	0	1675	1690	22	23
		Shuanghecun	3251	3259	0.894	0.780	858.525	589	3436	20	1121	1710	38	45
		Yangsanzhai	4062	4078	0.910	0.835	297.803	422	1780.94	11	1400	1580	35	35
		Liangyanjing	934	926	1.601	1.587	12.279	23	0	0	1420	1423	6	8
		Majiazhai	2759	2781	0.755	0.691	230.309	292	0	0	1635	1650	42	45
		Pupiaocun	4644	4632	0.528	0.524	57.909	81	0	0	2030	2650	175	255
		Changputang	1263	1263	1.328	1.264	114.292	88	0	0	1455	1475	5	6
	Daojie	Bingsai	2165	2166	2.605	2.528	598.5024	178	793.7	5	531	650	0	0
		Hetao	1216	1217	1.947	1.918	33.3943	35	0	0	530	560	0	0
		Zaotang	1810	1812	2.835	2.809	93.7767	49	0	0	700	710	0	0

		Denggao	3755	3757	1.821	1.768	327.4568	215	1240.2	10	757	800	90	95
	Lujiang	Mangdan	2722	2722	1.094	1.061	88.935	57	0	0	2500	2500	220	232
		Kulao	2451	2451	1.093	1.059	92.906	54	0	0	2000	2000	116	123
		Xincheng	1324	1324	1.302	1.262	59.000	48	0	0	2400	2400	92	97
		Dundong	2556	2556	1.349	1.277	195.780	160	2524.83	12	2600	2600	245	250
		Banglong	2238	2238	1.338	1.262	187.583	169	5341.29	23	2200	2200	157	167

(to be continued)

Longyang	Lujiang	Shaojie	1456	1456	1.797	1.781	84.634	2	0	0	2050	2050	165	177
		Dongsong	2970	2970	0.702	0.660	296.230	79	0	0	1950	1950	65	70
		Nankang	2283	2283	0.690	0.610	297.065	216	7018.64	33	1700	1700	30	35
		Mangyan	1945	1945	2.031	1.998	63.431	18	0	0	2400	2400	85	89
		Xincheng Farmland	829	829	3.065	2.992	74.557	27	0	0	--	--	--	--
Sub-total for Longyang			52882	52930	1.255	1.204	4544.2662	2997	23109.64	118	954.74	962.61	1616	1794
Shidian	Shuichang	Pingyangzi	2006	2013	2.006	1.975	60.644	45	0	0	250	230	42	49
		Shuichang	4242	4268	1.291	1.282	11.22	0	0	0	600	500	184	191
Sub-total for Shidian			6248	6281	1.521	1.504	71.864	45	0	0	487.63	413.47	226	240
Tengchong	Wuhe	Tenglang	2095	2104	1.438	1.433	9.96	3	0	0	880	930	15	15
Sub-total for Tengchong			2095	2104	1.438	1.433	9.96	3	0	0	880	930	15	15
Longling	Zhen'an	Linggan	1598	1598	0.699	0.699	56.46	20	122.6	1	948	948	0	0
		Zhenping	898	898	1.467	1.415	68.28	65	377.58	2	162	500	0	0

		Zhenbao	898	900	1.024	0.995	40.69	24	0	0	490	513	0	0
		Huihuan	2337	2337	0.821	0.809	181.19	139	0	0	1086	1091	0	0
		Bangmai	2795	2795	0.771	0.771	3.96	3	0	0	521	500	4	0
		Xiaotianba	1732	1740	0.997	0.905	206.936	186	2163.4	11	917	957	0	5
		Zhenbei	2934	2938	0.958	0.957	125.21	44	0	0	600	611	50	20
		Zhuqing	1580	1580	0.549	0.548	2	2	0	0	500	530	0	0
		Zhen'ancun	3092	3095	0.895	0.885	168.215	45	0	0	630	637	150	120
	Longxin	Huangcaoba	4178	4191	1.125	1.092	236.193	127	2034.22	9	910	916	229	238
Sub-total for Longling			22042	22063	0.921	0.901	1087.4734	655	4697.8	23	725.12	746.69	433	378
Total			83267	83288	1.191	1.153	5713.5636	3700	27807.44	141	847.35	853.70	2290	2432

Annex 2 Survey Matrix of the Sample Administrative Villages Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (A)

County (District)	Administrative Village	HHs	Population (July-Dec, 2004)	Farmland per capita (Mu)		Permanent land requisitioned		Output value per Mu (Mu)		Output value per Mu for food crops (Mu)		Output value per Mu for cash crops (Mu)		Output value per Mu for fruit garden (Mu)	
				Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Area (Mu)	HHs	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Longyang	Shuanghe of Pupiao	841	3259	0.894	0.780	858.525	589	928	940	1076	1080	800	800	--	--

	Bingsai of Daojie	537	2166	2.605	2.528	598.5024	178	528.3	717.3	225	677	785	875	575	600
	Baolong of Lujiang	547	2238	1.338	1.262	187.583	169	1310	1310	1850	1850	1100	1100	980	980
	Mangdan of Lujiang	669	2722	1.094	1.061	88.935	57	815	840	780	800	850	880	--	--
	Nankang of Lujiang	564	2283	0.690	0.610	297.065	216	958.7	1033.3	676	700	1200	1300	1000	1100
Longling	Xiaotianba of Zhen'an	413	1740	0.997	0.905	206.936	186	817	857	311	311	700	700	1440	1560
	Huangcaoba of Longxin	954	4191	1.125	1.092	236.193	127	250	300	250	300	--	--	--	--
Total		4525	18599	1.213	1.144	2473.739	1522	695.14	743.48	738.29	816.86	905.83	942.50	998.75	1060.00

Annex 2 Survey Matrixes of the Sample Administrative Villages Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (B)

County (District)	Administrative Village	House demolished		Housing area per capita (m ²)		Classes of school		Shops		Clinics		HHs with telephone		Income per capita (Yuan)	
		HHs	Area (m ²)	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Longyang	Shuanghe of Pupiao	20	3436.38	40.00	40.00	12	12	15	15	5	5	38	45	1121.00	1710.00
	Bingsai of Daojie	5	793.70	42.00	42.00	10	12	3	5	1	1	0	0	531.00	650.00
	Baolong of Lujiang	23	5341.29	25.50	26.00	8	8	19	22	5	5	157	167	1825.39	1868.54
	Mangdan of Lujiang	0	0	20.00	20.00	7	7	4	4	1	1	220	232	910.00	910.00
	Nankang of Lujiang	33	7018.64	40.00	40.00	7	7	5	5	3	3	30	35	600.00	700.00

Longling	Xiaotianba of Zhen'an	11	2163.4	45.00	45.00	6	6	3	5	1	1	0	5		
	Huangcaoba of Longxin	9	2034.22	35.00	35.00	7	7	12	12	2	2	229	238	910.00	916.00
Total		101	20787.63	35.36	35.43	57	59	61	68	18	18	674	722	913.91	1040.65

Annex 3 Survey Matrix of the Sample Administrative Villages Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (A)

County (District)	Administrative Village	HHs	Population (July-Dec, 2004)	Farmland per capita (Mu)		Permanent land requisitioned		Output value per Mu (Mu)		Output value per Mu for food crops (Mu)		Output value per Mu for cash crops (Mu)		Output value per Mu for fruit garden (Mu)	
				Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Area (Mu)	HHs	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Longyang	Lengshuiqing of Pupiao	251	948	0.832	0.668	346.313	137	858	861	858	861	--	--	--	--
	Yangsanzhai of Pupiao	1077	4078	0.910	0.835	297.803	422	833.3	835	300	305	700	700	1500	1500

	Denggao of Daojie	946	3757	1.821	1.768	327.457	215	945	1072	735	516	900	1400	1200	1300
	Dundong of Lujiang	637	2556	1.349	1.277	195.780	160	1166.7	1100	800	800	1200	1200	1500	1300
Longling	Linggan of Zhen'an	393	1598	0.699	0.699	56.46	20	475	475	450	450	500	500	--	--
	Zhenping of Zhen'an	200	898	1.467	1.415	68.28	65	192	192	104	104	280	280	--	--
	Huihuan of Longxin	548	2337	0.821	0.809	181.19	139	350	360	300	300	400	400	350	380
Total		4052	16172	1.184	1.127	1473.283	1158	688.6	699.3	506.7	476.6	663.3	746.7	1137.5	1120

Annex 3 Survey Matrix of the Sample Administrative Villages Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (B)

County (District)	Administrative Village	House demolished		Housing area per capita (m ²)		Classes of school		Shops		Clinics		HHs with telephone		Income per capita (Yuan)	
		HHs	Area (m ²)	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Longyan g	Lengshuiqing of Pupiao	4	973.66	21.1	21.1	5	5	3	3	1	1	18	22	1225	1450
	Yangsanzhai i of Pupiao	11	1780.94	25	25	18	18	0	0	4	4	35	35	400	450
	Denggao of Daojie	10	1240.2	42	42	9	9	23	25	5	9	90	95	757	800
	Dundong of Lujiang	12	2524.83	20	20	7	7	16	16	5	5	245	250	1430	1430
Longling	Linggan of Zhen'an	1	122.6	45	45	7	7	6	7	1	1	0	0		

	Zhenping of Zhen'an	2	377.58	25	25	6	6	4	3	1	1	5	3		
	Huihuan of Longxin	0	0	12	12	6	6	5	5	1	1	0	0		550
Total		40	7019.81	28.03	28.03	58	58	57	59	18	22	393	405	757.05	806.53

Annex 4 Survey Matrix of the Sample Household affected by Baoshan—Longling Expressway

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
1. As for the whole surveyed persons								
a. Number of households (HHs)	314	90	13	5	23	31	9	9
b. Population	1359	369	63	19	90	121	35	41
d. Sex proportion (%)								
Male	52.1	53.66	47.62	63.16	57.78	55.37	48.57	48.78
Female	47.9	46.34	52.38	36.84	42.22	44.63	51.43	51.22
e. Distribution of ages (%)								
Below 16 years old	22.45	21.14	23.81	15.79	26.67	16.53	22.86	19.51
Between 16 and 60 years old	66.48	71.82	66.67	84.21	67.78	74.38	71.43	75.61
Above 60 years old	11.08	7.05	9.52	0	5.56	9.09	5.71	4.88
f. Nationality (%)								
Han	89.62	93.77	100	100	100	100	100	43.9
Ethnic minority	10.38	6.23	0	0	0	0	0	56.1
2. Educational level of the people of 16 years old and above (excluding the ignorance)								
a. Educational level (%)								
Primary school	63.7	66.31	54.17	75	46.97	81.52	65.38	77.42
Junior secondary school	32.39	29.39	25	25	53.03	17.39	34.62	19.35
Senior secondary school	3.03	3.23	14.58	0	0	1.09	0	3.23

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Junior college or above	1.08	1.08	6.25	0	0	0	0	0
b. Marital status (%)								
Unmarried	20.06	20.62	14.58	43.75	19.7	22.77	7.41	24.24
With spouse	72.24	72.16	77.08	50	72.73	71.29	85.19	66.67
Divorced	0.57	0.34	0	0	1.52	0	0	0
Spouse died	6.37	6.87	8.33	6.25	6.06	5.94	7.41	9.09
Others	1.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Employment status (%)								
People on job	84.79	87.29	77.08	100.00	90.91	86.14	92.59	87.88
People engaged in agriculture	97.76	98.82	94.59	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.00	100.00
People engaged in non-agriculture	2.24	1.18	5.41	0	0	0	4.00	0
3. Property status								
Production machine								
Number (per household)	0.41	0.267	0.538	0.4	0.261	0.065	0.333	0.444
Value (yuan per household)	1778.42	1074.89	2721.54	212	1247.83	883.87	211.11	255.56
Main living appliances								
Number (per household)	3.18	3.62	3.31	2.6	5.96	2.61	2.78	3
Value (yuan per household)	4906.57	4623.51	6044.69	3044	8100.43	3327.26	2102.22	1548.89
4. Living conditions								
Water supply (%)								
Tap water	86.60	92.22	92.31	60	100	96.77	88.89	77.78
Well water	12.00	7.78	7.69	40	0	3.23	11.11	22.22
Water from river or pool or others	1.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Electricity supply (%)								
Ensured	88.90	61.11	100	100	100	3.23	66.67	77.78
Have, but no ensured	11.10	38.89	0	0	0	96.77	33.33	22.22
Have no electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing situation								
Type and number of houses (%)			14	5	23	31	13	9
Brick-concrete	1.18	6.32	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.77	0.00
Brick-wood	16.47	26.32	21.43	40.00	4.35	3.23	69.23	100.00
Frame house	0.59	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earth-wood	81.76	67.37	64.29	60.00	95.65	96.77	0.00	0.00
Area per capita (m ² /person)	40.53	49.28	42.68	36.63	40	64.28	52.63	38.54
Some information about the nearest public facilities to the sample households								
Bus stations								
Average distance (km) (Notes: In baseline survey, being short of the data of the villager group Banglong and Mangdan, there are only 262 sample households; In the first monitoring, being short of the data of Banglong, there are only 67 sample households.)	25.5	17.28	9.62	69		15.61	6	16.67

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Way of communications (%)								
Walking	18.2	50.75	0	0		83.87	88.89	0
By auto	79.9	41.79	100	100		0	11.11	100
By bike	0.2	0	0	0		0	0	0
Others	1.7	7.46	0	0		16.13	0	0
Average time cost (min) (the same notes as above)	75.17	98.06	28.85	90		144.52	63.89	76.67
County cities and above								
Average distance (km) (Notes: In baseline survey, being short of the data of the villager group Banglong and Mangdan, there are only 262 sample households; In the first monitoring, being short of the data of Banglong, there are only 67 sample household.)	51.58	63.01	39.62	69		94.9	30	16.67
Way of communications (%)								
Walking	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
By auto	100	100	100	100		100	100	100
By bike	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Average time cost (min) (the same notes as above)	128.21	200.67	99.23	90		328.06	93.89	76.67
Towns								
Average distance (km)	11	11.57	9.62	15		15.61	6	3.67

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
(Notes: In baseline survey, being short of the data of the villager group Banglong and Mangdan, there are only 262 sample households; In the first monitoring, being short of the data of Banglong, there are only 67 sample household.)								
Way of communications (%)								
Walking	42.4	68.66	0	100		77.42	88.89	100
By auto	51.6	20.9	100	0		0	11.11	0
By bike	0.5	0	0	0		0	0	0
Others	5.5	10.45	0	0		22.58	0	0
Average time cost (min) (the same notes as above)	56.93	87.76	28.85	130		127.42	63.89	36.67
Primary schools								
Average distance (km)	1.56	2.25	0.69	0.7	1.5	3.68	0.94	3.67
Way of communications (%)								
Walking	99.2	98.89	100	100	100	96.77	100	100
By auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
By bike	0.6	0	0		0	0	0	0
Others	0.2	1.11	0	0	0	3.23	0	0
Average time cost (min)	18.06	20.94	6.9	10	15	30.32	14.44	36.67
Secondary schools								
Average distance (km) (Notes: In baseline survey, being	10.45	11.29	9.62	16	9	15.52	6	7.67

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
short of the data of the villager group Banglong and Mangdan, there are only 292 sample households)								
Way of communications (%)								
Walking	51.8	53.33	100	100	0	70.97	88.89	0
By auto	45.1	36.67	0	0	100	0	11.11	100
By bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3.1	10	0	0	0	9/29.03	0	0
Average time cost (min) (the same notes as above)	69.42	83.11	115.38	100	25	126.13	63.89	46.67
Hospitals								
Average distance (km) (Notes: In baseline survey, being short of the data of the villager group Banglong and Mangdan, there are only 292 sample households)	10.38	12.16	9.62	15.5	9	15.52	6	16.67
Way of communications (%)								
Walking	37	38.89	0	100	0	70.97	88.89	0
By auto	52.9	51.11	100	0	100	0	11.11	100
By bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2.4	10	0	0	0	29.03	0	0
Average time cost (min) (the same notes as above)	57.26	73.17	28.85	92	25	126.13	63.89	76.67
5. People of the surveyed household going out for job								

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Site of employment and number (%)								
Local towns	65.6	66.67	100	50	0	0	77.78	55.56
Non-local towns of local county	3.2	16.67	0	0	0	0	11.11	33.33
Non-local counties of local city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-local cities of local province	13.5	8.33	0	0	0	100	0	11.11
Non-local provinces	4.1	4.17	0	50	0	0	0	0
Overseas	13.5	4.17	0	0	0	0	11.11	0
Income from the job (yuan/person)	1953.10	2233.33	1966.67	3300.00	0.00	5000.00	2055.56	1955.56
6. Economic status								
Farmland (mu per capita)	1.184	1.112	1.557	1.867	1.146	0.799	1.371	0.711
Income (yuan per household)								
Total income	4413.28	4105.78	4895.39	5710	4826.95	3157.09	4177.78	3426.66
From planting	2521.94	2619	2487.69	2660	3597.39	2548.06	1566.67	1582.22
Livestock husbandry	581.08	470.33	653.85	2810	577.39	0	722.22	0
Industry and commerce	1310.26	1016.44	1753.85	240	652.17	609.03	1888.89	1844.44
Household expenses (yuan per household)								
Total expenses	4168.49	3209.93	5330.76	5432	1646.53	3498.52	2145.56	3123.34
Production expense	796.67	626.33	907.69	620	408.7	863.55	300	288.89
Living expense	2964.11	2221.27	2665.38	4332	1124.35	2521.74	1690	2706.67
Others	407.71	376.89	1757.69	480	113.48	113.23	155.56	127.78
7. Evaluation on Current Living Standards (%)								
Production conditions of the surveyed household								
Very good	3.80	2.22	7.69	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Good	10.40	8.89	0.00	0.00	17.39	12.90	0.00	0.00
General	67.50	70.00	69.23	100.00	69.57	51.61	100.00	88.89
Very bad	16.90	18.89	23.08	0.00	8.70	35.48	0.00	11.11
Bad	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The economic status of the surveyed household compared with others in their villages								
Very good	2.20	8.89	53.85	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Good	12.60	11.11	7.69	20.00	13.04	12.90	11.11	0.00
General	65.20	53.33	0.00	80.00	65.22	45.16	66.67	100.00
Very bad	16.20	25.56	38.46	0.00	13.04	41.94	22.22	0.00
Bad	3.60	1.11	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presently living environment								
Very good	3.20	3.33	0.00	0.00	4.35	3.23	11.11	0.00
Good	16.40	16.67	15.38	20.00	17.39	16.13	11.11	22.22
General	54.80	73.33	84.62	60.00	69.57	70.97	77.78	77.78
Very bad	21.70	5.56	0.00	20.00	8.70	6.45	0.00	0.00
Bad	4.10	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00
Relations of the surveyed household with their neighbors								
Very good	23.50	2.22	0.00	20.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00
Good	55.00	57.78	92.31	80.00	21.74	51.61	77.78	88.89
General	20.10	40.00	7.69	0.00	78.26	45.16	22.22	11.11
Very bad	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Satisfactory with their presently living conditions								

Item	Weighted averages of the total sample		Shuanghe	Bingsai	Banglong	Nankang	Xiaotianba	Huangcaoba
	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004	Baseline	July-Dec, 2004
Very good	5.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00
Good	14.10	32.22	7.69	40.00	13.04	51.61	33.33	44.44
General	53.20	48.89	84.62	60.00	86.96	0.00	66.67	44.44
Very bad	26.10	17.78	7.69	0.00	0.00	45.16	0.00	11.11
Bad	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annex 5 Survey Matrixes of the Sample Households Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (A)

County (District)	Administrative Village	Year	HHs surveyed	Persons			Aged below 16	Aged 16-60	Aged above 16	Laborer number	Persons engaged in agriculture	Persons engaged in non-agriculture
				Male	Female	Sub-total						
Longyang	Lengshuiqing of Pupiao	Baseline	15	34	28	62	14	37	11	40	38	2
		July-Dec, 2004	15	34	28	62	14	37	11	40	38	2
	Shuanghe of Pupiao	Baseline	47	114	108	222	49	143	30	145	138	7
		July-Dec, 2004	29	70	66	136	30	88	18	89	85	4
	Yangsanzhai of Pupiao	Baseline	29	71	65	136	28	100	8	94	91	3
		July-Dec, 2004	29	71	66	137	29	100	8	95	91	4
	Bingsai of Daojie	Baseline	12	28	22	50	11	35	4	36	33	3
		July-Dec, 2004	7	16	15	31	8	19	4	20	20	0
	Denggao of Daojie	Baseline	19	46	47	93	23	59	11	60	55	5
		July-Dec, 2004	19	46	47	93	23	59	11	60	55	5
	Dundong of Lujiang	Baseline	18	33	44	77	18	56	3	54	54	0
		July-Dec, 2004	18	33	43	76	18	56	2	54	54	0
	Baolong of	Baseline	30	70	53	123	30	84	9	82	81	1
		July-Dec, 2004										

	Lujiang	July-Dec, 2004	7	18	15	33	6	23	4	22	21	1
	Nankang of Lujiang	Baseline	45	90	85	175	29	130	16	126	125	1
		July-Dec, 2004	13	26	25	51	8	38	5	38	38	0
	Mangdan of Lujiang	Baseline	22	46	44	90	22	56	12	51	51	0
		July-Dec, 2004	22	46	44	90	22	56	12	51	51	0
Longling	Linggan of Zhen'an	Baseline	6	11	13	24	7	14	3	14	14	0
		July-Dec, 2004	6	12	14	26	9	14	3	14	13	1
	Zhenping of Zhen'an	Baseline	11	25	20	45	15	22	8	22	22	0
		July-Dec, 2004	11	25	20	45	15	22	8	22	22	0
	Huihuan of Zhen'an	Baseline	23	52	44	96	21	63	12	56	56	0
		July-Dec, 2004	23	53	44	97	22	63	12	56	54	2
	Xiaotianba of Zhen'an	Baseline	22	48	48	96	22	59	15	65	64	1
		July-Dec, 2004	13	31	30	61	14	34	13	40	40	0
	Huangcaoba of Longxin	Baseline	15	35	35	70	18	48	4	47	45	2
		July-Dec, 2004	5	14	12	26	9	15	2	16	14	2
Total		Baseline	314	703	656	1359	307	906	146	892	867	25
		July-Dec, 2004	217	495	469	964	227	624	113	617	596	21

Annex 5 Survey Matrixes of the Sample Households Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (B)

County (District)	Administrative Village	Year	HH surveyed	Total income	Planting	Stockbreeding	Industry and commerce	Total expenses	Production cost	Living expenses	Other expenses
				(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)	(Yuan/HH)
Longyang	Lengshuiqing of Pupiao	Baseline	15	4307.33	938	2056	1313.34	5060	820	3943.33	296.67
		July-Dec, 2004	15	4048.89	881.72	1932.64	1234.54	5161.2	1036.4	3522.2	602.6
	Shuanghe of Pupiao	Baseline	47	5314.25	2432.34	714.89	2167.02	5075.64	773.4	3217.11	1085.11
		July-Dec, 2004	29	5133.48	2231.77	866.79	2034.92	4474.12	689.06	2876.55	908.51
	Yangsanzhai of Pupiao	Baseline	29	5795.51	2112.41	1572.76	2110.34	5950.86	570.69	4968.62	411.55
		July-Dec, 2004	29	5550.86	2008.79	1422.66	2119.41	5674.41	726.97	4440.66	506.78
	Bingsai of Daojie	Baseline	12	8326.67	5055	1380	1891.67	8609.67	1692.5	6313.83	603.33
		July-Dec, 2004	7	7637.21	4673.97	1400.44	1562.8	8009.87	1432.77	5876.43	700.67
	Denggao of Daojie	Baseline	19	5371.58	3742.63	576.32	1052.63	6259.06	1499.74	4191.69	567.63
		July-Dec, 2004	19	5073.59	3564.87	608.77	899.95	4396.1	1000.67	3149.54	245.89
	Dundong of Lujiang	Baseline	18	4458.33	3330.56	427.78	700	3368.33	1069.44	2095.56	203.33
		July-Dec, 2004	18	4541.7	3166.43	555.67	819.6	3679.74	1456.32	1908.77	314.65
	Baolong of	Baseline	30	4479	3629	300	558.33	1404	378.67	936.33	89

	Lujiang	July-Dec, 2004	7	4188.95	3124.74	456.39	607.82	1390.86	287.66	1003.2	100
	Nankang of Lujiang	Baseline	45	3163.11	2582.67	0	580.44	3658.18	997.78	2566.62	93.78
		July-Dec, 2004	13	2810.01	2231.11	0	578.9	3350.42	899.97	2341.76	108.69
	Mangdan of Lujiang	Baseline	22	4583.86	3842.96	0	740.92	6366.36	1297.27	4404.09	665
		July-Dec, 2004	22	4683.54	3777.11	0	906.43	6679.31	1300.31	4832.22	546.78
Longling	Linggan of Zhen'an	Baseline	6	1316.67	616.67	366.67	333.33	1891.67	191.67	1458.33	241.67
		July-Dec, 2004	6	1313.74	556.81	341.27	415.66	1488.8	213.9	1154.23	120.67
	Zhenping of Zhen'an	Baseline	11	1432.73	760	163.64	509.09	1830.91	222.73	1502.73	105.45
		July-Dec, 2004	11	1303.86	789.12	170	344.74	1735.59	234.91	1344.66	156.02
	Huihuan of Zhen'an	Baseline	23	2532.61	760.87	217.39	1554.35	2284.35	254.35	1786.52	243.48
		July-Dec, 2004	23	2722.3	711.21	312.87	1698.22	2153.46	304.56	1544.62	304.28
	Xiaotianba of Zhen'an	Baseline	22	5195.23	2604.32	859.09	1731.82	3511.82	802.27	2522.27	187.27
		July-Dec, 2004	13	4773.72	2288.76	906.66	1577.9	2881.79	760.56	2001	120.23
	Huangcaoba of Longxin	Baseline	15	3155.33	935.33	20	2200	3171.33	333.33	2498	340
		July-Dec, 2004	5	3045.06	1023.44	34.56	1987.06	3243.34	290.71	2501.65	450.98
Total		Baseline	314	4413.28	2521.94	581.08	1310.26	4168.49	796.67	2964.11	407.71
		July-Dec, 2004	217	4300.46	2262.08	705.18	1333.18	4189.06	812.9	2948.87	427.29

Annex 5 Survey Matrixes of the Sample Households Affected by Baoshan-Longling Expressway (C)

County (District)	Administrative Village	Year	HH surveyed	Farmland area		Housing area		Production machine		Main living appliance	
				(Mu)		(m ²)		No./HH	Value/HH (Yuan)	No./HH	Value/HH (Yuan)
				Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita				
Longyang	Lengshuiqing of Pupiao	Baseline	15	84.9	1.37	1934	31.19	0.93	3145.49	1.93	4626.54
		July-Dec, 2004	15	68.2	1.1	2115	34.76	0.92	3200.1	1.89	4500.11
	Shuanghe of Pupiao	Baseline	47	298.99	1.347	7666	34.53	0.43	3303.83	3.98	9540.74
		July-Dec, 2004	29	157.08	1.155	4835	35.55	0.51	3541.66	4.01	8906.75
	Yangsanzhai of Pupiao	Baseline	29	80.04	0.59	4811	35.38	0.44	1880.66	3.95	9468.82
		July-Dec, 2004	29	74.117	0.541	4955	36.17	0.45	1889.91	4	9564.33
	Bingsai of Daojie	Baseline	12	109.21	2.184	1570	31.4	0.67	138.33	2.33	3301.75
		July-Dec, 2004	7	65.317	2.107	1140	36.77	0.7	142.75	2.53	3540.72
	Denggao of Daojie	Baseline	19	90.63	0.97	2234	24.02	0.31	640	4.22	5980
		July-Dec, 2004	19	87.606	0.942	2500	26.92	0.33	689.32	4	5500
	Dundong of Lujiang	Baseline	18	65.16	0.85	2020	26.23	0.5	1796.68	3.78	5077.38
		July-Dec, 2004	18	60.116	0.791	2340	30.78	0.51	1800.59	3.8	5100.97
	Baolong of	Baseline	30	146.44	1.191	4848	39.41	0.2	718.67	3.57	4795.33

	Lujiang	July-Dec, 2004	7	29.238	0.886	1426	43.22	0.33	967.26	3.55	4598.71
	Nankang of Lujiang	Baseline	45	166.95	0.954	12198	69.7	0.09	782.22	2.56	1984.33
		July-Dec, 2004	13	44.727	0.877	3590	70.43	0.13	869.07	3.14	2200.61
	Mangdan of Lujiang	Baseline	22	127.38	1.42	5190	57.67	0.64	2299.75	5.18	6957.89
		July-Dec, 2004	22	74.16	0.824	5300	58.88	0.63	2375	5.22	6800.91
Longling	Linggan of Zhen'an	Baseline	6	31.86	1.33	940	39.17	0.84	2787.64	1.17	1836.36
		July-Dec, 2004	6	34.58	1.33	1110	42.71	0.91	2563.39	1.22	2002.31
	Zhenping of Zhen'an	Baseline	11	55.44	1.23	1334	29.64	0.54	1034.91	2.16	1544.06
		July-Dec, 2004	11	53.37	1.186	1665	36.97	0.55	1231.97	2.1	1670.55
	Huihuan of Zhen'an	Baseline	23	115.46	1.2	3393	35.34	0.35	1178.19	1.17	1001.24
		July-Dec, 2004	23	114.654	1.182	3707	38.22	0.35	1657.32	1.23	1010.56
	Xiaotianba of Zhen'an	Baseline	22	165.45	1.723	4616	48.08	0.5	2254.55	2.45	1751.36
		July-Dec, 2004	13	91.378	1.498	3065	50.23	0.51	2300.65	2.33	1899.02
	Huangcaoba of Longxin	Baseline	15	71.05	1.015	2320	33.14	0.4	2873.33	2.93	1855.33
		July-Dec, 2004	5	24.986	0.961	978	37.62	0.39	2800.42	3.04	2003.88
Total		July-Dec, 2004	314	1608.96	1.184	55074	40.53	0.41	1778.42	3.18	4906.57
		Baseline	217	979.529	1.016	38726	40.17	0.5	1996.79	3.26	5175.23

Annex 6 Survey Matrix of Land Acquisition and House Demolishing of Baoshan—Longling Expressway (July—Dec, 2004) (A)

Administrative village: Mangdan, Township: Lujiang, District: Longyang

Villager's Name	Land acquisitioned								Compensation fee for young crops and fruits (Yuan)	Total	
	Paddy land		Dry land		Forestry land		Sub-total			Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)
	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)			
Xing Qingming		0.00	0.354	2,124.00			0.354	2,124.00	400	0.354	2524
Wan Daicai		0.00	1.023	6,138.00			1.023	6,138.00	767.25	1.023	6905.25
Meng Xingzhou		0.00	0.403	2,418.00			0.403	2,418.00	200	0.403	2618
Yao Zhengming	0.068	952.00		0.00			0.068	952.00	36.72	0.068	988.72
Wan Daiming	2.222	31,108.00		0.00			2.222	31,108.00	1684.95	2.222	32792.95
Wan Daihua	1.869	26,166.00	3.217	19,302.00			5.086	45,468.00	5097.685	5.086	50565.69
Yang Hong	1.469	20,566.00	0.126	756.00			1.595	21,322.00	3023.85	1.595	24345.85
Feng Guocai		0.00	2.583	15,498.00			2.583	15,498.00	1937.25	2.583	17435.25
Jin Wenbi	1.271	17,794.00		0.00			1.271	17,794.00	2097.15	1.271	19891.15
Yang Maonan		0.00	0.453	2,718.00			0.453	2,718.00	0	0.453	2718
Nan Guoxing		0.00	2.091	12,546.00			2.091	12,546.00	200	2.091	12746
Mo Wenhong		0.00	2.114	12,684.00			2.114	12,684.00	1120	2.114	13804

Wang Ziliang		0.00	0.943	5,658.00			0.943	5,658.00	600	0.943	6258
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(to be continued)

Villager's Name	Land acquisitioned								Compensation fee for young crops and fruits (Yuan)	Total	
	Paddy land		Dry land		Forestry land		Sub-total				
	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)		Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)
Ban Fagui		0.00	0.288	1,728.00			0.288	1,728.00	0		1728
Yuan Xingguang		0.00	0.030	180.00			0.030	180.00	0		180
Liu Qi		0.00	1.103	6,618.00			1.103	6,618.00	8		6626
You Xu		0.00	0.015	90.00			0.015	90.00	0		90
You Zhong		0.00	2.104	12,624.00			2.104	12,624.00	180		12804
Yue Kailiang		0.00	2.247	13,482.00			2.247	13,482.00	0		13482
Xian Guanghan		0.00	1.141	6,846.00			1.141	6,846.00	427.5		7273.5
Bai Zixiang		0.00	4.168	25,008.00			4.168	25,008.00	2514		27522
Yue Xingwen		0.00	6.025	36,150.00			6.025	36,150.00	2812.95	6.025	38962.95
Total	6.899	96,586.00	30.428	182,568.00	-	-	37.327	279,154.00	23107.305	26.231	302261.3

Annex 6 Survey Matrix of Land Acquisition and House Demolishing of Baoshan—Longling Expressway (July—Dec, 2004) (B)

Administrative village: Nankang, Township: Lujiang, District: Longyang

Villager's Name	House demolished					Land acquisitioned								Compensation fee for young crops and fruits (Yuan)	Total	
	House plot		Compensation fee (Yuan)	Sub-total		Paddy land		Dry land		Forestry land		Sub-total				
	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)		Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)		Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)
Yang Maoyu	0.286	4,004.00	41,003.62	0.286	45,007.62	3.180	38,160.00	0.585	2,340.00		0	3.765	40,500.00	5,615.08	4.051	91122.7
Li Jianeng	0.432	5,228.00	31,197.07	0.432	36,425.07		0.00	0.026	104.00		0	0.026	104.00	72.25	0.458	36601.32
Li Jinchuan	0.311	4,354.00	28,900.03	0.311	33,254.03		0.00	1.322	5,288.00		0	1.322	5,288.00	914.88	1.633	39456.91
Chen Mingchang	0.242	3,388.00	25,410.95	0.242	28,798.95		0.00	1.004	4,016.00		0	1.004	4,016.00	1,008.67	1.246	33823.62
Yang Mingxing	0.300	4,200.00	12,162.63	0.300	16,362.63		0.00	1.205	4,820.00		0	1.205	4,820.00	1,987.85	1.505	23170.48
Gao Shaoneng	0.228	3,192.00	12,032.58	0.228	15,224.58		0.00	1.351	5,246.00		0	1.351	5,246.00	1,194.30	1.579	21664.88
Lu Fachang	0.390	5,060.00	39,380.26	0.390	44,440.26	0.764	9,168.00	1.101	4,404.00		0	1.865	13,572.00	2,077.96	2.255	60090.22
Yang Maocai	0.299	4,186.00	26,523.35	0.299	30,709.35		0.00	3.131	12,114.00		0	3.131	12,114.00	3,831.55	3.430	46654.9
Chen Huachang	0.359	4,936.00	31,935.97	0.359	36,871.97	3.245	38,940.00	4.416	17,664.00		0	7.661	56,604.00	4,746.28	8.020	98222.25
Xian Xiangdi	0.241	3,374.00	28,210.09	0.241	31,584.09		0.00	0.156	562.00		0	0.156	562.00	481.05	0.397	32627.14
Chen Wenchang	0.357	4,928.00	31,251.78	0.357	36,179.78		0.00	0.138	552.00		0	0.138	552.00	151.90	0.495	36883.68
Yang Mingran	0.309	4,326.00	17,914.52	0.309	22,240.52		0.00		0.00		0	-	0.00	0.00	0.309	22240.52

Yang Minghai	0.300	4,200.00	4,481.25	0.300	8,681.25		0.00	0.549	2,196.00		0	0.549	2,196.00	481.00	0.849	11358.25
Xie Darong	0.240	3,360.00	36,217.13	0.240	39,577.13		0.00	0.570	2,280.00		0	0.570	2,280.00	808.30	0.810	42665.43
Yang Ziming	0.296	4,144.00	28,062.61	0.296	32,206.61	0.038	456.00	1.175	4,700.00		0	1.213	5,156.00	2,016.95	1.509	39379.56

(To be continued)

Chen Shougao	0.284	3,976.00	16,977.00	0.284	20,953.00		0.00		0.00		0	-	0.00	0.00	0.284	20953
Chen Guijia	0.186	2,604.00	17,109.01	0.186	19,713.01		0.00	1.795	7,180.00		0	1.795	7,180.00	1,551.78	1.981	28444.79
Yang Ziguang	0.249	3,486.00	44,358.18	0.249	47,844.18		0.00		0.00		0	-	0.00	0.00	0.249	47844.18
Yang Ziwen	0.316	4,424.00	30,077.06	0.316	34,501.06		0.00	1.744	6,976.00		0	1.744	6,976.00	2,389.37	2.060	43866.43
Fan Bixiu	0.325	4,550.00	7,308.24	0.325	11,858.24		0.00	0.803	3,212.00	0.011	2.2	0.814	3,214.20	1,163.45	1.139	16235.89
Zhang Facai	0.309	4,326.00	22,083.70	0.309	26,409.70		0.00		0.00	1.130	226	1.130	226.00	1,830.45	1.439	28466.15
Zhang Faming	0.284	3,976.00	31,666.17	0.284	35,642.17	0.052	624.00	0.397	1,588.00	0.464	92.8	0.913	2,304.80	575.60	1.197	38522.57
Zhang Jiazhong	0.300	4,200.00	31,074.85	0.300	35,274.85	0.493	5,916.00	0.408	1,632.00		0	0.901	7,548.00	883.83	1.201	43706.68
Fa Bidong	0.263	3,682.00	34,013.33	0.263	37,695.33	1.670	20,040.00	1.321	5,284.00	0.129	25.8	3.120	25,349.80	4,135.44	3.383	67180.57
Li Guanwei	0.300	4,200.00	31,057.89	0.300	35,257.89		0.00	0.340	1,360.00		0	0.340	1,360.00	561.00	0.640	37178.89
Li Guanglun	0.349	4,886.00	28,168.35	0.349	33,054.35		0.00	0.209	836.00		0	0.209	836.00	882.43	0.558	34772.78
Li Zizhang	0.346	4,844.00	34,387.86	0.346	39,231.86		0.00	1.016	4,064.00		0	1.016	4,064.00	1,395.75	1.362	44691.61
Li Fawen	0.300	4,200.00	26,385.94	0.300	30,585.94		0.00	0.132	528.00		0	0.132	528.00	217.80	0.432	31331.74
Yang Xinrong	0.240	3,360.00	18,932.32	0.240	22,292.32		0.00	0.834	3,336.00		0	0.834	3,336.00	956.85	1.074	26585.17
Li Zigang	0.335	4,690.00	27,388.44	0.335	32,078.44		0.00	0.447	1,788.00		0	0.447	1,788.00	346.05	0.782	34212.49
Li Ziwen	0.202	2,828.00	14,763.42	0.202	17,591.42		0.00	0.574	2,296.00		0	0.574	2,296.00	704.07	0.776	41,182.98
Total	9.448	130892	815247.96	9.448	946139.96	9.442	113304	26.749	106366	1.734	346.8	37.925	220016.8	43981.87	47.373	1210138.63

Notes: As for Longyang District, owing to some financing problems, only 50 per cent compensation fee has been paid to the affected households from July to December in 2004, and the rest has been paid off in January 2005.

Annex 6 Survey Matrix of Land Acquisition and House Demolishing of Baoshan—Longling Expressway (July—Dec, 2004) (C)

Administrative village: Huangcaoba, Township: Longxin, County: Longling

Villager'd Name	House demolished					Land acquisitioned								Compensation fee for young crops and fruits (Yuan)	total	
	House plot		Compensation fee (Yuan)	Sub-total		Paddy land		Dry land		Forestry land		Sub-total			Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)
	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)		Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)	Area (Mu)	Amount (Yuan)			
Li Bangxue	0.34	3491.00	14649.60	0.34	18140.60	0.95	12350.00	0.167	1002.00	2.388	4245.00	3.505	17697.00		3.845	35837.60
Deng Youping	0.315	2938.00	35912.10	0.315	38850.10	1.61	20930.00			0.5	750.00	2.11	21680.00		2.425	60530.10
Deng Youhong	0.3	6000.00	18340.00	0.3	24340.00										0.3	24340.00
Deng Youhuai	0.3	6000.00	21150.60	0.3	27150.60										0.3	27150.60
Ou Yafu	0.309	6180.00	28130.00	0.309	34310.00	0.074	962.00	1.144	6864.00	0.14	420.00	1.358	8246.00		1.667	42556.00
Ou Yaxiang	0.306	3160.00	24937.00	0.306	38097.00	2.116	27508.00	0.79	4740.00	0.051	127.50	2.957	32375.50		3.263	70472.50
Ma Mingchun	0.285	5700.00	28054.20	0.285	33754.20	0.14	1820.00	1.46	8760.00	0.156	225.00	1.756	10804.00	140.00	2.041	44698.20
Yang Chunchao	0.3	6000.00	38848.40	0.3	44848.40	0.155	2015.00					0.155	2015.00		0.455	46863.40
Yu Baocai	0.233	4650.00	19690.00	0.233	24340.00	1.661	21593.00	0.697	4182.00	1.034	2061.40	3.392	27836.40	287.00	3.625	52463.40
Yu Zufu								0.794	4764.00	4.623	6934.50	5.417	11698.50		5.417	11698.50
Total	2.688	44119.00	229711.90	2.688	283830.90	6.706	87178.00	5.052	30312.00	8.892	14763.40	20.65	132352.40	427.00	23.338	416610.30

Annex 7 Public Participation Matrix for Baoshan—Longling Expressway

Date	Location	Topic	Participants	Conclusion or suggestion
November 18 th , 2004	Pupiao Township Government	Discussion on the damage that the Expressway affects on water converse facilities and production roads, and recovery	Leaders of the township and the affected villages, villager representatives, totally amounting to 80 persons	Along with the construction, the recovery work of water conservancy and production roads should be well done.
November 29 th , 2004	Baoshan City Communications Bureau	Mobilization meeting of the Expressway construction	Mayor of Baoshan city, deputy secretary of the city committee, director generals, chairman of the townships along the alignment, villager representatives, totally amounting to 120 persons	To support the Expressway construction and perform well in resettlement.
December 1 st , 2004	Longling County Government	Mobilization meeting of the Expressway construction	The head of the county, chairmen of the townships along the alignment, villager representatives, totally amounting to 80 persons	To support the Expressway construction and perform well in resettlement.
December 3 rd , 2004	Longyang District	Mobilization meeting of the	The head of the county, chairmen of	To support the Expressway

	Government	Expressway construction	the townships along the alignment, villager representatives, totally amounting to 60 persons	construction and perform well in resettlement.
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_____(Signature)

Peng Saiheng

General Manager of Baolong Expressway Co., Ltd

Date:

_____(Signature)

Wang Songjiang

Head of Consultation Expert Team of the External Monitoring and
Evaluation Institution for Resettlement,

Professor, Supervisor of Ph. D Candidates, Dean of Faculty of
Management & Economics, Kunming University of Science &
Technology

Date: