

Social Monitoring Report

Annual Report
September 2014

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

September, 2014
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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. 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. The project has been officially put into traffic on October 26, 2013.

In accordance with “Resettlement Plan”(Resettlement Plan of the Central Yunnan Roads Development Project), 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(about 3.582 km²). 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

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

Literature research;

Analysis on the internal monitoring report;

Interviewing the project owner and different levels of resettlement Implementation Agencies (IA);

Door-to-door interview;

Conversazione;

Field survey;

Survey on some typical cases;

Sampling survey.

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 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, 283 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 315 households.

1.2.4 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	23	Shalang Township	23	Longqing Village	23
Fumin County	243	Yongding Township	155	Daying Village	25
				Dongyuan Village	30
				Kuinan Village	22
				Sancun Village	30
				Xinggong Village	53
		Luomian Township	83	Gaocang Village	28
				Zhebei Village	43
				Xiaodian Village	12
Wuding County	49	Shishan Town	49	Lujin Village	20
				Puxi Village	29
Total	315		315	11	315

1.3 The Feedback of Problems in the Last Survey Report

1.3.1 It was indicated in the last monitoring report 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”, but according to this external monitoring, the problem in these two places has been resolved now, lands returned to owners completely and the land condition and irrigation facilities recovered.

1.3.2 It was referred in the last monitoring report that “in San Village resettlement sites, a pile of spoil which is about 3-4 mu, totally more than one thousand cube, is still not yet to be cleaned up,” but this time the investigation team found that the spoil problems have already been handed. Project construction side compensated the land owners in consultation with them, and at the moment they have planted crops in these spoil areas.

1.3.3 It was also mentioned in the Main Problems of last monitoring report that “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 Yangliuhe in Shishan Township, Wuding County, etc.” In the process of this external monitoring investigation, it is recognized after

consultation with sub-district offices that they take the responsibility to implement the recovery of agricultural infrastructure in the above resettlement sites, the restoration project number of which has been confirmed on site by the Construction Division of Wukun Expressway Headquarters, Land Requisition and Resettlement Office, design represents, supervisors, local Land Requisition and Resettlement Headquarters and responsible persons in each resettlement site, and the related charges will be paid from the construction business tax returns. At the moment, all related recovery work has been turned over to the local sub-district offices and is in progress.

1.3.4 Another problem was referred last time that “the three resettlement sites in Caoxishao Village, Ma’anqiao Village and Madijing Village still need improvement in restoration of water source”. In the process of the external monitoring survey, the three resettlement sites were visited again, among which, Caoxishao Village and Ma’anqiao Village now have regular water supply, while the problem of water source has been resolved in Madijing Village, and the pipes are being set up, after the completion, the water supply can be regular.

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, there were two working parties, total 20 persons from Yunnan Academy of Scientific & Technical Information, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan and Yunnan Forestry Academy, including 2 experts for evaluating resettlement of migrants, 10 assessment professionals and 8

surveyors. During June to April of 2014, they conducted door-to-door survey on 12 administrative villages (AVs) and groups of villagers who were directly affected by the project. 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 315 questionnaires were taken back by these group members.

Survey data display that the economically superior households accounted for 1.27%, middle-income households accounted for 78.42%, financially inferior households accounted for 3.17 % and poor households accounted for 1.27% among the 315 households. The Percentage of informants who did not reply to this question was 16.83%. The proportions of male and female who have participated in the questionnaire were 79.68 and 20.32%.

2. The Progression of Land Requisition and Inhabitants

Resettlement

2.1 The Progression of Land Requisition and Inhabitants

Resettlement

At the moment, the land requisition and removal for the project of Wuding-Kunming Expressway has been basically completed along with the project officially in effect. A total requisitioned land was 6,413.18 mu, 193.66 mu more than that in December of 2012, accounting for 119% 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 815 households were demolished in the whole process of the project, 11 households more than the number given on December 31th, 2012. Among the affected 815 households, 695 households were affected due to both land requisition and house demolition, and 120 households were affected only due to the housing demolition. The housing area of demolition was 256,679.02 m², and the total compensation was 1,351,645,159.82 yuan up to August 30th, 2014.

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

Data Deadline: 2014.08.30

Project	County	Township	Requisitioned Land Area
			(mu)
Wuding-Kunming Expressway	Wuding County	Shishan Township	1,390.1608
		Sub-total	1,390.1608
	Fumin County	Luomian Township	1,034.4102
		Yongding Township	2,222.0027
		Sub-total	3,256.4129
	Wuhua District	Shalang Street Office	564.1244
		Puji Street Office	1,202.4769
		Sub-total	1,766.6013
	Total		6,413.1750

Note: These data are obtained from Wuding-Kunming Expressway headquarters.

Table 2-2 The Final Housing Area of Demolition for Wuding-Kunming Expressway

Data Deadline: 2014.08.30

Project	County	Housing Area of Demolition
		(square meter)
Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project	Wuding County	24,604.30
	Fumin County	123,004.18
	Wuhua District	109,070.54
	Total	256,679.02

Note: These data are obtained from Wuding-Kunming Expressway headquarters.

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

Wuding-Kunming Expressway has been officially put into operation on October 26, 2013 and opening ceremony was held. As the completion of Wuding-Kunming Expressway Project, the land requisition and removal for the project in affected areas has been finally completed now. 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 with the same speed. Except the road hardening work has not been finished in some resettlement sites, the life and producing are back to normal.

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 6,413.18 mu, 193.66 more than 6219.52 mu investigated last time. The main reason for the increasing of land is that after completion of construction, temporarily occupied lands are unable to return to land owners, or it is hard to restore previous condition of lands, therefore these lands become perpetual land requisition, whose owners are compensated according to the compensations standards.

According to the “Resettlement Plan”, 695 households are affected by the project. The data from Wuding-Kunming Expressway headquarters show that up to August 31, 2014, the actual demolition of houses is 815 households, 11 households more than the number given in last investigation because demolition work is carried out in stages and in groups, and some houses with less affect on the project are removed only before the completion of the project.

4. The Implementation of Resettlement Policies

4.1 The Policies of Land Requisition

4.1.1 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.

4.1.2 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

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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
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-Kunmingheadquarters.

4.2.4 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 TheComparison of Compensation Standards on the Infrastructure and its Attachments before and afterthe 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.

4.2.5 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 TheComparison of Compensation Standards on the Planed and the Actual Resettlement Allowance

PlanedResettlement AllowanceStandards			ActualResettlement AllowanceStandards		
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, Wukun Expressway Co., Ltd. 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 18 May 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 3,913.89 mu. The types of lands included paddy fields, dry lands, vegetable fields, orchards, woodlands, etc.. Among them, paddy fields occupied 51.65% of total occupied lands; dry lands, 29.42%. 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 630.45 mu, 606.91 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 98.32% of the interviewees got compensation and assistance in cash; 5.7% of them got endowment insurance for landless peasants; 1.34% received compensation for adjusting lands in the village while 1.01% got some cash and some lands

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

Types of Lands	Chuxiong Prefecture		Kunming City									Total
	Wuding County		Fumin County								Wuhua District	
	Shishan Township		Luomian Township			Yongding Township					Shalang Street	
	Puxi Village	Lujin Village	Xiaodian Village	Zhebei Village	Gaocang Village	Xinggong Village	Kuinan Village	Daying Village	Dongyuan Village	Sancun Village	Longqing Community	
State-owned Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.2500	0	0	0	110.2500
Paddy Field	54.4920	242.7493	130.8791	169.5741	38.0810	138.5802	149.3681	118.2193	437.4473	156.1963	385.8785	2,021.4652
Dry Land	73.5907	157.1494	101.0105	204.2383	177.4559	6.4756	132.7290	118.5344	114.5964	27.0642	38.6860	1,151.5304
Vegetable Field	1.4800	8.5828	8.8790	3.5325	0.2530	11.1164	14.4452	5.1831	31.0538	5.1309	0	89.6567
Orchards	25.6130	54.3217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79.9347
Unexploited Land	1.3930	10.2484	0	0	0	1.7000	0	0	4.0560	43.1300	0	60.5274
Forestry Land	91.3008	141.7740	10.3810	5.2480	29.8795	7.5060	0	9.6250	10.2000	23.0120	0.6870	329.6133
Residential Land	12.1830	15.6280	2.6666	9.9420	3.0261	3.8201	9.8896	1.6904	9.5518	2.5175	0	70.9151
Total	260.0525	630.4536	253.8162	392.5349	248.6955	169.1983	306.4319	363.5022	606.9053	257.0509	425.2515	3,913.8928

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

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 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, most of the families choose to be migrant workers after the land requisition as the preferred approach, which accounted for 73.91%; in the second place, some families shift to other commodities, accounting for 24.28%; the third choice would be doing business, occupying 18.12%.

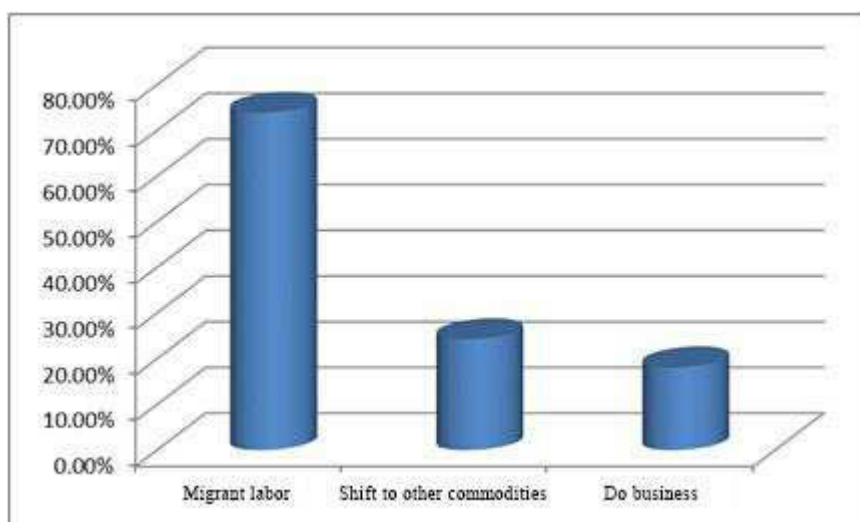


Figure 5-1 Ways of Living after the Land Requisition

According to the questionnaires at village level, among the 12 respondent villages, the number of migrant labor is growing. The percentage of households in which it has at least one long-term migrant worker in 9 villages is from 10% to 40%, while it takes more than 60% in Ma'anqiao, Kuinan and Caoxishao. Among the three resettlement sites, Caoxishao, due to its convenient transportation, has 85% of the households which have at least one long-term migrant worker.

In the process of this monitoring, the data from the questionnaires at village level show that the percentage of migrant women workers is increasing, which accounts more than 30% in 6 villages, 50% in Longqing Villages, but only about 5% in Madijing Village and Yangliuhe Group 1.

5.1.4 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. Some of villagers were also trained of the basic skills involved in highway construction to do some work in the project.

The present investigation reveals that 49.84% affected farm households have received training on farming and breeding techniques, and skills for working outside, much higher than 32.35% counted last year; while 45.08% of them said that they have not got any substantial training or help in raising yield or improving living skills except compensation fees, a little lower than 54.73% stated last time. 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.

For example, the village government of San Village organized a training course on rose planting, obtaining good effect. With the experience, they organized another four training courses for total 240 participants in 2013. At present most of the villagers have mastered the rose-planting skills, and the income from rose growing has become an important financial source.

5.1.5 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. Taking the fourth contract period project as an example, the statistical data show that up to the first quarter of 2012, there were 3156 workers hired in near villages along the project line, including 365 minorities, 25 women, 228 poor people; and the payment standards are 8000yuan per month for skilled labor, 3000yuan per month for farmer workers, 3500yuan/month for minority workers, 2500yuan/month for women, and 4000yuan/month for poor persons. From the survey, it shows that 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. For example, according to the latest data from Wuding-Kunming Highway management and toll station in August of 2014 show that there are 179 local persons working for Fumin management (including tunnel station) and toll stations (Shishan, Lujin, Luomian, Fumin, Northwest of Kunming) as managers, road cleaners, logistics personnel and other jobs, accounting 67% of the total employment. In Caoxishao and Kuinan resettlement sites, there are local residents working in Luomian toll station, who are paid about 2000yuan/month as tollbooth collectors and live near the working place.

5.1.6 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 are restored. In addition to keeping 100% coverage of roads, electrical network, telephone and cable TV, the rate of water supply has increased a lot up to the project assessment, such as Wuhua District and Fumin County have achieved at 100%, and 95% in Wuding County. On the other hand, the incomplete drainage system would be the

existing problem, which affected the agricultural production. As the construction side did not clean the silted ditches on time in the construction process and the newly-built ditches were not clear enough, it is unable to implement water diversion and drainage for many projects, affecting the lands to be planted, even to be wasted, which was reflected by local residents in Daying Village, Xinggong Village, Kuinan Village and Longqing Village of Yongding Township, Fumin County during the visits. In addition, some residents also reflected the problem of inconvenient drinking water (in Daying Village) and noise (in Xinggong Village) and so on.

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. What is more, the poor households in Zhangwan Village can also have 5000yuan each year.

There are 65 relocated households in Caoxishao resettlement site, which is in line with the condition of poverty alleviation project for entire town, more than 50 households, each relocated household with newly-built houses can get 10,000 yuan for subsidies, in addition, they can also have the compensation 10,000yuan per household for renovating dilapidated houses in the countryside. Both the above compensation have been paid to the related villagers, except two households that have not started to rebuild or renovate

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 5-2 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	2013	Increase from 2007	2007	2011	2012	2013	Increase from 2007
Wuhua District	2. 18	2. 72	3	3. 22	47. 70%	5266	8822	10255	12040	128. 64%
Fumin County	6. 67	11. 05	13. 09	14. 40	115. 89%	3927	6858	8361	9891	151. 87%
Wuding County	10. 89	19. 28	22. 72	25. 26	131. 96%	2141	3856	4606	5527	158. 15%
Yunnan Province	1414. 79	2306. 5	2680. 1	3056. 04	116%	2634	4722	5417	6141	133. 14%

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 in 2004. And in 2013, the number increased to 45,708, which has increased by 43.39%. In the meantime, in the process of road construction, farmers with house demolished have had skill training, which made working in other provinces more convenient. Therefore, the number of people working in other provinces has increased by 93.21%, from 2,444 in 2004 to 4,722 in 2013.

Table 5-3 Changes in Number of Long-term Migrant Workers

County/District			Total	Inside Province	Outside Province
Fumin County	Number of Migrant Workers (Person)	2004	14310	13764	546
		2012	16969	16180	789
		2013	17825	16979	846
Wuding County	Number of Migrant Workers (Person)	2004	17566	15668	1898
		2012	24562	21189	3373
		2013	27883	24007	3876
Total	Number of Migrant Workers (Person)	2012	41531	37369	4162
		2013	45708	40996	4722

Source:collected based on the statistics published by 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. After the land requisition, 73.91% of the families chose to work in other areas to cope with the problems, the second biggest part which occupies 24.28% chose to shift to other commodities, and the third biggest part which occupies 18.12% chose to do business.

Table 5-4 The Reaction to Land Requisition

Way of Reaction	Percentage (%)
①Contract/Rent the land of others	3. 62
②Shift to other commodities	24. 28
③Being migrant workers	73. 91
④Starting a business	18. 12
⑤Living on the compensation fee	4. 71
⑥Getting pension/minimum living standard	3. 99
⑦Running an enterprise	0. 72
Unanswered	4. 35

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 5-5 The Ratio of Different Properties of Peasant Households

Items	Year of 2010	Year of 2013	Year of 2014
Colorful TV	80. 6	98	106
Solar water heater	12	43	83
Fridge	19. 8	61	84
Washing machine	51. 7	79	95
Telephone(including mobile phone)	66. 5	208	240

Bicycle	38.9	26	5.05
Motorcycle	20.5	52	60.44
Motor Tricycle	2.3	10	16.26
Four-wheel motor vehicle and truck	5.9	21	31.21
Tractor	13.5	13	21.98

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 display that 25.08% of the demolished buildings are residential houses, 2.22% not-residential houses, 26.58% both residential houses and non-residential houses, and 40.32% did not reply. It is also known that 18.41% of the demolished houses are brick joisted, 25.08% brick structure, 13.33% adobe structures, and only 1.59% frame structure. In accordance with the Resettlement Compensation Standards, the relocation compensation would be different for different houses structures.

6.2 The Selection of Resettlement Sites and Construction Progress

6.2.1 Resettlement Progress

The survey members visited 11 resettlement sites in total with the following results:

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

Data Deadline: 2014.8.31

County	Township	Resettlement site	Options for Resettlement	Planned Land Requisition (mu)	Total Households	Moved Households in 2012	Moved Households in 2014
Wuding County	Shishan Township	Madijing	Systematic Building in Group	15.9	20	13	13
		Yang Liuhe Group 1	Ruled House-building by migrants		10	10	10
Fumin County	Luomian Township	Ma'anqiao Village	Distributed Building		9	9	9
		Caoxishao Village	Ruled House-building by migrant	33.58	65	63	63
		Zhangwan Village		15.17	30		28
	Yongding Township	Xiaosanlong Village	Ruled House-building by migrant		32	30	32
		Kuinan Village		29.89	53	48	53
		Daying Village		5.695	18	12	18
		San Village		7.277	23	22	22
		Wanjia Village	Systematic Building in Group	23.991	39	39	39
Wuhua District	Shalang Street Office	Longqing Community	Distributed Building		18	18	18
Total		11			317	264	305

Note: The number of investigated village groups is 12, among which, it only has land requisition not demolition in Kangxibao.

6.2.2 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 all the 13 households have moved to their new houses. Because of the problem of the government-matching funds, the resettlement housing construction in the second phase is at a standstill, but the houses of 7 households of the second phase have not been removed out from the previous houses without influence on their daily life. After the rainy season, further

communication with the local government will be taken to deal with the fund problem and make the residents move to the new houses as soon as possible.

The main reason resulting in the delaying of constructing and moving to new houses in the second phase is the difficulties in funding for the government.



Original Houses before Demolishing in Madijing Resettlement Site



Newly-built Relocating Houses in Madijing Resettlement Site

ii. The Resettlement Progress of Luomian Village in Fumin County

a. The resettlement site of Zhangwan Village resettled 30 households.

The water supply, electricity supply and road have all been completed and the resettlement lands have been distributed to each household. 28 households have moved to the new houses, and the other 2 households have not started to build the relocation houses because of the private reasons. But the road hardening and greening project have not been completed because of the fund problem.



Zhangwan Resettlement Site



Uncompleted Road Hardening in Zhangwan Resettlement Site

b. The Resettlement Progress of Caoxishao Village

There are 65 households to be resettled in Caoxishao resettlement site, among which, 63 households have moved to the newly-built houses with completed water supply, electricity supply and roads. With newly-built houses and good environment, this resettlement site is much better than that of last monitoring after completing road hardening and constructing temporary garbage areas.



Relocating Houses in Caoxishao Resettlement Site



Completed Road Hardening in Caoxishao Resettlement Site

c. The Resettlement Progress of Ma'anqiao Village

The option for resettlement in Ma'anqiao resettlement site is distributed building. There are total 9 households here and all of them have moved to the newly-built houses with resolved road hardening problem, as well as drinking water problem stated in last monitoring report.



Random Visits in Ma'anqiao Resettlement Site

iii. The Settlement Progress in Yongding Township of Fumin County

a. The resettlement site of Xinggong Village resettled 30 households. The projects of retaining wall, water supply, road hardening, and rain sewage diversion have been completed. All rebuilt houses have been completed and put into living, and related infrastructure is ongoing.



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



Kuinan Resettlement Site

b. Sampling Method and the Quantity of Samples The resettlement site of Kuinan Village resettled 53 households. The road hardening and rain sewage diversion have been completed, so as the installment of one household one electricity meter by the end of January, 2013. Now all the households have moved to their new houses.

c.The resettlement site of Daying Village resettled 18 households, among which 12 households have lived there in August, 2012, and the other 6 households also have moved up to now. What's more, 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. 39 households with the keys for their new houses have been resettled here. Most of them have finished decorating their houses and moved. After completing related infrastructure and greening project, the living condition has been improved a lot.



Wanjia Village Resettlement Site

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 mete have been finished. There are 22 households moved into new houses, same as the number of last monitoring, while the rest one household has not started construction yet because of the private reasons.

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, 88% of them think that comparing to the time before land requisition, the housing condition has been improved, but 12% think there is no improvement. In addition to the housing condition, 90% of them also think the community condition improves a lot.

Most of the interviewees were satisfied with the resettlement after land requisition. The statistics shows that 9.84% of them are very satisfied, 56.83% are satisfied and 31.43% are unsatisfied, and 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 stuff 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

Wukun Expressway Co., Ltd. has made a comprehensive restoration on agricultural irrigation ditches, road drainage, access roadways, mechanized farming roads, and human and animal roads. And they also cleaned up the legacy of farming land and waste land, compensated for the agricultural irrigation ditches and paddy fields, which are unable to be recovered. The restoration and reconstruction have improved the living environment of villagers. In 2014, Wukun Expressway Co., Ltd. has explicated measures of restoring community facilities in 6 files. About 30 mu of lands are used for the restoration of community facilities. Cleaning before irrigation and checking after rain season have been taken to deal with the problems caused by the project of farming irrigation system, local roads, electricity and telecommunication, which ensured villagers of the normal production and living.

7.2 The Restoration of Infrastructure

By the end of August, 2014, the restoration construction of roadbed has been completed, as well as the roadbed of the exit of Xiejiaying Interchange. The migration of oil pipelines have been completed, including those in Wuyushan Interchange area of Wuhua District of Kunming.

According to the survey, the construction business tax paid to the local tax bureau for Wuding-Kunming Expressway should be returned from the local finances, and to be used for the restoration of infrastructure construction. But the returns are delayed because of the government financial funds, which affected the delay of the infrastructure restoration along the entire project. While paid first by the construction party, the road hardening in Caoxishao can be completed successfully.

In the process of monitoring, 4 towns and 11 administrative villages of project affected area were visited. It was stated last time that because headwater was too far, water supply in Madijing Village need to be delivered by human labor, and in Ma'anqiao Village, water supply was cut off due to the project implementation, but now the water supply in these two villages is normal, so up to now, roads, water supply and electricity have been completely available in these areas. 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.

During the survey on the impact of infrastructure restoration, 28% of the villages said the recovery of the roads has a positive influence on working outside and other aspects; while 42% of the villages said that due to the incompleteness of river canals and production roads, it caused difficulties in farming.

During the baseline survey, 100% coverage of highway, electric circuit, telephone and cable television has been accomplished in the project areas. Compared with water supply rate 90% in 2013, it arrived at 100% in 2014.

7.3 Restoration Condition of “Three Supplies”

In the process of monitoring, the monitor party has visited 3 counties, 4 towns and 11 administrative villages in project affected areas. There were totally 315 households who have responded to the interviews, among which 23 households were in Wuhua District, 61 in Wuding County and 231 in Fumin County. 315 households participated in the questionnaire survey expressed that water supply, power supply and roads are normal, the ratios of them all reach 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 August 30st, 2014, 1.352 billion yuan has been paid for land requisition and resettlement. According to the survey, all the affected households have gotten all their compensation fees for both land requisition and resettlement.

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; 44.6% of them used the fees to increase land investment; 21.6% used this money to initiate business, 50.55% used to pay for their children's education, 60.44% used to improve their house conditions, and 37.73% used to pay for the medical expense. (Note: Results from multiple-choice survey) In a word, the compensation fees were made the full and efficient use according to the plan.

Table8-1:Resettlement Compensation for Wuding-Kunming Expressway
Project finally Paid Time

Project	County	Items	Township	Resettlement Compensation
Wuding-Kunming Expressway	Wuding County	Demolition	Shishan	April of 2014
		Land Requisition		February of 2014
	Fumin County	Demolition	Fumin	January of 2014
		Land Requisition	Luomian	June of 2013
			Yongding	December of 2013
	Wuhua District	Demolition	Shalang	December of 2013
			Puji	April of 2013
		Land Requisition	Sahlang	October of 2013
			Puji	January of 2013

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, Wukun Expressway Co., Ltd. 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.

10.1.1 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.

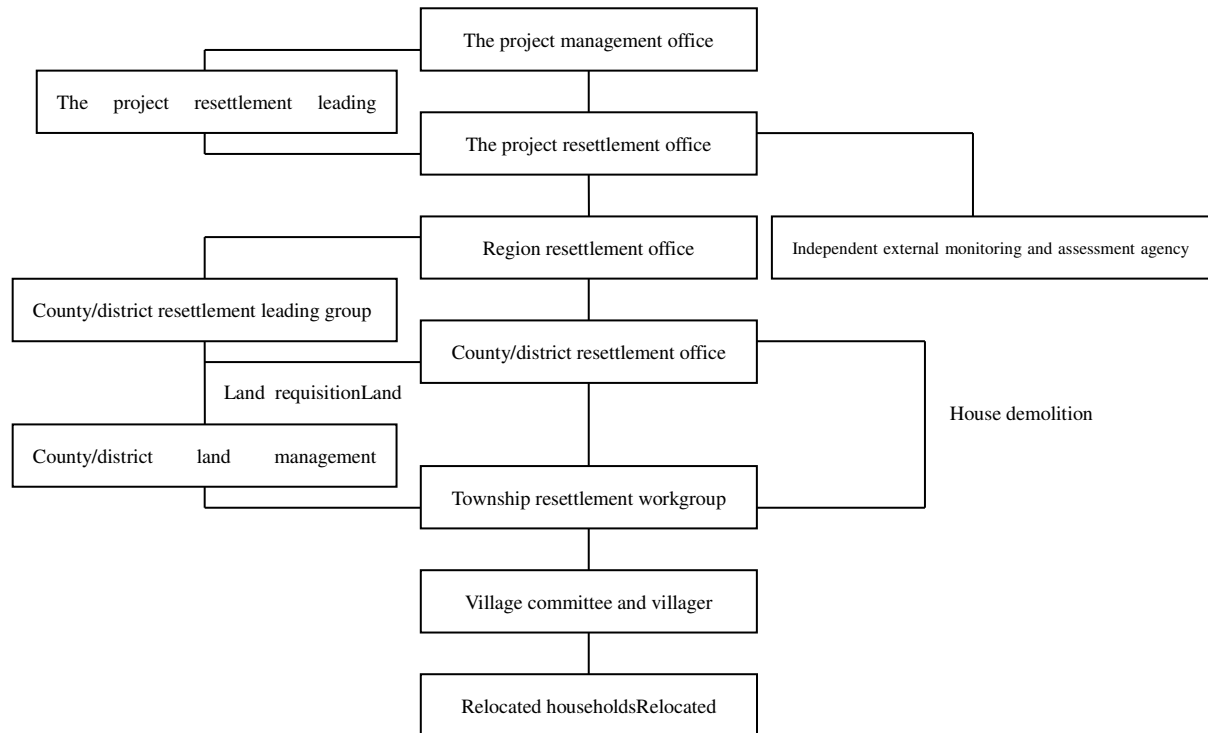


Figure10-1 Resettlement Agencies of Wuding-Kunming Expressway

10.1.2 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 responsibly 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 has provided the survey group with a more comprehensive data support, which was convenient for the investigators to know the overall progress of the project. The headquarter has also recorded the statistics about the restoration of infrastructure, but for some data of the restoration 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

11.1.1 Construction Problem of the second phase in MadijingResettlemetn Site

Through the visiting survey, the government has not launched to raise funds for the resettlement housing construction in the second phase of Madijing Resettlement. Although residents have not removed out from the previous houses without influence on their daily life, along with the delay of the construction, the cost to build houses will be higher and higher, which makes the resettlement households worry about whether the government and Wuding-Kunming Expressway Construction Headquarters would pay for that.

11.1.2 Road Hardening Problem in Zhangwan Resettlement Site

The construction of houses in Zhangwan Resettlement Site has almost completed, except the road hardening, which makes the relocating households inconvenient. In this survey, some residents reflected that the road problem has brought many difficulties in their life, especially for the old and children.

11.1.3 Problems of Drainage, Ditches, etc.

There are problems of poor drainage, and ditches in Kuinan, Xinggong and Shalang Resettlement Sites. It happens a lot that the channels are almost choked with slit, and fail to drain, even in some blocked ditches, all the sewage drains off everywhere.

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) The delay of building business tax returns makes the delay of infrastructure construction in project affected areas. Further communications with the local government should be undertaken to push for the returns at an earliest time and accelerate the restoration of infrastructure in order to meet the affected households' requirements for production and living.

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 make local migrants take care of the expressway and different facilities of expressway initiatively and consciously through their participation in expressway maintenance.