The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB’s Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(UPDATED FINAL VERSION)

NANNING XINXUJIANG RIVER COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL UPGRADEING SUBPROJECT

OF

GUANGXI NANNING URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL UPGRADEING PROJECT

IN THE

PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NANNING INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

19 OCTOBER 2007
NANNING – P. R. CHINA
Letter of Commitment

Asian Development Bank,

The People’s Government of Nanning City has applied for a loan, through Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China, from Asian Development Bank to finance this Nanning Xinxujiang River Environmental Comprehensive Upgrading Subproject. Therefore, it must be implemented in compliance with the guidelines and policies of Asian Development Bank for social safeguards. This Resettlement Plan is in line with the key requirement of Asian Development Bank and will constitute the basis for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the subproject. The plan also complies with the laws of the People’s Republic of China and local regulations, as well as with some additional measures and the arrangements for implementation and monitoring for the purpose of achieving better resettlement results.

The People’s Government of Nanning City hereby confirms the contents of this Resettlement Plan, and guarantees that budget as set in the Resettlement Plan will be covered by the total project budget and be made available on time. The People’s Government of Nanning City has discussed the draft Resettlement Plan with relevant units that have confirmed their acceptance, and authorizes Nanning Resettlement Management Office for ADB Financed Projects as the responsible agency to generally manage the implementation of the project and related resettlement activities, and the Governments of concerned Urban Districts to be responsible for implementation of the project and related resettlement activities within the respective Urban Districts.

The Vice Mayor of the People’s Government of Nanning City

____________________ (Signature) __________________ (date)
Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Affected Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVs</td>
<td>Affected Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMG</td>
<td>Nanning Municipality Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Project Management Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCs</td>
<td>Village Committees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

Currency Unit
- Yuan (Y)
  - Y1.00 = $0.12
  - $1.00 = Y7.7
  - 1 ha = 15 mu
Definition of Working Terms for RP

This Resettlement Plan is formulated on the basis of the laws, regulations and policies of the People’s Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Nanning city as well as the ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement. The target is, through the action plans for resettlement and restoration, to benefit the affected people, improve their living standards and, at least to restore their production and livelihood after project implementation.

**Project Areas.** Project areas refer to places where the project is located, normally referring to the administrative areas at or under the county level (city, county and town). The project areas of this Project cover Yongxin District and Nanning New & High-tech Industrial Development Zone of Nanning City, including Xinxu Town, Shibu Town and Shangyao Subdistrict Office.

**Affected People.** Affected People (AP) refer to the gathering of the people, due to the project construction, (1) whose living standards are adversely affected or, (2) whose houses, land (including the house land, farmland and grassland) and transhumance of their ownership and titles, as well as their various types of movable and immovable properties are temporarily or permanently acquired and occupied, or (3) whose production, operation, working and living are adversely affected. "Affected People" refer to the individuals who conform to the definition of the “Affected Population”.

APs may refer to natural persons or legal persons (for example a company or a public institution etc.).

Identification of the APs shall not be confined to those who conduct productive activities or reside in the affected areas being with or without legal registration and approval, nor be confined to those who do have or do not have the ownership of these properties. Therefore, APs shall include:

(1) People who are affected by the project construction, regardless of the legal ownership of the properties that are acquired by the project.

(2) People who live in the affected areas even without being approved.

Therefore, all these people shall be considered and registered as the APs, regardless of their legal status of the properties, land and location.

**Restoration.** Restoration refers to the recovery of the resources capacities of the APs, enabling them to continue their productive activities at the levels that are higher than or at least not less than those they had when the project was not constructed and, at least restore to or be higher than their previous living standards.

**Replacement.** Replacement refers to making necessary arrangement for the APs for production and living, enabling them to restore to the previous productive and living standards and be benefited from the project construction. Mainly including:

(1) To arrange the living areas;

(2) To provide with suitable employment for the APs who have lost their jobs or seriously affected by the project;
(3) To restore or compensate the productive resources that are affected by the project construction, such as land, working site, trees and infrastructure;

(4) To restore the living standards (quality) for the APs who are adversely affected by the project construction through land acquisition, indirect resettlement effects or other negative impacts;

(5) To restore or compensate the private or public-own enterprises that are affected by the project, and.

(6) To eliminate the negative effects on the cultural facilities and communal properties.

**Methods for Resettlement:**

(1) **Monetary resettlement.** This is to make compensation to villagers who will dispose the money at their will in restoring production and living. Monetary compensation accompanied by suitable resettlement shall be made for the losses of business investment and equipment incurred to the floating population.

(2) **Compensation in-kind.** This refers to the subsidies in kind. Normally, the demolition unit shall construct comprehensive commercial and residential buildings for the purpose of resettlement; or provide with commercial and industrial buildings for the rural collective economic organizations to manage.

(3) **Resettlement with reserved land.** This is also called to reserve industrial land. It serves as a complementation to the monetary compensation. Subject to the requirement of planning, some lands shall be reserved preferentially for rural collective organizations of which lands have been requisitioned for the purpose of development operation. The reserved land shall enable the rural collective organizations and households to gain stable benefits through legal operation. There are three types of reserved lands for resettlement: reserved state-owned land; reserved collectively-own land; reserved construction land use quota. Normally, as for these three types of reserved land resettlement, the proportion of the reserved land shall not be over 20% of the total lands that have been requisitioned by the project.

(4) Re-employment resettlement for the rural people who have lost their land. The land-using units shall employ the labors; the labor administrative department shall make general arrangement; the rural people who have lost their lands are encouraged to make self-employment.

(5) Resettlement through equity participation. The land acquisition compensation shall be concentrated as the business investment, and on annual basis, the rural people shall share the profits. The actual process in this connection shall be: the land acquisition and resettlement compensation shall be concentrated by the rural economic organization for special investment, such as construction of standard factory buildings and stores for leasing. The villagers group shall share the profits on regular basis each year according to respective areas of land that have been requisitioned. The shares shall be further distributed to the individual villagers. Or, the compensation shall be divided into shares and further quantified to individuals; the funds shall be operated by the rural economic organization. In this case, the annual profits shall be distributed according to the percentages of shares.

(6) **Social security resettlement.** This is to ensure the social insurance premium in-place, i.e. making a 15-year lump-sum payment of the social insurance premium (endowment insurance, unemployment insurance and medical insurance) and a one-off payment of living subsidies.
Vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups refer to the solitary elderly, the disabled, households headed by women, poverty-stricken families and ethnic minorities other than Zhuang. Identification of these vulnerable groups who might require special assistance is an important issue in the resettlement.

(1) Poverty population. Poverty-stricken population refers to those who are below China’s poverty line, including the relative poverty-stricken population and absolute poverty-stricken population. According to the poverty identification of Nanning City, people with annual average income of lower than RMB637.00 (current year price) are classified as absolute poverty-stricken population, while those with annual average income between RMB637-RMB882 are classified as relative poverty-stricken population.

(2) Households headed by women. Refer to the families that are without dependence on male while headed by women. In these households, the wives may have been widowed or divorced or, whose husbands are disabled and lost their labor capacities; accordingly, all production and living of the whole households are headed by the women.

3) The solitary elderly people. Refer to the old people of above 70 years old who are living separately, such as those aged separated from their children; or the adults who are working and living in fields, such as the guards in orchards and forest etc.

(4) The disabled. Refer to those who are psychologically, physically and body abnormal. Due to the loss of some body functions, they have totally or partially lost their capacities in engaging in some activities. The livelihoods for the disable people are very difficult. They cannot take care of themselves and shall be the special groups needed to focus on.

Floating population. In China, the terms of “floating population” and “temporary population” are used to address those people who are not the registered households of the city. According to Article 6 of Regulations of the People’s Republic of China on Household Registration, a citizen should register as the permanent population in the place where he/she often lives and, one citizen shall register as the permanent population only in one place. The citizen who registers in the place of usual residence is called as the permanent population in local place, i.e. individually as permanent household; a citizen going to other places other than his/her city or county shall be required to register for temporary residence, being called as the “temporary population”. These temporary population are also called floating population.

This report shall define the population that have separated from the households for over half a year as the floating population, i.e. the population coming from other places other than Nanning city who have resided in the project areas for over half a year shall be classified as the floating population.

Public participation. Public participation is an important work at the project identification stage or the preparatory stage of the project construction. In views of sociology, public participation refers to the social activities that are participated by social masses, social organizations, units or individuals that act as the main bodies within their respective rights and obligations. The target of public participation is to be generally accepted by the publicity and, the project construction shall not damage or endanger the public benefits, thus to achieve the unification of economic benefits, social benefits and environmental benefits.

The term of public herein refers to the stakeholders, being a natural person or a legal
entity, of which, the target groups are:

(1) **Directly-affected people**: People with expected benefits, organizations with direct risks, organizations with related benefits etc., most of them are within the project areas or in the areas affected by the project.

(2) **Affected public representatives**: Representatives of the governmental departments of the state or provincial levels, local governmental officials, local institutions and representatives from private sectors.

(3) **Other organizations having the interests**: including local NPC deputies, members of CPPCC, mass organizations, academic organizations and representatives from subdistrict offices.

**Grievance.** Grievance refers to the activities in stating reasons and appealing to the state organs for the redressing of the concerned rights. These include the grievances respectively with lawsuit and without lawsuit. In the former, if the litigant parties or other citizens refuse to accept the legal judicial judgments, they may appeal to the People’s court or procuratorate for re-consideration. In the latter, in case that the working staff of the state organs, political parties and members of organizations refuse to accept the disciplinary punishment, they may appeal to the higher authorities for re-consideration.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).** M&E is a means of management constituting an effective part of the project management.

Monitoring is a continuous evaluation both on the implementation of the project plans and on the utilization of project investment, infrastructure construction and service for project beneficiaries etc., also including the evaluation on the aspects of engineering, society and economy. The main goal of monitoring is to provide with continuous feedback of the project implementation, find out the existing and the potential problems and make prompt necessary adjustment. It is an effective means to improve the project management level, minimize the possibilities of failures, promote project construction and improve project quality.

Evaluation is the periodic assessment and judgment where summary and suggestion are proposed. It aims to evaluate the feasibility, situation of implementation and results of implementation of the identified project. Evaluation normally requires collection of necessary additional information of the project for comparative analysis, such as information of population, economy and time etc. Evaluation covers two aspects: one is to evaluate the issues that have happened, while the other is to deduce the issues that have not occurred according to the available information.
## CONTENTS

Executive Summary.............................................................................................................. I

1 Introduction..................................................................................................................... 1

1.1 Background .................................................................................................................... 1

1.2 Description of the subproject ....................................................................................... 1

1.3 Project Impacts ............................................................................................................. 4

1.4 Total project investment and fund sources ................................................................. 4

1.5 Project institutions ...................................................................................................... 4

1.6 **Measures to minimize land acquisition and resettlement** ..................................... 5

2 Brief Introduction to the Project Areas.......................................................................... 7

2.1 Project areas ................................................................................................................. 7

2.1.1 *Historical evolution of Nanning city* .................................................................. 7

2.1.2 *Economic characteristics of Nanning City* ...................................................... 7

2.2 Profile of affected areas............................................................................................... 8

2.2.1 *Former Yongxin District (a part of existing Xixiangtang District)* .................. 9

2.2.2 *Former Chengbei District (a part of existing Xixiangtang District)* ............... 9

2.2.3 *Nanning New & High-Tech Industrial Development Zone (Gaoxin District)* .... 10

2.3 Social and economic situation of the towns and subdistrict offices affected by the project 10

2.3.1 *Shangyao subdistrict office* .............................................................................. 10

2.3.2 *Anji subdistrict office* ...................................................................................... 11

2.3.3 *Xixiangtang subdistrict office* .......................................................................... 11

2.3.4 *Xinxu town* ....................................................................................................... 11

2.4 The social and economic situation of villages affected by the subproject ................. 12

2.4.1 *Shangyao village* ............................................................................................ 12

2.4.2 *Chengdong village* .......................................................................................... 12

2.4.3 *Weizilu village* ............................................................................................... 13

2.4.4 *Tunlu Village* .................................................................................................. 13

2.4.5 *Hede village* .................................................................................................... 13

2.5 Social and economic survey on the affected households ........................................... 14

2.5.1 *Sample distribution of households for social impacts survey* ....................... 14

2.5.2 *Economic situation of affected rural households* ............................................ 14

2.6 Brief introduction to affected floating population, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups 22

2.6.1 *Floating Population* ........................................................................................ 22

2.6.2 *Ethnic Minorities* ............................................................................................ 23

2.6.3 *Vulnerable groups* ........................................................................................... 23

3 Project Impact Analysis ................................................................................................. 24

3.1 Affected land .............................................................................................................. 25

3.1.1 *Acquisition of rural collective land* ................................................................. 25

3.1.2 *Acquisition of land in river course* ................................................................. 26
3.1.3 Temporary land occupation

3.2 Rural house demolition

3.3 Temporary structures and floating population

3.4 APs under direct impacts of the project

3.5 Vulnerable groups, women and ethnic minorities

3.6 Ground attachments

3.7 Impacts of water logging and flush water engineering

4 Laws, Policies and Compensation Standards for Resettlement

4.1 Policy framework for resettlement

4.1.1 Laws for resettlement

4.1.2 Legal basis for resettlement

4.1.3 Policy Basis

4.1.4 ADB Policy

4.2 Applicable stipulations for resettlement

4.2.1 Relevant regulations specified in Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China

4.2.2 Regulations specified in Regulations for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China on Tax on Occupation of Cultivated Land

4.2.3 Regulations in Provisions of the People’s Republic of China on Tax on Occupation of Cultivated Land

4.2.4 Regulations in Guidelines for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System issued by Ministry of Land and Resources

4.2.5 Regulations in Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China

4.2.6 Methods of Compensation and Relocation for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition (trial)

4.2.7 Regulations specified in Implementation Methods for Management of Urban Building Demolition and Relocation (trial)

4.2.8 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement of Asian Development Bank

4.3 Procedures for land acquisition and house demolition

4.4 Compensation policy and standards for this subproject

4.4.1 Identification of eligibility

4.4.2 Compensation standards for acquisition of rural collectively-owned land

4.4.3 Compensation policies for land in river course

4.4.4 Compensation standards for temporary land occupation

4.4.5 Relevant charges and taxes relating to land acquisition

4.4.6 Compensation standards for demolition of rural houses

4.4.7 Compensation policies for temporary structures

4.4.8 Assistance policies for vulnerable groups

4.4.9 Assistance policies for floating population

4.4.10 Support policies for ethnic minorities

4.4.11 Compensation standards for basic facilities and land-attachments

4.4.12 Entitlements Matrix
5 Resettlement Rehabilitation Plan .................................................................64
  5.1 Principle and objectives of resettlement .....................................................64
      5.1.1 Principle for resettlement .................................................................64
      5.1.2 Resettlement objectives .................................................................64
  5.2 Focus of resettlement ...............................................................................65
  5.3 Basic contents of resettlement ..................................................................65
  5.4 Village rehabilitation plan .........................................................................65
      5.4.1 Rehabilitation plan for Shangyao village ............................................66
      5.4.2 Rehabilitation plan for Weizilu village ..............................................70
      5.4.3 Rehabilitation plan for Hede village ..................................................75
      5.4.4 Rehabilitation plan for Chendong village ..........................................78
      5.4.5 Rehabilitation plan for Tunlu village ..................................................80
  5.5 Measures for supporting people affected by temporary land acquisition .......80
  5.6 Vulnerable groups ....................................................................................81
      5.6.1 Resettlement plan for poverty households .........................................81
      5.6.2 Resettlement plan for women-headed households and women’s entitlements 83
      5.6.3 Protection measures for women’s entitlements .....................................84
      5.6.4 Resettlement plan for the solitary elderly ............................................85
      5.6.5 Resettlement plan for the disabled ......................................................86
  5.7 Resettlement for floating population ..........................................................86
  5.8 Ethnic minority rehabilitation plan ............................................................89

6 Budget ............................................................................................................90
  6.1 Cost estimate ............................................................................................90
  6.2 Funds management ...................................................................................90
      6.2.1 Funding Source ................................................................................90
      6.2.2 Principle for payment of resettlement funds ......................................90
      6.2.3 Flow direction of resettlement funds .................................................97
      6.2.4 Payment and management of funds .................................................97

7 Institutional Management and Implementation Plan ........................................99
  7.1 Institutional framework ............................................................................99
      7.1.1 Institutional establishment ...............................................................99
      7.1.2 Responsibilities of institutional organizations ....................................100
      7.1.3 Measures for strengthening institutional capacities .........................101
  7.2 Implementation plan for resettlement actions ..........................................101

8 Public Participation and Grievance Redress ..................................................104
  8.1 Significance and targets of public participation ..........................................104
  8.2 The objectives of participation .................................................................104
  8.3 Methods of public participation ...............................................................104
      8.3.1 Preparation of resettlement booklet ................................................104
      8.3.2 Public disclosure of the materials relating to resettlement, land acquisition and demolition .................................104
8.3.3 Information campaigns ........................................................................................................... 105
8.3.4 Socio-economic survey .......................................................................................................... 105
8.3.5 Public consultation meetings ............................................................................................... 105
8.3.6 Consultation meetings for land acquisition and demolition on urban district level ........... 106
8.3.7 Information disclosure .......................................................................................................... 106
8.4 Schedule of public participation .............................................................................................. 107
     8.4.1 Participation in the phase of project preparation ............................................................... 107
     8.4.2 Compilation and participation of Resettlement Plan .......................................................... 107
     8.4.3 Participation in the implementation of resettlement plan ............................................... 108
9 Grievance ........................................................................................................................................ 112
     9.1 Departments accepting grievance ......................................................................................... 112
     9.2 Means of Grievance ............................................................................................................. 112
10 Monitoring and Evaluation ........................................................................................................ 114
     10.1 Meanings of monitoring and evaluation ............................................................................... 114
     10.2 Reasons and targets of monitoring and evaluation .............................................................. 114
     10.3 Internal Monitoring .............................................................................................................. 115
         10.3.1 Purpose and task ............................................................................................................ 115
         10.3.2 Institution and staffing .................................................................................................. 115
         10.3.3 Monitoring contents ..................................................................................................... 115
         10.3.4 Monitoring procedure .................................................................................................. 116
         10.3.5 Reporting ..................................................................................................................... 116
     10.4 External Monitoring .............................................................................................................. 119
         10.4.1 Purpose and task ............................................................................................................ 119
         10.4.2 Institution and staffing .................................................................................................. 119
         10.4.3 Major indicators of monitoring and evaluation ........................................................... 119
         10.4.4 Monitoring and evaluation measures ............................................................................ 120
         10.4.5 Reporting ..................................................................................................................... 122
Appendix I Resettlement Information Booklet .................................................................................. 123
Appendix II Outline for Village Level Survey of Xinxujiang Subproject ....................................... 136
Appendix III Outline of Survey for Resettlement of Enterprises and Institutional Units ................. 138
Appendix IV: Questionnaire for Household Survey ........................................................................ 139
Appendix V. Terms of Reference for Preparation of Resettlement Plan for Xinxujiang Subproject .... 155
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1  Basic Functional Division of Xinxujiang River Area .............................................4
Table 2-1   Sample Distribution of Households for Social Effects Survey..........................14
Table 2-2  Demographic Characteristics of Affected Households.......................................14
Table 2-3  Age Structure and Educational Background of APs...........................................15
Table 2-4  Marriage Status of APs......................................................................................16
Table 2-5  Classification of Households Occupations.........................................................16
Table 2-6  Average Per Capita Income Sources for Affected Households in 2004.............17
Table 2-7  Summary of Average Per Capita Household Expenses for APs in 2004.............18
Table 2-8  Summary of Average Per Capita Net Income for Affected Rural Households in 2004 .................................................................19
Table 2-9  Types of Residential Houses of APs of Project Areas in 2004...........................20
Table 2-10 Summary of Daily Durable Articles of APs of Project Area in 2004...............21
Table 2-12 Summary of Vulnerable Groups ......................................................................23
Table 3-1  Summary of Project Affected Areas...................................................................24
Table 3-3  Summary of Acquisition of Rural Collective Land..............................................25
Table 3-4  Functional Classification of Land Acquired by the Project .................................25
Table 3-5  Strength of Effects Caused by Land Acquisition ................................................26
Table 3-6  Summary of Temporary Land Occupation .........................................................26
Table 3-7  Summary of Rural House Demolition of the Project ..........................................27
Table 3-8  Summary of APs of House Demolition ..............................................................27
Table 3-9  Summary of Demolition of Temporary Structures and APs................................28
Table 3-10 Classification of Affected Floating Population of the Project........................28
Table 3-11 Summary of Affected People ..........................................................................29
Table 3-12 Summary of Vulnerable Groups ......................................................................30
Table 3-13 Summary of Ground Attachments.................................................................30
Table 4-1  Average Regional Land Acquisition Price..........................................................52
Table 4-2  Summary of Average Per-capita Cultivated Land Coefficient ............................52
Table 4-3  Compensation Standards for Crops ..................................................................53
Table 4-4  Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation ...............................54
Table 4-5  Summary of Relevant Taxes and Charges Relating to Land Acquisition ...........54
Table 4-6  Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Residential Houses......55
Table 4-7  Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Non-residential Houses .55
Table 4-8  Compensation Standards for Demolition of Other Houses................................56
Table 4-9  Standards for Replacement Costs for Demolition of Houses Built on Rural Collectively-owned Land (land price excluded) ..............................................................56
Table 4-10 Standards for Subsidies for Demolition of Houses Built on Collectively-owned Land ..............................................................................................................56
Table 4-11 Demolition Subsidies Standards for Temporary Structures ................................57
Table 4-12 Compensation Standards for Land Attachments ..............................................59
Table 4-13 Entitlements Matrix ..........................................................................................60
Table 5-1  Classification of Vulnerable Groups of Xinxujiang Subproject ...........................81
Table 6-1  Estimate of Resettlement Costs ........................................................................91
Table 7-1  Schedule for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Xinxujiang Subproject
.......................................................................................................................................................... 103
Table 8-1  Attitudes of Residents in Project Area to Project Construction ..................... 108
Table 8-2  Information Disclosure and Public Participation .............................................. 109
Table 8-3  Plan for Public Participation............................................................................. 111
Table 10-1  Progress Report on Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement . 117
Table 10-2  Execution Progress on Funds Utilization....................................................... 118
# LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>Affected Areas of Xinxujiang Subproject</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-1</td>
<td>Procedures for Land Acquisition and House Demolition</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Flow of Resettlement Funds</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Institutional Framework for Project Land Acquisition and Demolition</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Means of Grievance</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

Xinxujiang subproject comprises of five components, respectively (i) Flood and water-logging control; (2) River course treatment for Xinxujiang river; (iii) Sewage interception; (iv) Flush water engineering; and (v) Environmental and ecological restoration. Nanning Investment Development Company is the implementing agency (IA) of this subproject.

The permanent land acquisition of this subproject will cover five villages of Shangyao sub-district office, Anji sub-district office and Xinxu town, totally 2,128 mu, including 1,378 mu of cultivated land and 750 mu of land in river course, affecting 941 local households of 2,931 persons and 166 floating households of 730 persons. The subproject will also occupy 45 mu of land on temporary basis, including (i) materials stacking; and (ii) construction of riverside pipelines. However, in this regard, no people will be directly affected. The subproject will also demolish the houses and structures of these villages, including 2,6524 square meter (m²) of rural houses and 11,118 m² of temporary shelters, totally 37,642 m². There will be 168 local permanent households of 565 persons and 220 floating households of 801 persons who will be directly affected by demolition.

In order to avoid or minimize land acquisition and demolition impacts, close consultation on project site has been made with local government officials and villager’s committees during the feasibility study and the detailed design stage, and the best option is recommended by comparison with alternatives.

This RP is based on the Land Administration Law of PRC and related matching policies, Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strictly Enforcing Land Administration (Ref. No. GF[2004] 28), and also related policies of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Meanwhile, the RP was prepared in compliance with ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and relevant social safeguard policies. Based on the above policies and through consultation with local governments and APs, the resettlement principles for this subproject are established as follows:

(i) Compensation and entitlements provided to APs are at least as adequate as to maintain their “without project” standard of living, with prospect of improvement; (ii) All APs, local or floating, titled or non-titled, are taken into account for compensation and resettlement assistance; (iii) Land redistribution shall ensure per capita minimum farm-land holding to maintain livelihood standards in post-resettlement period; (iv) Where land acquisition per capita is not sufficient to maintain livelihood, compensation shall be provided for APs in cash or kind or reserved industrial land, so that they can engage in other income-generating activities; (v) All APs shall be adequately informed on eligibility for compensation, mode, rates and standards, restoration plans for livelihood and income, project timing etc. and shall be involved in RP and the Booklet; (vi) No land acquisition shall take place unless replacement land or sufficient compensation for resettlement are given to APs; (vii) The government and a third independent agent will conduct monitoring of the compensation and resettlement; (viii) Vulnerable groups will be supported with special subsidies or arrangement so that their livelihood can be ensured, and all APs listed in the RP shall have the opportunity to benefit from the project; and (ix) Resettlement budget should be made fully and thoroughly to cover all aspects.

All APs have been informed the major information of RP in various means, such as meetings, interviewing, village group discussions, public consultation, and community consultation etc. Representatives from all aspects have participated in the preparation of the RP, and their concerns
have been incorporated in the RP. The RP of Chinese version has been submitted to the relevant governmental departments. The RIB were distributed to all affected villagers and households and the updated RP was also delivered to affected villages. The updated RP has been approved by NMG and be disclosed on ADB’s website upon receipt of ADB approval. The PMO will be responsible for the monitoring, follow-up consultation and grievance redress for the implementation of RP. The grievance procedure has been described in details in RP.

As for the permanent land acquisition and demolition, the compensation standards shall be in compliance with the latest policies of NMG. House demolition shall be compensated at replacement cost. The compensations shall be directly paid to the collective organization or individuals who are affected. Compensation for standing crops will be paid directly to the owners of the crops.

Resettlement and income restoration policies include monetary compensation, development of reserved industrial land, subsidies in kind, skill training for APs, provisions of project-related job opportunities and other measures. APs who lose their farmland will find employment in organized farming work or non-agricultural employment to increase their income after related skill training.

Land acquisition has started from June 2006 and scheduled to be completed by December 2007. Civil works will be started after full payment of compensations. In order to achieve the successful implementation of RP, besides the internal monitoring, an independent external agent will conduct external monitoring every six months.

The cost estimate for land acquisition demolition is RMB 426.75 million (2007 current price), including the basic costs covering compensation for permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation, related taxes and fees, and a contingency of 10% of basic costs. The RP budget accounts for 48.3% of the total subproject budget.

---

1 According to the Chinese Constitution, the river course belongs to state-owned land. The water level in Xinxujiang river vary a lot during different seasons, and it is difficult to verify the water course and water beach. Therefore, there are some differences in the previous measures as recorded during the feasibility study. During the feasibility stage, in consultation with the Nanning Land and Resources Bureau, the collective land on water course is 692 mu, (including 63 mu of vegetable land, 297 mu of fishing pond and 332 mu of waste land). Through verification during design stage, the acquired area of collective land on river course is increased to 750 mu, including 275 mu of vegetable land, 280 mu of fishing pond and 195 mu of waste land, increasing by 58 mu. The difference is that the land is measured in different seasons. The affected population is increased by 15.

2 In order to minimize the impacts of land acquisition on the local farmers, during the construction period, the land acquisition will be arranged in different phases according to the actual requirement of the project construction. As such, the agreement signing and payment shall be also implemented according to the relevant laws, regulations and the principles of this RP.
1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is formulated on the basis of the laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Nanning City on land acquisition and demolition and relocating of houses, as well as on the basis of Asian Development Bank (ADB's) resettlement policy and guidelines on involuntary resettlement and restoration and other social security. This RP describes a policy framework that illustrates the mitigation measures to be adopted for the negative impacts caused by Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Subproject, including the resettlement plan for APs, restoration plan for the villages and floating population that are affected by the project as well as the implementation timetable for these mitigation measures etc.

The primary target of RP is to ensure that those people who unavoidably lose their land or properties shall restore to the previous or better standards for livelihood and living in the "without project" scenario. All policies, suggestions and compensation measures stated in this RP shall endeavor to achieve this target.

The basis for preparation of this RP include:


2. Relevant state’s and local laws and regulations on land administration as well as the compensation policies for compensation for land acquisition and demolition.

3. Sampling data analysis of the 288 rural households affected by the project.

4. Field investigation on the project areas according to the proposed planned alignments.

5. Consultation with concerned governmental departments, villages' cadres and APs.


7. Interviewing with representatives of all affected villages, discussing and formulating the measures and plans relating to their expected compensation and income restoration.

1.2 Description of the subproject

The range of Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project is: In the north, the upstream east tributary starts from the planned No.3 road, while the upstream north tributary starts from the planned No.1 road; in the south, the downstream ends at the overflow dam to the east of Xinxujiang pumping station of the west dyke of northern bank of Yongjiang river, while both east and west edges are the urban planned road; Total length of the main river course is 3.8km, with total treatment area of 4.06km².

This project comprises of four components, respectively of flood control and river course treatment for Xinxujiang river, sewage interception, flush water engineering and environmental and ecological restoration.
1.2.1 Flood and water-logging control

The requirement on flood control in Xinxujiang river basin is to against P=2% storm flood in its own river basin and, to against the maximum 24h storm flood at P=5% when storm and flood occur at the same time. According to the Feasibility Study Report on Expansion of West Dyke of the Northern Bank of Yongjiang River under the Flood Control Dyke Construction Project of Nanning City, the dyke construction project on the northern bank of Yongjiang River, of which, the design standard is to against the flood of 50 years return frequency. According to this plan, Xinxujiang pumping station that is with 8000kw installed capacity and 80m³/s pumping flow has put into operation in 2005. Therefore, the task and scope of flood and water-logging control engineering of this subproject are: to define the
range, area and corresponding storage of Xinxujiang lake when the inundated level is 73.5m as required by the P=5% maximum 24h storm flood during the same period of flood and storm in Yongjiang and Xinxujiang river basins.

1.2.2 River course treatment of Xinxujiang river

According to the urban development planning of Nanning City for Xinxujiang river basin, in short term period (2010), it is required to prevent narrowing of water areas and pollution to water body, ensure the volume of incoming water and control the uncontrolled development around Xinxujiang river, as well as restore the ecological environment. Based on the initiating pumping level of 69.8m of the new Xinxujiang pumping station, in the lower reaches of the river, the subproject will construct a dam, and thus in low water period of Yongjiang river, it is to form Xinxujiang lake, of which, the lake water level shall be 69.8m, water area 1.149km² and minimum 1.5m in depth. The structures for the river course upgrading, including the structures on both banks, river dam, silt arrester weir, etc. shall be designed as per Class-4 of Category IV.

1.2.3 Sewage interception

The sewage interception under this subproject is to intercept the wastewater discharged to the river and realizes the task of drainage separate system. In this connection, the short-term construction scale shall be based on Special Planning for Drainage of Nanning City jointly compiled by Beijing General Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute and Nanning Urban Planning and Design Institute, i.e., the comprehensive domestic sewage production is 300 lcd. Under the existing population of 120,000, short-term 180,000, the daily total domestic sewage production is 75,600 cubic meters (m³), sewage flow is 0.88 m³ per second. The long-term planned population is 230,000, and the daily total domestic sewage production shall be 96,600 m³ and the sewage flow is 1.12 m³/s. The sewage from both banks of Xinxujiang river shall be intercepted and diverted to the trunk sewer in Daxue road and further transferred to Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant.

1.2.4 Flush water engineering

It can be known from the analysis of water supply and evaluation, due to the uneven distribution of the annual runoff of the river, in the artificial lake formed by the construction of overflow dam at the outlet of the river, the water turn-over of the lake is normally concentrated between May to October, and thus the water quality shall be difficult to conform to the environmental requirement for urban area. In short term, this is to construct a flush water pumping station by the river on the north bank of Yongjiang river, thus to flush the river from the north to the south and ultimately satisfy the water environmental requirement. The installed capacity of the pumping station is 1,000 kilowatts (Kw) and the pumping flow is 2m³/s.

1.2.5 Environmental and ecological restoration

Within the scope of the comprehensive environmental upgrading for Xinxujiang River, the core function of the river is defined in planning as the urban residential area and non-pollution industrial zone that are decorated with lake-river beauties and rich biological endowment. Therefore, in the general concept of the overall planning of the city, under the premises of keeping the green space and blue water line, from the south to the north, the degree of urban activities shall be decreased gradually, while the ecological nursing shall be gradually enhanced.
Based on the above concept, the functional division of Xinxujiang River shall be respectively of recreational section, tourism and living section and ecological nursing section. The detail divisions are shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1  Basic Functional Division of Xinxujiang River Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Structural Section</th>
<th>Basic Function Area</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xinxujiang</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Zoo, Xinxujiang Park</td>
<td>Diyuan Rd. – Daxue Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river section</td>
<td>Tourism and living section</td>
<td>Recreation square, flower and tree decorating section, riverain entertainment</td>
<td>Daxue Rd. – Ring Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecological nursing section</td>
<td>Biotic wetland landscape and habitat</td>
<td>Ex. Ring Rd. – Keli Ave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3  Project Impacts

The project will totally acquire 2,128 mu of land, including 1,486 mu of vegetable land, 430 mu of fish ponds, 195 mu of wasteland and 17 mu of house site, affecting 941 households of 2,931 people. In addition, the project will temporarily occupy 45 mu collectively-own land, demolish 26,524 square meters (m²) of rural houses, inclusive of 6325m² of frame structure, 14,020 m² of brick concrete structure, 5,310 m² of brick-wood structure and 869 m² of simple structure, affecting 168 households of 565 people. It will also demolish 11,118 m² of temporary structure. The total affected floating population of the subproject are 277 households, covering 1,121 persons, of which, there are 166 households affected by land acquisition, covering 730 persons; 220 households affected by demolition, covering 801 persons; 109 households that are both affected by land acquisition and demolition, covering 410 persons. In all, the total directly-affected people of the project shall be 1,286 households, covering 4,325 persons. In addition, there are totally six types of infrastructure facilities and land-attached structures affected by the project construction.

1.4  Total project investment and fund sources

The total estimated cost of this subproject is RMB884.35 million, including RMB427.00 million for land acquisition and demolition that accounts for 48.3% of the total figure. Among the total investment, this subproject will apply for USD35.10 million (equivalent to RMB270.60 million) from ADB loans, and RMB250.00 million from domestic commercial banks. The balance shortage funds shall be self-mobilized.

1.5  Project institutions

➢ Project Implementing Agency (IA).

Nanning Investment Development Company. Sun Jun, the legal representative and General Manager of the company, has rich experiences in project management. The Company was established in December 1994 with registered capital of RMB45 million. It is a state-owned company
directly under the leadership of the people’s government of Nanning city, mainly engaging in investment management of the policy and operational projects of provincial and municipal levels, economic and technology trading and development. It mobilizes domestic and international funds for the economic construction and technological development of Nanning city. In addition, it takes the responsibilities of the investors on behalf of the government, carries out the intents of the government and exerts the function of investment orientation.

➢ **Design Institute.**

**Guangxi Nanning Survey and Design Institute of Guangxi Pearl River Commission.** Director: Qin Xiwu. Entrusted by Nanning Investment Development Company, the Institute undertook the preparation of Project Proposal and feasibility study of this subproject. In April 2005, the *Feasibility Study Report on Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Subproject of Nanning City* was completed.

➢ **Institutions in preparing RP**

Jointly conducted by Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences and Nanning Investment Development Company. The actual compilation of RP is organized by National Economy Research Institute of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences.

➢ **Implementing agency for implementation of RP**

Nanning Investment Development Company shall be responsible for the implementation of Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project.

1.6 **Measures to minimize land acquisition and resettlement**

In accordance with the ADB policy on involuntary resettlement, the PMO, IA as well as the design institute have selected the project site carefully to minimize land acquisition and house demolition. Meanwhile, all kinds of compensation measures have been prepared for the purpose of minimizing the adverse impact that may result from unavoidable land acquisition and temporary land occupation.

According to the original proposed design scheme, the construction lines of this subproject were set at a distance of 50m from both banks of Xinxujiang river. In this scheme, the proposed land acquisition was 3791mu, affecting nearly 9900 people; the proposed house demolition was 5,3305m², affecting more than 2100 people. Considering that there would be many APs in this scheme who will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition, as a result of the discussion among the design institute, IA and RP-preparing agency for the purpose of minimizing adverse impacts, the current recommended design scheme was made through adjusting the construction lines. The following table presents two alternative considerations in terms of land acquisition and resettlement for site schemes.
Table 1-2 Comparison of Options for Project Site Selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>Land acquisition</th>
<th>House demolition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mu)</td>
<td>(m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 1</td>
<td>3791</td>
<td>53305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 2 (recommended)</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>37573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>-2413</td>
<td>15732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Brief Introduction to the Project Areas

2.1 Project areas

Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project is located in Nanning City of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China.

Nanning city is located in the mid-south of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It is the capital city of Guangxi, administering six counties, respectively of Wuming county, Hengxian county, Binyang county, Shanglin county, Mashan county and Long’an county, six urban districts, including Xingning district, Qingxiu district, Xixiangtang district (former Yongxin district and Chengbei district), Jiangnan district, Liangqing district and Yongning district, as well as economic and technical development zones. The total area of Nanning city, including six districts and six counties, is 22,293 km², with total population of 6.48 million. Among them, the total area of the six urban districts is 6,559 km², mainly being resided by totally 35 ethnic groups, including Han, Zhuang, Miao, Yao, Dong, Molao and Maonan etc. In 2004, the total population was 2.48 million, of which, the Zhuang ethnic group accounted for 58.06% of the total population of the city.

2.1.1 Historical evolution of Nanning city

Ever since the Eastern Jin Dynasty (318 A.D.), Nanning began to establish the prefecture administrative system enjoying a history of over 1600 years. From the 8th year of Zhenguan’s reign of the Tang Dynasty (634 A. D.), Nanning was called Yongzhou since then, the capitals of prefecture and county were set in Yongzhou. In the 1st year of Taiding’s reign of Yuan Dynasty (1324 A.D.), Yongzhou road was renamed as Nanning road, and accordingly, Nanning gained its name and was abbreviated as Yong. In Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty, Nanning prefecture and Xuanhua County were set in this place. In the 2nd year of the Republic of China, Nanning prefecture was cancelled and changed to Nanning County. At the same time, Xuanhua county was abolished, and renamed as Yongning county in the following year. Nanning was the capital of Guangxi province during the period between 1911 and 1936. On December 4 of 1949, Nanning was liberated. Since then, Nanning was built as the municipality directly controlled by a provincial government, being called as Nanning city (Yongning County was moved to Pumiao town). In 1950, it was restored as the provincial capital of Guangxi. Nanning has been the capital city of Guangxi even since the founding of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on March 5 of 1958.

2.1.2 Economic characteristics of Nanning City

1. Agriculture. Major cereal crops are rice and corns; economic crops are sugar cane, subtropical fruits (mostly of longan, litchee, water melon and banana etc.), live pig and poultry breeding etc.

2. Industry Mainly of foodstuff, light industry, textile, machinery, chemical industry, pharmacy, metallurgy, construction materials, coal and electric power etc., showing complete set of categories. The industrial system has formed certain scope and Nanning has become a new industrial city in southern China.
3. Commerce Nanning is the biggest commercial center for materials dispatching and the biggest commercial city in Guangxi. In the whole city, there are over 300 commercial institutions covering over 2,000 operational stations. The total annual procurement of commodities is RMB17.712 billion and the total annual commodity marketing volume is RMB37.772 billion. There are totally 3347 restaurants, 360 hotels and 692 financial service institutions in the city, being as the financial center of Guangxi.

4. Transportation There are 161 transport routes in the city, covering a total distance of 1,462.11km. The five passenger-transport stations are available with 406 passenger-transport lines, including 89 trans-province lines, to connect major places. There are 59 public bus lines in the urban area. Railways include Nanning-Kunming railway, Xiang-Gui railway, Qian-Gui railway, Litang-Zhanjiang railway and Nanning-Fangchenggang railway, forming a railway network connecting with cities of China and Vietnam. Inland waterways lead to Baise and Longzhou to the upstream and Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to the downstream. Currently, 18 domestic, 1 district and 2 international airlines are available. There are over 20 direct flights to the major cities, such as Beijing, Hong Kong, Hanoi, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok.

5. Tele-communication. Nanning has the internationally advanced tele-communication equipment covering all places of China and 195 countries and districts. In 2003, there were totally 0.9485 million fixed telephone users in the city, 1.4765 million mobile telephone users. The covering rate of telephones (including mobile telephones) was 41.74%, standing in the first place in Guangxi. There were totally 346.9 thousand Internet registered users.

In 2003, the gross production value of Nanning was RMB50.253 million, of which, the value for the city-administered level was RMB30.363 million. Among the gross production value of Nanning, the primary industry was RMB9.565 billion, of which, the value for the city-administered level was RMB1.191 billion; the secondary industry was RMB14.846 billion, of which, the value for the city-administered level was9.094 billion; the tertiary industry was RMB25.842 billion, of which, the value for the city-administered level was20.079 billion. The gross production value of Nanning was RMB7874 per capita, of which, the value per capita for the city-administered level was RMB21221. The annual gross financial revenue was RMB6.106 billion, including RMB4.538 billion for city-administered level; the total saving deposits of rural and urban population were RMB45.15 billion, including RMB33.747 billion for city-administered level; the total volume of retail sales of the social consumption was RMB25.498 billion, including RMB15.817 billion for city-administered level; the urban per-capita average disposable income was RMB9,162 which is RMB662 higher than the nationwide average figure of RMB8500; the rural per-capita average net income was RMB2,231 (RMB2913 for city-administered level), RMB32 lower than the nationwide average figure of RMB2,622.

2.2 Profile of affected areas

This project is located in Xixiangtang district that was established in March of 2005 just after the administrative planning adjustment of Nanning city, and accordingly, there are not accurate statistical data for this district. Therefore, the analysis in this report shall be based on the previous three administrative districts of Yongxin district, Chengbei district and Gaoxin district.
2.2.1 Former Yongxin District (a part of existing Xixiangtang District)

The former Yongxin district is located in the mid-west of the Nanning city. The total administrative area of this district is 752km$^2$, including 13,200 ha. of forest land. The forest covering rate is 26.3%. The commercial business of this district is fully developed, and it is the logistic center of Nanning city for decoration materials, small articles and medicines. It is provided with rich tourist resources, including Yangmei ancient town, Huang’s ancestor house, Xiaoleng folklore cultural village, Zhixin ecological civilized village and Sanjiangkou etc., showing good endowment of historical and natural merits.

In 2003, Yongxin district administered 3 towns, 1 township and 3 sub-district offices, totally 45 villagers committee and 21 communities sub-district committees. The permanent population by the end of the year was 290 thousand. The GDP of 2003 of the district was RMB1.267 billion, including RMB414 million of added value for the primary industry, RMB355 million added value for the secondary industry and RMB498 million of added value for the tertiary industry. The investment in fixed assets of the whole society was RMB196 million; the total volume of retail sales of the social consumption was RMB20.881 billion; the actual foreign investment was USD4.30 million; gross financial revenue was RMB200 million, including local financial revenue of RMB124 million; the towners’ average disposable income was RMB8,459 and the rural people average net income was RMB2662.

2.2.2 Former Chengbei District (a part of existing Xixiangtang District)

The former Chengbei district is located in the northwest part of Nanning city with the district administrative office in West Hengyang Road. It has formed nearly 20 various special professional markets covering electromechanical products, furniture, vehicles, agricultural equipment and tools, breeding feeds, animal medicine, construction materials, timbers, decoration materials, used goods and non-staple foodstuff, as well as a number of large-scale supermarkets, showing great marketing varieties, prosperous business and greater GDP contribution. It has 10 nationwide reputed large-scale professional markets such as Wuliting fruit and vegetable wholesale market, Nanning materials and electromechanical products market, Nanning feeds and animal medicines market, Nanning agricultural machinery and tools market etc., of which, the annual total sale amount was over RMB3000 million.

On April 8 of 2003, the CCP and the People’s Government of Nanning city abolished Anji town of Xingning district and established Anji subdistrict office of Chengbei district and Anning subdistrict office of Xingning district.

In 2003, the former Chengbei district administered 4 subdistrict offices and 3 townships, totally 47 community residents’ committees and 28 villagers’ committees. The total administrative area was 530 km$^2$ and the population at the year end was 498.4 thousand. Among them, the non-agricultural population was 387.2 thousand and agricultural population was 111.2 thousand. The population natural growth rate was 4.34‰. The GDP of the year of the district was RMB1.425 billion, including RMB227 million of added value for the primary industry, RMB486 million added value for the secondary industry and RMB712 million of added value for the tertiary industry. The investment in fixed assets of the whole society was RMB191 million. The total volume of retail sales of the social
consumption was RMB2.948 billion. The actual foreign investment was USD4.68 million. The gross financial revenue was RMB224 million, including local financial revenue of RMB125 million. The towners’ average disposable income was RMB8351. The rural people average net income was RMB2598.

2.2.3 Nanning New & High-Tech Industrial Development Zone (Gaoxin District)

Nanning New & High-tech Industrial Development Zone was founded in 1988, and it was approved as the national level new & high-tech industrial development zone by the State Council in 1992. The planned area of the High-tech Zone is 4,350 ha., mainly comprising of the central area, agricultural biological engineering demonstrative area, Xiangsihu villa area, bonded warehouse area and sci-tech industrial park. In addition, the Zone has also established sci-tech street and Zhuangning industrial park. The Administrative Committee of the High-tech Zone is an institution assigned by the municipal government exercising the municipal class-I administrative functions for economy and social management.

In 2003, the total industrial and trading revenue of the Gaoxin District was RMB14.84 billion; accomplished industrial added value was RMB3.3 billion; total export volume was USD29.40 million; realized profit-tax by scale industrial enterprises in the High-tech Zone were RMB2.02 billion; realized profits by scale industrial enterprises were RMB179 million; the total financial revenue was RMB225 million.

Ever since the establishment, Gaoxin District attached great importance to the development of new and high-tech industries by emphasizing industrial renovation. Such has promoted the traditional industries and greatly hastened the development local economy. According to the published ranking statistics by the Torch Center of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year of 2003 among the 53 national-level new and high-tech zones of China in the aspects of innovation capacity, economic development and investment environment etc., the comprehensive weighted rankings for the High-Tech Zone respectively for technical innovation capacity and economic development were greatly increased, respectively from the 28th and 41st positions of 2002 to the 11th and 30th positions. The ranking for technical innovation was in the middle, while the increasing rate was in the first place in China.

2.3 Social and economic situation of the towns and subdistrict offices affected by the project

2.3.1 Shangyao subdistrict office

Shangyao subdistrict office is located in the west of the central area of Nanning city. It governs three villagers' committees of Shangyao, Chengdong and Chengxi villages, and 2 community residents' committees of Luban and Weizilu. The administrative area is 4.1km². The district is inhabited by multiple ethnic groups who speak various dialects. Cantonese, Mandarin, Nanning’s Ping dialect (also called Zheyuan dialect) etc.

The permanent population by end of 2004 was 17000 people. Within the district, there are over
40 industrial enterprises, among them, Nanning Frozen Meat Factory and Nanning Canning Factory are the national-level grade-II enterprises. It also has Shangyao No.1 and No.2 agricultural products markets, Luban agricultural products market, Weizilu market, Chengdong market and Xixiangtang market. In this district, there are 1168mu of vegetable land that grows vegetable and other economic crops. The annual grain production was 5.84 million kilograms, and the peasant's average net income was RMB2633.

2.3.2  Anji subdistrict office

Anji sub-district office is located in the north of Chengbei district and adjacent to Beihu subdistrict office and Hengyang subdistrict office, as well as Xingning district, Nanning New & High-tech Industrial Development Zone and Xinxu town. The subdistrict administrative office is located in Anji Avenue (the former government office of Anji town). Under this district are six community residents’ committees of Anji, Behubei, Xinshiji, Beihuanju, Xuan and Jixiu, as well as 4 villagers’ committees of Sulu, Tunlu, Tatang and Tunli etc. The administrative area is 24.1 square kilometers, and the total population is 57697, most of which are agricultural population. Within the administrative area, there are 8 roads of different sizes such as Anji avenue, Xiuxiang Avenue and Xuan road etc., covering 47 numbers of enterprises and institutions, such as Nanning Heavy Machinery Works, Nanning Tractor Manufactory, Nanning Fowley Breeding and Animal Medicines Market, Chengbei Anji Industrial Park, Guangxi Non-ferrous School and Nanning Agricultural Mechanization Administration Bureau etc. The accomplished GDP of 2004 was RMB163.40 million, and the average per capita net income was RMB2490.

2.3.3  Xixiangtang subdistrict office

Xixiangtang subdistrict office is located in the northwest part of Chengbei district, administering a total area of 10.5 square kilometers, extending from Xiuiling road intersection in the east to the Guangxi Drugs-abstinence Center in the west; the south is to the railway while the north is to the mechanized farming team of Guangxi Sugar Cane Research Institute. The east-west length is about 9km. The district has 12 communities under its jurisdiction, covering total population of 1147.5 thousand, including over 30 thousand floating population. In 2004, the realized industrial GDP was over RMB25.50 million, commercial sale amount was RMB89 million.

2.3.4  Xinxu town

Xinxu town is located in the northwest part of Nanning city having jurisdiction of 19 square kilometers. It neighbors with Anji town in the east, Xixiangtang subdistrict office in the south, Shibu town in the west and Gaofeng forestry farm in the north. The town is about 8km from the downtown. There are totally 8 villagers' committees and 124 villagers' groups.

By the end of 2004, the total population of the town was 21,820 people, of which, the agricultural population was 20,276 people. The total farmland area was 801.40 ha., including 659.53 paddy fields. It is abound in production of rice, vegetables, fishes, live pig, chicken, duck and eggs etc. Throughout the year, the total area of growing paddy rice was 364.67 ha., yielding 2208t; corn growing 320.33 ha., yielding 1,673 tons; vegetable growing 2515.07ha., yielding
45,784 tons. The annual total output of meat pig is 24,047 nos., 47000 nos. of chickens and 629000 nos. of ducks etc. The total area for aquatic cultivation was 127.87ha., yielding 870t. The accomplished GDP was RMB72.41 million, including RMB28.75 million for the primary industry, RMB31.05 million for secondary industry and RMB12.61 million for the tertiary industry. The rural people’s average per-capita net income was RMB2473.

2.4 The social and economic situation of villages affected by the subproject

2.4.1 Shangyao village

Shangyao village is located in the end of Xinyang road of Nanning city, comprising of 8 natural villages, respectively of Mutangli, Luwu, Yanguanling, Fuyuan, Langdi, Zhenlong, Zhongtuan and Langtang, covering about 2 km². At present, there are about 1020mu of land, mainly depending on the incomes from plantation, cultivation and the tertiary industry. The total assets of the village collective are about RMB15 million. Currently, the village has 996 households, covering 2878 people (960 male and 1918 female). The annual average per capita income of the village for 2004 was RMB3200. Currently, the village has 996 households, covering 2878 people (1918 are female). The annual average per capita income of the village for 2004 was RMB2870.

The residents of Shangyao village belong to Han who speak Nanning’s Ping dialect. Locally, there is not any practice of “marrying into the bride’s family”. Married females who are unwilling to live with the husband’s family have successively started to build houses in Mutangli (nearby Wenhua'yuan residential area) by Xinxujiang river. As the time passes, this place has become a special community in Shangyao village that comprises of those married females who do not live with the husband’s family. The locally people vividly name this place as “son-in-law village” or “women’s village”. After the land adjustment in 1986, the villagers’ committee of Shangyao village assigned land to 81 households of this village to show the equality of men and women, and accordingly, each married-out woman was assigned a patch of land. At present, there are totally about 300 persons in the “son-in-law village”.

By June of 2004, the registered floating population in the village was 10128 people, among them, 4603 people were female. Most of them came from other places of Guangxi. About 20% of the floating populations are Zhuang, Yao and Miao. Among them, there were 4963 persons of labor force, accounting for 49% of the total figure; 3849 persons in doing business, accounting for 38%; 6% in service area and 7% in other trades. Among these floating population, 81% of them were living in the rental houses of the village, 16% of them were living in construction sites, and 6% were living in the local residents' houses or other places.

2.4.2 Chengdong village

Chengdong village is located in the south of the west section of Daxue road in the west outskirt of Nanning city, it connects with Yongjiang river in the south, with Xixiangtang avenue in the north, having advantageous geographical location and convenient waterway and highway transportation.
The total area of the village is 0.7km², comprising of 4 villagers’ groups. Most of the residents are in Chen family name, while a few villagers are in Deng family name. Currently, there are totally 565 households in the village, covering a total population of 1906 persons, with majority of Han who speak Ping dialect. The total farmland area of the village by now is 710mu, including 550 vegetable land and 40mu fish pond. The major economic incomes of the village collective are from the operation of the agricultural products market (nearby Chengdong water works), leasing and fish pond running, with average per capita income of RMB3,020 in 2004.

2.4.3 Weizilu village

Weizilu village is located in the south of Xinxu town of the High-tech Zone, being on the west bank of Xinxujiang river. It faces to No.20 middle school crossing Xinxujiang river in the east, connects with Keyuan Avenue in the west, Daxue road in the south and Guangxi Taxation School in the north.

There are totally 181 households in the village, covering total population of 558 persons, of which, 315 persons are female. Most of the villagers belong to Han ethnic group who speak Nanning’s Ping dialect. There are only 31 persons belonging to Zhuang ethnic group, 2 persons of other minorities who married to this village. There are 335 persons of labor age, 53 persons have gone out working. The floating population of the village is 5800.

The village had a total area of farmland of 530mu, including 450mu of vegetable land. The average per capita farmland is 1.13mu. In 2004, the average per-capita net income was RMB3160.

2.4.4 Tunlu Village

Tunlu village is located in the northwest of Nanning city, adjacent to the High-Tech Zone. It is under the jurisdiction of Anji subdistrict office of Chengbei district. There are totally 810 villagers, 350mu of farmland. The average per capita farmland is 0.43mu.

The project only affects No.2 and No.3 groups due to land acquisition. These two groups were acquired much land by Luban road construction project. By now, the two groups still have 98mu of cultivated land, averagely per-capita 0.26mu. In 2004, the average per-capita net income was RMB2565.

2.4.5 Hede village

Hede village is located nearby the government office of Xinxu town in Nanning New & High-tech Industrial Development Zone. It connects with government office in the east, Kelijiang river and Tiaobao reservoir in the west, ring expressway of Nanning city in the north, Gantang village in the south. The villagers’ committee is set in Xinxu street.

Hede village has 21 villagers’ groups and 868 households, covering 3848 persons, of which, 3693 persons belong to Han ethnic group and 155 persons belong to Zhuang ethnic group. In the village, there are 2785 persons of labor age, 1835 of them engaging in agriculture, 232 persons in wholesaling and retaining, 110 in animal husbandry, 80 persons in hotel and restaurant services
and the rest in other trades. In addition, there are 30 persons who have gone out working.

Hede village is topographically plain. There is totally 1,120 cultivated land, of which, the area of dry land is 95mu, vegetable land 860mu. The average per capita cultivated land is 0.29mu. It is a village that has more population but less land. Main economic crops are vegetables. The annual average per-capita net income of the whole village in 2004 was RMB2832.

The floating population of the village is 583 persons who live in the rental houses and mainly engage in the primary and the tertiary industries.

2.5 Social and economic survey on the affected households

2.5.1 Sample distribution of households for social impacts survey

In order to have a better knowledge of the affected villages of the project, on April 2 of 2005, Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences that conducted the social survey started to undertake random sampling survey of the affected households in the three administrative villages of Shangyao village, Weizilu village and Hede village, covering the households and the floating population who will be affected by land acquisition and demolition. This sampling survey covered 228 households, as shown in the following Table 2-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages (Location)</th>
<th>Nos of Sample Survey (households)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village, Chendong village</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village, Tunlu village</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.2 Economic situation of affected rural households

(1) Family population and ethnic group

The total numbers under sample survey were 228 households, covering a total population of 728. On average, each household has 3.2 persons. People of Han ethnic group accounted for 91%, while those of minority ethnic groups for 9%. Numbers of female accounted for 54.34%, while those of male for 45.66%. Details are shown in Table 2-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nos of sampled households</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genders of APs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Age structure and education background

According to the statistics of the survey, the population between 16-40 years counted more while that of over 60 years old counted the least. In line with educational background, the proportion of the APs with middle school education was the highest, being 47.75%; such was followed by the proportion of the APs with education background of high school, occupational and technical school, being 22.1%. The next was the proportion of APs with primary school education, reaching 21.9%. The proportion of illiterates was 4.12% and that of college or above education background was only 4.12%. Details are shown in Table 2-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (persons)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (nos)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han (nos)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minorities (nos)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household population (nos)</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (nos)</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (nos)</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2-3 Age Structure and Educational Background of APs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household population (nos)</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 15</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-40</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education for 16 or above APs (nos)</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterates and Semi-illiterates</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school &amp; occupational school</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College or above</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterates and Semi-illiterates</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>21.91</td>
<td>22.45</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>20.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>47.75</td>
<td>49.49</td>
<td>36.88</td>
<td>55.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicators Total Shangyao village, Chendong village Weizilu village Hede village, Tunlu village.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High school &amp; occupational school</th>
<th>22.10</th>
<th>23.47</th>
<th>30.0</th>
<th>13.48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College or above</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>6.88</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Marriage status of affected households

Investigation showed that the households with spouses accounted for 58.8% of the total population, and the unmarried population accounted for 41.2%. However, such situation differed from villages to villages. The divorce rate was very low which would have close relations to the family harmony and economic independency of women. Details are shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4  Marriage Status of APs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household population (nos)</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Employment of households

The occupations of the APs are different. Engagement in agriculture accounted for 18.25%, industry for 4%, service for 8%, commerce 8.7% and others for 62%. Details refer to Table 2-5.

Table 2-5  Classification of Households Occupations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-work population (persons)</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students, the elderly etc.</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Situation of household income and expenditure
From the results of sampling survey, the average per-capita income of Shangyao and Chendong villages is RMB5425.23, Weizilu village RMB5747.89, Hede and Tunlu villages RMB5008.10. The average income is RMB5300.36. In terms of income sources, 23.6% are from business operation, 19.4% from going-out working, 13.2% from animal husbandry and agricultural growing, 19.8% from rent, 11.6% from salary income and 12.4% from industry, fishery and other aspects. Details are shown in Table 2-6.

The means for livelihood in the project areas are diversified. There are two reasons: The first one is that, the project areas are adjacent to the urban area, and with the expansion of the city, most of their lands have been requisitioned, and accordingly they are compensated a handsome amount of money that they may use as the original capital for business; the second reason is that, due to the cheap rent, many floating population rent houses from them, which also add to their income. They may also do some business relating to the floating population, and hence a diversified means of making living are formed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of income</th>
<th>Average income</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>572.14</td>
<td>565.57</td>
<td>645.62</td>
<td>520.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>163.46</td>
<td>84.25</td>
<td>236.452</td>
<td>190.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal husbandry</td>
<td>126.37</td>
<td>219.78</td>
<td>78.82</td>
<td>63.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-going work</td>
<td>1,027.67</td>
<td>979.3</td>
<td>1,184.24</td>
<td>953.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business (service)</td>
<td>1,251.86</td>
<td>1,252.97</td>
<td>1,469.46</td>
<td>1,183.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasing houses /stores</td>
<td>1,048.59</td>
<td>1,075.38</td>
<td>1,157.14</td>
<td>932.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wage earnings</td>
<td>616.74</td>
<td>488.64</td>
<td>601.78</td>
<td>862.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery</td>
<td>210.85</td>
<td>562.27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>282.69</td>
<td>197.07</td>
<td>374.38</td>
<td>301.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,300.36</td>
<td>5,425.23</td>
<td>5,747.89</td>
<td>5,008.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average per-capita expenditure of the five villages is RMB5219.90, of which, the biggest expenditure is the living consumption, followed by family operational expenses, fixed production expenses and tax payment. Details are shown in Table 2-7.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Average expenses</th>
<th>Shangyao village, Chendong village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Hede village, Tunlu village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water tariff</td>
<td>141.89</td>
<td>140.46</td>
<td>170.55</td>
<td>120.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage tariff</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity charges</td>
<td>189.63</td>
<td>156.26</td>
<td>224.56</td>
<td>197.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage tariff</td>
<td>12.59</td>
<td>16.46</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on flood control</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation expenses</td>
<td>160.46</td>
<td>191.5</td>
<td>183.94</td>
<td>107.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living expenses</td>
<td>1,309.34</td>
<td>1,405.71</td>
<td>1,304.30</td>
<td>1,243.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth expenses</td>
<td>210.45</td>
<td>181.68</td>
<td>228.47</td>
<td>229.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture input</td>
<td>356.03</td>
<td>219.60</td>
<td>261.32</td>
<td>569.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation Expenses</td>
<td>1,020.43</td>
<td>1,143.60</td>
<td>1,089.46</td>
<td>871.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House-renting expenses</td>
<td>313.25</td>
<td>386.45</td>
<td>415.34</td>
<td>151.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education expenses</td>
<td>309.56</td>
<td>272.9</td>
<td>391.38</td>
<td>287.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical expenses</td>
<td>270.11</td>
<td>239.21</td>
<td>312.04</td>
<td>269.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport expenses</td>
<td>324.84</td>
<td>186.7</td>
<td>358.72</td>
<td>492.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tele-communication expenses</td>
<td>283.19</td>
<td>320.24</td>
<td>345.81</td>
<td>192.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax expenditure</td>
<td>121.78</td>
<td>109.80</td>
<td>165.28</td>
<td>96.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan repayment</td>
<td>187.86</td>
<td>318.68</td>
<td>157.64</td>
<td>70.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,219.90</td>
<td>5,299.78</td>
<td>5,627.96</td>
<td>4,917.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of deposit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results of sampling survey, the average per-capita net income of Shangyao and Chendong villages is RMB3060.4, Weizilu village RMB3300.13, Hede and Tunlu villages RMB2755.64. Details are shown in Table 2-8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Average per-capita Income (RMB)</th>
<th>Classification of Incomes</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Below RMB650</td>
<td>Nos. of Households</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village, Chendong village</td>
<td>3,060.40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>3,300.13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village, Tunlu village.</td>
<td>2,755.64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,034.17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above table, it can be seen that, among the APs, the absolute poverty population accounts for 2.2%, and relatively poverty population accounts for 1.8%, totally 4%.

(6) Residential conditions of APs
Sampling survey showed that the overall residential condition of the affected households in the project area was average. Generally, the average per capita living area is 30.25m², but different from villages to villages. The largest residential area is Hede village, followed by Weizilu village and Shangyao village. Most of living houses in the project area are brick-concrete, followed by brick-wood structure and simple shelter. Details are shown in Table 2-9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Average Per-capita Living Area (m²)</th>
<th>Types of houses (m²)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Frame Structure</td>
<td>Brick-concrete Structure</td>
<td>Brick –wood Structure</td>
<td>Simple Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village, Chendong village</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>3.947</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>1.845</td>
<td>4.046</td>
<td>1.243</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village, Tunlu village.</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>2.097</td>
<td>6.934</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30.25</td>
<td>4.550</td>
<td>14.927</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(7) Situation of having productive and living durable articles by APs
According to the survey, there are 11 types of the durable articles possessed by APs for production and daily life. 11 households have cars, accounting for 4.8%; 91 households have motorcycles, accounting for 40%. There are totally 183 bicycles, accounting for 80%. This indicates that bicycles and motorcycles are the important means for transportation for the local residents. There are only 30 computers, which indicates that the high-tech articles have not entered the households of the “village within the city”. Details are shown in Table 2-10.
Table 2-10  Summary of Daily Durable Articles of APs of Project Area in 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Articles of daily durable articles</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>Electric fan</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mobile phone</td>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Washing Machine</td>
<td>Bicyc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao, Chendong village</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede, Tunlu village</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8) Situation of having cultivated land

Sampling investigation shows that, in the affected area of the project, the average per household cultivated hand is only 1.28mu, being less than 0.5mu per person. It is a place of more population and less land. Details refer Table 2-11.

Table 2-11  Summary of Average Per Rural Household Occupation of Cultivated Land in Project Area in 2004

| Village                     | Average Household Cultivated Land (mu) | Types of land (mu) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                             |                                        | Paddy Field | Dry | Vegetable | Fish | Orchard | Land |
|                             |                                        | Field         | land| Land      | Pond | with | with |
| Shangyao, Chendong village  | 1.13                                   | 0.29          | 0.15| 0.13      | 0.43 | 0.11 | 0.02|
| Weizilu village             | 1.28                                   | 0.09          | 0.23| 0.72      | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.00|
| Hede, Tunlu village         | 1.47                                   | 0.48          | 0.12| 0.51      | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.03|
| Total                       | 1.28                                   | 0.29          | 0.17| 0.42      | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.02|
2.6 Brief introduction to affected floating population, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups

2.6.1 Floating Population.

Field investigation shows that there are over 15000 floating population living in Xinxujiang river basin, 35% of it are ethnic minorities. They are relatively concentrated on both banks of Xinxujiang River engaging in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries. More specifically, the rural people coming from Guigang, Fangcheng and Yulin cities lease the vegetable lands of Shangyao village, Weizilu village and Hede village to grow vegetables; those coming from Hengxian county and Yulin city lease local fish ponds to cultivate fish, while those from Jingxi and Baise raise pigs by building simple shelters. Due to the lack of operational conditions (such as funds and equipment), 85% of the floating population belongs to the labor force, mainly engaging in service with annual average per-capita income of about RMB3,000. 15% of the floating population engages in the first industry, such as plantation and breeding, who have better income than those in the secondary and tertiary industries. The living conditions of the floating population are closely related to their occupations, being normally at about 10m² averagely each person. Generally, the people engaged in the secondary and the tertiary industries would rent houses of good conditions (frame structure or brick-concrete structure) from the nearby villages, while those engaged in the primary industry would normally live in the simple houses of less than 5 m². The floating population has their own properties (such as land and houses) at the places where their households are registered. Earning more money is the major reason for their out-going work.

Based on the initial statistics, there are 278 households inclusive of 1,123 persons of floating population are affected by the subproject construction. Among them, land acquisition will affect 163 households of 720 persons; house demolition will affect 224 households of 813 persons. Among them, there are 109 households of 410 persons who will be affected by land acquisition and demolition.

(1) Floating population in primary industry

According to the investigation of the 80% of the floating population living on both banks of Xinxujiang river, 539 floating population who engage in primary industry will be affected by project construction. Among them, about 40% engage in livestock breeding mainly in the waters of the mid section of Xinxujiang river for breeding pigs, fish, chicken and duck etc.; about 60% of them lease the cultivated land from Shangyao village, Chendong village, Weizilu village and Hede village (riverbed of Xinxujiang river) for growing vegetables and paddy rice etc.

(2) Floating population engaging in secondary industry

According to the survey, there are nearly one thousand floating population engaging in secondary industry in Weizilu village, mainly in the aspects of processing of vegetables, fruits, plastics, rice noodles and furniture etc. All these processing enterprises belong to private operational sectors, and these floating population depend on these enterprises for livelihoods. They normally rent houses in Weizilu village. However, only 190 floating population are affected by this subproject.
(3) Population engaging in tertiary industry

The total affected population engaging in tertiary industry is 394. Most of them engage in transport (manual tricycle), waste-collecting, restaurant, hairdressing, internet surfing bar and home industry etc.

2.6.2 Ethnic Minorities

Most of the APs belong to Han. The number of ethnic minorities is less, only 305 persons are identified, of which, 289 belong to Zhuang and 16 to other minorities. The survey also shows that Zhuang is the second largest nationality, and others are minorities. The project area is a place concentrated by Han nationality. Zhuang and other minorities migrated to this place due to marriage and become the members of Han group. After year of community life, they have merged into the family of Han nationality, and accordingly, their ethnic traditional cultures are not greatly different from that of Han group. In line with production, daily life and social status, these minorities enjoy the same treatment as the Han group does.

2.6.3 Vulnerable groups

According to the survey, there are totally 421 households (persons) (4.2% of total population) of different types of vulnerable groups in the affected villages, among them, there are 69 poverty-stricken households, 193 households headed by women, 78 persons of solitary elderly and 118 disabled. Details are shown in Table 2-12. These vulnerable groups are in difficult life, and local governments, villagers’ committees and villagers can assist them in production and livelihoods.

Table 2-12 Summary of Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Poverty households/person (nos)</th>
<th>Household headed by women (nos)</th>
<th>Solitary Elderly (nos) (person)</th>
<th>Disabled (person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the affected area of the project, men and women are equal. Women have general high status in the family. More and more women go out doing business, from whom, the incomes have become the important sources to their families. In addition, girl education is emphasized, and the school-enrollment rate is 100%.

---

2These APs are estimated according to the proportion of ethnic population in the affected area (7.73% for Zhuang ethnic group; 1.37% for other ethnic groups).

3Refer to those single mother (known as widow lady), or those housewives without husband aside.
3 Project Impact Analysis

This project covers former Yongxin district Gaoxin district and former Chengbei district, including 1 town, 3 subdistrict offices and 5 administrative villages. The affected areas of the project refer to Table 3-1. It is identified that only two components of River course upgrading and Eco-restoration will involve in land acquisition and resettlement. After optimizing the design options, Eco-restoration component reduced land acquisition from 1373 mu to 316mu and no housing demolition will be covered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative areas</th>
<th>Town / Street</th>
<th>Villagers’ Committee / Unit</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yongxin District</td>
<td>Shangyao street</td>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>Affected by LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>Both affected by LA and demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaoxin district</td>
<td>Xinxu town</td>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>Affected by LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengbei District</td>
<td>Xixiangtang street</td>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>Both affected by LA and demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anji street</td>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>Affected by LA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This subproject will acquire 2128 mu of rural collective land, including vegetable land 1486 mu, fish pond 430 mu, waste land 195 mu, and residential land 17mu, totally affecting 941 rural local permanent households and 2,931 persons. The total area of temporary land occupation by the subproject construction shall be 45 mu of collective land. Total house demolition area shall be 26524m², including 6,325m² of framework structure, 1,4020 m² of brick concrete structure, 5310m² of brick-wood structure, 869m² of simple shelter, totally affecting 168 households and 565 persons. The total affected floating population will be 277 households of 1121 persons, of which, 166 households of 730 persons affected by land acquisition, 220 households of 801 persons affected by demolition, 109 households of 410 persons affected both affected by land acquisition and demolition. In all, the total population directly affected by the subproject construction is 1,286 households, covering 4,325 persons. In addition, there are totally six types of infrastructure facilities and land-attached structures affected by the project construction.

---

Most of the collective lands within the project areas are concentrated on the river course. According to the relevant regulations of the State, river courses are the state-owned resources, and therefore, collective land on the river course of Xinxujiang river belong to the State. However, the rural people have traditionally cultivated these lands. In 1982, when the rural family contracting system was initiated, the villagers have contracted these cultivated lands. 

Incl. 100 households inclusive of 192 persons are also affected by land acquisition, which are computed once in the population statistics.
3.1 Affected land

3.1.1 Acquisition of rural collective land

The project shall make acquisition of the rural collective land, covering 4 towns (street), 5 administrative villages, totally 1378mu including vegetable land 1,211 mu, fish pond 150 mu, residential land 17 mu, totally affecting 941 rural local permanent households and 2,931 persons. Details are shown in Table 3-2. Such land shall be used in river course upgrading and ecological restoration. The land acquisition for river course upgrading shall be 1062mu, accounting for 77.1% of the total land acquisition; that for ecological restoration shall be 316mu, accounting for 22.9% of the total land acquisition. Details are shown in Table 3-3. Viewing from the degree of effects caused by land acquisition, more effects shall be on Shangyao village, reaching 52.9%, Hede village, reaching 68.8%, and Weizilu village, reaching 93.9%. Details are shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-2 Summary of Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Village</th>
<th>Type of Land (mu)</th>
<th>Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: the collective land on river course was 692 mu in original plan. After verification, the figure is increased to 750 mu, including 275 mu of vegetable land, 280 mu of fishing pond and 195 mu of waste land. The type of land has been confirmed and has been divided into the above villages during the verification as shown in the table above.

Table 3-3 Functional Classification of Land Acquired by the subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Village</th>
<th>River course upgrading (mu)</th>
<th>Eco-restoration (mu)</th>
<th>Total (mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1062</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>1378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The classification is based on the originally planned 1378 mu of land. The increased 750 mu of land is excluded.
Table 3-4  Degree of Effects Caused by Land Acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected villages</th>
<th>APs (nos)</th>
<th>Existing land (mu)</th>
<th>Acquired land (mu)</th>
<th>Strength of LA impacts (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 Acquisition of land in river course

According to Article 9 of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China, river courses are the state-owned resources except the river-course flat areas that belong to the collective ownership according to laws. Traditionally, the local villagers along Xinxujiang river have been cultivating on these river-course flat lands for years. In 1982, when the rural family contracting system was initiated, the villagers have contracted these cultivated land. However, this river is very uncommon. In low water period, most of the river course is dried land, while in high-water period, it becomes river course. Therefore, it is difficult to classify the boundaries between the state-owned land and the collectively-owned land. During design stage, these estimates have been finalized as presented in the earlier sections.

3.1 Temporary land occupation

The project construction will occupy 45mu of collectively-owned land (vegetable land) on temporary basis that will be used stacking construction materials, equipments and temporary shelters, affecting 76 persons (this figure overlaps with the figure of APs affected by permanent land acquisition, therefore, when calculating APs, we adopt the figure of APs by permanent land acquisition). Details are shown in Table 3-5. In this connection, the construction units shall be responsible for restore the land as per the previous standard and scale, for which, the cost shall be incorporated into the project costs.

Table 3-5  Summary of Temporary Land Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Village</th>
<th>Vegetable Land</th>
<th>APs (by Temporary land occupation)(^6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^6\) There are 68 persons affected by temporary land occupation, who are also affected by permanent land acquisition. Therefore, in analyzing the APs, we only use the latter; while the figure herein is only for reference and convenient analysis.
3.2 Rural house demolition

The total demolition area of rural houses shall be 26524m², covering Shangyao village and Weizilu village. Of which, the demolition area of rural houses shall be 21374m², collective houses 5150m². In terms of building structures, there are 6325m² of frame structure, accounting for 23.8% of the total demolition area; 14020m² of brick concrete structure, accounting for 52.9% of total figure; 5310m² of brick wood structure, taking up 20.0%; 869m² of simple shelter, taking up 3.3%. (Details are shown in Table 3-6). The affected population will be 168 households, covering 565 persons. For details, refer to Table 3-7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Demolished Area (m²)</th>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Brick Concrete</th>
<th>Brick Wood</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>11090</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>12935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>11090</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>12935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>3340</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>7580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>collective house</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>5140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>4480</td>
<td>2930</td>
<td>5310</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>13589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>6325</td>
<td>14020</td>
<td>5310</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>26524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: the demolition area is increased to 26524 m² from 26455 m², increasing by 69 m². The increased areas belong to temporary breeding houses. They are demolished for environment consideration. One more household, covering 3 people, is affected by demolition.

Table 3-7 Summary of Permanent Population Affected by House Demolition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected villages</th>
<th>Demolition Impacts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household (nos)</td>
<td>Nos. of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Temporary structures and floating population

The project will demolish a total 11,118m² of temporary structures, among which, except 433m²
of Shangyao village belong to brick-wood structure. Other structures to be demolished belong to simple structure, being mainly of the simple shelters constructed by the floating population for livestock breeding. The total affected population in this connection shall be 220 households, covering 801 persons. Details are shown in Table 3-8 as the follows.

Table 3-8 Summary of Demolition of Temporary Structures and APs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village / Institution</th>
<th>Demolition (m²)</th>
<th>Demolition Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick-wood</td>
<td>Simple Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>2170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>2660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>5225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>10685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion (%)</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total affected floating population of the project are 277 households, covering 1121 persons, of which, there are 166 households affected by land acquisition, covering 730 persons; 220 households affected by demolition, covering 801 persons; 109 households that are both affected by land acquisition and demolition, covering 410 persons. Details are shown in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Classification of Affected Floating Population of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village / Institution</th>
<th>LA Impacts</th>
<th>Demolition Impacts</th>
<th>Impacted by LA &amp; demolition</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household (nos)</td>
<td>Nos of persons</td>
<td>Household (nos)</td>
<td>Nos of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The population directly affected by the project is mainly from land acquisition and house demolition. There are totally 1286 households that are directly affected by the project, covering a total population of 4325 persons. Among them, there are 941 households affected by land acquisition, covering 2931 persons; 168 households affected by house demolition, covering 565 persons; 100 households both affected by land acquisition and house demolition, covering 292 persons; 277 households of floating population, covering 1,121 persons. Details are shown in Table 3-10.

### Table 3-10 Summary of Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.</th>
<th>Project Impacts</th>
<th>No. of Affected Households.</th>
<th>Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Affected rural households</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>3204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>2931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>House demolition</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>LA &amp; Demolition</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Affected floating population</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Renting land</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Renting house</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>LA &amp; Demolition</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>4325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Vulnerable groups, women and ethnic minorities

According to the survey, there are 4 types of vulnerable groups in the affected villages, totally 95 persons, including: 23 poverty persons; 37 women-headed households; 15 solitary elderly; 20 disabled. Details are shown in Table 3-11.
Table 3-11  Summary of Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Poverty Population</th>
<th>Households headed by women</th>
<th>Solitary Elderly (nos)</th>
<th>Disabled (nos)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the APs belong to Han ethnic group who speak Ping Dialect. The numbers of ethnic minorities are 305 persons in the initial identification who engage in the secondary and tertiary industries such as planting and breeding. The project implementation will affect their life.

The ethnic minorities who depend on plantation will lose their land due to land acquisition, thus their living will be affected. Those depend on breeding pigs and fishes will lose their jobs due to the acquisition of fish ponds and demolition, and thus their income will decrease. Those labors depend on their hands to make living will face decrease of incomes and problems of unemployment due to the house demolition of their employers.

3.6  Ground attachments

Ground attachments include water container, drying yard, fruit tree, tree, grave and railway, totally six kinds as shown in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12  Summary of Ground Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Chengdong village</th>
<th>Shangyao village</th>
<th>Hede village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Tunlu Village</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water container</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying yard</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit tree</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway(^7)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The forests along Xinxujiang river are mostly of bamboo. Fruit trees are very few, only 12 fruit trees.

\(^7\) Public facilities previously for military purpose but now discarded.
3.7 Impacts of water logging and flush water engineering

According to the engineering design for Xinxujiang lake, the normal control water level of the lake is 69.8m, and the minimum water depth is 1.5m. This means that the lake will keep at a relatively permanent water level of 69.8m, and the flush water will also maintain such level under the function of the dam and the pumping station at the mouth of the tributary to Yongjiang River. Therefore, there will be no abrupt rise or decrease of water level of the lake. In addition, within the controlled engineering boundary alignments of river course under this water level, there are no houses and agricultural activities. Accordingly, under normal conditions, no negative impacts will arise due to the water logging and flush water engineering. In this sense, the water logging and flush water engineering will not have any resettlement issues, and therefore no special measures are necessary.
4 Laws, Policies and Compensation Standards for Resettlement

The resettlement policies of this project are based on the laws and regulations of the governments of the People’s Republic of China as well as the policy on involuntary resettlement of ADB.

4.1 Policy framework for resettlement

In China, the laws and policies for land acquisition and resettlement are stipulated in three levels. The first level is the basic law framework stipulated by the State, including the corresponding regulations and implementation guidelines. The second level is the exclusive local laws and regulations set to carry the laws and policies of the State. The third level is the specific regulations and provisions formulated by municipal and county’s governments exclusively for some definite periods or projects.

4.1.1 Laws for resettlement


4.1.2 Legal basis for resettlement


_Administrative Regulations for Urban Building Demolition and Relocation_ (effected from Nov. 11, 2001).


_Implementation Methods for Management of Urban Building Demolition and Relocation_ (trial), Decree No.17 of the People’s Government of Nanning City, effected from July 1 of 2003.

_Provisions for Acquisition of Land of Collective Ownership of Nanning City_, effected from September 25, 1996.

_Provisions for Acquisition of Land of Collective Ownership of Nanning City (Revised),_ effected from January 1, 2003.

4.1.3 Policy Basis

*Methods for Announcement of Land Acquisition* approved by the No.9 session of ministerial meeting of the Ministry of Land and Resources on October 18, 2001 and effected from January 1, 2002.


*Reviews on the Issues of Compensation and Relocation for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition of Nanning City*, Ref.NGTZF[2005]1


4.1.4 ADB Policy

Policy on Involuntary Resettlement of Asian Development Bank

4.2 Applicable stipulations for resettlement

4.2.1 Relevant regulations specified in *Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China*

**Article 8** Land in the urban areas shall belong to the ownership of the State.

Land in rural areas and outskirts of cities, except for the land owned by the State according to the law, shall be collectively owned by the farmers; homestead, private plots and private hilly land are collectively owned by the farmers.

**Article 10** Peasants' collectively-owned land that belongs to peasants' collective ownership
of a village according to law shall be managed and administered by the village collective economic organization or villagers' committee; the land that belongs separately to more than two rural collective economic organizations and owned collectively by peasants shall be managed and administered by the respective rural collective economic organizations or villagers' teams; the land that belongs to village(township) peasants' collective ownership shall be managed and administered by the village(township) rural collective economic organization.

**Article 45** Requisition of the following land shall be subject to approval by the State Council.

(I) capital farmland;

(II) Cultivated land, not included in capital farmland, that exceeds 35 hectares.

(III) other land that exceeds 70 hectares……

**Article 47** Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

Compensation for acquired cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and attachments and young crops on the acquired land. Compensation for acquisition of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition. Resettlement subsidies for acquisition of cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population to be resettled. The agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of acquired cultivated land by the average amount of the original cultivated land per person of the unit the land of which is acquired. The standard resettlement subsidies to be divided among members of the agricultural population needing resettlement shall be four to six times the AAOV of the acquired cultivated land for three years preceding such acquisition. However, the highest resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the acquired cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times its AAOV for the three years preceding such acquisition.

The State Council may, in light of the level of social and economic development and under special circumstances, raise the rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land……

**Article 48** Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisitioned land is decided on, the local people’s government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants.

**Article 49** The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is requisitioned, shall accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land acquisition.

The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land requisitioned is forbidden to be embezzled or misappropriated.

**Article 50** Local people’s governments at all levels shall support the rural collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants in their efforts to
engage in development or business operation or to start enterprises.

**Article 54** A construction unit that wishes to use State-owned land shall get it by such means of compensation as assignment. However, land to be used for the following purposes may be allocated with the lawful approval of the people’s government at or above the county level:

(I) for State organs or military purposes;

(II) for urban infrastructure projects or public welfare undertakings.

(III) for major energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State;

(IV) other purposes as provided for by laws or administrative regulations.

**Article 57** Where land owned by the State or by peasant collectives needs to be used temporarily for construction of projects or geologic prospecting, the matter shall be subject to approval by the land administration department of a people’s government at or above the county level. The temporary acquisition of land within the municipal planned area should be approved by related municipal planning administration before being submitted for approval. Users of the land should sign a temporary land acquisition contract with related land administration, collectively-owned economic entities in rural areas and village committee based on the property right of the land, and pay the compensation for temporary acquisition of land according to the contract.

Users of temporary land acquisition should use the land by the functions agreed in the contract and should not construct permanent structures.

Normally temporary land acquisition period is no longer than two years."

**Article 62** For villagers, one household shall only have one house site, the area of which may not exceed the limits fixed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Villagers shall build residences in keeping with the township (town) overall plan for land utilization and shall be encouraged to use their original house sites or idle lots in village as much as possible. Land to be used by villagers to build residences shall be subject to examination and verification by the township (town) people’s government and approved by the county’s people’s government. However, if land for agriculture is to be used for the purpose, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval in accordance with the provisions in Article 44 of this law. Applications for other house sites made by villagers who have sold or leased their houses shall not be approved.

**4.2.2 Regulations specified in Regulations for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China**

**Article 25** Upon approval of the scheme for land acquisition, the local people’s governments of city and county level of which land needs to be requisitioned shall organize the
implementation of such scheme, and notify to the public of the townships (town) and villages of which the land needs to be requisitioned necessary information such as the organ of approving land acquisition, reference number of the approval, purposes, range and area of land to be requisitioned, compensation standards, resettlement of peasants and the period of claiming land acquisition compensation etc.

The owners and holders of use rights shall, within the specified period in the notification, make necessary registration for land acquisition compensation in the land administrative department designated by the people’s government by presenting the certificates of allocation of landownership and land use right.

According to the approved scheme for land acquisition, the competent land administrative department at the city and county level shall, jointly with relevant departments, formulate the plans for land acquisition compensation and resettlement. Such plans shall be made known to the general public of the local townships (town) of which land needs to be requisitioned, so that the comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations whose land is requisitioned shall be solicited. The schemes for land acquisition and resettlement, after being approved by the people’s governments at city and county level, shall be organized for implementation by the competent land administrative departments of the people’s government of city and county level. Any disputes arising from the compensation rates shall be coordinated by the local people’s governments at or above county level; in case such coordination fails, the disputes shall be adjudicated by the local people’s government that approved the land acquisition. Disputes on land acquisition compensation and resettlement shall not affect the implementation of the schemes for land acquisition.

All compensations related to land acquisition shall be fully paid within three months from the date when the scheme for land acquisition compensation and resettlement is approved.

Article 26 The land compensation shall be owned by the rural collective economic organizations; while the compensations for the attached-structures to land and the crops shall be owned by those who have the ownerships of these attached-structures and crops.

The resettlement subsidies for land acquisition must be exclusively utilized, no embezzling and misappropriation shall be allowed. If the population needed to be resettled by rural collective economic organization, the resettlement subsidies shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization that shall be responsible for the management and utilization of such subsidies. If the population needed to be resettled by other units, the resettlement subsidies shall be paid to the resettling units. If the population being without the requirement on resettlement, the resettlement subsidies shall be paid to the resettled individuals or as the insurance premium upon the consents of the resettled individuals.

The people’s governments at the levels of city, county and township (town) must strengthen the supervision of the utilization of the resettlement subsidies.
4.2.3 Regulations in *Provisions of the People’s Republic of China on Tax on Occupation of Cultivated Land*

**Article 3** Any units and individuals that utilize cultivated land for building construction or engaging in other non-agricultural construction are bound to be the taxpayers for the tax on occupation of cultivated land and pay such taxes according to these regulations.

**Article 4** The tax amount on occupation of cultivated land shall be calculated based on the actual occupation of cultivated land and paid on one-off basis according to amount to be paid.

**Article 5** The tax rates for the tax of occupation of cultivated land are:

(I) Assuming county as an individual unit (hereinafter the same), if the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is below one mu (incl. 1mu), the compensation rate shall be RMB2-10/m².

(II) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is from 1mu to 2mu (incl. 2mu), the compensation rate shall be RMB1.6-8/m².

(III) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is from 2mu to 3mu (incl. 3mu), the compensation rate shall be RMB1.3-6.5/m².

(IV) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 3mu, the compensation rate shall be RMB1-5/m². Rural residents who occupy cultivated land for constructing living houses shall enjoy half reduction of the above-mentioned rates.

Special economic region, economic and technological development zone, areas of advanced economic development as well as the places of especially less average occupation of cultivated land, the applicable tax amount shall be properly increased but limited to a maximum 50% of increase of the above-stated figures.

4.2.4 Regulations in *Guidelines for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System* issued by Ministry of Land and Resources

**Article 1** Regulations on Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition.

…… (II) Identification of the multiples of the uniform annual production value. The identification of the multiples of uniform annual production value for the land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidies must be based on the principle that the peasants whose land have been requisitioned shall at least maintain their previous living standards but within the allowed contents by the law. If the land acquisition compensation and subsidies that are computed based on the legal uniform annual production value shall fail to enable the peasants whose land is requisitioned to keep at the previous living standard, or fail to pay the social security charges for the peasants who lose their land due to land acquisition, the multiples of compensation shall be properly increased upon approval by the provincial people’s government. If the total sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies that are calculated as 30 times shall fail to keep the peasants at the previous living standard, such case shall be at unified
planning and overall arrangement by the local people’s government, for which, certain amount of
the benefits derived from the paid utilization of the state-owned land shall be laid off as the
subsidies in this regard. Occupation of capital farmland as approved according to the law, the
land acquisition compensation in this connection shall apply the highest compensation standards
that are published by the local people’s government.

(III) Formulation of the consolidated regional land price for the district where land needs to be
requisitioned. Wherever applicable, the provincial land administration department shall, jointly
with relevant administrative departments, formulate the consolidated regional land prices for
different parts of the cities and counties where land needs to be requisitioned. Such prices for
land acquisition compensation shall be carried out after being approved and issued by the
provincial people’s government. Formulation of the consolidated regional land price shall take into
consideration of the factors such as the category of land, production value, location, grades of
agricultural land, average per capita cultivated land, relationship of land supply and demand, local
economic development level as well as the lowest living standard for urban residents etc. ……

Article 2  Stipulations on “the means for resettlement of peasants whose land needs to be
requisitioned”:

(V) Agricultural production resettlement. Requisition of the rural collective land that is out of
the urban planning boundary shall first provide with necessary cultivated land for the peasants,
the land of which needs to be requisitioned, to continue their agricultural production through using
the rural collective reserved land, the contracted land returned by the tenants voluntarily,
circulated contracted land and the additional cultivated land derived from land development etc.

(VI) Reemployment resettlement. It is required to actively create necessary conditions for the
peasants whose land needs to be requisitioned to receive free labor technical training and be
arranged corresponding working posts. Under the same conditions, the land-use units shall give
priority of employment to the peasants whose land needs to be requisitioned. Requisition of the
peasant collective land within the boundary of urban planning shall include those landless
peasants due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, for which, the social security
system shall be established.

(VII) Sharing dividends resettlement. As for the project-use land that has long-term stable
benefits, if voluntarily agreed by the rural people’s household, the rural collective economic
organization whose land needs to be requisitioned may negotiate with the land-use unit to take
the land compensation and subsidies as the equity, or take the evaluated use right of the land that
is approved as the construction land as the equity participation. The rural collective economic
organization and peasant households shall obtain the benefits in the means of preference shares
through entering contract.

(VIII) Migratory resettlement. If the local places are proved to be unable to provide with
fundamental productive an living conditions for the landless peasants whose land needs to be
requisitioned, under the premises of adequate consultation with the rural collective economic
organization and rural people’s households whose land need to be requisitioned, the government
may generally organize migratory resettlement.
**Article 3** Regulations on working procedures for land acquisition.

(IX) Notification of land acquisition. Prior to submitting the land acquisition for approval according to the law, the local land administrative department must notify in written the rural collective economic organization and rural household, whose land proposed to be requisitioned, the related information such as the purpose, location, compensation standards and means of resettlement for the land proposed to be requisitioned. After being notified, during land acquisition, the rural collective economic organization and peasant's households shall not be compensated for any land-attached structures and crops that are planted, grown and built on the land proposed to be requisitioned on rush basis.

(X) Identification of the survey results for land acquisition. The local land resources administrative department must undertake investigation of the ownership, land category and area, as well as the ownership, types and quantity of the land-attached structures etc. for the land that is proposed to be requisitioned. The results of survey shall be mutually confirmed by the rural collective economic organization whose land needs to be requisitioned, peasant's households and the owners of the land-attached structures.

(XI) Organize hearing for land acquisition. Prior to submitting the land acquisition for approval according to the law, the local land administrative department must notify the rural collective economic organization and peasant’s household, whose land proposed to be requisitioned, that they have the rights to apply for hearing of the related information such as the purpose, location, compensation standards and means of resettlement for the land proposed to be requisitioned. The interested parties that apply for hearing must follow the stipulated procedures and requirement specified in *Regulations of Hearing for Land Resources* in organizing the hearing.

4.2.5 Regulations specified in *Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China*

**Article 21** According to the master planning for land use, it is to strictly control the total volume of construction land and protect the cultivated land. The priority shall be given to the key projects of the State and the autonomous region, infrastructure project and the projects encouraged by the State's industrial policy.

**Article 48** The compensation for the temporary use of agricultural land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of average annual production value for the past three years before the land is temporally used by the years of temporary use. Compensation for the temporary occupation of construction land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of the annual rent of the local similar State-owned land by the years of temporary use. Compensation for the temporary use of the unused land shall be calculated as per 60% of the multiplier of average annual production value of local dry land for the past three years by the years of temporary use. Any damages to the land-attached structures shall be compensated according to the actual conditions.

**Article 51** After the Land acquisition is approved according to the law, the people's
governments of the city with district establishment and county shall make announcement of land acquisition in the local township (town) and village whose land proposed to be requisitioned within 15 days after receiving the approval document of land acquisition.……

After issuing the announcement of land acquisition, the units whose land proposed to be requisitioned and land contracting individuals are not allowed to plant and grow crops or construct buildings and structures on rush.

**Article 52** After registration of land acquisition compensation, the land administrative departments of the people's government of city established with district and county shall, jointly with relevant department, verify the registered issues of land acquisition compensation and draft the scheme for land acquisition compensation and resettlement. The scheme for land acquisition compensation and resettlement shall cover the following contents:

(I) Conditions of the land proposed to be requisitioned.

(II) Methods of calculation, objects of payment and means of payment of the land compensation charges, resettlement subsidies, compensation charges for crops and land-attached structures.

(III) Resettlement plan for peasants whose land proposed to be requisitioned.

The competent land administrative department the people's government of city established with district and county shall make the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plans known to the general public of the local townships (town) of which land needs to be requisitioned, so that the comments and suggestions from the land-requisitioned units, land contracting runners and other people shall be solicited. The validity of comments solicitation shall be 20 days. Any disputes arising from the plans of land acquisition and resettlement shall be coordinated by the people's governments of city established with district and county; in case such coordination fails, the disputes shall be adjudicated by the local people's government that approved the land acquisition. Any disputes on land acquisition compensation and resettlement shall not affect the implementation of the plan for land acquisition, and the units whose land is requisitioned and land contracting runners shall abide by without obstruction.

**Article 53** The compensation for land acquisition shall observe the following standards.

(I) Compensation for acquisition of basic farmland shall be ten times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition for paddy fields, while nine times for dry land.

(II) Compensation for the acquisition of the farmland other than basic farmland shall be nine times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition for paddy fields, while seven times for dry land.

(III) Compensation for acquisition of vegetable land, fish pond and lotus-root pond shall be eight times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition.

(IV) Compensation for acquisition of protection forest land and special forest land shall be
nine times the AAOV of the local dry land for three years preceding such acquisition.

(V) Compensation for the acquisition of timbre forest, economic forest and firewood forest shall be, for those with harvest, four to seven times and, for those without harvest, three to four times the AAOV for three years preceding such acquisition.

(VI) Compensation for acquisition of plant and flower nurseries shall be three to four times of the AAOV for three years preceding such acquisition.

(VII) Compensation for acquisition of in-turn use land and meadow shall be two to three times the AAOV of local dry land for three years preceding such acquisition.

(VIII) Compensation for the acquisition of unused land, such as barren hills, barren land and barren ditch etc., shall be one to two times the AAOV of local dry land for three years preceding such acquisition.

The classification of the land types shall be determined after inventory survey of land utilization.

**Article 54** The resettlement subsidies for land acquisition shall observe the following standards.

(I) The total sum of resettlement subsidies for acquisition of cultivated land shall be respectively of:

1. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.06ha., the subsidies shall be five times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

2. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.05ha. but less than 0.06ha., the subsidies shall be six times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

3. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.04ha. but less than 0.05ha., the subsidies shall be eight times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

4. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.03ha. but less than 0.04ha., the subsidies shall be ten times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

5. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.025ha. but less than 0.03ha., the subsidies shall be twelve times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

6. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.02ha. but less than 0.025ha., the subsidies shall be fourteen times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

7. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is less than 0.02ha., the subsidies
shall be fifteen times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition.

(II) Resettlement subsidies for acquisition of other types of agricultural land, such as forest
land, meadow and aquatic water surface, shall be three to five times the AAOV of three years
preceding such acquisition.

No resettlement subsidies shall be made for the acquisition of barren hills, barren land,
barren shoal and other lands that are without harvest benefits.

**Article 55** Compensation for crops and land-attached structures on the acquired land shall
follow the following stipulations.

(I) Compensation for short-term crops shall be made according to the production value of
one-round harvest; compensation for the perennial crops shall be reasonably made according to
the planting and growing periods.

(II) Forest (fruit, bamboo) feasible for transplantation shall be transplanted, for which, labor
charges and seedling losses shall be compensated. Those cannot be transplanted shall be
compensated.

(III) Compensation for houses and other buildings and structures shall be made at full
replacement cost of the area of the lost house with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable
materials. The actual standards shall be formulated by the people’s governments of counties and
the cities established with districts.

No compensation will be made for the buildings and structures built on the illegally occupied
land, as well as the crops, forest (fruit and bamboo) and the buildings and structures that are
planted or constructed on rush after the announcement of land acquisition has been issued.

**Article 56** As for the legal utilization of the state-owned agricultural, forest, animal
husbandry and fishery lands by construction project, the land compensation and resettlement
subsidies shall be at 70% of the amount compensated for the acquisition of same-category
collectively-owned land; compensation for crops and land-attached structures in this connection
shall follow the regulations as designated for acquisition of collectively-owned land.

**Article 57** The compensation standards for the land acquisition by key infrastructure projects
and other key projects, as well as the administrative measures for resettlement land for
poverty-stricken hilly areas shall be formulated by the People’s Government of the Autonomous
Region.

**4.2.6 Methods of Compensation and Relocation for Acquisition of Collective Land
and House Demolition (trial)**

**Article 2** These Methods are applicable to the compensation and resettlement arising from
acquisition of collectively-owned land by the State’s construction within the urban administrative
areas or by the rural development.

**Article 8** The municipal land administrative competent department shall, based on the land
use master plan, annual land use plan and the urban construction plan, define the range of land acquisition that shall be submitted to the people’s government for approval. After such, the land administrative competent department shall issue pre-announcement of land acquisition to the rural collective economic organizations whose land needed to be requisitioned.

The land acquisition announcement shall cover the texts of location, range, area, time, purpose, compensation standard and means of resettlement etc. for the land needed to be requisitioned.

From the date of issuing the pre-announcement of land acquisition, the property right owners and the holders of the use rights shall not be allowed, on the lands needed to be acquired, to change the land-use purposes and the land-attached structures, sell, lease out, mortgage, newly construct or extend houses and other facilities. No planting, growing or building on rush shall be allowed. The municipal land administrative competent department shall inform in written the relevant departments such as construction, planning, real estate administration, public security and district government etc. to suspend any formalities in connection with Building Permit, Builder's License, residence immigration and household separation and transfer of house property rights etc.

If land acquisition and demolition cannot be performed two year after the issuance of the pre-announcement of land acquisition, the said announcement shall be invalid.

**Article 9** After issuance of the pre-announcement of land acquisition, the land acquisition and demolition units shall, jointly with the rural collective economic organizations and relevant rights holders, start to investigate the property rights and land categories, make detail records, consult land compensation standard and resettlement measures, and propose land compensation and resettlement plan. All relevant rights holders shall confirm the results of the investigation for the current situation of the land needed to be requisitioned. In case relevant rights holders refuse to confirm the investigation results without proper reasons, the land acquisition and demolition units shall take necessary evidence preservation measures.

**Article 10** Before the scheme for land acquisition compensation and resettlement is approved, the land administrative competent department shall inform the rural collective economic organizations and relevant rights holders whose lands needed to be requisitioned that they shall have the rights to apply for hearing of the related information such as the compensation standards and means of resettlement. If the parties concerned apply for hearing, the hearing shall be organized according to the relevant regulations.

**Article 14** Compensation for land acquisition shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidies as well as compensation for crops and land-attached structures.

Resettlement subsidies = individual land unit price × land area – land compensation.

The individual land unit price shall be defined according to the average regional land price and the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient of the rural collective economic organizations whose land proposed to be requisitioned.

The average regional land price refers to the average price of different land categories that are classified according to urban plan, land use master plan as well as the natural, economic and
Compensation for crops and land-attached structures shall be made in real terms.

No resettlement subsidies shall be paid for the acquisition of unused land and rural construction land.

**Article 16** As for the agricultural population required to be resettled, the people’s government shall, in addition to methods for compensation resettlement as stipulated by laws, extend the means of resettlement according to the actualities, such as reserving industrial land, subsidies in kind, self-seeking job subsidies and endowment insurance etc. In this connection, on the basis of urban planning and the land-use master planning, the land acquisition and demolition units shall negotiate with the rural economic organizations, the results of which shall be submitted to the people’s government for approval.

(I) Reservation of industrial land. The reservation shall be based on no more than 40m² of average per-capita land as per the on-registered agricultural population of the rural collective economic organization. If the rural collective economic organization is located in the first category or other categories that do not have the availability for land reservation, the means for resettlement mentioned in (II) and (III) below shall be applicable.

(II) Subsidies in kind. In the comprehensive commercial and residential building built by the unit, based on 15 m²/person of construction area of commercial building or on 20 m²/person of construction area of residential house, the building shall handed over to the rural collective economic organization of general management.

(III) Self-seeking job subsidies. The agricultural population to be resettled shall enter self-seeking job resettlement agreement with the rural collective economic organization. In this case, the land acquisition resettlement subsidies shall be divided by the agricultural population, out of which, the average resettlement subsidies shall be given. In addition, those who entered the said agreement shall be given subsidies for job self-seeking at the rate RMB25000/person. The land acquisition subsidies and self-seeking job subsidies shall be used to pay for the endowment insurance for the displaced people.

The resettlement for the dislocated people shall be included into the social security system, for which, the people’s government shall formulate the regulations.

**Article 19** Demolition of the legal houses built on the collective land shall be resettled in the means of monetary compensation, exchange of property rights or house sites etc. Those satisfying the conditions for house site resettlement shall be encouraged to adopt the means of monetary compensation or exchange of property rights.

Normally monetary compensation or exchange of property rights shall be applicable to the demolished houses that are located within the first and the second categories; or if being approved legally, the rural collective economic organization may build multi-story buildings for resettlement. Those houses in the third category proposed to be demolished shall be resettled through provision of house-site if such would conform to necessary requirement.
Article 20  As for the method of monetary compensation, the amount of compensation shall be determined by the land acquisition and demolition unit according to the guideline of monetary compensation as well as the area, status and the story etc. of the houses proposed to be demolished.

Article 22  As for exchange of property rights for the houses proposed to be demolished, no price differences shall be counted for the same floorage between the relocating area and the previous demolished area. The extra floorage of relocating area more than the previous demolished area shall be paid according to the cost price of the resettlement houses if within the resettlement standards, while be paid according to the current-year price of local economy rental house if higher than the resettlement standards. If the previous demolished area is more than the relocating area, the compensation shall be made in the means of monetary compensation as specified in Article 19 of these Methods.

The additional floorage within 5m² of total relocating area arising from the natural transition of the houses shall be paid as per the cost price of the resettlement houses.

The unit price of replaced houses is based on cost of replaced houses as well as land price.

Article 23  As for the resettlement to be conducted in the means of providing house sites, the displaced people may apply for house sites to construct new houses in the peasants’ village or residential area that are planned by the township land use plan and township master plan.

Resettlement house sites shall be provided by the rural collective economic organization that the displaced people belong to, and the original house sites shall be returned and compensated according to relevant regulations. All demolished houses shall be compensated at full replacement cost. Necessary charges as incurred by obtaining the resettlement land as well as the cost incurred by connecting water, electricity, access road and site leveling shall be paid by the land acquisition unit.

Article 25  Demolition of non-residential houses built on collective land shall be compensated in the means of monetary compensation. Demolition of agricultural houses is to be compensated basing on agricultural houses standard. Demolition of industrial houses in the exchange of industrial land shall be compensated at full replacement cost.

Article 27  The land acquisition and demolition unit shall pay to the affected people the removal subsidies according to relevant regulations.

Article 28  As for the resettlement in the form of providing house sites for the demolition of residential houses, the land acquisition and demolition unit shall pay removal transition subsidies to and as per affected household for less than one year period. As for the resettlement in the form of monetary compensation, a lump-sum payment of transition subsidies for three months shall be paid. As for the resettlement in form of exchange of property rights, the payment of transition subsidies shall be made until the handing-over of the relocating houses.

If the resettlement is provided in the form of built houses, no transition subsidies shall be paid.
Article 30 After receiving the notice of removal, the affected people who have removed within the allowable time shall be rewarded by the land acquisition and demolition unit.

4.2.7 Regulations specified in *Implementation Methods for Management of Urban Building Demolition and Relocation (trial)*

Article 2 These methods are applicable to the compensation and resettlement arising from the demolition of houses built on state-owned lands that are within the urban planning area of Nanning City.

Article 7 The house demolition administrative department must inform the public through multiple means including medias of the range proposed to be demolished according to the annual urban construction plan that has been approved by the government.

Article 18 The demolition unit and the affected people shall enter agreement on compensation and resettlement for demolition.

As for demolition of rental houses, the demolition unit must enter agreement with the affected people and the tenants on demolition compensation and resettlement.

The demolition and resettlement compensation agreement must contain the following:

(I) Parties in relation to the demolition;

(II) Methods for demolition compensation;

(III) Address, structure, area and purpose of the houses proposed to be demolished;

(IV) If resettlement in the form of exchange of property rights, location, structure, area, story, room number, date of delivery and methods of calculation of price difference of the relocating houses shall be identified.

(V) Amount of compensation, method and allowable time of payment for demolition;

(VI) The allowable time for removal by the affected people or tenants, methods of transition and period of transition;

(VII) Contract breaching liabilities;

(VIII) Means of settling demolition disputes; and

(IX) Other issues as mutually agreed by concerned parties.

Article 30 Demolition compensation shall be made in the form of monetary compensation, or in the form of exchange of house property rights. ……. Monetary compensation for demolition shall be encouraged.

Article 31 The amount of monetary compensation shall be evaluated according to the real estate evaluating price based on the factors of location, purpose, construction area, status and story etc. of the houses proposed to be demolished……
Article 33  If the compensation rate of the house proposed to be demolished is lower than the lowest compensation unit price, the demolition unit shall compensate the affected people at the lowest commensuration unit price.

Article 34  For the exchange of the property rights during the demolition of houses, the demolition unit and the affected people should, according to the evaluating regulations, calculate the compensation rates for the demolished house and the price of the exchanged house, and settle the price difference caused by exchange of the property rights accordingly.

Article 35  For the demolition of the public welfare houses, the demolition unit shall reconstruct the houses according to relevant laws, regulations as well as the urban planning. If confirmed by the planning department the such houses are not required to be reconstructed, the demolition unit shall make monetary compensation.

Demolition of the attachments of the non-public welfare houses shall not be compensated in the form of exchange of property rights. In this case, the demolition unit shall make monetary compensation.

Article 37  If the property-rights exchanged houses of public ownership under direct management are of excessive areas than the demolished houses, the previous tenants shall pay the rents for the additional area according to the cost rental standards.

If the tenants of the public residential houses under direct management are the solitary aged, orphans or disable, the demolition unit shall compensate the affected people in the form of exchange of property rights. In this case, the price difference arising from such exchange shall be reduced or exempted, and the tenants shall enter a new lease agreement with the demolition unit on property-rights exchanged houses.

Article 38  In the following cases where that the affected people do not have other places to live due to house demolition, the demolition unit shall provide with resettlement houses for exchange of property rights, exempt the affected people from paying the price differences for the deserved areas and partially reduce or exempt the price differences for the additional compensated area.

(I) When the demolition is conducted, the affected people depend on the minimum living standard scheme for towners paid by the civil administration department; and

(II) The affected people are the solitary aged, orphans or disable.

Article 41  The demolition unit should pay removing subsidies to the affected people or tenants.

If the children of the affected people in primary and secondary schools need to transfer to other schools due to the house demolition, the municipal demolition administrative institution shall issue necessary certificates for such purpose. As such, the education administrative department shall in principle, based on the new addresses after moving caused by demolition, arrange their children to the nearby schools. In this case, the demolition unit shall make necessary payment
as required according to relevant regulations to the schools that are bound to accept the children without any objection.

**Article 42** If the affected people or the house tenants need temporary transition period due to the exchange of property rights, during the transition period, if the affected people arrange residing houses by themselves, the temporary resettlement subsidies shall be paid to the affected people by the demolition unit. If the tenants arrange residing houses by themselves, a total sum of temporary resettlement subsidies for three months shall be paid to the tenants by the demolition unit, while the balanced amount of the temporary transition subsidies shall be paid to the affected people.

During the transition period, if the affected people or the tenants use the temporary transition houses provided by the demolition unit, no temporary resettlement subsidies shall be paid.

For monetary compensation, the demolition unit shall make a lump-sum payment of temporary resettlement subsidies for three months to the affected people or the tenants.

**Article 43** If the demolition of office and industrial houses that are under monetary compensation may cause termination of production or business, the demolition unit shall make a lump-sum compensation for 6 months. The compensation for the termination of production or business to the stores, hotels and other houses shall be at a lump-sum payment of 3 months for such purpose made by the demolition unit.

In the case of exchange of property rights, the period for the compensation for termination of production or business to be made by the demolition unit shall be computed based on the transition period as designated in the house demolition compensation resettlement agreement entered by the demolition unit and the affected people.

### 4.2.8 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement of Asian Development Bank

- Avoid or minimize resettlement, wherever feasible;
- Where resettlement is unavoidable, multiple feasible schemes and resettlement plan shall be provided to minimize resettlement.
- The displaced people shall be compensated and assisted so that they will not have inconvenience in their future economic and social activities due to the project construction.
- Resettled people shall be provided with adequate information relating to the resettlement and compensation, for which, mutual discussion shall be required.
- Resettled people without formal land title shall be also compensated. Households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples shall be provided with special support to assist them in promoting their social status.
- Resettlement plan shall be developed and implemented to the extent possible as a part of the project, and costs as incurred by resettlement and compensation shall be covered by the project costs and benefits of the project construction.
- The costs incurred by resettlement and compensation shall be included into the bank loans of the project.
- Stakeholders’ participation in the development and implementation of the resettlement plan shall be emphasized.
- An effective grievance redress mechanism shall be established.
- Resettlement plan and implementing policies shall be fully elicited to the resettled people.

4.3 **Procedures for land acquisition and house demolition.**

According to the aforesaid policies, the project procedures for land acquisition and house demolition are shown in Figure 4-1.
Figure 4-1 Procedures for Land Acquisition and House Demolition

1. **Project Proposal**
   - Investigation/Survey of Inventory
   - Land Acquisition Impacts
   - Participation and Consultation
   - Prepare resettlement plan
   - Approval of Land Use by LRB
   - Approval of RP by Government
   - Approval of RP by ADB
   - Notification of Removal Cut-off date
   - Disclosure of Compensation and Resettlement Plans
   - Detailed Measurement Surveys and Compensation Agreements
   - Compensation Payments
   - Land Acquisition and house removal
   - Rehabilitation Measures
   - Livelihood and income restoration

2. **Stage 1**
   - RP preparation and Approvals

3. **Stage 2**
   - Implementation
   - Grievance and Appeals Mechanism

4. **M&E**
4.4 Compensation policy and standards for this subproject

In order to practically attend to the works of land acquisition and demolition of Xinxujiang river comprehensive environmental upgrading project, ensure the smooth progress of the project construction financed by ADB, protect the legal titles and benefits of the affected units and people, this policy is formulated in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, such as **Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, Administrative Regulations for Urban Building Demolition and Relocation, Methods of Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Dismantling** (trial), Ref.NFF[2005]141, **Circular on Publishing Market Prices and Corresponding Coefficients of Real Estate of Nanning City**, **Reviews on the Issues of House Demolition Compensation and Relocation in Urban Areas of Nanning City**, **Implementation Methods for Management of Urban Building Demolition and Relocation** (trial) etc., as well as **Policy on Involuntary Resettlement of Asian Development Bank**, plus the actualities of Nanning City and this subproject itself. The purpose is to ensure that no one will permanently lose his job due to the construction of this subproject. This policy shall be applicable to any land acquisition and demolition of houses that are built on the state-owned and /or collectively-owned land within the planned range of this subproject, as well as to the relevant compensation and /or resettlement for the affected units and people.

4.4.1 Identification of eligibility

Affected people, regardless of being relocated or not, shall be compensated for the following losses incurred by involuntary loss of land: (1) resettlement or loss of residing houses; (2) loss of properties; and (3) impacts on the income sources and livelihoods.

All affected people by land acquisition within the project areas, including holders of the demolished buildings, tenants, enterprises, employees and land users, shall be entitled to be equally compensated and assisted.

The demolition agency shall, within three days after obtaining the House Demolition License, issue the announcement of house demolition that contains the necessary texts of the range and allowable time for house demolition. At the same time, the demolition agency shall inform in written the relevant departments to suspend the following formalities relating to such demolition.

(1) Industrial and commercial registration;

(2) Transfer, change and mortgage of property rights (except the in-effect verdicts issued by the court or arbitral authority);

(3) Approval formalities for new construction, extension or change of the houses or land-attached structures proposed to be demolished.

The allowable time for demolition resettlement compensation shall be determined by the government. The affected people will lose their land and houses due to the project construction,
and therefore their livelihoods shall be also affected, for such, they shall be compensated and assisted according to the types and quantity of the losses incurred. However, the newly developed land and the newly constructed houses after the deadline shall not be compensated.

4.4.2 Compensation standards for acquisition of rural collectively-owned land

Land compensation must be made for the acquisition of the collectively-owned land. Compensation for land acquisition shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidies as well as compensation for standing crops and land-attached structures.

Resettlement subsidies = individual land unit price × land area – land compensation.

The individual land unit price shall be defined according to the average regional land price and the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient of the rural collective economic organizations whose land proposed to be requisitioned, i.e. individual land price = average regional land price × the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient. Details are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Average Regional Land Acquisition Price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Basic Compensation Rate (RMB/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated Farmland</td>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-cultivated Farmland</td>
<td>House Sites</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wasteland</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: According to the document [2004]106, the collective land of Nanning city is divided into three regions, while it is divided into four regions according to document 2005[141]. The first two regions are the same in the two documents, while the third region in document [2004]106 is divided into the third and the fourth regions in document 2005[141]. This area belongs to Category I, and the compensation rate is a bit higher than that for Kelijiang subproject.

Table 4-2 Summary of Average Per-capita Cultivated Land Coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Per-capita Cultivated Land (mu)</th>
<th>Over 0.45 (0.45 excluded)</th>
<th>0.45-0.3 (0.3 included)</th>
<th>Below 0.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modification Ratio</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compensation standards for standing crops are adopted from Ref. NFF[2005]141. Xinxujiang subproject belongs to Category I area. According to the rank types of land, the compensation standards shall refer to Class II of land type. Compensation standards for standing crops are shown in Table 4-3.

8 Cultivated land includes paddy field (incl. Field depending on rainfall and irrigated land), dry land and vegetable land. Acquisition of orchard and fish ponds shall be compensated as per the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient. Acquisition of construction use land and unused land shall not apply the modification of the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient; acquisition of agricultural facilities land shall be compensated as per the standards of acquisition of construction use land.
### Table 4-3  Compensation Standards for Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Compensation Standards (RMB/mu)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>3500～5000</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td>3000～4000</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.4.3  Compensation policies for land in river course.**

According to Article 9 of Constitution of the People’s Republic of China, the river course of Xinxujiang river is the state-owned resources, and thus project construction that occupy the river course will not make any compensation. As mentioned above, the riverbed and the river-course flat area change a lot. In low-water period, the river flat area is big, and so the local villagers cultivate on these places in low-water period for years. In high-water period, these places become the river course, and so all the cultivated lands are inundated. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish the collective land and state-owned river course. Nevertheless, the river-course flat lands are really the important income sources of the local villagers. If the occupation of the river course by the project be without compensation, the farmers’ future production and livelihood will be affected. In fact, the local villagers also express such wishes with we conduct the social survey. In order to restore and improve the livelihood of APs, NMG attaches great importance to this issue, and, in the principle of human-foremost, decides to compensate these river course land by referring to the compensation standards in . See table 4-1.

**4.4.4 Compensation standards for temporary land occupation**

According to the relevant regulations of the State and the Autonomous Region, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed on the basis of the annual average output value and the time of temporary occupation. For convenience of calculation, such compensation shall be the crops compensation standard rate multiplied by the time of occupation. The time period of more than 3 months but less than 6 months shall be computed as per 6 months, while that of more than 6 months but less than 1 year shall be computed as per 1 year. Temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and the previous irrigation facilities. The construction unit shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level, failing to restore to the previous farmland properties and the output status, the construction unit shall make compensation as per the permanent occupation. The compensation standards for temporary land occupation are shown in Table 4-4.

---

9 This Article stipulates that: The natural resources including minerals, water, forests, mountains, grasslands, wasteland and mudland etc. belong to the state ownership, i.e. ownership by the whole people, except those are stipulated by law to be under collective ownership.
Table 4-4  Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Standard RMB/year/μu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>3500～5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Temporary land occupation of this subproject only affects vegetable land on the riverside; no other types of land are occupied.

4.4.5 Relevant charges and taxes relating to land acquisition

In addition to the above compensation for land acquisition, other necessary charges must be paid, including land administration fees, farmland occupation tax, development and construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds, farmland reclamation charges, land acquisition service charges and urban construction charges etc. Details are shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5  Summary of Relevant Taxes and Charges Relating to Land Acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land administration fees</td>
<td>Land basic compensation (RMB10000)</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland occupation tax</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development &amp; construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds</td>
<td>RMB10000/μu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland reclamation charges</td>
<td>Paddy fields &amp; vegetable land</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land &amp; orchard land</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban construction support charges</td>
<td>RMB10000/μu</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition service charges</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land administration fees shall be collected as per Ref. No. GJFZ[1994]210, Ref. No. GJFZ[2001]250, Ref. No. GCYWZ[1999]12 etc., the charge rate shall be 2.8% of the basic land compensation. Such fees shall be used to cover the expenses incurred by land administration of the government.

Farmland occupation tax shall be collected as per Ref. No. GZF[1987]88 at the standard rate of RMB7/m², 50% of which are retained as the special fund foundation for local agricultural development that are used for land reclamation, land leveling and soil improvement.

The collection of development and construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds shall be based on Ref. No. Memo[2003]1 of the Standing Committee of the people’s government of Nanning city at the rate of RMB10000/μu. Such fees shall be mainly used in the development of new vegetable lands.

Farmland reclamation charges shall be computed as per Ref. No. GJZ[2001]138 at the rate of RMB30/m² for paddy fields and vegetable land while RMB20/m² for dry land and orchard land. Such fees shall be exclusively used as the resource charges for supplementation of cultivated land, such farmland development, reclamation and land development etc.

Urban construction support charges shall be computed as per RMB15000/μu. Such fees
shall be used for the construction of urban planned roads, bridges, water supply, drainage (sewerage and storm water), public transportation, lighting, garbage treatment and fire prevention etc.

Land acquisition service charges shall be collected as per RMB2/m². Such fees shall be mainly used to cover the service expenses during land acquisition, such as measuring and appraisal etc.

4.4.6 Compensation standards for demolition of rural houses

Demolition of the legal houses built on the collective land shall be resettled in the means of monetary compensation, exchange of property rights or house sites etc. Removal of residential houses shall be compensated with transition subsidies, removal subsidies and time-lost subsidies etc. Demolition of non-residential houses shall be compensated with removal subsidies.

1. Monetary compensation standards

Compensation for demolition of rural houses under the monetary compensation system shall be based on Table 4-6, Table 4-7 and Table 4-8.

(1) Standards for replacement costs for demolition of residential houses built on collectively-owned land.

Table 4-6  Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Residential Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Structure</th>
<th>Compensation standard (RMB/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick and concrete:</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick and wood</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The compensation standards specified in this table refer to Ref. No.NFF[2005]141, taking the fourth grade of the guided compensation standards and land category for demolition of collective residential houses.

(2) Compensation standards at replacement cost for demolition of the non-residential houses built on collectively-owned land.

Table 4-7  Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Non-residential Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of House</th>
<th>Frame structure (RMB/m²)</th>
<th>Brick Concrete (RMB/m²)</th>
<th>Brick-timbre structure (RMB/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Replacement cost compensation standards for demolition of other houses.
Table 4-8 Compensation Standards for Demolition of Other Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Standard (RMB/m²)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House for agricultural</td>
<td>130~250</td>
<td>This type is divided into 5 sub-types, this table describes 3 sub-types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Brick-concrete Structure</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Brick-wood structure</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Red brick, red machined-made tile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Other structures</td>
<td>130~160</td>
<td>Grey brick with red machine-made tile: RMB160/m²; Red (grey) brick with cement tile: RMB130/m².</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. House for animal breeding

| Standard (RMB/m²) | 30~100            | Divided into five sub-types, details refer to Ref. No.NFF[2004]106.     |

Notes: The adopted standards refer to Ref. No.NFF[2005]141 that clarifies the compensation rates agricultural supplementary houses or other structures. Details refer to this Document.

(2) Standards for replacement costs for demolition of houses built on collectively-owned land

Demolition of the legal houses built on the collective land shall be compensated at full replacement cost plus a plot of free house sites if choosing the form of compensation in providing house site instead of monetary compensation. Details are shown in Table 4-9 and Table 4-10.

Table 4-9 Standards for Replacement Costs for Demolition of Houses Built on Rural Collectively-owned Land (land price excluded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of residence</th>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Brick Concrete</th>
<th>Brick Wood</th>
<th>Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard (RMB/m²)</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Standards for subsidies for demolition of the houses built on collectively-owned land

Table 4-10 Standards for Subsidies for Demolition of Houses Built on Collectively-owned Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence removal</td>
<td>Temporary transition</td>
<td>RMB/month/household</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subsidies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moving subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>As per construction area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.7 Compensation policies for temporary structures

In order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the APs by the subproject, according to the relevant regulations of the ADB policies on involuntary resettlement, the compensation for the temporary structures shall be compensated as per the replacement cost. The standards for compensation are in compliance with Article 5 of Reviews on the Issues of Compensation and Relocation for Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition of Nanning City, Ref.NGTZF[2005]1 jointly issued by five municipal bureaus. The compensation rates shall adopt that of “house for agricultural production” as shown in Table 4-8. At the same time, moving subsidies and time-lost subsidies shall be paid. Details are shown in Table 4-11.

**Table 4-11  Demolition Subsidies Standards for Temporary Structures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary transition subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/month. m²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>As per demolished area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>As per demolished area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-lost subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/household. time</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.8 Assistance policies for vulnerable groups

Besides the corresponding policies above, the affected vulnerable groups can also enjoy some other favorable policies such as:

- The minimum resettlement area for the exchange of property rights for the demolished houses on the collective land for the affected people shall be 40m² for 1-2 person household, 50m² for 3-person household and 60m² for 4 or above person household. If the tenants are the solitary aged, orphans or disable, the exchange shall be with the standard area houses. If the compensation for the demolished houses of the affected people is insufficient to pay for the price differences for the minimum resettlement area, the resettlement shall be conducted as per the minimum resettlement area.
- As for the demolition of houses built on the state-owned land, if the displaced people are solitary aged, orphans and disable who do not have other residing houses, the demolition unit shall provide resettlement houses for exchange of property rights, exempt the displaced people from
paying the price differences for the deserved areas and partially reduce or exempt the price differences for the additional compensated area.

- The laborers in the vulnerable families shall be provided with occupational training, various information and guidance for employment so that they can have more opportunities for employment.
- During construction, the persons of labor age of vulnerable households shall enjoy the priority in getting jobs that do not require high skills.
- The demolition unit shall assist and support to the extent possible the displacement of the vulnerable families.
- Guide and assist poverty households to apply for economic houses and low-rate houses.

4.4.9 Assistance policies for floating population

- Inform them in advance the necessary information relating to the land acquisition and demolition and adopt measures to assist them.
- Enjoy the same rights to be compensated for their properties as those permanent population.
- The laborers shall be provided with occupational training, various information and guidance for employment so that they can have more job opportunities.
- Assist eligible poverty floating population to apply for economic houses and low-rate houses, provide with information of house-for-rent and employment for the floating population.
- Local schools are not allowed to collect surcharge on schooling from the children of floating population. Children of poverty floating population shall enjoy reduction or exemption of book charges and miscellaneous expenses, and provision of living subsidies.
- Floating population who contract leased fish ponds or farmland, shall enjoy the same reasonable compensation that are given to the permanent population.

4.4.10 Support policies for ethnic minorities

Among the APs of this subproject, the floating population and ethnic minorities overlap with each other. Implementation of this project is good to the development of ethnic minorities who will enjoy the preferential policies for minority development.

- As the Han people, they shall be entitled to enjoy corresponding compensation (such as crops compensation, house demolition compensation, moving subsidies and moving time-lost compensation etc.).
- Eligible affected minorities may apply for economic houses or low-cost houses, or be helped to find suitable houses.
- Minority labors shall be provided with occupational training, various information and guidance for employment so that they can have more job opportunities.
- Children of floating population are treated equally with the urban children in schooling. Poverty households shall enjoy reduction or exemption of book charges and miscellaneous expenses; boarding difficult ethnic minority students shall also enjoy living subsidies.
- Children of ethnic minorities will get additional 5-15 scores when they participate in entrance
examination to middle schools and universities.

- Those with living difficulties shall enjoy living guarantee policy provided by original local household-registered places.

Floating population who contract leased fish ponds or farmland, shall enjoy the same compensation standards that are given to the local permanent population.

### 4.4.11 Compensation standards for basic facilities and land-attachments

Compensation standards for basic facilities and land-attachments is set at replacement cost, see table 4-12.

#### Table 4-12 Compensation Standards for Land Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Standard (RMB/unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water container</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>100～600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drying yard</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>100～800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &lt;10cm tree</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>5～15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &gt;10cm tree</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>25～60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &lt;15cm longan and lichee trees</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>10～250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &gt;15cm longan and lichee trees</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>250～4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fruit trees</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>10～250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>200～800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The adopted standards refer to Ref. No.NFF[2005]141. Details refer to this Document.
### 4.4.12 Entitlements Matrix

#### Table 4 - 13 Entitlements Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Types</th>
<th>Degree of Impacts</th>
<th>APs</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Compensation Standards &amp; Resettlement Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Acquisition of rural collective land | 5 affected villages | (1) Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.  
(2) Compensation shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and attachments and young crops on the acquired land.  
(3) The land acquisition compensation shall be owned by the rural collective economic organizations;  
(4) The resettlement subsidies for land acquisition must be exclusively utilized for the resettlement of labors, no embezzling and misappropriation shall be allowed. | Monetary compensation as per category I area. Total compensations for 5 villages are RMB68.05 million, which will be regarded as the collective income to be used in industrial development. |
| 2128 mu of rural collectively-own land, including 1486 mu of vegetable land, 430 mu of fish ponds, 195 mu of waste land, 17mu of house site | 941 local households of 2931 persons affected. | (1) Get crops compensation  
(2) Get resettlement subsidies;  
(3) Get opportunities for compensation in the forms of industrial land, subsidies in kind; and  
(4) Get job creation information and skill training | Resettlement subsidies is 138.73 million  
Compensated as per Ref. No.NFF92005[141]. Estimated crops compensation is RMB6.49 million, averagely per-capita RMB2214 for APs. |
| Temporary land occupation | 166 floating household of 730 persons affected | (1) Provision of compensation for standing crops.  
(2) Provision of free skills training and employment information and guidance.  
(3) Provision of the same reasonable compensation that are given to the permanent population | Compensated as per Ref. No.NFF92005[141]. Estimated crops compensation is RMB 44.57 million, |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Types</th>
<th>Degree of Impacts</th>
<th>APs</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Compensation Standards &amp; Resettlement Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Demolition of rural houses | Total rural house demolition 26524m², including rural residential house 21374m² and collective house 5150m² | 168 households of 565 people affected | Residential house  
(1) Optional, including monetary compensation, exchange of property rights or reconstruction on house sites;  
(2) Compensation at full replacement cost  
(3) Temporary transition subsidies (3 months);  
(4) Residential house removing subsidies;  
(5) Removal time-lost subsidies (3 months);  
(6) Removal charges for telephone, cable TV and broad band etc.;  
(7) Reward for advance removing;  
Non-residential house:  
(1) Monetary compensation;  
(2) Non-residential house moving subsidies including removal time-lost subsidies (3 months). | Temporary transition subsidies: RMB450-500/household;  
Demolition subsidies: RMB8/m²;  
Time-lost subsidies: RMB150/household each time;  
Removal charges for telephone, cable TV and broad band etc.: RMB500/household;  
In-advance Moving subsidies: RMB4000/household.  
Total estimated compensations for various demolitions for local rural residents are RMB33.50 million, averagely per-capita RMB4002.5.  
The collective will get RMB6.80 million of various demolition compensations. |
| 4. Temporary structures | Temporary structures 11118m², 70% of temporary shelters and 30% of pig sheds or production shelters. | 220 floating households of 801 persons. | (1) Entitlement to gain corresponding compensation.  
(2) Transition and moving allowances  
(3) Assistance to apply for economic houses,  
(4) Arrangement of low rental housing  
(5) Arrangement of rental spaces for commercial activities. | Total RMB1.01 million compensation for various demolitions, averagely per-capita RMB126.1. |
<p>| Vulnerable groups | 26 mu of land acquisition; 460 m² of | Total 95 vulnerable persons | Besides the corresponding policies above, the affected vulnerable groups can also enjoy some other favorable | Crops compensation RMB91000, demolition compensation RMB92000, totally RMB183 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Types</th>
<th>Degree of Impacts</th>
<th>APs</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Compensation Standards &amp; Resettlement Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>simple shelters to be demolished.</td>
<td></td>
<td>policies such as: (1) The minimum resettlement area for the exchange of property rights for the demolished houses on the collective land for the affected people shall be 40m² for 1-2 person household, 50m² for 3-person household and 60m² for 4 or above person household. If the compensation for the demolished houses of the affected people are insufficient to pay for the price differences for the minimum resettlement area, the resettlement shall be conducted as per the minimum resettlement area. (2) As for the demolition of houses built on the state-owned land, if the affected people are solitary aged, orphans and disable who do not have other residing houses, the demolition unit shall provide resettlement houses for exchange of property rights, exempt the affected people from paying the price differences for the deserved areas and partially reduce or exempt the price differences for the additional compensated area. (3) The laborers in the vulnerable families shall be provided with occupational training, various information and guidance for employment so that they can have more opportunities for employment. During construction, vulnerable households shall enjoy the priority in getting jobs that do not require high skills. (5) The demolition unit shall assist and support to the extent possible the removing of the vulnerable families.</td>
<td>thousand, averagely per-capita RMB1926; Provision of regular MLSS subsidies, annual RMB650 for rural people, and monthly RMB210 for urban residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Types</td>
<td>Degree of Impacts</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
<td>Compensation Standards &amp; Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>LA &amp; demolition impacts</td>
<td>Initial identification of affected ethnic minorities 305 persons, including 289 Zhuang people, 16 other minorities. Some of them are floating population.</td>
<td>Besides the corresponding policies above, the affected vulnerable groups can also enjoy some other favorable policies such as: (1) The minimum resettlement area for the exchange of property rights for the demolished houses on the collective land for APs; (2) As for the demolition of houses built on the state-owned land, APs shall enjoy MLSS or exchange of property rights; (3) Provision of occupational training and employment information; (4) The demolition unit shall assist and support to the extent possible the displacement of the ethnic minorities.</td>
<td>1. Poverty minority households may enjoy rural MLSS policies, with annual subsidies of RMB625/person. 2. Poverty minority households may enjoy the policies for economic houses and low-cost houses; 3. Transferred ethnic minorities have the priority in getting work placement. Children of poverty ethnic minority households will get additional 5-15 scores when they participate in entrance examination to middle schools and universities, be exempted from paying tuition fee or miscellaneous expenses, and get living subsidies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure facilities and land-attached structures</td>
<td>6 types of various facilities</td>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>Compensation to the property owners by IA.</td>
<td>Compensation at full replacement cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The entitlements matrix is established based on the relevant policies in this chapter.
5 Resettlement Rehabilitation Plan

In order to ensure the reasonable utilization of land resources and the smooth implementation of the urban planning, safeguard the legal rights and benefits of the parties relating to land acquisition and demolition, in accordance with *Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, Provisions for Acquisition of Land of Collective Ownership of Nanning City* as well as other laws and regulations, the project implementing agency must pay to the interests holders necessary land acquisition compensation, resettlement subsidies, crops compensation and other charges and taxes. The project implementing agency shall also have the responsibilities and obligations to assist the affected people in improving their living standards.

5.1 Principle and objectives of resettlement

5.1.1 Principle for resettlement

In order to improve the living standards of rural people, the strategy is to adopt multiple channels and layers for resettlement. Based on the relevant laws and regulations of the State and the ADB’s relevant policies and guidelines for involuntary resettlement, the rural resettlement of this subproject shall follow the following principle.

(1) Reasonable compensation. This is to practically carry out the laws, regulations and policies of the State and the local government, scientifically formulate the compensation standards and make reasonable compensation to the people affected by land acquisition and demolition.

(2) Coordinating development. The resettlement plan shall be in coordination with the urban planning, social and economic development planning of Nanning city.

(3) Public participation. The affected people shall participate in the discussion, hearing, negotiation of the formulation of the resettlement scheme and compensation standards, so that the legal entitlements of the affected people can be safeguarded to the possible maximum extent.

(4) Multiple means of resettlement. Based on the urban development and land utilization, this is to develop more channels for employment through combining with the industrial adjustment.

(5) Resettlement in nearby area. Some villagers needed to be relocated shall be settled locally by allowing reconstruction of residential houses in the same village.

5.1.2 Resettlement objectives

1. Minimize the negative impacts of the project on production and living of APs according to the principle of “human foremost”.

2. With reasonable resettlement, it is not only to compensate the losses incurred to the affected people, but also create favorable development environment and conditions for their future production
and living for the purpose of improving their earning and living standards that are no worse than before.

3. Emphasize the entitlements of the vulnerable groups and women, reasonably take care of their accommodation and daily life, provide with priority access to employment.

5.2 Focus of resettlement

- Focus of resettlement of this subproject: residence resettlement, production resettlement and employment resettlement.
- Focus villages for resettlement. According to the degree of impacts by the project, the key villages for resettlement under this subproject are Shangyao village, Weizilu village and Hede village.
- Focus targets for resettlement: rural people who have lost their lands, the vulnerable groups and floating population.

5.3 Basic contents of resettlement

The contents of resettlement for this subproject include the following aspects:

- Residence resettlement, i.e. the demolished public houses and civilians' houses shall be compensated in the forms of monetary compensation, exchange of property rights or providing house sites for reconstruction, thus to restore the living conditions.
- Production resettlement, i.e. to restore the production and operation conditions for the affected rural production organizations, such as villagers' groups (also called economic united community), individual businessmen etc.
- Living resettlement: To restore the living basic facilities and living standards of the affected people of the rural and institutional units, so that their living conditions and standards shall not be inferior to those before the project construction.
- Employment resettlement, i.e. to suitably provide employment for the rural people who have lost their land, affected individual businessmen and those engaging in other services.
- Resettlement for public facilities: Roads, telecommunication, water supply and gas supply, etc. public facilities affected by land acquisition and demolition shall be restored at the earliest possible time to ensure the normal operation.

5.4 Village rehabilitation plan

Village level rehabilitation plan is the focus of resettlement of this subproject. According to the degree of impacts, the land acquisition of this subproject will affect 5 villages. Totally 1378mu including vegetable land 1211mu, fish pond 150mu, residential land 17mu will be affected, which affecting 941 rural local permanent households and 2916 persons. Moreover, the total demolition area of rural houses shall be 26,524m² with 168 household or 565 persons affected, covering Shangyao village and Weizilu village.

---

10 The land in river courses has been measured during the DMS and has been identified and registered into each of the affected village, the share of land compensation has been divided into each village, the utilization and rehabilitation plan will be reported to ADB later on by M&E organization.

11 Village is minimal unit in suburb of Nanning city.
Among these villages, Shangyao village is most seriously affected by acquisition of cultivated land, reaching an impact rate of 49%; the least affected in this connection is Tunlu village, accounting for only 4%. Details are shown in Table 5-1. After discussion with affected villages and APs, land compensation will be disbursed to affected village directly, and at the same time, resettlement subsidies will be delivered to APs.

As the affected villages are categorized as “village in city”, so the key proposed income restoration measure is developing commercial properties which have been considered under the Nanning City development plan and agreed between village (APs) and local government, furthermore, appropriate contracts will be signed between villages and APs to ensure they receive benefits in perpetuity.

During the project construction, the Project will create about 11,400 person-years of work, 40% will be unskilled work. 60% of the unskilled work will be targeted for the poor totaling 3990 person-years at total wages of CNY17.56 million or CNY4,400 per person-year. Priority will be given to women, people affected by resettlement, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable people.

### Table 5-1  Impact Analysis for Land Acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Village</th>
<th>Nos. of Households (nos)</th>
<th>Nos. of persons (person)</th>
<th>Cultivated Land (mu)</th>
<th>Cultivated Land (mu)</th>
<th>Persons (nos.)</th>
<th>Impact rate of cultivated LA (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>2878</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>3848</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2807</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>4030</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>2931</td>
<td>2111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.4.1 Rehabilitation plan for Shangyao village

(1) Targeted groups of resettlement.
- Local Population. At present, Shangyao village has 1020 mu of land. This subproject will acquire 527 mu of cultivated land, 13 mu of house sites, having land acquisition impact rate of 52.9%. There will be 445 households affected (45%), covering 1157 persons. The total house demolition area is 12935 m², affecting 82 households (8%) of 253 persons. The emphasis of resettlement shall be placed on how to restore their income levels.
- Floating population. There are totally 130 households covering 474 persons affected by land acquisition and demolition, among which, 53 households of 257 persons are affected by land acquisition and 101 households of 318 persons are affected by house demolition. They are one of the emphases for resettlement.
• Vulnerable groups. The subproject will affect totally 39 vulnerable people, including 5 poverty persons, 23 households headed by women, 2 solitary elderly and 9 disabled.

(2) Potential risks of resettlement.

(i) Income decrease of the villagers. After land acquisition, the annual land lease rental income of Shangyao village will decrease RMB150000, averagely per-capita RMB130. (ii) Floating population will temporarily lose jobs. After land acquisition, the floating population who rent land from Shangyao village for growing vegetables will face the problem of losing jobs; as such, the annual income will decrease RMB0.503 million, averagely per-capita RMB1972. (iii) Some floating population (about 30 persons) who live by Xinxujiang river will temporarily find no places to live after demolition of their simple shelters, and so they have to find other places to rent. (iv) Gender impacts. Among the APs, the job divisions are not obvious, and so the gender impacts are not outstanding. Relatively speaking, land acquisition and demolition will affect some women of the floating population who live by the river and grow vegetables on leased land.

(3) Major restoration measures.

➢ Interim measures

According to the social survey, in Shangyao village, the major income sources of the villagers are rental incomes and shares from the village. Normally, from project identification to the completion cum profit-generation of a building will require a period of 20 months. During this period, the interim measures are addressed as the follows:

Standing crops compensation. Before land acquisition, the lands of Shangyao village are mostly contracted by the floating population who mainly engage in growing vegetables. According to the estimation, after land acquisition, the total crops compensation will be RMB 1.81 million, which will be directly paid to the lessees, averagely per-capita RMB 2500 for the APs. As such, they can use this compensation amount to restore their living and re-employment. After the floating population who lease land from Shangyao village got the compensation for crops. Part of compensation is used for daily living and the other part are used to restore development, such as to re-lease land from the village or other villages to plant vegetables. If as per the MLSS level of RMB220 / person a month of Nanning City\textsuperscript{12}, this compensation can last for over 11 months.

Temporary transition subsidies. The displaced households of Shangyao village will be compensated with temporary transition subsidies. This village belongs to Category-I area in Nanning city, according to the Ref. NFF[2005] 141, a household of 4 members will get RMB 500 transition subsidy each month. On average, the total 183 affected households will get RMB500/household each month of transition subsidies.

\textsuperscript{12} Since Jan. 1, 2007, the minimum living security in Nanning city has been increased to RMB 220 per month from RMB 210 per month. The current prices of Nanning city for basic goods are: rice RMB2.5/kg; meat RMB16/kg; vegetable RMB2/kg. Based on the local living standard, 15kg of rice, 5kg of meat and 15kg of vegetables each month, which amount to RMB147, plus RMB80~90 for oil, salt, water and electricity expenses can ensure a minimum living standard. Therefore, the MLSS level of RMB220 / person a month can safeguard a minimum living security.
Business-ceasing transition subsidies. As for the demolition of the industrial-purpose houses, the affected persons will be compensated with business-ceasing transition subsidies. The compensation standard will be a lump-sum amount for six months of the 10% of the monthly sales turnover or the production value (verified by the tax receipt). According to the survey, three households in the village are affected by such demolition, and thus they will get compensation. The IAs will assist and arrange the APs to re-open business or to be re-employed, which will be elaborated in related chapters in this RP. The favorable policies for APs from the Nanning municipal government, district government and IAs mainly include: (1) to issue favorable employment policy to the poor population. For example, the Regulations on Training and Employment and Social Security for Villagers with Their Land Acquired was issued in October of 2007, which states that the same taxation and charges reduction favorable policies for private enterprises and unemployed workers apply to villagers with their land acquired. Those who lose their land are listed among population with assistance in employment. (2) The affected APs are receiving training program and the expenses are bore by the IAs. (3) Priority is given to APs for working position provided by the IAs and governments with the scopes of this project, such as cleaning work. 4. the working population are organized to go to work in other places.

Temporary difficulty subsidies. In the transitional period, if the APs have living difficulty, they can apply to the local government agencies for MLSS subsidies. The standards for MLSS subsidies are: RMB220 /person each month for urban population; RMB 650 /person each year for rural population.

Restoration measures for temporary land occupation. (i) Compensation for standing crops. The temporary land occupation of this village will be 16 mu, totally vegetable land. The compensation will be computed as per 2 years, totally RMB49000 of crops compensation. The APs can use this compensation in re-production or solve the living problems during the transition period. (ii) As for the tenants who have lost land (mostly of floating population), the IA will temporarily assist or arrange them to engage in the secondary and tertiary industries in nearby places for the purpose of increasing their incomes. (iii) As for the soils and irrigation facilities that may be damaged by the temporary land occupation, the IAs will recover the soil quality and irrigation facilities to the original levels before hand-over. If the farmlands cannot be restored to the original output properties, such land will be compensated as per permanent land acquisition. The period for temporary land occupation is not allowed to exceed two years.

These temporary interim measures aim to ensure the production and income restoration of the APs during the transitional period before the sustainable resettlement measures may generate economic benefits.

➢ Sustainable resettlement measures

Monetary compensation. According to the estimation, Shangyao village will get a total compensation and resettlement subsidies for land acquisition of RMB57.10 million. After discussion with representative villagers, the villagers prefer to adopt the means of monetary
compensation for resettlement. The portion of compensation for land acquisition will be managed and utilized as a whole by the villagers’ committee that will be used in tertiary development and public good facilities. Total compensation for standing crops will be RMB1.81 million, which will be paid to the villagers’ groups or the tenants (mostly floating population) who will share according to their signed agreements. Such amount will be used as the additional input to the production of APs. Based on the estimation, all the compensation will be paid to the floating population, averagely each person will get an amount of over RMB7000.

Development of industrial land. The current population of this village is about 3000 people. According to 40 m² per capita of reserved industrial land, the village shall be liable to apply for 180 mu of industrial land. By now, the village has used 35 mu, on which, a 9-storied building is under construction. The investment cost of the building is over RMB19.50 million. Now, the building has been completed and is waiting for inspection, and the building is estimated under business operation by September 2007. In addition, the village has another 19 mu of industrial land in Luban road. Moreover, not long ago, No.4 group was given quota of house sites (totally 6000 m², equivalent to 9 mu) for 300 villagers (20m² each), and RMB25000/person subsidies for self-seeking jobs. Now, such is under necessary approving formalities. According to Clause 1 of Article 16 of Ref. No.NFF[2005]141, the village belongs to category I area. Therefore, after implementation of this subproject, due to the limited quantity of land reserves, the additional reserved industrial land will not be increased for the village. Therefore, the village is now planning to well develop the existing reserved industrial land. From the compensation of RMB57.09 million of land compensation, if being properly used, a total area of 50000 m² of commercial houses can be built. If leased out at the rate of RMB18/m², the estimated annual rental income will be over RMB9.6 million, and the average per-capita of the whole village will increase by RMB3200. If plus other industrial incomes, the estimated average per-capita annual net income will be over RMB4500, increasing 56% than RMB2870 of 2004. In this regard, the village is preparing a scheme to be submitted to Nanning Planning bureau for approval. In this way, the villagers will have stable living sources through the commercial development. In order to ensure all APs will gain the legal incomes, the rental incomes generated from the collectively-owned commercial buildings and the share distribution will be open and fair under the supervision of the local governments and LAR office (Villagers’ committee, the government of Xixiangtang District). A management group with its members from representative village committee and villagers is established in Shangyao village. The management group is responsible for the management of rentals from leasing of public properties. Collective discussion and approval are required for any expenses to be made, and the accounting of revenue and expense are open to the villagers. In addition, the use of this revenue is also under the supervision of Project Land Acquisition Office, Xixiangtang District Government, and Shangyao Sub-district Office.

Self-seeking job subsidies. According to Clause 3 of Article 16 of Ref. No. NFF[2005]141, the agricultural population to be resettled shall enter self-seeking job resettlement agreement with the rural collective economic organization. In this case, the land acquisition resettlement subsidies shall be divided by the agricultural population, out of which, the average resettlement subsidies shall be given. In addition, those who entered the said agreement shall be given subsidies for job self-seeking
at the rate RMB25000/person. The land acquisition subsidies and self-seeking job subsidies can be used to pay for the endowment insurance for the displaced people. According to the survey, some villagers affected by land acquisition who have relatively high family incomes prefer such means of resettlement. Based on estimation, the average per-capita land acquisition subsidies will be RMB19032, plus RMB25000 of self-seeking job subsidies, each person will get RMB44000. With this amount, the APs can pay endowment insurance premium to secure the future living. The land acquisition in Shaoyao village is still ongoing. The demolition has not yet started and the compensation has not been distributed. The scheme of collectively using part of compensation for basic pension insurance is still under discussion. Starting from October of 207, Nanning government will include all the people who lose their land into the city enterprise employees who receive basic pension insurance. If the APs are willing to self-employ, they also receive dividend from incomes from commercial development of commercial land.

Employment training. In order to maximize employment and minimize the impacts on the village, it is necessary to provide with training for the villagers, mainly targeting to the young people, especially women. The estimated expenses of RMB60000 incurred in this regard will be borne jointly by the villagers' committee and the IA. The training contents will be real estate, operational management and hotel management. The employment orientation will be real estate management, warehousing, wholesale, etc. The estimation shows that there will be a great demand of the above professions, and the employment rate will be increased after training. The training is scheduled from August 2006 to August 2007 in different phases. After passing the training, they will be arranged by the villagers' committee to participate in the management of the collective commercial houses or stores. A training program, covering 450 people, has been conducted collectively by IAs as well as the district government. The training of 150 other people is to be finished by December, 2007.

House relocation plan. The total house demolition area is 12935 m², affecting 82 households (8%) of 253 persons. APs will choose the options of cash compensation or house exchange. APs who choose the option of cash compensation can buy the commercial houses at the compensation price by themselves, while those who want the house exchange can be relocated in same villages through the comprehensive building construction in commercial land. In light of the survey, the house markets of Nanning are very rich and active, so it is easy for APs to select their favorite house to live. At present, the compensation plan for Shangyao village is still under discussion. The number for monetary compensation or property exchange is not yet decided. If they choose property exchange, the villagers prefer to be relocated in the same village.

The resettlement plan for vulnerable groups and floating population will be described respectively in section 5.5 and 5.6.

5.4.2 Rehabilitation plan for Weizilu village

(1) Targeted groups of resettlement.
Local Population. This subproject will acquire 498mu of land from Weizilu village, having LA impact rate of 93.9%, affected 123 households (70%). There will be 13589 m² of houses to be
demolished, affecting 85 households (50%) inclusive of 309 persons. The village is a focus for resettlement.

Floating population. There are totally 82 households covering 389 persons affected by land acquisition and demolition, among which, 48 households of 215 persons are affected by land acquisition and 57 households of 235 persons are affected by house demolition.

Vulnerable groups. There are totally 19 vulnerable persons in the village, including 2 poverty persons (all floating population), 7 households headed by women, 6 solitary elderly and 4 disabled.

(2) Potential risks of resettlement.

(i) Income decrease of the villagers. After land acquisition, the annual land lease rental income of the village will decrease RMB150000, averagely per-capita RMB210. (ii) Floating population will temporarily lose jobs. After land acquisition, the 389 floating population who rent land from the village for growing vegetables will face the problem of losing jobs; as such, the annual income will decrease RMB0.61 million, averagely per-capita RMB1578. (iii) The simple shelters located by Xinxujiang river of the 235 floating population will be demolished, and so they have to find another place to reside. (iv) Gender impacts. Land acquisition and demolition will also have some impacts on the women who live on growing vegetables.

(3) Rehabilitation schemes and measures.

Interim measures

According to the social survey, in Weizilu village, the major income sources of the villagers are rental incomes and shares from the village. Normally, from project identification to the completion cum profit-generation of a building will require a period of 20 months. During this period, the interim measures are addressed as the follows:

Standing crops compensation. Before land acquisition, the lands of Weizilu village are mostly contracted by the floating population who mainly engage in growing vegetables. According to the estimation, after land acquisition, the total crops compensation will be RMB 1.65 million, which will be directly paid to the lessees, averagely per-capita RMB7670 for the APs. As such, they can use this amount to resolve the problems in living and re-employment. If as per the MLSS level of RMB220 / person a month of Nanning City, this compensation can last for over 34 months.

Temporary transition subsidies. The displaced households of Weizilu village will be compensated with temporary transition subsidies. This village belongs to Category-I area in Nanning city, according to the Ref. NFF[2005]141, a household of 4 members will get RMB 500 transition subsidy each month. On average, the total 86 permanent households and 57 floating households affected by the project will get RMB500/household each month of transition subsidies.

Business-ceasing transition subsidies. As for the demolition of the industrial-purpose houses,
the local villagers and lessees will be compensated with business-ceasing transition subsidies. The compensation standard will be a lump-sum amount for six months of the 10% of the monthly sales turnover or the production value (verified by the tax receipt).

The IAs will assist and arrange the APs to re-open business or to be re-employed, which will be elaborated in related chapters in this RP. After the villagers get the compensation for crops, part of compensation is used for daily living and the other part are used to restore development, such as to self-employment or hold shares in construction of commercial building.

Temporary living difficulty subsidies. In the transitional period, if the APs have living difficulty, they can apply to the local government agencies for MLSS subsidies. The standards for MLSS subsidies are: RMB220 /person each month for urban population; RMB 650 /person each year for rural population.

Restoration measures for temporary land occupation. (i) Compensation for standing crops. The temporary land occupation of this village will be 13 mu, totally vegetable land. The compensation will be computed as per 2 years, totally RMB 91000 of crops compensation. The APs can use this compensation in re-production or solve the living problems during the transition period. (ii) As for the tenants who have lost land (mostly of floating population), the IA will temporarily assist or arrange them to engage in the secondary and tertiary industries in nearby places for the purpose of increasing their incomes. (iii) As for the soils and irrigation facilities that may be damaged by the temporary land occupation, the IAs will recover the soil quality and irrigation facilities to the original levels before hand-over. If the farmlands can not be restored to the original output properties, such land will be compensated as per permanent land acquisition. Temporary land occupation shall not be allowed to exceed two years.

➢ Sustainable resettlement measures

Monetary compensation. After land acquisition, Weizilu village can get a total sum of RMB50.51 million of land compensation and resettlement subsidies. After discussion with representative villagers, the village plans to administer this sum as a whole by the villagers' committee (village level management) and use it in the tertiary development and public good facilities. Total compensation for standing crops will be RMB1.65 million, which will be paid to the villagers’ groups and the tenants (mostly floating population) who will share according to their signed agreements. Such amount will be used as the additional input to the production of APs. According to estimation, based on the floating population affected by land acquisition, each person will get crop compensation of RMB7670, which will enable them to restore their production to some extent.

Development of industrial land. The current population of the village is 589 people. Computed as per 40m$^2$ /person of reserved industrial land, there should be a total 35 mu of reserved industrial land. By now, the village has applied for 22 mu, and with 13 mu of land left over. Among them, the village is using 5mu to build a 8-storied comprehensive building of 7200m$^2$, which is under
construction (the previous 5 mu land has been acquired, the current 5 mu is newly reserved). It also plans to use 17 mu of land to construct a toothpaste factory of 20000 m² (8 x 2500 m²). These two add up to a total construction area of 27200 m². If computed as per unit construction cost of RMB1800/m², a total investment of RMB48.96 million is required. The village will get total compensation of RMB57.01 million from collective land acquisition and demolition (incl. RMB50.51 million of land compensation, RMB6.5 million for collective house demolition). All this compensation will be invested on the tertiary development, plus the originally-input funds, the construction funds will be sufficient. By now, the village plans to lease out the whole building to a contractor, if computed as per minimum rent of RMB25/m² each month, the annual average per-capita rental income will also reach RMB13800. If plus the normal collective and individual incomes, the estimated annual average per-capita income is over RMB15000, being four times of the income of that in 2004. Currently, the village has submitted its development plan to Nanning Planning Bureau and has been approved. Nanning Planning Bureau is a functional department of the government that is authorized to approve the said industrial development scheme. As soon as such approval is made, it is deemed to have the legal binding effects. Under this circumstance, the Bureau will undertake supervision and monitoring to ensure that the project is implemented. Normally, from project identification to the completion and profit-generation of a building will require a period of 20 months. Such will help the APs to get stable living sources through the industrial development. In order to ensure all APs will gain the legal incomes, the rental incomes generated from the collectively-owned commercial buildings and the share distribution will be open and fair under the supervision of the local governments and LAR office (Villagers’ committee, the government of Xixiangtang District). A management group with its members from representative village committee and villagers is established in Weizilu village. The management group is responsible for the management of rentals from leasing of public properties. Collective discussion and approval are required for any expenses to be made, and the accounting of revenue and expense are open to the villagers. In addition, the use of this revenue is also under the supervision of Project Land Acquisition Office, Xixiangtang District Government, and the Sub-district Office.

(4) Housing relocation plan

(1) Demolition of collective houses will be compensated with cash. In this regard, the villagers’ committee will invest this compensation on the tertiary development, and no reconstruction will be made (as shown in the aforesaid scheme).

(2) The compensation methods for demolition of rural villagers’ houses are: (i) Monetary compensation. Most of the villagers’ houses to be demolished by the subproject are simple shelters for leasing, and thus demolition will not affect their residing requirement but their rental incomes. Therefore, the resettlement for these villagers shall be in the form of monetary resettlement. They can utilize the compensation to expand or decorate their existing houses for leasing, and hence to restore their rental incomes. According to the survey, there are nearly 20000 floating population nearby the village, which, after demolition, will bring about a lot of house-leasing opportunities. Normally, 80% of the houses will be
leased out at the rate of RMB10-20/m², indicating good rental incomes. (ii) Compensation in kind. This is to allow the displaced villagers to participate in the construction of the comprehensive building at the average area of 25m²/person for the APs. Then the stores of the commercial building will be distributed according to the corresponding investment. In this case, the displaced villagers may run or lease out the stores. (iii) Exchange of property rights. This is made for some individual displaced households. In this case, the villagers’ committee will construct a comprehensive building on the reserved industrial land (the previous plan was to build some residential units in the comprehensive building), and exchange the property rights of the residential units with these villagers according to the corresponding demolished structure and area. If the exchanged area exceeds the previous demolished ones, the displaced villages will make up the gap. The demolition in Weizilu village has not started yet. Monetary compensation applied to demolition of collective buildings. (ii) the proposed commercial building has not been constructed. The construction plan has submitted to the government for approval. The compensation plan for demolition of village is under discussion. If they choose property exchange, the villagers prefer to be relocated in the same village.

(3) Promotion of the program of construction of “village within the city”. According to the planning of Nanning city, Weizilu village does not belong to the pilot village for the program of “village within the city”. However, in long run, this village is nearby the High-tech development zone, and majority of the village's land will be requisitioned, leaving a small space for further development. For future development, it is recommended to plan the construction of “village within the city” so that any further repeated demolition and resettlement can be avoided during urban construction. As known from the survey, the houses to be demolished mostly belong to brick-wood structure, for which, the compensation rate shall be RMB1520/m². Yet, according to the estimated cost for “village within the city”, the cost price for the new houses is about RMB1100/m², and therefore, the funds for house reconstruction for these displaced people can be ensured. Nevertheless, implementation of the program of “village within the city” is a complicated process that needs a wide-spread and adequate involvement from the villagers to the government in planning and preparation. Weizilu village is not a “village in the city”. There is currently no ongoing construction of “village in the city”. However, this village is located in high tech area of Nanning city. After their houses are demolished, the villagers expect they are relocated in a socialist countryside that are under uniform planning and construction.

Training and employment.
Implementation and development of this subproject will create job opportunities in real estate management, public amenities management and business management. In order to minimize the negative impacts on the village, the APs will have the priority in receiving training and employment. Totally, there will be about 160 persons who will receive training. Most of them are young people, especially women (over 50%). The contents of training will cover business management, operational management, real estate management and public management. The
charges of RMB0.16 million required by training will be jointly borne by the villagers’ committee and the IA.

5.4.3 Rehabilitation plan for Hede village

(1) Targeted groups of resettlement.
Local Population. This subproject will acquire 770mu of land from Hede village, having LA impact rate of 68.8%. No house demolition will be involved. There will be totally 235 households (27%) of 846 persons being affected by the subproject. This village is also a focus for resettlement.

Floating population. The floating population affected by land acquisition and demolition are distributed along Xinxujiang river who live on growing vegetables, raising pigs, breeding fish, etc., totally 42 households of 182 persons.

Vulnerable groups. There are totally 22 vulnerable people in the village, including: 12 poverty persons, 3 women-headed households, 5 solitary elderly and 2 disabled.

(2) Potential risks of resettlement.
(i) Income decrease of the villagers. After land acquisition, the annual land lease rental income of the village will decrease RMB70000, averagely per-capita RMB83. (ii) Floating population will temporarily face the problems of income decrease and losing jobs. After land acquisition, the 182 floating population who rent land from the village for growing vegetables, pigs and fish will face the problem of income decrease; annually decrease of average per-capita about RMB2500. (iii) The simple shelters located by Xinxujiang river of the 182 floating population will be demolished, and so they have to find another place for residing. (iv) Gender impacts. Land acquisition and demolition will also have some impacts on the women who live on growing vegetables.

(3) Resettlement schemes and measures

➢ Interim measures

Standing crops compensation. Hede village will be acquired 770 mu of land, totally vegetable land. According to the estimation, the total crops compensation will be RMB2.119 million, which will be distributed to the 1028 APs, averagely RMB2060per capita. As such, they can use this amount to resolve the problems in living and re-employment. If as per the MLSS level of RMB220 / person a month of Nanning City, this compensation can last for over 9 months.

Temporary transition subsidies. The displaced households of Hede village will be supported with temporary transition subsidies. This village belongs to Category-I area in Nanning city, according to the Ref. NFF[2005]141, a household of 4 members will get RMB 500 transition subsidy each month. On average, the total 42 affected floating households will get RMB500/household each month of transition subsidies.

Business-ceasing transition subsidies. As for the demolition of the industrial-purpose houses, the local villagers and lessees will be compensated with business-ceasing transition subsidies.
The compensation standard will be a lump-sum amount for six months of the 10% of the monthly sales turnover or the production value (verified by the tax receipt).

The IA will assist the APs to re-open business and get temporary employment. Relevant measures refer to the resettlement measures for floating population in this RP. The favorable policies for APs from the Nanning municipal government, district government and IAs mainly include: (1) to issue favorable employment policy to the poor population. For example, the Regulations on Training and Employment and Social Security for Villagers with Their Land Acquired was issued in October of 2007, which states that the same taxation and charges reduction favorable policies for private enterprises and unemployed workers apply to villagers with their land acquired. Those who lose their land are listed among population with assistance in employment. (2). The affected APs are receiving training program and the expenses are borne by the IAs. (3). Priority is given to APs for working position provided by the IAs and governments with the scopes of this project, such as cleaning work. (4). The working population are organized to go to work in other places.

Temporary living difficulty subsidies. In the transitional period, if the APs have living difficulty, they can apply to the local government agencies for MLSS subsidies. The standards for MLSS subsidies are: RMB220 /person each month for urban population; RMB 650 /person each year for rural population.

Sustainable resettlement measures

Monetary compensation. After land acquisition, Hede village can get a total sum of RMB69.79 million of land compensation and resettlement subsidies. The village plans to administer this sum as a whole by the villagers' groups and use it in the tertiary development and public good facilities. Total compensation for standing crops will be RMB2.119 million, which will be paid to the villagers or to the tenants (floating population) who will share according to their signed agreements. Such amount will be used as the additional input to the production restoration of APs. According to estimation, based on the floating population affected by land acquisition, each person will get crop compensation of RMB11640, which will enable them to restore their
production to some extent.

Development of industrial land. The current population of the village is 3848 people. Computed as per 40m²/person of reserved industrial land, there should be a total 231 mu of reserved industrial land. By now, the village has applied for 49 mu, with 182 mu of land left over. By now, the obtained industrial land has been built with commercial houses that are leased to contractors who engage in automobile marketing. After land acquisition in the future, as for the quota of reserved industrial land, all villagers’ groups plan to cooperate in building comprehensive buildings that are leased out. The planned total construction area will be 34000 m². If computed as per unit construction cost of RMB1000/m², a total investment of RMB34 million is required. The village will get a total compensation of RMB66.75 million from collective land acquisition and demolition. If all this compensation is invested, the construction funds will be sufficient. The analysis shows that, this village is located nearby Nanning High-tech development zone. Commercial buildings will be normally leased out to contractors as a whole. If as per minimum rate of RMB25m²each month, the estimated annual rental income will reach RMB10.20 million. Only this, the average per-capita income of the whole village will be RMB2650, which nearly doubles the figure of 2004. Currently, the village has submitted its development plan to Nanning Planning Bureau and has been approved.

Nanning Planning Bureau is a functional department of the government that is authorized to approve the said industrial development scheme. As soon as such approval is made, it is deemed to have the legal binding effects. Under this circumstance, the Bureau will undertake supervision and monitoring to ensure that the project is implemented. Such will help the APs to get stable living sources through the industrial development.

Promotion of the program of construction of “village within the city”. Hede village does not belong to the pilot village for the program of “village within the city”. However, in long run, this village is within the High-tech development zone, and majority of the village’s land will be requisitioned, leaving a small space for further development. For future development, it is recommended to plan the construction of “village within the city” so that any further repeated demolition and resettlement can be avoided during urban construction in the High-tech zone. As known from the survey, the houses to be demolished mostly belong to brick-wood structure, for which, the compensation rate shall be RMB1520/m². Yet, according to the estimated cost for “village within the city”, the cost price for the new houses is about RMB1100/m², and therefore, the funds for house reconstruction for these displaced people can be ensured. Nevertheless, implementation of the program of “village within the city” is a complicate process that needs a wide-spread and adequate involvement from the villagers to the government in planning and preparation.

Training and employment. Implementation and development of this subproject will create job opportunities in real estate management, public amenities management and business management. In order to minimize the negative impacts on the village, the APs will have the priority in receiving training and employment. Totally, there will be about 760 persons who will receive training; most of them are young people, especially women (over 50%). The contents of training will cover business management, operational management, real estate management and public management. The charges of RMB0.76 million required by training will be jointly borne by
5.4.4 Rehabilitation plan for Chendong village

(1) Targeted groups of resettlement.

Local Population. This subproject will requisition 168 mu of land from Chengdong village, having impact rate of 23.7%. No house demolition will be involved. There are 120 households with 416 persons being affected.

Floating population. The floating population affected by land acquisition and demolition are distributed along Xinxujiang river who live on growing vegetables, raising pigs, breeding fish, etc., totally 15 households of 48 persons.

Vulnerable groups. There are totally 15 vulnerable people in the village, including: 5 poverty persons, 4 women-headed households, 1 solitary elderly and 5 disabled.

(2) Potential risks of resettlement.

(i) Income decrease of the villagers. After land acquisition, the annual land lease rental income of the village will decrease RMB45000, averagely per-capita RMB108. (ii) Floating population will temporarily decrease their incomes. After land acquisition, the 48 floating population who rent land from the village for growing vegetables, pigs and fish will face the problem of income decrease, annually decrease of average per-capita about RMB6250. (iii) The simple shelters located by Xinxujiang river of the 48 floating population will be demolished, and so they have to find another way out for residing. (iv) Gender impacts. Land acquisition and demolition will also have some impacts on the women who live on growing vegetables.

(3) Restoration plan

➢ Interim measures

Standing crops compensation. Chengdong village will be acquired 130mu of vegetable land, 20 mu fish pond, from which, it will get crops compensation of RMB515000. The total APs, including permanent local rural population and floating population, are 464, averagely each AP will get RMB1100. They can use this amount to expand their production and solve the living problems. If such amount is used to cover living expenses, it can last for 5 months based on RMB220/month each person.

Temporary transition subsidies. In this village, there are 15 floating households affected by house demolition. According to the Ref. NFF[2005]141, a household of 4 members will get RMB500 transition subsidy each month. On average, these APs will get RMB500/household each month of transition subsidies.

Business-ceasing transition subsidies. As for the demolition of the industrial-purpose houses (including those for growing mushroom), the local villagers and lessees will be compensated with business-ceasing transition subsidies. The compensation standard will be a lump-sum amount for
six months of the 10% of the monthly sales turnover or the production value (verified by the tax receipt).

The IAs will assist and arrange the APs to re-open business or get temporary employment, which will be elaborated in related chapters in this RP. The favorable policies for APs from the Nanning municipal government, district government and IAs mainly include: 1 to issue favorable employment policy to the poor population. For example, the Regulations on Training and Employment and Social Security for Villagers with Their Land Acquired was issued in October of 2007, which states that the same taxation and charges reduction favorable policies for private enterprises and unemployed workers apply to villagers with their land acquired. Those who lose their land are listed among population with assistance in employment. 2. The affected APs are receiving training program and the expenses are bore by the IAs. 3. Priority is given to APs for working position provided by the IAs and governments with the scopes of this project, such as cleaning work. 4. The working population are organized to go to work in other places.

Temporary living difficulty subsidies. In the transitional period, if the APs have living difficulty, they can apply to the local government agencies for MLSS subsidies. The standards for MLSS subsidies are: RMB220 /person each month for urban population; RMB 650 /person each year for rural population.

- Sustainable resettlement measures

Monetary compensation. Based on estimation, Chendong village will get a total amount of RMB16.60 million of land acquisition compensation, which will be managed by the villagers’ committee as a whole to be invested on tertiary development.

Industrial development. The current population of Chendong village is 1924 people, if computed as per 40m²/person of reserved industrial land, the village will have 115mu. Accordingly, this village will utilize this amount to construct commercial building or apartment units for leasing, totally about 800 units. In this connection, the annual total rental income, if all leased out, shall reach RMB4.8 million, i.e. annual average per capita of the APs will be about RMB2518, which nearly doubles the figure of annual average per-capita net income of 2004. Currently, the village has submitted its development plan to Nanning Planning Bureau and has been approved. Planning Bureau is a functional department of the government that is authorized to approve the said industrial development scheme. As soon as such approval is made, it is deemed to have the legal binding effects. Under this circumstance, the Bureau will undertake supervision and monitoring to ensure that the project is implemented. Such will help the APs to get stable living sources through the industrial development.

Training and employment. Implementation of this subproject will create job opportunities in real estate management, public amenities management and business management. In order to minimize the negative impacts on the village, the APs will have the priority in receiving training and employment. The targeted groups for training will be middle-aged and young people, respectively half for the male and female. The contents of training are real estate management, hotel management and public management. About 250 persons will receive the training. The estimated charges are
RMB0.25 million, which will be jointly borne by the villagers’ committee and the IA. The training will be started from October 2006 to October 2007.

For the floating population living on the bank of Xinxujiang river, after their simple structure houses are demolished and receive compensation from the government, most of them continue their agricultural growing by going back to their hometown or moving to a neighboring village.

5.4.5 Rehabilitation plan for Tunlu village

This subproject will requisition 152 mu of land from Tunlu village, covering 23.4%. There will be 18 households with 81 persons being affected. No house demolition will be involved. Comparatively speaking, the subproject has little impacts on this village, and so the resettlement shall mainly focus on monetary compensation.

The major interim measures for income restoration are: (i) Crops compensation. The village will get RMB398000 of crops compensation from the 123mu of land acquisition, averagely per-capita RMB3651 that can last for over sixteen months. (ii) Low-income people will be organized in a planned way to get jobs in the tertiary industrial development in the High-tech zone and nearby Guangxi University. Such will help them to solve the temporary problems. (iii) In this transitional period, if the APs have living difficulty, they can apply to the local government agencies for MLSS subsidies. The standards for MLSS subsidies are: RMB220/person each month for urban population; RMB 650/person each year for rural population.

Major sustainable resettlement measure includes industrial development through monetary compensation. According to the estimation, acquisition of 148 mu of collective land will get a total compensation, including land compensation and resettlement subsidies of RMB12.456 million. Therefore, the affected villagers’ groups can utilize this amount in industrial development. The village has a population of 810, with per capita of 40 mu, they can have 48 mu of industrial land. Currently, they plan to use the compensations to construct a commercial building. With the compensation, a total area of 10000m² of commercial houses can be built, which, if leased out at RMB50/m² each month, the annual rental income will reach RMB6.00 million. Only this can bring an average per-capita rental income of RMB7400, indicating over 100% net increase than the annual average per-capita net income of 2004. They plan for industrial development has been approved by Nanning Planning Bureau.

5.5 Measures for supporting people affected by temporary land acquisition

The total area of temporary collective land occupation by the project shall be 39 mu vegetable land, 68 persons will be temporary income losses. On the basis of the survey in affected village, the actually vegetable income per year per mu is about RMB1800-2000yuan/mu.

According to the relevant regulations of the State and the Autonomous Region, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed on the basis of the AAOV and the duration of temporary occupation. The project occupation time period shall be computed as per 1 year. So the compensation for vegetable land is 3000yuan/mu which is higher than the land temporary land losses, temporary APs will be fully compensated for any lost income, so no need for
livelihood restoration.

Temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and the previous irrigation facilities. The contractor shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level (the estimated cost for restoration is RMB4800-5200/mu, but it is different in this area). The budgets is included in project costs. In addition, responsibility of the contractor should be included in the bidding documents.

5.6 Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups refer to the poverty-stricken population, households headed by women, the solitary elderly and the disabled. According to the survey, there are totally 95 households (persons) affected by the project belonging to these groups. They have different characteristics and the impacts on them by the project are also different. Therefore, the resettlement for them shall be different according to different characteristics. Vulnerable groups will have priority for support from local government. For poor households with active labor force, the government will provide assistance by way of creating suitable remunerative activities or arranging income-generating opportunities related to the Project. For vulnerable groups who have lost future development abilities (concerning 35 people), the government will entrust civil affairs administration departments to help relieve their difficulties. In this connection, the subproject will budget a certain amount of funds from the contingency to provide with special assistance for these groups, of which, the estimated amount is RMB280 thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Poverty Population</th>
<th>Households headed by women</th>
<th>Solitary Elderly</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6.1 Resettlement plan for poverty households

There are 23 poverty-stricken households in the subproject. Project implementation will not deteriorate their poverty level. The impacts of land acquisition and house demolition are little.

According to the survey, the income sources of poverty households include: (i) Vegetable growing. Normally RMB800-2000/year per capita; (ii) Employment. In this regard, the incomes are unstable and relatively less, normally RMB500-1000 per year each person. (iii) Business running. Viewing from the project area, the average per-capita net income of these poverty population are

\[ \text{As per the poverty-reduction standards and economic development of Nanning City, i.e. estimated at RMB1000/year each person for five years.} \]
It is indicated that multiple factors are the reasons for the poverty, such as disease, debts, inadequate land or even low-quality etc. (i) Among these 23 poverty population, 80% of them become poor because of illness. This is not due to the decrease of family income but to the large medical expenses. In a family with patients, the annual incomes will be almost used up for medical purposes. In addition, escorting persons are the healthy people who have to give up their jobs or are affected to some extents. Therefore, illness is the major reason for poverty in the project area. (ii) Poverty due to debts. In recent years, many farmers in the project area build houses on debts. They cherish the hope to pay back the debts in the coming years, and thus causing poverty. (iii) Poverty due to low-quality and laziness. The survey shows that the poverty arising from such reasons is unlikely to be identified in the project area. Therefore, it can be seen that poverty situation in these poverty households is temporary, and thus the poverty will be eradicated as soon as the patients recover or the debts have been paid up. Aiming at these characteristics, the resettlement measures are:

- Medical assistance. According to Implementation Methods of the People’s Government of Nanning City on Medical Assistance in Rural Areas (Ref. NFF[2005]92, effected from July 23, 2005), the poverty households arising from illness can apply to the civil administration department for medical assistance. Normally, each eligible household can get an annual subsidy of RMB2000 to relieve the family difficulty.

- Difficulty subsidies. In order to assist the poverty-stricken households to restore their normal production and living, the IA will assist the community to cover those rural and urban eligible poverty households in the MLSS systems. In this regard, the civil affairs departments shall pay a certain amount of regular subsidies to them. The eligible rural people can get annual subsidies of RMB650, and those in urban areas will get MLSS subsidies of RMB220/month each person. The rationed annual subsidy of RMB650 for rural poverty population seems little. However, these poverty households have their own farmland where they can grow vegetables or conduct animal breeding to gain some incomes. In addition, this subproject is adjacent to the High-tech zone and Guangxi University where there are a lot of business and job opportunities, from which, the poverty people can get some incomes. They will not only rely on the government’s subsidies for living. In this sense, their living standards will not drop greatly just because of the implementation of this subproject.

- Micro credit. In order to assist the poverty house to develop production, based on Ref. No.NNYF[2005]84, the IA will assist the community in helping the poverty households, poverty women and households headed by women to apply for micro credit loans, so that they can undertake small-scale development (such as breeding and business running etc.) and thus quickly restore their production and increase their incomes.

- Industrial development support. The IA and the Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement Office will coordinate with villagers’ committees to provide special support to the poverty households. In this connection, the villages that have reserved industrial land will offer
rent-free stores to the poverty households to run business for five years. The generated profits will belong to these poverty households.

- Free training. Based on Ref. No.GTF[2004]238, the IA will provide with free skill training for the 23 poverty population of the project areas. The training shall cover the practical technology, business techniques, household services etc. The contents of training shall be renewed according to the market requirement so to meet with the employment requirement. After training, the IA will recommend them to the society for employment.

- Reduction or exemption of relevant charges. Schooling children of poverty households shall enjoy reduction or exemption of book charges and miscellaneous expenses, and provision of living subsidies. These poverty households may also exemption of solid waste and sewage treatment fees.

5.6.2 Resettlement plan for women-headed households and women's entitlements

The initial survey of this subproject indicated that there are 37 households headed by women distributed in Shangyao village and Weizilu village. Most of these women are widowed or divorced, and some women’s husbands have been suffering from illness and have lost their labor force for long time.

According to the survey, the local permanent women-headed households have four means of incomes: (i) Agricultural income from vegetable growing. In the project area, the annual unit production value is about RMB5000-6000/mu. Normally, these households have contracted farmland, from which, the annual average family income is about RMB10000, averagely per-capita about RMB2000. Such can be verified from the sample survey. (ii) Dividends from the collective committees. Every year, the villages in the project area, such as Weizilu and Shangyao, have the collective industrial incomes (from leasing farmland, stores and shops), and the annual average per-capita share is more than RMB1000. (iii) Business running. Many households in the project area are engaging in various small business by using the location advantages in the High-tech zone and Guangxi University, and thus the incomes in this connection are countable. (iv) House leasing. Except in Hede and Tunlu villages, the women-headed households in the other three villages have leased-out houses, and thus they get rental incomes every year. Therefore, generally speaking, the incomes of the women-headed households are not low, there are not many households that are really poor.

Implementation of this subproject will surely bring about some adverse impacts on the women-headed households; however, such impacts are within the acceptable and controllable levels. The analysis shows that, the women-headed households may annually reduce an income of RMB100-200 per person, and thus, they will not be affected seriously.

Aiming at the above, the resettlement measures for the women-headed households are:

- Difficulty subsidies. In order to assist the poverty women to restore their normal production and living, the IA will assist the community’s women’s federation to cover those rural
and urban eligible poverty women or households in the MLSS systems. In this regard, the civil affairs departments shall pay a certain amount of regular subsidies to them. The eligible rural people can get annual subsidies of RMB650, and those in urban areas will get MLSS subsidies of RMB220/month each person.

- Medical assistance. According to Implementation Methods of the People’s Government of Nanning City on Medical Assistance in Rural Areas (Ref. NFF[2005]92, effected from July 23, 2005), the woman-headed poverty household with husband of serious illness can apply to the civil administration department for medical assistance. Normally, each eligible household can get an annual subsidy of RMB2000 to relieve the family difficulty.

- Micro credit. In order to assist the poverty women or women-headed households to develop production, based on Ref. No.NNYF[2005]84, the IA will assist the community’s women’s federation in helping them to apply for micro credit loans, so that they can undertake small-scale development and thus quickly restore their production and increase their incomes.

- Priority in getting employment. Construction of this subproject will need a number of temporary labors for planting flowers and grasses, fertilizing and weed killing etc., for which, women labors are suitable. Therefore, the IA shall give priority to these poverty women and women-headed households in doing this work so as to settle the living difficulties of the households.

- Industrial development support. The IA and the Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement Office will coordinate with villagers’ committees to provide special support to the poverty households. In this connection, the villages that have reserved industrial land will offer rent-free stores to the poverty households to run business for five years. The generated profits will belong to these poverty households.

- Free training. Based on Ref. No.GTZF[2004]238, the IA will provide with free skill training for the 37 poverty women and women-headed households in the project areas. The training shall cover the practical technology, business techniques, household services etc. The contents of training shall be renewed according to the market requirement so to meet with the employment requirement. After training, the IA will recommend them to the society for employment.

- Reduction or exemption of relevant charges. Schooling children of poverty women and women-headed households shall enjoy reduction or exemption of book charges and miscellaneous expenses, and provision of living subsidies. These poverty households may also exemption of solid waste and sewage treatment fees.

5.6.3 Protection measures for women’s entitlements

Women in the project area have high status in the family, society and economy, and therefore, the assistance shall be from two aspects of service and training.

- Provision of service. During the project construction period, the IA shall organize women’s meetings and pay regular visits to some families so as to collect the proposals and
complaints from the women and provide with necessary consultation for them.

- Enhancing training. Women in the project area are normally in low quality who are needed to be provided with training to improve their labor techniques. Therefore, the IA shall coordinate with the local villagers’ groups in providing technical training for the women according to women’s employment and development requirement. The training charges shall be jointly borne by IA, women’s federation, villagers’ groups and individuals.

### 5.6.4 Resettlement plan for the solitary elderly

There are 15 solitary elderly affected by this subproject. Most of them are at the age of over 70 years. Some of them have the living sources but suffering from year-long diseases without being taken care of; some of them are with living sources but depending on government’s subsidies. The resettlement measures in this connection are:

- Ration subsidies. In order to assist the solitary elderly people to secure their normal living, the IA will assist the community to cover those rural and urban five-guarantee elderly in the MLSS systems. In this regard, the civil affairs departments shall pay a certain amount of regular subsidies to them. The eligible rural people can get annual subsidies of RMB650, and those in urban areas will get MLSS subsidies of RMB220/month each person. It must be pointed out that, the rural solitary elderly people also have contracted farmland that are leased to relatives for cultivation. The grain outputs shall be shared on half-half basis. As such, these old people can also get grain without the need to buy from the market, and the government subsidies are used to buy meat and vegetables. With the economic development of the project area, the government will gradually increase the ration subsidies to the solitary elderly, and so their living standards will be gradually improved.

- Medical assistance. As for those suffering from poverty due to illness, the IA and villagers’ committee will assist them to apply to the civil administration department for medical assistance according to *Implementation Methods of the People’s Government of Nanning City on Medical Assistance in Rural Areas* (Ref. NFF[2005]92, effected from July 23, 2005)

- Coordinated assistance. According to the local customs, in rural area, if an aged person loses his labor ability, his children (normal the son) will be jointly responsible for all expenses for their parents to live out the life. If without any children, the villagers’ group and the near relatives shall discuss the methods to help the aged to live out the life, for which, the implementing agency shall pay resettlement subsidies to the solitary aged through the villagers’ committee. In addition, according to the local tradition, the villager groups will arrange all households of the village to give rice, vegetable or even meat to the solitary elderly, and do necessary cleaning. All these are arranged in turn and free of charge. What’s more, the project management office and the IA shall pay regular visits to the solitary aged, if identifying living difficulty of the aged, they shall actively adopt corresponding measures.
5.6.5 Resettlement plan for the disabled

There are 20 disabled persons affected by this subproject. This subproject will not have serious impacts on them. As the investigation shows, for these disabled people, the annual average per-capita income will roughly reduce by RMB50.

These people have basically lost their labor ability, and some of them are in difficulty in managing themselves. However, these people have been covered by the social security system of Nanning city, through which, they can get basic living expenses on monthly basis of no less than RMB220, and thus their living can be ensured and stable. In addition, they can also enjoy the medical assistance. Moreover, these disabled persons have their own families who will give them help in the daily life. Therefore, their living is stable and will not be affected by the project implementation.

5.7 Resettlement for floating population

Floating population is one of the biggest groups affected by the subproject construction. They will face the risks of (i) some may lose their jobs; (ii) some may lose their residing places due to demolition and have to find other substitutions; and (iii) some (on leased land) may encounter decrease of income and living standards. Therefore, necessary measures must be taken to restore their production and living. The major measures are:

- Interim measures

  Young crops compensation. The crops grown by floating population on the leased or contracted land shall be compensated according to relevant policies, so that they can restore their normal production and living. There will be 166 households with 730 persons affected by land acquisition, who will get a total crop compensation of RMB4.00 million, averagely per-capita RMB5470. They can use this money in re-production or solve the living problems during the transition period. According to the survey, many floating population plan to use this fund to lease land from the outskirt, buy seeds and fertilizer etc. to continue their business. Some people plan to use this money to solve their living problems, which, can last for about one year.

  Temporary transition subsidies. In the whole project, there will be 220 households with 801 persons affected by house demolition. According to Ref.NFF[2005]141, a household of 4 members will get RMB 500 transition subsidy each month. So, the floating population can also get the transition subsidies of RMB500/household to solve their residing problems.

  Business-ceasing transition subsidies. As for the demolition of the industrial-purpose houses (such as for fish-breeding, pig-raising and processing etc.), the floating population will be also compensated with business-ceasing transition subsidies. The compensation standard will be a lump-sum amount for six months of the 10% of the monthly sales turnover or the production value (verified by the tax receipt).

  Temporary living difficulty subsidies. During the transition period, if the floating population are in difficult living condition, they can apply to the local civil administration department for MLSSS subsidies. In rural area, such subsidy shall be annual RMB650 each person.
Medical assistance. As for the floating population suffering from poverty due to illness, the IA and villagers' committee will assist them to apply to the civil administration department for medical assistance according to Implementation Methods of the People’s Government of Nanning City on Medical Assistance in Rural Areas (Ref. NFF[2005]92, effected from July 23, 2005) and relevant policies of Guangxi.

- Sustainable resettlement measures

Renting nearby houses. The floating population living in the simple shelters or sheds along Xinxujiang river will be compensated with demolition compensation, moving subsidies, business ceasing transition subsidies etc. by the IA according to relevant policies. According to the estimation, the floating population will get a total compensation of RMB1.016 million for demolition of the temporary houses. Computed on 801 affected people, each person will get RMB1268 on average. Thus, these floating population may use this sum as the circulating funds for renting houses.

Assisting in applying for low-rate houses. As for the floating population eligible to apply for economic houses and low-cost houses, the IA will assist them to apply. According to the prevailing policies of Nanning city, the labor forces coming from other places who are employed by local organs, institutions and enterprises and who have signed minimal 1-year labor agreements according to the policies of departments of personal affairs and labor force, plus the households of housing difficulties with average living area of less than 15m² per person, shall be eligible for applying for economic houses and low-rate houses. Based on the initial survey, there are 12 eligible floating population, and so the IA will assist them to apply for the economic houses and low-rate houses.

Provision of house-for-rent information. Before demolition, the IA will provide with housing information for the floating population for their selections, including the location, structure, rent and living facilities etc. As from the survey, after demolition of the simple shelters of floating population, these people may rent houses from the nearby Chendong village, Shangyao village and Weizilu village. At present, there are a lot of vacant houses in these three villages awaiting for renting, which can accommodate over 800 floating population. In terms of structure, most of the houses for rent belong to frame or brick-concrete structures. So the living environment is better than that of previous rent houses, but the rent rate is about RMB0.5/m² higher. Normally, the monthly rent expenses of the floating population will increase about RMB10, which, the floating population express that they have the affordability.

Employment guidance.

(1) Resettlement plan for floating population of plantation households. The IA, coordinating with the municipal agricultural departments, will actively guide the floating population to undertake scale-economy operation through renting land from the nearby outskirt of Nanning city, such as Shibu town, Shuangding town and Jinling town, so that they can restore their production and living. According to the investigation, there are many farmland in these three places (averagely 5mu per-capita) that are enough for the floating population to re-start agricultural development, such as growing vegetables, flowers,
bananas, water melons and cassava etc. By now, the traffic conditions connecting the downtown and the outskirt of Nanning city are good. Ring road, ring expressway have been built. These three places are just located along the expressway, via which, it is only half an hour drive from the downtown area. All these will be good for the economic development.

(2) Resettlement plan for floating population of breeding. Xinxu, Shibu and Jinling places of Xixiangtang District have a lot of rivers, reservoirs and vacant lands. Transportation is also very convenient. They are suitable for scaled agricultural development. The IA will guide them to contact with the local people to lease land, so that they can quickly restore their living, such as the profitable cultivation of fish, duck and pig breeding.

(3) Provision of employment information. As for the floating population who engaged in the secondary and tertiary industries, the IA will actively provide them with reliable employment information, including helping the business operators to rent stores so that they can restore their business. As for those of other employment, the IA will help them to seek for suitable jobs according to their willingness, so that they can quickly restore their income.

- Employment training. Most of the floating population belongs to the rural laborers who have poor education background. They would feel the serious competition for employment. Therefore, in order to resettle, the IA shall provide with free technical training according to their respective occupation requirement, covering the contents of technologies in breeding and growing, business operation and household service management etc. Such training will be completed within three years, annually 100 persons.

- Hometown returning. All floating population are basically in dualistic nature. They have contracting farmland, residential houses and properties in the countryside, while at the same time, they have temporary paid jobs in city through renting houses. Their purposes to work in the urban area are not to reside and work permanently in the city but to experience the urban life and learn skills. Therefore, after house demolition, about one third of them may go back to their hometowns doing business. In their views, the production and living standards in their hometowns are no inferior to those in urban areas.

- Preferential policy on schooling. The children of floating population will treated equally with those of the urban citizens in schooling. It is stipulated by the government that, from 2006, all children of rural farmers of Guangxi will receive nine-year compulsory education, and all tuition, book charges and miscellaneous expenses will be exempted. The children of floating population in urban areas will can attend local schools without being collected any surcharge on schooling. Children of poverty households will enjoy reduction or exemption of book charges and miscellaneous expenses, and provision of living subsidies according to relevant policies of Guangxi and Nanning.
5.8 Ethnic minority rehabilitation plan

The initial survey shows that there are 305 ethnic minorities in the affected area of this subproject. Viewing from the degree of impacts, the major rehabilitation measures are:

(1) Guidance and provision of employment. (i) As for the business operators of floating ethnic minorities who are affected by demolition, the IA will guide and assist them to rent stores nearby, so that they can quickly restore their business. (ii) As for those employees, the IA will provide with employment information for them and guide to get job opportunities. (iii) During construction period, the IA will arrange 10% of the affected ethnic minorities to engage in the non-skilled work of the project; (iv) After project completion, job posts will be also provided for ethnic minorities.

(2) Provision of house-renting information. As for the floating minority population who lose their rent houses, the IA will provide with the information of cheap-rent houses and help them find suitable places to live. According to the investigation, the nearby Shangyao village and Weizilu village still have many vacant houses for rent, normally at the rate of RMB6-8/m² that is suitable for floating minority population. Eligible affected floating minority population may apply for economic houses or low-cost houses of Nanning city, in this regard, they will be assisted by the community.

(3) Poverty ethnic minority households will be assisted with difficulty subsidies. The eligible poverty-stricken minority households in rural and urban areas will be covered by the MLSS systems with ration subsidies by the civil administration department according to the administrative registration.

(4) Poverty ethnic minority households may enjoy exemption or reduction of wastewater tariff and solid waste treatment tariff according to the policies of Nanning city.

(5) Children of ethnic minorities enjoy preferential policies in schooling. The children of ethnic minorities will can attend local schools of Nanning city without being collected any surcharge on schooling. Children of poverty minority households shall enjoy reduction or exemption of book charges and miscellaneous expenses, and these boarding students shall be also supported with living subsidies. If they attend entrance examination to middle school or universities, they can get additional 5-15 scores.

(6) Free training. The affected ethnic minority labor force in the project area shall receive free training according to the requirement of the labor market. There will be totally 3 times of training, each time for 90 persons, focusing on young people. The contents of training shall be finalized according the labor requirement.
6 Budget

6.1 Cost estimate

The total costs for land acquisition and demolition of this subproject shall be RMB426.75 million, including RMB213.28 million for acquisition of rural collectively-owned land (accounting for 49.9% of the total cost), RMB0.40 million for land in river course (accounting for 0.9%), RMB1.02 million for rural house demolition (accounting for 0.2%), RMB1.017 million for demolition of temporary structures (accounting for 0.1%), RMB8.056 million for demolition of basic facilities and land-attachments (accounting for 1.9%), RMB113.64 million for various taxes and charges (accounting for 26.7%). Details are shown in Table 6-1.

6.2 Funds management.

6.2.1 Funding Source

Funds for project construction are from three aspects: (1) ADB loans of USD34.70 million; (2) Commercial bank loans of RMB250.00 million; and (3) Self-raised urban construction funds. The domestic self-mobilized funds are from central governmental appropriation, provincial government’s special funds, municipal government’s funds (including urban construction maintenance fees, flood control funds and garbage treatment fees etc.), funds raised from property-right investment etc. Among these funds, the funds for resettlement shall be domestic funds.

6.2.2 Principle for payment of resettlement funds.

(1) All costs relating to land acquisition and demolition shall be included into the total budget of the project. The land acquisition compensation and other relevant charges shall be paid by the project management office to the relevant units and individuals through the resettlement office.

(2) The land acquisition compensation shall be paid to the administrative villages via banks through the project resettlement office. In principle, these administrative villages shall utilize such compensation in restoring production for the affected areas or the villagers’ groups that accept the affected people.

(3) Contractual agreements have been signed with the village committee and APs to confirm APs acceptance of the use of funds and the proposals.

(4) The house demolition compensation shall be paid by the resettlement office to the affected people starting from the house construction, i.e.

(5) Compensation for land acquisition and house demolition must be paid within three months after the approval of land acquisition, and one month in advance.

(6) In order for smooth implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement, the project office shall establish graded financial and supervising institutions so to ensure the prompt appropriation of all funds.

(7) This budget is the cost estimate for resettlement. Due to the practical changes of the project scope and the impacts of the factors of DMS, compensation revision and inflation, the costs may increase. However, the PMO ensures to make the compensation. This budget has included price contingency and will be subject to necessary modification and revision.
Table 6-1  Estimate of Resettlement Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standards RMB / unit</th>
<th>Chengdong village Qty. Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Shangyao village Qty. Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Hede village Qty. Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Weizilu village Qty. Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Tunlu Village Qty. Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Total Qty. Costs (RMB10000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acquisition of rural collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>168 1711.5</td>
<td>540 5916.2</td>
<td>770 7191.1</td>
<td>498 5216.1</td>
<td>152 1293.4</td>
<td>21328.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>115500 1501.5</td>
<td>458 5289.9</td>
<td>530 6121.5</td>
<td>310 3580.5</td>
<td>58 669.9</td>
<td>17163.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land basic compensation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>112000</td>
<td>130 1456</td>
<td>458 5129.6</td>
<td>530 5936</td>
<td>310 3472</td>
<td>58 649.6</td>
<td>16643.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing crops compensation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>130 45.5</td>
<td>458 160.3</td>
<td>530 185.5</td>
<td>310 108.5</td>
<td>58 20.3</td>
<td>520.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>87000 174</td>
<td>69 600.3</td>
<td>88 765.6</td>
<td>188 1635.6</td>
<td>65 565.5</td>
<td>3741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land basic compensation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>84000</td>
<td>20 168</td>
<td>69 579.6</td>
<td>88 739.2</td>
<td>188 1579.2</td>
<td>65 546</td>
<td>3612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing crops compensation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>20 6</td>
<td>69 20.7</td>
<td>88 26.4</td>
<td>188 56.4</td>
<td>65 19.5</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>18 36</td>
<td>152 26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Sites</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Land in River Course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Temporary</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 4.8</td>
<td>16 4.8</td>
<td>13 3.9</td>
<td>3 0.9</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to less average per capita land occupation in the project areas, for the convenience of calculation, this budget adopts 1.4 average per-capita cultivated land coefficient, which shall be adjusted according to the actual conditions during project implementation. In the verification, the river course is increased by 58 mu to be 750 mu, and the increased area has been divided to affected villages and is not listed here separately.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standards RMB / unit</th>
<th>Chengdong village</th>
<th>Shangyao village</th>
<th>Hede village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Tunlu Village</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qty. Costs (RMB10000) Qty. Costs (RMB100) Qty. Costs (RMB10000) Qty. Costs (RMB100) Qty. Costs (RMB10000) Qty. Costs (RMB100) Qty. Costs (RMB10000) Qty. Costs (RMB100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land occupation(^\text{15})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rural house demolition</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Residential house</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>2124.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>333.9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3340</td>
<td>604.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick-concrete Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>11090</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>223.2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick –wood Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>369.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective operational house</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>640.2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>157.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick-concrete Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>189.2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick –wood Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>293.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Other houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding (simple)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Other compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^\text{15}\) Occupation period as per 1 year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standards RMB / unit</th>
<th>Chengdong village Qty.</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Shangyao village Qty.</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Hede village Qty.</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Weizulu village Qty.</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Tunlu Village Qty.</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (RMB10000)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary transition subsidies(^{16})</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential house moving subsidies</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12935</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7580</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving time-lost subsidies(^{17})</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reward for advance moving</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges for relocating telephone, cable TV and broadband etc.</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential house moving subsidies</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Temporary structures</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>101.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Compensation for temporary structures</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick –wood Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{16}\)Transition period as per 6 months.

\(^{17}\) As per two times.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standards RMB / unit</th>
<th>Chengdong village Qty.</th>
<th>Costs (RMB10000) Qty.</th>
<th>Shangyao village Qty.</th>
<th>Costs (RMB10000) Qty.</th>
<th>Hede village Qty.</th>
<th>Costs (RMB10000) Qty.</th>
<th>Weizilu village Qty.</th>
<th>Costs (RMB10000) Qty.</th>
<th>Tunlu Village Qty.</th>
<th>Costs (RMB10000) Qty.</th>
<th>Total Qty.</th>
<th>Costs (RMB10000) Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2170</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>2660</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5225</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Other compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>5362</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10507</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary transition subsidies</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2603</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2660</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5225</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving subsidies</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2603</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2660</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5225</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-lost subsidies</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Land attachments</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>805.6</td>
<td>805.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water container</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying yard</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit tree</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>m AD</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>8100.7</td>
<td>7210.2</td>
<td>7162.7</td>
<td>2095.9</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
<td>26289.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Prospecting &amp; design charges</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8101</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7163</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>131.4</td>
<td>131.4</td>
<td>131.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. External monitoring &amp; evaluation</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8101</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>7163</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>105.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Internal monitoring &amp; evaluation</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8101</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>7163</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Compensation standards RMB / unit</td>
<td>Chengdong village Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Shanyao village Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Hede village Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Weizilu village Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Tunlu Village Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Total Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Administrative charges</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>8101</td>
<td>405.1</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>360.5</td>
<td>7163</td>
<td>358.2</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>1314.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Training cost</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>8101</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>216.3</td>
<td>7163</td>
<td>214.9</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>788.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Contingency</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>8101</td>
<td>810.1</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>7163</td>
<td>716.3</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>209.6</td>
<td>2629</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. LA taxes</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>902.5</td>
<td>2869.5</td>
<td>4114.9</td>
<td>2681.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11363.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land administration fees</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
<td>1624</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>5709</td>
<td>159.9</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td>186.9</td>
<td>5051</td>
<td>141.4</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>567.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland occupation tax</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>4669</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>246.1</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>359.5</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>232.5</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>985.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development &amp; construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>2111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland reclamation fees (paddy field, fish pond &amp; vegetable land)</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>20010</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>336.2</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1054.5</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1540.8</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>996.5</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>296.1</td>
<td>4224.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban construction support charges</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>3192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1334</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>283.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 Including training costs for floating population, vulnerable groups.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standards RMB / unit</th>
<th>Chengdong village</th>
<th>Shangyao village</th>
<th>Hede village</th>
<th>Weizilu village</th>
<th>Tunlu Village</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Qty.</td>
<td>Costs (RMB10000)</td>
<td>Qty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 6-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>4416.8</td>
<td>5491.9</td>
<td>4050</td>
<td>1195.4</td>
<td>16385.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2951</td>
<td>12517.5</td>
<td>12702.1</td>
<td>11212.7</td>
<td>3291.3</td>
<td>42674.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: the total compensation for land acquisition and resettlement is RMB 427 million. The increased compensation is for rural collective land, which as mainly due to the 58 mu of increased land and different compensation standards.
6.2.3 Flow direction of resettlement funds.

The demolition unit or land acquisition unit and the village committee or APs shall, within the allowable time announced by the land acquisition and demolition office, enter compensation resettlement agreement according to relevant laws and regulations that are applicable to land acquisition. For land acquisition, the land compensation (10%) will go to affected villages and resettlement subsidies (90%) will go to APs directly though land acquisition bureau, contractual agreements will be signed with the village committee and APs to confirm APs acceptance of the use of funds and the proposals. For monetary resettlement, the agreement shall record the amount of compensation, method of payment, time of payment, time of removal, responsibilities for breaching agreement as well as other terms and conditions entered by the concerned parties. As such, the resettlement funds shall be paid to the affected people according to relevant policies. The basic funds flow is shown in Figure 6.1.

![Figure 6.1 Flow of Resettlement Funds](image)

6.2.4 Payment and management of funds

- The basic resettlement costs shall be under budgetary management in the exclusive account under the Nanning Financial Bureau.
- The expenditures for the basic resettlement cost shall follow the relevant laws and regulations of the State applicable to land acquisition and demolition, including the policies as specified in Resettlement Plan. No less payment and compensation standards that are inconsistent with the Resettlement Plan shall be allowed.
- As for the basic resettlement funds and relevant charges, the preparation section,
land acquisition section and demolition section shall prepare the funds utilization plans, and then the fund management section shall develop the overall funds utilization plan.

- When the payment is to be made, the land acquisition and demolition department shall be responsible for verification of the scope, area and price of the acquired land and demolition, while the accounting personnel of the funds management section shall be responsible for checking, verifying and preparing statement.

- Land compensation (including resettlement subsidies, crops and fish compensation, and turn-in charges) as well as house transaction taxes and charges shall be verified by land acquisition section. House demolition compensation, land-attachment compensation, removal compensation as well as the losses incurred to business operators, enterprises and institutional units shall be verified by demolition section, rechecked by accounting personnel. The payment shall be made by the project office to the affected people whose lands and houses are acquired or demolished through entrusted banks.

- Demolition clear-up charges and real estate evaluation charges shall be verified by demolition section and rechecked by the accounting personnel before making progress interim payment.

- The commission charges paid to the demolition agencies shall be concluded according to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered between the project office and these agencies.

- Nanning Municipal Audit Bureau will audit the payment of resettlement funds, and will submit regular reports to Nanning Investment Development Company. The EA will also submit annual summary report on the auditing to ADB.
7 Institutional Management and Implementation Plan

7.1 Institutional framework

7.1.1 Institutional establishment

In order to ensure the smooth implementation and achieve expected results for the Resettlement Plan, during the project implementation, it is required to establish a vertical institutional organization to plan, coordinate and monitor the resettlement activities. The institutional organizations that are responsible for the land acquisition and demolition resettlement are:

(1) Nanning Urban Environmental Upgrading Project Management Office;
(2) Nanning Investment Development Company;
(3) Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office of Nanning Investment Development Company;
(4) Villagers’ Committee; and
(5) External monitoring institution.

Figure 7.1 Institutional Framework for Project Land Acquisition and Demolition
7.1.2 Responsibilities of institutional organizations

- **Project Management Office of Nanning Urban Environmental Upgrading Project.**
  1. Guide the resettlement according to the ADB's guidelines for resettlement and report to ADB the resettlement implementation;
  2. Pre-examine the resettlement plan and implementation scheme proposed by the Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office of Nanning Investment Development Company and forward them to NMG for approval.
  3. Supervise the progress of resettlement implementation and report the situation to ADB.

- **Nanning Investment Development Company**
  1. Formulate the resettlement plan and implementation scheme;
  2. Arrange hearings, if necessary, for the compensation standards and resettlement measures;
  3. Supervise and inspect the implementation of the resettlement plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds;
  4. Coordinate and deal with various problems arising from the resettlement;
  5. Make regular auditing and prepare and submit the resettlement completion report to ADB;
  6. Execute the project internal monitoring.

- **Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office of Nanning Investment Development Company**
  1. Organize the work of land acquisition and resettlement according to the arrangement developed by the Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office;
  2. Investigate resettlement implementation, listen to the comments from relevant units and individuals, deal with the grievance and take necessary actions;
  3. Make prompt report to the PMO the latest situation and problems, as well as make reviews and proposals.
  4. Assist internal monitoring.

- **Resettlement working group of villagers’ committee**
  1. Participate in the social and economic survey;
  2. Organize the public discussion, stress the awareness campaign for land acquisition policies and organize APs to participate in public hearings;
  3. Select the resettlement location and arrange house sites for affected people;
  4. Be responsible for land adjustment and distribution, organize the resettlement activities such as production development and training etc.;
  5. Report to the higher authorities the comments and proposals of the affected people;
  6. Report the progress of resettlement; and
  7. Provide with necessary assistance to the vulnerable households.

- **External monitoring institution**
  The external monitoring institution shall be responsible for the monitoring of resettlement, listen to the comments of the affected units and individual, report and propose to the project management office and the implementing agency, including:
  1. Investigate regional socio-economic conditions, prepare and submit baseline survey
report to ADB;

(2) Assess the detail impacts of the project and the situation of restoration of production and living;

(3) Analyze the collected data;

(4) Monitor the whole process of the implementation of the resettlement plan and report to the project office and IA the progress of resettlement plan, submit semi-annual monitoring report to ADB; and

(5) Conduct semi-annual resettlement assessment, and submit reports to IA and ADB.

7.1.3 Measures for strengthening institutional capacities

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity building for the concerned institutions. Therefore, the following measures shall be taken:

(1) Organize training and research activities for the personnel of these institutions;

(2) The vertically-established institutions will set up a reporting mechanism on monthly basis;

(3) The horizontally-established institutions will hold a coordinating meeting on seasonal basis to enhance the information exchange;

(4) The questions proposed by the affected people shall be reported to the higher levels vertically one after another;

(5) The problems arising during the construction process shall be reported by the site engineers directly to the immediate leading organization or, if necessary, directly report to the higher authorities;

(6) The issues relating to the affected people and the contractors shall be forwarded to the villagers’ committee, sub-district office or the township project construction coordinating group, the district-level project construction coordinating group. If these issues are seriously important, such issues shall be directly forwarded to the project management institution and the project leading group; and

(7) Strict regulations must be formulated to prevent the relevant personnel from shifting off responsibilities or delaying implementation progress, and if any accidents occur, the responsible persons shall be seriously punished.

7.2 Implementation plan for resettlement actions

The implementation schedule for land acquisition and demolition of this subproject shall be developed according to the construction plan of the project by observing the following principle:

(1) Land acquisition must be completed one month prior to the land use by the project. The starting time for land acquisition shall be determined according to the actual work of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;

(2) The project construction shall leave adequate time for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

(3) A updated RP shall be submitted to ADB prior to commencement of the project construction.

The overall implementation plan for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement shall be
developed based on the progress of preparation and implementation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. Formulation of the schedule for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement shall observe the following principle:

- The range of land acquisition shall be finalized according to all engineering design drawings and should be completed before the land measurement.
- The measurement and computation of the land and houses proposed to be acquired or demolished shall be, according to the project alignment for land acquisition, undertaken jointly by the resettlement section and the property holders prior to the signing the resettlement agreement.
- The project resettlement section shall organize the mobilization meeting for land acquisition and demolition participated by the affected people and the affected units. Such meeting shall notice to the public the relevant policies and resettlement methods relating to land acquisition, house demolition and compensation resettlement. The meeting shall be held before signing the compensation resettlement agreement, after which, the announcement of land acquisition and demolition shall be formally issued.
- Signing compensation resettlement agreement between the demolition unit and affected people shall be conducted after the measurement computation and issuance of the land acquisition and demolition announcement.
- The affected people shall be paid transition subsidies during the transition period before the removal.
- Resettling enterprises and institutional units shall take prior consideration of arranging resettlement land so that the business cessation losses may be minimized. If cessation is required for transition, the cessation loss subsidies shall be paid before the removal.
- New basic facilities shall be built before the old ones are demolished.
- Conclusion and payment of compensation shall be conducted after signing agreement but before removal.
- Resettlement shall be practically conducted to the satisfaction of the affected people.
- The actual implementation scheme for village-level rehabilitation shall be finalized in principle before commencement of the project construction.
- Training program for APs shall be made within 6 months before commencement of the project construction, including assisting the APs to find jobs and provision of employment information.
- The external monitoring shall be initiated within 2 months after the commencement of project construction, and the baseline survey shall be conducted.

The schedule of the project is shown in Table 7-1. However, this schedule shall be adjusted accordingly if the overall progress deviates.
### Table 7-1  Schedule for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Xinxujiang Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Resettlement Activities</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preparation of RP</td>
<td>2005-3-1</td>
<td>2006-2-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Establish project resettlement office</td>
<td>2005-3-1</td>
<td>2005-4-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Entrust institution to prepare RP</td>
<td>2005-4-6</td>
<td>2005-4-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social and economic survey of resettlement</td>
<td>2005-4-18</td>
<td>2005-7-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Compile RP</td>
<td>2005-7-8</td>
<td>2006-2-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Information Disclosure</td>
<td>2005-4-19</td>
<td>2006-2-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Consult and negotiate with APs and related government departments.</td>
<td>2005-4-19</td>
<td>2006-10-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Disclosure of RPs or RIBs (Incl. revised) to APs.</td>
<td>2005-11-15</td>
<td>2006-2-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Uploading of RPs on ADB website</td>
<td>2006-2-25</td>
<td>2006-2-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Implementation Stage</td>
<td>2006-2-28</td>
<td>2009-2-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Land pre-examination</td>
<td>2006-2-28</td>
<td>2006-9-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Conduct detailed measurement surveys</td>
<td>2007-3-1</td>
<td>2007-7-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Start land acquisition, sign LA agreement, disburse funds &amp; resettlement*</td>
<td>2007-6-1</td>
<td>2007-12-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Relocation to new housing</td>
<td>2007-6-1</td>
<td>2007-12-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Income restoration measures (incl. 20 months for commercial building)</td>
<td>2007-6-1</td>
<td>2009-2-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Training program</td>
<td>2007-1-15</td>
<td>2007-12-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Start the project construction</td>
<td>2007-10-20</td>
<td>2007-10-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>2007-3-8</td>
<td>2010-12-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Baseline surveys</td>
<td>2007-6-8</td>
<td>2007-7-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td>2007-3-8</td>
<td>2010-12-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>External monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>2007-6-1</td>
<td>2010-12-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In order to minimize the impacts of land acquisition on the local farmers, during the construction period, the land acquisition will be arranged in different phases according to the actual requirement of the project construction. As such, the agreement signing and payment shall be also implemented according to the relevant laws, regulations and the principles of this RP. Detail schedule shall be addressed in the updated RP after detailed design.*
8 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

8.1 Significance and targets of public participation

Public participation is an important work at the project identification stage or the preparatory stage of a project. In views of sociology, public participation refers to the social activities that are participated by social masses, social organizations, units or individuals that act as the main bodies within their respective rights and obligations. The target of public participation is to be generally accepted by the publicity and, the project construction shall not damage or endanger the public benefits, thus to achieve the unification of economic benefits, social benefits and environmental benefits.

The term of public herein refers to the stakeholders, being a natural person or a legal entity, of which, the target groups are:

1. Directly-affected people (risk undertaker): People with expected benefits, organizations with risks, stakeholders with related benefits etc., most of them are within the project areas or in the areas affected by the project.

2. Affected public representatives: Representatives of the governmental departments of the state or provincial levels, local governmental officials, traditional supervisory staff, local institutions and representatives from private sectors.

3. Other organizations having the interests: including local NPC deputies, members of CPPCC, mass organizations, academic organizations and representatives from subdistrict offices.

8.2 The objectives of participation

In order to safeguard the legal entitlements of the affected people, during the policy-making process of project planning and implementation, extensive public participation will help form a vivid phase where smooth and comprehensive information and communication channels are available, and thus the affected people will be properly compensated and resettled and should restore to or may even surpass the living standards they had before the land acquisition. In addition, through effective coordination and communication, the possible adverse effects can be minimized and the project construction can proceed smoothly.

8.3 Methods of public participation

8.3.1 Preparation of resettlement booklet

The PMO has compiled Resettlement Booklet before December 2005, introducing ADB’s resettlement policies, the policies and standards of the municipal government and the working procedure for resettlement implementation etc. This booklet has been issued to the public in mid December 2005, so as to increase the transparency.

During project implementation the updated resettlement booklet was further disclosed in October, 2007.

Public disclosure of the materials relating to resettlement, land acquisition and demolition

The land acquisition and demolition office of Nanning Investment Development Company
shall promptly publish the relevant policies, resettlement standards and other materials relating to resettlement. The updated Resettlement Plan will be placed in the libraries of the institutional units or the cultural rooms of all villages for public reference.

8.3.2 Information campaigns

The media is not only an important means of information transmission, but also an effective method for public participation and information feedback. Through the media, the public may acquire the knowledge of the project, and hence increase the transparency of the project construction. Before resettlement is conducted, the construction department of Nanning Xiangsihu New District Construction and Development Co. Ltd. and Nanning ADB Resettlement Office shall introduce to the public relevant information of this subproject through television, broadcasting station and newspaper etc., as well as organize some activities such as holding contest of resettlement knowledge etc.

In addition, hot line and inquiry telephone are to be set up. All these will be beneficial to the work of public participation, consultation and improvement of the work. After the resettlement, the media may also make follow-up reports in opening special reports for the living conditions of the affected after being resettled. Such will help monitor the resettlement implementation and urge the implementing agency to take necessary remedy measures.

8.3.3 Socio-economic survey

- **PRA survey**
  
  Participatory monitoring is a good scientific method. Its merits lie in the good availability of the first-hand genuine information through quick-talk survey with some ordinary people in a more illustrative method such as pictures or drawings.

- **Baseline survey of living standards**
  
  The participation of the affected people is an important factor to investigate the basic living standard. In this connection, the identification of the basic living standard is critical to the future monitoring and evaluation. Such baseline survey shall be organized and designed by an independent monitoring institution through sample investigation. Such method focuses more on the income sources of households and the socio-economic living standards. It adopts a combining method of qualitative and quantitative analysis by encouraging to the possible extent the public participation so that the affected people may play an active role in disclosing those factors relating to the living conditions that are not easily identified. The sample survey for baseline living standards shall be conducted covering 30% of APs. Such survey will be conducted after project construction commencement, one time after two months, then once every year, and then one time after project completion.

8.3.4 Public consultation meetings

- **Official and formal public consultation meetings organized by Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Nanning Investment Development Company.**
Such kind of meetings shall be held on irregular basis, or shall be organized by the resettlement office according to the actual requirement. The theme, scale and participants will also change accordingly. Normally, the meetings will be held annually inviting the representatives from vulnerable groups, especially women. Such will be a component of monitoring.

- Public consultation meeting organized by the independent agency.

The independent monitoring agency shall hold one public consultation meeting on regular basis half a year, to which, a number of small-scale consultation meetings of different subject, scale and participants shall be attached, such as meeting for affected people, meeting for affected stores or meeting for special groups etc. All these meetings shall invite the representatives of vulnerable groups, especially women to attend. The land acquisition and demolition resettlement office of Nanning Investment Development Company and the PMO will send special persons to attend these meetings. In addition, the independent monitoring agency shall, according to the actual requirement, shall conduct formal or informal visits on sampling basis to review the feelings and willingness of the affected people, especially those special groups and vulnerable groups, so that the latest information and feedback shall be acquired. During June and July of 2007, the independent monitoring agency has organized the public consultant meeting in every village. The attendants for the meetings include members of village committee and representatives of villages, IAs and land acquisition office. It is mainly to understand opinions and the needs of APs, as well as to explain related policies on land acquisition and demolition to the villagers. The 1st external monitoring report is currently under preparation.

Organizing public hearing.

Public hearings will be organized by Nanning Investment Development Company regularly to hear the public comments on the critical issues of resettlement. This will be treated as a linkage to the improvement of government’s working attitudes during the process of functional changes.

8.3.5 Consultation meetings for land acquisition and demolition on urban district level

Such mobilization meeting shall be organized by Nanning Investment Development Company. In this mobilization meeting, the APs, especially the floating population, shall be invited to visit the resettlement places so that they have better understanding of the implementation schemes, policies, and conditions of all supporting facilities. Such will help them make choice and consult closely their opinions that are later incorporated into the Resettlement Plan. After such mobilization meeting, the land acquisition and demolition working personnel will visit all affected households and fully negotiate with the affected people in signing the Compensation Resettlement Agreement. Before the commencement of land acquisition and demolition, from March to August of 2007, the district government, IAs as well as the land acquisition office have been to every village to organize the public hearings and discuss with the APs regarding on compensation policy, compensation standard, and timetable. The APs show their support to the construction of this project.

8.3.6 Information disclosure

- Contents of disclosure
1. Basic information relating to the project construction such as population, natural conditions, resources, geography and economic development, as well as the conditions of public undertakings and environmental quality;

2. The standards, conditions and implementation for poverty reduction, priority assistance, education, social insurance and labor employment etc. in the project compensation; and

3. During the project implementation, the approval documents for land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standards, resettlement scheme etc., as well as the construction and distribution of the economic residences and cheap-rent houses etc. The information of investment schemes, business operation conditions and share distributions will be opened to the public.

- Means of disclosure
  1. Official bulletin;
  2. Government websites;
  3. Public media such as newspaper, broadcasting and television;
  5. Places or facilities such as public library, open information station, government information window, electronic screen etc.;
  6. Other means that may help the public have the easy and timely access to the government information; and
  7. ADB website (RP, monitoring report, PCR).

Schedule of public participation

8.3.7 Participation in the phase of project preparation

As early as in the feasibility study stage, Nanning Investment Development Company has taken the initiatives to encourage the public participation in this subproject.

The project management institutions have discussed relevant issues of project location and options with the governments at various levels and the concerned departments relating to this subproject such as planning, transport, communication, postal service and land administration etc. All the optional schemes are developed under the help of the local government.

In order to inform the public and collect the views of the local cadres and masses on the project construction and resettlement, the project management institutions have held meetings participated by the residents and cadres of the local villagers’ groups, villages and towns, where all the participants have understood the necessities and resettlement policies for this subproject. In addition, this meeting has also discussed relevant issues such as project impact, land acquisition, compensation standards and resettlement scheme etc.

8.3.8 Compilation and participation of Resettlement Plan

During the process of preparing the resettlement plan, the governments at all levels and the affected households have participated in the following activities:
From December 18 to December 25 of 2004, the resettlement investigation group for Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Subproject headed by Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences, at the same time of conducting the survey of land acquisition and demolition resettlement and survey of social and economic situation, has introduced to the local people in the project area the detail information of this subproject and distributed totally 228 Public Participation Questionnaires with the purpose of understanding the attitude and the comments of the people in the project area. The results of this survey are shown in Table 8-1.

From the sampling survey, the local people in the project area were relatively concerned about the project construction, among them, 24.6% and 29.9% households respectively expressed that knew and knew a little about the project, while 46.3% households expressed that they did not know about the project. There were 50.2% of the households holding the views that the project construction would be advantageous to the local economic and social development, and 88.3% households hoped that this project should be started immediately. Therefore, it can be seen that the people in the project area support this subproject.

### Table 8-1 Attitudes of Residents in Project Area to Project Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Do you know about the subproject?</th>
<th>Is the subproject favorable to local social &amp; economic development?</th>
<th>Do you agree to start the project?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.3.9 Participation in the implementation of resettlement plan

1. Distribution of resettlement plan and booklet of land acquisition and demolition mobilization. Before implementation of the project, the project office will compile Information Booklet for Land Acquisition and Demolition (Chinese version) and distribute to the affected people enabling them to
have the knowledge of (1) applicable laws, regulations and policies; (2) entitlements; and (3) plan for restoration of earning and living standards after displacement. This will enhance the transparency of the land acquisition and resettlement work. This booklet also briefly introduces the basic information of the subproject (such as the components, scope, benefits and construction progress etc.), the range impacted by the project, applicable laws, regulations of the People’s Republic of China relating to land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standards, entitlements, grievance procedure, plan or earning restoration, budget and plan for land acquisition and demolition etc. (refer to Annex II).

This booklet was distributed to all affected people on 10th of December 2005, at the same time, copies were also distributed to the local government and the sub-district offices in the project area. The public participation during the distribution of the booklet is shown in Table 8-2. The updated booklet was distributed in October, 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of booklet</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 2005</td>
<td>Discuss LA &amp; demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District (town) meeting</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td>Dec. 12-13, 2005</td>
<td>Discuss LA &amp; demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit partial APs</td>
<td>Partial APs</td>
<td>November 14-15, 2005</td>
<td>Discuss LA &amp; demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public consultation in district (town)</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td>November 15-20, 2005</td>
<td>Consultation of resettlement plan and restoration plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of updated Booklet.</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td>October, 2007</td>
<td>Informing the APs the updated compensation information, such as area of acquired land and compensation standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Public participation plan during implementation of resettlement plan
   ➢ Participation in house reconstruction.

   (1) Compensation standards for house demolition. The compensation standards shall directly impact the benefits of the affected people. Before removal, Nanning Investment Development Company shall negotiate compensation standards for demolished houses and enter agreement with the affected people. In this regard, before signing the agreement, the results of negotiation shall be released to the public so that the resettlement shall be under the public supervision. So far, the house demolition has not started and it is still under consultation. The compensation agreement has not been signed.

   (2) The resettlement accepting places and house re-construction. In the stage of resettlement preparation, relevant departments have conducted necessary investigation for the resettlement places and the methods of house reconstruction. According to the results of investigation, most affected households agree to relocate their new homes within their villages and reconstruct the houses by themselves. The governments at all levels shall provide with necessary assistance at different stages of the house reconstruction.

   (3) Demolition of the old houses. All houses to be demolished shall be compensated at full
replacement cost without consideration of depreciation. It is allowed that, at the will of the affected people and within a specific allowable time period, old houses can be dismantled before construction of the new houses or, vice versa. The re-usable materials from the demolished houses shall be at the disposal of the affected people, no deduction shall be made from the compensation.

(4) Public participation in safeguarding rights.

During construction, the entitlements of APs must be safeguarded, and thus this project will launch public participation in safeguarding rights of APs.

- Participation in production restoration
  All affected people (including the indirectly-affected people) shall be entitled to participate in the land adjustment and re-distribution.

- Participation in utilization of land acquisition compensation.
  Based on the property rights, all the land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be directly paid to the villagers’ groups, embezzling or misappropriation shall be prohibited. The compensation shall be utilized in a planned and purposed way. Utilization of such funds shall be generally accorded by the villagers’ conference and shall be conducted under the villagers’ representatives’ supervision and participation.

- Participation in project construction.
  Project construction will bring about certain adverse impacts on the local communities. In order to protect the benefits of the affected people from the project construction, local villagers are encouraged to participate in the project construction by creating favorable conditions in using local materials and labor force. The plan for public participation is shown in Table 8-3.
Table 8-3    Plan for Public Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities Contents</th>
<th>Means of Participation</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Agencies</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide APs with outline of project construction &amp; LA plan; seek APs’ comments of LA &amp; demolition</td>
<td>Public meetings</td>
<td>Project preparation after PPTA</td>
<td>EA, township government, villagers’ committee</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide APs with final LA reports</td>
<td>Public meetings &amp; township meetings</td>
<td>Completion of Final Report &amp; implementation time</td>
<td>EA, township government, villagers’ committee</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform APs project’s progress of feasibility study or preliminary design, including construction implementation plan.</td>
<td>Public &amp; township meetings</td>
<td>ADB’s approval for loan</td>
<td>Executing agency</td>
<td>Stakeholders, beneficiaries, APs</td>
<td>Meetings with beneficiaries &amp; APs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final survey for range, in-kind properties and removal affected by LA and demolition</td>
<td>Direct face-face interview with APs; In-kind survey.</td>
<td>Before implementation for LA &amp; demolition plan</td>
<td>EA, township government, villagers’ committee</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td>Detail list of all assets and land. to be completed before October, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform APs of the titles, quantities and date of compensation payment.</td>
<td>Public meetings</td>
<td>Before implementation for LA &amp; demolition plan</td>
<td>Demolition leading group, EA, township government, Villagers’ committee, demolition company</td>
<td>All APs</td>
<td>Hold meetings informing APs’ entitlements. to be completed before October, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the impacts of LA &amp; demolition on beneficiaries and APs, and on health as well.</td>
<td>PRA survey</td>
<td>Before implementation for LA &amp; demolition plan</td>
<td>EA, township government, villagers’ committees, independent external monitoring agency</td>
<td>Random sampling; villagers’ representative</td>
<td>Confirm whether to increase or enhance the assistance or support. From 2007 to 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Grievance

9.1 Departments accepting grievance

Nanning Project Office, Nanning Investment Development Company, Land administrative Departments at all urban districts, independent monitoring agency etc. shall be the institutions accepting grievance. These departments must inform the APs of the persons in-charge of accepting grievance, including their names and contact (such as telephones).

9.2 Means of Grievance

During the process of preparing and implementing the resettlement plan, public participation shall be encouraged. However, there would be some unforeseen issues happening during such process. In order to effectively settle the issues and ensure the smooth implementation of the project construction and land acquisition, an effective and transparent channel for lodging complaints and grievance has been established. In this connection, the procedure contains the following stages:

- **Stage 1**

  Any infringement on the entitlements of the APs during removal, the APs shall lodge complaints to the villagers’ committee or the project land acquisition and demolition office in verbal or written forms. If such being in verbal form, the villagers’ committee and the project LA and demolition office shall record the case in written and accept it.

  The above grievance shall be answered or explained within three days; if coordination needed, the issue shall be settled within two weeks.

- **Stage 2**

  If the persons who lodge the complaints are not satisfied with the results of stage 1, they may lodge grievance to Nanning Investment Development Company, after receiving the decision, for which, the latter shall make resolution within two weeks.

- **Stage 3**

  If the affected people are still unsatisfactory with the resolution made by Nanning Investment Development Company, they may lodge grievance to Nanning project land acquisition and demolition office after receiving such resolution, for which, the later shall make comments within two weeks.

- **Stage 4**

  Finally, if the AP is still dissatisfied with the above decision, he can appeal to the People’s Court in accordance with Civil Procedure Act after receiving the decision.
The displaced people shall lodge any grievances that are related to standards and rates of compensation, process and restoration measures.

Relevant institutions shall accept the complaints and grievance lodged by APs. The charges incurred from the process shall be covered by the contingency of the project land acquisition and demolition office in a reasonable way. Institutional units may appeal to the competent department. The grievance channel for villagers is shown in Figure 9.1.

![Figure 9.1 Means of Grievance](image)

During the whole process of project construction, these grievance procedures remain valid so that the villagers may deal with similar issues.

Through the public meetings and the resettlement information booklet, the affected people shall be informed of their rights for grievance and appeal. At the same time, the procedure for appeal and grievance shall be publicized through media among the affected people.
10 Monitoring and Evaluation

10.1 Meanings of monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is a means of management constituting an effective part of the project management. Monitoring is a continuous evaluation both on the implementation of the project plans and on the utilization of project investment, infrastructure construction and service for project beneficiaries etc., also including the evaluation on the aspects of engineering, society and economy. The main goal of monitoring is to provide with continuous feedback of the project implementation, find out the existing and the potential problems and make prompt necessary adjustment. It is an effective means to improve the project management level, minimize the possibilities of failures, promote project construction and improve project quality.

Evaluation is the periodic assessment and judgment where summary and suggestion are proposed. It aims to evaluate the feasibility, situation of implementation and results of implementation of the identified project. Evaluation normally requires collection of necessary additional information of the project for comparative analysis, such as information of population, economy and time etc. It aims to evaluate the feasibility, situation of implementation and results of implementation for the identified project. Evaluation normally requires collection of necessary additional information of the project for comparative analysis, such as information of population, economy and time etc. Evaluation covers two aspects: one is to evaluate the issues that have happened, while the other is to deduce the issues that have not occurred according to the available information.

Continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation requires collection of materials to generate necessary information as required by project management after analysis. These information will provide feedback to the managerial level of the project for the reference of policy-making and thus the project management would be more effective. Similar to the project management system, the monitoring and evaluation shall also form an information system that covers the aspects of information design, information generation, information feedback etc.

10.2 Reasons and targets of monitoring and evaluation

According to the requirements stipulated in the Regulations on Construction Supervision promulgated by the Ministry of Construction of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in 1995, all construction projects shall be properly supervised. It is also required by ADB resettlement handbook that monitoring and evaluation must be conducted for resettlement caused by the project funded by ADB. In order to ensure the full compliance with the resettlement plan in the aspects of land acquisition and resettlement, internal monitoring and external monitoring are required during the process of project construction. In addition to the external monitoring on implementation to be conducted on half-year basis, ADB also requires comprehensive mid-term review and completion review on the resettlement implementation.
10.3 Internal Monitoring

10.3.1 Purpose and task

The purpose of the internal monitoring is, during the execution and according to the monitoring responsibilities of the resettlement institutions as mentioned in the resettlement plan, to ensure the smooth resettlement implementation and protect the legal entitlements of the affected people. The municipal level audit department will perform independent auditing of the relevant departments that are under its administration according to concerned laws and regulations. The higher authorities shall be responsible for supervising the lower level institutions so that the implementation shall be proceeded with according to the plan and schedule.

10.3.2 Institution and staffing

The internal monitoring for land acquisition and demolition shall be undertaken by the land acquisition and demolition office under the Nanning Investment Development Company. In order to achieve effective internal monitoring, all land acquisition and demolition offices shall be established with full-time professionals in doing the job. They will prepare and execute the resettlement plan and perform the internal monitoring control during the whole process. The project construction department of Nanning Investment Development Company shall be at full responsibilities for the internal supervision. The land acquisition and demolition section shall establish an internal monitoring office consisting of three persons to perform the internal monitoring so that the resettlement can be proceeded with as per the plan and the benefits of the affected people can be safeguarded.

10.3.3 Monitoring contents

The major contents for internal monitoring are:
(1) Identify and register the eligible groups for compensation according to the entitlement matrix;
(2) Distribution and utilization of the resettlement compensation (including the compensation from the river course land).
(3) Selection and relocation of resettlement houses;
(4) Re-construct private houses;
(5) Support to the vulnerable groups;
(6) Employment of the affected people;
(7) Quality and quantity of the newly-developed land;
(8) Land adjustment and distribution;
(9) Transfer of land subsidies;
(10) Resettlement of individual stores (in any);
(11) Rehabilitation of special equipment;
(12) Arrangement of the above-mentioned work;
(13) Execute the policies specified in the resettlement plan;
(14) Organize public participation and consultation during the execution period;
(15) Accept and deal with the grievance and complaints; and
(16) Staffing, training, working plan as well as the working efficiency of the resettlement office.
(17) Quarterly internal report.

10.3.4 Monitoring procedure

The project land acquisition and demolition office has proposed the working framework for monitoring the resettlement activities. It has also established the data base for the whole process of land acquisition, relocation and demolition for which monitoring are needed.

During the process of implementation, the municipal level land acquisition and demolition office will also set up corresponding data base which would be renewed with the progress of the project. Meanwhile, the monitoring group shall also make prompt records to the on-going activities of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement so that it can report to the project office for the purpose of continuous monitoring.

For the above-mentioned internal monitoring system, a series of tables have been formulated so that the villagers may promptly report to the project office. The municipal level LA and demolition office and the LA and demolition group of Xiangshihu New District are the important links for the internal monitoring system.

The project office will inspect and monitor the resettlement on regular basis, and make progress report to ADB on half-year basis.

10.3.5 Reporting

As soon as the land acquisition and demolition have been started, the lower land acquisition and demolition offices shall make a report on the working progress to the higher offices every three months.

- **Cycles**

  Upon the starting of the land acquisition and demolition, the land acquisition and demolition office of Xixiangtang District and Gaoxin District shall make semi-annual progress report to the PMO. Similarly, the PMO shall, based on the submitted progress reports, submit semi-annual progress reports to ADB, respectively on June 30 and December 31 each year.

- **Public consultation meeting organized by the independent agency.**

  (1) The text shall present in detail the progress of land acquisition and demolition, payment and utilization of compensation, problems and difficulties arising during implementation as well as corresponding remedial measures;

  (2) Present statistical data for the past six months in tabulated format, through comparison of the planned and the actual progress, the progresses of land acquisition, house demolition, house reconstruction and utilization of compensation can be identified. Referential formats are showed in Table 10-1 and Table 10-2.

- **Resettlement completion report**

  After completion of resettlement, the IA and EA will furnish a comprehensive completion report and submit it to ADB before completion of the project construction.
### Table 10-1  Progress Report on Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement

*Unit: ________________________________*

*Report cut-off date: ________/____/____ (d/m/y)*

*Date: ________/____/____ (d/m/y)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned Qty.</th>
<th>Completed Qty.</th>
<th>Accumulated Qty.</th>
<th>% of Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary land occupation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House demolition</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incl.: private house</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (collective) house</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Compensation</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of house demolition compensation</td>
<td>RMB10000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction of private house</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction of public (collective) house</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APs moving to new house</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APs receiving training</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Provision</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land readjustment</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prepared by:**            **Signature (In-charge):**            **Seal:**
Table 10-2  Execution Progress on Funds Utilization

Nanning City_______ (group) _______ (village) ________ (town)  Xixiangtang District.

Cut-off date: __________/___/______ (d/m/y)

Date: __________/___/______ (d/m/y)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected institution</th>
<th>Description(^{19})</th>
<th>Unit/Qty.</th>
<th>Investment Required (RMB)</th>
<th>Compensation Received in Reporting Period (RMB)</th>
<th>Accumulative Compensation</th>
<th>% of Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village --</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village --</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by:          Signature (In-charge):  Seal:

---

\(^{19}\) "Description" refers to the construction of village road (Qty.), labor training and employment, subsidies to vulnerable groups etc.
10.4 External Monitoring

10.4.1 Purpose and task

External monitoring and evaluation shall be conducted by an external agency that is independent from the executive institutions for the land acquisition and house demolition. It will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the target realization of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Through this process, the comments and proposals for the living standards of the affected people shall be brought forward. These will serve as the predicting and warning system for the project management. It also serves as the access for the affected people to state their opinions.

The external monitoring agency should be a different institution from that of RP preparation agency; it shall independently make report to NPMO and ADB. It is responsible for tracing, monitoring and evaluating the activities of resettlement, thus providing with necessary proposals for the policy making and formulation of mitigation measures.

10.4.2 Institution and staffing

According to the initial decision of the project resettlement management office, the independent monitoring agency will undertake the works of independent monitoring, supervising and evaluation. This agency shall provide with necessary technical assistance for the project land acquisition and demolition offices and conduct necessary investigation of the living standards and basic monitoring for the APs. It will also prepare annual or half-year reports to ADB and the project land acquisition and demolition office.

10.4.3 Major indicators of monitoring and evaluation

- Major monitoring indicators
  (1) Progress: Including preparation, land acquisition, house demolition and reconstruction etc.
  (2) Quality: including income restoration, livelihood restoration, living quality and the satisfaction of APs.
  (3) Investment: allocation and utilization of funds

- Major indicators for evaluation
  (1) Economic conditions: including economic development before and after land acquisition and demolition, such as assets, production materials, livelihood and income etc.
  (2) Social impacts and living conditions of resettlement: sociological, family and community relationships, gender issues, ethnic issues and restoration of social capitals etc.
  (3) Environmental conditions: including the living conditions before and after land acquisition and demolition, such as transportation, culture and education, sanitation and commercial service facilities.
(4) Employment: including the change of employment, such as rate of employment, technical assistance to all affected people, especially vulnerable groups including poverty-stricken households etc.

(5) Community development: including the local economy, environmental development, neighboring relationship and the public participation after resettlement in the project area.

10.4.4 Monitoring and evaluation measures

The monitoring and evaluation shall be based on the investigation data provided by the investigation and design units and land acquisition and demolition executing institutions. In order to have full understanding, the evaluation methods shall adopt sample survey, questionnaire and participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) techniques. Normally, external monitoring and evaluation agency shall accomplish the following works:

- **Baseline survey of the living standards of displaced people.**
  
  This subproject will conduct four surveys. (i) Baseline survey will be conducted before resettlement (i.e. July 2007), including the baseline living standards survey for the selected displaced people (the samples shall be selected at random). (ii) Follow-up survey will be conducted at the second year of project construction commencement (i.e. before July 2008). (iii) Follow-up survey will be conducted at the third year after commencement (i.e. before July 2009). (iv) Completion survey will be conducted at the first year after completion of the project to identify the conditions of restoration (i.e. July 2010). If the restoration has not been completed, additional survey will be conducted. During the construction period, semi-annual monitoring and semi-annual report to ADB shall be conducted.

  In each survey, the emphasis will be placed on exploring the living standards and restoration of the displaced people, so that their changes in living standard can be monitored. Through periodical survey, random visit and field investigation, necessary data shall be collected for analysis and evaluation. At the same time, the survey on the vulnerable groups shall be conducted.

  Such survey shall include the indicators for living standards, some of them may reflect the dynamic changes of the living standards after land acquisition and house demolition. However, all the selected indicators shall be checked their reasonability in reflecting the actual productive and living standards under the baseline survey, as for such, necessary adjustment shall be made so that the acquired information may reflect the actual quantity and quality.

  The number of samples for baseline survey and annual follow-up survey: 15% of APs affected by land acquisition and demolition (incl. 20% of vulnerable groups), 15% of the villages affected by land acquisition.

- **Public survey**

  The independent monitoring and evaluation agency shall participate in the public consultation meetings organized by Xiangshihu New District. In this way, the agency shall evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and the cooperative attitude of the displaced people towards the resettlement plan. All these activities shall be conducted during and after the land acquisition and house demolition.

- **Collect the opinions of the displaced people**
The independent monitoring and evaluation agency shall frequently visit the land acquisition and demolition office of Xiangsihu New District and the villagers to know more about the opinions of the displaced people. In addition, it shall also visit the displaced people who have complaints. The agency shall also report to the project land acquisition and demolition office the opinions and proposals of the affected people and units, as well as offer improvement suggestions so that the land acquisition and demolition shall be conducted smoothly.

- **Other responsibilities**

  The independent monitoring and evaluation agency will propose to the project land acquisition and demolition office its comments on compiling the action plan, and will monitor the following activities during the executing period.

  1. Selection of the reserve industrial land;
  2. Development of the reserve industrial land.
  3. Arrangement and restoration of property rights (funds utilization);
  4. Support to the vulnerable groups;
  5. Resettlement of price shops;
  6. Reconstruction of special facilities;
  7. Compensation payment and total amount;
  8. Transfer of displaced people;
  9. Standards and payment of land acquisition compensation (including river course land)
  10. Distribution and utilization of funds;
  11. Guiding the formulation of village rehabilitation plan.
  12. Labor employment;
  13. Training
  14. Schedule for implementation of the above items;
  15. Efficiency of the land acquisition and demolition institutions;
  16. Compensation for utilization of collectively-own land;
  17. Income, expenditures, assets, bank deposits and debts of displaced people;
  18. Employment of surplus labors and income increase. The executing institutions do not have the rights to employ the surplus labors but can suggest the construction contractors give priority to these affected people.
  19. Level of satisfaction;
  20. Effectiveness of grievance mechanism;
  21. Efficiency of IA.

- **Working procedure**

  1. Compile monitoring and evaluation outline;
  2. Draft the survey outline, survey format and archive card for the sampled villages and households;
  3. Design the format for village, household and social economy survey;
  4. Complete the baseline survey and submit reports to ADB and the government;
  5. Establish the information system for monitoring and evaluation;
  6. Monitor the survey contents, community and social economic survey, executing institutions for land acquisition and demolition, village survey, household survey, and investigate other affected people;
(7) Classify monitoring information and establish data base;
(8) Contrast analysis; and
(9) Prepare semi-annual monitoring and annual evaluation reports.

10.4.5 Reporting

Within one month after accomplishing the task, the independent monitoring and evaluation agency shall report the achievement of the works it has undertaken. When submitting progress report to ADB, the project land acquisition and demolition office shall attach the monitoring and evaluation reports annual submitted by the independent monitoring and evaluation agency.

- **Cycles**
  According to the ADB’s requirement, after the land acquisition and demolition have started, the monitoring and evaluation survey shall be conducted once a year. During the period of land acquisition and demolition, the external report shall be made every two years and submitted to EA and ADB periodically.

- **Approach**
  (1) Summary of baseline of land acquisition and demolition (attached to the report);
  (2) Plans for land acquisition and house reconstruction;
  (3) Production reconstruction and restoration;
  (4) Damage, relocation and reconstruction of houses;
  (5) Living standards of displaced people;
  (6) Utilization of land acquisition and demolition funds;
  (7) Reviews on the implementation and efficiency of executing institutions for land acquisition and demolition;
  (8) Support to the vulnerable groups;
  (9) Problems and proposals;
  (10) Tracing previous problems and mitigation activities; and
  (1) Prepare a executive summary of 3-5 pages;

- **Deliverables of reporting and Due dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Socio-economic baseline survey report / living standard report.</td>
<td>2007.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Monitoring report (No.3).</td>
<td>2008.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Appraisal report (No.1), attached with survey.</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Appraisal report (No.2), attached with survey.</td>
<td>2010.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(If the resettlement is successfully completed, this report shall be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attached with conclusion; if not, another report is required. )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I  Resettlement Information Booklet

Resettlement Information Booklet for Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Subproject

I. Objectives of the resettlement information booklet

Resettlement Handbook mainly aims to offer a brief introduction to the project, especially on compensation rate, resettlement interests, as well as how and when to effect payment of compensation and other necessary charges to the affected people or communities. It is a part of information publication work to notify the policies of land acquisition, house demolition, compensation, payment for discharges, the treatment of complaints as well as accusation procedures. The project IAs shall distribute the Handbooks to the affected people before close measures and investigation. The Handbooks should be distributed to land acquisition and demolition offices and village committees of the affected project zones.

II. Brief Introduction to the subproject

The range of Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project is: In the north, the upstream east tributary starts from the planned No.3 road, while the upstream north tributary starts from the planned No.1 road; in the south, the downstream ends at the overflow dam to the east of Xinxujiang pumping station of the west dyke of northern bank of Yongjiang river, while both east and west edges are the urban planned road; Total length of the main river course is 3.8km, with total treatment area of 4.06km².

1) River course treatment

The standards for upgrading of the river course: Through the comprehensive environmental upgrading of Xinxujiang river, it is to satisfy the requirement of 73.5m inundation level in flood period, with corresponding water area of 1.89km² and 8.5715 million m³ of flood control storage level and; the requirement of 69.8m of normal storage level in low-water period, of which, the corresponding water area is 1.271km² and the flood control storage volume is 2.91982 million m³.

The control alignment of the river course upgrading: At present, there is one flood control sluice gate at the outlet of Xinxujiang river to Yongjiang River, of which, the flood control water level is 74.5m. The starting pumping water level of the new Xinxujiang pumping station is 69.8m. The highest operational water level of the bank line is 73.5m. Therefore, it is defined that the normal storage water level of Xinxujiang Lake is 69.8m and the flood control water level is 73.5m. The corresponding first and second platforms on the banks shall be respectively 70.5m and 74.m.

The overall scheme of river course treatment: According to the present situation of Xinxujiang river, the head inlet section can be divided into north inlet and east inlet. On each of the two inlets is to construct one silt arrester weir to block the silt and floating materials. The elevation of the sedimentation basin is 67.0m. The corresponding width of the river course after the dam at normal water storage level shall be 60-120m.

The middle and the lower portions of the river course are the sections of the artificial lake –
Xinxujiang lake of 3.40km in length. The upper lake is from the express ring road to Daxue road, being 2.10km in length and corresponding to the width of 245-510m at normal storage level. The section from Daxue road to the newly-built dam of the pumping station is called the lower lake, being 1.3km in length and corresponding river width of 250-500m at normal storage level. The elevation of the riverbed is less than 68.0m, and the water depth of the artificial lake in low-water period shall not be less than 1.5m.

At the river outlet, the existing pumping station located on the left bank of Xinxujiang river shall be dismantled, and on the right bank one new Xinxujiang pumping station is built.

In some section of the wide shoal, it is to adopt natural sloping and partially protected by retailing wall in the steep sections.

In addition, the barriers in the river course head shall be removed.

(2) Urban sewage interception in Xinxujiang river basin

Scale of sewage interception. According to the Feasibility Study Report on Construction of Sewerage System of Nanning City (Northern Bank Area of Yongjiang River), the planned standard of average per-capita comprehensive domestic wastewater is 420lcd. The short-term population is 180000, the daily total domestic sewage volume is 75600 m³, sewage flow is 0.88 m³/s. The long-term planned population is 230000, and the daily total domestic sewage volume shall be 96600 m³ and the sewage flow is 1.12 m³/s.

Scheme for sewage interception: Through the sewage interception component of the comprehensive environmental upgrading project, it is to lay sewage interception pipelines along both banks of Xinxujiang river, the wastewater of which shall be drained to the trunk sewage system of Daxue road and diverted to Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant. The drainage system for Xinxujiang river catchments area shall use separate system. After sewage interception, the water quality of Xinxujiang River shall reach Class-III standard.

(3) Flush water engineering for Xinxujiang river

Flush water scale: The storage capacity of the artificial lake at normal storage level (69.8) is 2.91982 million, the flush water pumping flow is 2m³ and the duration for one-time dried-up water turn-over of the artificial lake shall need 17 days. At that time, due to the flushing flow of 2m³/s incoming water which brings forth adequate flowability, after sewage interception, the water quality of the lake will completely satisfy the water quality requirement for water landscaping.

Flush water: The flush water system shall include flush water pumping station and flush water pipeline.

The layout of the flush water pumping station shall be set at the left bank of Xinxujiang river on the side-table of the flood-control dyke of the exterior river, of which, the inlet elevation of the pumping station shall be 61.600m while the operational water level of the inner river shall be 69.800m. The outlet pipe of the pumping station shall be divided into two pipelines on the left and right banks after crossing the west dyke of Yongjiang River. One pipeline shall supply water directly to the lake at the upstream of overflow dam to satisfy the water requirement; the other pipeline shall deliver water directly to the intake canal of the lake located in the upper stream of Xinxujiang River, thus to flush the riverbed, expedite the flow and purify the water of the lake.

(4) Landscaping and ecological restoration of Xinxujiang river

Within the scope of the comprehensive environmental upgrading for Xinxujiang River, the core function of the river is defined in planning as the urban residential area and non-pollution industrial
zone that are decorated with lake-river beauties and rich biological endowment.

Xinxujiang river connects the space of the northern native forest with the urban central area, of which, such terrain transition shall be also applied to the changes of the image and landscape of this area. Therefore, in the general conception of the overall planning of the city, under the premises of keeping the green space and blue water line, from the south to the north, the degree of urban activities shall be decreased gradually, while the ecological nursing shall be gradually enhanced.

Based on the above concept, the functional division of Xinxujiang River shall be respectively of recreational section, tourism and living section and ecological nursing section. Detailed divisions are shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Structural Section</th>
<th>Basic Function Area</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xinxujiang river</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Zoo, Xinxujiang Park</td>
<td>Diyuan Rd. – Daxue Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism and living section</td>
<td>Recreation square, flower and tree decorating section, riverain entertainment section</td>
<td>Daxue Rd. – Ring Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecological nursing section</td>
<td>Biotic wetland landscape and habitat</td>
<td>Ex. Ring Rd. – Keli Ave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ecological restoration of spoil area: The ecological restoration in the spoil area shall be conducted in accordance with the Law for Water and Soil Conservation and the supporting laws and regulations, by implementing the principle of "prevention first, combining prevention with treatment, overall planning, comprehensive treatment, strengthening management and focusing on benefits"

The spoil area of the project is located in the west of Jixi village of Nanning city in the low-laying land outside the outer expressway, being at the haulage of about 10km.

In the spoil area, it is to adopt silt-arresting and drainage system, and surface tree and grass planting etc., so to further prevent soil erosion.

III. Affected area and quantity
The affected areas of the project cover Gaoxin district and Xixiangtang district. According to the construction alignment, this project will cover the rural areas of three administrative districts, including 1 town, 3 subdistrict offices and 5 administrative villages. Details are shown in Table 2.
### Table 2 Summary of Affected Areas of the Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative areas</th>
<th>Town / Street</th>
<th>Villagers’ Committee / Unit</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xixiangtang District</td>
<td>Shangyao street</td>
<td>Chengdong village</td>
<td>Affected by LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shangyao village</td>
<td>Both affected by LA and demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xixiangtang street</td>
<td>Weizilu village</td>
<td>Both affected by LA and demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anji street</td>
<td>Tunlu Village</td>
<td>All impacted by LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaoxin district</td>
<td>Xinxu town</td>
<td>Hede village</td>
<td>Affected by LA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Impacts of land acquisition -

This subproject will permanently acquire 1378mu of land, 750mu land in river course and demolish 26524m² of houses, affecting local 1009 households inclusive of 3204 people and floating population 277 households inclusive of 1121 people. Details are shown in Table 3.

### Table 3 Summary of LA Impacts of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APs</th>
<th>LA Impacts</th>
<th>Demolition Impacts</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nos. of Households (nos)</td>
<td>Nos. of persons (nos)</td>
<td>Area (mu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural area</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>2931</td>
<td>2128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating Population.</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>3661</td>
<td>2128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. Planning for resettlement

Under the leadership of Nanning Investment Development Company, upon detail investigation of the impacts as well as on the basis of fully soliciting the villagers’ opinions, the resettlement plan is prepared by Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences. In order to embody the principle of “resettlement in development” this resettlement plan adopts the restoration strategy that is based on land and develops multi-factor economic sectors. Through implementation of the rehabilitation plans of the villagers’ groups, the APs will restore or exceed the living standards before resettlement.

**I) Policy basis**

1. *Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China* (effective from January 1 of
Regulations for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (effected from January 1, 1999).

Administrative Regulations for Urban Building Demolition and Relocation (effected from Nov. 11, 2001).

Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (effected from September 1 , 2001)


(6) Implementation Methods for Management of Urban Building Demolition and Relocation (trial), Decree No.17 of the People’s Government of Nanning City, effected from July 1 of 2003.


(10) Interim Procedures of Nanning City on Administration of Economic Houses (Ref. No.NFF[2004]109, effected from December 2, 2004);


(15) ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement and A Handbook on Resettlement


II) Policy objectives

(1) The compensation and titles gained by the affected people shall at least enable them to maintain the same living standards as “without project” or even better;

(2) In the preparatory stage of this subproject, social and economic survey must be conducted before compiling corresponding resettlement plan;

(3) All affected people regardless of the legal titles shall be entitled to get compensation and demolition assistance;

(4) Encourage development-type resettlement; Rural resettlement shall be based on land and supported by the local advanced secondary and tertiary industries to widen the opportunities for
employment.

(5) Vulnerable groups shall receive special assistance and treatment so that they can live better.

(6) Displaced people shall be considered to be resettled within the original community.

(7) All displaced people and the original residents within the resettlement area shall be benefited from the project construction.

(8) The affected people shall have good understanding of the qualification, means and standards of compensation, livelihood and restoration plan as well as project construction arrangement etc., and participate in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

(III) Compensation standards
1. Compensation standards for rural collectively-owned land

(1) Basic compensation standards for rural collectively-owned land

The basic compensation for acquiring rural collectively-owned land shall be defined according to the basic land compensation standard by taking into consideration of the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient of the rural collective economic organizations, i.e. .

land basic compensation = basic land compensation standard × the average per-capita cultivated land coefficient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Basic Compensation Rate (RMB/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4  Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Rural Collectively-owned Land  (Unit: RMB/mu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Basic Compensation Rate (RMB/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated Farmland</td>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-cultivated Farmland</td>
<td>House Sites</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5   Average Per-capital Cultivated Land Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Per-capita Cultivated Land (mu)</th>
<th>Over 0.45 (0.45 excluded)</th>
<th>0.45-0.3 (0.3 included)</th>
<th>Below 0.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modification Ratio</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Compensation standards for standing crops on rural collectively-owned land

Table 6   Compensation Standards for Standing Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Compensation Standards (RMB/mu)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) Compensation standards for land attachments on rural collectively-owned land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Compensation Standards (RMB/mu)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Standard (RMB/unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water container</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>100～600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drying yard</td>
<td>nos.</td>
<td>100～800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &lt;10cm tree</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>5－15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &gt;10cm tree</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>25－60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &lt;15cm longan and lichee trees</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>10－250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia. &gt;15cm longan and lichee trees</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>25－4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fruit trees</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>10－250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>200～800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Compensation standards for temporary land occupation

According to the relevant regulations of the State and the Autonomous Region, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed on the basis of the annual average output value and the time of temporary occupation. For convenience of calculation, such compensation shall be the standing crops compensation standard rate multiplied by the time of occupation. The time period of more than 3 months but less than 6 months shall be computed as per 6 months, while that of more than 6 months but less than 1 year shall be computed as per 1 year. Temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and the previous irrigation facilities. The construction unit shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level, failing to restore to the previous farmland properties and the output status, the construction unit shall make compensation as per the permanent occupation. The compensation standards for temporary land occupation are shown in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Standard RMB/year/mu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Land</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Other taxes and charges for rural land
In addition to the above compensation for land acquisition, other necessary charges must be paid, including land administration fees, farmland occupation tax, development and construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds, farmland reclamation charges, land acquisition service charges and urban construction charges etc.

(a) Land administration fees shall be collected as per Ref.GJFZ[1994]210, Ref.GJFZ[2001]250, Ref.GCYWZ[1999]12 etc., the charge rate shall be 2.8% of the basic land compensation.

(b) Farmland occupation tax shall be collected as per Ref. GZF[1987]88 at the standard rate of RMB7/m².

(c) The collection of development and construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds shall be based on Ref. Memo[2003]1 of the Standing Committee of the people's government of Nanning city at the rate of RMB10000/mu.

(d) Farmland reclamation charges shall be computed as per Ref. GJZ[2001]138 at the rate of RMB30/m² for paddy fields and vegetable land while RMB20/m² for dry land and orchard land.

(e) Urban construction support charges shall be computed as per RMB15000/mu.

(f) Land acquisition service charges shall be computed as per RMB2/m².

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land administration fees</td>
<td>Land basic compensation (RMB10000)</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland occupation tax</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development &amp; construction funds for new vegetable plots and fish ponds</td>
<td>RMB10000/mu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland reclamation charges</td>
<td>Paddy fields &amp; vegetable land</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land &amp; orchard land</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban construction support charges</td>
<td>RMB10000/mu</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition service charges</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Compensation standards for river course land

According to Article 9 of Constitution of the People’s Republic of China, the river course is the state-owned resources which will not be compensated upon occupation for project construction. However, in consideration of the actuality of the traditional development by the local villagers, NMG attaches great importance to the issue of compensation for river course land, for which, the decision is made to compensate such land as per the standards specified for fish ponds in Ref. NFF[2004]106. Details are shown in the above Table 4 and Table 6.

3. Compensation standards for demolition of rural houses

Demolition of the legal houses built on the collective land shall be resettled in the means of monetary compensation, exchange of property rights or house sites etc. Removal of residential
houses shall be compensated with transition subsidies, removal subsidies and time-lost subsidies etc. Demolition of non-residential houses shall be compensated with removal subsidies.

(1) Monetary compensation standards for demolition of collective residential houses

Table 10  Monetary Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Residential Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Structure</th>
<th>Compensation standard (RMB/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick and concrete:</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick and wood</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Monetary compensation standards for demolition of collective non-residential houses

Table 11  Monetary Compensation Standards for Demolition of Collective Non-Residential Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of House</th>
<th>Frame structure (RMB/m²)</th>
<th>Brick Concrete (RMB/m²)</th>
<th>Brick-timbre structure (RMB/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Monetary compensation standards for demolition of other houses.

Table 12  Monetary Compensation Standards for Demolition of Other Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production house (brick-wood)</td>
<td>130~180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding house (simple)</td>
<td>30~100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Standards for replacement costs for demolition of houses built on collectively-owned land
Demolition of the legal houses built on the collective land shall be compensated at full replacement cost plus a plot of free house sites if choosing the form of compensation in providing house site instead of monetary compensation. Land acquisition compensation shall be disposed by the village collective organization in general.

Table 13  Compensation Standards at Replacement Cost for Demolition of Houses Built on Rural Collectively-owned Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of residence</th>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Brick Concrete</th>
<th>Brick Wood</th>
<th>Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(5) Standards for subsidies for demolition of the houses built on collectively-owned land

Table 14 Standards for Subsidies for Demolition of Houses Built on Collectively-owned Land
(Unit: RMB/m²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence removal</td>
<td>Temporary transition subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/month/household</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moving subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>As per construction area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time-lost subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/household/time</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reward for advance moving</td>
<td>RMB/household</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-residential house moving subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>As per construction area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charges for relocating telephone, cable TV and broadband etc.;</td>
<td>RMB/household</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Compensation standards for demolition of temporary structures

Table 15 Standards for Compensation for Temporary Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Structure</th>
<th>Standard (RMB/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick Wood</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16 Demolition Subsidies Standards for Temporary Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary transition subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/month. m²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>As per demolished area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>As per demolished area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-lost subsidies</td>
<td>RMB/household/time</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Payment of compensation

After necessary legal process and registration, notification, identification and signing agreement etc., the IA of Xinxujiang subproject will entrust concerned administrative department of Nanning City for assistance, who will directly deposit the amount of compensation to the accounts of the individuals or collective organizations whose land have been requisitioned. As for collective land acquisition, the compensation for crops shall be directly paid to affected households and individuals. The labor resettlement subsidies shall be subject to individual’s opinions. In case resettlement arranged by the villagers’ committee through land adjustment, the resettlement subsidies shall not be paid to individuals and shall be retained as the funds for development of collective
economy. Those affected individuals without the need of being resettled through land adjustment shall directly get the resettlement subsidies. Compensation for the collective land and public infrastructure facilities shall be directly paid to the villagers’ committee and further used to restore the economic level of the affected people through production development. In the places without land adjustment for resettlement, the peasants who have lost the land shall enjoy cash compensation.

As for the vulnerable groups, including isolated aged, disabled, households led by women and special poor households, the subproject, if necessary, provides with additional economic assistance and in-kind supports. According to the resettlement plan, vulnerable groups will receive special assistance from the subproject. In this connection, the EA will entrust concerned institutions to provide with practical assistance to them during the process of house reconstruction and removal. The EA will provide with special assistance to help the vulnerable groups in house construction for the purpose of maintaining the previous living standard. The standard for subsidies shall be defined according to the actual conditions and requirement.

VII. Arrangement of the implementing agency

For the effective implementation of the resettlement plan, corresponding institutional networks shall be established at all government levels so that they can take the responsibilities for the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities. The followings are the related institutions exclusively established for resettlement activities for the subproject.

1. Nanning Investment Development Company
   (1) Organize and manage the resettlement of this subproject;
   (2) Supervise and inspect the implementation of the resettlement plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds;
   (3) Coordinate and deal with various problems arising from the resettlement; and

Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office of Nanning Investment Development Company
   (1) According to the decision of the People’s Government of Nanning City, organize and implement the works of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation;
   (2) Investigate resettlement implementation, listen to the comments from relevant units and individuals, deal with the grievance and take necessary actions; and
   (3) Propose suggestions to the urban district, sub-district offices, townships and villages for the planning of payment of compensation.

3. Villagers’ committee and villagers’ groups
   The resettlement working group of the villagers’ committee and villagers’ group shall mainly consist of the cadres of the village and villagers’ groups. Major responsibilities are:
   (1) Participate in the social and economic survey;
   (2) Organize the public discussion and stress the awareness campaign for land acquisition policies;
   (3) Select the resettlement location and arrange house sites for affected people;
   (4) Be responsible for land adjustment and distribution, organize the resettlement activities such as production development and training etc.;
(5) Be responsible for the management and allocation of the compensation funds;
(6) Report to the higher authorities the comments and proposals of the affected people;
(7) Report the progress of resettlement; and
(8) Provide with necessary assistance to the vulnerable households.

VIII. Resettlement plan and implementation participation

During the design and preparatory stages, the EA has already conducted necessary public consultation with the local government, affected persons and the representatives of affected enterprises in form of meetings. In this stage, the APs will participate in the following activities: (1) alignment adjustment to further mitigate adverse impacts; (2) classification and measurement of the land, houses and enterprises affected by the project; (3) census and inspection of the trees, wells and fence-walls etc. (4) investigation and identification of the facilities of water and electricity supply, telecommunication and other public facilities.

During the process of project implementation, the APs will participate in the following activities: (1) confirmation of the range and standards for compensation. (2) common agreement on compensation rates; (3) selection of replaced location; (4) adjustment of farmland; (5) employment of APs of affected enterprises; (6) use of compensation funds at the levels of villages/communities. (7) decisions on the grievance; (8) monitoring and research of resettlement plan.

IX. Grievance Procedure

The members in the land acquisition and demolition offices at village, sub-district office and urban district levels shall be prepared to answer any questions arising from the implementation of the resettlement plan. Necessary contact information such as persons in-charge, office address and telephone numbers at all levels must be open to the public before the project is started.

Grievance procedure shall observe the following three steps, i.e.:

Step 1. Any individual in discontent with the resettlement activities shall report to the villagers’ committee in verbal or written forms. If the problem is not solved, such issue shall be forwarded to the land acquisition and demolition offices of sub-district offices or urban districts. If no satisfactory response is made within three weeks, he shall submit written complaints to the relevant competent departments of the city level. Direct submission to the relevant administrative departments at the levels of urban district and city shall be allowed.

Step 2. After receiving the submission of related individuals or units, the leading group for land acquisition and resettlement shall resolve the problem within four weeks. If such is still unsatisfactory, they shall appeal to the people’s court at urban district level in written form.

Step 3. If related individuals or units are still unsatisfied with the verdicts of the district-level people’s court, they may appeal to the Nanning Intermediate People’s Court, from which, the verdict shall be the final for execution.

The related people may lodge grievances from all aspects of the resettlement and compensation payment, including the compensation standards. In the resettlement handbook, the procedure for submission and lodging grievances shall be published to all affected people. These information shall be also released to the affected people in the meetings held prior to the land acquisition.
During the entire process of the project construction, these grievance procedures shall remain valid so that the villagers may deal with relevant issues, such as location and design of drainage, pedestrian and access roads etc. Also, the villagers may also have an effective means to reflect these issues to the project management institution and the concerned parties of the project for discussion of the resolution methods.
Appendix II Outline for Village Level Survey of Xinxujiang Subproject

Persons visited: Cadres of the villages, including CCP secretary, director, secretary, head of women, CYL secretary etc.

Survey contents:

I. Introduction
   1. Regional location, number of villagers’ group, total households, total population (agricultural population, floating population, including local, regional and foreign-province population), out-going population, numbers of family names, numbers of ethnic groups etc.;
   2. Total area of cultivated land, including the areas of paddy field, dry land, forest land, orchard, vegetable land and fish pond etc.;
   3. Labor resources, total labors, age structure of labors (16-60 for male; 16-55 for female), numbers of under-aged labors, numbers of above-aged labors, out-going labors etc.;
   4. Among the employed people, the proportions respective in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, mining, fishery, manufacturing, production and supply of electric power, coal and water, building, transportation, warehousing and postal service, wholesale and retail, hotel and restaurant services, residential and other services, education, sanitation, social security and welfare, culture, sports and entertainment, public servants etc.;
   5. Unemployed people: the aged, students and disable;
   6. Major crops of the village (such as paddy rice, corn, vegetable and fruits etc.); and

II. Impacts of land acquisition and house demolition
   1. Total area of land proposed to be requisitioned (classified in paddy field, dry land, vegetable land, orchard land, fish pond, forest land and wasteland), including the proportion of the acquired production land in the original production area;
   2. Structure of affected people, including numbers of households, population, ethnic groups etc.;
   3. Numbers of households with proposed house demolition and corresponding proportion in total village households; total construction area of the demolished houses (numbers of houses with or without titles, number of illegal structures); number of affected households, ethnic groups and populations by house demolition; and
   4. Number of floating population affected by land acquisition; number of floating population affected by house demolition.

III. Situation of vulnerable groups
   The numbers of households enjoying five guarantees, households headed by women, the disable, the special-poverty households, the solitary (if not many, names included), and their living conditions (being covered by social insurance or minimum living assurance system or not).

IV. Restoration measures for production and living
   1. How to restore the normal production and living after land acquisition? What are you
going to do? Are there adequate and surplus cultivated lands for re-distribution in the village? If not, what measures will be taken? How to effectively use the compensation paid by the government to develop production and improve living?

2. How to reconstruct the new houses after being demolished? What specific requirement on selection of house sites? Are the selected places proposed for relocation far away from schools and hospitals? If moving to the new places, what are the requirement on electricity supply, access road, water supply, telephone and television?
Appendix III   Outline of Survey for Resettlement of Enterprises and Institutional Units

Outline of Survey for Resettlement of Enterprises and Institutional Units of Xinxujiang Subproject

Persons visited: Related persons in-charge and working staff of relevant units (colleges and universities).

Survey contents:
I. Introduction.
   Quantity, characteristics and distribution of the institutional units needed to be resettled.

II. Basic situation of the affected units
   Total households, total population, population with urban household registration, population of other household registration, total numbers of working staff, numbers of students, proportion of male and female, proportion of ethnic groups etc.

III. Land acquisition
   1. Total area of land of the unit, classified into cultivated land, wasteland, orchard land, forest land and road (field survey is needed to estimate the area).
   2. Land proposed to be requisitioned within the construction alignment, types of land (forest land, fruit tree, fish pond and paddy field), indicating respective proportions.

IV. House demolition
   1. How many buildings to be demolished? How many square meters? How many affected households (or departments) and affected people? The proportions of frame, brick concrete, brick timbre structures? The proportion of these four structures in the total houses of the units? The proportions of public houses and private houses?
   2. In the public houses, the proportions of factory building, office building, teaching building, faculties building and students’ dormitories etc.
   3. In private houses, the numbers of houses with or without titles? How many illegal structures?
   4. Are there any lands proposed to be requisitioned for the enterprises of the units (such as school-attached factory, farm etc.)? How much the annual production value of the affected enterprises? How many working staff is affected? How much are their monthly salaries?

V. Resettlement willingness of the APs
   1. What kind of forms for land compensation, monetary, land exchange or other means?
   2. What special requirement on compensation of the public houses?
   3. What are the willingness for the compensation means for private houses?
Appendix IV: Questionnaire for Household Survey

Questionnaire for Household Survey for Nanning Urban Environmental Upgrading Project

Dear Households,

We are researchers from the Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences. Commissioned by Nanning Development and Reform Commission, we are here to undertake the social assessment survey on behalf of ADB / Nanning Urban Environmental Upgrading Project. We guarantee all the data obtained from this survey will be only used in the social assessment report, and as well we guarantee for keeping it as secret strictly.

Herewith we extend our heartfelt gratitude to every respondent and enumerator for your sincere cooperation!

Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences
March 2005

(Note:
1. The total samples of this survey is 900 households, including 300 households for Kelijiang River Comprehensive Environmental Treatment Project, distributing in 5 villages; 200 households for Nanning Domestic Solid Waste Management System Project, in which 170 households distributing in 25 garbage disposal sites, 30 households are waste collectors in Chengnan Garbage Landfills; 200 households for Yongjiang River Water System Nanning Qingxiushan Mountain Ecological Protection Project, distributing in 4 horticulture farms
2. What are the willingness for the compensation means for private houses.
3. Part A are required to fill in. Other parts shall be filled in different types according to the choices.
A. General Status

Serial No. of Questionnaire: ______________

Category of Project for Household

□□□A1

(1) Nanning Kelijiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Sub-Project;
(2) Nanning Domestic Solid Waste Management System Sub-Project;
(3) Nanning Qingxiushan Mountain Ecological Protection Sub-Project;
(4) Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project

1.0 Address & Code: _______City_______District_______Township (Community) _______Village

□A3 □A4 □A5 □A6

1.1 Ages __________

□□□A7

1.2 Your Gender: 1. Male 2. Female □A8

1.3 Your registered permanent residence

(1) Nanning City (2) Other City in Guangxi (3) City in Other Province □A9


1.5 Your Educational Level:

□A11

(1) Never been to School (2) Primary School (3) Middle School (4) High School
(5) Occupational and Technical School (6) Junior College and above

1.6 Your Marriage Status: (1) Single (2) Married □A12

1.7 Numbers of persons of your family: ___________ □□A13

1.8 Status of Family Members:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name A14</th>
<th>Relationship with Household Head</th>
<th>Sex A15</th>
<th>Age A16</th>
<th>Married (Y/N) A17</th>
<th>Educational Level A18</th>
<th>Occupation A19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A20</td>
<td>(1) male</td>
<td>(1) below 15</td>
<td>(1) unmarried</td>
<td>(1) literate</td>
<td>(1) crops growing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A26</td>
<td>(2) Female</td>
<td>2. 16-40</td>
<td>2. married</td>
<td>2. primary</td>
<td>2. breeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A32</td>
<td>(3) Son/Daughter</td>
<td>3. 40-60</td>
<td>3. secondary</td>
<td>3. industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A38</td>
<td>4. brother/sister</td>
<td>4. over 60</td>
<td>4. high school</td>
<td>4. commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A44</td>
<td>5. nephew</td>
<td>5. technical</td>
<td>5. service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A50</td>
<td>6. brother/sister in-law</td>
<td>6. above college</td>
<td>6. dustman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A56</td>
<td>7. grandson/granddaughter</td>
<td>7. scavengers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A62</td>
<td>8. parents</td>
<td>8. transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. grandparents</td>
<td>9. communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. other</td>
<td>10. teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. non-relative</td>
<td>11. cadre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. guest</td>
<td>12. student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. retired</td>
<td>13. retired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. employed</td>
<td>14. employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. others</td>
<td>15. others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.9 What do you think of your health?  1. good;  2. rather good;  3. so-so  4. bad  5. very bad  □ A68

2.0 Land resource owned by your family (mu)
2.0.1 Cultivated Land  □□□□□ A69
2.0.2 Incl.: Paddy Land  □□□□□ A70
2.0.3 Dry Land  □□□□□ A71
2.0.4 Vegetable Land  □□□□□ A72
2.0.5 Fishing Pool  □□□□□ A73
2.0.6 Orchard  □□□□□ A74
2.0.7 Woodland  □□□□□ A75
2.0.8 Other  □□□□□ A76

2.1 Family Income Profile (RMB/month)
2.1.1 Agriculture  □□□□□ A77
2.1.2 Industry  □□□□□ A78
2.1.3 Animal husbandry  □□□□□ A79
2.1.4 Out-going working  □□□□□ A80
2.1.5 Business (Service)  □□□□□ A81
2.1.6 House or Shop Renting  □□□□□ A82
2.1.7 Wage Income  □□□□□ A83
2.1.8 Fishing  □□□□□ A84
2.1.9 Other  □□□□□ A85

2.2 Type and Quantity of Poultry and Livestock
2.2.1 Cow/Cattle (nos)  □□□□□ A86
2.2.2 Pig(nos)  □□□□□ A87
2.2.3 Chicken(nos)  □□□□□ A88
2.2.4 Duck(nos)  □□□□□ A89
2.2.5 other (nos)  □□□□□ A90

2.3 Household Expenditure in 2004 (RMB)
2.3.1 Water  □□□□□ A91
2.3.2 Wastewater  □□□□□ A92
2.3.3 Electricity  □□□□□ A93
2.3.4 Garbage waste collection  □□□□□ A94
2.3.5 Flood Control  □□□□□ A95
2.3.6 Recreation  □□□□□ A96
2.3.7 Food  □□□□□ A97
2.3.8 Clothing  □□□□□ A98
2.3.9 Agricultural Production (Seeds, seedling, chemical fertilizer, pesticide)  □□□□□ A99
2.3.10 Business cost (processing, sales)  □□□□□ A100
2.3.11 House by lease  □□□□□ A101
2.3.12 Education  □□□□□ A102
2.3.13 Health  □□□□□ A103
2.3.14 Transportation  □□□□□ A104
2.3.15 Communication □□□□□ A105
2.3.16 Taxation □□□□□ A106
2.3.17 Loan repayment □□□□□ A107
2.3.18 Other □□□□□ A108

3.0 Housing Status
3.0.1 No. of rooms □□□□□ A109
3.0.2 Dwelling Area _________ Sq. m □□□□□ A110
3.0.3 Structure: 1. Concrete; 2. Brick Concrete; 3. Brick Wood; 4. Simple structure □ A111
3.0.4 Whether with house ownership certificate: 1. Yes; No □ A112
3.0.5 Whether with house ownership certificate: 1. Yes; No □ A113
3.0.7 Using condition of house: 1. Self-use; 2. Leasing-out; □ A115
3.0.8 If being leased out, how much is the rent per month (in RMB)? □ A116
   1. Below 150; 2. 150-250; 3. 251-350; 4. 351-450; 5. 451—550; 6. 551-650; 7. >650
3.1 Do you have the following durable articles?
   3.1.1 Radio 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A117
   3.1.2 Electric Fan 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A118
   3.1.3 TV 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A119
   3.1.4 Telephone 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A120
   3.1.5 Mobile Phone 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A121
   3.1.6 Refrigerator 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A122
   3.1.7 Computer 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A123
   3.1.8 Washing Machine 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A124
   3.1.9 Bicycle 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A125
   3.1.10 Motorcycle 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A126
   3.1.11 Motorcar 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A127
   3.1.12 Other □ A128

4.0 Does the village (community) have clinics? 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A129
4.0.1 If yes, whether the clinic meet your requirement or not? 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A130
4.0.2 If no, where can you see a doctor when family members get sick? □ A131
   1. Clinic in other village; 2. Township (Community) clinic
   3. City hospital; 4. Elsewhere

5.0 Does the village (community) have primary school? 1. Yes; 2. No; □ A132
If no, where do the children go to school? □ A133
   1. Primary school in other village; 2. Community primary school; 3. elsewhere

6.0.1 Have you ever attended any of the following training courses?
6.0.1 Cultural lesson: 1. Yes; 2. No; 1. Yes 2. No; □ A134
6.0.2 Technological training course: 1. Yes 2. No; □ A135
6.0.3 Technical training 1. Yes 2. No; □ A136

7.0 How does the residence committee or village leader function in protecting community residents' (farmers') benefits? □ A137
1. Great effect; 2. Some effect; 3. No effect; 4. No idea

8.0 How does your family deal with daily waste water? □A138
1. Pour away out of the house; 2. Pour into outdoor drain;
3. Pour into spray drain; 4. Pour directly into river;

9.0 How do you dispose daily domestic garbage? □A139
1. Dump out of the house; 2. Dump into public garbage tank;
3. Dump into river; 4. Use to feed poultry and livestock (chicken, pig, etc.) 5. other

9.1 How far is the public garbage tank from your house? □A140
1. Yes, 2. No 3. No idea

9.1.1 How far is the nearest public garbage from your house? □A141
1. downstairs; 2. 150m; 3. 250m; 4. >400m

9.2 Have you been to Qingxiushan Park? □A142
1. yes; 2. no
9.2.1 If yes, how many times did you go to the park in one year? □□A143
9.2.2 The present park fee is RMB15/person. If the park and the facilities inside are improved, how much are you willing to pay to visit the park? □A144
1. RMB18/person; 2. RMB20/person; 3. RMB25/person; 4. Over RMB25/person

B. Kelijiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project (filled by objects of survey)
10.0 Have you ever heard about Kelijiang River Comprehensive Upgrading Treatment Project? □B1
1. Yes; 2. know something; 3. No; 4. Not clear
10.1 If yes, where did you know from? □B2
1. Newspaper, TV & broadcast; 2. Notice by the government;
3. Community (Village committee); 4. Relatives & friends;
5. Informed by nearby; 6. Others

10.2 What you think of the advantages and disadvantages of the Kelijiang sub-project on your family? □B3
1. More advantages; 2. Comparatively more advantages;
3. No advantages; 4. Some disadvantages; 5. More disadvantages

10.3 Are you willing to cooperate with the government to implement these projects? □B4
1. Yes; 2. No; 3. No idea

10.4 If these projects have definite adverse impacts on the interests of your family, you will: □B5
1. Report to the villagers’ committee; 2. Negotiate with the Constructing Corporation;
3. Appeal to implementing agency; 4. Appeal to higher authorities;
5. Obstruct construction work 6. Report to the media; 7. Other

10.5 What do you think will have priority for development for a community? (Select 2 items and rank in order)
1. Flood control; 2. Sewerage treatment; 3. Improvement of community environment;
4. Construction of village roads; 5. Improve water and electricity supply
10.6 What do you think is the most serious environmental problem in your residential area? (choose three items and list in order)
1st: □B6
2nd: □B7

10.7 How often does a flood happen in your village (community)? □B11

10.8 What was the most serious disaster occurred to your village (community)? □B12

10.9 Did your family get lost in the disaster? 1. Yes 2. No; □B13
10.9.1 Any casualties? 1. Yes 2. No; □B14

10.10 How were the losses in your family? (RMB) ____________ (元) □B15
10.10.1 Crops □B16
10.10.2 House □B17
10.10.3 Other valuable things □B18

10.11 Source of drinking water of your family? □B19

10.12 What do you think of the water quality of Kelijiang River? □B20
1. Clean and drinkable; 2. Not clean drinkable for big livestock;
3. non-natural water colour with odour; 4. no idea

10.13 Is your family directly benefited from the waters of Kelijiang River? 1. Yes; 2. No □B21
10.13.1 If yes, what is the proportion of your family’s benefits that are gained from the waters of Kelijiang River per year? □B22
1. 10-20% of total family income; 2. 20-30% of total family income;
3. 30-50% of total family income; 4. >50% of total family income

11.14 What you think of the benefits of Kelijiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project? (Choose two options and rank in order)
1. Flood control; 2. Sewerage; 3. Landscaping community;
4. Increasing employment opportunities; 5. Convenient access
6. Other (please specify)
1st: □B23
2nd: □B24

10.15 What do you think of the possible negative impact of Kelijiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project? (Choose two options and rank in order)
1. Land lost; 2. Demolition; 3. Unemployment;
4. Construction pollution; 5. Other (please specify)
1st: □B25
10.16 Are you willing to pay for treatment fees for flood, waterlogging and sewage control?

1. Yes;  2. No;  3. No idea

10.17 If yes, what is the bearable degree of your family?

1. RMB1−3 /Month;  2. RMB3−5 /Month;  3. RMB5−8/Month

10.18 Was your family infected by river water-borne diseases? (such as enteral infection and skin disease)

1. yes;  2. no.

If yes, how much did you spend to have it cured?___________ Yuan

C. Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project (filled by objects of survey)

11.0 Have you ever heard of Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project?

1. Yes;  2. know something; 3.No; 4.Not clear

11.1 If yes, where did you know from?

1.Newspaper, TV & broadcast;  2.Notice by the government;
3.Community (Village committee);  4.Relatives & friends;
5. Informed by nearby;  6. Others

11.2 What you think of the advantages and disadvantages of the projects on your family?

1. More advantages;  2. Comparatively more advantages;
3. No advantages;  4. Some disadvantages;  5. More disadvantages

11.3 Are you willing to cooperate with the government to implement these projects?

1. Yes;  2. No;  3. No idea

11.4 If these projects have definite adverse impacts on the interests of your family, you will:

1. Report to the villagers’ committee; 2. Negotiate with the Constructing Corporation; 3.Appeal to implementing agency; 4.Appeal to higher authorities;
5.Obstruct construction work  6. Report to the media;  7. Other

11.5 What do you think will have priority for development for a community? (Select 2 items and rank in order)

1. Flood control; 2. Sewerage treatment;  3. Improvement of community environment;
4. Construction of village roads; 5. Improve water and electricity supply

1st :  
2nd :

11.6 Are the land cultivated by you riverbed land? 1. Yes 2. No

11.6.1 If yes, do you think that you have the rights in cultivating there? 1. Yes, 2. No  3. No idea

11.6.2 If it belongs to riverbed land, how many seasons you grown there in a year?
11.7 In addition to the growing on riverbed, do you still have other cultivated land? □
1. Yes; 2. No □

11.8 What do you think is the most serious environmental problem in your residential area? (choose three items and list in order)
1st: □
2nd: □
3rd: □

11.9 How often does a flood happen in your village (community)? □

11.10 What was the most serious disaster occurred to your village (community)? □

11.11 Did your family get lost in the disaster? □
1. Yes; 2. No □

11.12 Any casualties? □
1. Yes; 2. No □

11.13 How were the losses in your family? (RMB) □
11.13.1 Crops □
11.13.2 House □
11.13.3 Other valuable things □

11.14 Source of drinking water of your family? □

11.15 Source of drinking water of your family? □

11.16 What do you think of the water quality of Xinxujiang River? □

11.17 Is your family directly benefited from the waters of Xinxujiang River? □
1. Yes; 2. No □

11.17.1 If yes, what is the proportion of your family’s benefits that are gained from the waters of Xinxujiang River per year? □
1. 10-20% of total family income; 2. 20-30% of total family income; 3. 30-50% of total family income; 4. >50% of total family income

11.18 What you think of the benefits of Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project? (Select 2 items and rank in order)
1. Flood control; 2. Sewerage; 3. Landscaping community; 4. Increasing employment opportunities; 5. Convenient access
6. Other (please specify)
1st: □
2nd: □
11.19 What do you think of the possible negative impact of Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Project? (Choose two options and rank in order)
   5. Other (please specify)
      1st : □ C30
      2nd : □ C31

11.20 Are you willing to pay for treatment fees for flood, waterlogging and sewage control? □ C32
   1. Yes;  2. No;  3. No idea

11.21 If yes, what is the bearable degree of your family? □ C33
   1. RMB1—3 /Month;  2. RMB3—5 /Month;  3. RMB5—8/Month

11.22 Was your family infected by river water-borne diseases? (such as enteral infection and skin disease)
   1. Yes;  2. No
   11.22.1 If yes, how much did you spend to have it cured? _______ Yuan □□□□□ C34

D. Solid Waste sub-project (filled by objects of survey)

12.0 Have you ever heard of the domestic solid waste treatment project? □ D1
   1. Yes;  2. know something; 3.No; 4.Not clear

12.1 If yes, where did you know from? □ D2
   1. Newspaper, TV & broadcast;  2. Notice by the government; 3.Community (Village committee);
   4. Relatives & friends;  5. Informed by nearby;  6. Others

12.2 What do you think of the advantages and disadvantages of solid water treatment project on your family? □ D3
   1. More advantages;  2. Comparatively more advantages;
   3. No advantages;  4. Some disadvantages;  5. More disadvantages

12.3 Are you willing to cooperate with the government to implement these projects? □ D4
   1. Yes;  2. No;  3. No idea

12.4 If these projects have definite adverse impacts on the interests of your family, you will: □ D5
   1. Report to the villagers’ committee;  2. Negotiate with the Constructing Corporation;
   3. Appeal to implementing agency;  4. Appeal to higher authorities;
   5. Obstruct construction work  6. Report to the media;  7. Other

12.5 What do you think will have priority for development for a community? (Choose two options and rank in order)
   1. flood control;  2. construction of garbage transfer station;  3. sewers construction;
   4. community landscaping  5. improvement of water and power supply
      1st _______ □ D6
      2nd _______ □ D7

12.6 What do you think of the environment where you are living? □ D8
   1. very good;  2. rather good;  3. so-so;
12.7 What do you think of the advantages and disadvantages of the solid water treatment subproject on your family? (Choose two options and rank in order)
   1. change the inferior environment and beautify the living environment;
   2. reduce flies and mosquitoes; 3. prevent spreading of diseases;
   4. good for recovery of resources.
   1st ________ □D9
   2nd ________ □D10

12.8 What negative impacts will the solid waste treatment project will bring about? (Choose two options and rank in order)
   1. difficult employment for dustmen;
   2. new garbage transfer station will bring about new pollution sources;
   3. increase of garbage treatment tariff.
   4. construction pollution; 5. others (please specify) ___________________.
   1st ________ □D11
   2nd ________ □D12

12.9 What's your attitude if the garbage transfer station is built nearby your house? □D13
   1. agree; 2. disagree; 3. no idea

12.10 After implementing the solid waste treatment project, if the garbage tariff is increased, how much are you willing to pay? (filled by permanent population). □D14
   1. RMB9/month per household; 2. RMB10/month per household;
   3. RMB11/month per household; 4. RMB12/month per household;
   5. RMB12/month or above per household.

12.11 After implementing the solid waste treatment project, if the garbage tariff is increased, how much are you willing to pay? (filled by floating population) □D15
   1. RMB3/month per capita; 2. RMB4/month per capita
   3. RMB5/month per capita 4. RMB6/month per capita

E. Qingxiushan Ecological Protection Sub-project (filled by objects of survey)
13.0 Have you ever heard of Qingxiushan ecological protection subproject? □E1
   1. Yes; 2. know something; 3. No; 4. Not clear

13.1 If yes, where did you know from? □E2
   1. Newspaper, TV & broadcast; 2. Notice by the government;
   3. Community (Village committee); 4. Relatives & friends;
   5. Informed by nearby; 6. Others

13.2 What benefits do you think will bring to your family by this project? □E3
   1. More advantages; 2. Comparatively more advantages;
   3. No advantages; 4. Some disadvantages; 5. More disadvantages

13.3 Are you willing to cooperate with the government to implement these projects? □E4
   1. Yes; 2. No; 3. No idea

13.4 If these projects have definite adverse impacts on the interests of your family, you will: □E5
1. Report to the villagers’ committee; 2. Negotiate with the Constructing Corporation;
3. Appeal to implementing agency; 4. Appeal to higher authorities;
5. Obstruct construction work; 6. Report to the media; 7. Other

13.5 What do you think will have priority for development for a community? (Choose two options and rank in order)
1. development of forestry; 2. development of tourism; 3. construction of roads;
4. construction of houses for leasing; 5. improvement of water and power supply.
1st ______□E6
2nd ______□E7

13.6 What do you think of the advantages and disadvantages of the Qingxiushan sub-project on your family? (choose two options and rank in order).
1. improve environment; 2. development of tourism;
3. provision of employment opportunities; 4. convenient transportation
5. others (please specify) __________
1st __________□E8
2nd __________□E9

13.7 What negative impacts do you think the Qingxiushan sub-project will bring to you? (choose three items and list in order)
1. loss of cultivated land; 2. increase of entrance fare;
3. inferior public security; 4. construction pollution.
5. Other (please specify)
1st __________□E10
2nd __________□E11

13.8 How much impact do you think would bring to your family’s income arising from land acquisition?
□E12
1. serious impacts; 2. some impacts; 3. no impacts; 4. no idea.

F. Waste Collectors (to be filled in by the Chengnan landfill)

14.0 What was your family income in 2004? □F1
1. below RMB3000; 2. RMB3001—5000; 3. RMB5001—8000; 4. RMB8001—10000; 5. > RMB10001

14.1 Where do you live? □F2
1. Rental house; 2. Relative or friend’s house;
3. Self-built temporary shed; 4. Other

14.1.1 What is the residential area? □F3
1. less than 20m²; 2. 20-30m²; 3. 31-40m²; 4. 41-50m²; 5. over 51m²

14.2 Where do you come from? □F4
1. other cities of Guangxi; 2. Sichuan; 3. Chongqing;

14.3 How did you get information to make decision to come here? □F5
1. informed by relatives and friends; 2. know from newspaper and television;
3. came with an organized business group;  4. came by myself;  5. others

**14.4 Have you been sick since you took this occupation?**  1. yes;  2. no □F6

**14.4.1 If Yes, what was it?** □F7
1. Cough, getting cold, headache;  2. Aspiratory disease;  3. Diarrhea;
4. Stomach-ache;  5. rhinitis;  6. Other infectious diseases Please clarify)___

**14.4.2 If getting sick, who can do a favour for you?** □F8
1. Go to hospital by myself;  2. Family members;  3. Relatives and friends;
4. Boss;  5. local kind people;  6. government assistance

**14.6 The waste landfill will be closed after the implementation of the project, what will you do then?** □F9
1. Go back home and do farming work;  2. Serve labour in other city;
3. Look for another job in Nanning;  4. Do same job in a place other than Nanning;
5. As a local cleaner;  6. others (please specify) _______________

**G. Women (to be filled by women)**

**15.0 Besides agricultural and agricultural-related production, what else do women do?** □G1
1. Do business;  2. Do work for others out of the family;
3. Family handicraft;  4. others (please specify) _______________

**15.1 Your attitude towards doing housework:** □G2
1. my responsibility;  2. husband's responsibility  3. jointly.

**15.2 Who will make decision in key issues in your family?** □G3
1. wife;  2. husband;  3. father in-law;
4. consult with husband;  5. consult with family members;  6. others

**15.3 What are the diseases of women in relation to water pollution in recent years?** □G4
1. cough, faucitis;  2. aspiratory disease;
3. intestinal disease (such as diarrhea);  4. stomach-ache;
5. gynaecologic diseases;  6. others (please specify ______) ;
7. never suffer from related diseases.

**15.4 If the social status is classified into five classes, in your community, which class do you think belong to?** □G5
1. top;  2; upper;  3. intermediate;  4. lower;  5. lowest

**15.5 What benefits will woman obtain from the project?** (choose three items and list in order)
1. Improve residential environment;
2. Bring forth new opportunities of development for women;
3. Diseases related to environmental pollution will be reduced.
4. Good for women in find jobs in cities;
5. others (please specify) ______________.
1st ___________ □G6
2nd ___________ □G7

**15.6 What are the possible negative impacts towards women by the project?** (Select 2 items and rank in order)
1. Life becomes more difficult because of less land;
2. Negative impact to business;
3. Less opportunity for obtaining employment; 4. others __________;
1st ___________
2nd ___________
□ G8
□ G9
15.7 What kind of services do the relevant government departments and institutions usually provide with?
□ G10
1. loan of small amount; 2. scientific and technological information;
3. technological training; 4. others ____________
15.8 What is your requirement to the government during the implementation of the projects?
□ G11
1. providing employment; 2. providing shops; 3. organizing labor export;
4. providing training; 5. providing free consultation;
6. others (please clarity) ____________.
15.9 What is your goal of laboring?
□ G12
1. maintain the family life; 2. hope in economic independency;
3. hope to exert myself ability; 4. earn more money.
15.10 Are you satisfied with your existing living conditions?
□ G13
1. very satisfied; 2. satisfied; 3. so-so;
4. unsatisfied; 5. very much unsatisfied.
15.11 After the implementation of the project, what kind of occupation would you like to do?
□ G14
1. peasants; 2. workers; 3. businesswomen; 4. doing housework
5. others (please specify) ____________;
6. no idea.

H. Ethnic Minority (to be filled by ethnic minority)
16.0 Do you think it is necessary to preserve traditional ways of life of your ethnic group?
□ H1
1. yes; 2. advance with the times; 3. no idea
16.1 Do you still wear traditional costumes of your ethnic group?
□ H2
1. yes; 2. sometimes on an important occasion; 3. no;
4. no ideas about traditional costumes
16.2 Where do you expect your spouse from?
□ H3
1. same village; 2. same ethnic group 3. nearby
4. same city 5. don’s care; 6. no idea
16.3 What do you think of the relationship between your ethnic group and others?
□ H4
1. very good; 2. good; 3. so-so; 4. not very good; 5. bad.
16.4 Do you feel that your ethnic group is respected by other ethnic groups in work or sociality?
□ H5
1. very much respected; 2. fairly respected; 3. so-so;
4. not respected; 5. without respect
16.5 How many dialects can you speak ( )?
□□ H6
16.5.1 That you speak at home ( ), that you communicate with people other than family members ( ).

16.6 What do you think the advantages of the 4 above-mentioned projects to the development of ethnic minority? (choose 2 items and list in order)
1. Be good to the living environment of the ethnic group;
2. Be good to the health of the ethnic group;
3. Be good to enlargement of employment opportunity for the ethnic group;
4. Be good to the opening-up in the ethnic minority area

1st ___________  
2nd ___________  

16.7 What do you think of the possible negative effects of the 3 above-mentioned projects to the ethnic minority? (choose 2 items and list in order)
1. peasants’ land loss caused difficulty in production;
2. stores or shops displacement caused difficulty in employment;
3. less skills caused more severe competition in employment;
4. ethnic characteristics would be damaged;
5. others ___________  

1st ___________  
2nd ___________  

I. Question for Displaced People of the Project (to be filled by people needed to be resettled)
17.0 Are you willing to be acquired land or displaced?  
1. yes; 2. no; 3. don’t care 4. not very much; 5. unwilling

17.1 Do you know the policies for resettlement compensation of the government?  
1. Yes; 2. know something; 3. No; 4. Not clear

17.2 If you know the policies for resettlement compensation, are you satisfied with these policies?  
1. very satisfied; 2. satisfied; 3. so-so; 4. unsatisfied; 5. very much unsatisfied.

17.3 Which kind of compensation do you hope in terms of house demolition?  
1. monetary compensation; 2. reconstruction in other places; 3. exchange of property rights.

17.4 Where do you hope to displace?  
1. same village; 2. near the former residence; 3. city; 4. new village; 5. other

17.5 Which kinds of compensation do you hope in terms of land acquisition? (choose 3 options and list in order)
1. monetary compensation; 2. readjustment of cultivated land; 3. building up stores or shops for leasing out; 4. providing jobs; 5. providing endowment insurance; 6. fixed living cost; 7. technical training; 8. other

1st ___________  
2nd ___________  
3rd ___________  

153
Name of interviewee: ____________  Contact Tel.: ______________

Date of survey: _______  Interviewer: _________  Supervisor: ___________
Appendix V. Terms of Reference for Preparation of Resettlement Plan for Xinxujiang Subproject


On March 10-15 of 2005, the survey questionnaire, survey outline and scheme for preparation of Resettlement Plan were designed.

On March 19, Nanning PMO organized PPTA consultants and design units to visit Xinxujiang river.

On March 28 of 2005, the Agreement for preparation of Resettlement Plan was signed between Nanning Investment Development Company and Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences. As such, preparation of this Resettlement Plan was started.

On March 29 of 2005, ten professionals of Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences gathered in Room 707 where Zhao Minglong introduced the basic information of the project, the working plan and requirement of survey etc., and then submitted the working scheme and program to the project implementing agency.

On March 31, Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences organized five professionals to contact Shangyao village and Weizilu village, distributed the survey formats and made preparation for the sampling investigation of the coming days.

On April 2 of 2005, three researchers of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences and seventy sociology students and two teachers from Guangxi College for Minorities Nationalities gathered together, and were divided into three groups respectively undertook sampling survey in Shangyao village, Weizilu village, Hede village and Chendong village. On this day, totally 230 questionnaires were distributed and 228 valid sheets were returned.

On April 3 of 2005, Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences organized eight scientific researchers to conduct investigation in all administrative villages, with the purposes of understanding the basic conditions of the villages, impacts of the project on rural people and their willingness in production restoration.

On April 4 of 2005, Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences organized eight professionals to verify the questionnaires and completed nearly 300 in the day.

On April 5 of 2005, Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences sent four groups to make field survey along both banks of Xinxujiang river for the purpose of understanding, verifying the structures proposed to be demolished (estimated numbers of buildings, types and area), and land acquisition as well.

On April 6 of 2005, Institute of Ethnic Economic Studies of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences held meeting to discuss the outline of this Resettlement Plan, assign the work of compilation and address the important chapters, requiring that the draft must be completed before April 15.

On April 8-15 of 2004, a team of professionals were organized to compile Resettlement Plan for Nanning Xinxujiang River Comprehensive Environmental Upgrading Subproject.

On October 30, 2005, the RP was revised again according to the comments of ADB resettlement
specialists.

In late December 2005, the RP was revised again according to the written comments of ADB resettlement specialists.