



# Social Monitoring Report

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## PRC: Guangxi Roads Development II Project

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Nanning, People's Republic of China

For Guangxi Communications Department  
Guangxi Communications Infrastructure Construction Administration Bureau

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**Asian Development Bank**

## 1. Brief Introduction

### 1.1 Project Progress

Nanning (Tanluo) to Baise Expressway (Nan-Bai Expressway) is one of the important parts of the Hengyang to Kunming National Artery Highway under the planned “Five North to South and Seven West to East” National Trunk Lines, and it is the key Project of the nation and Guangxi The tenth five year plan”, it provides a convenient sea outlet corridor for the southwest provinces such as Yunnan and Guizhou to reach the Guangxi coastal area, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. It is an important component to connect China with the ASEAN regions, and for Guangxi to join Regional Corporation of Mekong. It is also one of the key projects in Guangxi under the Great Western Development Strategy. It starts from Tanluo Township in west outskirts of Nanning by connecting the ending point of Nanning to Tanluo Expressway, passing through Xixiangtang District of Nanning, Long’an County, Pingguo County, Tiandong County, Tianyang County, Youjiang District of Baise City and connecting starting Point of Baise to Luocunkou Expressway. The total length of Nanning to Baise Expressway is 188 Kilometers and it adapts four lanes three Expressway technical standard:

- Tanluo to Napo Section (161Km): Expressway standard with a design speed of 120km/h and a subgrade width of 28.0m;
- Napo to Liutang Section (16Km): Expressway standard with a design speed of 100km/h and a subgrade width of 28.0m;
- Liutang to Youjiangqu Section (11Km): Expressway standard with a design speed of 80km/h and a subgrade width of 24.5m.

Nanning to Baise Expressway is the Project utilizing loans from ADB, and other domestic banks in China, the Budgetary estimate is 6,400,000,000 RMB, of which: US\$200,000,000 is from an ADB loan, National special funds is 1,222,000,000 RMB, and the balance is from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regions (including utilizing domestic Bank loans). Construction of the project commenced in June 23, 2005, and the planned construction period is 36 month. After precise arrangement, the construction period will be shorted to 30 month, that is, the Project is expected to open to traffic on December, 2007. Accumulated up to December 31, 2005, the completed progress for the whole alignment is as below:

**Table 1.1 Nanning to Baise Expressway Completed Progress**

Item	Measurement Unit	Completed Status	Percentage of design quantity
Subgrade earthwork backfilling	10 thousand m <sup>3</sup>	755	30.3%
Subgrade earthwork excavation	10 thousand m <sup>3</sup>	1084	45.5%
Weak subgrade replacement	10 thousand m <sup>3</sup>	320.5	88.5%
Slab culverts and passages	No.	56	6.2%
Pipe culverts	No.	83	21.9%
Bridge pile foundation	No.	789	51.7%
Completed production value	100 million Yuan	4.4	30%

Data source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

### 1.2 The Progress of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

#### LAR Organization Establishment

The Guangxi Communications Department (GCD) approved the setting up of the Nan-Bai Expressway Project Construction Office (PCO) as the legal person of the project in July 14, 2004, which would have the responsibilities to be in charge of the construction. PCO

established Resettlement Department, which is in charge of land acquisition and resettlement. PCO had established local Branches of Nan-Bai Expressway Project Construction Office in all Counties and Districts (Xixiangting District, Long'an County, Pingguo County, Tiandong County, Tianyang County and Youjiang District) along the Nan-Bai Expressway in September 30, 2004. These branches would be in charge of implementing land acquisition, house demolition and reconstruction, and they are also responsible for the public security along Nan-Bai Expressway during the construction period. These branches should be lead by PCO and local governments together.

### **Mobilization of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Mobilization meeting for land acquisition and resettlement for Nan-Bai Expressway was held by EA and Provincial Relevant Departments in Baise City in September 25, 2004, it was demanded on the meeting that Mobilization meeting held on township and village level by County and District Governments should be completed in October 5, 2005. During this period, All County and City governments along the alignment publicized land acquisition and resettlement by utilizing TV station, Broadcast station and Newspaper.

### **Official Start-up of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Nan-Bai Expressway construction office signed agreements with all Counties and City level governments along the Alignment on land acquisition and resettlement in September 25, 2004. The first sum of fees was granted to relevant governmental units for mobilizing the land acquisition and resettlement.

In September 30, 2004, PCO appropriated 4 million RMB land acquisition administrative fee to Land Resources Department of GZAR, the measurement, investigation of ownership, tabulation and registration of land within the alignment had been conducted thoroughly.

### **Formulation of Compensation Criteria and Basis**

GZAR's government published <Notice of GZAR's Government Commenting and Transmitting GZAR's Planning Committee's Temporary Measures of Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Construction Usage Land for Key Project of Infrastructure of GZAR>(GZF No.39 [2000]) on 3 August, 2000.

Four governmental units including GZAR's Planning Committee jointly published <Notice of issuing Annual Output Value Base Criteria of Acquired land and Resettlement Compensation Criteria of Construction Usage Land for Key Project of Infrastructure of GZAR> (GJFG No.274 [2002]). The officially publicizing of these two regulations provided a foundation for PCO to execute compensation for land acquisition and resettlement.

For the compensation of scattered fruits and green crops, all local County governments published <Notice of compensation criteria for green plants on the land acquired for Nanning (Tanluo) to Baise Expressway Project>, this notice provided a practical criteria conforming to local reality for the compensation of scattered fruit trees and green crops, for instance, Tianyang County government published < Notice of compensation criteria for land acquisition, resettlement and land attachment for Nanning (Tanluo) to Baise Expressway Project> (YZF No17 (2005)).

In February 26, 2005, after carefully checking, National General Forestry Bureau issued an official document to approve application (LZXZNO.014 [2005]) for forestry land acquisition of Nan Bai Expressway, since then acquisition of Farming Land and Forestry Land for

construction of Nan-Bai Expressway was in full swing.

### **Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office started handling official businesses**

On December 12 2004, Nan-Bai Expressway Project Construction Office was officially established in Long'an County and started handling administrative businesses. From then on, PCO strengthened the staffing of administrative, measurement, contract management, laboratory, land acquisition and resettlement, human resource division and financial department, the construction of Nan-Bai Expressway started officially and fully.

### **Commencement of Resettlement**

In September 25, 2004, PCO held on-the-spot land acquisition and resettlement meeting in Baise City. Task and schedule, the requirement of operating procedures for compensation of land acquisition and resettlement had been clearly brought forward on this meeting.

### **Appropriation and cashing of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement**

From December, 2004 to January, 2005, all Counties (Districts) published land acquisition and resettlement announcement in succession according to <Land Law of People's Republic of China>; Tanluo township of Xixiangtang District, Long'an County, Pingguo County, started paying compensation fee to affected households. From February 2005 to May 2005, Tiandong County, Tianyang County, Youjiang District started paying compensation fee to affected households.

From December, 2004 to the present, the financial department of PCO of Nan-Bai Expressway, Local Branches of PCO in all Counties(Districts), all level governments of related Counties (City, Districts), Towns and Villager's Committee work together, after going through on-the-spot survey, measurement, registration, data verifying and publication, affected units and individuals signed agreement of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement with PCO. Local Branches of PCO paid compensation fees to affected units and individuals through bank in succession.

## **2. The dimension of land acquisition and resettlement and indexes of material affected.**

### **2.1 Locating of the dimension of land acquisition and resettlement**

According to the requirements of project construction, the dimension of land acquisition and resettlement would be limited within the red line of main alignment and its connector roads, the alignment schemes would be upgrade to minimize land acquisition and demolition during the project implementation.

### **2.2 Indexes of affected materials**

Though the necessary engineering methods had adapted to minimize impact to the local people's life and production facilities during project preliminary study and implementation, but the final design drawing was made late, the number of person affected by land acquisition estimated in RP was not accurate, it was only 13,141 person, but actual number of person affected by land acquisition is 105,508 person, it is almost ten times higher than it was in RP. Relocation families are also higher than original plan for 503 families. There are four reasons for these differences, first, the original survey statistics reported only large families, many of these large families are separate into nuclear families later, so the affected families and person increased; second, the resettlement survey was carried out before the final design drawing made, then the number of affected person within red line was estimated, it was not accurate.

third, most of the affected person are only lost a small pieces of land, average loss of land per person is not more than 0.19mu, and it is also included in the statistics, but the serious affected person was not so many, so it is not serious impact on peasant's life and production facilities; fourth, temporary occupied land and permanent land are not well divided, it was calculated repeatedly, so the calculated number of affected person are large.

### 2.2.1 Number and type of affected people

**Table 2.1 Number of Affected Families and Persons for Nan-Bai Expressway**

Affected Counties and District	Affected by Land acquisition				Affected by resettlement			
	Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual	
	Family	Person	Family	Person	Family	Person	Family	Person
Xixiangtang district	125	551	820	3,240	36	160	13	66
Long'an	509	2,241	7,205	35,331	93	409	316	1,527
Pingguo	951	4,183	5,200	26,000	70	306	78	400
Tiandong	803	3,533	3,586	17,970	59	259	138	769
Tianyang	377	1,657	4,939	19,435	65	286	235	841
Youjiang district	222	976	883	3,532	37	164	83	323
total	2,987	13,141	22,633	105,508	360	1,584	863	3,926

Note: Planned number was Planned estimated number, actual number was the number reported presently by affected Counties and Districts. Data source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

### 2.2.2 Indexes of Land Acquisition

#### (1) Permanent lands acquisition status

Accumulated up to December 31, 2005, there were 20592Mu of Permanent lands had be acquired, of which, paddy land 5204 Mu, dry land 6370Mu ( Sugarcane land 3299Mu, other dry land 3071Mu), vegetable land 195Mu, orchard land 5611Mu, fish breeding pond 335Mu, forest land 771Mu, waste land and other land 2104Mu.(see Table below)

**Table 2.2 Permanent Land Acquisition for Nan-Bai Expressway**

unit : Mu

Affected area	Permanent land acquisition								
	Total	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard land	Fish pond	Forest land	Waste land
			Sugarcane land	Other dry land					
Xixiangtang District	1,141		120	69	101	639	39	70	103
Long'an County	5,237	1,414	477	1264		1065	78	150	789
Pingguo County	2,956	480	1025	762	73	26	27	103	460
Tiandong County	5,513	1,644	1071	397		1408	60	318	615
Tianyang	3,576	1,157	233	175		1835	59	45	72

County									
Youjian District	2,183	550	361	426	18	601	75	89	63
Total	20,606	5,245	3287	3093	192	5574	338	775	2102

Data source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

There are no much different to the quantities estimated on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (see table below), it is anticipated that the quantities between actual land acquisition and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan will come closer after the completion of land acquisition, see table below.

**Table 2.3 Planed Permanent Land Acquisition for Nan-Bai Expressway** Unit : Mu

Affected area	Permanent land acquisition								Remarks
	Total	Paddy land	Dry land	Vegetable land	Fish pond	Orchard	Forest land	Waste land and other land	
Xixiangtang District	1148.7		238.4	92.3	32.5	652.7	52.9	79.9	
Long'an County	5377.5	1372.9	1761.8		77.2	1058.3	151.6	955.6	Including connector road 184 Mu
Pingguo County	3394.2	537.4	1938.4	36.9	27.9	45.6	106.4	701.5	Including connector road 313 Mu
Tiandong County	5762.9	1980	1522.9		56.8	1150.8	256.0	796.3	Including connector road 190 Mu
Tianyang County	3558.8	1096.9	427.4		57.7	1836.0	37.2	103.4	Including connector road 60 Mu
Youjiang District	2150.6	474.1	695.9	17.3	44.7	599.6	90.4	228.6	

Data source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan of Nanning to Baize Expressway.

## (2) Temporary lands occupation status

According to the statistics, accumulated up of December 31, 2005, there were 5330Mu of temporary land had been occupied, account for 114.55% of 4653 Mu for planned temporary occupied land, details are described on the table below:

**Table 2.4 Summary of Temporary Land Occupation for Nan-Bai Expressway** Unit Mu

Total	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard	Fish pond	Forest land	Waste land
		Sugarca	Other dry					

			ne land	land	land				
Xixiangtang District	405	1	203	66	1		82	40	16
Long'an County	1,899	333	217	805			115	367	61
Pingguo County	764	27	271	217		2		153	93
Tiandong County	1494	53	709	318		5	251	46	114
Tianyang County	331	37	48	21		4	193	0	28
Youjiang District	437	78	164	31	2	50	94	5.	13
Total	5,330	530	1611	1456	3	61	735	611	323

Data source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

Comparing to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan, actual temporary land occupation had been increased more than 677Mu, of which: increased 252 Mu of paddy land, increased 638 Mu of dry land, (increased 1136Mu of sugarcane land, decreased 499Mu other dry land), decreased 813Mu of orchard land, increased 734Mu of fish breeding pond, increased 314Mu of forest land, decreased 449Mu of waste land. The reasons for increasing use of temporary land are: first, the quantities on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan were estimated, second, it is actual demand by the project, and third, it is unpredictable.

**Table 2.5 Comparison for Planed and Actual Usage of Temporary Land** Unit Mu

	Temporary land								
	Total	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard land	Fish pond	Forest land	Waste land
			Sugarcane land	Other dry land					
Planed	4,653	277	476	1,954		875		298	773
Actual	5,330	530	1611	1,456	3	61	735	611	323
Change	677	253	1135	-498	3	-814	735	313	450

Date source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

### 2.2.3 Demolished indexes

There are total 49590 square meters of constructions structures planed to be demolished, of which: brick concrete structure is 13697 square meters, brick timber structure is 26787 square meters, earth wall-tile roof is 862 square meters, and the other is 8243 square meters. The details are shown as below:

**Table 2.6 Structure Quantities Planed to be Demolished**

Affected area	Total ( Unit: square meters )	Area of demolished structure(unit: Square meters)			
		Brick concrete structure	Brick timber structure	Soil wall Structure	Others

Total	49590.12	13697.02	26787.95	862	8243.15
Xixiangtang District	2203	654	1194		355
Long'an County	7111	1912	4639	179	381
Pingguo County	7272.4	1833	5159.4	160	120
Tiandong County	17355.65	2305	11367.73	523	3159.92
Tianyang County	9353.66	3643.84	3625.02		2084.8
Youjian District	6294.41	3349.18	802.8		2142.43

Date source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan of Nan Bai Expressway

Since commencement of the Project, construction structures have been demolishing continuously. According to the statistics accumulated as of December 31, 2005 made by Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office, there were 16,481 square meters of structures had been demolished, of which: 5,613 square meters of Brick concrete structure , 5,230 square meters of Brick (Stone)timber structure, 153 square meters of wooden structure , 125 square meters of earth wall - tile roof structure, 100 square meters of soil wall - hay roof structure,1,951 square meters of brick(stone)- tile timber kitchen, 125 square meters of brick(stone)and tile timber machinery house and 3,541 square meters of others. Demolished quantities account for 33% of the planed total. Details are as below.

**Table 2.7 Quantities of Structure Actual Demolished**

Affected area	Demolished proportion and structures								
	Total	Brick concrete structure	Brick stone structure	Timber structure	Earth wall-tile roof	Earth wall-straw roof	Brick timber kitchen	Brick timber machinery house	Others
Xixiangtang District	1,782	1,251	420		81				29
Long'an County	3,052	486	1,081		44		60		1,380
Pingguo County	1,809	534	1,097	152			132		44
Tiandong County	6,286	2,809	1,683	153		100	359	44	1,136
Tianyang County	3,453	443	947				1,029	81	951
Youjian District	98	88					11		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,481</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,541</b>

Date source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

It is observed at the site that: most of the construction structures had been demolished were non living construction structures, they were orchard canopy, fish breeding pond canopy, bird canopy and cattle canopy, etc. The main reasons for these were: lands for house

reconstruction haven't been obtained; demolished households felt that the compensation rates are low, and keep waiting.



(5) ■ Indicating the commencement date of house reconstruction for resettling people

(6) • Indicating the deadline required for completion of resettlement

### 3. Compensation criteria and fund disbursement.

#### 3.1 Compensation Principle for the land acquisition and resettlement

According to the survey, the resettlement Policies implementing in Nan-Bai Expressway are basically as the same as the policies indicated in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan, there are:

- (1) The compensation for Land and resettlement are executed according to The Land Law of PRC and Implementation Method of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Land Administration Law.
- (2) <Notice of GZAR's Government Commenting and Transmitting GZAR's Planning Committee's Temporary Measures of Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Construction Usage Land for Key Project of Infrastructure of GZAR> (published in August 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2000. GZF No.39 [2000])
- (3) <Notice of issuing Annual Output Value Base Criteria of Acquired land and Resettlement Compensation Criteria of Construction Usage Land for Key Project of Infrastructure of GZAR> (published in June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2002. GJFG No.274 [2002])

#### 3.2 Compensation criteria for land acquisition and resettlement

##### 3.2.1 Compensation criteria for land acquisition

##### 1. Compensation criteria for Permanent land acquisition

According to the on-the-spot survey, the compensation criteria for permanent land and Fee items are vary according to different areas, types, and classes of land, the compensation criteria for young crop are different also. According to related regulations of Guangxi Government Document GZF No.39[2000] and GJFG No.274 [2002], Xixiangtang District and Tianyang County are classified as Class I area, while Long'an County, Tiandong County, Pingguo County and Youjiang District are classified as class II area. According to the regulations above, the average annual production values for different lands among the previous three years are as follows:

**Table 3.1 Compensation Criteria for Permanent Land Acquisition** Unit: yuan/mu

Land Area	Paddy Land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard	Fish pond
		Sugarcane land	Other dry land			
Class I	1,179	1,184	941	3,088	2,878	3,616
Class II	969	971	828	2,108	2,250	3,205

According to the regulations above, the compensation multiple for land acquisition is 6 except for paddy land is 7, and the compensation multiple for resettlement subsidy is calculated based on the average cultivated land per capita before land acquisition in affected villages, For details, please refer to the following table:

**Table 3.2**

Land Item	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard	Fish Pond
		Sugar-cane	Other dry land			
Land compensation multiple	7	6	6	6	6	6
Resettlement subsidy multiple						
Average cultivated land per capita	5	5	5	5	4	5

before acquisition: > 0.8						
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.6-0.8 including 0.8	7	7	7	7	4	5
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.45-0.6 including 0.6	9	9	9	9	4	5
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.37-0.45 including 0.45	11	11	11	11	4	5
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.33-0.37 including 0.37	13	13	13	13	4	5
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: < or =0.33	14	14	14	14	4	5

Based on the average annual production value and compensation multiple, the compensation criteria for paddy land, sugarcane land, other dry land, vegetable land, orchard, and fish pond is described as follows:

**Table 3.3**

Land Area	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard	Fish pond
		Sugarcane	Other dry land			
Total land compensation and resettlement subsidy for land acquisition in class I area						
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: > 0.8	14148	13024	10351	33968	28780	39776
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition:0.6-0.8 including 0.8	16506	15392	12233	40144	28780	39776
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.45-0.6 including 0.6	18864	17760	14115	46320	28780	39776
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.37-0.45 including 0.45	21222	20128	15997	52496	28780	39776
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition:0.33-0.37 including 0.37	23580	22496	17879	58672	28780	39776
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: < or =0.33	24759	23680	18820	61760	28780	39776
Total land compensation and resettlement subsidy for land acquisition in class II area						
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: > 0.8	11628	10681	9108	23188	22500	35255
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition:0.6-0.8 including 0.8	13566	12623	10764	27404	22500	35255
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.45-0.6 including 0.6	15504	14565	12420	31620	22500	35255
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition: 0.37-0.45 including 0.45	17442	16507	14076	35836	22500	35255
Average cultivated land per capita before acquisition:0.33-0.37 including 0.37	19380	18449	15732	40052	22500	35255
Average cultivated land per capita before	20349	19420	16560	42160	22500	35255

acquisition: < or =0.33						
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According to the on-the-spot survey, the compensation criteria for permanent land acquisition were executed as the criteria indicated above by all Counties and Districts, but the compensation criteria for young crop were different.

May 24, 2005, four Departments of Guangxi including Development and reform committee issued <Annual Output Value Base Criteria of Acquired land and Resettlement Compensation Criteria of Construction Usage Land for Key Project of Infrastructure of GZAR> (published in June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2002. GFGFG No.190 [2005]), Youjiang District is adopted new compensation Criteria for to compensate affected person, these affected person have received more and appreciated what has been done by the government.

**Table 3.4. Comparison of old and new compensation criteria for land class II**

(Unit: yuan/mu)

Land area	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard	Fish pond
		Sugarcane	Other dry land			
Old Compensation Criteria	969	971	828	2108	2250	3205
New Compensation Criteria	1069	1031	907	2313	2333	3353
increasing	100	60	79	205	83	148

**2. Compensation criteria for temporary occupation:**

According to the relevant state and provincial regulations, the compensation for temporary occupation is calculated by the average annual production value and land occupation period. If the occupation period is more than one year but less than two years, the compensation is 2 times of average annual production value, and the rest shall be deduced by analogy. The annual compensation for temporary land occupation is described as bellow:

**Table 3.5 Compensation Criteria for Temporary Land Occupation**

(Unit: yuan/mu)

Land Area	Paddy land	Dry land		Vegetable land	Orchard	Fish pond	Forest land	Non-income land
		Sugarcane	Other dry land					
Class I	1179	1184	941	3088	2878	3616	941	200

Class II	969	971	828	2108	2250	3205	828	200
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Data source: Resettlement and Land Acquisition Action Plan of Nan-Bai Expressway

According to the survey, the compensation criteria for temporary land occupation were executed as it is indicated above by all Counties and Districts.

### 3. Compensation for young crops

According to the survey, the compensation for young crops is one time of the average annual Production value, details are described as follows.

**Table 3.6 Compensation Rates for Young Crops** (Unit: yuan/mu)

Item	Paddy land	Sugarcane	Other dry land	Vegetable land	Fish pond land
Class I	589.5	1184	470.5	1544	1808
Class I	484.5	971	414	1054	1602.5

Data source: Resettlement and Land Acquisition Action Plan of Nan Bai Expressway

For the farmers in Tianyang County are used to grow vegetables on the paddy land, and there are different kinds and different prices, in order to compensate reasonably, local government had made different compensation rates according to the real situations. It is described as below:

**Table 3.7 Compensation Rates for Young Crops**

Item	Produce period(day)	Output(Jin/mu)	Market price (Yuan/ Jin)	Compensation criteria((Yuan/mu)
legumina	80	3000 ~ 3500	0.5	1500 ~ 1750
towel gourd	70	2000 ~ 3000	0.4	800 ~ 1200
balsam pear	80	3000 ~ 3500	0.6	1800 ~ 2100
Chieh-qua	90	3500 ~ 4000	0.4	1400 ~ 1600
vegetable marrow	50	5000 ~ 7000	0.7	3500 ~ 4900
tomato	125	7000 ~ 9000	0.6	4200 ~ 5400
eggplants	120	5000 ~ 7000	0.5	600 ~ 750
Green melon	90	3500 ~ 4000	0.4	1400 ~ 1600
Water melon	60	1300 ~ 1800	0.4	520 ~ 720
kidney bean	60	1800 ~ 2000	0.6	900 ~ 1000
Green pepper	150	3000 ~ 4000	0.6	1800 ~ 2400

Chinese cabbage	70	8000 ~ 10000	0.35	2800 ~ 3500
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Data source : < Notice of compensation criteria for land acquisition, resettlement and land attachment for Nanning (Tanluo) to Baise Expressway Project> (YZF No17 (2005) published by Tianyang government.

The table above shows that the compensation criteria for Tianyang County were flexibly executing the Provincial policy based on the actual conditions. And some of the other Counties were refer to the measures of Tianyang County to make adjustment for the compensation of young crops.

For the compensation of different kinds of trees, there are limited kinds of trees listed on the Document No.274 of Provincial government; it does not reflect the actual situation in the project area. Each County established its own compensation criteria for different kinds of trees according to situational study. The Table (3-7) below makes comparison between original compensation criteria and the new established compensation criteria for Youjiang District, Tianyang County, Long'an County, Xixiangtang District, etc.

**Table 3.8 Comparison of Compensation Criteria for Different Kinds of Trees**

Item	Unit	Original compensation criteria	Youjiang and Tianyang compensation criteria			Long'an compensation criteria	Xixiangtang compensation criteria	Pingguo compensation criteria
			L	M	S			
Mango	Yuan/no.	14 ~ 44	80	30	14	3 ~ 50	5 ~ 250	
Logan	Yuan/no.	15 ~ 80	80	30	15	5 ~ 600	10 ~ 1000	5 ~ 800
Litchi	Yuan/no.	15 ~ 80	80	30	15	5 ~ 600	10 ~ 1000	5 ~ 800
Banana	Yuan/no.		18	11	6	5 ~ 15	2 ~ 30	5 ~ 15
musa	Yuan/no.	2 ~ 6	6	3	2	5 ~ 15	2 ~ 25	5 ~ 15
Pear	Yuan/no.	8 ~ 30	30	15	8	3 ~ 45	5 ~ 250	15 ~ 45
Chinese chestnut	Yuan/no.	10 ~ 35	35	20	10	20 ~ 400		
hesperidium	Yuan/no.	13 ~ 40	40	20	13	15 ~ 50	5 ~ 250	20 ~ 50
Orange	Yuan/no.							20 ~ 50
Plum	Yuan/no.	8 ~ 30	30	15	8	10 ~ 45	5 ~ 250	15 ~ 45
jackfruit	Yuan/no.						5 ~ 300	
waxberry	Yuan/no.							15 ~ 45
Olive tree	Yuan/no.						5 ~ 300	
Oil-tea camellia	Yuan/no.		20	10	5			
Tung tree	Yuan/no.		12	6	3			8 ~ 30
Randia canthioides	Yuan/no.		12	6	3			
wampee	Yuan/no.		40	15	8	5 ~ 45	5 ~ 50	15 ~ 45
Peach	Yuan/no.		40	15	8	10 ~ 45	5 ~ 250	15 ~ 45
Lemon	Yuan/no.		40	15	8	5 ~ 45		5 ~ 20
persimmon	Yuan/no.		40	15	8		5 ~ 50	

loquat	Yuan/no.		35	20	10		5 ~ 250	
Grape	Yuan/no.		25	15	5		5 ~ 50	
guava	Yuan/no.		25	12	6		5 ~ 250	
almond tree	Yuan/no.		60	30	10	5 ~ 45		20 ~ 60
pawpaw	Yuan/no.		10	5	2	10 ~ 20	2 ~ 15	10 ~ 20
grapefruit	Yuan/no.		40	20	10	5 ~ 45	5 ~ 250	20 ~ 80
Chinese date	Yuan/no.		40	20	10			
aniseed	Yuan/no.		40	20	10	10 ~ 40		10 ~ 40
Fir	Yuan/no.		12	8	2	5 ~ 20	5 ~ 60	10 ~ 50
bead tree	Yuan/no.		10	7	3	3 ~ 10	5 ~ 60	10 ~ 50
Ceiba	Yuan/no.		24	12	6	3 ~ 10	5 ~ 60	8 ~ 30
pine tree	Yuan/no.							8 ~ 30
pine tree	Yuan/no.		80	40	10	3 ~ 10	5 ~ 60	8 ~ 30
eucalypt	Yuan/no.		12	6	3	3 ~ 10	5 ~ 60	
Chinese mahogany	Yuan/no.		10	6	3	3 ~ 10	5 ~ 60	
Bamboo	Yuan/no.	10 ~ 30	30	15	10	10 ~ 50	5 ~ 60	1 ~ 6
Sundry tree	Yuan/no.	10 (Average)	10	6	3	3 ~ 10	5 ~ 60	8 ~ 30

Data source: Relevant documents issued by the government of Youjiang District, Tianyang County, Pingguo County, Long'an County and Xixiangtang District.

There were 28 new kinds of trees increased compared to the trees listed on the RP, and the compensation criteria were more detailed, it made compensation criteria different according to the size of trees, people were satisfied with it.

### 3.2.2 Compensation criteria for construction structures

#### 1. Compensation criteria for construction structures and land attachments.

According to the survey , the compensation criteria for construction structures and land attachments differed to the original compensation criteria. first, compensation criteria for some kinds of construction structures were increased, for instance, compensation for brick concrete house has increased from 300 RMB/ m<sup>2</sup> to 400 ~ 500 RMB/ m<sup>2</sup> ;second, dividing living house , utility house and production house into nine grades, dividing bounding wall, bleacher, biogas generating pit and tomb into several grades. There are different compensation criteria for different grades; third, different compensation criteria are reasonably made for different decorating grade of houses.

**Table 3.9 Compensation Criteria for Construction Structures and Land Attachment**

Items		Unit	Original compensation criteria	Actual compensation criteria		
				Non-decoration	Ordinary decoration	Middle and high class decoration
Construction structure	Field work shed	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		15		
	Hay toilet	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		20		

	Brick concrete toilet	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		120		
	Hay swinery	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		20		
	Timber tile swinery	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		40		
	Brick timber swinery	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		50		
	Simple structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	30 ~ 50	80		
	Brick (stone) tool house	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		100		
	Brick (stone) and Timber tile kitchen	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		150		
	Soil wall and hay roof	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		100		
	Soil wall and tile roof	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	80 ~ 100	150		
	Timber house ( Timber structure )	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	120	180		
	Brick(Stone)timber structures	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	210	280		
	Brick concrete structures	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	300	400	430	500
Power, communication, broadcasting and television facilities	10,000V power line or above	Yuan / Km	50000	50,000		
	380V Power line or below	Yuan / Km	25000	25,000		
	220V transfer and switch electricity line	Yuan / Km	15000	15000		
	City electricity cable over head line 100	1,000Yuan / km	43000	43000		
	City electricity cable over pipeline 200	1,000Yuan / km	42000	42000		
	Optical cable line overhead line 12-core	1,000Yuan / km	27000	27000		
	Optical cable line buried line 2-core	1,000Yuan / km	95000	95000		
	GATV coaxial line	1,000Yuan	27000	27000		

		/ km				
	Transformer removal	Yuan/KVA	3000	3000		
Water conservancy facilities	Water tank, pool ( below 200 m <sup>3</sup> )	Yuan/m <sup>3</sup>		70-90		
	Well	No.		800-1500		
Surrounding wall	Brick wall	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	15 ~ 20	20		
	Soil wall	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>		15		
	Concrete wall	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>		20		
bleachery	Trinity mixture fill	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	15	15		
	Concrete	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>		20		
Methane pond	below 10m <sup>3</sup>	Piece/Yuan	200	200		
	above 10m <sup>3</sup>	Piece/Yuan		200		
manure pit		Piece/Yuan		80		
Protecting wall		m <sup>2</sup>		120		
Tomb	Ordinary round tomb	No.	120 ( Tomb within three years adding 80Yuan/ No. )	120		
	New tomb	No.		400 ~ 800		
	Concrete round tomb	No.		300		
	Huge tomb	No.		400		
	Gravestone	No.		60		

Date source : Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

## 2. Moving and temporary house allowance

There were 200 RMB/household/time of moving allowance and 300 RMB /household/time of temporary house allowance in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan originally provided, but it was found lower during the implementation, and it hadn't considered for the expenditure of water, electricity, and road recovery. Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office made supplement for the No.274 document of Guangxi Province, added field leveling allowance, water and electricity recovery allowance, drawing allowance for house, Telephone moving allowance, Cable TV moving allowance etc. the details are described in the table below:

**Table 3.10 Compensation criteria for moving houses**

Item	Unit	Original criteria	Actual criteria	Remarks
Moving allowance	Yuan/person	200	200	
Temporary housing allowance	Yuan/household/month	300	300	
Temporary resettlement allowance	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	none	5.5	One time pay for six month
Demolished	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	none	10	Living house structure

allowance	Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	none	6	Other structure
Land leveling allowance	Household / Yuan	none	1200	
Water and Electricity recovery allowance	household / Yuan	none	800	
Drawing allowance for house	household / Yuan	none	800	
Telephone moving allowance	set/ Yuan	none	100	
Cable TV moving allowance	Household / Yuan	none	200	

Date source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office <2005>No. 136. NBBH

Besides, for encouraging affected people to implement house demolishing and reconstruction, Pingguo Government issued encouraging policy, that is, those people who demolished their old house on time will be prized for ten tons of cement, it costs RMB 3000 Yuan, the PCO pay PMB1800 Yuan, and Pingguo County government pay RMB 1200 Yuan.

### 3.2.3 The budget and payment of Land acquisition and resettlement

The procedure for distribution of compensation is: PCO paid the compensation to the Branches of PCO in Counties and Districts, after checking, the Branches PCO sent cash-required to the Bank, then the bank would pay the compensation to affected people by issuing them a bank book in which the sum of compensation had been deposited. The total budge of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan is 449,2 million RMB, (detail described on table 3-10). Accumulated up to December 12, 2005, land acquisition and resettlement compensation have been 91.46% paid to affected people, of which: 90.26% of land acquisition compensation, 37% of house demolishing and land attachment compensation.

**Table 3.11 LAR Compensation Summary for Nan-Bai Expressway** Unit : 1000RMB

Compensation item	Original planed estimates	Actual Paid	Percentage %
Land compensation	16309	17084.73	90.26
Resettlement compensation	13527	10943.66	
Young crop compensation	895	2401.69	
Temporary land compensation	1362	( Pending )	
House and land attachment compensation fee	3056	1130.55	37.00
Power and communication line	1936	773.76	39.97
Farming land assarting fee	8102	7967.15	98.33
Forest and vegetation resumed fee	659	2896.69	439
LA administrative fee	1821	400.00	21.97

Total	47667	43598.23	91.46
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Data source: Nan-Bai Expressway Construction Office

#### **4. Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan**

According to the survey, the resettlement progress of Nan-Bai Expressway is based on the requirement of Expressway Project progress and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan.

##### **4.1 Resettlement status**

Resettle on the spot. There are two main patterns for it:

Land adjustment: reassigning land to the affected households for operation by villagers leading group, this is a better solution for resettlement but fewer villages adopted. From the survey, only some affected villages in Long'an County and other counties implement this method. For example: Chengxiang township Xining village of Long'an County, there were 3030 people in this village, this village originally obtained farm land 1913mu, (of which: Paddy land 1093 mu, dry land 820 mu) and average possession of land for each person was 0.63mu. While Expressway acquired 100 mu, there are 1813 mu remained, after land reassigning, average possession of land for each person was 0.59mu. Through land adjustment, Planting adjustment, executing the method of growing rice-rice-vegetable (winter vegetable), and also largely breeding pigs, it achieves that land reduced but income does not reduced.

##### **Industry structure adjustment**

Most Land acquisition affected villages adopts this method, the advantage for this method is that it can adjust industry structure according to the market demand. And it can enlarge employment to make affected people obtaining stable income in a relatively short time. It makes a positive effect on restoration of production and living for affected people. For instance, Tianyang County is further developing and investing on advantaged industries, encouraging farmers to adjust industry structures, expand and reform the process of mango products, develop mango production. The other is further developing process of winter vegetable and seasonal melon, fruits and vegetables. Expending jobs opportunities, increasing incomes for resettlers. Tiandong County also keeps adjusting agricultural industrial structure, growing choiceness summer vegetable and winter fruit, most of them are innocuity vegetables, and Chinese date, Shunnu fruit which are on good sale in market. Those methods make a good future for the production restoration for resettlers, it also expends jobs opportunities, increases income for resettler's people.

##### **Industry developing**

Land acquisition, resettlement, house rebuilding and Industry develop together, it bring along employment , production and living recovery, Government of Pingguo County strengthened resettlement work, actively leads resettlers rebuild their new villages according to the new requirement. They depend on Pingguo aluminum industry, encouraging and leading resettlers to develop the second and the third industry, bring along industrial development through project, increasing employment in villages, continuously broaden employment volume.

##### **Resettling in other places. Its main mode is “going down from mountains, entering Counties and Valley:**

“Going down from mountains” means encouraging trained resettlers in mountains going down

from mountains to find their way to live, “entering counties” means resettlers entering counties to settle down and find jobs, “entering valley” means leading resettlers to settle down and find jobs in the county or township in the Youjiang valley. And make farmer moving to the non-agriculture area from agriculture area. “going down from mountains, entering county and valley” is the one of the poor eliminating project for Baise municipal government, in the project area of Nan-Bai Expressway, Pingguo, Tiandong, Tianyang county and Youjiang district, are incorporate this poor eliminating project with resettlement work for Nan-Bai Expressway.

“Going down from mountain”: Trained before going down Form Mountain and obtain employment. Training resettlers complied to the requirements of new farmer with “technical type”. The mayor of Baise City holds class and be a teacher for the farmer trainees. And there were 60,000 copies of training material <General Technical Book for Obtaining Employment> printed by Municipal government given freely to the farmers included resettlers. After holding the training seminar for Project of business cadre of “going dawn from mountains, entering Counties and Valley”, there were more than 200 training bases had been established and 332 professional training teachers had been appointed. There were 5740 training seminar had been hold within the Baise City area in the year of 2005, and disbursed training fee of 3,183,600 RMB, disbursed of career qualification training fee for 1,123,700 RMB, (Including training of resettlers). Through training, it improving the capability of farmers including resettlers, made technical and cultural foundation for “going dawn from mountains, entering Counties and Valley”. According to the incomplete statistics, there were 60,000 farmers going down from mountains to the counties in the Pingguo County, Tianyang County, Tiandong County and Youjian District of Baise in the project area. Of which, there were 1,500 resettlers of Nan-Bai Expressway, counted for 2.5% of them.

Entering County: That is: moves into County and settles down to do business. The first kind was settling down in the local County and works, for the farmer (including resettlers) who were richer, Government of Baise City provided pieces of land to build Farmer’s Street, encouraged them to buy land in the County and Township and build their own houses. For the farmers who became richer by working out side, there were welcome back to create business, and provided them with privileges of using land, using electricity, tax exemption, etc. For instance, Yixu Township of Tiandong County originally was a broken market and now becoming a creating business street of farmers that entering to County. Township and villages of that County also adapted multiple construction methods, the plan department helped to provide land in the new District for the farmers, then the farmer was able to utilize land compensation to build commercial houses, and rend it for living incomes. There were more than ten resettlers intended to do so. And there were more then 2000 resettlers worked in the County which their villages were belong to, many of them also went to outside of the County to work. According to the sample statistics, within the resettlement household, 90% percent of them have one family member working in the Counties, Guangxi or Guangdong province, their average monthly salary was above 450 RMB, this had good effect on the life of resettlement household. And it is also one of the method for restoration of production and living for the resettlers on the transaction period.

Entering valley: according to incomplete statistics, there were 23,000 people “enter valley” to work in the Baise project area, their total income was 104 million RMB, average annual income for one person was 4502 RMB, of which 920 were resettlers, account for 4% of total. For

example, there were 3000 mountain farmers(including 180 resettlers) contracted with land and grow sugarcane, Mango, and seasonal-adverse vegetables. For example of Mr.Cui, who had contracted with 6 mu land to grow rice and vegetable, his annual income was about 5,000 RMB to 6,000 RMB, which was 20 times increasing than the annual income 300 RMB when he was working at home.

#### 4.2 Usage of compensation funds.

There were two major ways for using the compensation funds: first was to construct public infrastructure facility for the group; the second was to invest in the production development and to improve life condition for the individuals.

Constructing of public infrastructure facilities: It was mainly used in several ways indicating below:

- a. Investing in the construction of local infrastructure facilities, such as strengthening basic agriculture construction, drinking water engineering construction for human and animal, improving irrigation and water conservancy.
- b. Constructing public welfare undertaking for the village and group, such as village road, power facilities, and broadcast and TV facilities.

Using of compensation funds should be supervised by resettlers, and the agreement of whole villagers or delegate of villagers of affected villages. It should be published regularly for the status of funds using, otherwise, those land compensation fund should not be used. From the survey, there were small portion of reservation of funds on the village level, only a few villages adapt these measures.

The analysis of compensation using by the resettlers: From the survey, the compensation using by the resettlers were in many different ways, some of them using for production development, some of them using for habitation condition improvement. And some using for living expenditure including buying a motorcycle, this can be verified on the investigation data.

**Table 4.1 Usage of land and resettlement compensation**

Usage of compensation	Unit	Quantity	Percentage of total
Production investment	number	307	60.00
Living expenditure	term	413	80.82
Educational expenditure	term	192	37.57
Medical expenditure	term	120	23.48
New house construction	term	69	13.50
Furniture purchase	term	32	6.26
Other expenditure	term	40	7.82

Date source: Sorting from Sample survey

It is indicated on above table that the compensations were used reasonably. And for the actual effect of using compensation, it was impossible to externally evaluate by ration in this period, because of the production cycle and impossible to quantizing. It will be evaluated in the next year.

### 4.3 Measures to restore production and living condition.

From the survey, resettlers had ranked measures for production and living restoration, those three ranking in the front are: increasing out put of agriculture production in the certain area, working outside of home village and expending breeding. Details are shown on table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Ranking measures for restoration of production and living**

Item	Ranking					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Increasing production output	364	55	13	5		
2. Working out side of home village	73	200	15	3		
3. Creating new business	15	31	20	2		
4. Products processing	0	9	3	1		
5. Conducting transportations	8	18	15	1	1	1
6. Open now shop and new factory	2	9	8			
7. Growing fruit in the waste land	12	71	35	7		
8. Expending breeding	18	22	73	18	1	
9. Others	3	19	46	3	1	

Data source: Sorting from Sample Investigation

### 4.4 Resettlement process

#### House demolishing and reconstruction process

##### House demolishing

From the survey, house demolishing process for resettlers in Nan-Bai Expressway were rather slow, the house demolishing in 2005 were few, most of them were demolished on June and July 2006. in Long'an County, no house has been demolished until now for the relocation land has not found.

##### Houses reconstruction

Because house demolishing process is slow, then house rebuild are few, only Daoqi Sub village and Ganyun Sub village of Xing'an Township in Pingguo County are starting to rebuild their houses, the fast one are close to the top roof of the house. for the whole alignment house reconstruction process slowly. The main reasons for these are that local farmers needed to do some preparation for house rebuild. Such as: relocation land selecting and leveling, collecting fund, preparing construction materials, and choosing the lucky days, etc. all of these need times. The quality of new constructed house is better than old house, and the area is bigger too. Structures of the new houses are mostly cement-steel style, and most of them are storied buildings.

It is good that during house reconstruction process, some relocation places are constructed into the style of socialism new villages, the living environment for resettlers has improved, and several new villages in Tiandong and Tianyang County are model of it.

Such as: in Pingma Township Shiping village of Tiandong County, 28 mu of land has been acquired to build socialism new village, 54 household will be relocated, the size of each house is from 120 square meters to 150 square meters. The new village is planed in unification, and funds will be accumulated by resettlers themselves, land has been leveled, water, electricity and passage have been provided. There are two other places similar to this one in Tiandong

County. The neighbor County Tianyang also develop a new village, it is located on a leveled hill close to the Napo Township, that is Pingwang village Shangqing Sub village of Napo Township, 40 mu of land has been acquired, water, electricity and passage are being prepared recently. 96 households are plan to be relocated, it is 75% of total 128 households to be relocated in the County and the construction area for each household will be more than 150 square meters.

#### **Restoration of water, electricity supply and existing access road.**

Water conservancy, power, and communication facilities in some places were affected by the Expressway constructions, the resettled families were affected as well. Employer treated it serious and temporally restored the facilities on time, some of them would be constructed at the same time of project construction. For the water and Power that needed urgently by the agriculture production, the Employer urged Contractors to solve problems, and make water and electricity supplying normally.

### **5. Public participating, negotiating and information publishing**

#### **5.1 Public participating**

In the process of formulating resettlement policy, developing and implementing resettlement plan, the relevant authorities of Nan-Bai Expressway project have paid special attention to the participation and consultation of the resettlers and have solicited opinions widely from them.

During the implementation stage of the Project, the local governments at all levels encouraged persons to be resettled participate in the resettlement and reconstruction works, project resettlement offices in PCO and relevant resettlement office in Counties and Districts held resettlement meeting many times participated by affected people and their delegates from affected areas. At the meetings, the necessity for construction of the project and resettlement policies were made known to all involved.

At the same time, with the cooperation of local governments, In order to publicize the project and collect comments from cadres and the public, the PCO held meeting with residents and cadres form Counties (Cities), Townships, villages and village groups. And also widely publicize the existing resettlement policies of the Country, Province, City, and the policy of ADB, Listen to the opinions of how to reduce the project affection, how to resettle affected persons and regulate different compensation criteria for different areas.

During the verifying of affected materials indexes before land acquisition and house demolishing, resettlement office at all levels, village committee, village group, and the individual of persons to be resettled participated in the work of verifying, besides, it was through posts and holding resettlement mobilizing meeting to enforce the publicizing of resettlement policies and encourage the participation of people.

#### **Resettlers participating in two main aspects during resettlement implementation**

##### **(1)Participation in Production Rehabilitation**

After land acquired, the resettlement of spare labor force would directly affect the interests of the affected persons and their income rehabilitation. In order to ensure the PAPs benefit from the project construction, making all resettlement schemes should be widely consult with PARs and under their supervision. From the survey, all resettlement constructions implemented the schemes discussed and decided by PAPs, and the PAPs were quiet satisfied with what had

been done.

### **(2) Participation in Using Land Compensation**

Since the land compensation reached the village group level, it would be managed by the village group, the use of the money would be approved by the villager congress and under the supervision of the villager representatives. Some village groups needed to use land compensation for repairing irrigation ditch or constructing new road, it should obtain approval from village congress.

### **(3) Participation in making Land Compensation policy.**

During resettlement compensation implementations, there were some supplements to the compensation policy of provincial government which were not specified, such as regulating same maneuverable specific policy for young crop and land attachment compensations, in the process of regulating this policy, PCO widely consulted cadres and mass from all counties(City) and Districts, specially the comments of PAPs, PAPs were made to sufficiently participate the policy regulating, and organized discussion by representatives of PAPs.

## **5.2 Appeal mechanism for resettlers**

Public participation was always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing the RAP. Generally some unforeseeable problems would arise during the process. In order to solve these problems effectively and to ensure the project construction and land requisition was carried out successfully, a transparent and effective grievance and appeal channel had been set up. RAPs was able to appeal all problems arising during the resettlement implementation, and RAPs were quiet satisfied with the resettlement policy implementing during the resettlement.

## **6. Grievance and Appeal**

During land acquisition and resettlement of Nanning-Baise Expressway in 2005, we conducted complaints and appeals from some RAPs had come to Employers and external monitoring departments.

### **Main content of grievance**

#### **1. House compensation criteria were low.**

Some of the house demolished families thought house compensation criteria was low, especially for the house had been decorated; it was unreasonable that the compensation criteria were the same, the PAPs required more compensation from the government.

#### **2. The compensation for the young crop is unreasonable.**

The PAPs thought the compensation policy of provincial government were not detailed, for the compensation to the fruit trees, there was not different compensations criteria for the different age of trees, fruit numbers and its value, and treated it all the same, it was demanded that the Government should be more practical to regulate reasonable compensation criteria.

#### **3. Noise pollution, irrigation works and road damaging caused by project construction.**

The life of villagers living nearby to project were affected by the night working of construction team, the villagers of Natong Township Langwan Village of Long'an County damaged construction machines with sticks and swords and caused tight relationship between villagers and construction team, it almost caused fighting but suppressed by Police arriving on time. Besides, irrigation works and roads of some villages and townships had been damaged by

construction and caused difficulties for local farming.

### **Type of complaint**

Report in verbal. Generally, they verbally reported to local Branch of PCO in various Counties/Cities and Township Governments. This was the main approach for complaint in the project. Postpone demolishing and reconstructing houses. Some resettled households intentionally postponed demolishing and reconstructing houses because they thought the compensation criteria is low.

### **Objects to complain**

**Resettlement department:** Villagers complained that low compensation criteria and causes their life level going down.

**Township government:** Villagers hoped that more job opportunities should be provided by the government to increase income.

**Construction team:** Villagers complained that their normal rests were affected by night working of the construction team, the dusts and pollutions become serious problems.

### **Principles for settling the complaints**

The principle for settling the complaints of Nanning-Baise Expressway Construction Office was: being realistic and truthful. If the requirements were reasonable, the PCO would settle them as possible as they could; if the requirements were not unreasonable, the PCO must persuade and educate the mass, and strive for understands and support of mass.

### **Measure for settling the complaint**

#### **1. Problem of low compensation for houses and young crops.**

This was a major problem in Project area, PCO of Nan-Bai Expressway treated it serious and requested Branch Offices conducting survey and study, proposed solution to PCO. At present, PCO had agreed the compensation scheme proposed by Tianyang government. ( see Nan-Bai Expressway office letter No136 (2005) ) it had made some adjustment compensation for house and young crops, the affected persons were satisfied with it.

#### **2. Coordinating with construction team**

The PCO adapted measures to coordinating the relationship between construction team and villagers, on the one hand, strictly controlled noise and pollution, on the other hand, strengthened the communications between Construction team and villages, proposed mutual respects, eliminated estrangement, strengthened comity, to ensure project constructing smoothly.

#### **3 . Restoring water and road system rapidly**

According to the survey, Nan-Bai Expressway paid special attention on the restoration of water and road systems, and solved them step by step, local people were satisfied with it.

### **7. Organization structure and its operation**

#### **7.1 Setting up of resettlement structure**

There were three parts of resettlement structures such as: Organization for leading and coordinating, Governmental implementation organizations, and monitoring organizations.

(1) Organization for leading and coordinating are composed by the government officer of all level on every City (County) and Districts, its major responsibilities were manage,

coordinate land acquisition and resettlement work, ensure the resettlement works process smoothly .

- (2) Governmental implementation organizations were composed by local communications bureau and land acquisition administration department of all level, its major responsibilities were responsible for carry out the resettlement plan and conducted internal monitoring, assisted external monitoring unit to conduct independent resettlement evaluation.

**Table7.1 Resettlement organization structure for Nan-Bai Expressway Project**

Area	Name of structures	principal	Position	Person	Response engineering Project
Nanning	Xixiangtang district government	Yang Cheng	Deputy Governor	5	Nanning section
	Tanluo town resettlement leading group	Meng Yan	Secretary of Party Committee	8	Tanluo section
	Long'an county government	Tang Xiaoruo	Deputy Governor	11	Long'an section
Baise	Baise municipal government	Liu Xianming	Deputy Mayor	3	Baise section
	Pingguo county government	Liao shengzhu	Assistant Investigator	8	Pingguo section
	Tiandong county government	Luo Shifeng	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee	11	Tiandong section
	Tianyang county government	He Gede	Secretary of Law Committee	8	Tianyang section
	Youjiang district government	He Mingxun	Deputy Governor	6	Youjiang section

Note: the working staffs were regular staff; it would be increased as needed at the busy period.

## 7.2 Structure operating

According to the investigation, resettlement structures at all level were operating normally, the work of organizing, supervising, coordinating and internal evaluating was processing smoothly. Staff of the resettlement office was visiting PAPs regularly and listen to their opinion. In the year of 2005, the resettlement meetings were hold and solving the problems arising on the process of resettlement, concluded experiences of resettlement works on the early stage to ensure the works process smoothly. The resettlement structures at all level constantly inspected and gave direction to the construction of the project, strictly verified in accordance with RAP and feedback the problems found, and the resettlement office studied the problems and provide solutions. And the same time, resettlements at all level took internal monitoring seriously and finished resettlement progress report. The resettlement structures at all level provided their support to the external evaluation work during the whole process of external independence monitoring process.

## **8. Investigation and analysis for the base-line of resettlement.**

### **8.1. Work status**

Evaluation work was based on the base-line survey, followed up base-line survey, and analyzed its results. The major survey objects for monitoring evaluation were: project affected villagers and villagers groups, the survey works for evaluation started on September 2005 and finished on December 2005. According to the requirement of <work Outlines of monitoring and evaluation> , the sample survey of base-line for Counties (City) and districts along the alignment had been completed and base-line information had been created.

### **8.2 Sample selection and description.**

Ascertain of household sample was based on all the resettlement materials provided by the project resettlement structures, and collected randomly on survey object according to its proportions. After comprehended the basic resettlement situation of the project through resettlement structure at all levels, according to the principle of <The Work Outlines of Monitoring and Evaluation>, conducting sample collection on the project affected area, affected house hold samples were 520, account for 15 percent of total Affected households, The general sample distribution were: 35 households of Xixiangtang District(Tanluo) Township, 135 households of Long'an County, 90 households of Pingguo County, 140 household of Tiandong County, 80 households of Tianyang County, 40 households of Youjian District. There were 511 effective questionnaires had been collected. of which: 24 of Tanluo Township, 125 of Long'an County, 88 of Pingguo County, 143 of Tiandong County, 89 of Tianyang County, 42 of Youjiang district. Besides, there were 30 villages groups had been choose for follow up sample in the Project affected villages, accounting of 20 percent of the total affected villages. For the sample were random collected, it was basically cover all the project affected areas and had its representativeness, it can be the affected analysis sample for the Project.

### **8.3 Basic line of resettler's production and living condition.**

#### **8.3.1 Village group**

There were 30 administrative villages that had been investigated in 1995, there was not information for comparing because it was the first time of investigation, it would be compared until next time, and the basic line information here was omitted.

#### **8.3.2 Village resettlers.**

There were 511 households sample had been created, total number of person were 2409, average family number for a household was 4.71 person; in the total population, there were 1170 women; labor force 1852, there were 3.62 person for a household; 1258 person were junior middle school degree, accounts 53.21% of the total; 1532 person were agricultural worked related person, account 63.53% of the total; 236 person worked in the second industry, accounts 9.79% of the total; 158 person worked in the third industry, account 6.56% of the total. Resettlers possess 598mu of paddy lands, average 0.25 mu for one person; 698mu dry lands , average 0.29mu for one person, there were 237.66mu of paddy land and 242mu of dry land had been acquired, average 0.098mu paddy land and 0.1 mu dry land for each person. The net annual income for a house hold was 3336RMB. Details were shown on table 8-1(The summary of resettlement investigation samples is attached)

**Table 8.1 Summary of Resettlement Sample Investigation for Nan Bai Expressway**

December 22, 2005

Item	Unit	Before resettlement (Year of 2002)	After resettlement		
			First year (Year of 2005)		
<b>1.Total family members/of which : women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		2409/1170		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		4.71		
1. agricultural /non- agricultural	person/ person		2409/0		
2. Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which : women labor force	person/ person		1852/883		
3. Education below primary school	person		901 ( note 1 )		
4. Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		1282		
5. College degree or above	person		51		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		1532		
(2) Industrial	person		236		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, teacher, doctor)	person		158		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		24448.41		
<b>Average tirable land per person</b>	<b>mu</b>				
(1) Paddy land	Mu		598.35		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		237.66		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		698.40/572.06		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		242.84/221.64		
(3) Orchard	Mu		477.70		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		320.98		
(4) Others	Mu		101.9		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		67.38		
<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>		1751.9		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		916.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		667.34		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		125.82		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		42.74		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		17989.33		
(1)Agriculture	Yuan		8549.32		

(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		1731.12		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		5768.98		
(4) Industry	Yuan		51.86		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		964.77		
(6) House renting	Yuan		29.35		
(7) Salary	Yuan		396.31		
(8) Others	Yuan		497.61		
<b>6.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		11992.66		
(1) Agriculture production	Yuan		2244.95		
(2) Business expenditure	Yuan		27.16		
(3) Living expenditure	Yuan		4575.87		
(4) Clothes expenditure	Yuan		522.40		
(5) Education expenditure	Yuan		1565.97		
(6) Medical expenditure	Yuan		782.52		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		661.44		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		465.44		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		406.53		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		740.18		
11.Others	Yuan		0.20		
<b>7. average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		3336.99		
<b>8. Possession of grain and cattles of a family</b>					
(1) grain( rice and corn)	Kg		1433.28		
(2) Ox or cow	No.		0.46		
(3) Pig	No.		2.50		
(4) Sheep	No.		0.12		
(5) Chicken	No.		8.58		
(6) Duck	No.		7.00		
<b>9. Family houses</b>					
House areas	No./ m <sup>3</sup>		1.02/115.99		
<b>10. House hold appliance</b>					
1.Radio	No.		0.14		
2.Electrical fan	No.		0.94		
3.Television	No.		0.93		
4.Telephone	No.		0.52		
5.Mobilephone	No.		0.40		
6.Refrigerator	No.		0.10		
7.Computer	No.		0.01		
8.washing Machine	No.		0.03		
9.Bike	No.		0.36		
10.Motorcycle	No.		0.41		
11.Tractor of small car	No.		0.23		
12.Car	No.		0.02		
13.Others	No.		0.01		

<b>11. Living environment</b>					
1. Transportation condition			(Note 3)		
(1) concrete road	No.		57		
(2) bituminous road	No.		46		
(3) Sand and crushed stone road	No.		178		
(4) Tractor road	No.		218		
(5) Large and small road	No.		9		
(6) Others	No.		0		
2 Medical condition	No.		(Note 4)		
(1) Have clinic	No.		328		
(2) Without clinic	No.		181		
(3) Place to cure sickness	No.				
Village clinic	No.		135		
Township clinic	No.		184		
County hospital	No.		100		
Purchase medicine in the drug store	No.		3		
3. Education condition			( Note 5 )		
(1) have primary school	No.		389		
(2) without Primary school	No.		115		
<b>12. Training</b>					
1. Participate in Chinese training	No.		5		
2. Participate in technical training	Person		9		
3. Participant technical training	Person		-		
4. Effect of training	Person				
1. Improving Chinese level	Person		1		
2. Improving technical level	Person		4		
3. Improving labor skills	Person		4		
4. Broaden perspective	Person		-		
5. Growing knowledge	Person		-		
<b>13. The usage of resettlement compensation</b>					
1. Production investment	No.		307		
2. Living expenses	No.		413		
3. Education expenses	No.		192		
4. Medical expenses	No.		120		
5. New house construction	No.		69		
6. Purchase furniture			32		
7. Other expenses	No.		40		
<b>14. Effect of production investment</b>					
1. Very good	No.		0		
2. Good	No.		87		
3. Common	No.		54		
4. Bad	No.		8		
5. Worse	No.		0		

<b>15. Satisfactory to the compensation policy</b>			( note 6 )		
1. Very satisfied	No.		11		
2. quiet Satisfied	No.		91		
3. Common	No.		111		
4. not so satisfied	No.		188		
5. Very unsatisfied	No.		93		
<b>16.Compensation payment</b>			( note 7 )		
1. Fully paid	Household		371		
2. most paid	Household		48		
3. Small portion paid	Household		46		
4. Not paid	Household		26		
5. Do not know	Household		1		

Note 1: Total effective investigation questionnaires are 511, of which: 88 of Pinguo County, 42 of Youjian District, 89 of Tianyang County, 143 of Tiandong County, 125 of Long'an County, 24 of Tanluo Township.

Note 2: For the education degree investigation questionnaires for family member (A057~A065), there were 175 people who did not answer.

Note 3: For the communication condition investigation questionnaires (A139). There were 3 people didn't answer.

Note 4: For the investigation questionnaires of village (community) medical care condition. There were 2 person didn't answer. In A142, 136 people thought the clinic were reach their requirement, 186 people thought the clinic were not reach their requirement, in A143 , there were 89 people did not answer where to obtain medical treatment.

Note 5: For Village (or Community) Education condition investigation questionnaires, there were 7 people who did not answer the question.

Note 6: For the opinion investigation questionnaires to the Government compensation (A178). There were 17 people who did not answer the question.

Note 7: For the investigation of compensation payment. (A179) there were 19 people who did not answer the question.

### The PAPs Opinion to the Project

The PAPs attitude for the affect of the project were realistic, it ranks in table 8-2 and 8-3. In the table below, the top three were improving communications, Bring along other industries and promoting tourism industry.

**Table 8.2 Positive Affection Ranking Table of the Project**

Item	Rank						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Communications improvement	322	57	28	1	1	0	0
2. Increase employment	20	29	16	3	0	0	0
3. Increase income	9	21	15	6	0	0	0
4. Tourism promotion	25	120	17	7	3	0	0
5. Bring along other	36	112	123	11	0	0	0

industries								
6. Improving investment environment	10	42	96	79	3	0	0	
7. Reducing difference between areas	10	46	48	29	64	1	0	
8. Improving production and living conditions.	74	34	57	23	11	11	0	
9. Improving telecommunication conditions	1	2	3	8	3	2	1	
10. Others	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	

For the negative affect of the project, there are three majorities: lands reduction, income declining, inconvenience commute and air pollution, see table 8.3

**Table 8.3 Negative Affection Ranking Table of the Project**

Item	Rank									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Land decreased, income fall	387	33	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Noise	21	105	20	6	2	0	0	0	0	
3. Traveling inconvenience	47	164	83	6	1	0	0	0	0	
4. Water conservancy destroyed	20	99	99	30	1	0	0	0	0	
5. Air and water polluted	8	45	104	45	14	0	1	0	0	
6. Community road destroyed	3	22	70	48	13	10	0	0	0	
7. Occupied margin land without compensation	4	9	14	24	11	2	1	0	0	
8. Destroyed crops and public property with out compensation	5	2	15	12	8	2	0	0	0	
9. Others	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	

### 9. Conclusion of independent monitoring evaluation.

From the monitoring and evaluation works done in the year of 2005, because Employer seriously treated the work of resettlement, before the resettlement work starts, the Employer and the resettlement structures at all levels studied the implementing strategic, policy and procedure, and check the RAP, the prophase of the resettlement works had been done intensively. All the compensation criteria and measures were practical; during the implementation, all the resettlement works were processing strictly according to the RAP, and encouraged attending of the resettlers and publicizing resettlement policy through different kind of methods. So, there were not serious problems occurs, the PAPs were rather satisfied with resettlement works. And the major conclusion is as below:

(1) Resettlement structures were integrated. Resettlement offices were setting up in all County (City), and Districts. Besides responding for actual indexes verifying, resettlement criteria verifying, resettlement compensation paying, resettlement measures executing, the

resettlements offices reported to its high level periodically for the resettlement progress, accept of inspecting and guiding from the higher level, actively cooperated with the independent monitoring structure to conduct resettlement monitoring and evaluation works. Resettlement structures of PCO checked and guided resettlement working of the lower level structures, held resettlement meeting (at less once a year), studied RAP which approval by ADB, discussed the important points of the implementations, studied relevant policies, set up project progress plan. Resettlement structures were working efficiently.

(2)The compensation criteria were higher than the lowest criteria limited in the RAP. The compensation was paid on time.

(3)From the survey, living level of resettlers were not lower dawn because of the project resettlement, after the resettlement, the living level of the PAPs would be an impressive increasing along with economic development and would achieve the target of the ADB policy.

(4)The policy of land acquisition and resettlement were basically implemented according to the RAP, all the PAPs were satisfied with it.

(Written by Zhang Jian, Zhao Minglong)

**Appendix 1**  
**Summary of Resettlement Investigation for Nan-Bai Expressway in Tanluo Section**

Item	Unit	Before resettlement	After resettlement		
			First year		

		(Year of 2002)	(Year of 2005)		
<b>1. Total family members/of which are women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		133/67		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		5.54		
(1) agricultural /non-agricultural	person/ person		-		
(2) Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which are women labor force	person/ person		97/55		
(3) Education below primary school	person		42		
(4) Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		86		
(5) College degree or above	person		0		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		84		
(2) Industrial	person		12		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, cadre, teacher, doctor)	person		5		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		177.40		
(1) Paddy land	Mu		40.4		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		2.30		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		90.7/35.5		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		34.31/0.50		
(3) Orchard	Mu		7.80		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		6.34		
(4) Others	Mu		3.0		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		2.48		
<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>		150.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		100.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		50.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5. House reconstruction</b>			0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5)Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>6.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		21675.0		

(1)Agriculture	Yuan		12950.00		
(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		1520.83		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		6275.00		
(4) Industry	Yuan		0.00		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		500.00		
(6) House renting	Yuan		0.00		
(7) Salary	Yuan		104.17		
(8) Others	Yuan		325.00		
<b>7.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		15367.08		
(1) Agriculture production	Yuan		4087.50		
(2) Business expenditure	Yuan		0.00		
(3) Living expenditure	Yuan		5479.17		
(4) Clothes expenditure	Yuan		575.83		
(5) Education expenditure	Yuan		2520.83		
(6) Medical expenditure	Yuan		379.17		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		954.17		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		542.92		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		353.33		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		474.17		
11.Others	Yuan		0.00		
<b>8. average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		3174.64		

Note 1 : On family member table A057-A065, There were 5 persons did not answer the education degree.

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**Appendix 2**  
**Summary of Resettlement Investigation for Nan-Bai Expressway in Long'an Section**

Item	Unit	Before resettlement (Year of 2002)	After resettlement		
			First year (Year of 2005)		
<b>1.Total family members/of which are women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		594/291		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		4.75		
(1) agricultural /non-agricultural	person/ person		-		
(2) Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which are women labor force	person/ person		458/220		
(3) Education below primary school	person		201		
(4) Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		275		
(5) College degree or above	person		9		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		365		
(2) Industrial	person		74		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, cadre, teacher, doctor)	person		41		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		696.08		
(1) Paddy land	Mu		307.18		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		44.58		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		295.42/61.6		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		93.12/8.82		
(3) Orchard	Mu		34.30		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		33.72		
(4) Others	Mu		15.30		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		12.29		
<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>		910		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		610		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		300		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5. House reconstruction</b>			0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		

(5)Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>6.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		16454.90		
(1)Agriculture	Yuan		5144.96		
(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		2447.20		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		7261.20		
(4) Industry	Yuan		36.00		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		726.40		
(6) House renting	Yuan		40.00		
(7) Salary	Yuan		276.90		
(8) Others	Yuan		522.24		
<b>7.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		11686.96		
(1) Agriculture production	Yuan		1692.96		
(2) Business expenditure	Yuan		12.00		
(3) Living expenditure	Yuan		5079.20		
(4) Clothes expenditure	Yuan		524.56		
(5) Education expenditure	Yuan		1638.24		
(6) Medical expenditure	Yuan		738.40		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		720.76		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		479.28		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		318.76		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		482.80		
11.Others	Yuan		0.00		
<b>8. average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		3105.25		

Note 1 : On family member table A057-A065, There were 109 persons did not answer the education degree.

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### Appendix 3 Summary of Resettlement Investigation for Nan-Bai Expressway in Pingguo Section

Item	Unit	Before resettlement (Year of 2002)	After resettlement		
			First year (Year of 2005)		
<b>1.Total family members/of which are women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		415/217		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		4.72		
(1) agricultural /non-agricultural	person/ person		-		
(2) Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which are women labor force	person/ person		312/158		
(3) Education below primary school	person		157		
(4) Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		236		
(5) College degree or above	person		16		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		251		
(2) Industrial	person		20		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, cadre, teacher, doctor)	person		44		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		300.92		
(1) Paddy land	Mu		121.69		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		23.58		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		94.72/37.86		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		56.59/21.40		
(3) Orchard	Mu		8.85		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		0.70		
(4) Others	Mu		37.8		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		4		
<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>		80.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		80.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5. House reconstruction</b>			0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		

(5)Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>6.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		14222.44		
(1)Agriculture	Yuan		4638.92		
(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		1865.34		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		5709.09		
(4) Industry	Yuan		0.00		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		835.23		
(6) House renting	Yuan		0.00		
(7) Salary	Yuan		575.00		
(8) Others	Yuan		598.86		
<b>7.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		10840.23		
1. Agriculture production	Yuan		1203.41		
2. Business expenditure	Yuan		68.18		
3. Living expenditure	Yuan		4140.91		
4. Clothes expenditure	Yuan		411.70		
5 Education expenditure	Yuan		1819.32		
6. Medical expenditure	Yuan		1073.18		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		604.20		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		469.89		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		478.30		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		571.14		
11.Others	Yuan		0.00		
<b>8. average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		2743.82		

Note 1: On family member table A057-A065, there were 6 persons did not answer the education degree. December 22, 2005

## Appendix 4

### Summary of Resettlement Investigation for Nan-Bai Expressway in Tiandong Section

Item	Unit	Before resettlement (Year of 2002)	After resettlement		
			First year (Year of 2005)		
<b>1.Total family members/of which are women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		695/317		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		4.86		
(1) agricultural /non-agricultural	person/ person		-		
(2) Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which are women labor force	person/ person		536/261		
(3) Education below primary school	person		269		
(4) Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		383		
(5) College degree or above	person		15		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		439		
(2) Industrial	person		84		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, cadre, teacher, doctor)	person		32		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		795.64		
(1) Paddy land	Mu		224.08		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		79.70		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		107.71/249.3		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		46.43/99.11		
(3) Orchard	Mu		192.05		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		107.65		
(4) Others	Mu		22.5		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		40.54		

<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		237.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		100.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5. House reconstruction</b>			0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5)Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>6.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		19156.01		
(1)Agriculture	Yuan		10332.59		
(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		1413.64		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		5945.45		
(4) Industry	Yuan		153.85		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		531.47		
(6) House renting	Yuan		69.93		
(7) Salary	Yuan		181.82		
(8) Others	Yuan		527.27		
<b>7.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		12384.55		
(1) Agriculture production	Yuan		2449.65		
(2) Business expenditure	Yuan		24.48		
(3) Living expenditure	Yuan		4623.78		
(4) Clothes expenditure	Yuan		579.58		
(5) Education expenditure	Yuan		1278.88		
(6) Medical expenditure	Yuan		1009.72		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		549.93		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		390.28		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		502.10		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		975.45		
11.Others	Yuan		0.70		
<b>8. average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		3432.49		

Note 1: On family member table A057-A065, There were 28 persons did not answer the education degree.  
December 22, 2005

## Appendix 5

### Summary of Resettlement Investigation for Nan-Bai Expressway in Tianyang Section

Item	Unit	Before resettlement (Year of 2002)	After resettlement		
			First year (Year of 2005)		
<b>1.Total family members/of which are women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		384/182		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		4.31		
(1) agricultural /non-agricultural	person/ person		-		
(2) Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which : women labor force	person/ person		297/130		
(3) Education below primary school	person		161		
(4) Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		201		
(5) College degree or above	person		9		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		259		
(2) Industrial	person		35		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, cadre, teacher, doctor)	person		27		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		482.83		
(1) Paddy land	Mu		202.28		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		72.11		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		81.05/25.6		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		9.07/3.93		
(3) Orchard	Mu		158.60		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		151.61		
(4) Others	Mu		15.30		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		3.78		
<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>		274.9		

(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		69.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		87.34		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		75.82		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		42.74		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5. House reconstruction</b>			0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5)Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>6.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		20792.13		
(1)Agriculture	Yuan		11878.65		
(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		1400.00		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		4720.22		
(4) Industry	Yuan		0.00		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		1423.60		
(6) House renting	Yuan		0.00		
(7) Salary	Yuan		773.03		
(8) Others	Yuan		596.63		
<b>7.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		11890.79		
(1) Agriculture production	Yuan		3017.42		
(2) Business expenditure	Yuan		21.12		
(3) Living expenditure	Yuan		4027.75		
(4) Clothes expenditure	Yuan		548.65		
(5) Education expenditure	Yuan		1356.74		
(6) Medical expenditure	Yuan		538.99		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		773.48		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		396.29		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		356.52		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		853.82		
11.Others	Yuan		0.00		
<b>8. Average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		4119.16		

Note 1: On family member table A057-A065, There were 5 persons did not answer the education degree. December 22, 2005

## Appendix 6

### Summary of Resettlement Investigation for Nan-Bai Expressway in Youjiang Section

Item	Unit	Before resettlement (Year of 2002)	After resettlement		
			First year (Year of 2005)		
<b>1.Total family members/of which: women</b>	<b>person/ person</b>		188/96		
<b>Average members per family</b>	<b>person</b>		4.48		
(1) agricultural /non- agricultural	person/ person				
(2) Labor force(16-60 years old)/of which : women labor force	person/ person		152/59		
(3) Education below primary school	person		71		
(4) Junior, senior high school (technical secondary school ,profession secondary school, technical worker)	person		109		
(5) College degree or above	person		2		
<b>2. Employment status</b>					
(1) Agriculture(planting and livestock farming)	person		134		
(2) Industrial	person		11		
(3) The third industry (commerce, service, traffic, cadre, teacher, doctor)	person		9		
<b>3.Total tirable land</b>	<b>Mu</b>		307.82		
(1) Paddy land	Mu		62.72		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		15.39		
(2) Dry/Sugarcane land	Mu		28.8/162.2		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		3.32/87.88		
(3) Orchard	Mu		46.10		
Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		20.96		
(4) Others	Mu		8.0		

Previous acquired /temporary occupied.	Mu/Mu		11.02		
<b>4.Total demolished Areas</b>	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5) Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>5. House reconstruction</b>			0.0		
(1) Brick concrete structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(2) Brick timber structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(3) Earth wood structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(4) Simple structure	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
(5)Others	m <sup>3</sup>		0.0		
<b>6.Total family annual income</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		18430.95		
(1)Agriculture	Yuan		11233.33		
(2) Farming and fishery	Yuan		1221.43		
(3) Working outside	Yuan		2785.71		
(4) Industry	Yuan		0.00		
(5) Service sector	Yuan		2714.29		
(6) House renting	Yuan		0.00		
(7) Salary	Yuan		476.19		
(8) Others	Yuan		0.00		
<b>7.Total family annual expenditure</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		12056.12		
(1) Agriculture production	Yuan		2683.33		
(2) Business expenditure	Yuan		23.81		
(3) Living expenditure	Yuan		4257.14		
(4) Clothes expenditure	Yuan		467.02		
(5) Education expenditure	Yuan		1695.24		
(6) Medical expenditure	Yuan		277.86		
7.Traffic expenditure	Yuan		579.76		
8.Communication expenditure	Yuan		773.10		
9.Water and electricity expenditure	Yuan		328.38		
10.Human relation expenditure	Yuan		970.48		
11.Others	Yuan		0.00		
<b>8. average annual income per family member</b>	<b>Yuan</b>		3509.78		

Note 1: On family member table A057-A065, There were 6 persons did not answer the education degree. December 22, 2005

**Appendix 7**

**<Annual Output Value Base Criteria of Acquired land and Resettlement Compensation**

**Criteria of Construction Usage Land for Key Project of Infrastructure of GZAR>**

**(Published in June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2002. GFGFG No.190 [2005])**

**广西壮族自治区发展和改革委员会  
广西壮族自治区国土资源厅 文件  
广西壮族自治区林业局  
广西壮族自治区统计局**

桂发改法规〔2005〕190号

**关于公布《广西壮族自治区  
基础设施重大项目建设用地被征用土地  
年均产值基数标准和拆迁补偿标准》的通知**

各市、县人民政府，区直各有关单位：

按照《广西壮族自治区基础设施重大项目建设用地征地拆迁暂行办法》（桂政发〔2000〕39号）要求，经自治区人民政府批准，现予公布2002—2004年《广西壮族自治区基础设施重大项目建设用地被征用土地年均产值基数标准和拆迁补偿标准》，自2005年5月24日起施行。

2002年6月14日广西壮族自治区发展计划委员会、国土资源厅、林业局、统计局《关于公布〈广西壮族自治区基础设施重大

项目建设用地被征用土地年均产值基数标准和拆迁补偿标准)的通知》(桂计法规[2002]274号)自2005年5月24日起终止执行。

重大水利、水电项目有征地拆迁、移民安置专项规划的,标准另定。

附:《广西壮族自治区基础设施重大项目建设用地被征用土地年均产值基数标准和拆迁补偿标准》



二〇〇五年五月二十四日

主题词:重大项目 征地拆迁 补偿标准 通知

抄送:自治区人民政府办公厅

(共印 650 份)

广西壮族自治区发展和改革委员会办公室

2005年5月24日印发



## 二、被征用土地地上附着物拆迁补偿标准。

拆迁物类型	单位	补偿标准
<b>一、农村房屋</b>		
1、混合(砖)结构	元/平方米	400
2、砖(石)木结构	元/平方米	280
3、其他结构		
(1)木结构	元/平方米	180
(2)泥墙瓦面	元/平方米	150
(3)泥墙草面	元/平方米	100
(4)其他	元/平方米	80
<b>二、电力设施</b>		
1、220 伏送配线路	万元/公里	2.9
2、380 伏送配线路	万元/公里	4.6
3、1 万伏输电线路	万元/公里	7.8
4、迁移变压器	元/千伏安	300
<b>三、电信设施</b>		
1、市内电缆工程		
(1)架空 100 对	万元/公里	4.3
(2)管道 200 对	万元/公里	4.2
(3)有线电视同轴电缆线路	万元/公里	2.7
2、光缆线路		
(1)架空 12 芯	万元/公里	3
(2)直埋 24 芯	万元/公里	10.5
<b>四、水利设施</b>		
1、水柜、水池(200 立方米以下)	元/立方米	140—200
2、水井	元/眼	1000—1700
<b>五、其他设施</b>		
1、沼气池	元/立方米	300
2、坟墓	元/座	400—500
3、晒场	元/平方米	50
4、围墙	元/米	50

### **三、其他地上附着物的补偿标准。**

(一)城市(镇)房屋拆迁的补偿。按国家《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》及自治区的有关规定办理。

(二)广播电视线路的补偿。参照同类的电信线路拆迁补偿标准执行。

(三)具有相当规模、内容复杂或补偿投资较大的地上附着物的补偿。按专项设施迁建补偿。其迁建设计应以恢复原功能、原规模、原标准为原则,概算投资以不突破迁建成本为限并适当考虑旧物利用。

(四)本标准未规定的其他地上附着物的拆迁补偿,比照本标准同类项目的补偿标准或按照恢复原功能、原规模、原标准的原則,由项目业主与被拆迁物主协商确定。

### **四、宅基地的补偿。**

(一)需要回建的,纳入项目建设用地,由业主提供相当的回建宅基地。

(二)不需要回建的,由业主按《2002年至2004年全区各市、县、区的水田、旱地、菜地、园地、鱼塘的三年平均年产值基数标准》中的其他旱地的三年平均年产值的5倍补偿。

**五、县级人民政府可以根据被征用土地和地上附着物的具体情况、依照本标准制订具体补偿方案。**