



Resettlement Monitoring Report

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Prepared by Guangxi University of Finance and Economics

For Nanning Kelijiang River Environmental Comprehensive Upgrading Subproject

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Asian Development Bank

**GUANGXI NANNING URBAN
ENVIRONMENTAL UPGRADING PROJECT**

Loan No.: 2239 - PRC

**NANNING KELIJIANG RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPREHENSIVE UPGRADING SUBPROJECT**

**RESETTLEMENT EXTERNAL
MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

(NO.3)

Guangxi University of Finance and Economics

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1 Brief Introduction

1.1 Brief Introduction to Project

Nanning Kelijiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project is an inland water course treatment key project in Nanning city, and it is also a subproject of Guangxi Nanning Urban Infrastructure Development Project financed by Asian Development Bank. The range of Nanning Kelijiang subproject is: in the north, the dyke foot of Tianbao reservoir; in the south, the west dyke at the north bank of Yongjiang River; in the east, Qingchuan Road; in the west, outer ring expressway to west bank of Shibu River. Its construction scopes include: (1). watercourse treatment and ecological restoration, covering a total length of 4.22 km and permanent land occupation area of 2, 236 mu. (2). sewerage system, covering a length of 59.6 km. The completion of this project will make the Kelijiang area become a public and open waterside ecological green land and a leisure and entertainment place for its citizens in the west of Nanning city.

Nanning Xiangsihu New District Construction and Development Company is the implementing agency (IA) of this project. The total estimated cost of this subproject is RMB 844.76 million. Among the total investment, this subproject will apply for USD 47.80 million (equivalent to RMB 372.84 million) loans from Asian Development Bank, and RMB 240.00 million loans from domestic commercial banks, and RMB 231.92 million will be self-raised.

This project will permanently occupy 623.60 mu of state-owned land and acquire 1, 612.925 mu of rural collective land, with a total acquired area of 2, 236.525 mu. 252 households, covering 945 people, are directly affected by the acquisition of rural collective land. A total 14, 857 m² of rural houses in Chenxi village, Silian village and Xinxu village will be demolished, including 2, 250 m² of collective houses, 11, 027m² of residential houses and 1, 580 m² of simple structure breeding houses. 30 permanent households, covering 71 people, are affected by house demolition. A total 14, 800 m² of institutional units' houses will be demolished, which includes 11, 150 m² of houses in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College and 3, 650 m² of houses in Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science. 68 employee households, covering 193 people, are affected by the house demolition. 29, 657 m² of land-attached constructions will be demolished, which are mainly simple structure houses for breeding and growing or temporary houses on construction site. The details of land acquisition and demolition and their impacts are shown in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2.

Table 1-1 Acquisition of Rural Collective Land and Its Impacts

Affected village	Types of land (mu)					Affected population	
	Vegetable land	Fish pond	Wasteland	Residential site	Total	Household	Population
Chenxi village	0	614	70	0	684	112	420
Silian village	65	353	132	0	552	45	179
Xinxu village	2	210	152	2	347	80	280
Hede village	0	1	29	0	30	15	66
Total	67	1178	363	2	1613	252	945

Table 1-2 Demolition of Rural Houses and Its Impacts

Affected village	Demolition area (m ²)					Affected population	
	Frame structure	Brisk concrete	Brisk and wood	Simple structure	Total	Household	Population
Chenxi village	0	560	240	9067	9867	20	30
Silian village	0	0	1450	1960	3410	1	4
Xinxu village	0	0	0	1580	1580	9	28
Total	0	560	1690	12607	14857	30	71

1.2 Brief Introduction to Resettlement Implementation

By June 30, 2008, the project has acquired 875.19 mu of rural collective land, accounting for 54.25% of the total planned land to be acquired in the *Resettlement Plan*, with an increase of 24.886 mu from the second monitoring, including an increase of 4.317 mu in Chenxi village and 20.569 mu in Silian village. 147 households, covering 548 persons, are affected by land acquisition. The project has permanently acquired 305.513 mu of state-owned land from Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College, accounting for 67.74% of the planned land in the *Resettlement Plan*. A total of RMB 107.1767 million has been paid for land acquisition, accounting for 93.43% of the total RMB 114.709 million in the *Resettlement Plan*, with an increase of RMB 2.7612 million from the second monitoring. A total of RMB 70.268 million has been paid to Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College for the acquisition of its state-owned land.

By June 30, 2008, there is no change in demolition of rural house as compared to the second monitoring. 4, 783.2 m² of houses have been demolished in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College, accounting for 32.31% of the planned demolition area in the *Resettlement Plan*. A total of RMB 3.4993 million has been paid to Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College for its house demolition. The house demolition does not cover

residential houses and office buildings and thus does not affect the living of its employees.

According to the upgrading scheme, the bidding invitation and construction will be carried out separately for watercourse treatment, flush water engineering, pumping station procurement, vehicle procurement, sewerage system, and sewerage pumping station in the whole subproject engineering construction. At present, the watercourse treatment is divided into four bidding packages, and the winners of bidding including China Construction Second Engineering Bureau and Guangdong Foundation Engineering Company have started their construction in the construction sites. The sewerage system is divided into three bidding packages, of which the bidding package and the bidding package have been awarded respectively to China Construction Fifth Engineering Bureau and China Railway 18th Bureau (Group) Co., Ltd. The bidding invitation has not started for flush water engineering, pumping station procurement, and sewerage pumping station.

1.3 Brief Introduction to External Monitoring and Evaluation

To monitor and evaluate the resettlement implementation and to ensure a better living standard for the affected groups, Guangxi University of Finance and Economics is entrusted by Nanning ADB Project Management Office to carry out the resettlement external monitoring and evaluation for Nanning Kelijiang river environmental comprehensive upgrading project. Through checking and monitoring on resettlement schedule, capital management, land acquisition and demolition implementation, production and living restoration for affected groups, and the change of their living standards, the external monitoring and evaluation agency points out some existing and potential problems and proposes suggestions to resolve those problems.

1.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Arrangement

According to the requirements of the *Guidelines for Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation*, the external monitoring and evaluation survey shall be conducted once every half a year from 2007 to 2010. This monitoring and evaluation is conducted in June 30, 2008. The external monitoring and evaluation report is completed in July, 2008 and will afterward be submitted to Asian Development Bank.

From June 15 to July 20 of 2008, the external monitoring and evaluation agency conducted the third monitoring and evaluation (No. 3) on the implementation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement as follows:

(1) To follow up survey on the production and living status for the villages and villagers affected by land acquisition and demolition in order to understand the impacts of land acquisition and demolition as well as the restoration situations;

(2) To follow up survey on the institutional units affected by land

acquisition and demolition in order to understand the impacts of land acquisition and demolition as well as the restoration situations;

(3) To understand the implementation schedule and the resettlement compensation so as to verify whether they move forward according to the *Resettlement Plan*.

(4) To collect opinions from the affected groups; their opinions are collected through visiting and interviewing the villagers, the employees, the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement institution, and the affected people with complaint and grievance. The external monitoring and evaluation agency also reports the individual's and the collective's (unit's) opinions and suggestions to the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement office, and proposes suggestions to ensure a smoother and more effective resettlement.

1.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures

- (1) Compiling resettlement monitoring and evaluation guidelines and work plan (scheme);
- (2) Designing the sampling plan;
- (3) Interviews and follow-up surveys;
- (4) Information collection and analyses;
- (5) Compiling monitoring and evaluation report.

1.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Contents

According to the project implementation, the monitoring and evaluation contents mainly include the followings:

- (1) Land acquisition and demolition schedule, capital allocation, compensation standard and house restoration;
- (2) Restoration for institutional units;
- (3) Restoration for affected villages and shops;
- (4) Restoration for vulnerable groups;
- (5) Infrastructure restoration;
- (6) Affected households' income and expense analyses;
- (7) Public participation;
- (8) Complaint and grievance.

1.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

(1) Sampling survey: the monitoring and evaluation agency prepares the sampling plan and questionnaire. The random sampling method is adopted for different affected groups, and the monitoring and evaluation agency conducts in-depth house-to-house survey with well-prepared questionnaires. The survey contents include family population information, income and expense structure, land acquisition and demolition, resettlement satisfaction etc. The follow-up

survey will be conducted to these affected households until their income restoration.

(2) Consulting meeting: the monitoring and evaluation agency has visited and interviewed the project land acquisition and demolition implementing institutions, affected institutional units, related sub-district office, villager's committee and households in order to understand the land acquisition and demolition situations.

(3) Referring to document information: the monitoring and evaluation agency refers to and verifies related documents, agreements, and statistics regarding to land acquisition and demolition.

(4) Interviewing some key information releasers such as director of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement office, principal of affected institutional units, village director, affected householder, women and senior villagers.

2 Project Progress Status

2.1 Modification in Partial Riverbank Line of Kelijiang River

On the one hand, it is to reduce the impacts on the educational land in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College; on the other hand, it is to avoid the impacts on the forests and memorial stones for the heads of state and heads of government from ASEAN in Bagui Farm. Partial riverbank line of Kelijiang River has been modified in the Kelijiang environmental upgrading project, as shown in Figure 2-1.

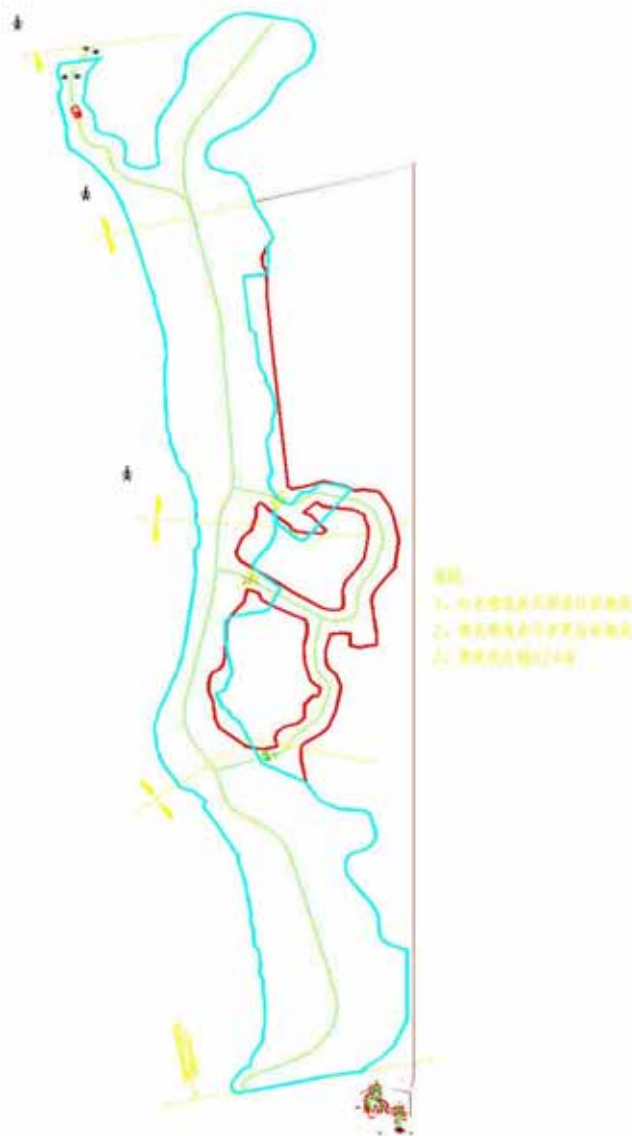


Figure 2-1 Modification in Partial Riverbank Line of Kelijiang River

2.1.1 Impacts of Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement after Modification in Riverbank Line

The modification in riverbank line mainly covers Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College and Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science, and its impacts only cover the two institutional units. The modification in riverbank line does not affect the land acquisition in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College, with less demolition area. After the modification in riverbank line, the project reduced its impacts on Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College. Though the total land to be acquired from Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College remains as 305 mu, its demolition of houses decreased by 1,300 m². During the phase of watercourse treatment, 9,850 m² of houses need to be demolished, mainly covering brick-wood structure or simple structure utility rooms and breeding houses, which does not affect the normal teaching in the school. In addition, the affected population decreased by 169 people. The comparison of land acquisition and demolition before and after the modification are shown from Table 2-1 to Table 2-5

Table 2-1 Acquisition of State-owned Land in Institutional Units

Institutional Unit	Permanent acquisition of land (mu)		Demolition area (m ²)	
	Before modification	After modification	Before modification	After modification
Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College	305	305	11150	9850
Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science	78	0	3650	0
Total	383	305	14800	9800

Table 2-2 Impacts of House Demolition on Institutional Units (Before modification)

Institutional Unit	Types of house	Demolition area (m ²)				Total (m ²)
		Frame structure	Brick-concrete structure	Brick-wood structure	Simple structure	
Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College	Staff's residential house	520	1890	/	6000	8410
	Office building	220	400	168	/	788
	Utility house	360	350	162	1080	1952
	Sub-total	1100	2640	330	7080	11150
Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science	Staff's residential house	/	400	/	3250	3650
	Sub-total	/	400	/	3250	3650
Total		1100	3040	330	10330	14800

Table 2-3 Impacts of House Demolition on Institutional Units (After modification)

Institutional Unit	Types of house	Demolition area (m ²)				Total (m ²)
		Frame structure	Brick-concrete structure	Brick-wood structure	Simple structure	
Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College	Staff's residential house	0		400		400
	Office building	273	177	200	1200	1850
	Utility house	0	0	2400	5200	7600
	Sub-total	273	177	3000	6400	9850
Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science	Staff's residential house	/	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	/	0	0	0	0
Total		273	177	3000	6400	9850

Table 2-4 Lists of Affected Staffs in Institutional Units (Before modification)

Affected Institutional Unit	Affected Households (household)	Affected Population (person)
Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College	18	70
Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science	50	123
Total	68	193

Table 2-5 Lists of Affected Staffs in Institutional Units (After modification)

Affected Institutional Unit	Affected Households (household)	Affected Population (person)
Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College	8	24
Guangxi Academy of Agriculture Science	0	0
Total	8	24

2.1.2 Evaluation

According to the above surveys and analyses, despite the modification in Kelijiang project, the resettlement impacts of project can be obviously reduced. Thus, the external monitoring and evaluation agency believes it is unnecessary to update the *Resettlement Plan*.

2.2 Project Engineering Progress Status

All the four bidding packages of watercourse treatment have been under construction. At present, the construction mainly includes earthwork

excavation and backfill. Since the first half of the year is the rainy season in Nanning, and there is more rainfall in this year than that in other years, which to certain extent affects the engineering progress for this project. As the weather becomes better, the engineering construction will move forward faster. The current progress of various bidding packages is shown in Table 2-6. One of the construction sites is in shown in Figure 2-2.

Table 2-6 Project Engineering Progress Status

Project Name	Contractor	Estimated investment (RMB 10,000)	Actual investment (RMB 10,000)	Percentage of estimated investment completed (%)	Estimated earthwork excavation (10,000 m ³)	Actual earthwork excavation (10,000 m ³)	Percentage of excavation completed (%)
Bidding package	China Construction Second Engineering Bureau	3368.782	583	17.3	62.6054	38	60.69
Bidding package	Guangdong Foundation Engineering Company	3378.79	142	4.2	84.2901	10	11.86
Bidding package	China Construction Eighth Engineering Division	5947.71	545	9.16	201.407	32	15.89
Bidding package	China Railway 13 th Bureau 5 th Engineering Co., Ltd.	5896.01	2538	43.05	94.3831	76	80.52
Total		18591.292	3808	20.48	442.6856	156	35.24



Figure 2-2 A Construction Site of Kelijiang Project

3 Public Participation, Complaint and Grievance

3.1 Public Participation

At the beginning of 2008, the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement office and the project implementing agency organized about 180 villagers in Chenxi village (with one representative villager from its respective 180 households) to visit Nanhu Lake and to have a look at the development of commercial land, the living status and living environment in Langdong village and Langxi village. The environmental upgrading in Nanhu Lake has greatly improved the living standards of the villagers, and the commercial development of the commercial land in the two villages have resulted in very good outcomes, which serves as a very good model for the Kelijiang environmental upgrading project.

In March of 2008, more than 60 representatives of villagers in Chenxi village were organized to visit the water environment treatment in Shanghai and the West Lake in Hangzhou to have a look at the living and production restorations for local villagers. After the site visits to those cities, the representatives of villagers publicized and discussed what they had seen from the site visits, which help the villagers build more confidence in their living and production restoration and development after project implementation, and more and more villagers are willing to support the project implementation.

From June to July of 2008, the external monitoring and evaluation agency conducted the interview surveys on affected villages and villagers. The villagers' participation in the surveys also helps them have a better understanding on the Kelijiang environmental upgrading project.

3.2 Information Release

According to the report "*An Estimated RMB 20.9 Billion Investment in Urban Construction in Nanning This Year*" on *Nanning Daily* on January 22, 2008, Nanning city will accelerate its water environment treatment and will continue to invest in the water environment treatment in Kelijiang River. On February 21, 2008, *Nanning Daily* covered the wetland protection projects—the design of Kelijiang ecological corridor with the title "*Nanning Plans to Build Eight Wetland Parks and Scenic Spots*". On June 04, 2008, *Nanning Evening Newspaper* covered the land acquisition and house demolition in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College for project implementation in the report entitled "*Breaking through the Bottleneck in Demolition for Kelijiang Upgrading Project*".

To complete the land acquisition in Chenxi village and Silian village for project construction, the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement office, the project implementing agency and the villager's committee held the meeting on land acquisition in the villages and mobilized every affected household, which made the affected villagers have a better understanding on land acquisition for this project and prepare for production restoration

after land acquisition.

In the beginning of July 2008, the meeting on land acquisition was held in Chenxi village to discuss the acquisition of water surface area, and the villagers were well informed of the construction and planning of this project, related policies and compensations standards for land acquisition, which provides very good resolutions to the disputes during the process of land acquisition. The land acquisition is expected to complete by the end of this month.

3.3 Survey on Public Satisfaction

To understand the affected groups' opinions on compensation standards for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement, the external monitoring and evaluation agency went to affected villages including Xinxu village, Silian village, Hede village, Chenxi village to conduct sampling surveys from June to July of 2008. The survey results show that, among the 50 villagers surveyed, 29 villagers (58%) are satisfied with the distribution policies on compensation capitals. Since the land had been acquired more than once in the four affected villages, for which the distribution policies were prepared on the basis of agreements in the village and were passed by the villager's conference after discussion. 4 villagers (8%) are not very satisfied with the distribution policies on compensation capitals, but they are still willing to accept the distribution policies. Another 6 villagers (12%) refuse to answer this question. The survey results are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Questionnaire Survey on Public Satisfaction

Question	Villagers surveyed (person)	Analyses on Survey Results									
		Very satisfied		Satisfied		Average		Unsatisfied		Unanswered	
		Person	Ratio (%)	Person	Ratio (%)	Person	Ratio (%)	Person	Ratio (%)	Person	Ratio (%)
Are you satisfied with the compensation policies on compensation capitals by the villager's committee?	50	6	12	23	46	11	22	4	8	6	12

3.4 Complaint and Grievance

According to the requirements of the *Resettlement Plan*, a transparent and effective channel for complaint and grievance has been established in its

actual implementation. Complaint and grievance are accepted by Nanning ADB Project Management Office, Xiangsihu New District Project Management Office, the land supervision department in the city and various districts, and the independent supervisor. Various departments have informed the affected villagers of the name (contact person) and the contact number (telephone number) of staffs who accept the complaint and grievance, as shown in Table 3-2. If they have any unresolved issues or complaint, the affected villagers can report grievance to Nanning ADB Project Management Office, the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement office, and the project implementing agency, or even appeal to the court.

In addition, the land acquisition and demolition implementing institutions also release the policies and compensation standards regarding land acquisition and resettlement to affected villagers in a timely manner. If both parties fail to reach an agreement, the affected villagers, the Nanning ADB Project Management Office, and the monitoring and evaluation agency shall be invited at another time to consult together in order to reach an agreement.

Thanks to smooth and thorough information release, the government's compensation policies on land acquisition, demolition and resettlement are understood and supported by the affected villagers. Those with different opinions on this project and its compensation policies usually achieve consensus in public consulting meetings, and their problems are properly settled within reasonable scopes of policy. Therefore, no complaint and grievance has so far been accepted from the affected villagers.

Table 3-2 Resettlement Implementing Institutions and Their Staffs

Implementing Institutions	Staff	Person-in-charge	Contact	Contact Person	Contact
Nanning ADB Project Resettlement Management Office	5	Li Ning	0771-2189308	Li Dong	13978631666
Nanning Xiangsihu New District Construction and Development Company	8	Wan Lingyun	0771-3279896	Zou Shixiang	13727133001
Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement Office in Xiangsihu New District	9	Quan Hongshun	0771-3279870	Huang Jingjing	13878895950
Independent Monitoring Agency—Guangxi University of Finance and Economics	7	Meng Lizhen	0771-3823158	Liu Ningjie	13152650525

4 Resettlement Compensation Policy

With the economic development in Nanning city and the increasing prices, for better production restorations for involuntary resettlement, Nanning municipal government improved the compensation standards for land acquisition and demolition on the basis of the compensation standards defined in the decree No. (2005) 141.

4.1 Changes of Compensation Standards in the New Policy

According to the decree No. (2008) 15 promulgated by Nanning municipal government on February 26, 2008, Nanning will implement new compensation standards for acquisition of collective land, house demolition and resettlement, and the previous compensation standards in the decree No. (2005) 141 become invalid simultaneously. The land price and the subsidy for self-employment resettlement have been increased in the new policy.

4.1.1 Compensation for Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

According to the decree No. (2005) 141, the collective land to be acquired for this project is mainly located in the Section 2 of Nanning city. The specific compensation standards for acquisition of collective land are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Average Land Prices in the Old Policy

Type of Land	Compensation Standard (RMB/mu)	
	Section 1	Section 2
Paddy land	50000	45000
Vegetable land	80000	70000
Fish pond	60000	53000
Dry land	40000	35000
Orchard	40000	36000
Rural construction land, grassland and other rural lands	20000	

Notes: The compensation standards are based on the coefficient of the second type of land.

According to the decree No. (2008)15, Chenxi village, Hede village, Xinxu village and Silian village are all located in Section 1, in which the compensation standards for land acquisition are lightly more than the standards defined in the *Resettlement Plan*, as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Average Land Prices in the New Policy

Section, Basic price Type of Land		Compensation Standard (RMB/mu)	
		Section 1	Section 2
Agricultural Land	Paddy land, vegetable land, dry land, orchard, fish pond and forest land	90000	78000
	设施农用地 Land for agricultural facilities	50000	40000
Construction Land		40000	30000
Unutilized Land		40000	30000

4.1.2 Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Residential Houses

Table 4-3 Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Residential Houses

Building Structure	Compensation Standard (RMB/m ²)		
	Decree No. [2005]141	<i>Resettlement Plan</i>	Decree No. [2008]15
Frame structure	1480 ~ 2320	1810	1680 ~ 2630
Brick-concrete structure	1410 ~ 2160	1550	1600 ~ 2440
Brick-wood structure	1270 ~ 1860	1320	1440 ~ 2100
Simple structure	1030 ~ 1520	1090	1170 ~ 1720

Notes: The land is categorized into 5 types. The compensation standards vary according to different types of buildings on different types of land.

4.1.3 Self-employment Subsidy

The standard for self-employment subsidy is increased to RMB 50, 000 per person from the previous RMB 25, 000 per person. At present, all the affected villagers require commercial land and are not entitled to self-employment subsidy. The increased subsidy for self-employment resettlement does not apply to affected villagers in this project.

4.1.4 Other Remarks

There is no change in the compensation standards for crops on collective land, for demolition of collective non-residential houses, and for demolition of utility houses on collective land for this project.

4.2 Evaluation

The increased compensation standards in the new policy are reflected in the following aspects: First, the same land price applies to paddy land, vegetable land, dry land, orchard, fish pond and forest land, and the price for various types of land has been increased. In addition, the subsidy for self-employment has been increased to a greater extent. The compensation standards in the *Resettlement Plan* are based on the decree No. (2005)141 the *Compensation and Resettlement Methods for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition in Nanning City*. For better interests of the villagers, the compensation standards are higher than those in the *Resettlement Plan* in actual implementation of this project, which are up to the compensation standards in the *New Compensation and Resettlement Methods for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition in Nanning City* promulgated in February 2008.

The external monitoring and evaluation agency believes that the new compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition are basically consistent with the policies in the *Resettlement Plan* and do not pose negative impacts on resettlement.

5 Resettlement Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1 Resettlement Schedule

By June 30, 2008, a total of 875.19 mu of rural collective land has been acquired for Kelijiang environmental upgrading project from the four affected villages such as Chenxi village, Silian village, Xinxu village and Hede village. There was no new demolition of rural houses from January to June of 2008, and the total demolition area of rural houses remains as 11, 956.58 m². The compensation capitals for land acquisition and house demolition have been fully paid. This project will also occupy 171.813 mu of road and state-owned watercourse. 305.15 mu of land has been acquired and 4, 783.2 m² of houses have been demolished in the institutional units. The resettlement schedule is basically consistent with the engineering construction schedule. The compensation capitals for land acquisition and house demolition so far have been fully paid. Only the supporting houses have been demolished in the institutional units, which do not affected their daily operations and no house resettlement is required.

5.2 Acquisition of Collective Land

5.2.1 Approval for Land Use

In January, 2006, Guangxi Bureau of Land and Resources pre-approved the land used for Kelijiang environmental comprehensive upgrading project (Ref. No. [2006]2). In August, 2006, Nanning Bureau of Land and Resources pre-announced the land acquisition notice for Kelijiang environmental comprehensive upgrading project (Ref. No. [2006]97). In June, 2003, The Ministry of Land and Resources approved the "*Pilot Reform Plan for Land Acquisition System in Nanning City*" (Ref. No. [2003]203), which stipulates that Nanning government can negotiate with affected groups with their land acquired after the land acquisition notice is pre-announced, and at the same time the approval procedures for land use is required. At present, the land use procedures for this project have been submitted for Guangxi Bureau of Land and Resources for approval.

5.2.2 Comparative Analyses on Acquisition of Collective Land

By June 30, 2008, a total 875.19 mu of rural collective land has been acquired from Chenxi village, Silian village, Xinxu village and Hede village for this project, covering 131 households and 490 villagers. Compared with the figure in the *Resettlement Plan*, 54.25% of the total planned land has been

actually acquired. Of which, the acquisition of collective land in Xinxu village and Hede village has been basically finished; 71.17% of the planned collective land has been acquired in Silian village, and 15.13% of the planned collective land has been acquired in Chenxi village. The actual acquisition of collective land from January 1 to June 30 of 2008 is shown in Table 5-1. The actual acquisition of collective land so far is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-1 Land Acquisition Status for Kelijiang Environmental Comprehensive Upgrading Project

(From January 1 to June 30 of 2008)						
Affected village	Land acquisition (mu)					
	Dry land	Vegetable land	Orchard	Residential Site	Others	Sub-total
Chenxi village	0	0	2.317	0	2	4.317
Silian village	0	20.569	0	0	0	20.569
Total	0	20.569	2.317	0	2	24.886

Table 5-2 Comparison on Acquisition of Rural Collective Land for This Project

Affected villages	Acquisition of rural collective land (mu)													
	<i>Resettlement Plan</i>								Actual acquisition					Difference
	Dry land	Vegetable Land	Paddy land	Fish pond	Orchard	Others	Residential site	Subtotal	Vegetable Land	Fish pond	Orchard	Others	Subtotal	
Chenxi village	0	0	0	614	70	0	0	684	99.166	/	2.317	2	103.483	-580.517
Silian village	116	15	50	353	16	2	0	552	298.125	82.905	11.826		392.856	-159.144
Xinxu village	75	0	2	210	57	1	2	347	333.435	16.303	/		349.738	2.738
Hede village	29	0	0	1	0	0	0	30	29.113	/	/		29.113	-0.887
Total	220	15	52	1178	143	3	2	1613	759.839	99.208	14.143	2	875.19	-737.81

5.2.3 Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

The compensation standards for land acquisition, resettlement and crops are all higher than those in the *Resettlement Plan*. According to the budget in the *Resettlement Plan*, the compensation standards for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies are calculated according to second type of land in Section 2; however, in actual implementation, the compensation standards for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies are all calculated according to first type of land in Section 2. In the compensation budget, the compensation standards for crops are based on the second type of land in the corresponding Section. However, for the best interest of affected villagers, the compensation standards for crops are all based on the first type of land in the corresponding Section in actual acquisition. The specific compensation standards for acquisition of rural collective land are shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Comparative Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

Type of land	Compensation Standards for Rural Collective Land (RMB/mu)				
	<i>Resettlement Plan</i>		Actual		
	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy	Crops compensation	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy	Crops compensation	
First type				Second type	
Vegetable land	98000	3500	112000	5000	3500
Fish pond	74200	3000	81200	4000	3000
Orchard	50400	3000	56000	800 ~ 4000	

5.2.4 Payment and Use of Compensation Capitals for Land Acquisition

By June 30, 2008, the actual compensation capital for acquisition of rural collective land for this project is RMB 107.1776 million, accounting for 93.43% of the total planned compensation capital in the *Resettlement Plan*. A total of RMB 2.7612 million has been paid for acquisition of rural collective land from January 1 to June 30 of 2008, including RMB 2.459 million for Silian village and RMB 302, 200 for Chenxi village; there is no new land acquisition in Hede village and Xinxu village from January 1 to June 30 of 2008. The compensation capital for actual acquisition of rural collective land from January 1 to June 30 of 2008 is shown in Table 5-4, and the accumulated compensation capital for acquisition of rural collective land for this project is shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-4 Compensation Status for Land Acquisition for Kelijiang Environmental Comprehensive Upgrading Project

(From January 1 to June 30 of 2008)

Affected village	Land Acquisition (mu)				Compensation Capital (RMB 10, 000)				
	Vegetable Land	Orchard	Others	Subtotal	For land acquisition	Resettlement subsidy	For crops	For land-attached construction	Subtotal
Chenxi village	0	2.317	2	4.317	6.92	13.3	0	10	30.22
Silian village	20.569	0	0	20.569	74.05	156.32	10.28	5.25	245.9
Total	20.569	2.317	2	24.886	80.97	169.62	10.28	15.25	276.12

Table 5-5 Comparative Compensation Capitals for Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

Affected village	Compensation capitals for acquisition of rural collective land (RMB 10, 000)								
	<i>Resettlement Plan</i>			Actual Compensation					Difference
	Basic compensation for land	For crops	Subtotal	For land acquisition	Resettlement subsidy	For crops	For land-attached construction	Subtotal	
Chenxi village	4908.7	205.2	5113.9	303.92	906.59	39.67	143.63	1393.81	-3720.09
Silian village	3736	142.6	3878.6	1561.9	2608.42	232.08	314.51	4716.91	838.31
Xinxu village	2232.2	92	2324.2	1273.9	2666.9	186.9	132.9	4260.6	1936.4
Hede village	149.5	4.7	154.2	104.81	221.26	14.56	5.82	346.44	192.24
Total	11026.4	444.5	11470.9	3244.53	6403.17	473.21	596.86	10717.76	-753.14

Notes: there is no compensation capital for land-attached constructions in all the four affected villages in the *Resettlement Plan*.

According to project implementation progress, the sources of capital are all from financial allocation and are raised by the project implementing agency.

The compensation capital for actual land acquisition has been fully paid to the affected villages and villagers. During the land acquisition, after the land acquisition agreement is signed and verified by related land resource supervision department, then the compensation capital is paid in full amount to the villager's committee.

According to field survey by the monitoring and evaluation agency, the compensation capital has been paid on the basis of the compensation standards defined in the *Resettlement Plan*, which assures the smooth and complete compensation for resettlement.

5.3 Acquisition of State-owned Land

From January 1 to June 30 of 2008, the project has permanently occupied 305.513 mu of state-owned land from Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College, accounting for 67.74% of the planned land in the *Resettlement Plan*. RMB 70.268 million has been paid to Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College for permanent occupation of its state-owned land.

5.4 Demolition of Houses and Buildings

From January 1 to June 30 of 2008, there was no change in demolition of rural houses as compared to that in the second monitoring. 4, 783.2 m² of houses were demolished in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College, accounting for 32.31% of the planned demolition area in the school, and RMB 3.4993 million compensation capitals have been paid to Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College for demolition of its houses. The compensation for house demolition from January 1 to June 30 of 2008 is shown in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Compensation for House Demolition for Kelijiang Environmental Comprehensive Upgrading Project
(From January 1 to June 30 of 2008)

Affected Institutional Unit	Demolition Area (m ²)					Compensation Capital (RMB 10, 000)		
	Frame structure	Brick-concrete structure	Brick-wood structure	Simple structure	Subtotal	For collective houses	For personal houses	Subtotal
Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College	272.6	176.92	2742.92	1590.76	4783.2	349.93		349.93
Total	272.6	176.92	2742.92	1590.76	4783.2	349.93		349.93

6 Income Restoration for Affected Villages and Affected Households

The affected villages include Chenxi village, Silian village, Xinxu village and Hede village. The external monitoring and evaluation agency conducted the field survey on various affected villages and interviewed the affected households from June 15, 2008 to July 20, 2008. The income and living restorations in various affected villages are as follows:

6.1 Restoration in Chenxi Village

From January 1 to June 30 of 2008, 4.317 mu of rural collective land was acquired in Chenxi village, including 2.317 mu of vegetable land and 2 mu of other land. A total of RMB 302, 200 compensation capitals have been actually paid to the village, including RMB 69, 200 for land acquisition, RMB 133, 000 for resettlement subsidy and RMB 100, 000 for land-attached constructions.

(1) Distribution and use of compensation capital: The distribution plan has been discussed and passed by the villager's conference. This land acquisition does not affect the villagers' production. Parts of the compensation capitals for land acquisition and resettlement subsidy are reserved by the collective village to invest in the sewerage facility and the power grid upgrading (one-electric meter-for-one-household) in the village. The compensation capitals for land-attached constructions have been paid to the affected villagers to help them restore their living and production and resolve living problems. The above compensation capitals have been fully paid.

(2) Development of commercial land: More than RMB 2 million compensation capital for land acquisition is reserved by the collective village to be used for the development of commercial land and the villagers' welfare. According to the *Resettlement Plan*, this village should acquire 72 mu of commercial land, which has been fully available. 1) 44 mu of commercial land, located in the east of Qingchuan Avenue, has been leased to others for operation, with an annual rental of RMB 380, 000; 2) The annual rental from the agricultural products market, with an area of about 15 mu, is about RMB 1.8 million. 3) Another 23 of commercial land located in the east of Xiangsihu Lake is under development and invitation for business.

(3) Villagers' production and living restoration: Since the village is advantageously located, the incomes from planting and breeding account for a relatively low proportion of their total incomes. The main sources of income for villagers are from rentals from houses and land, doing business and migrant employment. Based on the field surveys and interviews, most villagers are in favor of the implementation of this project; three villagers are not against this project. The villagers believe that the project will upgrade their living environment, which is good for improving their incomes from leasing the houses, stores and doing business.

Interview with the villager: Mr. Chen, 44-year old, has a family of three, including two labor forces and one child who is studying in middle school. The main sources of income in the family are from migrant employment by both parents, with annual income of about RMB 22, 000. Besides, the family has a 580-m² residential house, with an annual rental of about RMB 20, 000. The family receives RMB 220, 000 compensation capital. RMB 30, 000 is used to repay the loan for house construction; RMB 10, 000 is spent on buying a vehicle, communication tools and big home appliance; about RMB 10, 000 is expected to be used for education and daily expenses. The remaining of compensation capital is saved in the bank. They hope to invest in some projects with low risk. The implementation of this project is good for the family.

6.2 Restoration in Silian Village

A total of 20.569 mu of rural collective land was acquired in Silian village from January 1 to June 30 of 2008, with an accumulated acquisition of 392.856 mu of land in the village, accounting for 71.17% of the total planned 552 mu of land to be acquired in the village. A total of RMB 2.459 million compensation capitals have been actually paid to the village from January 1 to June 30 of 2008, including RMB 740, 500 for land acquisition, RMB 1.5632 million for resettlement subsidy, RMB 102, 800 for crops and RMB 52, 500 for land-attached constructions.

(1) Distribution and use of compensation capital: After being discussed and approved by the villager's committee, the village group and the villager's conference, the compensation capitals for crops are paid to the affected land contractor or leaseholders, which are to be used for their living and production expenses during the transitional periods. The compensation capitals for land-attached constructions are paid directly to the affected households. Regarding the compensation capitals for land acquisition and the resettlement subsidies paid to Silian village from January 1 to June 30 of 2008, except that 10% is reserved by the collective village to be used for the development of commercial land and the collective welfare, the remaining is evenly distributed to the permanent villagers in the affected village groups. The above compensation capitals have been fully paid.

(2) Commercial development: At present, the village has agreed to use the compensation capitals from land acquisition for the development of commercial land, of which the construction plan has been submitted for approval.

(3) Trainings and employment: To improve the villagers' work skills, Guangxi Social Security Bureau and the district government have organized four employment training programs for the affected villagers, covering more than 100 trainees. More than 10 trainees have found their employment this year, including cleaner, landscape worker and community coordinator, with a month income of RMB 800 ~RMB 1, 000.

(4) Villagers' production and living restoration: The sources of income for villagers in Silian village are mainly from planting, breeding and migrant employment, with few villagers doing business or leasing their houses. The revenues of the collective village are mainly from rentals from fish pond and land, and the distribution of collective revenues is low. Based on the surveys and interviews, most villagers will invest more in agricultural production after receiving the compensation capitals, and some villagers plan to invest in stores and houses lease after the living environment is upgraded.

Interview with the villager: Mr. Chen, 41-year old, has a family of four, including two labor forces and two children, with the daughter studying in high school and the son in middle school. The family incomes are mainly from growing vegetables and his wife's temporary employment. The family is running 2.5 mu of land, including 1 mu of vegetable land and 1.5 mu of paddy land, with an annual income of RMB 8, 000 from planting. The annual income from employment is RMB 13, 000. The annual expenses include RMB 800 for education, RMB 5, 500 for living expenses, RMB 1, 000 for agricultural investment, RMB 600 for water and power and RMB 2, 500 for transportation and communication. The family is living in a 200-m² house, all for self-living. The family receives RMB 120, 000 compensation capital for land acquisition. RMB 30, 000 is used to repay the loan; RMB 16, 000 is spent on daily necessities and home appliance; other expenses include RMB 3, 000 for education, RMB 3, 000 for agricultural investment and RMB 10, 000 for others. The remaining RMB 60, 000 of compensation capital is saved in the bank. At present, their living and production remain the same as before. After the living environment is upgraded, they plan to extend the house for lease so as to increase their incomes.

6.3 Restoration in Xinxu Village

By the end of 2007, the land acquisition had been completed in Xinxu village. There was no land acquisition and house demolition in the village from January 1 to June 30 of 2008.

(1) Commercial development: the commercial land has been allocated to the village during the land acquisition for Gaoxin Development Zone, and it was originally planned that no extra commercial land would be allocated to this village. Considering the increasing population in the village, the village has applied for the commercial land for its increased population. Their scheme has been submitted to related governmental departments for approval. Currently, related governmental departments are verifying the population and the area of commercial land in Xinxu village and considering the location of the new commercial land for the village.

(2) Trainings and employment: The district government and the

sub-district office have organized employment training programs for land-losing villagers in 2008. More than 30 villagers took part in the training programs. The jobs provided include property management, landscaping, and hotel services. Six trainees have been employed in the first half of 2008.

(3) Villagers' production and living restoration: Based on the field surveys and interviews, the incomes from planting and breeding only account for a relatively small proportion of the villagers' total incomes, so the land acquisition poses less impact on the villagers' incomes. The villagers interviewed spend their compensation capitals on house extension or doing operational investment. All the villagers have taken part in the new type of rural cooperative medicare insurance system. The annual expense for medicare insurance is RMB 10 per person, which is all borne by various village groups. The waste treatment expenses in the village are paid by the collective village. There is no charge for wastewater treatment.

Interview with the villager: Mr. Liu, 41-year old, has a family of three, including two labor forces and one child who is studying in high school. The annual education expense is about RMB 2, 500. Only 0.2 mu of vegetable land was acquired in the family. The family is living in a 3-story house with 350 m². The house is for self-living purpose only. The main sources of income in the family include annual income of RMB 30, 000 from doing business and annual income of RMB 15, 000 from migrant employment. The annual operational expenses are about RMB 10, 000. The family received RMB 60, 000 compensation capital from land acquisition, which is expected to be fully used for expanding business operation. They are satisfied with the development of commercial land in the village. There are few impacts on the family after land acquisition. They expect the extra commercial land to be finalized as soon as possible.

6.4 Restoration in Hede Village

By the end of 2007, the land acquisition had been completed in Hede village. There was no land acquisition and house demolition in the village from January 1 to June 30 of 2008.

(1) Distribution and use of compensation capital: After discussion and approval by the collective village and the village group, the compensation capitals for land acquisition and resettlement subsidy are evenly distributed to the villagers in village groups, with each villager receiving RMB1, 800 ~ RMB3, 100. The compensation capitals for crops and land-attached constructions are paid to the affected land contractor or leaseholders. The above compensation capitals have been fully paid.

(2) Commercial development: The commercial land has been allocated to the village during the land acquisition for Gaoxin Development Zone, and only a small land has been acquired from this village. Therefore, no more commercial land is allocated to the village.

(3) Villagers' production and living restoration: Since only a few lands have been acquired from this village, and there are few compensation capitals for them. Therefore, there are few impacts on this village. Because the village is located in the suburb of Nanning city and has advantageously geographical location, the main sources of their income are from house leasing and growing and cultivating on the contracted land. Based on the interview with villagers, the monthly rental from house leasing is about RMB 1, 500. The per capita income from employment is RMB 800, and the per capita dividend from the collective village is RMB 1, 200 per year. Since November 2007, all the villagers have taken part in the new type of rural cooperative medicare insurance system. The annual expense for medicare insurance is RMB10 per person, of which RMB 2 is paid by the villagers themselves and RMB 8 is borne by the collective village (village group). There is no poor population (who are not entitled to the basic subsistence allowance from the government) in this village.

Interview with the villager: Mr. Liu, 44-year old, has a family of four, including two labor forces and two children who are studying the high school. The main family incomes include annual income of RMB 5, 000 from doing business, annual rental of RMB 10, 000 from house leasing and annual income of RMB 10, 000 from employment outside the village. The family received RMB 280, 000 compensation capital from land acquisition. RMB 32, 000 is used for repaying the loan. RMB 40, 000 is expected to be used for big furniture, home appliance, education and medical care, and the remaining is expected to be used for house extension and decoration. All the family members have taken part in the new type of rural cooperative medicare insurance system. The implementation of Kelijiang project and Xinxujiang project is good for the economic status of the family.

7 Resettlement and Restoration in Affected Institutional Units

So far, the institutional unit affected by this project only includes Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College. 305.513 mu of its state-owned land has been acquired and RMB 70.268 million compensation capitals have been paid to the village; 4,783.2 m² of houses have been demolished, for which RMB 3.4993 million compensation capitals have been fully paid.

All the buildings demolished from January 1 to June 30 of 2008 are bungalows including its fencing wall, simply-facilitated laboratories, experiment material houses, utility houses and temporary simple structure houses, and no office building, residential houses and student's dormitories are demolished. The demolition from January 1 to June 30 of 2008 does not affect the resettlement of its employees and the daily teaching. Only some simple experiments are carried out in the simply-facilitated laboratories and the experiment materials only include simple production tools. The college has arranged other buildings as substitutes for the demolished laboratories and experiment material houses.

At present, the main structures of the two students' dormitories in the old campus of Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College have completed, which can resolve the living issue of the students for next demolition. The laboratories affected by the coming demolition will be rebuilt on its old campus. Currently, the specific construction plan is being made. All the compensation capitals acquired from house demolition will be used in full amount for house reconstruction, and the compensation capitals from land acquisition will be used for acquiring the land for its new campus.

8 Involuntary Resettlement Sampling Survey and Result Analyses

From June 15, 2008 to July 20, 2008, the external monitoring and evaluation agency conducted surveys on the implementing schedule, compensation, demolition and resettlement for Kelijiang project. The surveys focused on the incomes and expenses of affected villagers and their distribution and use of compensation capitals from January to June of 2008.

8.1 Survey Methods

The main survey methods adopted by the external monitoring and evaluation agency include interview survey and sampling questionnaire survey. The external monitoring and evaluation agency organized interview meetings in the four affected villages such as Chenxi village, Silian village, Xinxu village and Hede village, and the village cadres and the representatives of villagers took part in the meetings. The monitoring and evaluation agency has also interviewed the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement office and the project implementing agency and Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College so as to understand the implementation schedule of resettlement, the implementation of resettlement policies, the use of compensation capitals, complaints and grievance, and public participations.

To understand the impacts on affected villagers by the project, their production restoration and their use of compensation capitals, the external monitoring and evaluation agency conducted sampling surveys on the affected households in the affected villages. The distribution of the sampling are shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 The Sampling in Various Affected Villages

Affected Villages	Households Surveyed	Population
Chenxi village	18	88
Silian village	8	38
Xinxu village	12	59
Hede village	3	14
Total	40	198

8.2 Family Annual Incomes and Expenses

On the bases of statistic analyses on the questionnaires, the per capita income of affected villagers from January to June of 2008 was RMB 2, 101.22. Of which, RMB 726.19 was from agricultural income, with the highest

proportion, accounting for 34.54% of the total income. The second highest proportion of income was from salary income and service industry. The compensation capital for the project was not included in the income. As for expenses, the per capita expense was RMB 2, 557.90, including RMB 290.40 (11.35%) for family production and operation expenses and RMB 1, 979.73 (77.40%) for living expenses, as shown in Table 8-2.

From the perspective of the sources of income, the income from the agriculture has the highest proportion but only accounts for 34.54%, showing a decreasing trend. Based on the survey, the current salary incomes of villagers are mainly from the service industry. Their main sources of income are from doing business and the service industry. In addition, the rental from the houses and stores is another important source of income for the local villagers.

From the perspective of the expenses, the production and operation expense accounts for a small proportion, with only 11.35%, while the expense on food consumption is up to RMB 816.75, accounting for 31.93%.

Table 8-2 Income and Expense Analyses on Sampling Survey

(From January to June of 2008)

Item	Unit	Per capita	Proportion (%)
. Incomes	RMB	2102.22	
1. Salary income	RMB	647.27	30.79
2. Agricultural income	RMB	726.19	34.54
3. Income from service industry	RMB	398.68	18.96
4. Rental and property-related income	RMB	276.02	13.13
5. Others	RMB	54.06	2.57
. Expenses	RMB	2557.90	
() Production and operation expenses	RMB	290.40	11.35
1. Agricultural production expenses	RMB	121.85	4.76
2. Service industry operation expenses	RMB	243.55	9.52
() Living expenses	RMB	1979.73	77.40
1. Food	RMB	816.75	31.93
2. Clothing	RMB	173.06	6.77
3. Living	RMB	298.37	11.66
4. Home appliance and daily necessities	RMB	162.68	6.36
5. Transportation and communication	RMB	198.15	7.75
6. Culture and education	RMB	169.16	6.61
7. Medical care	RMB	136.42	5.33

8. Others	RMB	25.15	0.98
() Other expenses	RMB	287.77	11.25

8.3 Use of Compensation Capitals

On the basis of the statistics of the questionnaires, the affected household received an average of RMB 106, 000 compensation capital. According to the surveys on actual use or planned use of the compensation capital, an average of RMB 72, 700 (68.60%) per household is saved in the bank. There are few other expenses, as shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Use of Compensation Capitals

Item	Household Average (RMB 10, 000)	Proportion (%)
Compensation Capital	10.60	100.00
Used or to be used for:		
1. Saving in the bank	7.27	68.60
2. Daily living expenses	0.71	6.70
3. Buying big durable goods	0.03	0.26
4. Agricultural production	0.20	1.91
5. Operational expenses (processing and sales costs)	0.56	5.29
6. Buying house	0.14	1.32
7. Education expenses	0.40	3.81
8. Medical care	0.01	0.08
9. Buying vehicle	0.00	0.00
10. Buying communication tools	0.00	0.00
11. Loan repayment	0.32	3.02
12. Others	0.96	9.02

9 Social Action Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

According to requirements of the *Vulnerable Groups Social Development Action Plan* prepared by Nanning ADB Project Management Office in 2005, the external monitoring and evaluation agency conducted the monitoring and evaluation on the social development action for this project. The monitoring and evaluation contents include employment opportunity for vulnerable groups by or during project construction, income restoration for affected individuals, reduction or exemption of cleaning charges for poor population, minimum subsistence allowance for poor population, education on public environment and health, as well as construction safety education etc.

The external monitoring and evaluation agency, through telephone interview, visiting interview and household survey, has communicated with related government departments, project implementing agency, villager's committee and villagers so as to know the implementation of social development action plan for vulnerable groups.

9.1 Government's Supporting Policies for Vulnerable Groups

The government attaches great importance to the employment of the disabled. On March 20, 2008, Nanning municipal government newly promulgated and implemented the decree No. 13 that revised the *Decree on Dispersed Employment Arrangement for the Disabled in Nanning* to make its previous prescription more clear.

On March 26, 2008, Nanning municipal government promulgated the *Circular of Nanning Municipal Government on Improving Minimum Subsistence Allowance Standards for Urban and Rural Residents* (document No. [2008] 19), which became effective from April 1, 2008. According to the new document, the minimum subsistence allowance for urban residents in various districts (including various development zones) of Nanning city will be increased to RMB 260 per person per month from the previous RMB 220 per person per month, and the minimum subsistence allowance for urban residents in various counties under Nanning's jurisdiction is to be verified by the local people's government. The minimum subsistence allowance for rural residents in the whole Nanning city will be increased to RMB 700 per person per year from the existing RMB 650 per person per year.

To further improve the poverty reduction in Nanning city in 2008, Nanning municipal government promulgated the *Suggestions of Nanning Municipal Government on Further Improving Poverty Reduction* in document No.(2008) 31 on May 19, 2008, which proposes the objective and task, focuses and guarantee measures for poverty reduction, and the governments in various districts and counties are required to make their own poverty reduction plan for 2008 according to the *Suggestions*.

9.2 Social Security and Assistance

So far, all the four villages affected by this project have taken part in the new type of rural cooperative medicare system. On the bases of the surveys, the villagers said they had benefited from the rural cooperative medicare system.

Guangxi Bureau on Social Security organizes a free training on work skills on the quarterly basis. In addition, the employment trainings are provided for land-losing villagers in various districts. Since 2008, Gaoxin district has organized four training programs for land-losing villagers, and more than 100 villagers took part in the training. 11 trainees have found their suitable jobs, including cleaner, landscape worker and community coordinator.

According to the *Provisional Measures on Employment Training and Social Security for Land-losing Villagers in Nanning City* promulgated in October 2007, the preliminary plan of endowment insurance for land-losing villagers has taken its initial shape and is waiting for comments and amendment. Therefore, it has not been implemented in the affected villages.

9.3 Improvement of Safety, Environment and Health

From December 29, 2007 to January 2, 2008, the Nanning Living Environment Construction and the UN's Habitat Scroll of Honor Award Exhibition, with its theme as "improving living environment and building a harmonious Nanning", was organized in the south square of Nanhu Park to show and publicize the achievements of urban environmental upgrading in recent years and to arouse public awareness on environment protection.

On March 31, 2008, Nanning municipal government newly promulgated and implemented the decree No. 16 *Rules of Implementation for Landscaping in Nanning City* after its amendment, which specifies the categories of green land in the city. On May 14, 2008, Nanning municipal government newly promulgated and implemented the decree No. 17 *Prevention and Treatment Methods on Coal Firing Sulphur Dioxide Pollution in Nanning City* after its amendment. On May 23, 2008, Nanning municipal government newly promulgated and implemented the decree No. 18 *Management Methods on Temporary Occupation of Roads in Nanning City* after its amendment. The amendment and perfection of these methods and rules provide strong guarantee for environment protection and upgrading.

Nanning municipal government will keep investing a large sum of money in the construction of urban environmental upgrading projects, together with the implementation of "Urban and Rural Cleaning Project" in Nanning, a lot of people benefit directly from the environmental upgrading. Based on the interviews with the villagers in Xinxu village, due to its inconvenient transportation and poor environment in the past, few people came to rent their houses, and the monthly rental from a room was only RMB 50. However, the current monthly rental from a room is RMB 200. At present, most villagers have realized that the improvement of living environment is an important factor

for the improvement of living standard. The upgraded living environment also promotes the improvement of local social security and public health. Regarding the question “what benefits do you get from this project?” in the households surveys, more than 95% of villagers ranked “beautifying living environment” at the top position. The villagers have high expectations on the improvement of living environment by this project, and quite a few villagers hope to accelerate the construction of this project.

9.4 Reduction or Exemption of Cleaning Charges for Poor Population:

At present, the wastewater treatment fee is RMB 0.5 per ton and the solid waste treatment fee is RMB 7 per month in Nanning city. According to the Article 9 of government document No. [2003] 154 and the government document No. [2004] 16, the urban households entitled to the minimum subsistence allowance are exempt from urban waste treatment fee and 50% of the wastewater treatment fee. The waste treatment fee is paid by the collective village, and the villagers do not need to pay for wastewater treatment fee.

The waste treatment fee and the wastewater treatment fee will increase after project completion. The government will conduct full investigation and listen to opinions from the general public and the poor population through public price hearing and set a reasonable price or promulgate corresponding preferable policies.

10 Conclusions and Suggestions

10.1 Conclusions

By the end of June 30, 2008, parts of the riverbank line of Kelijiang river has been modified. There is much less impact on resettlement after the modification. Thus, it is unnecessary to update the *Resettlement Plan*.

By June 30, 2008, a total of 875.19 mu of rural collective land has been acquired and a total of RMB 107.1767 million compensation capitals have been paid for Kelijiang project. 11, 956.58 m² of rural houses have been demolished, for which the compensation capital of RMB 1.656 million has been fully paid. 305.513 mu of state-owned land has been permanently acquired from Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College for this project, with a compensation capital of RMB 70.268 million; 4, 783.2 m² of houses have been demolished in Guangxi Agricultural Occupational College, with a compensation capital of RMB 3.4993 million.

The actual compensation standards for this project are higher than those in the *Resettlement Plan* and are up to the compensation standards of the *New Compensation and Resettlement Methods for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition in Nanning City* newly promulgated in February 2008, which are consistent with the requirements of China, Guangxi and Asian Development Bank, as well as the *Resettlement Plan*.

The implementation procedures of land acquisition are legal and accord with related regulations; and the resettlement schedule is basically consistent with the project implementation schedule, which satisfy the construction schedule for project implementation.

The information is disclosed through public media, and the professional research institutions are invited to give lectures and conduct questionnaire survey during public participation. According to the requirements of the *Resettlement Plan*, an effective channel has been established for complaint and grievance during land acquisition and resettlement. So far, no complaint and grievance have been received from affected groups.

10.2 Suggestions

(1) To accelerate the finalization of land use procedures.

The land rehabilitation plan for the project construction land was approved by Nanning Bureau of Land and Resources in January 2008, but other land use procedures are in the process of examination and approval. It is hoped that the project implementing agency should take the initiative to assist related authorities so as to finalize the land use procedures as soon as possible.

(2) To accelerate the finalization and development of commercial land so as to increase the villagers' incomes.

The affected villages including Chenxi village, Xinxu village and Hede village have acquired their commercial land in this project or other projects in the past, but the commercial land for Silian village has not yet been finalized.

However, their commercial land plan has been submitted for approval. It is hoped that the government should accelerate the approval procedures and take the villagers' desire of being located in their surrounding areas into consideration so as to shorten the transitional periods for affected villages and to restore their living and production as soon as possible. In addition, the commercial land acquired should be developed in a timely manner. For example, the commercial lands that are being leased out can be developed into commercial buildings with the compensation capitals so as to make better economic benefits.

(3) To accelerate the coverage of endowment insurance for land-losing villagers to relieve their concerns about the future.

Though the *Provisional Measures on Employment Training and Social Security for Land-losing Villagers in Nanning City* was promulgated in October 2007 and was expected to become effective in 2008, it has not been implemented in the four affected villages. It is suggested that related governmental departments should accelerate its implementation, which is also the urgent desire of the land-losing villagers.

(4) To further strengthen the trainings on work skills for land-losing villagers to improve their competitiveness in employment.

Since most villagers receive less education, they are so far only qualified for the jobs that require less work skills and their payments are low. Therefore, it is suggested that the government departments should strengthen the trainings on work skills for land-losing villagers, such as providing formal education or short-term trainings on work skills for young villagers in the evening schools, so as to shorten their transitional periods to integrate into the city.