

Social Monitoring Report

Annual Report
June 2013

PRC: Central Yunnan Roads Development Project

Prepared by Yunnan Academy of Scientific & Technical Information for Yunnan Wukun Expressway Company and the Asian Development Bank.

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Monitoring Report on the Resettlement Plan

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MONITORING REPORT ON THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Central Yunnan Roads Development Project

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1. Introduction

1.1 Basic Information of the Project

The central Yunnan roads development project was financed by the Asian Development Bank. Yunnan Provincial Ministry of Transportation and Wuding-Kunming Expressway Company Limited will be responsible for its implementation. The estimated total investment in this project will be 698 million USD. The beginning of this expressway is Wuding County of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture and is connected to the terminal of Yuanmou-Wuding Freeway which is under construction. This proposed expressway project will cover Fumin County and Wuhua District of Kunming City, and connect the northwest ring road of Kunming City which is one of the national trunk highways or extend to the urban area of Kunming, and link with Xiaotun Overpass in Kunming City. The overall length of Wuding-Kunming Expressway is 63.58 kilometers, and the design speed is 80 kilometers per hour. Meanwhile, seven local highways whose total length is as long as 190 kilometers are reconstructed.

In accordance with “Resettlement Plan”, the directly affected areas mainly include Wuhua District, Fumin County of Kunming City and Wuding County of Chuxiong Prefecture. In the process of land requisition, demolishing and resettlement, the range of affected area involved one city/one autonomous prefecture/ two counties and one district, 5 townships/sub-district offices, 124 village groups in 24 administrative villages/communities/neighborhood committees. The proposed acreage of land requisition was 5,373.649 mu. 688 houses will be demolished, and the number of affected persons will reach 5,990 which accounts for 0.55 % of the total population

in these areas. There were 2,652 people among them requiring to be resettled.

According to the “Resettlement Plan” issued by Yunnan Provincial Transportation department, the survey on Central Yunnan Roads Development Project includes 15 aspects like the choice of inhabitants’ resettlement place, restoration and recovery of livelihood, the organization agency of resettlement, the payment of compensation fee etc. which affect the economy, environment, employment, community development, the disadvantaged group and some other aspects of resettlement in these area.

1.2 Research Methodology of the Project

1. Basic methodologies adopted in the survey of the affection in this project are as follows:

- (1) Literature research;
- (2) Analysis on the internal monitoring report;
- (3) Interviewing the project owner and different levels of resettlement Implementation Agencies (IA);
- (4) Door-to-door interview;
- (5) Conversazione;
- (6) Field survey;
- (7) Survey on some typical cases;
- (8) Sampling survey.

2. The specific survey should include:

- (1) The implementation of the 15 items of survey planned in the “Resettlement

Plan”;

(2) Those solutions to the problems found in the last survey report and the effect of these solutions.

3. Sampling Method and the Quantity of Samples

Simple random sampling method was used in the choice of samples. According to the principles of sampling survey with 5% sampling error and 95% confidence coefficient, 236 households of samples were chosen by random sampling. After the analysis on comprehensive factors, the participated answer rate should be 90% and the actual samples should not be less than 273 households.

4. The Actual Distribution of Samples

Table 1-1 The Actual Survey Samples

County (City/District)	County (City/Prefecture) Sample Number	Township (Town/Street)	Township (Town/Street) Sample Number	Administrative Village	Sample Number of Administrative Villages
Wuhua District	18	Shalang Township	18	Longqing Village	18
Fumin County	195	Yongding Township	155	Daying Village	31
				Dongyuan Village	33
				Kuinan Village	36
				Sancun Village	15
				Xinggong Village	40
		Luomian Township	40	Caocang Village	23
				Zhebei Village	4
				Xiaodian Village	13
Wuding County	47	Shishan Town	47	Lujin Village	21
				Puxi Village	26
Total	260		260		260

1.3 The Feedback of Problems in the Last Survey Report

It was indicated in the last monitoring report that “the acceptance inspection of the first phase of resettlement house in Madijing Village of Wuding County was

supposed to be accelerated, affected people should be arranged to move in and the second phase construction should be started as soon as possible.” According to this monitoring survey, the first phase resettlement houses have been accepted and put into service. The resettlement houses of the second phase have already started and are in the phase of foundation construction. They are estimated to be completed before the Spring Festival of 2014.

Besides, it was indicated in the last monitoring report that “The homesteads of the resettlement houses in Zhebei Village and Caoxishao Village have not been distributed to each household. Affected people are still unable to start the construction of new houses. Schedule of construction is supposed to speed up.” In the process of this monitoring survey, it is recognized that homesteads of resettlement sites have already been divided to each household in Caoxishao Village at present. Except two households who have not yet started to build resettlement houses because of personal reasons, the other affected households have all started construction and a part of them have moved in.

1.4 The Key Part of this Survey

According to the different areas, different ways of resettlement and the latest schedule of resettlement in this plan, the key part of this survey is the construction of resettlement site, the recovery of the infrastructure, and the restoration of livelihood. This investigation covered 3 areas, 11 administrative villages which covers 12 village groups. The village groups are chosen according to the degree they affected by the expressway requisition and resettlement. Among them, three village groups of

Wuding County, 8 village groups of Fumin County and 1 village group of Wuhua District have applied the four ways of resettlement mentioned in the “Resettlement Plan”.

1.5 The Responsible Party of the Survey and Members of the Survey Group

He Xugang who is on behalf of Yunnan Academy of Scientific and Technical Information was entrusted to undertake the survey. During the external monitoring and survey on the resettlement plan, 23 people who come from Yunnan Academy of Scientific & Technical Information and the College of Resources Environment and Geosciences of Yunnan University, including 3 experts for evaluating resettlement of migrants, 10 assessment professionals and 10 surveyors, formed two groups. They conducted door-to-door survey on 12 administrative villages (AVs) and groups of villagers who were directly affected by the project from April to June of 2013. Among all the groups of villagers, two areas of them were inhabited by national minorities. Through field visiting and interview survey on peasant households, altogether 260 questionnaires were taken back by these group members.

Survey data display that the economically superior households accounted for 5.77%, middle-income households accounted for 63.85%, financially inferior households accounted for 19.23 % and poor households accounted for 3.46% among the 260 households. The Percentage of informants who did not reply to this question was 7.69%. The proportions of male and female who have participated in the questionnaire were 49.64 and 50.26%. Among the informants, Han nationality took up 66.97% and national minorities took up 32.62%. Specifically speaking, Dai

nationality accounted for 0.31%, Hui nationality accounted for 0.41%, Yi nationality accounted for 16.92%, Miao nationality accounted for 5.54% and other nationalities accounted for 9.44% (note: the Percentage of nationalities that did not respond to this issue was 0.41%). There were 35.28% family members who have participated in this questionnaire just accepting the primary school education and 33.64% members accepting the junior middle school education. These areas were in overall low literacy and the main income of migrants was from planting industry.

2. The Progression of Land Requisition and Inhabitants Resettlement

2.1 The Progression of Land Requisition and Inhabitants Resettlement

By December 31st, 2012, a total requisitioned land was 6,219.52 mu, accounting for 115% of the total planned land requisition 5,389.37 mu (including paddy field, dry land, garden land, forest land and unexploited land, house plot); houses of 804 households were demolished, accounting for 100% of the total planned demolition. Among the affected 804 households, 666 households with 2,794 persons affected due to both land requisition and house demolition, and 138 households with 558 people affected only due to the housing demolition. The housing area of demolition was 266,300 m², and the total compensation was 307.4 million yuan.

**Table 2-1 The Progression of Land Requisition and House
Demolition for Wuding-Kunming Expressway**

Data Deadline: 2012.12.31

Name/County	Unit	Wuding County	Fumin County	Wuhua District	Total
Contract Duration		1--2	3--8	9--15	1--15
1、Perpetual Land Requisition					
- Planned Land Requisition (Demarcation Number)	mu	1,046.21	2,631.52	1,711.64	5,389.37
- requisitioned Land	mu	1,196.13	3,244.33	1,779.06	6,219.52
-Unrequisitioned Land	mu	0	0	0.255	0.255
- Progress	%	114%	123%	104%	115%
2、House Demolition					
Planned House Demolition	Household	137	465	202	804
-demolished House	Household	137	465	202	804
-un-demolished House	Household	0	0	0	0
- Progress		100%	100%	100%	100%
3、Paid Fund	Ten million				13.12

Note: 1、The above land requisition and house demolition exclude access roads.

2、planned land requisition: Number of reconnaissance demarkation

3、requisitioned land: Including changeable land for design use, agricultural irrigation ditches and recovering land for country roads

4、demolished house: Including resettlement households of ancillary facilities

2.2 The Assessment on the Coordination between Inhabitants Resettlement and Project Construction

The construction of the expressway, road pavement and the auxiliary facilities has been finished and the expressway is going to put into traffic in the October of 2013. The information from headquarter of Wuding-Kunming Expressway shows that

as the expressway construction goes towards the end, the land requisition and resettlement work has also been finished. According to the field visit, the 12 visited village groups said that they have got the compensation fee. The construction of resettlement site is launched and the recovery of the infrastructure is also undergoing. The construction and the inhabitant resettlement are basically going forward in the same speed. Among the 12 visited village groups, there are the phenomena of the temporarily requisitioned land not yet returned to the land owns, the failing to recover the land condition and irrigation facilities and the relatively slow project construction comparing with the recovery of infrastructure in Sancun Village, Ma'anqiao Village and Medaling Village

3. The Influence of the Project and Reasons of the Influence

According to the "Resettlement Plan", the land involved in this project is about 5,373.649 mu and it is found in the statistics given by the investigation group that the actual perpetually requisitioned land is 6,217.52 mu. The reason for the increasing of land is that the calculation of land in the resettlement plan is based on geographic survey while the calculation of actual requisitioned land is based on the statistics from field measuring which made the actual acreage larger than the planned acreage.

4. The Implementation of Resettlement Policies

4.1 The Policies of Land Requisition

(1) The Payment of Compensation

i. In accordance with the contents, quantities and time of compensation stipulated in the house relocation compensation agreement, the compensation fee was transferred

through the bank from Wuding-Kunming Expressway headquarters to the Project Office. Then, the Project Office disbursed funds to the County/District Resettlement Office (Wuding Construction and Coordination Leading Group Office, Fumin Land requisition and Resettlement headquarters and Wuhua Land requisition and Construction Environment Protection headquarters); And next the County/District Resettlement Office disbursed directly to the Finance Bureau of each township. Then, the fund was distributed to households according to the requirement of the Project Office.

ii. In 2009, the county (district) land requisition and resettlement agencies have signed the agreement of relocation with migrants. It stipulated that on the signing day, 50% of the compensation fee should be paid and the rest 50% compensation would be paid after the relocation.

iii. Land compensation fee was paid since the month when the land has been requisitioned.

iv. For the infrastructure and ditches compensation, the Wuding-Kunming Expressway headquarters disbursed the special compensation fee to the the Transportation Bureau of the Prefecture (City) for reconstruction, and then the Transportation Bureau disbursed to the related reconstruction parties.

v. In order to guarantee the implementation of land requisition and resettlement, the Project Office have set up different levels of financial office and supervision office to ensure that all money can be timely delivered.

(2) Options for Relocation

i. Purchasing houses by themselves: Urban residents can get compensation all in cash and they can buy houses by themselves in house market. For example, 69 affected households of Puji Street Office in Wuhua District where is located in the city area have used the compensation fee to buy their own houses in different places. Migrants who bought house by themselves account for about 12% of the total relocation households.

ii. Distributed buildings: Those residents can choose their own homestead to build their houses by using the cash compensation. For instance, 232 households of residents in Shoaling Street of Wuhua District、 Ma'anqiao Village of Fumin County etc. have built their houses in this way. This number accounts for about 40.3% of the total relocation households.

iii. Ruled house-building by migrants: According to the number of the affected migrants in each administrative village, migrants may build their houses by themselves or build houses in group. Most farmer households in the affected area chose to build houses in group. Most of them are from Fumin County, about 213 households that account for about 37% of the total relocation households.

iv. Systematic building in group: For counties with comparatively more migrants to resettle, the resettlement implementation agency managed to coordinate the homestead and infrastructure construction like three supplies and one leveling etc. For instance, among the affected areas, Madijing Village in Shishan Village of Wuding County was village of Miao nationality. Considering the actual situation and the demand of cultural unity of minority's life, Wuding-Kunming Expressway

headquarters decided to offer this village the choice of integral relocation. 62 households applied this method, which accounted for about 10.8% of the total relocation households.

4.2 The Compensation Standards of Land Requisition and House Demolition

(1) Perpetual Land Requisition

According to the “The Land Management Regulations in Yunnan Province” and “The Unified Land Annual Output Value Standard and Regional Land Comprehensive Land Compensation Standard” (published on May 18, 2009), the compensation standard of the land alongside the expressway was 23 to 28 times than the average annual output. The land compensation fees were calculated according to “The Unified Land Annual Output Value Standard and Regional Land Comprehensive Land Compensation Standard”(2009) and the specific compensation standard was made after consultations with the affected migrants, which has raised 3 to 10 times compared to the land compensation standards on resettlement plan in 2006. It ensured the affected population enough compensation to maintain the original income and living standards. Table 4-3 lists the actual compensation standards for different lands.

**Table 4-1 The Comparison of the Perpetual Land Requisition
Compensation Standards before and after the Adjustment**

Land Types	Unit	Planned Compensation Standard (Average Price)	Adjusted Compensation Standard (Average Price)
Wuding County			
Paddy Field	Yuan/mu	40,250	64,419
Dry Land	Yuan/mu	26,450	56,985
Vegetable Land	Yuan/mu	64,400	64,419

Orchard Land	Yuan/mu	71,300	56,985
Forestry Land	Yuan/mu	11,500	44,595
Fumin County			
Paddy Field	Yuan/mu	40,250	130,000
Dry Land	Yuan/mu	26,450	90,000
Vegetable Land	Yuan/mu	64,400	90,000
Orchard Land	Yuan/mu	71,300	90,000
Forestry Land	Yuan/mu	11,500	70,000
Wuhua District (Shalang Street Office)			
Paddy Field	Yuan/mu	40,250	130,000
Dry Land	Yuan/mu	26,450	90,000
Vegetable Land	Yuan/mu	64,400	90,000
Orchard Land	Yuan/mu	71,300	90,000
Forestry Land	Yuan/mu	11,500	70,000
Wuhua District (Puji Street Office)			
Paddy Field	Yuan/mu	40,250	250,000
Dry Land	Yuan/mu	26,450	250,000
Vegetable Land	Yuan/mu	64,400	250,000
Orchard Land	Yuan/mu	71,300	250,000
Forestry Land	Yuan/mu	11,500	250,000

Note: 1. These data are from the RP and Wuding-Kunming headquarters.

2. The temporary compensation standard is 2,000 yuan/mu.

(2) Temporary Land Requisition

The way of compensation for temporarily requisitioned land was that the construction party pays a certain rent to the owners of the land during construction and the restore the land to the original condition after usage. The compensation standard of the temporary land requisition was 2,000 yuan per mu. Since the temporary land

occupation might demolish the cultivated land surface and the original irrigation facilities, and then affect the output after construction. Therefore, when return the temporarily requisitioned lands, the constructor must restore the soil quality and the irrigation facilities to the original condition.

(3) The Compensation Standard of Houses

The compensation standard for demolished houses was determined by the new “Land requisition and Resettlement Compensation Standard in Yunnan Province”. The standard was significantly higher than those in 2006 and assured that the APs were reasonably compensated so that they can buy new houses and maintain their living conditions. The compensation rates for houses are listed as follows:

Table 4-2 A Comparison of Compensation Standards on House Demolition before and after the Adjustment

House Type	Unit	Planned Compensation Standard (Average Price)	Adjusted Compensation Standard (Average Price)
Wuding County			
Brick-concrete House	Yuan/m ²	700	780
Brick-tile House	Yuan/m ²	400	520
Earth-tile House	Yuan/m ²	300	390
Simple House	Yuan/m ²	100	130
Fumin County			
Brick-concrete House	Yuan/m ²	700	2,100
Brick-tile House	Yuan/m ²	400	1,700
Earth-tile House	Yuan/m ²	300	1,500
Simple House	Yuan/m ²	100	100
	Yuan/m ²		
Wuhua District (Shalang Street)			
Brick-concrete House	Yuan/m ²	700	2,100
Brick-tile House	Yuan/m ²	400	1,700

House Type	Unit	Planned Compensation Standard (Average Price)	Adjusted Compensation Standard (Average Price)
Earth-tile House	Yuan/m ²	300	1,500
Simple House	Yuan/m ²	100	100
Wuhua District (Puji Street)			
Brick-concrete House	Yuan/m ²	700	2,100
Brick-tile House	Yuan/m ²	400	1,700
Earth-tile House	Yuan/m ²	300	1,500
Simple House	Yuan/m ²	100	100

Note: These data are from the RP and Wuding-Kunming headquarters.

(4) Compensation for Other Facilities

After adjustment of the compensation standard of infrastructure and its attachment, the compensation standards for the high-voltage transmission line and telecom line cable increase by 48.6% and 96.9% respectively while the compensation standard for low-voltage transmission line dropped by 22% compared with the “Resettlement Plan” of 2007.

Table4-3 The Comparison of Compensation Standards on the Infrastructure and its Attachments before and after the Adjustment

Name	Unit	Planned Compensation Standard	Adjusted Compensation Standard
High-voltage Cable	Yuan Per Pole/Km	70,000	104,000
Low-voltage Cable	Yuan Per Pole/Km	50,000	39,000
Communication Cable	Yuan Per Pole/Km	35,000	68,900
Electric Cable	Yuan Per Km	50,000	50,000

Note: 1. These data are from the RP and Wuding-Kunming headquarters.

(5) Allowance for Relocation

In order to assist the affected migrants in relocation and rehabilitation, the Project have provided them with various relocation allowance including allowance for transportation expense, material loss, working time waste, medical expense ,temporary

housing rent and on-site infrastructure cleaning expense, etc. due to the relocation.

Table4-4 The Comparison of Compensation Standards on the Planed and the Actual Resettlement Allowance

Planed Resettlement Allowance Standards			Actual Resettlement Allowance Standards		
Project	Unit	Amount	Project	Unit	Amount
Transportation Expense	Yuan/Person	300	Relocation Allowance	Yuan/Person	600
Material Loss	Yuan/Person	100	Allowance in Transitional Period	Yuan/Person	3,000
Work Delay Allowance	Yuan/Person	100	Fast Moving Reward	Yuan/Household	20,000
Medical Allowance	Yuan/Person	50		Yuan/Person	
Three Supplies One Leveling	Yuan/Household	2,500	Three Supplies One Leveling	Yuan/Household	3,000

Note: These data are obtained from the RP and Wuding-Kunming headquarters.

4.3 The Difference between Planned Resettlement Policies and the Actual Applied Policies

According to the “The Unified Land Annual Output Value Standard and Regional Land Comprehensive Land Compensation Standard” issued in 2009, Wuding-Kunming Expressway Company Limited have adjusted the compensation standard for the land requisition alongside the expressway in the “Resettlement Plan” of 2006. Comparing to the compensation standard in the “Resettlement Plan”, the new standard is 3-10 times higher. The projected affected area covers the rural, suburbs and urban areas including Wuding County of Chuxiong Prefecture, Fumin County, and Wuhua District which have big difference in land condition and usage of land. This caused the difference in compensation fee in these areas. Based on “The Land Management Regulations in Yunnan Province” and “The Unified Land Annual Output Value Standard and Regional Land Comprehensive Land Compensation Standard” (issued on 15 August 2009) and the calculation of estimated land and property loss of affected population, the compensation standard mentioned above was chosen to be the

compensation standard for resettlement after the discussion between the land owners and the government of Kunming City and the government of Chuxiong Prefecture.

4.4 Assessment on the Applicability of Resettlement Policies

The compensation standard in the expressway project coincided with “The Unified Land Annual Output Value Standard and Regional Land Comprehensive Land Compensation Standard” and related laws and regularities. The compensation standard is reasonable that the compensation fee can to some extent make for the loss of the inhabitants and the compensation in cash will help them to restore their livelihood. According to the survey on affected households in the three areas, the resettlement ways are mainly house-building by the inhabitants themselves, centralized resettlement organized by the government and resettlement on the village scale. For the three counties and district belong to different city and prefecture, the compensation standards and ways of resettlement in these three areas differ from each other. As one part of Chuxiong Prefecture, the compensation standard of Wuding County is lower than that of Fumin County; as the outskirts of Kunming City, the compensation standard of Fumin County is far lower than that of Puji Street Office and Shalang Street Office. Therefore, there is great difference in the compensation standard among Wuding County, Fumin County and Wuhua District which is also the most frequently reported problem during this survey.

5. The Recovery of Income and Livelihood

The scope of this monitoring survey involved one district, two counties and 11 administrative villages/communities in Kunming City and Chuxiong Prefecture. Through interviews in villages, land occupation condition in 11 administrative villages/communities is shown in table 3-7. Occupied land in the 11 administrative

villages was totally 3,726.02 mu. The types of lands included paddy fields, dry lands, vegetable fields, orchards, woodlands, etc.. Among them, paddy fields occupied 53.55% of total occupied lands; dry lands, 29.96%. Among these 11 investigated administrative villages/communities, a large part of land of Lujin Village in Shishan Township, Chuxiong County, Dongyuan Village in Yongding Township, Fumin County and Longqing Community in Wuhua District, Kunming City have been occupied. The areas were respectively 601.22 mu, 600.17 mu and 425.25 mu.

According to “Resettlement Plan”, in order to at least restore the previous income and living standard, five kinds of resettlement methods by agriculture, enterprise, cash, insurance and land exploitation were offered to inhabitants affected by this project. According to the survey, most of the interviewees got cash compensation after land requisition. The data showed that 88.84% of the interviewees got compensation and assistance in cash; 4.23% of them got endowment insurance for landless peasants.

Table5-1 Occupied Lands of the Investigated Villages
(Unit: mu)

Types of Lands	Kunming City									Chuxiong Prefecture		Total	Percentage
	Wuhua District	Fumin County								Wuding Township			
	Shalang Street	Luomian Village			Yongding Township					Shishan Township			
	Longqing District	Gaocang Village	Xiaodian Village	Zhebei Village	Daying Village	Dongyuan Village	Kuinan Village	Sancun Village	Xinggong Village	Lujin Village	Puxi Village		
Paddy Field Irrigated Field	385.88	37.04	122.77	172.13	118.22	435.21	144.37	156.20	138.58	232.65	52.24	1,995.28	53.55%
Dry Land	38.69	176.00	84.99	203.29	116.77	110.51	129.90	27.06	6.48	150.23	72.53	1,116.44	29.96%
Vegetable Land		0.25	8.88	3.43	3.94	30.64	14.45	5.13	12.22	7.64	1.37	87.95	2.36%
Orchards										53.35	25.61	78.96	2.12%
Unexploited Land						4.06		43.13	1.70	10.25	1.39	60.53	1.62%
Forestry land	0.69	29.77	10.38	5.25	9.63	10.20		23.01	7.51	136.41	88.12	320.95	8.61%
Residential Land		3.03	2.67	9.94	1.62	9.55	9.89	2.52	3.82	10.71	12.18	65.92	1.77%
Total	425.25	246.09	229.69	394.04	250.17	600.17	298.60	257.05	170.30	601.22	253.45	3,726.02	100.00%

Note: The occupied land involves lands for resettlement and replacement, with storage land excluded.

5.1 Measures for Income and Livelihood Restoration and the Implementation

(1) Monetary Compensation

Through investigation, the main way of compensation in this project was to pay compensation fees to land-owners directly. If the crops were destroyed, the compensation for crops and trees (at market prices) would be paid to the affected households directly, the monetary compensation was chosen to make up for the loss of land-owners. Land-owners can use the obtained compensation fees to invest in previous production, or change the way of production and living.

(2) Transformation in Crops Plant

During the process of construction, the irrigation facilities of some farmlands have suffered varying degrees of damage. After construction, the construction party has made the repairable irrigation facilities repaired and the headquarters of Wuding-Kunming Expressway has changed those paddy fields cannot be restored into dry fields. No lands are redistributed among these 11 administrative villages/communities, some of the farmers who were not seriously affected by land requisition continue planting on the rest lands, or to plant fruits, vegetables, flowers with high additional value or other economical forest fruit instead.

(3) Migrant Labor

With the shortage of arable land caused by the land requisition, some farmers could not cultivate on a large scale. So they chose to be migrant workers to replace the quondam way of farming and breeding. According to the survey, there were three main approaches for affected households to cope with the problems resulted from land requisition. Most of the families chose to be migrant workers, which accounted for

56.15%; less family lived on compensation fee, accounting for 18.84%; 16.92% of the families added investment in land to raise the yield of the remaining farmland. Among the respondent households, 55.06% of them had their family members working outside and 29.08% had their family members working at local places.

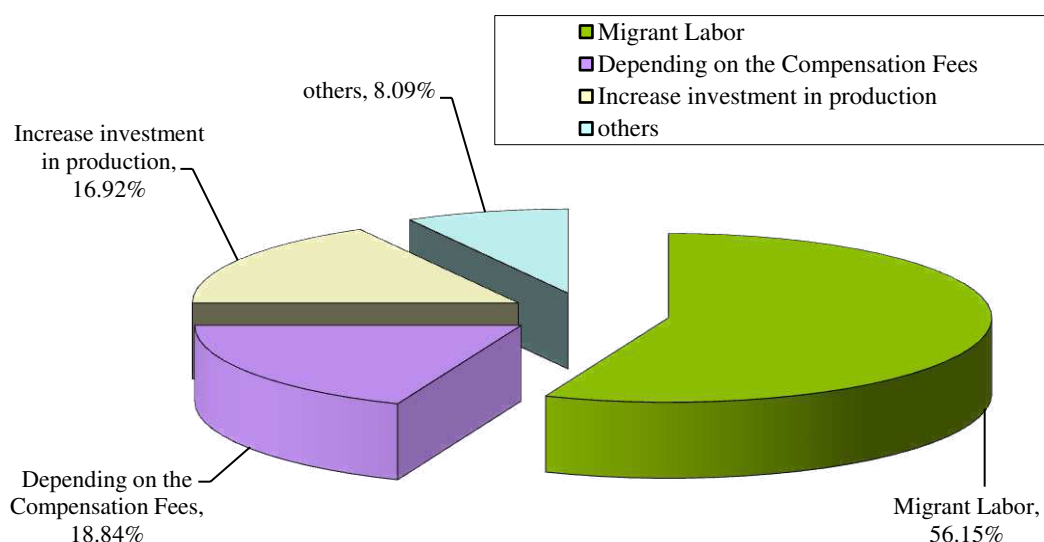


Figure 5-1 Ways of Living after the Land Requisition

According to the questionnaires at village level, among the 12 respondent villages, 11 of them saw the growth of the number of migrant labor. Madijing Village, a natural village with 70 Miao people of 23 households, is one of the countries supported by Yunnan Province. Because of their special language and culture, their life was blocked from the outside. Before the building of Wuding-Kunming Expressway, farming and breeding were nearly the only modes of production in this village. But the little cultivatable land and the inconvenient transportation made the products only sufficient for themselves, which lead to the weak economic foundation and single income source in this village. After the expressway project, the whole village was resettled. The villagers got more contact with the outside world. In the interview, villagers said that the construction of the Expressway changed their mind. Although the recovery of their livelihood was in low speed and some villagers still

lived on the compensation fee, more people wanted to work outside if possible.

Therefore, the working population in project areas increased after the land requisition. The reasons lied in the natural growth of working population as well as the career changes of the people who have lost land. The questionnaire also showed that both the numbers of male and female workers grow.

(4) Training

Wuding-Kunming Expressway Construction headquarters, agricultural extension department, vocational training agencies and various non-governmental organizations provided project affected households with training in farming and crop planting techniques, livestock raising techniques and skills of migrant workers to help them to restore their livelihood. For example, the village government of San Village organized a training course on rose planting, which attracted many women in the village and motivated the rest labor to work.

The present investigation reveals that 32.35% affected farm households have received training on farming and breeding techniques, and skills for working outside while 54.73% of them said that they have not got any substantial training or help in raising yield or improving living skills except compensation fees. It is suggested that the scale of livelihood training should be enlarged and the frequency should be increased so as to enable more households to increase their income and improve their living standard.

(5) Employment Created by Project-Related Activities

The construction headquarters of the Wuding-Kunming Expressway created temporary construction-related job opportunities for local farmers. Farmers in project area can do jobs that require relatively low technical skills to get commission income. In the project of road construction, they can get 70 Yuan per day for afforesting; 100

yuan per day for carrying building stones and 150 yuan per day for building walls. According to the statistical data, 32 people, 12.5% of the total respondents migrants, work for the expressway project. The detailed information of those workers and their distribution in the project were not clearly investigated because the Wuding-Kunming Express Company Limited did not give related information.

Up to March, 2012, 174,580 m³ of sand, 464,231 m² of building stones, 100,425 tons of cement and 25,942 tons of rebar were bought from the local suppliers for constructing the expressway. Including the amount for other raw materials and subsidiary agricultural products, the total amount of money was up to 34,474,908 yuan, which drove the local economic development forward and increased the income of local people including the project affected ones.

Besides, even after the expressway is open to traffic, many local people will be needed to maintain the road. Thus, there are many working opportunities in the project area, providing a good way for local villagers to earn money by working.

(6) The Restoration of Production Facility

According to the interview at village level, most of the production facilities affected by the project have recovered. All the electricity power and roads were restored. Three villages still have difficulties in getting water; they are Zhebei Village, Xiaodian Village and Lujin Village. The paths for production in Dongyuan Village, Kuinan Village and Zhebei Village are still not reconstructed. The drainage canal problems in San Village, Daying Village, Dongyuan Village and Kuinan Village need to be solved. Besides these, the land temporarily occupied in Xiaodian Village and Lujin Village has not been restored to the conditions for cultivation.

Table 5-2 Restoration Situations of Production facilities according to the Village-level Interview

Restored (√) ; Unrestored (X); Unaffected (/)

Administrative Village/ Community	Production Path	Drainage Canal	Turning the Paddy Land into Dry Land	Temporary Land requisition	Water	Electricity Power	Road
Longqing Village	√	√	√	/	√	√	√
San Village	√	X	√	/	√	√	√
Daying Village	√	X	/	/	√	√	√
Dongyuan Village	X	X	/	/	√	√	√
Kuinan Village	X	X	/	/	√	√	√
Xinggong Village	√	√	/	/	√	√	√
Gaocan Village	√	√	/	/	√	√	√
Zhebei Village	X	√	/	/	X	√	√
Xiaodian Village	√	√	/	X	X	√	√
Lujin Village	√	√	/	X	X	√	√
Puxi Village	√	√	√	/	√	√	√

Source: Village-level Interview

5.2 The Implementation of Policies towards the Livelihood Recovery of Disadvantaged Group

In addition to the compensation stipulated by the law of China, families with disabled people in Fumin County could get extra 5,000 yuan from the local government. Besides, if a child from such a family gets enrolled in a university, he or she can get allowance of 3,000 yuan from the county government; if getting enrolled in a junior college, he or she can get 2,000 yuan. This measure was helpful for those disadvantaged families to recover their life from the affects of the project.

Minority groups in the project area got the same treatment as Han people during

the land requisition and resettlement. According to the questionnaires in administrative villages, migrants of Madijing Villiage of Shizishan Township, Wuding County, and the majority of Bai people in Longqing Community of Wuhua District and over 20 Miao families in Dongyuan Village could get the minimum living allowance, which ensure the restoration of their basic livelihood. Madijing Village is a typical case in point. They systematically built their houses in group with each household paying 35,000 yuan only and the government paying the rest. The whole village got 1.733 thousand yuan as compensation fees, which provided Miao people there with the necessary money to recover their livelihood.

5.3 The Survey on the Affected People's Change in Yearly Income and Expenses through Sampling Survey and the Comparative Analysis

Since the implementation of Wuding-Kunming Expressway project, local financial revenue, production value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in the directly affected and indirectly project affected areas increased on different degrees. The per capita net income of rural residents has increased and keeps increasing. According to the survey, one of the reasons was the gains from agricultural adjustment brought by the expressway project. With the improvement in transportation, income of families in project areas increased continuously and the source of income was optimized further. Among the aggregate incomes of families, the proportion of plantation, including grain plantation, forestry and other crops plantation, has decreased while proportions of breeding industry and commercial industry, including industry, construction industry, communication and transportation, commerce and service industry, have been rising obviously.

Table 5-3 Production Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and Farmers' Income Changes in the Project Areas

	Gross Output of Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry (Unit: hundred million yuan)				Per Capita Net Income of Rural Residents (Unit: yuan)			
	2007	2011	2012	Increase from 2007	2007	2011	2012	Increase from 2007
Wuhua District	2.18	2.72	3.51	23.37%	5266	8822	10255	32.14%
Fumin County	6.67	11.05	13.09	32.49%	3927	6858	8361	36.08%
Wuding County	10.89	19.28	22.72	35.20%	2141	3856	4606	36.53%
Yunnan Province	1414.79	2306.5	2680.1	30.90%	2634	4722	5417	34.57%

Source: collected based on the statistics published by ynszxc.gov.cn

With the increase of the number of migrant workers, wage income occupied more in the proportion of net income of farmers. As for the migrants whose lands were requisitioned, the change in profession was more obvious. More and more work outside and earned more money. In Fumin County and Wuding County, salary from work outside became an important source of income for farmers and local rural economy. From the following table, about 31,876 people in the two counties were long-term migrant workers. And in 2012, the number increased to 41,531, which has increased by 30.29%. In the meantime, in the process of road construction, farmers with house demolished have had skill training, which made working outside more convenient. Therefore, in 2012, the number of people working outside has increased by 70.29%, from 2,444 to 4,162.

Table 5-4 Changes in Number of Long-term Migrant Workers

County/District			Total	Inside Province	Outside Province
Fumin County	Number of Migrant Workers (Person)	2004	14,310	13,764	546
		2012	16,969	16,180	789
	Percentage	2004	100.00%	96.20%	3.80%
		2012	100.00%	95.35%	4.65%
Wuding County	Number of Migrant Workers (Person)	2004	17,566	15,668	1,898
		2012	24,562	21,189	3,373
	Percentage	2004	100.00%	89.20%	10.80%
		2012	100.00%	86.27%	13.73%

Source: collected based on the statistics published by ynszxc.gov.cn

Table 5-5 Source of Income of People Affected by the Project (2010)

Unit: Ten Thousand yuan

Project Area			Source of Income							Gross Income of Rural Economy	Rural Per Capita Net Income
			Crop Farming	Animal Husbandry	Fishery	Forestry	Secondary/Tertiary Industry	Wage Income	Others		
Wuhua District	Shalang Street	Longqing Village	549.21	175	0	0.00	146.24	510	20	1,400.45	3,700
		Dacun Village	1,490	661	17	0.00	2,356	275	0	3,807.00	4,232
		Doupo Village	270.16	116.18	0	2.68	1,040.49	58.67	0	1,517.98	3,860
	Puji Street	Lianjiaying Village, Datang Village, Puji Village	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data
Fumin County	Luomian County	Madi Village	630	240	0	3	44	14	31	961	2,523
		Xiaodian Village	197	183	0	27	49	0	0	486	2,403
		Maijiaying Village	236	196	0	3	107	0	20	665.54	2,545
		Zhebei Village	1,013	440	0	20	427	1,440	500	2,400	3,623
		Gaocang Village	279.1	243.95	1	4.4	438.3	243.55	0	966.75	3,426.56
	Yongding County	San Village	262.19	217.47	0	165.5	192.1	294.41	150.87	1,137.54	3,916
		Hedong Village	380.42	736.55	8.19	33.97	7,866.86	240.9	92.66	9,406.55	4,155
		Mailong Village	296	580	20	23	5380.71	151	143.71	6343.71	4158

Project Area			Source of Income							Gross Income of Rural Economy	Rural Per Capita Net Income
			Crop Farming	Animal Husbandry	Fishery	Forestry	Secondary/Tertiary Industry	Wage Income	Others		
		Kuinan Village	899.41	590.56	10.61	25.66	11,829.2	157.64	796.22	113,460.11	4,575
		Daying Village	838.6	920.24	10	8	13,386.3	828.49	564.97	16,505.95	4,673
		Dongyuan Village	454.65	788.06	60.62	181.86	454.65	636.51	0	2,879.45	4,653
		Xiyi Village	501	106	16	55	925	40.06	527.1	2,163.1	4,562
		Xinggong Village	280	435	15	8	357.8	299	98.5	1,421	4,502
		Beiyong Village	262.19	217.47	0	165.5	192.1	294.41	150.87	1,137.54	3,916
Wuding County	Shishan Township	Maicha Village	464.6	306	10.2	26	108	155.3	5	919.8	1,763
		Puxi Village	213.71	297.8	5.53	7.3	611.75	133	0	1,136.09	1,687
		Xiangshui Village	510	904	20	2	953	220	0	2,389	2,192
		Lujin Village	301	344	0	0	0	140	0	785	1,576

Table 5-6 Income of Migrant Workers in the Project Areas (2010)

Project Area			Income of Migrant Worker	Number of people working outside (3 months more)	Number of people working outside perennially (6 months more)	Therein 1 . in Yunnan Province	2. Out of Yunnan Province	Belong to: a. Village of Poverty b. Village of absolute poverty c. Others
Unit			Ten Thousand yuan	person	person	person	person	
Wuhua District	Shalang Street	Longqing Village	350	460	78	78	0	a
		Dacun Village	275	0	642	514	128	c
		Doupo Village	58.67	473	181	176	5	c
	Puji Street	Lianjiaying Village, Datang Village, Puji Village	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	Lack of Data	
Fumin County	Luomian County	Madi Village	10	148	119	67	8	a
		Xiaodian Village	43	40	43	40	3	a
		Maijiaying Village	34	326	169	321	5	c
		Zhebei Village	500	180	180	170	10	c
		Gaocang Village	174.55	336	289	334	2	c

Project Area			Income of Migrant Worker	Number of people working outside (3 months more)	Number of people working outside perennially (6 months more)	Therein 1 . in Yunnan Province	2. Out of Yunnan Province	Belong to: a. Village of Poverty b. Village of absolute poverty c. Others
Unit			Ten Thousand yuan	person	person	person	person	
	Yongding County	San Village	71.13	88	88	86	2	c
		Hedong Village	294.41	310	310	310	0	c
		Mailong Village	132.48	974	163	153	10	c
		Kuinan Village	151	300	250	50	12	c
		Daying Village	113.13	495	25	15	10	c
		Dongyuan Village	822.81	632	628	614	14	c
		Xiyi Village	636.51	1,049	480	400	80	c
		Xinggong Village	40.06	102	56	7	39	c
		Beiyong Village	263	330	330	330	0	c
Wuding County	Shishan Township	Maicha Village	86	107	102	102	0	

Project Area			Income of Migrant Worker	Number of people working outside (3 months more)	Number of people working outside perennially (6 months more)	Therein 1 . in Yunnan Province	2. Out of Yunnan Province	Belong to: a. Village of Poverty b. Village of absolute poverty c. Others
Unit			Ten Thousand yuan	person	person	person	person	
		Puxi Village	133	105	105	87	18	
		Xiangshui Village	210	1,027	434	390	44	
		Lujin Village	140	588	588	567	21	

Source: <http://ynszxc.gov.cn>

5.4 The Assessment on the Income Recovery of Affected Population

The investigation of inhabitants affected by the expressway project shows that number of migrant workers increased. Among the 12 interviewed village groups, 57.69% of the families lived on being migrant workers, 55.76% lived on farming and 21.53% lived on breeding (The answer to the question is multiple choices). After the land requisition, 56.15% of the families chose to work in other areas to cope with the problems, the second biggest part which occupies 18.84% chose to live on the compensation fee and the third biggest part which occupies 16.92% chose to invest money in raising the yield of each patch.

Table 5-7 The Reaction to Land Requisition

Way of Reaction	Percentage (%)
①Contract/Rent the land of others	1.92
②Investing more on the land to improve the yield of each patch	16.92
③Being migrant worker	56.15
④Starting a business	6.92
⑤Living on the compensation fee	18.84
⑥Getting pension/minimum living standard	7.69
⑦Running an enterprise	0.76
Unanswered	18.07

According to the survey, the income level of those affected families after land requisition is similar to the income level before that. For some families which worked as migrant labor before the land requisition, their income level after land requisition is even higher than that before. From the aspect of family owned property, comparing to the base statistics, it is showed that the overall living standard of affected families have been improved.

Table 5-8 The Ratio of Different Properties of Peasant Households

Items	Year of 2010	Year of 2013
Electric Fun	19.5	20
Black and white TV	15.3	3
Colorful TV	80.6	98
Cassette recorder	25.8	8
DVD player	26.3	56
Fridge	19.8	61
Washing machine	51.7	79
Telephone(including mobile phone)	66.5	208
Bicycle	38.9	26
Motorcycle	20.5	52
Motor Tricycle	2.3	10
Four-wheel motor vehicle and truck	5.9	21
Tractor	13.5	13
Generator	2.4	2

6. The Removal and Reconstruction of Buildings

6.1 Ways and Policies of the Removal and Reconstruction of Buildings like Private Houses, Houses of Private Companies or State-owned Companies, Stores and Schools

The statistics from the survey group displayed that most of the demolished buildings were private houses. It is showed in the questionnaires (Those whose house are not demolished didn't answer this question) that 97.62% of the demolished buildings are private building, and only 2.38% of them are rental houses. Besides, 72.15% of them were residential houses, 1.27% of them were not-residential houses and 26.58% of them cover both residential houses and non-residential houses.

Among those demolished non-residential houses, 0.38% of them were shops/stores, 1.92% of them were warehouses and 6.92% of them were used for other purposes. Meanwhile, the statistics also shows that the compensation fee for the non-residential house was all used for other purposes.

6.2 The Selection of Resettlement Sites and Construction Progress

(1) Resettlement Progress

This monitoring survey was conducted by visiting 12 villagers groups. For the land in Kangxibao Village was requisitioned without any need of resettlement, the survey members visited 11 resettlement sites in total. The results of the survey are as follows:

Table 6-1 The Resettlement Situation in Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project

County	County/ Township	Resettlement Site	Options for Resettlement	Planned Land Requisition (mu)	Total Households	Moved Households
Wuding County	Shishan Township	Madijing	Systematic Building in Group	15.9	20	13
		Yang Liuhe Group 1	Ruled House-building by migrants		12	10
Fumin County	Luomian Township	Ma'anqiao Village	Distributed Building		13	13
		Caoxishao Village	Ruled House-building by migrants	33.58	64	
		Zhangwan Village		15.17	23	0
	Yongding Township	Xiaosanlong Village	Ruled House-building by migrants		30	30
		Kuinan Village		29.89	58	48
		Daying Village		5.695	18	12
		San Village		7.277	23	22
		Wanjia Village	Systematic Building in Group	23.991	39	0
Wuhua District	Shalang Street Office	Longqing Community	Distributed Building		9	9
Total		11	4 kinds		354	157

Note: the total villagers groups were 12. Among them, the land in Kangxibao was requisitioned without any need of resettlement.

(2) The Resettlement Situation of Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project

i. The Resettlement Progress of Madijing Village in Wuding County

The resettlement site of this area covered 15.9 mu, and it was planned to

accommodate 23 households, including a church, a processing house and an activity house. Each household covered an area of 158 m², and the construction area of every main house was 120 m². For the systematic building in groups, each peasant household invested 35,000 yuan as construction funds, and the rest would be paid by the government. Recently, the first phase of 13 main body building has been completed and checked and is come into use now. The second phase of construction has started and is in the period of foundation construction now. The houses of 7 households of the second phase have not been removed out from the previous houses without influence on their daily life. The second phase is estimated to be completed until the time before the Spring Festival of 2014.

There were many reasons resulting in the delaying of moving into new houses. The first was that the project was relocation on a whole scale. The procedures for the plan and design, report and approval, complicated bidding, and long-time consumption all have affected the initiation of systematic house-building in group. The second was the shortage of construction water due to the drought throughout the province. The construction water could only be carried from faraway places. The third was the difficulties in raising the government funds etc..



**Madijing Resettlement Site
(The Second Section, (DCFE))**

ii. The Resettlement Progress of Luomian Village in Fumin County

a. The resettlement site of Zhangwan Village resettled 23 households. The water, electricity supply and road access have been offered and the resettlement lands have been distributed to each household. Most of the farmers' main house construction has been completed, and the decoration is ongoing. The road hardening and greening project will be implemented step by step after related fund are sufficient.



**Zhangwan Resettlement Site
(The Fifth Section (LMJK))**



**Caoxishao Resettlement Site
(The Fifth Section (LMJK))**

b. The Resettlement Progress of Caoxishao Village

The resettlement site of Caoxishao Village resettled 64 households. Due to the topographic conditions, the site can only be the upland on the hill. So the foundation

was difficult to flatten. And for the complicated geological condition, the local government has made geological disaster risk assessment and taken the engineering measures for this site. According to the requirement of migrants, the upland of the hill has reduced to 11.5 m after flattening the foundation for four times. Now, the foundation is flat, and the geological disaster management, road construction and water supply has almost completed. After the resettlement lands have been distributed to each household, the resettlement households have started to build their houses except two disadvantaged households who haven't purchased new homesteads. .

iii. The Settlement Progress in
Yongding Township of Fumin County

a. The resettlement site Xinggong Village resettled 30 households. The projects of retaining wall, water supply, road hardening, and rain sewage diversion have been completed. The 28 households have lived there in December, 2011, and remaining 2



**Xinggong Resettlement Site
(The Sixth Section (QLKTS))**

households chose to delay the house construction for the lack of money. At present, the project of 10KV high-voltage cable line with an investment of 680 thousand yuan has been completed. The cable line of one household one electricity meter has been checked by the power supply department and has been put into use.

b. The resettlement site of Kuinan Village resettled 53 households. The



**Kuinan Resettlement Site
(The Seventh Section (POLQ))**

construction of this resettlement site was divided into two phases. In the first phase, 95% of the migrants' main housing has been completed and the house decoration are undergoing. 15 households have moved into

new resettlement sites in December, 2011. The field flattening and wall retaining of the second phase have completed, the resettlement lands have been distributed to each household, and the main housing body construction is ongoing. The removal of the 10KV high-voltage cable has been completed and has been checked by power supply department and has been put into use. At the same time, road hardening and rain sewage diversion have been completed. the installment of one household one electricity meter has been completed by the end of January, 2013 and all the households will move into there before the Spring Festival, 2013.

c. The resettlement site of Daying Village resettled 18 households, among which 12 households have lived there in August, 2012. And the main house construction of the rest households has been completed and the decoration is ongoing. Up to now, the projects of the road hardening, rain sewage diversion and one household one electricity meter have been completed.

d. After planning and site selection for three times, the resettlement place for Wanjia Village has finally been determined to be located to the west of Kunlu Highway and to the east of Mingxiyuan. According to the requirements of the county government, the construction of resettlement



**Wanjia Village Resettlement Site
(The Eighth Section (VPSTU))**

residential quarter of Wanjia Village has been listed as the urbanization construction with unified planning and construction. 39 households will be resettled, and 9 million yuan were invested in constructing the project. 95% of the total investment amount of the project has been finished. It is estimated that 90% resettlement households can move into their new houses before the spring festival of 2013.

e. 23 households have been resettled in resettlement sites for San Village. All these projects of retaining walls, water supply, road hardening, and rain sewage diversion and installation of one household one meter have been finished. 22 households have moved into new houses in January, 2012 while one household has not started construction yet.

iv. Resettlement Condition of Puji Street Office, Wuhua District

Puji Street Office locates in city and all the affected households have used compensation to buy commodity houses in different areas of inner city. Both the living conditions and environments have been improved.

v. Resettlement Condition of Shalang Street Office, Wuhua District

Shalang Street Office located in suburban area. There were nine resettlement households who chose to select the homestead by themselves and build their houses individually. Now all the new houses have been built and they have moved into them. The living conditions and environments have also been improved.

6.3 The Degree of Satisfaction about Land Requisition and Resettlement

To rent a house is the first choice of the interviewees whose houses were demolished. According to the record, 13.10% of the inhabitants live in another house of themselves, 5.95% live in the houses of relatives or friends, 40.48% rent a house, 13.10% buy a new house, 27.38% build their new houses.

A result from the statistics in the survey indicates that most interviewees told that their housing condition was improved. Among the interviewees who answered this question, 89.13% of them think that comparing to the time before land requisition, the housing condition has been improved and only 10.87 of them think there is no improvement.

Apart from this aspect, most interviewees thought that the expressway project brought no inconvenient problem to their life and the infrastructure in the newly built house was well restored. In the statistics (based on the answers to this question in the questionnaires), 60.47% of the interviewees thought that basically there is no negative influence to their life resettlement and 39.53% thought that there is negative influence.

Most of the interviewees were satisfied with the resettlement after land requisition. The statistics shows that 6.59% of them were very satisfied, 50.55% were

satisfied and 42.86% were not satisfied. 10% of the dissatisfaction indicates that the primary reason for the dissatisfaction is the low compensation standard.

6.4 The Assessment on House Removal and Reconstruction

During the survey, all the 12 interviewed village groups were cooperative for the removal and reconstruction during the resettlement period and the related responsible staff could give to the inhabitants' feedback for resettlement in time. The way of resettlement on the village scale was applied in Madijing Village which was an intensive living place for minorities. During the resettlement period, resettlement agency built temporary living places for affected villagers and now villagers are moving into the first group of new houses and the second group of houses is being built. For the other interviewed village group, they chose to live in the houses of relatives or friends or some other places that there was no problem for living places for the inhabitants during the period of resettlement. In addition, for the compensation fee given to some affected villagers is much more than the cost of new house building and they had found their transitive place for living, they chose to build the new houses step by step. All the removal and resettlement work in the 12 interviewed village groups can be successfully completed.

7. Restoration of Infrastructure and Public Facilities

7.1 Restoration of Community Facilities

Wuding-Kunming Expressway Company Limited has made a comprehensive restoration on agricultural irrigation ditches, mechanized farming roads, country roads, human and animal roads and shortcuts. The restoration and reconstruction not only

have improved the living environment of villagers, but also enriched their spare time. By the end of 2012, Wuding-Kunming Expressway Company has explicated measures of restoring community facilities in 42 files. About 160 acres of lands were used for the restoration of community facilities. Because of the timely restoration on farming irrigation system, local roads, electricity and telecommunication as well as cleaning before irrigation and checking after rain season, the expressway project had brought no negative influence to the production life of villages.

7.2 The Restoration of Infrastructure

By the end of December 31st, 2012, the restoration construction of roadbed has been completed except the roadbed of the exit of Xiejiaying Interchange which was affected by the failure to remove partial telecom and high-voltage wire in Xiejiaying of Shishan Township, Wuding County. The migration of oil pipelines have been completely except those in Wuyushan Interchange area of Wuhua District of Kunming which was underway. Apart from those uncompleted restoration of facilities caused by special reasons above, the restoration of other large-scale facilities have almost completed.

In the process of monitoring, 4 towns and 12 administrative villages of project affected area were visited. Roads and electricity have been completely available in these areas. Because headwater is too far, water supply in Madijing Village needs to be delivered by human labor. In Ma'anqiao Village, water supply was cut off due to the project implementation. Apart from these two villages, water is available in other administrative villages. Some villages responded that crops' farming was strongly

affected by poor drainage caused by ditches damage in project implementation. The new roads and ditches were designed unreasonably, and what made things worse were the failure to dispose rainfall and flood mud which made farmers' production and life inconvenient.

Since this project construction is in its final stage, and restoration of infrastructure is still underway, 80% of villagers hold that infrastructure was not as good as before. However, 40%-80% of them stated that breeding industry, forestry and fruit industry, manufacturing and commerce turned better than before because of the convenient transportation brought by the implementation of the project.

During the baseline survey, 100% coverage of highway, electric circuit, telephone and cable television has accomplished in the project areas. But water supply failed to fully cover all the villages. By the end of project assessment, except that highway, electric circuit, telephone and cable television were 100% covered, water supply rate increased to a larger extent which reached over 90% in affected areas. At present, water supply rate is 100% in Fumin County. Please refer to table 7-1 for more details.

Table 7-1 Table of change of water supply rate in project impact villages

Project Area	Wuhua District	Fumin County	Wuding County	Luquan County	Lufeng County	Total
Number of Villages	9	73	126	194	163	565
2012	9	73	120	177	156	535
Percentage	100	100	95	91	96	95
2004	9	70	115	165	152	511
Percentage	100	96	91	85	93	90

Source: <http://ynszxc.gov.cn>

7.3 Restoration Condition of “Three Supplies”

In the process of monitoring, the monitor party has visited three counties, four towns and twelve administrative villages in project affected areas. There were totally 260 households who have responded to the interviews among all the visited peasant households, among which 22 households were in Wuhua District, 43 in Wuding County and 188 in Fumin County as is shown in figure 3-16. In the survey, 8 households in Madijing village, Shishan town, Wuding County reflected that tap water supply was still unavailable for they still needed to deliver water through human labor because water source is too far from their village. Another 8 households in Madijing natural village, Shishan Township, Wuding County stated that water supply has not been restored due to the cutoff of water supply caused by the construction of Wuding-Kunming Expressway. Apart from those two villages which were beyond water supply because of special reasons, the other 244 peasant households said that their water supply was normal that the water supply rate was 93.85%. 260 peasant households participated in the questionnaire survey expressed that water supply was normal. Moreover, after the project implementation all public roads have been restored. The ratio of electric supply and roads access reached 100%.

8. The Distribution of Compensation Fee and the Usage

To ensure the land requisition and resettlement, the project office has set up levels of financial offices and monitoring organizations to ensure the timely delivery of money and paid the resettlement compensation on time in accordance with stipulated requirements. Up to December 31st, 2012, 1.312 billion yuan was paid for land requisition and resettlement, which was 4.69 times of the compensation budget

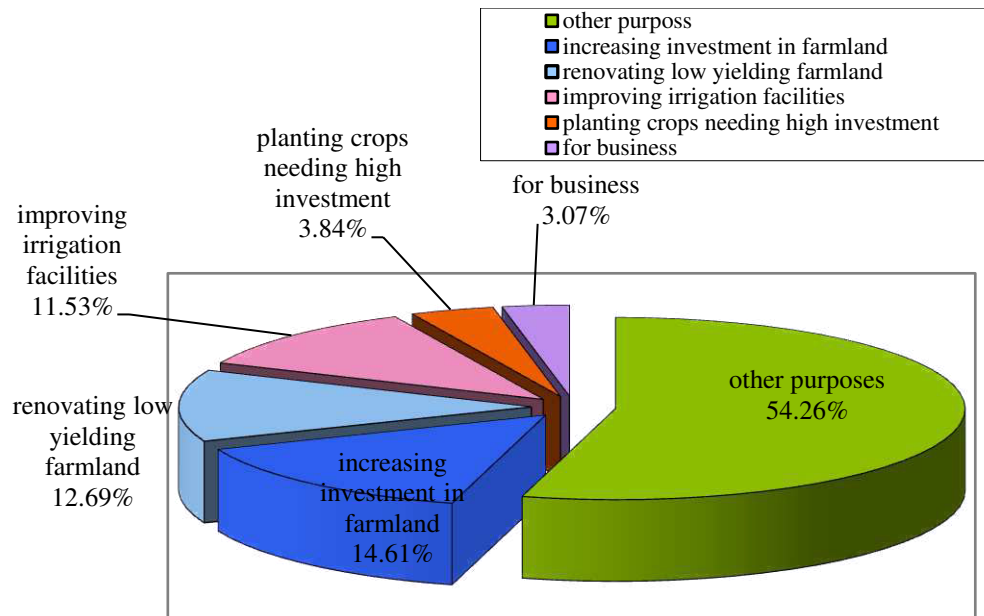
and 25.51% of the budget for the whole project. According to the survey, 100% the affected households have gotten their compensation fees for both land requisition and resettlement.

According to the survey to households affected by land demolition, there were some methods of resettlement in the one district and two counties, such as building new houses by affected households themselves, being resettled together by the government, whole-village resettlement, and so on. The three places belong to different prefecture and region; however, there were differences in the compensation standards for house demolition and methods for resettlement between Wuhua District, Fumin County and Wuding County. The compensation standard for demolition of Wuding County which belongs to Chuxiong Prefecture was far lower than that of Fumin County which belongs to Kunming City but is a suburban county at the same time. On the other hand, based on the regulation of Yunnan provincial government, the compensation standard for demolition in Fumin County was much lower than that of Puji Street Office and Shalang Street Office of Wuhua District. The difference between these three places was one of the problems that reported the most by the affected migrants in the survey.

According to the survey into the households affected by land requisition in the project area, the compensation fees for the family contracted farmland were allocated to each household in accordance with the adjusted standard. Based on the field survey on the use of compensation fees, most money were used for other purposes. The survey showed that 54.26% of respondents used the compensation fees for other purposes; 14.61% of them used the fees to increase land investment; 12.69% of them used the fees to renovate the low-yield farmland; 11.53% of them used the money to repair irrigation facilities; 3.84% used the money to plant crops that need high

investment; 3.07% of them used this money to initiate business. In a word, the compensation fees were made the full and efficient use according to the plan.

Figure8-1 The Use of the Compensation Fees for Land Requisition



9. The Participation of Inhabitants and the Information Openness

During the resettlement period, the affected people also participated and all the information was open to the public. Through meeting on the level of village group, posting the standard of compensation for land requisition and resettlement as well as the way of signing up compensation treaty, the compensation standard is transparent to the villages so that the affected villagers can acquire the information about requisition and resettlement on time.

10. Management Agency of the Project

10.1 Agencies and Responsibilities

In order to complete the land requisition, house demolition and resettlement tasks of the project, Wuding-Kunming Expressway Company Limited has specially set up a resettlement agency. The transverse structure of the agency included Yunnan

Provincial Transportation Department and its relevant departments (the contractor and subsidiary) and local governmental agencies. The resettlement agency constituted of all levels of local governments involved and the resettlement office at every contract section. In addition, the Land Management Bureaus of local governments also participated in the implementation of the project. In the process of the implementation of the project, the tasks about the land requisition and house demolition were delegated to the affected local governments, and the construction party was mainly responsible for the coordination, supervision and handling complaint from the affected people due to this resettlement.

1. Resettlement Agency

Specialized personnel were chosen by the construction headquarters of Wuding-Kunming Expressway for the establishment of the resettlement department. Meanwhile, local governments involved all set up special resettlement departments in regions, counties/districts and each affected area by choosing special personnel from the departments including forestry, public security and land departments. Construction and Coordination Leading Group Office was established in Wuding section of Wuding-Kunming Expressway; Land requisition and Resettlement headquarters was founded in Fumin section of Wuding-Kunming Expressway; Land requisition and Construction Environment Protection headquarters was set up in Wuhua section of Wuding-Kunming Expressway. In addition, the specialized personnel were responsible for the completion of all of related resettlement work of each affected town and the implementation of economic recovery plan with the township

government and village committee together. The longitudinal structure of the resettlement agency was divided into four levels: the project resettlement office, regional resettlement office, county/district resettlement office, and township resettlement workgroup.

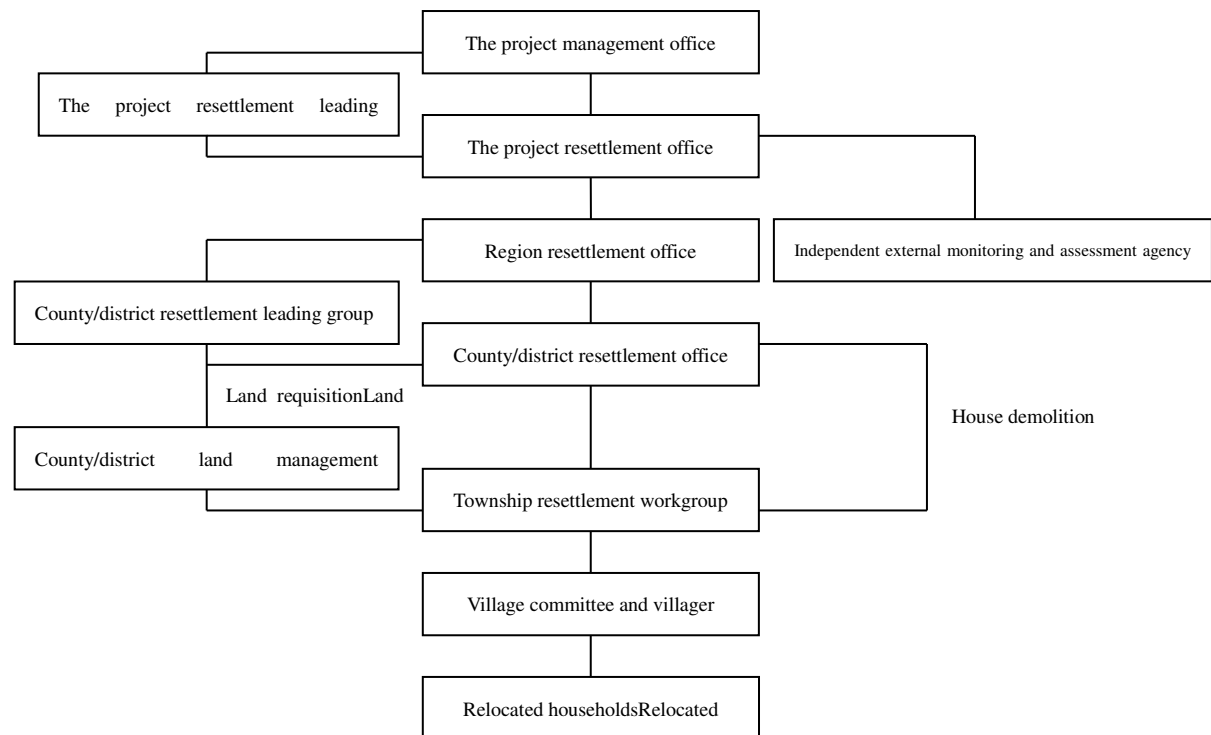


Figure10-1 Resettlement Agencies of Wuding-Kunming Expressway

2. Agency Responsibility

(1) The Leading Groups and Offices of the Resettlement Project

The leading group of this resettlement project consisted of leaders who were in charge of related affairs, including the Government, the Ministry of Transportation and the Land and Resources Department of Yunnan Province. Its responsibility lied in the enhancement of the leadership of the constructive project as well as the implementation of house demolition and resettlement. The leading group also had responsibility in policy-making of resettlement and the coordination of the

relationship between migration institutions at all levels. Under the leading group was resettlement office, which was responsible for training personnel from the resettlement agencies of prefectures, cities and counties involved, negotiating with the public, propagating the resettlement policy, managing the migration fund, advising, coordinating and supervising the process of resettlement of local institutions and launching monitoring activity inside and outside as well as the facilitating of monitoring activity from outside.

(2) Prefecture Project Resettlement Office

The resettlement offices in Kunming City and Chuxiong Prefecture which were subordinate to the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) had the responsibilities as follows: apply to the related departments for Plan Permission Certificate and Construction Permission Certificate for land use; organize public consultation and disclose the resettlement policies; sign the agreement with County Resettlement Offices, and supervise the execution and progress of resettlement; sign the agreement with County Land Management Bureau, and supervise the fund allocation and use; sign the agreement with Land Requisition and Housing Removal Companies, and supervise the execution and progress of resettlement.

(3) County (District) Resettlement Leading Group and Resettlement Office

County (District) Leading Group for Resettlement consisted of the responsible government leaders appointed by County (District) Traffic Bureau and managed to the resettlement work under the coordination of County (District) Land Bureau. The main responsibilities were: assist the application and approval procedures for land

requisition and resettlement; assume responsibility for management of resettlement funds and supervision of funds allocation and use; assume responsibility for training staff involved in resettlement work in the townships and villages; supervise the resettlement conducted by the townships and villages; coordinate the work in handling questions and problems encountered during implementation.

(4) Town (ship) Resettlement Work Group

It was led by the relevant responsible leaders in the affected townships, and it was composed of the staff from township governments, land management office and police station as well as relevant village cadres. The main responsibilities included: execute, inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities within the township; arrange approval procedures for new housing plots and construction; be responsible for payment and management of compensation fees; sign housing removal agreements with migrants who need to resettle, supervise the land requisition, removal and construction of houses and auxiliaries; report to Land Administration Bureau and resettlement office of the county the progress of land requisition, housing removal and resettlement; solve problems during RP implementation.

(5) Village Committee and Villager Group

The resettlement work group of village committee and villager groups was composed of the main cadres of the village and villager group in the affected areas. Following are the main responsibilities: organize public consultation and popularize the resettlement policies; select resettlement sites and provide house plots for the migrants; provide help to those migrants who confront with difficulties; carry out land

readjustment and organize activities for economic rehabilitation; report to the higher authorities about comments and proposals from the migrants; help disadvantaged households in resettlement.

10.2 Assessment on the Coordinative and Executive Capability of the Agencies

During the survey period, the survey group has visited the Resettlement Office of Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project Headquarter and the Resettlement Coordination Office of Fumin County and Wuding County, and has interviewed relevant staff and made field visit. The Resettlement Coordination Office of Fumin County and Wuding County were responsible for the policy promulgation and coordination work during the resettlement period and supplying the channel for local inhabitants to report their problems or advices. It is showed in the survey that when the inhabitants were encounter with problems, they usually went to the local village committee and then the village committee would discuss that with the government of local township or county and at last, the Resettlement Office of the county will cooperate with the construction party and related department to solve the problem those inhabitants have reported.

During the survey, it can be seen that the setting up of resettlement agencies of Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project is relatively considerate and has formed a systematic working completion and information feedback. For the completion of expressway construction is drawing near, most construction force have retreated from the construction site which might cause the relatively inconvenient to solve the problems in the last part of the project, the resettlement agencies of the County still

have to be responsible for the project as usual.

10.3 The Implementation of the Policies of Capability Reinforcement

During the survey period, the headquarter of Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project had generally had provided the survey group with the internal survey report which has facilitated the survey of internal invigilating and making record for the resettlement progress and the construction progress. For some statistics about the restoration of infrastructure are still being collected, the statistics of that only covers 12 village groups interviewed during the survey. Along with the perfection of the data collection of internal survey, the external survey will be more and more comprehensive.

11. Problems and Suggestions

11.1 The Main Problems

(1) Restoration Problems of Temporarily Occupied Lands

Through the visiting survey at this time, it is concluded that there are restoration problems of temporarily occupied lands in Ma'anqiao resettlement sites. According to the "resettlement plan", during the construction, the construction party pays a certain fee to land owners to rent land. After completion of work, construction party should restore the land to the previous condition; namely, when the construction party returns the temporarily occupied land, the previous land condition and irrigation facility should be restored at the same time. But in the process of this field investigation, it was discovered that after completion of construction, temporarily occupied lands have not yet been returned completely to land owners, and previous

condition of lands as well as irrigation facilities have not been restored in Ma'anqiao Village and Madijing Village. The following-up monitoring report will pay attention to these problems.

(2) Spoil Problems

Plenty of spoil is generated during construction. Apart from the spoil which has not been cleaned up completely in time, in San Village resettlement sites, the investigation team discovered a pile of spoil which is about 3-4 mu, totally more than one thousand cube. The spoil is



still not yet to be cleaned up, which makes the four landowners, Yue ?, Ding Jiafu, Luo Changling, Yang Lu, unable to cultivate in responsible fields. Relevant farmers have reflected this issue for several times, but this issue remains unsolved.

(3) Restoration Problems in Infrastructure like Drainage, Ditches, etc.

There are problems of drainage, ditches and failure in restoration of dug-broken pathways in those affected villages, such as Xiaosanlong Village, Kuinan Village, Dongyuan Village, Daying Village and San Village in Yongding Township of Fumin County, and the first group of Shishan Township in Wuding County, etc.

(4) Water Source Problems

Among the twelve village groups in the visiting survey, the three resettlement

sites in Caoxishao Village, Ma'anqiao Village and Madijing Village still need improvement in restoration of water source. Caoxishao Village suffered from a relatively serious problem in human and animal drinking water caused by too narrow pipe and droughts in consecutive years. In addition, Ma'anqiao Village and Madijing Village need new water sources to solve the problem of drinking water because their previous water sources have been ruined by the expressway construction. The problems above have been put forward to Wuding-Kunming Express Company Limited and are in process of disposal.

11.2 Conclusion and Suggestions

This external monitoring has been greatly supported by the Land Requisition Office of Wuding-Kunming Expressway and institutions of requisition and resettlement in different counties, which have facilitated the implementation of this project. At present, the requisition of Wuding-Kunming Expressway project has been fundamentally accomplished. Compensation payments of requisition are distributed, and the requisition work was done by means of monetary compensation to affected peasants; affected peasant households of this requisition have all received compensation payments for resettlement, and the construction of resettlement houses is underway. In addition, restoration of infrastructure in resettlement sites is also underway. The peasant households who have finished requisition compensation and resettlement are on the process of restoring production and living. The restoration situation and restoration of infrastructure will continue to be concerned in the following-up monitoring reports.

With the completion of the project and migration work, most of the difficulties appeared during resettlement and problems reflected by project affected villagers have been properly solved. However, the following four aspects still need to be paid more attention to.

(1) The project affected areas involve one district and two counties, namely Wuhua District, Fumin County and Wuding County. Because of regional disparities, resettlement of migrants, requisition of cultivated lands and standards of compensation for housing demolition have a certain gap with the requirements of local migrants. A part of peasant households hope to raise the standard of compensation.

(2) Due to the limitation of local geography and ecological condition, measure for economical restoration which was mainly consisted of agricultural projects is not enough and the effect of the measure in increment is not conspicuous. Therefore, the measures need to be enriched and the economical effect needs to be raised.

(3) Local infrastructures damaged and ruined by the construction of project should be restored more quickly to meet the production and living demands of affected peasant households.

(4) Wuding-Kunming Expressway headquarters is expected to detail those statistic data and provide detailed data on infrastructure and restoration and compensation of public facilities.

As for the problems in livelihood recovery in resettlement, following suggestions are put forward:

(1) Related departments are suggested to add capital investment and science and technology input to promote economic development of migrants, ameliorate production and living condition of migrants and improve the production and living. In terms of production development, it is advisable to make full use of limited lands, combine climatic condition, transportation condition and infrastructure condition of production, develop crop farming, cultivation industry and tertiary industry, and form a local market with moderate scale gradually. It is also necessary to import science and technology, capital and talents, develop commodity production, exploit and utilize local superior resources and form a reasonable industrial structure. In consequence, the economy of affected migrants will gain a continuous, stable and coordinated development.

(2) Governments at all levels should promote technical services a step further, introduce special trainings on advanced technology of agricultural planting to villages and households on agricultural byproducts processing and disposal, on marketing techniques, and on skills used for working outside. They also need to enrich and fortify restoration modes of economy and ways to raise the income of local migrants. It is better to try best to reduce even wipe out the negative influence brought out by the project construction.

(3) With the completion of Wuding-Kunming Expressway project, road maintenance needs a large number of manual labors. It is supposed to train and guide in job-hunting to encourage local migrants to be hired, especially the peasant households directly affected by the project, to take part in the maintenance of roads and some relative works. In this way, it can not only exploit employment

opportunities, increase local migrants' income, but also can make local migrants take care of the expressway and different facilities of expressway initiatively and consciously through their participation in expressway maintenance.