Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan
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PRC: Western Guangxi Roads Development Project

Prepared by the Government of Guangxi Autonomous region for the Asian Development Bank

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Resettlement Plan

For

the Napo to Dingye Class II Road

(the revised draft)

Guangxi Communications Department

Nanning, China

March 2007
LIST OF ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Project-affected people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>Baise Land and Resources Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCO</td>
<td>County Communications Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRO</td>
<td>County Resettlement Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed measurement survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI</td>
<td>Design Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measuring Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCD</td>
<td>Guangxi Communications Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHAB</td>
<td>Guangxi Highway Administration Bureau, under GCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL&amp;RD</td>
<td>Guangxi Land and Resources Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPG</td>
<td>Guangxi Provincial Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>implementation agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>monitoring and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>ADB Project Management Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>ADB Project Resettlement Office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF ACRONYMS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLUSTRATION MAP OF PROJECT AREA AND ALIGNMENT</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 3 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 5 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FUNDING</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 7 RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 8 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION, REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 1 SUMMARY GENDER ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 2 RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Status of the Resettlement Plan

The proposed Western Guangxi Roads Development Project includes the construction of (i) a 177.5 km expressway from Longlin County (Guizhou Province border) to Baise City (Youjiang District), and its connector roads with a length of 28.6 km, (ii) a local roads component comprising 6 sections with a total length of 310 km, (iii) 50 township bus terminals, and (iv) 750 km of village access roads. One Resettlement Plan (RP) covers the expressway and related connector roads, interchanges, toll stations, and service areas. Other RPs cover components (ii), and a Resettlement Policy Framework and Procedural Guidelines addresses components (iii) and (iv) that involve land acquisition and resettlement. Prior to commencement of land acquisition and house demolition, GCD will update all RPs based on detailed measurement survey and submit them to ADB for approval. During project construction, if there is significant material change in project scope or other causes, the RPs will be revised, disclosed to APs and submitted to ADB for approval prior to commencement of such changes.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

According to the feasibility study report, the Napo to Dingye Class II Road will affect 1 county, 3 townships and at least 8 administrative villages. It will acquire 1,262 mu of land, including 54.2% cultivated land. It will also demolish 700 square meters of brick concrete houses and 300 square meters of brick timber houses. Therefore, the total number of people partially affected by land acquisition will be 806 households with 2,899 people, and those affected by house demolition will be 10 households with 36 people.

C. Policy Framework and Entitlements

For people unavoidably affected, the resettlement objective is to achieve equal or better income and living standards in line with the PRC Land Administration Law (1998), State Council Document No. 28, and the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The GCD will ensure that any people losing land, housing, other assets or income sources will be assisted to fully restore their income and living standards.

D. Resettlement Strategy

Efforts to minimize resettlement effects have been made based consultations with local officials during the setting of the alignment for the feasibility study and preliminary design, which avoids towns and large clusters of rural housing. The final alignment will be optimized to avoid large losses of housing and high yield paddy field, vegetable land, and fruit gardens. For those unavoidably affected, the resettlement strategy is to replace losses of housing, land, other assets, infrastructure and income.

The Road will have minor impact on the income and livelihood of the affected people. To mitigate such impacts, various rehabilitation measures have been proposed. Based on consultations, most affected persons (APs) prefer to get cash compensation directly. The cash will be used to expand businesses, improve animal husbandry and cash crops, and provide income security until they find outside work. It is also recognized that new employment and income generation opportunities would arise during construction and after the road is completed. The affected villages will use as far as possible the land reclamation funds and forest revegetation funds from land and farmland departments to open new farmland and forest land.
The reclaimed new land will be contracted to APs free of charge. If possible, one of the Project components, the rehabilitation of 750 km village access roads, will give priority to the affected villages.

GCD will ensure that the resettlement entitlements are provided to the people affected prior to the ground clearance and demolition commencement. Land compensation and resettlement subsidy will mainly be paid directly to the affected families through bank notes. Housing compensation and compensation for young crops and other assets will also be provided directly to people losing those assets. The relocated families will receive moving allowances and temporary housing allowances. Appropriate resettlement arrangements will be planned for the affected enterprises' reconstruction. Their affected assets will be compensated at replacement cost, and any of business loss cause by the Project will also be compensated. Compensation for infrastructure will be paid to the concerned government departments for restoration. Also, the road contractors will give priority to affected households in the allocation of unskilled jobs during construction.

E. Institutional Arrangements

GCD will assume the overall responsibility for implementing resettlement according to the approved RP. A prefecture-level resettlement leading group and resettlement office was established in Baise on October 20, 2006. Offices will also be set up in all the relevant counties, and staff will be assigned in all affected townships and villages to implement resettlement. The county land and resources offices will take the primary responsibility for the resettlement consultation, implementation and timely delivery of entitlements, with assistance from concerned townships and villages.

F. Vulnerable Groups

In this project area, many of the affected people are poor. For economically vulnerable people, including elderly living alone, disabled, household headed by women, and poverty households, the Project will provide additional training and physical support. The affected households include those due to the current vulnerability or facing severe impacts and risks caused by land acquisition and resettlement. The specific type of assistance will be determined according to the actual condition and their needs during detailed measurement survey, and included in the updated RP. In severely affected poverty villages, some funds could be provided to upgrade schools or clinics. For these measures, GCD has agreed to a budget of 1% of basic resettlement fees.

G. Consultation and Grievance Redress

The 1998 Land Law requires disclosure and consultation with APs. Affected villages have been notified about the key elements of the RP during meetings and interviews. Resettlement information will be disclosed through newspapers to all affected persons. During detailed resettlement planning, there will be further notifications and consultations to discuss specific impacts and how they will be addressed. The county, township and village officials have ensured that any concerns raised by the people affected are quickly addressed.

In case of grievance, all complaints will be processed based on the Government Regulation Number 431 on Grievance and Redress. People affected can submit their oral or written complaint first to the village committee or the township resettlement team. If their complaint is not settled in two weeks, they can seek redress at the county resettlement office, within one month. If still unresolved within two weeks, the Project owner will try to achieve a
solution. The final redress would be sought, if necessary, in the civil courts, in accordance with the Civil Procedures Act.

H. Monitoring and Reporting

The plan for internal and external monitoring and evaluation is included in the RPs. GCD will engage a qualified domestic monitor to carry out independent resettlement monitoring and evaluation. The monitor will ascertain whether APs have (i) received their full entitlements on time and (ii) fully restored their livelihoods, income levels and living standards. The monitor will conduct a baseline survey prior to resettlement, semi-annual investigations during resettlement and annual survey updates for two years after the completion of resettlement. The household survey will include a representative number of those severely affected by loss of land, those losing housing, and those classified as economically vulnerable. The monitor will provide ADB and GCD with copies of the monitoring and evaluation reports twice a year during resettlement implementation and once a year after resettlement completion.

The internal monitoring and reporting system will be established in the resettlement divisions of the local roads. The Project Resettlement Office will report regularly to the GHAB, who in turn will report to ADB on the progress of land acquisition and resettlement through quarterly progress reports. After completion of land acquisition and resettlement, they will prepare a resettlement completion report for submission to ADB and GCD. Also, the Guangxi Provincial Audit Department will prepare a resettlement audit at the completion of the project; GCD will provide a summary of this audit to ADB prior to PCR mission. For the other project components, internal monitoring will be done by GCD and the land & resources bureaus; progress will be reported to ADB every six months.

I. Resettlement Cost and Implementation Schedule

For this road, the total resettlement budget estimate is CNY 13,65 million. This includes compensation for land, housing, other assets, moving allowances, assistance for vulnerable groups, infrastructure, administration, taxes, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies. GCD will guarantee to supplement the resettlement budget, as may prove necessary, to meet any shortfall which emerges in achieving the resettlement objectives.

The resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared based on the Project construction timetable agreed by GCD and ADB. It is planned that land acquisition and housing demolition for the road would commence by June 2007. For the other project components, some implementation will commence about mid 2007. GCD will update these RPs and ensure that (i) resettlement impacts are accurately quantified, (ii) detailed mitigation measures formulated, where necessary, (iii) new information is disclosed to affected persons, and (iv) the updated RPs are submitted to ADB for concurrence prior to commencement of land acquisition or demolition.
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. The proposed Western Guangxi Roads Development Project includes the construction of (i) a 177.5 km expressway from Longlin County (Guizhou Province border) to Baise City (Youjiang District), (ii) connector roads with a length of 21.8 km, (iii) a local roads component comprising 4 sections with a total length of 344 km, and (iv) 50 township bus terminals. One Resettlement Plan (RP) covers the expressway and related connector roads, interchanges, toll stations, and service areas. Other RPs cover remaining components.

2. This RP covers Napo to Dingye Class II Road. The Road is based on feasibility level study. The major indicators of the Napo to Dingye Class II Road are listed in Table 1-1. The total cost is estimated to be CNY296 million ($37.8 million). The Ministry of Communications, the Guangxi Communications Department (GCD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will jointly finance the expenditure. The Asian Development Bank will provide a loan amount of US$ 5 million. The local roads are managed by the Guangxi Highway Administration Bureau (GHAB) under GCD. It is currently anticipated that contractors will commence actual civil works in September 2007. Land acquisition and house demolition is expected to start in June 2007. This schedule will provide adequate time for compensation of affected land and structures, and for people to be relocated prior to commencement of civil works. The road is to be completed by September 2009.

Table 1-1 Major Technical Indicators of the Napo to Dingye Class II Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highway class</td>
<td>Class II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total length</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Designed driving speed</td>
<td>km/h</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Acquiring land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1,262</td>
<td>Permanent land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Subgrade width</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The proposed project is an upgrading of the county road from Napo through Youchang to Dingye to Class II standard and provides an alternate route for traffic on S210 from Longbang, Jingxi and Debao to G324 and the Nanning-Baise expressway. It also provides an improved road for the villages along the route and for the quarries in the Napo-Youchang section.

4. During the design, the alignment scheme has been optimized as far as possible to minimize land acquisition and house demolition. For example, in section K41-K51, in order to minimize the impacts on land and house, and in consideration of the engineering feasibility, the 2 alignments were compared. K Alignment was selected because lots of house demolition would be avoided compared to the B Alignment, although K Alignment increase some land acquisition. The main indicators in this section are compared in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Comparison of alignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>K Alignment</th>
<th>B Alignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td></td>
<td>K46+300-K51+611</td>
<td>K46+700-K52+000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>10.202</td>
<td>5.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected house</td>
<td>sq.m</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 2  LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

2.1 Impact dimension

5. According to the feasibility study report, the Napo to Dingye Class II Road will affect 1 county, 3 townships and at least 8 administrative villages. It will acquire 1,262 mu of land, including 54.2% cultivated land. It will also demolish 700 square meters of brick concrete houses and 300 square meters of brick timber houses. Therefore, the total number of people partially affected by land acquisition will be 806 households with 2,899 people, and those affected by house demolition will be 10 households with 36 people.

2.2 Permanent land acquisition

6. 1,400 mu of land will be acquired, of which 54.2% is farmland (comprising 15.1% paddy field and 38.7% dry land), 1% is forest land. The remaining land is 44.8% waste land. For details on land loss, please refer to Table 2-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total cultivated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Waste land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total non-cultivated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1262</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Temporary land occupation

7. According to the design, 150 mu of land will be temporarily borrowed during the construction phase.

2.4 Affected houses

8. Along with land acquisition, 1,000 square meters of houses will be demolished. About 70 percent of houses are made of brick concrete, and 30% are brick timber structures. No enterprises or shops will be affected according the feasibility study. Table 2-2 shows the details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>brick concrete</td>
<td>sq.m</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5  Affected infrastructure

Main Document Only. According to the feasibility study, only affected electrical and telecommunication lines were counted. In total, the Road will affect 2.5 km of low voltage electrical power lines and 1.95 km of optical fibre cable lines.

2.6  Affected people

Main Document Only. According to the statistical data in Tianyang County, the average per capita cultivated land holding is 1.17 mu and the average household size is 3.6 persons. Therefore, the land acquisition impact is equivalent to 580 persons in 161 households who totally lose their cultivated land. Based on experience, it is estimated that on average the affected households will lose one-fifth of their landholdings, therefore the land acquisition would actually partially affect 806 households. The house relocation will affect 10 households. Since the households affected by house demolition would also lose part of their cultivated land, then the total directly affected population is 2,899 persons in 806 households.

Main Document Only. Assuming one-third of the temporarily borrowed land is farmland, and each household affected by the temporary land occupation will lose one-fifth of their contracted land for about 2 years, the population affected would be 213 persons in 59 households.

2.7  Impact Assessment

9. The highway is linear shape, and mainly it will be widened from the existing Class 4 road into Class II road, so the overall land acquisition impact is small at the village level. On average each village will lose about 25 mu of paddy field, 60 mu of dry land, and 125 square meters of houses. A series of mitigation measures have been designed to help the affected persons, including vulnerable groups. Usually the severe resettlement impacts resulting from the development projects involve complete loss of land and relocation of whole communities. For this project, no whole communities will be relocated. According to the feasibility study, no details on land acquisition and house demolition at village level are available; these will be provided in the Updated RP. However, the impacts at village level are similar to those for the Jingxi to Longbang Class II Road, i.e. the Project will have minor impacts on most villages, and very few villages will be affected seriously by land acquisition. In case one or two villages are identified as seriously affected villages during DMS, a series of measures described in Chapter 6 will be taken to help them. For the socioeconomic information of the affected villages, please refer to Table 2-3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Zhuang Nationality</th>
<th>Female in total population</th>
<th>Female % in total</th>
<th>Total households</th>
<th>Total laborers</th>
<th>Laborer % in total</th>
<th>Existing paddy field</th>
<th>Existing dry land</th>
<th>Total existing farmland</th>
<th>2005 net income per farmer</th>
<th>2006 net income per farmer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Napo</td>
<td>Ganliang</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>2617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Napo</td>
<td>Yongchang</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>1048</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Pohong</td>
<td>Baihe</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Pohong</td>
<td>Naxing</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>1360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Pohong</td>
<td>Jusheng</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>1488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Wuchun</td>
<td>Laigong</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>1021</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>1291</td>
<td>1391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Wuchun</td>
<td>Wucun</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>1681</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianyang</td>
<td>Wuchun</td>
<td>Dingye</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>1086</td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>1338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.8 Affected vulnerable groups

10. Vulnerable groups include mainly Wubao, single female headed household (with dependents), disabled, elderly persons, and absolute poverty households. According to the statistical data and resettlement survey results, it was difficult to determine the affected numbers of Wubao, single female headed household (with dependents), disabled, elderly persons. The absolute poverty persons account for 6.4% of the total people in Tianyang. Therefore, as a planning estimate, it is estimated that the total affected absolute poverty persons would be 96 persons affected by land acquisition, and no absolute poverty households will be affected by house demolition.

2.9 Gender Analysis

11. From the investigation, it was found that women are mostly in charge of housework, with relatively less opportunities to go outside, so that the chances for them to undertake administration work are low. Important family affairs will be decided after consultation between both men and women. Lots of young male labors go outside of town for work; women at home sometimes have to bear men’s heavy duties. The higher their family position, the heavier the burdens for them. They carry out responsibilities for family work, living, education of children and care for the elderly. Since more and more public facilities have been built, more women, especially young women, now go out of the villages to find their jobs, so women have more chances to obtain non-farming jobs like men.

12. In the Project area, women have a significant degree of equality and there are no serious restrictions, disparities or discriminatory practices. Women are quite confident. However, women tend not to participate equally in village meetings; instead, they discuss issues amongst other women or in their homes. In this manner, their views are passed to village leaders or via their husbands. In order to minimize the negative impacts on women, a series of mitigation measures have been worked out. Annex 1 provides a summary gender analysis and the proposed mitigation measures for this project are presented in Section 6.10.
CHAPTER 3  SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Socioeconomic situations of the affected counties

13. In 2005, Tianyang County had a total population of 329,000, and its total household numbers were 91,450. Its total cultivated land was 341,280 mu and the per capita cultivated land was 1.17 mu. The annual net income per farmer was CNY 2,201. The minority population made up 88.1% of total population and virtually all are Zhuang people since this is their homeland. The absolute poor rural people (< CNY 668 per year) accounted for 3.3% of the total rural population, and the low income rural people (between CNY 669 and 924 per year) accounted for 16.1% of the total rural population.

3.2 Resettlement survey

14. This survey was undertaken by a survey team from Tianyang County statistical bureau. Its main objectives were: (1) to compile socioeconomic baseline information on the APs likely to lose land or property for upgrading the local roads; (2) to obtain information on the extent of AP’s knowledge of the proposed local roads; and (3) to identify APs preferences regarding land reallocation, house relocation and income restoration measures.

15. The survey involved collecting primary data from selected villages and households on the proposed alignment. Two survey instruments were used: (1) a village questionnaire, administered to village leaders, and (2) a household questionnaire administered to individual households. The county and township officials provided full cooperation.

16. A strict purposive sampling frame was designed and applied using data collected in the earlier feasibility study survey. The following selection criteria were applied: (1) an even geographic distribution along the alignment; and (2) an equal distribution of better-off, intermediate and poor households for household interview.

17. Within each village, individual households were selected on the basis of their proximity to the proposed alignment. Because the alignment had neither been finalized nor clearly marked on the ground, it was not entirely certain that the local roads would affect all interviewed households.

18. The socioeconomic survey covered 6 villages of 5 townships to be affected by the upgraded Road. A total of 100 individual households (nearly all of the households to be relocated and about 18.7% of the partially affected households) were interviewed.

3.3 Socioeconomic characteristics of the surveyed people

19. The total members in survey households were 400, and the average household size of the population surveyed was 4 persons.

20. The average cultivated land per capita amongst the households interviewed is 1.14 mu. Among that, the average per capita irrigated land is 0.54 mu, and the average per capita dry land is 0.6 mu (see Table 3-1).
Table 3-1  Land resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per Household</th>
<th>Per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated land</td>
<td>456.89</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated land</td>
<td>217.58</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>239.31</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. The average housing area per household is 138.4 m², and per capita is 34.6 m². Please refer to Table 3-2.

Table 3-2  Housing Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick concrete</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>10646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick timber</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>2115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth wood</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total construction area</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>13,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On average construction area per household</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>138.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On average construction area per capita</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Table 3-3 shows the different income sources in 2005 in the surveyed households. The table indicates the variety of economic activity carried out along the proposed alignment, and the income per household and per capita. The production costs (mainly for farming) account for 23.8% of gross income, which means the average net income per capita was CNY 3,705. This is 68% higher than the county average because these households are located next to roads and in a good farming area close to Tianyang town.

Table 3-3  Income Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Per household</th>
<th>Per household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>CNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming income</td>
<td>690,764</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>1,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideline income</td>
<td>287,530</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage income</td>
<td>893,200</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>8,932</td>
<td>2,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>125,520</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Income</td>
<td>1,997,014</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>19,970</td>
<td>4,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>475,015</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>1,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Income</td>
<td>1,521,999</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>15,220</td>
<td>3,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Table 3-4 shows the expenditure distribution in 2005 in the surveyed households. It could be found that the most expenditure was for food (29.4%) and transportation (24.2%).
Table 3-4  Expenditure Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Per household</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>CNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>231,915</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>73,800</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and communication</td>
<td>190,810</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Cultural</td>
<td>87,450</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines and medical care</td>
<td>74,340</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>131,400</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>1,314</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>789,715</td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,897</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,974</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. By the time the socioeconomic survey was undertaken, all of the surveyed households recognized that the Local Road Project is necessary because they thought that the Project would improve local traffic conditions and provide with them new opportunities to develop transportation, go outside to do their jobs, and run some business.
CHAPTER 4  LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

4.1 General

25. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for this Project shall follow the Laws and Regulations promulgated by the PRC and Guangxi, and also meet the requirements of ADB’s relevant social policies. The adopted compensation standards and rehabilitation measures in this RP will be followed during resettlement implementation. After DMS\(^1\), this RP will be updated in terms of full census, final asset inventory and valuation, and final budget, and then submitted to ADB for review prior to award of civil works.

4.2 Policies and Rules

26. The Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples’ Republic of China on August 29, 1998, effective as of January 1, 1999, and revised at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People’s Congress on August 28th, 2004);

27. Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);


29. Implementation Method of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Land Administrative Law (Approved by the 25th Session of the Standing Committee of Ninth Regional People’s Congress on July 29th 2001);

30. Implementation Method of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Regulations of Protection of Basic Farmland (Effective as of May 18, 1995);

31. Notification on Speeding up the Construction of Class II Highway Throughout all the Counties in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (circulation document Gui Fa [2001] No.67 issued by the government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region);


4.3 Operationalizing the key steps in State Council Document 28 of 2004

34. State Council Document 28 of 2004 is an important regulation since State Land Law was issued in 1998. Given that the State Land Law is being revised, the Project will implement State Council Document 28 of 2004 to comply with the relevant land laws and regulations. The key aspects are summarized in Table 4-1.

\(^1\) DMS will be undertaken probably in June 2007.
Table 4-1 Implementation of State Council Document 28 of 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main articles of Document 28</th>
<th>Implementing measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Article 12 the measures for land acquisition compensation improvement | RP will strictly implement the relevant policies of the State, Guangxi, and Baise Municipality.  
- AAV for land acquisition shall be based on the regulations of Guangxi.  
- All resettlement fees will be included in total project cost. |
| Article 13 the resettlement of land-lost farmers |  
- There is no household with total land loss; average is 20%.  
- According to the willingness of the affected persons, monetary compensation is adopted.  
- During the construction period, non-technical jobs will be given to the affected labors in priority.  
- Occupational training will be offered to the affected people. |
| Article 14 land acquisition procedure improvement |  
- Conduct detailed socio-economic survey and detailed measurement survey (DMS), and the survey results shall be signed and accepted by the affected households.  
- Organize public participation and public hearings for resettlement policies.  
- Distribute Resettlement information booklets to the APs. |
| Article 15 Strengthening land acquisition supervision process |  
- Conduct internal and external monitoring and evaluation.  
- Compensation fees are directly paid to the affected village groups or individuals.  
- Local land and resources bureaus will conduct supervision and examination.  
- Utilization of resettlement fees shall be audited by related audit bureaus. |

4.4 ADB Policy Principles

35. ADB has 2 social safeguard policies: Indigenous Peoples (IP) Policy (1998) and Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Policy (1995). ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement includes the following principles:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.

2. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.

3. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.

4. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.

5. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.

6. The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed
by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.

(7) As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.

(8) ADB policy states that special attention will focus on the needs of the poorest households, female-headed households, and other social groups. These vulnerable groups will be assisted to improve their status.

36. ADB approved the Policy on Indigenous Peoples in 1998. This policy works to ensure the equality of opportunity for indigenous peoples, and that interventions affecting indigenous peoples are:

(1) Consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected peoples.
(2) Compatible in substance and structure with affected peoples’ cultural, social, and economic institutions.
(3) Conceived, planned, and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities.

4.5 Chinese Land Acquisition Procedures

37. The Chinese Land Acquisition Procedures are summarized as in Figure 4.1.

4.6 Gaps between ADB Policies and Chinese Laws

Resettlement Compensation for Housing

38. (1) Difference: ADB policy requires compensation standard at replacement cost or market value. But Chinese laws consider depreciation is reasonable, so the compensation standards for the old houses are lower than the new ones with the same structure.

(2) Solution: All the compensation rates in ADB-financed projects are based on replacement cost or market value. Depreciation is not considered and owners can salvage materials from their demolished houses.

Resettlement Compensation for Land Loss

39. (1) Difference: ADB policy requires adequate compensation and assistance to offset any income loss and restore long term income generating potential. Chinese standards are based on average annual output value, but these may not relate to the cost of income restoration. Also, for local roads, local government often has limited finances to pay full compensation stipulated by regulations.

(2) Solution: One solution is to provide replacement land, but this is increasingly difficult in many parts of the PRC. Also, cash compensation is preferred by most people; however, local compensation levels may be less than regulations stipulate. In such cases, some replacement land will be provided to make up the difference. For this reason, ADB requires additional technical support and monitoring of the income of households that are seriously affected, especially vulnerable groups. Since APs normally benefit directly from the local roads, they are more willing to negotiate lower compensation because new income opportunities will arise.
Figure 4.1  Chinese Land Acquisition Procedures

1. **Stage 1 - Planning**
   - Project Proposal
   - Pre-Examination of Land Use
   - Approval of Land Use by LRB
   - Approval of Feasibility Study
   - Revision to Land Use Plan

2. **Stage 2 - Approvals**
   - Investigation/Survey of Inventory
   - Registration of Land
   - Prepare Resettlement Plan by Land
   - Public Disclosure
   - Disputes resolved by Local Government
   - Approval of Land Acquisition and House

3. **Stage 3 - Implementation**
   - Notification of Removal
   - Disclosure of Compensation and
   - Detailed Measurement Surveys and
   - Compensation Payments
   - Land Acquisition and house removal
   - Rehabilitation Measures
   - Grievance and Appeals
Resettlement Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

40. (1) Difference: ADB policies require special compensation for vulnerable groups, especially those seriously affected who may face impoverishment. Chinese regulations do not require social analysis and so compensation is based only on quantity of loss.

(2) Solution: A special fund is provided by the Project for vulnerable groups; they will be identified during the detailed measurement survey. Various measures are specified in this RP.

Consultation and Disclosure

41. (1) Difference: ADB policies require the affected persons should be fully informed and consulted as early as possible. Chinese regulations have improved the notification and transparency of compensation. However, affected persons don’t have a strong role in project decisions and often the disclosure period is too short.

(2) Solution: Consultation has started at an early stage, both prior to and during the planning stage. GHAB has agreed to disclose the RP and related information booklets to affected persons in accordance with ADB requirements. GHAB agrees that this has improved the relations with the local communities, although it can also raise expectations. The affected persons appreciate the opportunities to be consulted.

Lack of Legal Rights

42. (1) Difference: ADB policy requires that all demolished structures, no matter they are legal or illegal, are all compensated and/or assisted. According to the Chinese laws, the affected people who have no local registration may not have the same rights as provided for local inhabitants. Besides, the existing Chinese laws do not compensate for the acquisition of houses and land from the illegal occupations.

(2) Solution: For ADB-financed projects, all legal and illegal affected persons, irrespective of title and tenure rights, will be assisted so they are no worse off. Compensation will be made on the same basis according to the ADB requirements. This is not a serious issue for this project area.

Resettlement Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

43. (1) Difference: ADB policy requires both internal and external resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting. But Chinese laws don’t include such stipulated articles except for reservoir projects.

(2) Solution: All the ADB-financed projects establish both internal and external resettlement monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and it is incorporated in the RP. Internal and external reporting requirements are specified in the RP.

4.7 Project Resettlement Policy

44. Policies regarding compensation and resettlement for the APs in the project are based on a combination of the PRC laws and regulations and ADB’s policy requirements. The primary objective of the RP is to restore the income and living standards of the APs in post-resettlement period as quickly as possible and with as little disruption possible in their own economic and social environment. The RP is prepared and will be implemented to meet this objective. Particular attention has been paid to needs of the poorest, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups to be resettled. Further, the need for involuntary resettlement has already been reduced.
through re-routing and refinement of the alignments. The exact numbers of all the affected vulnerable groups will be determined after DMS.

45. The resettlement principles adopted in the project reflect the legal and policy requirements of PRC and ADB. The adopted principles with regard to compensation, resettlement and income restoration are flexible enough, allowing for considerable variability from village to village. The key is to ensure that all APs receive adequate compensation and assistance to restore their incomes, living conditions and general livelihood in post-resettlement period.

4.8 Compensation standard

46. Due to the special characteristics of the inter-county roads, the compensation standard for the inter-county roads of the Project is fixed according to the local related regulations and practice.

47. The compensation standard for permanent land acquisition is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td>yuan/mu</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm land</td>
<td>yuan/mu</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. The compensation standard for house is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of house</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick concrete house</td>
<td>yuan/m²</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick timber house</td>
<td>yuan/m²</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden house</td>
<td>yuan/m²</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth wood house</td>
<td>yuan/m²</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple house</td>
<td>yuan/m²</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.9 Entitlement Matrix

49. Table 4. summarizes the entitlements to be provided to affected persons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Entitled person/group</th>
<th>No. of entitled persons/groups</th>
<th>Compensation policy</th>
<th>Compensation Entitlement</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent loss of arable land</td>
<td>Arable land located in the right-of-way of highway.</td>
<td>a) Land-owning groups b) Farmers who contract the land</td>
<td>a) land owning groups in 8 villages b) 806 households who partially lose land</td>
<td>- Cash compensation allocated according to AP’s options through village meetings; • Training programs</td>
<td>Compensation for highway traversed land-owning groups and land loss households.</td>
<td>Village meetings to decide on the allocation of funds, the redistribution of land and investment of collective compensation. The decisions should be made based on over two-thirds majority vote. According to the consultation results, most villagers prefer to receive all the contracted land acquisition fees in cash so that they can use money on their own. Higher level authorities to approve and monitor village level proposals and, if required to facilitate training programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary loss of arable land</td>
<td>Land adjacent to ROW for construction purposes</td>
<td>Farmers who use the land</td>
<td>59 households who lose land</td>
<td>- Cash compensation based on AAOV for each year land is not available + reinstatement to pre-construction condition</td>
<td>Those who lose crops will also receive crop compensation according to compensation standard.</td>
<td>Notified in advance and paid accordingly prior to loss. Occupation of land will be approved, and restoration of land will be supervised by local land bureaus. Contractors will deposit fees with the CRO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops losses/ Trees</td>
<td>Affected people</td>
<td>All owners who loss standing crops and trees</td>
<td>- Crops losses will be compensated at a rate equal to the market value of the harvested crops</td>
<td>Full payment direct pay to the crop and tree owners prior to loss or land transfer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Entitled person/group</td>
<td>No. of entitled persons/groups</td>
<td>Compensation policy</td>
<td>Compensation Entitlement</td>
<td>Implementation issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Loss of housing and attachments                  | Residential land located in or affected by ROW                               | a) Collective and villager groups b) Private Owner of the building or houses            | 10 Households who lose houses and plots | • Cash compensation for land or replacement land if AP requires new plot.  
  • Housing site land leveling in cash or in kind.  
  • Cash compensation at replacement rates for all types of houses  
  • Moving and transitional allowances – allowance for transportation and temporary housing | Pay compensation, moving allowances, and transitional allowances to owner of the house/building. No depreciation and can salvage materials from demolished houses. EA will take necessary measures to ensure that the average construction area per capita of their living houses after relocation is not below 20 square meters. | Villager groups and APs to decide on location of new residential plots. Contractors will provide fill and level the sites for house construction and make connections to existing public utilities if it is paid in kind. New house plots and related land leveling costs will be covered by the Project and local governments. |
| Vulnerable groups                                | Those who live below the absolute poverty line, landless, aged, women, children, minority, long time sickness with heavy burden for children’s education fees, etc. | Individuals (to be identified during DMS) - 96 persons are estimated to be poor.       |                                 | • The needs of vulnerable groups will be identified and documented, and appropriate assistance will be determined and specified as part of their household compensation agreement. | Financial assistance and other measures in kind, such as providing labor during house construction, giving priority to training, etc., will be adopted. Provide educational and medical care support for the sick and elderly. | • These household will be identified during DMS and closely monitored until sustainable restoration is achieved  
  • 1% of total resettlement cost has been budgeted for these special measures, but this amount could be increased using contingencies. |
| Households with income restoration hardships     | Seriously affected households with inadequate capacity for self-rehabilitation | Households (to be identified during DMS)                                               |                                 | • Special assistance for income restoration, either to remain in farming or to start a sideline business.  
  • The needs of vulnerable groups will be identified and documented, and appropriate assistance will be determined and specified as part of their household compensation agreement. | • if the AP prefers to start a sideline business, local officials will provide advice and support to identify feasible activities and invest the compensation wisely;  
  • if the AP prefers to stay in farming, local officials will help to arrange or negotiate replacement cultivated land. | • These household will be identified during DMS and closely monitored until sustainable restoration is achieved  
  • 1% of total resettlement cost has been budgeted for these special measures, but this amount could be increased using contingencies. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Entitled person/group</th>
<th>No. of entitled persons/groups</th>
<th>Compensation policy</th>
<th>Compensation Entitlement</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Specific Measures for Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>All affected HH</td>
<td>806 HH</td>
<td>Give preference and assistance to Zhuang women, especially those who are vulnerable and/or seriously affected by resettlement.</td>
<td>Women will have the same right to contract the land.</td>
<td>Implementation procedures:</td>
<td>Monitor whether resettlement will cause any gender disparities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seriously affected HH</td>
<td>10 HH</td>
<td></td>
<td>New houses to be registered in names of both spouses.</td>
<td>Identify households at risk and provide guidance and support through ACWF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skills training should be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female).</td>
<td>Conduct separate meetings with women.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contractors will give preference to hire women.</td>
<td>ACWF should support women’s issues and follow-up redress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women should get preference for the special measures for the vulnerable groups.</td>
<td>Resettlement offices should have experienced women.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other recommended measures:</td>
<td>Encourage APs and women in particular to participate in monitoring and evaluation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Encourage joint bank accounts for compensation payments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Local government should promote improved sanitation in new houses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local government should provide guidance to invest funds with specific options in local areas geared to women.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arable land reclamation fee is also payable but this does not affect APs. Likewise compensation for public utilities and State forestland is not shown on this matrix.
CHAPTER 5  RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FUNDING

50. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be included in each subcomponent budget. According to the standard listed in Chapter 4, and affected amount in Chapter 2, the resettlement cost of the road was estimated as follows:

Table 5-1  Estimation of resettlement cost of the highway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>standard of compensation (Yuan)</th>
<th>affected amount</th>
<th>Compensation amount (CNY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Basic Fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Farm land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>3,420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Non-farm land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>578,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Young crop compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Temporary land use fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) House compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Brick concrete structure</td>
<td>square meters</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Brick timber structure</td>
<td>square meters</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Moving allowance</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transitional allowance for 3 months</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) Tree and other land attachment compensation fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F) Infrastructure compensation fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G) Training fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H) Monitoring fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- internal monitoring cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- external monitoring cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) RAP preparation fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J) Cultivated land reclamation fee (turn over to the government)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- paddy field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>1,623,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- dry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>2,445,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K) Land occupation tax</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L) Forest revegetation fee (turn over to the government)</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Vulnerable group assistance (1% of basic fee)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>109,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Administrative fee (4% of basic fee)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>436,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Contingencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,183,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Physical contingencies (15% of basic fee)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,637,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Price contingencies (5% of basic fee)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>545,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,647,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1. (B) Young crop compensation is budgeted as 5% of the compensation for land acquisition;
2. (C) Temporary land use fee is budgeted as 3% of the compensation for land acquisition;
3. (E) Tree and other land attachment compensation fee is budgeted as 15% of the compensation for land acquisition.
4. (F) Infrastructure compensation fee is budgeted as 30% of the compensation for land acquisition.
The distribution of basic fees is described as follows:

### Table 5-2 Distribution of Basic Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Type of fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Villages and farmers</td>
<td>Public facility compensation fee, compensation for collective land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Land compensation, resettlement subsidy, house relocation compensation fee, land attachment compensation fee, young crop compensation fee, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply and telecommunication departments</td>
<td>Special Basic facility relocation fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In most cases, the resettlement funds are paid by GCD to Guangxi Highway Administration Bureau, and then allocated to the county resettlement offices (CROs) which are the key agencies for managing resettlement and accounting for the resettlement budget and expenditures. The prevailing practice now is that the CROs disburse payments directly to the bank accounts of the affected households. The disbursement of resettlement funds are audited at each level by the provincial Audit Bureau. For collective compensation (e.g., land acquisition), the funds belong to the villages in accordance with the Land Law. However, the affected households that lost contracted land or orchards are entitled to replacement land or compensation. If no replacement land is provided to the affected households, the affected households are entitled to 100% of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy.

The funds for the resettlement budget will be covered in the investment of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Government and managed through the Project accounts of GCD and GHAB.
CHAPTER 6  RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

54. Based on the resettlement schemes proposed by the affected villages and present policies, laws and regulations of different levels of governments and the resettlement requirements of ADB, the resettlement program of the project was prepared by the GCD/GHAB assisted by the design institute, the consulting team and local county and township governments.

6.1 Resettlement Target

55. From previous ADB-funded projects in Guangxi, it has been found the biggest change is the construction of new houses in rural areas. According to Chinese requirements on new village construction, new houses will be built in the planned resettlement areas with new infrastructure close to their original sites within the same villages. This will improve the living conditions of the affected farmers but will increase the cost of water, roads, and other necessary infrastructure. The additional costs are to be financed by local government.

56. The overall objective of resettlement and rehabilitation is to ensure that the affected production base will be restored, the affected labor force will be re-employed, alternative locations for housing affected households will be identified, and income and livelihood of affected people will be improved or at least restored to their previous levels before resettlement.

57. At present, the rural population of project impact area is mainly engaged in agricultural activities, with 35% of their gross income coming from farming. According to the actual production and living standard among affected villages, and the approved economic and social development plans for the relevant counties, the target of resettlement and rehabilitation is set as follows:

(1) The resettled household’s living conditions will be restored or improved.
(2) Where possible, the affected household’s agricultural production level will be restored after resettlement.
(3) The income levels and livelihoods shall be restored to the standard before resettlement.
(4) The affected public infrastructures, school, hospitals, social welfare level, natural environment and traffic condition etc. shall be improved after resettlement.

6.2 Resettlement Strategy

58. The basic resettlement strategy of the Project is to respect the wishes of affected people and maintain their current production and living traditions. Land-based resettlement should be in the original township (town), village or village group with the consideration of local agriculture restructuring (mainly for planting, animal breeding and orchards) and without change of resettlers’ non-agriculture resident status. The resettlement should be set firstly on the foundation of basic living requirements and long-term potential of development, fully taking advantage of local resources, and adjust resettlement approaches to suit local conditions to take advantage of the development opportunities. The compensation given by the government should be fully used and more scientific and technical means should be adopted to keep the production and living level equal to or higher than before. Efforts should be made to increase the income of resettlers simultaneously with other villagers in the vicinity in order to have a coordinated development of regional economy, maintain the community more stable and safe in the long run.
6.3  Resettlement Planning Principles

59. Under such a policy, a number of resettlement and rehabilitation principles have been developed for the Project.

(1) The resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed inventory for land acquisition and houses demolition, and adopted compensation standards and subsidies.

(2) The resettlement shall be combined with the local development, resource utilization and economic growth as well as environment protection. Considering the local conditions, a practical and feasible resettlement implementation plans should be developed to restore or improve their economic production and create basic conditions for long-term development.

(3) The resettlement plan should be based on the principle “Beneficial to the production and convenient for living”.

(4) The re-construction standard and scale shall be based with the principle of recovery to the original standard and original scale. However, by combining the local development, the cost for enlarging the scale, raising standard and future plan shall be solved independently by local government and relevant department.

(5) Making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, correctly handling the relations between the state, local government, collective and individual as well as the project owners and its contractors.

(6) Fully utilize local natural resources, build water conservancy facility, develop new farmland, improve land quality, and strengthen agricultural structure and ensure the resettlers' living standard reach or exceed the original level as soon as possible.

(7) The resettlement plans should include provisions to improve the living standards of poor people and other vulnerable people who are adversely affected by the project.

6.4  Analysis of Resettlement Impacts and Solutions

6.4.1 Resettlement within the Same Village

60. In the survey, officials of every level government generally have the opinion that people affected by the project are reluctant to move to other places. This is closely bound up to those farmers' traditional concept of property and homeland, since they have lived in this area for many generations. Only a few families prefer moving to different locations, which can be permitted. Therefore, the affected households will be mainly resettled within the same village or group.

6.4.2 Agricultural Scientific Techniques/Structure Adjustment

61. The agricultural structure adjustment refers to using part of the compensation funds (either collectively or individually) to develop modern agriculture such as livestock breeding, fruit and vegetable planting, along with other activities like food processing and transportation, to create job opportunities and raise average incomes. The adjustment will be organized by the
local governments, and the AP can join in those activities free of charge. With the implementation of agricultural structure adjustment, the output value of per unit area will be enhanced, and the land use intensity will be increased.

6.4.3 Non-agricultural Development Options

62. In the Project-affected areas the farmers have a lot of opportunities in non-agricultural development, such as mining, transport, small business, and tourism. Most surplus labourers have moved into the second and tertiary industry or individual business, gradually moving out of reliance in the land. Local governments will provide the affected farmers with free labor skill training and provide them with employment information and opportunities.

6.4.4 Transferring Labor from the Affected Areas to the More Developed Regions

63. Local governments will encourage and organize the transfer of labor if AP are willing to do so. Such labor transfer will not only increase the employment and income of farmers from the affected areas, but, more importantly, it will also enable these people to learn new technologies, life-styles and working methods from the places where they work, to broaden their outlook, increase their self-confidence and improve their ability to develop independently.

6.4.5 Employment on Highway Construction

64. Poverty is not only low income but also the lack of access to opportunities. People near the highway will be employed for highway construction. Priority will be given to the Project-affected people if they want to do so. Many local people have expressed a willingness to seek employment on project construction. The resettlement implementation agencies and local governments will help contact and reach agreements with the road contractors.

6.5 Overall Scheme of Resettlement

65. Since the construction of the Project will only acquire limited land acquisition and demolition along the road alignment, it will not have significant negative impacts on production and livelihood for most affected administrative villages. A series of consultation meetings were held among all affected villages and townships. According to the resettler's opinion and suggestion, and combined with the actual condition of affected area, the basic rehabilitation scheme was determined as follows:

(1) All resettlers affected should be arranged in the original community so that the original production and living mode can be kept, the habit and social relation be maintained and helpful to strengthen the enthusiasm and adaptability of production and living of resettlers.

(2) According to the relocated households' options, the houses will be dismantled and built by themselves and the old material of house will be freely used by their own will. The local government will identify suitable sites prior to payment of house compensation, and will ensure land leveling and basic services are available in the new sites so APs can start to construct their new houses prior to demolition of the original house.

(3) For the lost farmland production, the impacts can be reduced if land redistribution is carried out. The farmers affected by land acquisition will mainly be resettled through improving the irrigation systems, adjusting agricultural planting structure,
raising land utilization rate combining with proper economic compensation to ensure to restore or raise AP's production and living levels. This can be resolved collectively or individually if some households voluntarily agree to provide their land for compensation.

(4) For affected households that lose land but wish to pursue non-agricultural options, the local government will provide support as described in Sections 6.4.3 and 6.4.4.

6.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

6.6.1 Production Rehabilitation Plan

66. After analyzing the location, possession of land resource, planting crops structure and income of local resident for each village and based on the opinion of resettler's household and village representatives, it was decided that most of the compensation for land acquisition will be given directly to the affected farmers, and that only a small amount of compensation for the non-contracted land could be used collectively.

67. According to the related regulations, all the cultivated land reclamation fee paid by the project to the provincial government can be returned to Baise City to develop new farmland and restore production in the affected areas if possible; most of the forest revegetation fee paid by the project to the provincial government can be returned to Baise City to develop fruit trees, other cash trees, and restore production in the affected areas if possible. Therefore, the affected villages and village groups may get a certain amount of land without using any of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy they received, which is very helpful to the restoration and improvement of the APs' living standard and production level. The detailed implementation plans of land reclamation will be developed by the local county government when land acquisition is started, and its implementation will be coordinated and supervised by the Project Resettlement Office.

68. The road is mainly widening from the existing Class IV road into Class II road, so the overall land acquisition impact is not serious. According to the estimation based on the previous experience, about 2900 people will be affected by land acquisition, but on average each person will only lose 0.24 mu of farmland. In March 2007, a consultation meeting was held in Tianyang County between the consultant and county, township and village leaders. It was found that for their contracted land to be acquired, most villagers preferred to receive all the land compensation and resettlement subsidy in cash. Since most of land, including forest land, has been contracted by farmers, it seems that no money (or little money) can be used by the villages or village groups to develop collective production, as has been evident in the ADB Guangxi Roads II Project. Therefore, other income rehabilitation and development programs should be worked out on an individual basis with some technical support from the village committee and local government, as required.

69. During the consulting meeting, PPTA consultant introduced to the participants that by using the land reclamation funds, the affected villages could reclaim new farmland in their village, and no additional money need be invested by the villages or villagers for the reclamation. Besides, by using the forest revegetation funds, the affected villages could reclaim new forest land in their village, and no additional money would need to be invested by the villages or villagers for the reclamation and that the reclaimed new land could be contracted to APs free of charge. Nearly all the participants, especially the village leaders realized that it was a good measure to restore and increase their income. According to the findings from the meetings, there
may not be enough natural land resources which can be opened from waste land to farmland and forest land. The affected villages prefer to improve the road conditions in their villages so that more villagers, especially the APs could involve in business by using the land acquisition compensation paid to them. It is recommended that one of the Project components, the rehabilitation of 750 km village access roads can give priority to the affected villages.

6.6.2 New House Construction

70. For house construction, local customs, agricultural requirements and future development needs should be taken into consideration. The selection of the new housing sites will be based on the relocated households’ reasonable options, and the new housing plots will be provided free of cost. House construction will be carried out according to the wishes of resettlers, and all the necessary infrastructure conditions at least equal to the relocated households’ pre-relocation level will be provided by the Project and local governments free of charge. Compensation based on replacement value and amount of demolished spaces will be provided directly to the affected households along with various transfer and rehabilitation assistances.

71. According to the total house demolition and per capita house demolition, no villages will be seriously affected by house demolition. All the affected households will be relocated nearby along the project highway. In order to leave enough time for house reconstruction, the house reconstruction will start in July 2007.

6.6.3 Resettlement of Public Institutions, Enterprises or Shops

72. According to the design, no public institutions, enterprises or shops will be affected by the project. In case any of them will be affected when the final alignment is determined, a series of measures will be taken to secure their interest. Suitable alternative sites of no less than their original areas will be provided to them. Sufficient time will be planned and left for their reconstruction. Their affected assets will be compensated at replacement cost. No depreciation will apply to the calculation of the amount of compensation. Any of business loss caused by the Project will also be compensated.

6.7 Resettlement Employment Training

73. Training needs assessment: before the training starts, regular survey of perceived training needs of APs will be conducted. Through survey, not only suitable training schemes will be selected and prioritized, but also the effect of previous training schemes can be evaluated and improvement can be made. Special training programs will be considered for women due to their relatively lower education and varying job opportunities.

74. Training objectives: the people affected by the land acquisition and resettlement of the highway, will be offered training courses in livelihood restoration and improving labor techniques according to their actual needs, different natural environmental characteristics, and dependent on the degree affected. This training will enable the impact of land acquisition to be mitigated as soon as possible, and the living standard of the affected persons to be increased to some degree or at least restored to the original level.

75. Training targets: the farmers affected by the land acquisition of the Highway who need to restore their livelihood. As far as possible, at least 2 persons per affected household, one man and one woman, will be arranged to attend such training programs.
Training Content: Technical training and labor service training.

- Farming techniques
- Fruit tree planting, fish breeding and poultry raising techniques
- Domestic management
- Driving techniques
- Labor service for work away from home
- Tertiary services (including tourism)
- Small business operation
- Adult educational courses

6.8 Vulnerable Group/Households at Risk Supporting Arrangement

According to the social survey results, absolute poor households (per capita annual income less than CNY668 which is defined by provincial poverty office) may account for 3% of the total households. A series of special mitigating measures have been designed to help the vulnerable groups. For vulnerable APs affected by house relocation, the measures are aimed to restore or improve their living conditions. For vulnerable APs who are affected by land acquisition and lose working ability, the main measures are reasonable allowances for living and medical care. For vulnerable APs who are affected by land acquisition but have working ability, the main measures are the provision of priority of training and employment (such as outside jobs or work for the Project construction). For the financial assistance, 1% of resettlement cost has been budgeted to support those people who include: (i) Wubao, widows/widowers, physically and mentally handicapped, single female headed households, and (ii) economically at risk due to resettlement – i.e., poverty households, near poor who are seriously affected, near poor who are in debt, households with very basic houses. Besides the financial assistance, other measures, such as providing labour during house construction, giving priority to training, etc., will be adopted. For details, please refer to Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Special Measures for Vulnerable Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Vulnerable Household</th>
<th>Eligibility Criteria</th>
<th>Entitlements for land loss (proposed measures)</th>
<th>Entitlements for house loss (proposed measures)</th>
<th>Funding sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wubao</td>
<td>Orphans, senior citizens, and disabled people who are not able to support themselves</td>
<td>Collective retains compensation and provides monthly allowances and medical expenses are free</td>
<td>New housing provided by village</td>
<td>Government financial fund, and village allowance if available; 1% of resettlement cost if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow/widower</td>
<td>Obvious</td>
<td>Special skill training</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
<td>1% of resettlement cost if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single female headed household (with dependents)</td>
<td>Widowed, divorced or separated</td>
<td>Aim to make economically productive (e.g., provide child care expenses and training)</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
<td>Government financial fund, and 1% of resettlement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Recognized by the governments</td>
<td>Special allowances</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
<td>Government financial fund, and 1% of resettlement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Vulnerable Household</td>
<td>Eligibility Criteria</td>
<td>Entitlements for land loss (proposed measures)</td>
<td>Entitlements for house loss (proposed measures)</td>
<td>Funding sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly persons</td>
<td>Men and women over 70 years</td>
<td>Special allowances</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
<td>Village allowance if available, and 1% of resettlement cost if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute poverty households and low income/poor households</td>
<td>Less than CNY 668 per capita and less than CNY 924 per capita respectively, and both will be designated by PADO</td>
<td>Special allowances</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
<td>Government financial fund, and 1% of resettlement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative poor or/and seriously affected (lose houses or lose &gt; 20% land)</td>
<td>Determined during DMS with assistance from PADO</td>
<td>1% fund would be used to provide credit or higher compensation</td>
<td>Minimum standard housing</td>
<td>1% of resettlement cost if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with simple houses</td>
<td>Other households with only one simple house</td>
<td>Minimum standard housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1% of resettlement cost if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other households with serious land loss</td>
<td>Any household that loses more than 50% of cultivated land</td>
<td>Priority of training and employment (such as outside jobs or work for the Project construction) will be provided</td>
<td></td>
<td>1% of resettlement cost if necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The total affected absolute poverty persons are estimated to be 385 persons to be affected by land acquisition, including 27 persons which will also be affected by house demolition.

### 6.9 Special Measures for Ethnic Minorities

78. GCD, through its implementing agency and the contractors, will play a leading role in implementing most of the construction-related activities. County governments will take the leading role in implementing the supportive measures such as technical training, tourism promotion and micro-finance. All measures are going to be financed by the local government or under the project. Although Zhuang are a minority nationality, they are the majority in Tianyang and Guangxi. They are affected by the Project in very much the same ways as Han people. They share the same concerns as Han people, and consequently are compensated and assisted in very much the same way. To the vulnerable groups among ethnic people, a separate fund of 1% of the resettlement cost has been included in the resettlement budget for them. Besides, an ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) has been prepared to ensure project benefits and proposed mitigation measures for ethnic minority communities.

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2 According to Guangxi Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, annual per capita income less than 924 CNY is defined as low income/poor, which is close to ADB’s 900 CNY standard while according to the same definition.
6.10 Gender Related Measures

79. A gender analysis was conducted for this project (see Section 3 and Annex 1) which resulted in a set of mitigation measures to reduce impacts on women and assist them to be rehabilitated and benefits from the project. Special measures will be taken for Zhuang women to ensure they can benefit from the project. GHAB will cooperate with local government to implement those measures which are listed as follows:

(i) Encourage joint bank accounts for compensation payments.
(ii) No matter whether land is adjusted or new land is opened, women and children will have the same right as men to contract the land.
(iii) New houses could be registered in names of both spouses.
(iv) Local government should promote improved sanitation in new houses.
(v) Local government and village leaders should provide guidance to invest funds to improve household incomes, with specific options in local areas geared to women.
(vi) Skills training should be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female) in households with significant losses.
(vii) Contractors will give preference to hire women.
(viii) Monitor whether resettlement will cause any gender disparities; if necessary, recommend ways to improve benefits for women.
(ix) Identify households at risk and provide guidance and support through Social Welfare Bureau and ACWF.
(x) Women should get preference for the special measures for the vulnerable groups.
(xi) Conduct separate meetings with women and ensure ACWF representative is active disseminating information and in village decision-making.
(xii) ACWF should actively support women’s issues and follow-up redress.
(xiii) Resettlement offices should have experienced staff, including women from Social Welfare Bureau or Poverty Reduction Office to consult with APs.
(xiv) Encourage APs and women in particular to participate in monitoring and evaluation.

6.11 Rehabilitation Plan for Special Facilities

80. The special facilities affected by the Project includes: irrigation canals, tractor roads, electric power lines and telecom lines. Early in the primary study stage, a detailed survey on possible impacts to the livelihood of the affected people has been carried out, along with consultations and interviews to get the opinions and suggestions from local governments, relevant departments, and resettlers. These suggestions will be included into the project design, resettlement planning, construction and resettlement implementation.

6.12 Progress Schedule

81. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of Project construction. The following principles will be observed during resettlement implementation:

(1) After DMS, the RP will be updated and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of civil works.
(2) Housing removal will be carried out in stages in accordance with the Project construction schedule. Prior to the construction of the Project, the removal of houses shall be completed, especially for seriously affected villages.

(3) Housing removal date will be informed to the resettlers at least 3 months in advance; once a new housing plot has been allocated, 3 months will be allowed for resettlers to build new houses before the deadline for old house removal.

(4) The relevant resettlement organizations shall fully consult with the APs about the house construction schedule; if it is necessary such construction time could be extended.

(5) The land acquisition and compensation payments shall be completed before the construction commencement of the sub-projects.

(6) Construction of the special facilities shall be completed as soon as possible, ideally before the construction of the project or before the completion of old house removal. The duration of disruption of irrigation canals, drainage, communication lines and local roads will be minimized and scheduled, and those special facilities will be constructed in a manner to avoid or at least minimize production losses. Otherwise, affected people will be entitled to compensation for temporary losses.

82. The schedule for resettlement is shown in Table 6-2.

**Table 6-2: Resettlement Planning and implementation Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establish City Resettlement Leading Group Office (RO) and District/County RO</td>
<td>Baise City, Tianyang County</td>
<td>Oct 20, 06</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Distribution of resettlement information booklet</td>
<td>Tianyang CCO</td>
<td>March 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Set-up Project resettlement staff in the affected townships and villages; and establish grievance redress system</td>
<td>Tianyang government</td>
<td>April 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Engage external monitor for resettlement</td>
<td>GHAB</td>
<td>April 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO, ADB and external monitor to conduct training for resettlement personnel</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO &amp; ADB</td>
<td>April 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prepare land reclamation and forest revegetation plans for all the affected villages especially those seriously affected, if practicable</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO, Baise Forestry Bureau, Tianyang government</td>
<td>April 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ADB approval of RP and upload to website</td>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>April 1, 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Conduct detailed measurement survey for compensation based on detailed design, identify all affected households (census inventory)</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO &amp; DI</td>
<td>May 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Verification meetings with representative of all affected groups and public hearings, if requested</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>May 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Identify households that are eligible for special assistance (vulnerable groups and seriously affected households at risk) and report to ADB</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>May 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Updating of the RP (including relocation sites), disclosure to local officials and affected villages and submit to ADB for approval</td>
<td>GHAB, BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>May 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Revision and finalization of RP based on ADB comments</td>
<td>GHAC, BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>June 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Public hearings and the results will be documented and reported to ADB</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>June-July 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Signing agreements with affected villages, groups and APs</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>July-Oct 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Payment of compensation funds to BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>Tianyang CCO</td>
<td>July-Nov 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Payment of housing, assets and land compensation to APs</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>July-Dec 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Commencement of reconstruction of houses and relocation of families (start date)</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>July 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Transfer of land ownership (start date)*</td>
<td>BL&amp;RO</td>
<td>Sep 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Commencement of Civil Works</td>
<td>Tianyang CCO</td>
<td>Sep 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Commencement of demolition of structures</td>
<td>Tianyang CCO</td>
<td>Oct 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on land acquisition certificate approval.
CHAPTER 7  RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

7.1 Institutional Framework

83. The institutional framework refers to the resettlement organization in charge of resettlement, and there are two kinds: the governmental organization and non-governmental organization (for example the private organizations or village committee of affected people etc.). The resettlement organizations are important to ensure that resettlement planning, managing and implement the compensation and resettlement, restoring income and rebuilding.

7.1.1 Organization for planning, managing, and implementing

(1) Organization for planning, managing:

84. The Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will take full charge of the general planning of the land acquisition and resettlement of this Project, and the resettlement management work. Meetings of the Resettlement Leading Groups will be held regularly to discuss the important resettlement issues and find solutions to ensure good coordination between the Project Office (and its contractors) and local government.

(2) Governmental implementation organizations:

85. The detailed resettlement implementation work will be carried out by the Resettlement offices of the cities/counties and townships (towns) along the Highway.

86. The governmental organizations that are involved with the land acquisition and resettlement works are:

   Prefecture Level: Resettlement leading group and office of Baise City, which was established in October 2006;

   County (district) level: Resettlement leading groups and offices of Tianyang County, which will be established in March 2007;

   Township (Town) level: Resettlement leading groups and offices will be set up in the townships (Towns) along the Highway in April 2007.

7.2 The Responsibilities of the Organizations

7.2.1 PRO/GHAB

87. Major Responsibilities:

(1) Organize the related departments to carry out the survey of land acquisition and resettlement. This task would include analysis of the social economy, analysis and processing of the survey data and training for utilizing computer programs for the employees in the Resettlement Offices of Baise City and Tianyang County. This will improve the reporting and tracking of resettlement progress.

(2) Publicizing the policy of the land acquisition and resettlement work, which mainly includes explaining the policies and laws of the State and the provincial regulations covering land acquisition and resettlement, the compensation
standards and methods of different projects in the land acquisition and resettlement, the rights and obligations of the affected individuals and units, progress of the project implementation of the local Road Project, etc.

(3) Organize the compilation of the resettlement work plan. Compile the action plan for the project land acquisition and resettlement in accordance with related policies and laws and based on the survey data of the land acquisition and resettlement and full consultations with the affected households and units,

(4) Provide the staff of Tianyang County land acquisition and resettlement with training. The main objectives are familiarizing the local Resettlement Office staff with the work procedures for the land acquisition and resettlement, and the detailed operational methods, dealing with all kinds of issues that might possibly happen in the land acquisition and resettlement work to increase working efficiency.

(5) Compile the detailed Implementation Schedule of the Resettlement Plan, and send to ADB, and update as required.

(6) Sign implementation contracts with the local Resettlement Offices according to the compensation standards and the timetable compiled in the land acquisition and resettlement action plan. Confirm the obligation, rights, and interests of the local office. In accordance with the requirements of the contract, the GHAB will urge the local resettlement offices to carry out the resettlement strictly according to the land acquisition and resettlement action plan.

(7) Allocate and supervise the disbursement and utilization of capital payments such as the compensation fee.

(8) Organize and coordinate the working relations of the departments involved in land acquisition and resettlement.

(9) Apply for the approval papers of land acquisition and resettlement certificates.

(10) Encouraging other agencies and village leaders to implement the resettlement plan well.

(11) Arrange the resettlement internal and external monitoring activities. Examine the experience and qualifications of the independent monitoring organizations, sign a monitoring contract with an experienced and good quality organization and introduce the monitoring organizations to the RP.

(12) Examine, comment and following up on the monitoring reports, finding and recommendations.

(13) Prepare the quarterly progress reports and resettlement completion report, and summit to the PMO/ADB.

(14) Provide Resettlement Budget and provide details for Project accounts auditing. Also, collect audit reports from local government concerning use of resettlement funds. Provide summary to ADB through the PMO.
(15) Cooperate with local government to implement the gender-related measures

7.2.2 Baise City (Prefectural) Resettlement Leading Group and Office

88. Major Responsibilities:

(1) Manage, verify and modify the population statistics and resettlement data of the feedback from PRO.

(2) Train the local resettlement staff.

(3) Supervise the utilization of the resettlement compensation capital allocated by the PRO.

(4) Coordinate the resettlement work with the affected district/counties.

(5) Meet quarterly with PRO to assess progress and decide appropriate actions to resolve major issues.

(6) Provide the PRO with the quarterly progress status and propose working suggestions.

7.2.3 Tianyang County Resettlement Leading Groups and Offices

89. The Tianyang County resettlement office is responsible for carrying out the detailed resettlement plan. They should have the technology to manage the survey data and the qualifications for decision-making in some of the practical issues. In the critical stage of implementation, they should attain the full cooperation from all departments.

90. Major Responsibilities:

(1) According to the land acquisition and resettlement data and the resettlement policies provided by PRO, compile the resettlement action plan outline. The compensation rate and time schedule for the resettlement action plans must be made consistent to the one in PRO.

(2) Implement the RP.

(3) Supervise the land acquisition, and the relocation of houses, special basic facilities, land attachments, etc.

(4) Train township (town) resettlement staff.

(5) Instruct and monitor the township (Town) resettlement teams to implement the resettlement work.

(6) Accept compensation on behalf of the affected units and individuals, distribute the resettlement capital, and monitor its utilization.

(7) Coordinate and solve the disputes that might arise from the project implementation in traffic, water conservancy, power supply, telecommunications, environmental pollution, etc.
(8) Meet monthly with PRO to assess progress and decide appropriate actions to resolve major issues.

(9) Report to Baise City Resettlement Office and PRO.

7.2.4 Township/town Resettlement Leading Groups and Offices

91. Major Responsibilities:

(1) Inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities in the town/township.

(2) Assist the Tianyang County Resettlement Office to monitor the land acquisition, relocations of houses, special basic facilities, land attachments, enterprises and institutions.

(3) Provide work report to the Resettlement Offices of Baise City and Tianyang County.

(4) Assist the owner GHAB and Tianyang County Communications Office (CCO) to solve the problems encountered by the relocated families in their life and work.

(5) Coordinating and solving grievances and disputes that might arise from the project implementation with respect to land acquisition, resettlement, traffic congestion, water conservancy, power supply, telecommunication, environmental pollution, etc. Conduct public hearings as required.

7.2.5 Administrative villages and villager groups

92. Major Responsibilities:

(1) Verify the reported data of acquired land and relocation, the title and user rights of lands, population information, and labor force information.

(2) Participate in the survey of the land acquisition and resettlement.

(3) Select the relocation sites for housing plots, in coordination with township governments.

(4) Address the complaints from affected parties, or report them to local governments.

(5) Organize the demolition and rebuilding of houses, and provide assistance for vulnerable groups.

(6) Organize support for livelihood restoration, such as training, business start-up, agricultural restructuring, labor employment, etc.

(6) Report work progress.

7.2.6 Women’s federations at county, township and village levels
93. Major Responsibilities:

(1) Represent and safeguard the rights and interests of women.

(2) Help women, especially poor women, get access to micro-credit and find outside jobs.

(3) Supervise the resettlement activities on behalf of women; identify special issues and means to resolve them.

7.3 Resettlement Offices and Staff

94. According to the requirements of the work, each organization should provide computers and other office facilities, some full time staff, and adequate administrative budgets. Resettlement offices should have experienced staff, including women from Social Welfare Bureau or Poverty Reduction Office to consult with APs in a socially sensitive manner.

7.4 Measures to strengthen the organizational ability

95. Main measures:

(1) Staff who are familiar with the work with responsible, good organizing and coordination abilities and with good computer skills should be selected to do the land acquisition and resettlement work. The staff should remain stable. Some domestic consulting services to support resettlement management, supervision and reporting may also be required.

(2) By strengthening training in basic knowledge of ADB loan projects, and that of land acquisition and resettlement and increase the operational abilities of the staff.

(3) The contents of the training will include: State and local laws and policies on land acquisition and resettlement, the resettlement handbook of ADB, computer data management, procedures for land acquisition and resettlement implement, capital management methods, measures to restore the production and life of the affected utilities, methods to deal with complaints, social sensitivity, etc.

96. On October 12, 2006, a resettlement workshop was held in Baise City, and nearly 80 officials at prefecture, county, and township levels attended the meetings. At the meetings detailed ADB resettlement requirements were explained and external resettlement monitoring requirements were introduced.

7.5 Training Plan

97. Training objectives: The training is for the managing staff, technicians involved with the land acquisition and resettlement in Guangxi highway projects so that they can learn and grasp the content related to land acquisition and resettlement, to ensure the full implementation of the project’s land acquisition and resettlement action plan.

98. Training programs: there are two types according to the different people to be trained:
99. The staff of Tianyang CCO.. The purpose of the training is to train the relevant staff of Tianyang CCO in land acquisition and resettlement measures. It is expected that the trainees will learn new methods and management experience for highway land acquisition and resettlement in the advanced countries, and they will be responsible for dissemination this information to the land acquisition and resettlement staff of the whole project.

100. The staff of land acquisition and resettlement offices at county and township levels. The purpose of the training is to teach the related engineer contents in the project and to understand the resettlement policies etc, in order to assist and ensure smooth implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan.

101. Training model: the training is carried out at two levels: the training of the administrative staff is sponsored by the GHAB, and the resettlement experts are invited to give the lectures; while the training of the land acquisition and resettlement staff will be held by the Tianyang County Resettlement Office, and will be instructed by the people sent by the GHAB.

102. Training Contents include: the general description and background of the Project, related laws and regulations, the land acquisition and resettlement action plan of the Project, managing and reporting procedures, expenditure management, monitoring, supervision, reporting, handling appeals, etc.
CHAPTER 8 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION, REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

8.1 Consultation and Participation

103. In the process of formulating resettlement policy, developing the RP and implementing the RP, the relevant authorities have paid and will pay special attention to the participation and consultation of the APs and solicit opinions widely from them. During the feasibility study, the GHAB solicited opinions and requested proposals for the resettlement approach and proposed road alignments from local officials. For preparation of this RP, the GHAB has once again solicited the opinions from local governments at all levels and the representatives of APs on the resettlement policy, compensation standards, and rehabilitation measures. Therefore this RP has been developed with the cooperation of local governments at all levels. In the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will further encourage public participation in all resettlement and rehabilitation matters.

8.1.1 Consultation in Resettlement Preparation

104. Early in the feasibility study stage, the project office actively encouraged public participation in the work.

105. GHAB and Tianyang CCO have consulted extensively with local governments at all levels and relevant authorities responsible for planning, communication, post and telecommunication, land administration on the project locations, site alternatives and highway line route, and interchange locations. All alternatives were put forward with the cooperation and confirmation of local governments.

106. In order to publicize the project and collect comments from cadres and the public on the project construction and resettlement, the PMO held meetings with residents and cadres from Tianyang County and affected townships and villages. At the meetings, the necessity of construction of the project and resettlement policies were made known to all involved. Project impacts, land requisition, compensation regulations and resettlement options were discussed at some length.

8.1.2 Participation in RP Preparation

107. From Oct. to Dec. 2006, during resettlement impact survey based on feasibility study, more than 400 villagers and officials were interviewed or consulted.

108. Between September 2006 and March 2007, during the field visits, about 70 villager representatives and officials at prefectural, county, township and village levels were interviewed or consulted.

109. On October 12, a resettlement workshop was held in Baise, and the consultant gave resettlement training to the local officials at prefectural, county and township levels. 78 people, including vice secretary-general of Baise government, directors of Baise Communications Bureau and Land & Resources Bureau, deputy heads of all the 8 affected counties/district in charge of communications, and other county and township officials attended the workshop. Some key issues concerning resettlement preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring were discussed.
8.1.3 Participation during Resettlement Implementation

110. All resettlers will be encouraged to participate in the whole process of implementation of the RP.

(1) Participation in House Reconstruction

(i) Housing Compensation Criteria

111. The compensation criteria for housing will directly affect the interests of the resettlers. Before the houses are relocated, the relevant resettlement authority will consult and sign an agreement with the resettlers on the compensation criteria for the houses. The consultation results will be declared publicly before the agreements are signed, so as to put the resettlement under public supervision.

(ii) Resettlement Host Sites and House Reconstruction

112. At the RP preparation stage, the design institute and resettlement survey team carried out surveys on the resettlement host sites and the method of house reconstruction. According to the survey, most of the affected households are willing to have their houses relocated in their own groups and to rebuild houses by themselves. The local governments at all levels have provided and will provide assistance at the different stages of house relocation.

(iii) Disposal of Old Houses

113. Compensation for all the old houses to be demolished will be at replacement cost without depreciation. Within a specified time period, resettlers can, at their choice, rebuild their new houses. The salvageable material from the old houses can be used by the resettlers themselves without deduction from compensation.

(2) Participation in Project Construction

114. The project construction will cause certain impacts on the local community. In order to ensure the APs benefit from the project construction, the local people will be encouraged to take part in the construction, and favorable conditions will be created to use local materials and the local labor force. In order to do so, GHAB will ensure that project construction contracts include clauses to encourage local employment for construction and maintenance.

8.2 Disclosure of Resettlement Policy and Resettlement Plan

115. In order to inform the affected people about the content of the RP, the resettlement leading groups and the resettlement offices at all levels will disclose the resettlement policies and encourage the public participation in the following ways:

8.2.1 Publicize the Detailed Measurement Survey Results

116. Once the detailed measurement survey (DMS) is completed for the highway, the inventory of all types of impacts will be published and made available to the affected people and communities. Such disclosure will be carried out to all affected people before the payment of compensation is made.
8.2.2 Clarify the Compensation Policies

117. Following the Land Administration Law, prior to land acquisition, the affected villages should be informed about the compensation scheme, which includes compensation standards for both land acquisition and house demolition. It is agreed that all specific compensation rates and amounts will be publicized prior to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. Such measures have been strengthened through the issuance of State Council Decree No. 28.

8.2.3 Resettlement Information Disclosure

118. Detailed resettlement information will be disclosed to ensure the local government and people in the affected areas know the details of the resettlement plan and compensation regulations and standards. The Resettlement Information Booklets will be distributed to the affected households in March 2007. The resettlement information to be disclosed covers compensation policy and resettlement measures, the entitlements and grievance procedures (see Annex B). Resettlement information will be disclosed through local newspapers to all affected persons. Before resettlement implementation, relevant land acquisition and relocation announcements will also be issued through local newspapers, radio, television broadcasting, and posted bulletins to propagate resettlement policy, compensation standard and complaint channel in the towns and villages affected using easy language that resettlers readily comprehend. This Resettlement Plan will be uploaded on ADB website, and will also be available in county and township offices, and put in local libraries to facilitate the resettlers to read.

8.2.4 Holding Meetings

119. Public meetings will be held to explain relevant policies, laws and rules and compensation criteria in detail so that the APs can know these early before the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement. Since some people in the project villages are illiterate or cannot speak Mandarin, each affected village will conduct meetings to explain the polices, regulations and RP to affected villagers in the local language/dialect.

8.2.5 Community Participation

120. The affected community will be encouraged to participate in livelihood restoration, especially for the seriously affected villages. The Women’s Federations will help ensure that women are fully informed and participate in the preparation and implementation of house relocation and livelihood restoration activities. Community-based M&E will also be encouraged to provide regular feedback to the PRO and local government.

121. The public consultation and disclosure plan is shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Timing (Date/Period)</th>
<th>No. of People</th>
<th>Agencies</th>
<th>Feedback/Issues/Concerns Raised</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stakeholder Identification</td>
<td>Mapping of the project area</td>
<td>March to April and Sep. to Oct. 2006</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>GHAB, county and township officials</td>
<td>Alignment selection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Socio-Economic Survey</td>
<td>Collect socio-economic info on APs as well as</td>
<td>Oct. 2006 to Feb. 2007</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Survey teams, county and township</td>
<td>Described in Chapter 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Timing (Date/Period)</td>
<td>No. of People</td>
<td>Agencies</td>
<td>Feedback/Issues/Concerns Raised</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP’s perception on the project</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Consultative Meetings on Resettlement Mitigation Measures</td>
<td>Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, income restoration, site selection, grievance redress mechanisms</td>
<td>Oct. 2006 to March. 2007</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>PPTA consultant, city and county government</td>
<td>Described in Chapter 6 and 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Project Information Dissemination</td>
<td>Distribution of information leaflets to affected persons (APs)</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
<td>806 households in 8 villages</td>
<td>CCO, county and township officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Full Disclosure of the RP to APs</td>
<td>Distribute RP in local language to APs</td>
<td>Before appraisal</td>
<td>806 households in 8 villages</td>
<td>CCO, county and township governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Web Disclosure of the RP</td>
<td>RP posted on ADB website</td>
<td>April 2007</td>
<td>All people</td>
<td>ADB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Public Notification</td>
<td>Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; Establish eligibility cut-off date</td>
<td>April 2007</td>
<td>806 households in 8 villages</td>
<td>CCO, county and township officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Consultative Meetings during DMS</td>
<td>Face to face meetings with APs</td>
<td>During DMS</td>
<td>806 households in 8 villages</td>
<td>CCO, county and township officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Disclose after Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</td>
<td>Disclose updated RP to APs</td>
<td>After DMS</td>
<td>806 households in 8 villages</td>
<td>GHAB, county and township officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Web Disclosure of the Updated RP</td>
<td>Updated RP posted on ADB and GCD website</td>
<td>After ADB Approval of RP</td>
<td>All people</td>
<td>ADB and GCD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. House relocation sites</td>
<td>Households will discuss locations with village leaders and township officials, especially for site preparation</td>
<td>April – June 2007</td>
<td>10 households</td>
<td>CCO, township officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Income restoration and training support</td>
<td>Household will get advice and training from local officials</td>
<td>July 2007 to December 2008</td>
<td>806 households in 8 villages</td>
<td>CRO, county government and township officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Community-based participatory M&amp;E Etc.</td>
<td>Local villages will monitor land acquisition, resettlement and road construction activities</td>
<td>October 2007 to December 2009</td>
<td>8 villages</td>
<td>GHAB, CCO and county government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3 Grievance and Appeal

Public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing the RP. There will always be some unforeseeable problems arising during the process. In order
to solve these problems effectively and to ensure the project construction and land requisition is carried out successfully, a transparent and effective grievance and appeal channel has been set up. The basic grievance procedures include the following steps.

**Stage 1:**

123. If any resettler is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement, he/she can state their grievance and appeal to the village committee or the township (town) resettlement office in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village will record it on paper and process it. Village committee or township (town) resettlement office will make decision on or resolve it in two weeks.

**Stage 2:**

124. If the aggrieved resettler is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can appeal to the county resettlement office or the Leading Group after receiving the decision; the county resettlement office will reach a decision in two weeks.

**Stage 3:**

125. If the aggrieved resettler is still not satisfied with the decision of the county resettlement office, he/she will appeal to the Baise City Resettlement Office after receiving the decision. The Baise City Resettlement Office will reach a decision in two weeks.

**Stage 4:**

126. If the aggrieved resettler is still unsatisfied with the decision of the Baise City Resettlement Office, he/she will appeal to the GHAB through the Tianyang CCO after receiving the decision. The GHAB will reach a decision in two weeks.

**Stage 5:**

127. If the AP is still dissatisfied with the decision of the GHAB, he/she will appeal to the civil division of a people’s court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision of from GHAB.

128. The resettlers can appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation criteria and price.

129. The resettlers are apprised of their rights for lodging appeals during participation in the public meetings and by receiving resettlement information booklet. At the same time, the grievance and appeal process will be publicized among the APs through media. The relevant authorities will sort out the opinions and proposals of the APs and the resettlement offices at all levels will process the information in a timely and effective manner.

130. The process and results of grievance redressal will be recorded, monitored, and evaluated. This information will be made available to the external monitor for reviewing, spot checking and follow-up. If necessary, further measures will be taken to ensure that the problems will be resolved reasonably and satisfactory. The organizations will accept the grievance and appeals of the APs free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred there from will be paid by the GHAB from the Project’s contingency fund. Usually, the majority of grievances are small issues which can often be resolved within the villages.
CHAPTER 9  MONITORING AND EVALUATION

131. In order to guarantee that the RP can be smoothly implemented and the resettlement target suitably realized, the follow-on investigations and monitoring will be carried out throughout the whole process. Monitoring on the resettlement will be divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring (by the resettlement offices) and the external independent monitoring.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

9.1.1 Target and Task

132. The target of internal monitoring is to maintain supervision responsibility of the resettlement organs as specified in the RP during implementation, and ensure that the project can be constructed smoothly and the resettlers’ legal rights will not be impaired. The Audit Department of the provincial government will independently exercise the financial auditing function over concerning units under its jurisdiction in accordance with the laws and regulations. The superior units assume the responsibilities for monitoring their subordinates so that the RP principle and schedule can be followed.

9.1.2 Institution and Staff

133. The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be supervised by the Tianyang CCO, and be performed by Tianyang CRO townships offices and village committees. To make the internal monitoring effective, full-time professionals will be assigned within all the resettlement offices at all levels. All of them have participated in the compilation and implementation of the RP, and they will carry out the internal monitoring control in the processes of the work.

9.1.3 Monitoring Contents

134. The main contents to be monitored for internal monitoring are shown as below:

- Allocation and utilization of the resettlement compensation
- Selection and allocation of new house plots
- Rebuilding of private houses
- Support to vulnerable groups and other households at risk
- Employment of the APs
- Relocation of private shops (if any affected)
- Women’s livelihood restoration, safety, habitability
- Restoration of special facilities
- Scheduling of the work above mentioned
- Implementation of the policies in RP
- Public participation and consultation during implementation
- Grievances and appeals, the process and the results
- Staffing, training, work schedule and working effectiveness of resettlement offices at all levels.

9.1.4 Monitoring Procedures

135. The GHAB has developed an internal monitoring framework to supervise the resettlement activities, and will establish a database for the land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement, and will monitor the whole process of the resettlement.
136. During the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish relevant sections of the database and update them along with the resettlement progress for planning the resettlement work in their own regions. They will also timely transfer the on-going activity records and report the resettlement implementation progress to the resettlement office at above level so that a continuous monitoring can be realized.

137. In the above internal monitoring system, a set of reporting formats has been drawn up so as to realize the continuous information flows from the village to the project resettlement office. The county resettlement offices and town(ship) resettlement groups are important chains in the internal monitoring system.

138. The resettlement work will be periodically checked and inspected by the GHAB. It will prepare a quarterly summary progress report which will be submitted to GCD/GHAB and the ADB.

9.1.5 Reporting

139. After the commencement of the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices. According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, the GHAB/GCD will submit a brief report quarterly during resettlement implementation to the ADB indicating the resettlement progress.

(1) Periodicity

140. After starting the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices; According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, the GHAB will submit reports to ADB indicating the overall resettlement progress and any key management issues.

(2) Format and Contents

141. The format of the resettlement progress report by the PRO will be prepared to meet the requirements of GCD and the ADB. The format of the report usually comprises of two parts: a) the context describing in detail the resettlement progress and payment and use of compensation, the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolutions; and b) forms and lists mainly showing statistical data of previous six months, which reflect the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land requisition, house removal, reconstruction and use of compensation.

9.2 External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

9.2.1 Target and Tasks

142. The external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) undertaken by an institution independent to the resettlement execution institutions is to monitor and evaluate whether the target of the land requisition, resettlement and relocation activities are realized. Through the process, evaluation opinions and recommendations will be put forward on the resettlement, housing relocation and restoration of the resettler’s living standards, and to provide prediction and alarm systems as early as possible to the project management, and reflecting channel for the resettlers. The
external monitor contracted by GHAB will be responsible for M&E of all the four local road projects, and will combine their investigations and reporting accordingly.

143. The external monitoring institution will report independently to the Project Lead Group for Resettlement and the ADB Project Resettlement Office. It will conduct follow-up investigations, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures.

9.2.2 Institution and Staff

144. The independent external M&E institute will provide technical assistance to the GHAB and conduct survey of resettlement and living standards of the APs as well as all basic monitoring and evaluation work. The institute will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to GCD and ADB during resettlement implementation. Thereafter, annual tracer surveys will be conducted and evaluation reports submitted to GCD and ADB for at least two years, or until resettlement is deemed to be successful.

9.2.3 Main Indicators to be Monitored and Evaluated

145. (1) Main Indicators for Monitoring

(i) Progress: including preparation, implementation of land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement.

(ii) Quality: including resettlement implement and civil construction quality and degree of resettlers’ satisfaction.

(iii) Investment: including allocation and use of funds.

146. (2) Main Indicators for Evaluation

(i) Economic/income conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, savings and debts, etc.

(ii) Living conditions: living environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities, etc.

(iii) Livelihood/employment: change in livelihood (income sources) and employment, including employment rate, assistance to the different APs, especially for women, poor ethnic minorities and other vulnerable APs, such as those at risk of impoverishment due to land loss or housing loss.

(iv) Development in community: local economy in resettlement host sites, environmental development, neighborhood relation, and public opinions (by gender) after resettlement.

(v) Conditions of Women, Vulnerable Groups and Minorities: including before and after situations of women, ethnic minorities, poor households, disabled, elderly, children, etc.
9.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Measures

147. Monitoring and evaluation will be performed on the basis of the survey data provided by the survey design institution and resettlement implementation institutions. With an overall understanding of the situation, the evaluation will be performed by sample surveys, key informant interviews and rapid rural appraisal techniques. Typical samples, including resettled households, affected villages and townships will be selected to establish an evaluation system. Experienced experts invited by the Project will decide in a back-to-back way the weights for different indexes. Referring to the updated research output on living quality both in China and abroad, the indexes will be non-dimensionally treated, and the survey results will be analyzed and the computation results evaluated and compared. In addition to typical samples, there will also be focused investigation of vulnerable groups.

148. Generally, the external monitoring and evaluation institution will carry out the following work: (i) survey of resettlers’ living standards; (ii) holding public consultation; (iii) gathering resettler’s opinions; and (iv) other responsibilities.

149. The independent monitor will monitor the following activities in the process of implementation. The indicators will be disaggregated by gender, income level and ethnicity wherever possible.

(1) Selection of resettlement sites,
(2) Construction of houses,
(3) Support to vulnerable groups,
(4) Relocation of private-owned shops if affected,
(5) Re-construction of special facilities,
(6) Payment and amount of the compensation,
(7) Resettlers’ transfer,
(8) Employment of laborers,
(9) Training,
(10) Schedule of the items above mentioned,
(11) Organizational efficiency for the resettlement,
(12) Use of compensation of the collective-owned land.
(13) Resettlers’ incomes, expenditures, and assets.
(14) Employment of the surplus laborers and income increase.
(15) Information disclosure.

Note: The EA does not have the right to insist upon the employment the surplus laborers, but will suggest the civil construction contractors give priority to the hiring of the project affected people.

9.2.5 Reporting

150. Monitoring and Evaluation institution will report on the work that they undertake within one month after completion of the work. When submitting the resettlement progress report to ADB, the resettlement M&E reports will be submitted directly by the Monitor in English and Chinese, and they will be disclosed on ADB website.

(1) Periodicity

151. In accordance with the ADB’s requirement, after commencement of the resettlement, the monitoring and evaluation investigations will be carried out twice a year during resettlement implementation, and annual evaluation reports will be submitted for at least two years after resettlement activities are finished, or until resettlement is deemed to be successful.
152. (2) Contents

1. Summary of the resettlement base-line survey
2. Land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement schedule
3. Housing demolition, relocation and reconstruction
4. Resettlers’ living standards
5. Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds
6. Evaluation of operation and efficiency of the resettlement implementation institutions
7. Support to vulnerable group
8. Information disclosure and consultation
9. Problems and recommendations
10. Follow-up on previous problems and mitigation actions
11. A 3-5 page executive summary.
## Part A – Gender Analysis of Rural Women in the Project Area

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Legal Rights of Women</strong></td>
<td>Women have equal rights based on strong legal instruments with good enforcement mechanisms. However, some women are not fully aware of their rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Status of Women in Society</strong></td>
<td>In this Project area, most people are Zhuang Nationality; other are Han, Miao and Yao. Women tend to have (or believe they have) social equality but segregation is common; their participation in politics is limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Legal title to land and property</strong></td>
<td>Women have equal rights legally. Upon marriage, rural women may not receive new land in the husband’s village due to lack of farmland; in such cases, they can retain rights in their parent’s village. If the State acquires the house or land, women still share equal rights to compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Access to common property</strong></td>
<td>Men and women have equal rights and access; many villages contract grasslands to households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Livelihoods, gender roles and mobility</strong></td>
<td>There is no restriction on gender roles, but in rural areas, most women are engaged in farming with their husbands. During slack season, more men go outside to work. Single young women are not very mobile because this area is very isolated and poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Contribution to household income</strong></td>
<td>Women contribute more than 50–60% of non-cash income and about 25% of cash income. Men are more likely to work outside for wage income. Women are equally active in processing and marketing farm produce (e.g., chili, medicinal herbs, walnuts, olives, fruit preserves).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Intra-household equality</strong></td>
<td>Women have an equal voice in decision-making; when men are away, women make many decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Education levels</strong></td>
<td>Women have equal access to free education and literacy rates are high; however, fewer girls go to upper middle school or higher education due to cost and distance from home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Health conditions</strong></td>
<td>Health conditions are quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition levels compared to men; however, health costs are rising which is a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Village and government institutions</strong></td>
<td>Every village has a women’s representative on the village committee, and women have good informal networks in the village. Local government is quite gender sensitive, but more focus is on poverty. Many local officials are men but offices of social welfare, health and education are more gender balanced. Women can gain access to government through ACWF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall assessment and key risks</strong></td>
<td>Women have a significant degree of equality and there are no serious restrictions, disparities or discriminatory practices. Women are quite confident. However, women tend not to participate equally in village meetings; instead, they discuss issues amongst other women or in their homes. In this manner, their views are passed to village leaders or via their husbands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Part B – Gender Analysis of Resettlement Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Issues</th>
<th>Concern/Risks</th>
<th>Project Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Land, property and compensation rights               | Women may be dispossessed of land or property, or won’t have access to cash compensation. | Men and women have equal rights; the project will not have any adverse impact. Cash compensation will be paid to household bank accounts and amounts are made transparent.                                       | 1) Encourage joint bank accounts.  
2) If land is adjusted, include women and children.  
3) Allocate new opened land to women/children.                                                                                             |
| 2. House demolition and relocation                      | Women may not be involved in decisions or use of funds.                        | Women share equally in house ownership, and this is made more effective when a new house is built. Housing decisions are made by the household, so women participate actively in site selection, house design, costs and temporary housing arrangements. | 4) New house could be registered in names of both spouses.  
5) Local government should promote improved sanitation.                                                                                       |
| 3. Rehabilitation of Livelihoods due to loss of farmland | Women may be affected more and may receive less support or inappropriate rehabilitation options | No households will lose all their farmland; therefore, the loss of income is partial also in poor areas, adequate land remains to continue their current livelihoods. However, each household will decide how best to utilize the compensation. Only households with significant loss require a change to the household income structure. Since women are an equal labor resource, each household will decide how best to maximize their income. During Project construction, there will be many opportunities for women to gain income from direct or indirect employment. Women are very active in construction activities in Guangxi. | 6) Local government and village leaders should provide guidance to invest funds to improve household incomes, with specific options in local areas geared to women.  
7) Skills training should be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female) in households with significant losses.  
8) Contractors will give preference to hire women.                                                                                         |
<p>| 4. Resettlement will increase gender disparities        | Resettlement may result in greater burdens and fewer opportunities for women. | Gender disparities are not significant and resettlement impacts are not serious for most households. Loss of land and adequate compensation can benefit women to help them shift to cash crops or non-farm income, which would reduce their burden. If houses are relocated, they can move closer to services (e.g. fuel, water, schools, health, markets). | 9) Monitor this issue; if necessary, recommend ways to improve benefits for women.                                                                 |
| 5. Restricted mobility                                  | Women have restricted mobility and this may become worse.                     | No households will need to relocate outside their village. In this area, mobility is very restricted but it will be significantly improved by the project. Compensation can be used to purchase a tractor or motorcycle, which greatly improves mobility. | Not required.                                                                                                                                  |</p>
<table>
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<th>Project Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Community support network</td>
<td>Resettlement may disrupt community networks.</td>
<td>This project will not have serious impacts on community networks; the highway alignment avoids the main village area. A good community support network exists.</td>
<td>Not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Impacts on health or increase in social problems</td>
<td>Resettlement is stressful which can lead to poor health or aggravated social problems (violence, drug abuse)</td>
<td>This project does not cause serious impacts on villages. However, some households are seriously affected and some are vulnerable (poor, elderly, disabled, single parent); they could suffer problems.</td>
<td>10) Identify households at risk and provide guidance and support through Social Welfare Bureau and ACWF. 11) 1% of total resettlement cost is budgeted for the special measures for the vulnerable groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Consultation and participation</td>
<td>Women may not have access to information and are excluded from decision-making</td>
<td>Resettlement impacts are made transparent through notifications in each village and regular consultation. Women actively participate in most activities. However, collective meetings tend to exclude women. Surveys have already targeted women and planning has considered their opinions.</td>
<td>12) Conduct separate meetings with women and ensure ACWF representative is active disseminating information and in village decision-making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Grievance Redress</td>
<td>Women have less access or ability to have grievance addressed</td>
<td>Women have equal access to grievance redress but may be reluctant to use formal channels. Such matters are handled by the head of households.</td>
<td>13) ACWF should actively support women's issues and follow-up redress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Gender sensitive institutions</td>
<td>Resettlement institutions, project offices and contractors may not be gender sensitive which leads to more problems</td>
<td>In China, resettlement implementation is handled by local government. There is inadequate training in social sensitivity. However, officers with experience have much better social sensitivity and results.</td>
<td>14) Resettlement offices should have experienced staff, including women from Social Welfare Bureau or Poverty Reduction Office to consult with APs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E)</td>
<td>The concerns and impacts on women may not be fully understood or considered</td>
<td>The domestic procedures only focus on physical and financial auditing, not the quality of social aspects. For this Project, an experienced external monitor will be engaged. Gender specific indicators have been included (see Section 9).</td>
<td>15) Encourage APs and women in particular to participate in M&amp;E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACWF = All China Women’s Federation.
1. Project Background

The proposed Western Guangxi Roads Development Project includes the construction of a 177.5 km expressway from Longlin County (Guizhou Province border) to Baise City (Youjiang District) and some other components. The Local Roads Component includes: (i) Jingxi to Longbang Class II Road and 2 short border roads (Yuexu Border Road and Naxi Border Road). The total length of the main road is 50.3 km, Yuexu Border Road, 2.0 km, and Naxi Border Road, 1.3 km. It will affect about 17 administrative villages in Jingxi County; (ii) Napo to Dingye Class II Road, The total length of the road is 37 km, and it will affect at least 8 administrative villages in Tianyang County; (iii) Tianlin to Leye Road (Class III and Class IV), The total length of the road is 117 km, and it will affect at least 17 administrative villages of Tianlin County, Leye County, and Lingyun County; and (iv) De’e to Shali Road (Class III and Class IV). The total length of the road is 106 km, and it will affect at least 7 administrative villages in Longlin County.

2. Resettlement Planning

The resettlement planning of the project is organized by and under the leadership of the GCD and local government at all levels. Based on the detailed impact survey and extensive consultation among affected villagers, a resettlement plan was prepared. Following the principle of “resettlement as development”, the RP will provide a basic production base for both short term livelihood security and long-term development potential. It is believed that after resettlement and rehabilitation together with the local economic development brought by the Project, the living standard of the resettlers will reach or exceed that before resettlement.

3. Resettlement Policy and Implementation Arrangements

3.1 Policy Basis

The Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples’ Republic of China on August 29, 1998, effective as of January 1, 1999, and revised at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People’s Congress on August 28th, 2004);

Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);

Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Tightening Land Administration (State Council Decree 28 of 2004) (Promulgated in October 2004);

Implementation Method of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Land Administrative Law (Approved by the 25h Session of the Standing Committee of Ninth Regional People’s Congress on July 29th 2001);

Implementation Method of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Regulations of Protection of Basic Farmland (Effective as of May 18, 1995);
Notification on Speeding up the Construction of Class II Highway Throughout all the Counties in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (circulation document Gui Fa [2001] No.67 issued by the government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region);


ADB’s policies on Indigenous Peoples, Poverty Reduction, and Gender and Development.

3.2 Policy Objectives

♦ Adopting engineering, technological, economical measures to avoid and reduce land requisition and house relocation; however, when land requisition and house relocation is unavoidable, effective measures should be taken to reduce impacts on production activities and living conditions of local residents.

♦ In the preparation stage of the project, social economic investigation has been conducted and relative resettlement plans have been prepared.

♦ Resettlement plan should be based on the affected property indexes and compensation standards to improve, or at least to restore the original living standard of resettlers.

♦ Encouraging APs to take part in the resettlement planning.

♦ Relocated population will be first resettled within their own communities

♦ Resettlement and original residents in the resettlement area will benefit from the project.

3.3 Compensation Distribution

♦ The Owner shall pay the compensation fees for acquisition and removal and other expenditures to affected collectives and individuals through the district and county resettlement offices.

♦ Prior to construction of the new houses, the compensation fees shall paid to the relocated households; if this payment will be provided in installment, the final payment shall be paid prior to the houses completion. The salvageable material from the old houses can be used by the relocated households themselves without deduction from compensation.

♦ The compensation fees for the land to be acquired shall be paid to the affected villages prior to commencement of civil works on the affected sections.

3.4 Vulnerable Group Supporting Arrangements

For those very vulnerable people, including elderly living alone, disabled, household headed by women, and extremely poor households, the Project will provide additional financial and physical support whenever it is necessary. Under the Resettlement Plan, the vulnerable groups will receive special assistance from the Project. To those relocated vulnerable
households, the EA will entrust relevant townships or villages to provide substantial help in housing construction and relocation.

4. Organizations responsible for resettlement

In order to implement the RP in a smooth and effective manner, a resettlement organizational network from higher to lower governmental levels will be established, which will be vested with responsibility for planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. The following institutions are established for or involved in land requisition and resettlement of the project.

♦ Baise Municipal Resettlement Leading Group and Office – in Youjiang District
♦ Guangxi Highway Administration Bureau (GHAB)
♦ County Communications Office (CCO)
♦ County Resettlement Leading Groups and Offices – in all the affected counties
♦ Township/town Resettlement Leading Groups and Offices - in all the affected towns or townships
♦ Village Committees
♦ External Independent Monitoring Organization

5. Grievance Procedures

The public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing of the RP. There will be some unforeseeable problems occurring in the process. In order to solve problems effectively and ensure the project construction and land requisition to be carried out successfully, a transparent and effective appeal channel has been set up. The basic procedures for grievance include the following steps.

Stage 1:

If any resettler is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement, he/she can state their grievance and appeal to the village committee or the township (town) resettlement office in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village will record it on paper and process it. Village committee or township (town) resettlement office will make decision on or resolve it in two weeks.

Stage 2:

If the aggrieved resettler is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can appeal to the county (district) resettlement office or the Leading Group after receiving the decision; the county (district) resettlement office will reach a decision in two weeks.
Stage 3:

If the aggrieved resettler is still not satisfied with the decision of the county (district) resettlement office, he/she will appeal to the Municipal Resettlement Office after receiving the decision. The Municipal Resettlement Office will reach a decision in two weeks.

Stage 4:

If the aggrieved resettler is still unsatisfied with the decision of the Municipal Resettlement Office, he/she will appeal to the Project Resettlement Office (Department) after receiving the decision. The Project Resettlement Office (Department) will reach a decision in two weeks.

The resettlers can appeal on any aspect of the resettlement, including compensation criteria. The resettlers will know their right of lodging appeal during participation in the public meetings and by receiving resettlement information booklet. At the same time, the appeal processes will be publicized among the APs through media. The relevant authorities will sort out the opinions and proposals of the APs and the resettlement offices at all levels will process the information in a timely and effective manner.

Contact office:
Telephone: