



Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 39149 (Loan 2345)
December 2009

PRC: Western Guangxi Roads Development Project

Prepared by Ethnic Economic Research Institute of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences

For Guangxi Communications Department

This report has been submitted to ADB by the executing agency and is made publicly available in accordance with ADB's public communications policy (2005). It does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB.

Asian Development Bank

The People's Republic of China
ADB Loan No. 2345-PRC
Western Guangxi Roads Development Project

**EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION OF
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

Report No.2

Prepared by
Ethnic Economic Research Institute of Guangxi Academy of
Social Sciences

December 2009

Acknowledgements

The monitoring team wishes to thank for the great support and help provided by related divisions of Baise to Longlin Expressway Project Construction Headquarters (PCH), sub offices of Longlin, Tianlin, Youjiang District, and especially the kindly help of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division of Longbai PCH for providing related data, information and transport in such a busy time during the survey and research work. Thus, the external monitoring survey for RAP and report writing can be successfully finished. Thanks for their kindly help.

Contents

CHAPTER 1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER 2	PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS	3
CHAPTER 3	PROGRESS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	4
CHAPTER 4	IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	9
CHAPTER 5	PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS	24
APPENDIX:	RELATED PICTURES OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IN PROJECT AREAS.....	<u>27</u>

Chapter 1 Executive Summary

Our team finished the first monitoring on resettlement work for Longlin to Baise expressway (hereinafter call Longbai expressway) in December 2008 and submitted No.1 Report of Resettlement External Monitoring&Evaluation to IA and ADB. We conduct a track monitoring after half year, visiting and surveying Longlin sub-office, Wanyan village, Weile village at Pingban town, Mushi village at Shali town, Tianlin sub-office, Jiuzhou village at Jiuzhou town, Yingpan village at Lucheng town, new Yao ethnic village at Leli town in Tianlin county and Sanhe village at Youjiang district. This report is completed base on this survey.

1.1 Construction Progress

Up to 31 August 2009, CNY5.69 billion accumulative investment was achieved at this project, accounting for 52.76% of total CNY10.784 billion approved budget.

Construction progress. Total 91.48% earthwork, 90.5% pile foundation for bridge, 86.9% underpass, 79.3% slab culvert, 75.4% tunnel excavation, 66.7% pipe culvert and 63.9% substructure concrete were completed.

1.2 Land Acquisition Progress

Up to 31 August 2009, land acquisition is substantially completed at the whole expressway alignment. Total 1,349.99 ha permanent land acquisition has been completed, increasing 37.16 ha (2.83%) than last report. 2,477 mu temporary land occupation (equivalent to 165.13 ha) has been completed, increasing 320.53 mu (14.83%) than 2156.93 mu (equivalent to 143.79 ha) in last report. Total 140,422 m² house area is planned to be demolished along the whole alignment. Up to the end of August 2009, 116,718 m² has actually been demolished, increasing 7,745 m² (7.12%) than last report.

1.3 Resettlement Progress

Up to August 2009, total CNY237.22 million has been paid to resettled people at project areas. According to total households affected by land acquisition, affected people will gain CNY33,194 compensation per household and CNY8,193 compensation per person. Up to August 2009, total CNY61.31million is paid at project areas. Average CNY80,883 is paid to demolished household. The average compensation rate for house demolishing is CNY525 per m². Total 683 households have reconstructed their houses, accounting for 90.10% of total demolished households. Total 21 households did not demolish their house yet, accounting for 2.77% of total demolished households. Total CNY221.55 million compensation for professional facility is paid by the project, including CNY138.18 million compensation for factory demolishing which accounts for 62.37% of total compensation for professional facilities, and CNY83.37 million compensation for communication, which accounts for 37.63% of total compensation for professional facilities.

1.4 Problems and Suggestions

The main problems are as follows: low guarantee policy and relief policy for some individual

resettled people affected by land acquisition and resettlement is not clearly taken; training work for farmer is weak; three accesses and leveling is not clear for reconstruction at individual place; some road system and water system are damaged, but not repaired in time; and environmental problems raised by construction affects resettled people's living and productive activities. Thus, the suggestions are as follows: implement low guarantee policy in time; solve out house plot for resettled people as soon as possible; pay close attention on training for resettled people; try your best to solve out the problem of water system and road system; solve out environmental problems raised by construction; and enlarge employment channel for resettled people under local condition.

Chapter 2 Project Construction Progress

2.1 Project Investment Progress

Up to August 30 2009, CNY5.69 billion accumulative investment was achieved at this project, accounting for 52.76% of total CNY10.784 billion approved budget. During 2009, CNY2.75 billion investment was achieved by the end of August 2009, accounting for 65.5% of CNY4.2 billion of annual investment task, including CNY1.68 billion of ADB fund and CNY1.07 billion of domestic fund.

2.2 Affected Objects Indices

Up to 31 August 2009, accumulative accomplished progress in the whole alignment is as follows: 38.68 million cube meter of earthwork were completed, accounting for 91.48% of designed quantity; 4806 meter of 156 pipe culverts were completed, accounting for 66.7% of designed quantity; 13.343 meter of 261 slab culverts were completed, accounting for 79.3% of designed quantity; 5160 meter of 107 underpass were completed, accounting for 86.9% of designed quantity; 4734 pieces of piles foundation were completed, accounting for 90.5% of designed quantity; 321,982 cube meter concrete casting for substructure were completed, accounting for 63.9% of designed quantity; 4,497 pieces beams were completed precasting, accounting for 75.4% of designed quantity; and 10,024 meter secondary lining were completed, accounting for 41.6% of designed quantity. The details of key works progress refer to Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Progress of Key Works (up to 31 August 2009)

No.	Key work	unit	completed	Account for %	Including	
					ADB fund section	Domestic fund section
1	earthwork	10,000m ³	3868	91.48	2249	1619
2	Side slope protection	m ³	517665		290834	226831
3	drainage	m	235425		162513	72912
4	Pipe culvert	m/No.	4806/156	66.7	2135/53	2670/103
5	Slab culvert	m/No.	13343/261	79.3	6803/132	6540/129
6	Underpass	m/No.	5160/107	86.9	3247/65	1912/42
7	Pile foundation	No.	4734	90.5	2948	1786
8	Substructure concrete	m ³	321982	63.9	228969	93013
9	Beam precasted	No.	4497	28.2	2346	2251
10	Tunnel excavation	m	18172	75.4	8046	10126
11	Secondary lining	m	10024	41.6	3813	6211

Source: according to No.12 Construction Dynamic provided by Bailong PCH.

From above table, it is known that half work quantities are completed, which shows rudiment of the expressway.

Chapter 3 Progress of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

3.1.1 Permanent land acquisition

Up to 31 August 2009, land acquisition has substantially completed in the expressway alignment. Total 1,349 ha permanent land is completed acquisition, increased 37.16 ha (2.83%) than No.1 report. Details of land acquisition refer to Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Permanent Land Acquisition of Longbai Expressway

Land type	Unit	Longlin section		Tianlin section	Youjiang section	Total
		Alignment	Link road			
Paddy field	mu	923.4	301	2526.39	1142. 1007	4874.0431
Dry land	mu	374.19	98	1434.089	648. 639	2552.5636
Orchard	mu	1.1		954.60	2133. 9356	3029.415
Vegetable land	mu	11.97	37	837.2		886.17
Fish pond	mu	7.57		69.18	134. 63	206.8925
Subtotal cultivated land	mu	1318.23	436	5821.45	4059. 3053	11519.084
Economic forest land	mu	372.67	266	1642.58	1679. 046	3899.1463
Timber forest	mu	756.4	296.5	1107.36	680. 039	2828.5951
Shrub forest land	mu				90. 683	89.663
Housing plot	mu			16.46	0.264	16.7216
Other land	mu	14.03	20.21	222.62	867. 3413	1073.7098
Waste land	mu	285.6	148	114.41	34. 624	582.6291
Subtotal non-cultivated land	mu	1428.7	730.71	3103.42	3351. 9973	8490.4649
Total	mu	2746.93	1166.71	8924.88	7411. 3026	20039.549
Equivalent ha	ha	260.91		594.99	494. 09	1349.99
No.1 report	ha	252.54		541.97	518.32	1312.83
increase	Ha	8.37		53.02	-24.23	37.16

Increased percentage	%	3.31	9.78	-4.67	2.83
----------------------	---	------	------	-------	------

Source: provided by Longbai PCH.

From above table, area of land acquisition increases in Tianlin county and Longlin county; however, the area of land acquisition decreases in Youjiang district. The reason may be statistical mistake in that district. From the construction site, the work of land acquisition is substantially completed in the expressway alignment. There may be some sporadic land acquisition in future.

3.1.2 Tomb removal

Some tombs are removed along alignment with land acquisition. Total 3,915 tombs have been removed in the whole alignment. Details refer to Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Summary of Tomb Removal in Longbai Expressway

Land type	Unit	Longlin section		Tianlin section	Youjiang section	Total
		Alignment	Link road			
Tomb removal	No.	105	78	2496	1236	3915

Source: provided by Longbai PCH.

From the survey, all tombs are removed and reburied. Except individual tomb delaying removing due to local custom to hold some burial rite, most of them are removed under requirement. None of complains are occurred during tombs removing from affected tomb-holds.

3.1.3 Temporary land acquisition

Up to the end of August 2009, total 2,477 mu temporary land (equivalent 165.13 ha) has been occupied according to statistics from Longbai PCH, which increases 320.53 mu (14.83%) than 2,156.93 mu (equivalent 143.79 ha) temporary land acquired in No.1 report. Since some contracts of temporary land acquisition signed by contractors and village collective are not listed into the scope of Longbai PCH, thus, the actual area of temporary land acquisition will be higher. For details refer to Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Temporary Land Occupation of Longbai Expressway

Land type	Unit	Longlin section	Tianlin section	Youjiang section	Total
Paddy field		91	247.85	29.41	368.25
Dry land	mu	57	427.49	364.62	849.11
Orchard	mu	100	341.53	136.84	578.38
Fish pond	mu		15.79	5.55	21.34
Subtotal cultivated land	mu	248	1032.67	536.42	1817.08
Economic forest land	mu	125	2.8		127.8

Forest	mu	32	51.86	66.1	149.96
Housing plot	mu		2.8	15	
Other land	mu		33.76	35.65	69.41
Waste land	mu		96.66	198.75	295.41
Subtotal non-cultivated land	mu	157	187.88	315.5	660.38
Total	mu	405	1220.55	851.92	2477.46
No.1 report	mu	405	1222.13	529.81	2156.93
Increase/decrease	mu	0	-1.58	322.11	320.53

Source: provided by Longbai PCH.

It is known from the statistics of temporary lands for expressway construction that the area of temporary land has not changed in Longlin section and is reduced by 1.58 mu in Tianlin section due to statistical error. The area of temporary land has greatly increased in Youjiang district due to the requirement of project construction.

3.2 Progress of House Demolition

Total 140,422 m² house area will be demolished for the expressway alignment in the original plan. Up to the end of August 2009, house demolition area has increased 7,745 m² more than the last report, which increases 7.12%. The total amount of house demolition has reached 116,718 m² (involving 758 households), which is 83% of the planned amount. For details, refer to Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 House Demolition in Longbai Expressway

Item	Unit	Longlin section	Tianlin sections	Youjiang section	Total
Demolished household	No.	172	466	120	758
Concrete-brick structure	m ²	11195	30223.42	7051.52	48469.94
Brick-timber/tile structure	m ²	2268	32361.09	6179.34	40808.44
Timber structure	m ²	1773	7851.2	168.66	9792.86
Mud wall with tile surface	m ²	1533	7057.29	954.05	9544.34
Mud wall with grass surface	m ²	46.62	379.1	446.06	871.78
Other structure	m ²	2022	3838.25	1370.44	7230.69
Total	m ²	18837.62	81710.36	16170.07	116718.05
No.1 Report	m ²	25500	65662	17811	108973
Increase/decrease	m ²	-6663	16048.36	-1629.93	7745.05

Source: provided by Longbai PCH.

From above table, total area of house demolition increases compared to the No.1 report. However, demolished area reduces in Longlin county and Youjiang district because some data have not been verified yet during last site survey, which are still just estimates. Thus, the data are different with No.1 report.

3.3 Progress of Special Facilities

The quantity of special facilities demolition affected by project construction increases compared to the No.1 report. For details of special facilities demolition, refer to Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Special Facilities Demolition of Longbai Expressway

Item	Unit	Youjiang District	Tianlin County	Longlin County	Total	Increase/decrease than No.1 report
220,000 v electric-power pole and tower	km	0.4			0.40	N/A
110,000 v electric-power pole and tower	km	30.822	8.146		38.968	N/A
35,000 v electric-power pole and tower	km	0.93	36.621		37.551	N/A
10,000 v electric-power pole and tower above	km	25.79	85.521	13.936	125.25	51.92
380 v electric-power line pole	km	3.692	21.869	7.325	32.886	17.29
220 v electric cable line	km	10.295	11.911	5.52	27.726	13.74
Communication cable	km	169.145	179.922	25.534	374.601	30.30
Coaxial line for CATV	km	2.497	4.79		7.287	0.147
Transformer removal	No.	4	53	7	64	30

Source: Provided by Longbai PCH.

3.4 Population Affected by Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3.4.1 Population affected by land acquisition

Since actual household numbers are not provided by the land acquisition and resettlement offices in each county, we estimate this number under local arable land area per capita. Up to August 2009, a total of 8,231 households have been affected by land acquisition for

expressway and link road construction according to preliminary statistics. Another 963 households (13.25%) have been affected since the No.1 report. A total of 33,347 people have now been affected, which is xx% of the planned amount.

Table 3.6 Population Affected by Land Acquisition (Expressway and Link Road)

Project area	Affected household	Affected population	Population losing cultivable land acquisition per capita		Population losing non-cultivable land acquisition per capita	
			Cultivable land acquisition	Per capita	Non-cultivable land acquisition	Per capita
Unit	household	person	mu	mu	mu	mu
Youjiang district	3586	14488	6310.3	0.43	3588.18	0.24
Tianlin county	2909	11898	5821.45	0.48	3103.42	0.26
Longlin county	1736	6961	1754.23	0.25	2159.41	0.31
Total	8231	33347	13885.98	0.42	8851.01	0.27
No.1 report	7268	29444	11723	0.39	7976	0.27
increase	963	3903	2163	0.03	875	0

Source: land acquisition data provided by sub-office of Longbai PC in each county.

Since system is not established for land acquisition and resettlement office in local government yet, thus, the correct number of serious households affected by land acquisition can not be taken currently. However, from the survey at villages along alignment, households who absolutely lost land are few.

3.4.2 Population affected by house demolition

According to preliminary statistics, a total of 3,251 persons in 758 households have been affected by house demolition by the end of August 2009, increasing 530 persons in 88 households compared to the No.1 report. Statistical data are not complete yet, but the latest data show that the numbers have been reduced by 2,515 persons in 632 households compared to the estimate of 5,766 persons in 1,390 households in the RP. The reasons why the affected population and households have been reduced are as follows: first, the data were estimated by design unit and department wrote RP; and second, the detailed design unit has further avoided villages as much as possible.

Chapter 4 Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The ways for resettlement work are as follows: currency compensation, labor transfer, industrial structure adjustment, skill training and social security. From the survey, these resettlement ways are implementing and achieve some effects.

4.1 Currency Compensation

4.1.1 Currency compensation for households affected by land acquisition

It is the most direct and main resettlement manner, which will pay land acquisition compensation to affected households. The compensations for land acquisition, resettlement and young crop are paid to affected persons after the project implementation. Up to August 2009, total CNY 237.22 million compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and young crop was paid by Longbai PCH.

Table 4.1 Currency Compensation of Longbai Expressway unit:CNY10,000

Project area	Compensation for land acquisition	Compensation for resettlement	Compensation for young crop	Total
Youjiang district	5781	4142	1246	11169
Tianlin county	5968	4910	1131	12009
Longlin county	1759	2031	354	4144
Total	13508	11083	2731	27322
No.1 report	4322	4379	887	9588
Increase/decrease	9186	6704	1844	17734

Source: statistic by Longbai PCH in August 2009.

Compensations for land acquisition, resettlement and young crop are substantially paid to affected households directly except individual village/group. Affected persons can utilize this compensation to arrange their productive activities and living to rehabilitate their living level and productive activities as before.

According to sample survey in the first half year of 2009, the compensation arrangement of resettled people is as following table.

Table4.2 Compensation Utilization of Households Affected by Land Acquisition in Project Areas unit:%

Index	Compensation utilization Option	Actual selection	Actual utilization of total compensation
Living expenditure	79.5	46.3	39.3

Agricultural expenditure	64.3	34.1	29.4
New house construction	38.6	23.8	8.6
Educational expenditure	22.5	34.7	11.3
Business	18.1	3.2	2.1
Purchase fixed asset for family	15.9	7.8	6.3
Others	5	2.1	3
Total			100

Source: according to sample survey.

According to the survey, actual utilization of compensation is always changed and the consumption of each family is different. From the analysis on general trend of family consumption structure, mostly part of compensation are used for living consumption and expenditure on agricultural productive activities and the rest compensation are used for education, house construction and furniture. The living level of affected person can ensure to sustain the same level as before within two year. Affected person can enhance their living level gradually by industrial adjustment and labor transfer within two years.

It plays a promotion role for resettled households' living and productive activities rehabilitation after currency compensation. According to sample survey by Guangxi Statistic Department, comparing with 2007 before project construction, average total income, total expenditure and net income per capita had increased in project areas on 2008. Details refer to table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Expenditure Structure Per Capita in Project Areas unit:CNY

Index	Youjiang district		Tianlin county		Longlin county	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total income	4481	5269	3354	3794	2833	3317
# salary income	385	426	249	346	639	742
# family management income	3877	4524	2854	3243	2111	2425
# estate income	114	217	76	65	1.1	35
# transfer income	104	102	175	140	83	115
Total expenditure	3637	4001	4128	4597	2946	3647
# family management expenditure	1059	1386	910	1042	617	807
# living expenditure	2474	2534	3013	3119	2286	2646
# estate expenditure	0.1	2	7.1	55	0.7	0.4
# transfer expenditure	53	24	64	108	28.7	90
Net income per capita	3370	3826	2357	2664	2142	2454

Source: 2008 Guangxi Statistic Yearbook and 2009 Guangxi Statistic Yearbook.

4.1.2 Currency compensation for households affected by house demolition

To ensure enough fund for house reconstruction, compensation for house demolition is increased by local government under resettled people's requirements and price level in project

areas. In general, the compensation rate is increased from CNY400 per m² to CNY600 per m². Thus, resettled people satisfy with the compensation rate. Only for this item, over CNY20 million is increased along the whole alignment. Up to August 2009, total CNY61.31 million were paid for resettlement in project areas. CNY80,883 was paid per resettled household and CNY525 per m² was paid for house demolition.

Table 4.4 Payment to Resettled Persons unit:CNY10, 000

Project area	House compensation	Attachment	Compensation for tomb removal	Total
Youjiang district	729	810	50	1589
Tianlin county	3722	726	100	4548
Longlin county	1680	40	7	1727
Total	6131	1576	157	7864

Source: statistic according to data provided by Longbai PCH.

For the new house reconstruction work, there can be divided into two types: one is compensation will be fully paid to affected people by Longbai PCH; then, the affected people will find a house plot to reconstruct their new house nearby the village. Another is house plot will be arranged by Longbai PCH, then, distributed to resettled households for their reconstruction according to their original house areas, such as Hongqi group and Bailan group at Hongqi village, Lucheng township, Tianlin county, and Shui group at Xinning village, Leli township.

From the survey, the cost for new house reconstruction (rough house) is about CNY320~450 per m². The price of construction materials, such as steel, cement and brick, decreased since the first half year of 2009. Comparing with 2008, the price decreased about 15~30%. This compensation can be substantially enough for them to reconstruct the new house as the same area as their old houses. In addition, house plot, supply of water and power, road access and ground leveling are solved out by local government and Longbai PCH as well. Thus, the construction cost has been decreased.

From the survey, the progress of reconstruction is quite good in project areas. Up to August 2009, total 683 households reconstructed their new houses, accounting for 90.10% of total resettled households (including 582 households have already reconstructed their new houses and 101 households are under reconstructing their new houses). And 75 households do not reconstruct their new houses yet, accounting for 9.89% of total resettled households. The reasons why they do not reconstruct their new houses are as follows: first, geologic condition is not good in some individual house plot, which need to reselect new house plot; second, ethnic resettled person needs to select a luck day for reconstruction according to their local custom; third, individual resettled person does not have enough money to reconstruct his house because he want to enlarge the house area and have to wait for collecting money.

Table 4.5 House Reconstruction of Resettled Persons unit: household; %

Project area	Demolished household	Reconstruction		Not reconstruction	
		Household number	Percentage of demolished households	Household number	Percentage of demolished households
Youjiang district	120	118	98.33	2	1.67
Tianlin county	466	393	84.33	73	15.67
Longlin county	172	172	100	0	0
Total	758	683	90.10	75	9.89

Source: statistic according to data provided by Longbai PCH.

According to the survey, total 19 households demolish their houses in Jiuzhou village, Tianlin county. Up to date, total 16 households have reconstructed their houses, 1 household delays to reconstruct due to not finding a house plot, 1 household does not reconstruct his house yet because he reconstructs his house at his hometown and 1 household does not reconstruct his house at water protection station yet. 53 households demolish their houses at Pingman village. In addition, extra 5 household agree to resettle due to close to the expressway. Thus, total 58 households need to resettle at Pingman village. Up to date, most of them reconstructed their houses and part of them has moved to the new houses. Total 33 households demolish their houses at Shitoulin village. Their new houses are under construction, which will be completed construction at the end of this year. There are 4 households who demolish their houses at Sanhe village, Yongle town. All of them have reconstructed their houses and move into living. A large concentrated house plot is in Hongqi group, Hongqi village, Lucheng township in Tianlin county. Total 41 households need to reconstruct their houses. Up to date, most of them have commenced their reconstruction and few of them have prepared construction materials, but wait for reconstruction (refer to Figure 10).

The main experiences of house demolition and reconstruction are as follows:

- (i). Geological foundation of house plots is good for reconstruction. For example, 23 households reconstruct their houses at Shali town. They reconstructed their houses no matter it was sizzler or heavy rain in May, which showed a busy vision of house reconstruction. And they can move to the first floor at mid of June. The reason why the progress of house reconstruction is quite good at Shali town is that provide available facilities provide convenient conditions for house reconstruction. The resettled households input less money and work for reconstruction. Thus, the progress of reconstruction is quite smoothly at Shali town.
- (ii). Demolish houses firstly, then reconstruct new house to ensure the construction of expressway. Up to the end of May, some of them reconstructed their houses and some of them would reconstruct their houses immediately after collecting enough money.
- (iii). Concentrate house demolition. The main experience of house demolition in Longin county is that cadres from county, town and village, local villagers and their relationships work

together for their new houses reconstruction from 7:00 am. to 7:00 pm. They eat, work and sweat together. The scene of house demolition is quite impressive. Some old people are moved to tears on site of house demolition. 3 cadres were hospitalized by tiredness at the end of May. Total 2 households demolished their houses in Minzhu community, which completed demolition within 1 day. Total 33 household demolished their households at Hanshan group, which completed demolition within 3days. 16 households demolished their houses within 1 day at Pingban town. 20 households demolished their houses within 1 afternoon at Shali town. Cadres from county, township and villages highly appreciated affected persons' understanding and support on demolition work. And resettled households were willing to move to a new place. They think that the living condition of new houses is better than the old houses, which will provide more convenience for their living and productive activities.

- (iv). Implement encouragement policy. For example, a cash bonus of CNY3000-5000 per household is paid to those households who demolish their houses in time in Tianlin county to promote resettled people accelerating the progress of house demolition. About 400 households have enjoyed this policy.
- (v). Concentrate resettlement. To solve out the difficulty of house plots for some villages with great house demolition, the construction department carried out the measure of concentrating house plot arrangement. It is known that 239 households need to relocate in domestic fund section, including 173 households are concentrated to arrange house plots in 7 places and CNY7.51 investment is provided for three accesses and ground leveling. There another 5 places are arranged for relocation in the rest section. In addition, total over CNY10million is invested for three accesses and ground leveling. These two items are total over CNY20million. It is estimated by resettlement department that about CNY100,000 per household is provided for house plot arrangement by calculating the number of resettled household and total construction fund for concentrating resettlement, which has promoted the progress of new house reconstruction. Thus, the local people quite satisfy with house reconstruction (refer to Figure7, 8 and 10).

4.1.3 Currency compensation for special facilities removal

According to preliminary statistic, communication and power facilities of 26 units are affected by project construction, including workshops of 6 enterprises and 220v and 380v electricity line are demolished. The compensations for workshop and special facilities demolition are paid to these units and individual persons. Up to August 2009, total CNY221.55 million compensation for special facilities are paid by the employer, including CNY138.18 compensation for workshop demolition which accounts 62.37% of total compensation for special facilities demolition and CNY83.37 million compensation for communication and telecommunication demolition which account 37.63% of total compensation for special facilities demolition.

Table 4.6 Compensation Payment for Special Facilities Removal unit:CNY10,000

Project areas	Compensation for factory demolition	Compensation for communication and telecommunication	Total
Youjiang district		2148	2148

Tianlin county	13818	4575	18393
Longlin county		1614	1614
Total	13818	8337	22155

Source: statistic according to data provided by Longbai PCH.

All reconstruction work of these special facilities will be implemented by demolished units and individual persons after paying compensation. Up to date, reconstruction work is commencing.

According to the data provided by construction unit, total 48 enterprises are affected by land acquisition, including 45 enterprises in Tianlin county and 3 enterprises in Youjiang district. The affected worker number can not be statistic currently. Total CNY138million is paid to affected enterprises, including CNY134.93million for 45 enterprises in Tianlin county. All compensation is paid to affected enterprises. Most of enterprises come back their production (details will be reflected in next report). The following table reflects 2 enterprises which are seriously affected (refer to Figure11-14).

Table 4.7 Summary of Demolished Enterprises and Their Rehabilitation

Name	Production scale	Worker allocation	Product	Compensation	Productive activity rehabilitation
Hongfeng Amylum Factory	Original annual output is 20,000 ton and current annual output is 60,000 ton.	The number of worker keeps the same as before. The workers take a holiday and receive basic salary during demolition.	Cassava amyllum	CNY43.55 million	The original area of factory is 38 mu, but the area of new factory is 36 mu. Workshop is substantially completed construction and can produce in the last quarter of 2009.
Lisen Paper Co., Ltd	Original annual output is 15,000 ton and current annual output is 50,000 ton.	Total 260 workers are in the factory before demolition, but 368 workers are in the factory now. Salary are paid to the workers during demolition.	Web etc.	CNY42.06 million	Trial-production is successful on Dec.28 2009 and production can get back fully in June 2010.

Source: summarized according to site survey.

4.2 Labor Transfer

(i) Labor transfer to other place

Labor transfer is one of the most important measures to increase resettled people's income according to the survey. Due to the global economic crisis occurred during land acquisition, lots of factories engaged in foreign trade stopped productive activities at southeast coastal area, resulting that labor transfer were affected in project areas. According to site survey, young labors of resettled families joint labor transfer arranged by local labor department. According to sample survey, about 53% of resettled families went outside for work in project areas during July 2008 to June 2009. Labors who go out for work account 36% of total families' labor per

household. In addition, salary of labor is common CNY860/month. Total 9,079 households are affected by land acquisition. According to above calculation, an estimated 1,732 persons of 4,811 households go out for work. Thus, about CNY17.8742 million can be brought by labor income annually and average annual income is CNY3,715 per household, which can alleviate certain difficulties of living and productive activities affected by land acquisition and house demolition.

In 2009, total 500 persons go out to Guangdong province for work at Bianya village, Pingban town, Longlin county, where resettled households account for one sixth of total population. They can earn CNY1,200 per month. Most of young people (about 100 persons) go to Guangdong province for work at Wanyan village. About 20~30 persons work for the expressway, earning CNY2,000 per month, which is higher than CNY1,000 working at Guangdong province. About 110 persons go out for work at Pingman village, Tianlin county, who go to Guangdong province, Fujian province, Zhejiang province, Nanning and Beihai of Guangxi province. However, the salary is not high about CNY1,000. About 300 persons, accounting for one fourth of resettled families, go to Guangdong province for work at Yingpan village, Tianlin county. They increase their incomes for families and alleviate the difficulties by working outside.

(ii) Work in local area

Work in local area is namely to increase income by providing labor service for the highway project in project areas. According to incomplete statistic, about 2,110 rural labors are employed by Longbai expressway project, including 1,755 labors affected by land acquisition and resettlement and accounting for 14.08% and 11.71% of total construction labors respectively. They can earn CNY30~50 per day by working, thus, about CNY1,000~2,000 can earn per month. This is a way of increasing incomes through the project for local APs. For example, about 30 persons work for Longbai expressway project, who can earn about CNY2,000 per month that is about CNY1,000 higher than working in Guangdong province.

4.3 Develop Agricultural Planting and Poultry Breeding

(1) Agricultural planting

How to use limited cultivated land to develop production and restore living condition as original level after land acquisition? According to the survey, resettled persons can develop planting with high additional value, such as vegetable, tobacco leaf and fruit (refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Vegetable planting: Affected people use limited cultivated land to plant vegetable in order to increase their income after losing land at Yingpan village, Tianlin county. There are total 70~80 mu land to plant vegetable and provide vegetable production to local market. In normal harvest year, annual production value of vegetable can achieve CNY5,000 per mu and net income can achieve CNY4,000 per mu after deducting cost. If resettled families have 1 mu vegetable land per household, their family income can restore to one third of original living level. Resettled people utilize the advantage of closing town to develop vegetable production in Leli town, Tianlin county and Yongle town, Youjiang district. They not only provide products for vegetable

market, but also increase their incomes (refer to Figure2 and Figure 3). .

Fruit planting: Resettled people increase their incomes through planting tropic fruits in Yongle town, such as watermelon, mango and chestnut. These fruit can harvest about 3~4 years later.

- Area of mango planting is more than 2,000mu in Sanhe village, Yongle town, where total population is 1,198 persons with 1.66 mu mango per person. General, mango can harvest about 3 years. 33 mango trees can plant on 1 mu with 825kg/mu. Mango can be sold CNY3.8/kg at market, thus, yield value is CNY1,485 per mu. Average income per capita can reach CNY2,376 by calculating as 1.6 mu per capita. And the net income is about CNY2,000 per mu after deducting cost. In other words, annual net income per capita of villagers is about CNY2,000 per mu by planting mango, including resettled people. They substantially restore to original living level together with other incomes.
- Land renting. For example, most of cultivated lands are acquired for expressway construction at Panlong Yao village, Lucheng town, Tianlin county. They rent cultivated land to plant corn and cassava at nearby village/group to rehabilitate their living and productive activities. Up to date, about 30mu cultivated lands are rented by them in the whole group. Annual yield output of grain can reach 25,000 kg with CNY43,000 income.
- Create cultivated land and change land. Cultivated land are created or changed from other land to increase the area of cultivated land and rehabilitate productive activities at individual place along alignment. For example, some resettled people change slope land into paddy land to restore paddy production and solve out the problem of grain ration at Yingpan village, Tianlin county.

(2) Animal breeding

Animal breeding can increase resettled families' income after their losing land, which is the most direct measurement for their living and productive activities rehabilitation. Resettled people are planning to develop poultry breeding after land acquisition at project areas, and achieve some effect.

- About 7~8 resettled households breed sheep at Pingman village, Jiuzhou town, Tianlin county. For example, Huang Songfa breeds about 60 sheeps and Li Rongdan breeds about 40 sheep. The sheep can be sold after 2 years breeding. Each sheep can be sold for CNY250. Annual incomes of these two households are CNY7000 and CNY 5000 respectively by calculating half heads of total sheep for sale.
- Huang Shundong, secretary general of Yanwan village, Longlin county, is the first to go to Pingguo county to learn how to breed rabbit. The rabbit boss will provide rabbit babies to farming household for breeding, then buy and sell from the farming households after breeding that the rabbit will be bought in CNY16 per kg. This project is in the stage of exploring. If succeeded, it will provide a good project for Yanwan village for solving out employment and income. Some households plan to breed pig at Bianya village, Pingban town, Longlin county, such as Li Yuehu, who has constructed pigsty and plans to breed 100~200 heads pigs and his plan is supported by local pastoral bureau. Resettled people affected by land acquisition plan to utilize existing riverbed for digging fishpond at Jiuzhou village, Jiuzhou town, Tianin county, in order to breed fish and solve out livelihood.

4.4 Develop Tertiary Industry

Resettled people select the tertiary industry which is suitable for their development under local conditions during rehabilitating the levels of their living and productive activities. Even this is not the main livelihood mode for resettled people at project areas, but it represents a developed trend of livelihood mode change for resettled people at project areas.

- Transportation. According to the survey, over 10 households develop individual transportation at Pingman village, Jiuzhou town, Tianlin county, mainly transporting sand, aggregate and coal. General speaking, annual transportation income is above CNY20,000~30,000 and net income per capita is about CNY4,000. A truck can afford for common living for a family. Even few households engage in transportation at project areas, but it will play an important significance for rehabilitating resettled people's living and productive activities level when it becomes strong life force.
- Nutritional food industry. Few resettled people rent houses or construct a small restaurant for engaging in dietetic industry. For example, total 5 households develop nutritional food industry at Pingman village, Jiuzhou town, Tianlin county, which is in good developed trend. It is known that annual turnover is above CNY10,000, which is equivalent to planting 5 mu paddy land or 4 mu sugarcane. If calculating by 4.5 persons in a family, annual income per capita is about CNY2,500.

4.5 Skill Training

According to the survey, 77% resettled people hope to join skill training at project areas. To enhance resettled people's qualities for their future employment, Longbai PCH has listed training plan for resettled people into resettlement work. Currently, the training work is under implementation. Local governments integrate with local functional department to provide various skill trainings, such as job skill training, technical training for rural cadres, skill training for women, young people and farmers affected by land acquisition. Most of resettled people participate various training in local. Refer to Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Training for Local Labors during 2008~2009 in Project Areas unit:person

Project area	2008		Jan.~Nov. 2009	
	Sub-total	# training for APs	Sub-total	# training for APs
Youjiang district	4316	NA	3831	573
Tianlin county	3015	NA	3417	253
Longlin county	3430	NA	3266	189
Total	10761	NA	10514	1015

Source: provided by Baise Labor and Social Security Bureau.

- In 2009, total 72,000 farming labors go back to their hometown from outside in Baise city, including 1% of total (720 persons) in project areas. To encourage and provide training for them to work or do business, CNY1 million and CNY500,000 financial capital are arranged for skill training to unemployed worker and farming labor coming back from outside by Baise Finance Bureau and every finance bureau in county level. In Feb.9 2009, Plan of

Industrial Science and Technology Training for Farming Labors Come Back From Outside in Baise on 2009 was issued by Baise Poverty Alleviation Office, which requires county poverty alleviation office to strengthen training on practical skill and labor transfer for farmers, as well as determining training teachers and training material.

- In the first half year of 2009, 1,795 persons participate employment training in Longlin county. 6,278 labors export to other place. 1,062 farming labor who come back from outside join business training. Total 368 farming labors directly bring along over 500 persons for employment after receiving training. About 3% of resettled people are among these employed people. The quality of resettled people is enhanced which helps to increase income through training.
- 21 farming labors are organized to learn technique of mulberry planting and sericulture in Leli town, Tianlin county since the implementation of highway project, including 4 farming labors plan to plant mulberry and breed silkworm for high effective agricultural development in 2009. Tianlin county utilizes the opportunity of great amount of farming labors coming back from outside, integrates the activity that farming affairs should be conducted in villages, and organizes technical staffs of poverty alleviation office, agricultural bureau, pastoral bureau and forest bureau to utilize training base for farming class to develop the training of invigorating agriculture by applying science and technology, as well as leading farming labors work at land again to develop feature industry and enlarge agricultural production. For the case of unused farming land in winter, great amount of farming labors are started up planning winter vegetable in order to develop planting industry of winter vegetable. Over 1,200 mu farming land plants winter vegetable in that county, which will increase farmers' incomes effectively. There are total 9 population at Luo Weian's family, who are greatly affected by land acquisition at Xinjian village, Leli town, Tianlin county, including 8 of them are labor force. His three sons and daughter-in-laws who come back from outside participate skill training and master practical skills. The eldest son and elder son are employed by Lisen Paper Co.Ltd and Jingdaxing Paper Company respectively. The youngest son and his three daughter-in-law contract a restaurant in Hekou. Thus, their family achieves income increase from changing their occupation.
- Youjiang district is one of the areas which is serious affected by Longbai expressway construction. To increase resettled people's income increase, the training for farming labor is strengthened in the district. Accumulative about 5,000 persons are provided training and over 3,000 persons farming labors from outside are transferred in recent two years, accounting 3.5% of total resettled people. Most of farming labors, who work in Guangdong and Fujian province, come back to their hometown from these provinces under serious impact of financial crisis in 2008. For great deal of surplus labor force, measurement was taken to deal with employment crisis for farming labors in Youjiang district from October 2008. Farming labors change their concept through training and mobilization. Some of them work as temporary worker or hour worker to earn extra money. Mutual aid group and worker group are established to provide service for short-term worker, who will find a job at home. Some of them work as agricultural worker during sugarcane season and new house construction season, and they can earn CNY30~70 per day.

4.6 Rehabilitation plan for villages seriously affected by land acquisition

Consulting team of GASS visited seriously village affected by land acquisition in July~August 2009, and discussed with local people on living and production rehabilitation plan. Resettlement plan for each village refers to table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Rehabilitation Plan for Villages Seriously Affected by Land Acquisition

Village name	Basic situation	Rehabilitation plan and implementation
Ethnic minority community, Xinzhou town, Longlin county	Ethnic minority community is located in Longlin county, with great population but few lands. Total 25.6 mu land is acquired, which cultivated land per capita is less than 0.4 mu after land acquisition. Total 118 persons of 25 households are affected by land acquisition. Some individual household only owns 0.1~0.2 mu land after land acquisition, where can not be planted. Thus, there is a difficulty for their employment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Endowment guarantee. The household, who is lost all lands, shall be transacted low guarantee and enjoy low guaranteed measure of urban resident, which is under making efforts. Up to date, it is not solved out yet. 2. County government is tried to allocate resettled people under policy of open-up land resettlement, meant that 40 m² shop will be compensated for resettled people's livelihood and living while 1 mu land is acquired. This policy is under making efforts. 3. Provide training for resettled people. 3 training classes are free provided to resettled people by local labor department, which only few resettled people participate because they can not be employed after training. Try to bring more employment after training in future.
Yanwan village, Pingban town, Longlin county	Yanwan is Zhuang minority village. Cultivated land per capita is 0.37 mu after land acquisition. Dongbei group, Jiangna group, Anting group, Nankai group, Nanyong group and Hongbu group are seriously affected by land acquisition, where cultivated land per capita is less than 0.1 mu after land acquisition. Over 30 households are absolutely lost land, resulting difficult livelihood and poor living.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Breeding development. Some breeding bosses provide free young poultry to resettled households, then purchase later. It is planed to launch some resettled people to breed rabbit, which have send some resettled people to study in Pingguo county. 2. Encourage resettled people to go outside for work. Most of young people work outside in the village. About 20~30 people are employed in the expressway, who can earn over CNY2000 per month. 3. The household, who are lost all lands, is under trying for receiving low guarantee policy.
Weile village, Pingban town, Longlin county	Weile is Zhuang minority village. 343mu cultivated land are acquired. Cultivated land per capita is 0.58mu after land acquisition. Nannazhi group is the most serious group affected by land acquisition, which 205 persons of 44	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The affected person, who is seriously affected by losing land, is under trying for receiving low guarantee policy. 4. Organize young resettled people to go outside for work. Over 40 persons work outside in the village, and increase employment and

	households are affected and 71 mu cultivated land and 97 mu forest land are acquisition, especially the resettled people lost land greatly.	income.
Mushi village, Shali town, Longlin county	Mushi is Zhuang minority village, with total 2939 population and 1626mu cultivated land. 250 mu cultivated land are acquired, accounting 15.38% of total cultivated land. Cultivated land per capita is 0.46 mu after land acquisition. 626 mu other lands are acquired. Land acquisition is seriously in the village. Total 749 persons of 162 households are affected by land acquisition.	1.The affected person, who is seriously affected by losing land, should be implemented low guarantee policy to ensure their living condition as before. 4. Strengthen training. Strengthen providing training on breeding and processing for resettled people to enhance their working level. 5. Organize young resettled people to work outside and increase employment opportunity and income, which achieve some effects.
Jiuzhou village, Jiuzhou town, Tianlin county	Cultivated land per capita is 0.96mu after land acquisition. The most serious groups affected by land acquisition are No.3 group and No.4 group in Jiuzhou. 121 persons of 25 households are absolutely lost land. and 19 households, including department and unit, are affected by house demolition. Irrigation facility is restored slowly after construction, which affects agricultural production rehabilitation.	1. The household, who are lost all lands, should be implemented low guarantee policy. 2. Plan to utilize existing riverway to construct fish pond and hope to receive help from construction team. 3. Request local government to arrange some land for developing a parking lot near Jiuzhou township, or construct shops so that the resettled people can develop service industry to increase their income. The above items are not carried out yet, but under making efforts.
Yingpan village, Lucheng town, Tianlin county	Yanlong Yao village is serious affected by land acquisition. Total 260 persons of 62 households are affected by land acquisition, including over 20 households are absolutely lost land. The area of cultivated land acquired is accounted for 30% of total cultivated land in Pingyan village group and Pingji group. There are 7 households whose cultivated land per capita is below 0.2 mu.	1. The household, who are lost all lands, should be implemented low guarantee policy. 2. About 80 mu are planted vegetable, which can enhance income in this year. 3. Open up 3mu waste land and propose to change slope into farming land, which is not carried out yet. 4. Over 300 persons go outside for work in the village, accounting for 30% of resettled households, which can increase employment and income.
Xinjian village, Leli town, Tianlin	Pingwang group is the most serious group affected by land acquisition. There are 456 mu cultivated land in the group,	1.The household, who are substantially lost lands, should be implemented low guarantee policy.

county	including over 120mu land acquired and 31 households are absolutely lost their lands.	2. The rest cultivated land should be planted as one paddy and one vegetable under the market demand to achieve high yield and increase income.
Nanle village, Yongle town, Youjiang district	Total 802 mu land are acquired, including 318mu cultivated land. Cultivated land per capita is 0.39mu after land acquisition. Some of households are absolutely lost their land.	1. This village is near Baise downtown. The rest cultivated land should be planted as one paddy and one vegetable. Strengthen management of mango planted in slope to achieve high yield and increase income. 2 Strengthen technical training and develop family breeding and business.
Nawu village, Yongle town, Youjiang district	Total 761 mu land are acquired, including 354mu cultivated land and accounting 14.7% of total cultivated land. Cultivated land per capita is below 0.3mu after land acquisition.	1.The rest cultivated lands should be operated intensively to achieve keeping output and incomes as before while losing land. 2. Strengthen training and encourage resettled people transferring from planting to work.

Source: summary according to survey information.

4.7 Social Security

To ensure farmers who lost land to receive basic living guarantee, the local government provides low guarantee living subsidy to APs who meet the requirement of low guarantee policy. Since statistic channel is not existed in local government, thus, exact data of APs' enjoying low guarantee policy are not available in project areas. However, it is known from Baise Civil Administration Bureau that related data show people enjoying this policy, including illness, handicapped, old and frail people, producing in adverse condition, lack labor force or low labor ability and others. It is also known from Baise Civil Administration Bureau that part of APs lost land are included in others. In the item others, we found that part of APs received low guarantee allocation which CNY50 living subsidy will be paid to AP per capita. Thus, low guarantee policy is implemented during land acquisition and resettlement.

Table 4.10 Status of APs Enjoying Low Guarantee Policy in Project Areas during Jan.~Nov. 2009

Project area	Number of low guarantee household	Number of low guarantee people (person)			Subsidiary difference	Low guarantee standard
		Total number	# illness, eld, handicapped, etc	# others		
Measure unit	household				CNY/month per capita	CNY/year
Youjiang district	5118	11309	10829	480	50	1196
Tianlin county	3112	10820	9197	1623	50	1000
Longlin county	9962	34868	32608	2260	50	1196

Source: Baise Civil Administration Bureau.

Chapter 5 Problems and Suggestions

5.1 Main issues

According to survey, outstanding issues of Longbai expressway project on land acquisition and resettlement are as follows:

1. Low guarantee policy for resettled people who are absolute lost land is not clear. It is known that some individual farming household is absolutely lost land or average cultivated land area is less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition. according to relative low guarantee policy in Guangxi, some individual resettled household can not enjoy this policy due to various reasons.
2. Three accesses and leveling is not clear for reconstruction at individual place, mostly at Leli town, Tianlin county.
3. Damaged water system and road access are not repaired in time. The places affected by water system are distributed as follows: Bianya village, Yanwan village, Weile village at Pingban town, Longlin county, Yanlong group at Yingpan village, Lucheng town, Tianlin county, and Yongle town at Youjiang district. And road access are damaged in some place, resulted inconvenience for local villagers. Thus, Longbai PCH pays great attention on this issue, then organizes construction team, local government and local investigation team joined by APs to undertake site survey in project areas (refer to **Figure15 and Figure 17**). Total 220 locations of water system and road access are damaged (refer to **Figure 16**). The engineering division of Longbai PCH approves to repair these water system and road access which plans to complete reparation by the first quarter of 2010.
4. Environmental issues raised by construction. First, the houses are shaken into cracking by construction. Several households' new houses are damaged due to blasting reflected by Nanqiao group at Weizhai village of Pingban town in Longlin county, where new constructed houses are in dangerous state. Second, farming land is polluted by waste residue and soil. About 20 mu farming land is polluted by waste residue and soil, reflected by Yanlong group at Yingpan village of Lucheng town in Tianlin county. Third, some households require to remove due to pollution and noise. About 50 households who are not part of resettled objects require to remove due to loud noise after opening to traffic in Tianlin county and Sanhe village of Yongle town in Youjiang district, where actual distance is about 5~10 meter far away from the expressway.

5.2 Suggestions

1. Carry out low guarantee policy. Low guarantee policy should be implemented for resettled people who meet the conditions, which will be the key work for resettlement work conducted by sub-office of Longbai PCH at next stage. Thus, it is recommended that the number of households and persons whose average cultivated land is less than 0.3 mu per capita should be found out and strictly transacted low guarantee by Baise Civil Administration Bureau, Labor Human Affairs and Social Security Bureau, and Land Resource Bureau under related policy.
2. Try to solve out house plot for resettled people. House plot for reconstruction is not carried out for individual household along alignment. Local government should help them to find out a house plot. And construction department should try their best to help them solving out

- the difficulty of three accesses and leveling.
3. Provide training to resettled people. The comprehensive quality of resettled households is lower than non-affected people due to the history. To increase the competition of employment, the training is necessary to strengthen for resettled people. For some resettled people who has the concept that training is useless, the local government should reasonable arrange training content and course according to resettled people's demand while preparing the training plan, strengthen contact with local labor affair department and poverty alleviation department, and try his best to combine training with employment.
 4. Organize labor transfer. Resource of cultivated land is quite limited. It is recommended that local government should strengthen organizing farming labor transfer at project areas, transfer surplus labor to work at developed areas, be focus on resettled households to achieve employment, increase incomes, alleviate difficulty and enhance ability for their development.
 5. Try to solve out current problems of water system and road system. Currently, the problems of water system and road system are always hotspot of resettled people's complain, which is the outstanding problem resulted instable factor. Local government and the employer should bring as a important affair to maintain social instability and rehabilitate resettled people's living and productive activities, supervise construction unit to follow construction regulation strictly, try their best to recover damaged irrigation system and road access and ensure water supply and smooth traffic for local people. Thus, it is recommended that the employer should conduct a survey to find out the outstanding problems of water system and road access, make an arrangement for recovering water system and road system and try his best to repair these problem before next spring farming season in order of importance and urgency, especially water system for farming land irrigation. For the problem which can not be repaired with time limit, an explanation and commitment should be made clear to local people.
 6. Solve out environmental problems appropriately during construction. For the problem of house cracking resulted by construction, survey and evidence should be made and compensated in time. For households who are close to expressway alignment, they should be removed if meet requirement, or tried to do their ideological work to understand the difficulty of construction if not meet requirement. For the problem of well dried up at Weiqiao group of Weizhai village in Pingban town of Longlin county, it is recommended that investigation should be conducted by Longbai PCH and contractor in time, and disposed according to the result of investigation.
 7. Open up employment channel in line with local conditions. First, long-term livelihood problem can be solved out through land development. It is recommended that Longlin government should resettle minority community who lose land by referring to the resettlement policy for commercial land open, which 40 m² shop will be compensated to resettled people while acquiring 1mu land as the long-term livelihood mode for resettled people. The resettled people who lose land at Jiuzhou town require to open waste land for construction of coal transfer station, parking lot and shop nearby Jiuzhou town in Tianlin county and utilize existing riverbed to construct fishpond in order to solve out livelihood problem for local resettled people. Local government should demonstrate in time and support if feasible. Second, resettled people require to open waste land and change slope

into cultivated land along alignment. Local government and construction unit should cooperate and support.

Appendix : Related Pictures of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Project Areas

1. Productive activity rehabilitation



Figure1. APs work at residual arable land in Longlin



Figure2.APs rehabilitate paddy production in Tianlin



Figure 3. APs plant potato in Youjiang district



Figure4. ADB official works with APs for planting

2. New house reconstruction



Figure5. New houses of resettled people at Baifang group in Youjiang district



Figure6. New houses reconstruction at Nami landslide



Figure7. New resettled village at Xinning village in Tianlin



Figure8. Resettled people press on with new house construction



Figure9. Resettled people' old house at Hongqi group in Hongqi village of Tianlin



Figure 10. New village under construction at Hongqi group in Hongqi village

3. Enterprise rehabilitation (Lisen paper as example)



Figure11. New constructed workshop



Figure 12. New constructed office building



Figure13. Production rehabilitation



Figure14. Part of products

4. Site investigation by Longbai PCH and construction unit



Figure15. Site investigation and record by Longbai PCH



Figure16. Farming land affected by construction



Figure17. Consult with APs on the problems encountered during construction



Figure18. Change alignment to avoid house demolition during construction