

Draft Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 54118-001
July 2022

People's Republic of China: Strengthening Public Health Institutions Building Project —Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction Project

Prepared by Guiyang Municipal Health Bureau for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2022 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/prc-54118-001-rp>.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 1 July 2022)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.149
\$1.00	=	CNY6.699

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Letter of Commitment

The Guiyang Municipal Government (hereinafter, the “GMG”) has applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China to finance the Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction Project (hereinafter, the “Project”). Therefore, the implementation of the Project should be in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB. This Resettlement Plan (RP) represents a key requirement for ADB and will be the foundation of land acquisition (LA), and resettlement involved in the Project. The RP complies with the laws of the People’s Republic of China and local regulations. To ensure the adequate and timely completion of resettlement works, the RP also includes some additional measures and arrangements for implementation and monitoring.

Guiyang Municipal Health Bureau, on behalf of GMG, hereby acknowledges the contents of the RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under the RP will be included in the general budget of the Project and made available on time. GMG has discussed the RP with the agencies concerned through the Management office of Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction Project (GPMO), and has their endorsement. Hereby GMG authorizes the GPMO to implement the resettlement work of the Project.

The RP has been developed based on the latest Feasibility Study Report, reflecting the latest scope of impacts, the latest socio-economic situation, the latest resettlement policies and the latest progress of the implementation, and remaining activities that have yet to be implemented and monitored. If there are additional households affected following completion of detailed design, an updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and concurrence prior to award of civil works contract..

Agency	Signature	Date
Guiyang Municipal Health Bureau		May 18, 2022

Project Number: 54118-002

July 2022

People's Republic of China: Strengthening Health Security in the People's
Republic of China Project

Draft Resettlement Plan

of

**Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction
Project**

**Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction
Project Management Office
Guiyang Health Bureau**

July 2022

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Executive Summary

ES1. Introduction

1. Guiyang Municipal People's Government with the support of ADB is committed to building a public health service system of traditional Chinese medicine in Guiyang. The project will promote the transformation of Guiyang's public health service system from "treatment-centered" to "health-centered" and provide a higher level of medical and health services for the growing population. The total investment in the project is 1.663 billion yuan, of which 110 million US dollars (about 700 million yuan) is loaned from the Asian Development Bank. The project is expected to start in October 2022 and be completed in October 2024, with a construction period of 2 years.

ES2. Subproject

2. The project consists of 3 sub-projects, the main construction contents are (1) Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Hospital construction project. The total number of beds in the planned TCM hospital is 800 (500 in the first phase and 300 in the second phase); (2) Establish an internet platform for the international exchange center for ethnic medicine and information system of Guiyang TCM hospital; and (3) Institutional capacity building and public health reform.

ES3. Preparation of the RP

3. This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared based on the latest Feasibility Study Reports (FSRs) of 2022 and ongoing land acquisition and resettlement activities.

ES4. Resettlement Impacts and resettlement progress

4. Among the three sub-projects, only Sub-project 1 (construction of GTC Medicine Hospital) involves land acquisition and house demolition, and the other two sub-projects do not require land acquisition. This RP has been prepared based on the project FSR and field investigations carried out by Wuhan University in Dec 2021 and Mar 2022. The project affects one village (Mainai village) in one town (Zhuchang Town). Due to the project construction, A land area of 204.01 mu are occupied, and 30,041.56m² of the buildings were/ to be demolished (see Table 1).

5. Acquisition of the land for the project was started by Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center in 2019 and was originally planned to be used for urban village reconstruction. In 2021, the Guiyang Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning decided to adjust the land use plan, transferred the land originally used for the reconstruction of urban villages for the construction of GTC Medicine Hospital. The process of land acquisition since 2019 and pending activities are discussed in this RP.

6. The land occupied by the project belongs to Mainai Village, Zhuchang Town, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City. It is in the urban-rural fringe of Guiyang City, which is an area undergoing rapid urbanization. According to the survey, the

total number of people affected by the project is 865, of which 143 households with 691 persons are directly affected, and 174 workers are affected by non-residential house demolition (including 6 self-employed businessmen who are also counted among the households affected by land acquisition). Among those affected by LA and HD, 69 households with 324 persons are only affected by land acquisition, 47 households with 248 persons are only affected by demolition, and 27 households with 135 persons are simultaneously affected by land acquisition and demolition. Of the affected households, there were 5 ethnic minority households with 15 persons, 2 disabled households with 3 persons, and 4 households with 16 persons who have been lifted out of poverty according to the existing national poverty line but still belong to the low-income group.

7. As of March 2022, the local government has signed land acquisition compensation agreements with 94 households and had already completed 197.4808 mu of LA (97.3% of the total LA). The local government has also reached demolition agreements with 60 households for the area of 19,761.86m² residential house demolition (90.5% of total residential HD) and with 3 households for 2,880.3m² of non-residential HD (35.1% of total non-residential HD). There are still 2 households of 5.4 mu of land, 4 households of 2,080.91m² residential buildings, and 3 households of 5,318.49m² of non-residential buildings that have not been acquired.

ES5. Policies and Compensation Standards

8. The resettlement activities of the project will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guizhou Province and Guiyang City, and the Asian Development Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement. The government of Guanshanhu District of Guiyang City has determined the land compensation standard for the project land acquisition according to the comprehensive land price announced by Guiyang City in 2019. The comprehensive land price is equivalent to the replacement price of the land or meets the principle of replacement cost. the compensation standard for land acquisition is 81,000 yuan/mu (including resettlement subsidies and land compensation fees), and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 yuan/mu. At the same time, the land user also needs to pay the social security fund for land acquisition according to the standard of 30,000 yuan/mu.

9. The compensation standard of HD is based on the housing appraisal price and an appraisal agency had been entrusted to conduct house price assessment since 2019. Based on this, the local government compensates the house owner according to the assessed house price once the APs accept the appraisal price. It was assessed that the compensation for HD is not lower than the market price of the similar houses. For houses that exceeded the legally confirmed area, the compensation will be based on the cost of civil construction and relocation fee. The affected persons can choose monetary resettlement method or property exchange resettlement method.

ES6. Income Restoration and Relocation Scheme

10. Restoring and increasing income is the core objective of the project resettlement scheme. Combined with the local economic development plan, the

local government has formulated a resettlement income recovery plan for the people affected by the project. The key points of the income restoration plan include: (a) Providing cash compensation and pension security subsidies to the affected people in a timely manner; (b) Through skills training, helping the affected people take advantage of the development opportunities brought by the project to start their businesses; (c) Create various conditions so that the affected people can benefit from the project construction. The goal is to create a long-term, sustainable source of income for the affected people and to restore their living standards. The workers affected by the project have found new jobs in Guiyang Southwest Trade City and other places after having received compensation. Priorities will be given the vulnerable groups in accessing skills training, livelihood, and other support.

ES7.Consultation and Disclosure

11. Consultations have been carried out by Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center. for the comments and suggestions on compensation payment since Sep 2019, issues on minimizing resettlement impacts, provision of proper compensation, support to increase income, and assistance to vulnerable households were raised and discussed. Consultations is an iterative process and will continue during RP updating and implementation. Participation is also of equal importance and the strategy to encourage participation is included in this RP. Copies of resettlement information booklets, which contain key information, will be provided to the affected people in April 2022.

ES8. Resettlement Cost Estimates

12. The resettlement cost is estimated at 85.809 million yuan which is being provided by Guiyang Municipal Government. The Guiyang PMO disburse directly to the functional departments Guanshanhu District government through a special account according to the compensation rates, and then distributed to the affected village/group.

ES9.Grievance Redress Mechanism

13. The mechanism to respond to or address complaints and requests has been set-up, with clear roles and responsibilities, and time frame. The complaints or requests can be raised first with the district government and can be elevated to Guiyang PMO, Guiyang Municipal Arbitration Commission, and up to the civil court. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies.

ES10. Schedule and Monitoring

14. The LAR activities will be completed in July 2022. However, skills trainings and livelihood support will continue to be implemented. Guiyang PMO will conduct internal monitoring and submit a progress report to ADB semi-annually. Besides, PMO will also recruit an external monitor who will carry out its own verification and monitoring on a semi-annual basis. The external monitor will submit the semi-annual monitoring reports simultaneously to ADB and Guiyang PMO.

1 Overview

1-1 Project Objectives

15. To promote the transformation of Guiyang's public health service system from "treatment-centered" to "health-centered", and to provide a higher level of medical and health services for the growing population, Guiyang Municipal People's Government with the support of ADB is committed to building a public health service system of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in Guiyang. The necessities of the project are shown as follows:

1. Promote the construction of a TCM emergency prevention and control system for epidemics

16. TCM has unique advantages in preventing and controlling infectious diseases. However, the reserves and emergency response capabilities of TCM in Guizhou Province are insufficient. Incorporating TCM into Guizhou's public health emergency management system can improve the prevention and control capabilities of major public health emergencies. That is also an inevitable requirement to ensure people's safety and health.

2. Improve people's health in Guizhou Province, especially in Guiyang City

17. As the political, economic, and cultural center of Guizhou Province, Guiyang is the place where the population and industries agglomerated continuously. Its resident population increased by 1.6625 million in the past 10 years. By 2020, The resident population of Guiyang is 5.98 million in 2020 and will increase to 10 million in 2035. The project will build a TCM service system that integrates preventive health care, disease treatment and rehabilitation. The project will promote provision TCM services covering all the residents' whole life cycle. Through advocating a healthy lifestyle and spreading TCM health care knowledge, the project will push the public health system of Guiyang from "Cure-centered" to "health-centered". It is foreseeable that this project will provide a higher level of medical and health services for the growing population.

3. Improve the information level of TCM

18. The project will build AI-assisted diagnosis and treatment system that covers the whole process of diagnosis, share regional medical resources. The project also will establish a medical database for regional population, so as to promote information communication and support decision-making for public health management. The project will integrate medical resources in the district, strengthen grass-roots public health services, and improve the ability of the region to prevent major public health emergencies.

4. Promoting international cooperation and exchanges in the field of TCM.

19. The project will promote the research and education of TCM, so as to

excavate, protect, inherit and transform the knowledge of TCM. It will integrate related resources and break the limitations of time, space and resources in inheritance and newcomer training. By carrying out exchanges and cooperation activities, and hold international forums on TCM, the project will help to build a cooperation and exchange base for ethnic medicine, and actively promote the development of international health exchanges.

1-2 The Composition and Content of the Project

20. The Guiyang TCM Service System Construction Project includes 3 sub-projects. The main construction contents include:

(a) Construction of Guiyang TCM Hospital. The total construction area is about 1,373.2 million square meters, and the total number of medical beds is 800 (500 beds in the first phase and 300 beds in the second phase). The main construction includes buildings for outpatient and emergency treatment, hospitalization, administrative office, scientific research, and training, underground garages, and related supporting facilities such as sewage treatment, road plazas, and green landscapes.

(b) International Exchange Center for Ethnic Traditional Medicine. The center will provide a place for international meetings on Ethnic Traditional Medicine, Learning and Training Project for Chinese Medicine Physician, Training Project for Young and Middle-aged Backbone Chinese Medicine (Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine), and Chinese Medicine Cloud Platform.

(c) Institutional capacity development and public health reform. The project will explore research on close medical alliance construction, research on capacity development of village doctors, exchanges, and cooperation with international institutions on the construction of emergency prevention and control systems.

21. The total land area of the project to be occupied is about 204.01 mu. The total investment is 1.663 billion yuan, of which 110 million US dollars (about 700 million yuan) is loaned from the Asian Development Bank. The project will start in October 2022 and be completed in October 2024, with a construction period of 2 years.

1-3 Project Area

1-3-1 The Scope of Beneficial and Impacted Areas

1. The Beneficial Areas and Beneficial Groups. The direct beneficiary area of the project is Guiyang, Guizhou Province. As of 2020, Guiyang has 58 public hospitals, 41 professional public health institutions, 87 community health service centers, 80 township health centers, 51 community health service stations, 1,320 village clinics, and 1 independent infectious disease hospital. There are a total of 1,800 beds in the infectious disease departments and hospitals. However, Guiyang currently does not have a municipal-level TCM hospital, and it is the only provincial capital city in China that does not have a municipal-level TCM hospital. After the project is completed, 5.98 million residents in Guiyang will be the direct beneficiaries of the project construction.

It is expected that by 2030, the direct beneficiary population will reach about 10 million.

22. The project will help integrate medical resources in the region, strengthen grass-roots public health services, enhance Guizhou's ability to deal with public health emergencies, and treat serious infectious diseases. The indirect beneficiaries of the project will radiate to the whole urban agglomeration in central Guizhou (27 million people) and Guizhou Province (38.5621 million people). The direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project are shown in Figure 1-1.



Fig 1-1 The Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries of the Project

2. The Affected Areas. The directly affected area is Zhuchang Town, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City. The town is in the northwest of Guiyang, 22 kilometers away from the center of Guiyang and 7 kilometers away from the administrative center of Guanshanhu District. The town has jurisdiction over 5 communities and 11 administrative villages, with a total area of 56.42 square kilometers. The areas directly affected by the project are shown in Figure 1-2.

Table 1-1 Growth Rate of Resident Population in the Project-affected Areas

Year	2010	2020	The growth rate during 2010-2020 (%)	The average annual growth rate during 2010-2020 (%)
Guiyang	4322611	5987018	38.5	3.3
Guanshanhu District	210006	642634	206	11.8

Source: The 7th National Population Census Data Bulletin of Guiyang; the 7th National Population Census Data Bulletin of Guanshanhu District.

3. The project-affected area is located in the urban-rural junction, which is a rapidly urbanized area

25. From 2015 to 2020, the built-up area of Guanshanhu District increased from 60 square kilometers to 81 square kilometers and is expected to reach 100 square kilometers in 2025. From 2015 to 2020, the population of Guanshanhu District increased from 210,000 to 642,600, the urban population increased from 106,700 to 547,500, and the urbanization rate increased rapidly from 50.81% to 85.19% (see Table 1-2). It is expected that the resident population will reach 750,000 and the urbanization rate will reach 90% by 2025.



Fig 1-3 Project land acquisition and house demolition area

Table 1-2 Population Growth in the Project-affected Areas

Area	Urban Population (person)		Rural Population (person)		Total Population (person)		Urbanization Rate (%)	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Guiyang	293228 5	479407 1	139032 6	1192947	432261 1	598701 8	67.84	80.07
Guanshanhu District	106714	547458	103292	95176	210006	642634	50.81	85.19

Source: The 7th National Population Census Data Bulletin of Guiyang; the 7th National Population Census Data Bulletin of Guanshanhu District.

1-3-3 Overview of Villages Affected by Project

26. The affected area of the project land acquisition is Mainai Village, Zhuchang Town, Guanshanhu District. The village is 1.2 kilometers away from the town government and 11 kilometers away from the district government. The village has 8 villager groups under its jurisdiction, with a total of 780 households and a total population of 2,756. Among them, the agricultural registered persons in Hukou system is 2,720 and the registered persons in Hukou system as non-agricultural population is 36 persons. The total area of the village is 2.8 square kilometers, the cultivated land in the household registration area is 3,120 mu, and the per capita cultivated land of the agricultural population is 1.15 mu. The total land acquisition for the project is 204.01 mu, accounting for 6.5% of the cultivated land of the whole village.

27. Since the village is in the urban-rural junction of Guanshanhu District, many industries and commerce have been developed around the village in recent years, creating a large number of non-agricultural employment opportunities. Among them, after the opening of Guiyang Southwest International Trade City, which is 7.6 kilometers away from the village, nearly 20,000 merchants have settled in, providing the surrounding villagers with employment opportunities such as agricultural product sales, automobile sales, catering, and entertainment, and more than 100 labor force in the affected villages employed in Guiyang Southwest International Trade City. The household income structure of the residents of the village has also undergone a fundamental change, with 70% of the income coming from the non-agricultural sector according to the surveyed households. The land acquisition impact rate of the project is 6.5%, and the cultivated land is not occupied, so the impact on villagers' income is very slight.

1-3-4 Measures to minimize the impact of land acquisition

28. Land acquisition and house demolition activities are almost completed. Project construction will inevitably affect the production and living conditions of nearby residents. To reduce the negative impact of project construction and minimize the amount of requisition and resettlement, the PMO mainly adopts the following policy measures in the process of project design and implementation.

- The PMO will strengthen the management of waste in the construction area and minimize the dust and noise caused by

borrowing and spoiling soil. The construction unit will strictly abide by the regulations on construction time and cleans up the domestic waste on the construction site promptly according to the requirements of the local sanitation department to ensure the cleanliness of the construction site and avoid the breeding and spread of infectious diseases.

- The temporary storage areas for construction materials will be stored within the acquisition area.
- Travel and transportation of surrounding residents will be affected to a certain extent. The PMO will strictly manage the unit and require the construction unit to reasonably arrange the construction period and progress and try to avoid the construction from interfering with the normal production and life of residents.

1-4 Due Diligence carried out on previous land acquisition, associated facilities and resettlement site

29. Due diligence was carried out on the associated facilities; namely, Guiyang Jinbai Sewage Treatment Plant (GJSTP), and Guizhou Hazardous Waste and Guiyang Medical Waste Treatment Center (GHWC). Due diligence confirmed that land acquisition progressed smoothly with no pending issues.

30. Due diligence was also carried out on the Douguan Resettlement Site for which all compensation was paid by end of 2019 and there are no pending issues.

2 Project Impacts

2-1 Project Land Acquisition

2-1-1 Land Acquisition Survey

31. The pre-notice of land acquisition and house demolition was given on March 21, 2019. In December 2021, the Project Management Office (PMO), Wuhan University and the Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning of Guanshanhu District went to the construction site to investigate. The purpose of the survey is to collect information about the affected households and persons, the type and quantity of house demolition and land acquisition, and the socio-economic development status of the affected areas, to evaluate the impact on the income of the affected households and optimize the engineering design to minimize the amount of land acquisition and demolition. At the same time, through on-site interviews, the affected persons are informed of the project progress in a timely manner, which achieves project information disclosure. The survey obtains the opinions and suggestions of the local government departments and affected persons, which provides data and information for formulating a resettlement and recovery plan suitable for the local reality. The survey also provides data for improving the living standard of the affected persons.

32. In March 2022, after the project construction plan and land use scope were determined, Wuhan University conducted a field survey on 28 affected households (of which, 20 HHs are affected by house demolition) to learn detailed information about compensation standards, resettlement methods, resettlement progress of land acquisition and house demolition, and to collect the affected persons' opinions towards the project construction (see Figure 2-1). The field investigation provides public consultation channels for the affected persons and collects valuable data and information for the Resettlement Plan preparation.



Fig 2-1 The field survey on the affected persons

2-2 The Types and Quantity of LA

33. The total area of land acquisition of the project is 204.01 mu, including 202.56 mu of cultivated land and 1.45 mu of non-cultivated land. Among the requisitioned land, 1.13 mu belongs to the village public land, and 202.8808 mu belongs to 96 contracting households. The type and quantity of land requisitioned for the project are shown in Table 2-4, and the type and quantity of land acquisition by each family are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 2-4 Quantity of the Acquisition Land

Affected Village	rural construction land			village common land		The total area of LA			
	Household	Cultivated land (mu)	Non-cultivated land (mu)	Total (mu)	Cultivated land (mu)	Non-cultivated land(mu)	Cultivated land (mu)	Non-cultivated land(mu)	Total (mu)
Maina Village Zhuchang Township	96	201.43	1.45	202.88	1.13	0	202.56	1.45	204.01

2-3 The Impact of LA on AHs' livelihood

34. The total land acquisition for the project is 204.01 mu, accounting for 6.5% of the cultivated land of the whole village. The Impact of LA on affected households (AH) livelihood is very slight. (a) The impact rate of LA is low. Among the 96 AHs, there are 53 AHs whose land acquisition area is less than 1 mu, accounting for 55.21% of total AHs, only 13 AHs' land acquisition area is more than 2 mu, accounting for 13.54% of total AHs (Table 2-5). Before the land acquisition, the per capita cultivated land was 1.14 mu, and after the land acquisition, the per capita cultivated land was 1.07 mu, and the per capita cultivated land only decreased by approximately 0.075 mu. This will be verified as part of monitoring. While all households are eligible to receive livelihood support and skills training, households who are found to be significantly affected will be given priority to access the said training and support

Table 2-5 Distribution of the scale of LA

Scale of LA	≥ 2 mu	1-2 mu	≤ 1 mu
Number of AH	13	30	53
Proportion of AH	13.54%	31.25%	55.21%

(b)The impact of LA on the income of AHs is very small. Due to the Covid-19, the interviews with the AHs were restricted by the local epidemic prevention and control policy: only 28 of the 96 AHs could be interviewed by Wuhan University. According to a survey of the income of these AHs, although these laborers are still agricultural laborers in their household registration, most of them are already employed in non-agricultural sectors. Wage income accounts for 38.1% of total income, and 39.1% comes from village collective dividends and various transfer incomes. These two parts of the income account for 77.2% of the total household income. The share of income from land is low, land

acquisition will not have a significant impact on household income and livelihood.

35. The acquired land has not been cultivated since 2019, and part of it has been used as storage by self-employed businessmen where various types of equipment and materials are stacked (see Figure 2-3). In 2021, after the land is adjusted by the natural resources and planning department for the construction of Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, the project construction agency (Guiyang Communications Investment Group Development Co., Ltd.) had started to encircle and level the land in December 2021. At present, the land used for the construction of the traditional Chinese medicine hospital has been leveled and can be delivered to the project construction (Figure 2-4).



Fig 2-3 The Status of the Acquisition Land (before December 2021)



Fig 2-4 The Status of the Leveled Acquisition Land (March 2022)

2-4 The Types and Quantity of the Demolished Buildings

2-4-1 Types and Quantities of Residential Housing Demolition

36. According to the survey, the total area of buildings to be demolished for the project construction is 30,041.56m² of which 64 HHs' (318 persons) houses are 21,842.77m² (including 8,169.43m² of certified houses and 13,672.8m² of houses exceeding the legal area), non-residential buildings are 8,198.79m² (including 2,705.72m² of certified buildings, and 5,493.25m² of buildings exceeding the legal area). The type and quantity of buildings to be demolished are shown in Table 2-6. The detailed list of demolished buildings is shown in

Attachment 2.

Table 2-6 The Types and Quantity of the Demolished Buildings

Type	Affected House holds	Licensed building (m ²)				Buildings exceeding the legal area(m ²)				Total
		Brick-concrete	Brick and tile	Simple	Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Brick and tile	Simple	Subtotal	
Residential Houses	64	7871.283	56.96	241.19	8169.43	13504.21	0	168.59	13672.8	21842.77
Non-residential buildings	6	1331.02	0	1195.09	2705.72	1750.72	1363.87	2378.66	5493.25	8198.79
Total	70	9202.303	56.96	1436.28	10875.15	15254.93	1363.87	2547.25	19166.05	30041.56

2-4-2 The Type and Quantity of Demolished non-residential Buildings

37. According to the survey, there are 6 warehouses and brick factories that were demolished in addition to housing. These affected buildings were used for storage and stacking of various equipment (see Figure 2-5). The total area of the buildings is 8,198.79m², including 2,705.54m² of licensed buildings and 5,493.25m² of buildings that exceed the legal area (Table 2-7).



Fig 2-5 Demolished Warehouse

Table 2-7 The Type and Quantity of Demolished Non-residential Buildings

No.	owner	Licensed building (m ²)				Buildings exceeding the legal area(m ²)				Total
		Brick-concrete	Simple	Outbuildings	Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Simple	Outbuildings	Subtotal	
1	Hou	991.03	1135.29	179.43	2305.75	0	0	0	0	2305.75

2	Tang	0	59.8	0	59.8	0	0	0	0	59.8
3	Jiang	0	0	0	0	785.89	1219.44	1206.75	3212.08	3212.08
4	Fu	0	0	0	0	941.7	12.51	1092.4	2046.61	2046.61
5	Luo	0	0	0	0	23.13	131.92	79.51	234.56	234.56
6	Xi	339.99	0	0	339.99	0	0	0	0	339.99
Total		1331.02	1195.09	179.43	2705.54	1750.72	1363.87	2378.66	5493.25	8198.79

2-5 Affected Households and Persons

38. According to the survey, there were 143 households with 691 persons affected by the project, of which 69 households with 324 persons are only affected by LA, 47 households with 248 persons are only affected by HD, and 27 households with 135 persons are affected by both LA and HD (see Table 2-8).

39. A total of 6 employers and 174 temporary workers were also affected by the project. Due to warehouse demolition and before the end of 2021, the employers had reached agreement with 174 temporary workers. These workers had found new jobs in Guiyang Southwest Trade City and other places. A detailed list of affected households and persons is provided in Appendix 3.

Table 2-8 Households and Persons Affected by the Project

Type	APs who lost property			APs whose job will be changed		
Only affected by land acquisition	Number of households		69	Number of employees		0
	Persons	Male	166	Number of employees	Male	0
		Female	158		Female	0
		Subtotal	324		Subtotal	0
Only affected by demolition	Number of households		47	Number of employers		2
	Persons	Male	123	Number of employees	Male	53
		Female	125		Female	7
		Subtotal	248		Subtotal	60
Simultaneously affected by land acquisition and demolition	Number of households		27	Number of employers		4
	Persons	Male	72	Number of employees	Male	99
		Female	63		Female	15
		Subtotal	135		Subtotal	114
Total	Number of households		143	Number of employers		6
	Persons	Male	353	Number of employees	Male	152
		Female	338		Female	22
		Subtotal	691		Subtotal	174

2-6 Affected Vulnerable Households

40. There are 5 households belonging to the ethnic minority population, including 4 households with 14 Miao people and 1 household with 1 Buyi people. 1 ethnic minority household is affected by land acquisition, while 4 are affected by house demolition. It was confirmed that none of the 5 ethnic groups are part of low-income and disabled persons or otherwise vulnerable in terms of income level (more information in section 5-3).

41. There are 4 affected households belonging to the low-income group, one of whom is affected by house demolition and chose to relocate to the Dougan resettlement site. Furthermore, there are 2 households affected by the project with disabled persons. One is affected by land acquisition of 0.28, while the other is affected by house demolition (land area of 1.76 mu) who chose to relocate to Dougan resettlement site. The local government will continue to provide subsidies to the disabled. Similar to the low-income groups, they will also be given priority in the livelihood skills training, and projected-related employment opportunities to be offered to APs.

42. Measures to address the needs of affected vulnerable groups are in section 5-3.

2-7 Gender Impacts

The Project will permanently affect 338 females and 22 females' jobs (out of the 174 affected workers) will be changed, viz. 360 females in total, taking up 41.62% of the total affected population. No differential impacts are expected on women-affected persons; however, this will continue to be monitored during project implementation.

2-8 Progress of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

43. Among the three sub-projects, only Sub-project I (construction of Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital) requires land acquisition and house demolition, and the other two sub-projects do not require land acquisition. Based on the project feasibility study report, the project construction needs to occupy a land area of 204.01 mu, including 202.56 mu of cultivated land and 1.45 mu of non-cultivated land. The total area of the buildings demolished/to be demolished is 30,041.56m², of which the housing area of 64 households demolished/to be demolished is 21842.77m², and the area of other non-residential buildings such as storage is 8,198.79m² (see Table 2-1).

Table 2-1 Types and quantities of land acquisition and demolition of the project

Subproject	Land acquisition area (mu)			Area of demolished buildings (m ²)						
	Cultivated land	Non-cultivated land	Total	Residential building			Non-residential buildings			Total
				Legally Licensed Housing	Housing beyond the legal	Total	Legally Licensed building	Building beyond the legal	Total	

					area			area		
Subproject I	202.56	1.45	204.01	8169.43	13672.8	21842.77	2705.72	5493.25	8198.79	30041.56
Subproject II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subproject III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

44. The land occupied by the project was originally acquired by the Guanshanhu District government. In 2019, the land was acquired by the Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center, and was originally planned to be used for urban village reconstruction. In 2021, the Guiyang Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning decided that the Guiyang Municipal Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine will be located in Mainai Village, Zhuchang Town, and adjusted the land use plan to transfer the land originally used for the reconstruction of urban villages to the construction of the TCM Hospital.

45. As of March 2022, the Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center has signed land acquisition compensation agreements with 94 households, and completed the acquisition of 197.4808 mu of land, accounting for 97.3% of the total land acquisition, and all common land acquisitions have been completed. A residential house demolition agreement was reached with 60 households, and the residential house area was 19,761.86m², with a completion rate of 90.5%.

46. A non-residential house demolition agreement was reached with 3 households, and 2,880.3m² of non-residential house demolition was completed, with a completion rate of 35.1%.

47. At present, there are still 2 households of 5.4 mu of land, 4 households of 2,080.91m² residential buildings and 3 households of 5318.49m² of non-residential buildings that have not been acquired. These lands and houses are expected to be acquired before July 2022 (see Table 2-2).

Table 2-2 Progress of land acquisition and demolition of the project

Progress of LA and HD	land acquisition			house demolition			
	Village common land (mu)	contracted Land		Residential building		Non-residential building	
		The number of Household	Amount of LA (mu)	The number of Household	Demolition area (m ²)	self-employed businessman	Demolition area (m ²)
Total of LA and HD	1.1292	96	202.8808	64	21842.77	6	8198.79
Completed LA and HD	1.1292	94	197.4808	60	19761.86	3	2880.3
Not completed LA and HD	0	2	5.4	4	2080.91	3	5318.49
Completion ratio of LA and HD	100%	97.9%	97.3%	93.8%	90.5%	50%	35.1

3 Resettlement Laws and Policies

48. Resettlement activities will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guizhou Province, Guiyang City and the area where the project is located. Resettlement planning and implementation activities also follow the involuntary resettlement policies of ADB as discussed in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

3-1 Classification of Resettlement Laws and Policies

49. The legal and policy basis for compiling the Resettlement Plan for this project includes (a) the laws and regulations of China; (b) the local laws and policies of Guizhou Province and Guiyang; (c) resettlement policies of ADB (see table 3-1).

Table 3-1 Laws, Regulations and Policies for Land Acquisition and Demolition

Category	Name	Announcement or implementation time
National laws and regulations	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	Third revision on August 26, 2019
	Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	Third revision on July 2, 2021
	People's Republic of China Property Law	Implemented on October 1, 2007
	Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China	Second revision on December 29, 2018
	Regulations on Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land	Implemented on January 21, 2011
	Guiding Opinions on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition	Posted on November 3, 2004
	Measures for the Administration of Preliminary Examination of Land Use for Construction Projects by the Ministry of Land and Resources	Posted on October 21, 2004
Local regulations and policies	Land Management Regulations of Guizhou Province	Fourth revision on November 29, 2018
	Forest Land Management Regulations of Guizhou Province	Third revision on March 29, 2019
	House Demolition Valuation Regulations of Guiyang	Implemented on March 1, 2005
	Opinions on Employment and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers of Guiyang	Posted on September 1, 2018
	Implementation Opinions on Strengthening the Confirmation of Rural Homestead Property Rights of Guiyang	Posted on August 28, 2012
	Notice of Guiyang Municipal People's Government on Promulgating and Implementing Unified Annual Output Value and Compensation Update Standards for Comprehensive Land Price of Expropriated Areas	Implemented on December 29, 2016
Policies of ADB	Safeguard Policy Statement	June 2009

3-2 The Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB

50. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement objectives are: To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

3-3 Comparison of Resettlement Policies of China and ADB

51. The PRC has established a comprehensive legal system governing land acquisition and resettlement. New amendments to the Land Administration Law went into effect on 1 January 2020, which strengthens upfront risk management for land acquisition to better protect the interests of affected farmers (Article 47) and substantially improved the key principles on compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to secure legal rights and livelihood sustainability for affected farmers. However, there are still some disparities and gaps between the SPS and the PRC's system. The table 3-1 presents the gaps and gap-filling measures to meet ADB SPS policy requirements.

Table 3-1 Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies

Gaps	Gap-filling measures
No requirements for resettlement plan preparation, due diligence regarding past land acquisition, or existing facilities where lands have been acquired;	A resettlement plan has been prepared including due diligence for past land acquisition.
Lack of identification of poor and vulnerable groups during the involuntary resettlement screening and preparation	During due diligence and RP preparation, special attention was undertaken to identify any poor and vulnerable households.
Compensation and resettlement assistance for affected households without recognizable legal rights to land.	Affected households without recognizable legal rights to land will be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.
Inadequate documentation of consultation and information disclosure activities and grievances received	Consultations will continue throughout implementation. GRM has been established at the project level.
Inadequate social and risk analysis	Consultations, surveys, and interviews were carried out to identify impacts and risks to allow development mitigation measures or corrective actions.
Inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Internal and external monitoring has been established. Monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB.

4 Compensation Standards

4-1 Compensation Standards of Land Acquisition

4-1-1 Compensation Standards of LA and Resettlement Subsidy

52. Before 2004, China's land acquisition compensation standard was based on average annual output value (AAOV). In 2004, China reformed the land acquisition compensation system, requiring local governments to compensate for land acquisition based on the comprehensive land price of the area. The comprehensive land price comprehensively considers factors such as the original use of the land, the conditions of land resources, the output value of the land, the location of the land, the situation of supply and demand of the land, the population and the level of economic and social development. It is equivalent to the replacement price of the land.

53. According to 'Notice of Guiyang Government on Promulgating and Implementing Guiyang City's Unified Annual Output Value and Compensation Update Standards for Comprehensive Land Price of Expropriated Areas' (issued in 2016), Guiyang Government updated the land comprehensive price standard for the expropriated area, requiring the implementation of the new comprehensive land price standard for the expropriated area from January 1, 2017. In March 2019, the local government of Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City, on the basis of consultation with the APs determined the land acquisition compensation standard for this project based on the comprehensive land price. the comprehensive land price of the affected village is 81,000 yuan/mu (including resettlement subsidies and land compensation), and the young crop compensation is 1,500 yuan/mu. The AAOV of Guiyang is 1800 yuan/mu^①. The current compensation rate is 45 times of the AAOV. Therefore, it meets the principle of replacement cost. During the field impact survey, the APs are satisfied with the compensation rate. In addition, the land user needs to pay the social security fund for land acquisition according to the standard of 30,000 yuan/mu. The funds will be paid into the special local financial account and be used by the social security department for the social security of the APs. According to the interviews with AHs, Most of AHs are satisfied with the land compensation standard and willing to accept this compensation standard, which is the same as the compensation standard for LA of other projects in the same area during the same period. The interest income of the land compensation received by AHs may exceed the AAOV, and the AHs feel that compensation was sufficient for them to restore their pre-project conditions.

54. Land acquisition compensation standards and beneficiaries are shown in Table 4-1.

^① Issued by Guiyang provincial government in 2017.

Table 4-1 Land Acquisition Compensation Standards and Beneficiaries

No	Compensation Item	Land Type	Land Compensation Standards(yuan/mu)	Beneficiaries		Social Security Fund for Land Acquisition (yuan/mu)	Total (yuan/mu)
				Farmer	Village Collective		
1	Land compensation (including resettlement subsidy)	Cultivated land	81000	74520	6480	30000	111000
2	Young crop compensation	Cultivated land	1500	1500	0	--	1500

4-1-2 Compensation Standards for Land Attachments

55. For the affected attachments on the land by the project, such as trees, tombs, greenhouses, protective walls, etc., PMO shall pay compensation directly to the owners. The compensation standards is based on the actual loss value of the attachments. In 2019, based on evaluation and negotiation, Guanshanhu District Government publicized the compensation standards for these attachments in the form of government documents^①. The compensation standards are shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Compensation Standards for Land Attachments

No	Type of Land Attachments		Unit	Compensation Standards (yuan/mu)
1	Woodland		mu	120000
2	Tomb		piece	15200
3	Brick fence	≤1.2 m	m ²	240
		>1.2 m	m ²	243
4	Stone fence	≤1.2 m	m ²	200
		>1.2 m	m ²	203
5	Cement yard dam		m ²	24
6	Well		piece	1500
7	Electric pole		piece	500
8	Livestock pen		m ²	216
9	Shed	Brick and cement	m ²	80
		Brick and wood	m ²	50
		Others	m ²	20
10	Greenhouse		m ²	30-39
11	Protective wall	Cement	m ²	150
		Brick	m ²	120

4-2 Compensation Standards for House Demolition

4-2-1 Compensation Standards for Certified Houses

56. According to Implementation Opinions on Strengthening the Confirmation of Rural Homestead Property Rights of Guiyang, the land area of each farmer's homestead (including the area of the original housing site and the land for ancillary facilities) is limited. Over-area homesteads are confirmed and

^① Guanshanhu District Government. Compensation Plan for House Relocation in Block F of Urban Village Reconstruction Project in Zhuchang Area. March 21, 2019.

certificated according to different historical stages.

(a) If the homesteads were occupied by rural villagers for building houses before the implementation of “Regulations on the Administration of Land Use for Villages and Towns” in 1982 and did not expand since then, the homesteads are confirmed and certificated according to the existing actual use area.

(b) If the homesteads were occupied by rural villagers for building houses from the implementation of “Regulations on the Administration of Land Use for Villages and Towns” in 1982 to the implementation of “Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China” in 1987, the homesteads are confirmed and certificated according to the existing actual use area after the over areas have been dealt according to the national and local regulations at that time.

(c) If the homesteads were occupied by rural villagers for building house after the implementation of the "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" in 1987, the homesteads are confirmed and certificated according to the actual approved area.

57. For the houses that have been confirmed and registered (houses with certificates), the land user and the house owners entrust house price appraisal agencies to evaluate the prices of expropriated houses. The house appraisal agencies will use the market comparison method to evaluate the prices of expropriated houses according to the location, use, structure, decoration, construction area and other factors of the expropriated houses. The land user will pay the compensation according to the evaluated prices. Through public bidding, the Guanshanhu District Expropriation and Resettlement Center selected 6 qualified real estate evaluation agencies to evaluate the prices of demolished houses in this project in June 2020. If house owners have any objection to the evaluated prices, they may apply to the housing price appraisal agency for re-appraisal. If there is still disagreement in the review result, the house owners can apply to the Real Estate Price Expert Evaluation Committee for appraisal.

58. For the houses that have been confirmed and registered (houses with certificates), the land user and the house owners entrust house price appraisal agencies to evaluate the prices of expropriated houses. The house appraisal agencies will use the market comparison method to evaluate the prices of expropriated houses according to the location, use, structure, decoration, construction area and other factors of the expropriated houses. The land user will pay the compensation according to the evaluated prices. Through public bidding, the Guanshanhu District Expropriation and Resettlement Center selected 6 qualified real estate evaluation agencies to evaluate the prices of demolished houses in this project in June 2020. If house owners have any objection to the evaluated prices, they may apply to the housing price appraisal agency for re-appraisal. If there is still disagreement in the review result, the house owners can apply to the Real Estate Price Expert Evaluation Committee for appraisal.

59. In addition to the compensation according to evaluated prices, the local government provides extra demolition incentives and subsidies for the demolished households. The compensation standards and demolition incentives (subsidies) for certified houses are shown in table4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Standards and Subsidies for Certified Houses

Resettlement Method	Compensation Standards and Policies	Demolition Incentives and subsidies	
Monetary resettlement	The house owners will be paid compensation according to the evaluated prices. If house owners have any objection to the evaluated prices, they may apply to the housing price appraisal agency for re-appraisal. If there is still disagreement in the review result, the house owners can apply to the Real Estate Price Expert Evaluation Committee for appraisal.	Subsidy for interior renovation	In addition to the compensation for interior decoration based on the evaluated price, a decoration subsidy of 200-400 yuan/m ² will be given.
		Other subsidies	In addition to the compensation based on the evaluated price, the relocated households can also choose one of the three types of subsidies: (1) According to the available business exchange area, a resettlement subsidy of 10,000 yuan/m ² will be given. (2) According to the confirmed construction area of demolished houses, a resettlement subsidy with an increase of 30% will be given based on the evaluated price. (3) According to the confirmed construction area of the demolished house, a resettlement subsidy of 800 yuan/m ² will be given.
		The households who sign contracts within the contract period	An award of 600 yuan/m ² for legal construction area will be given.
		The households who handed over their houses within the deadline	A benefit of 50,000 yuan per household will be given.
		Property exchange	The local government provides resettlement houses to the relocated households. The resettlement house is Douguan Resettlement Community. The property exchange shall be carried out following the principle of "Sign Contract First, Choose House First".
The households who handed over their houses within the deadline	A benefit of 50,000 yuan per household will be given.		

4-2-2 Compensation Standards for Houses beyond Legal Area

60. On April 13, 2010, Guiyang City Government promulgated the Interim Measures for the Management of Urban and Rural Individual Housing Construction Planning in Guiyang City, which came into force on June 1, 2010. Article 11: In the municipal district and other areas determined by the municipal people's government, the area of each homestead shall not exceed 130 square meters, and the building area shall not exceed 240 square meters

61. Land acquisition and resettlement was not carried out not in anticipation of ADB financing. For structures exceeding the allowable built-up area, based on discussions with affected households, compensation for the excess area is based on construction cost, which is equivalent to material cost and labor cost, with no depreciation and deduction for salvaged materials. Beside this, if the APs demolish the structure before the deadline, they can get additional 400 yuan/m² as incentive fee, and if they can demolish the structure within the specific time, they can receive 5 yuan/m² displacement allowance even for the excess area. There is also house decoration compensation and subsidy as shown in Table 4-4.

62. Furthermore, in cases of demolition of structures that are uncertified, the history or reason why the structure has no certification/license; the households' socio-economic conditions; construction cost for civil works and vulnerability is assessed, as was done for the Project through local government and concerned bureaus, to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to households to ensure that they will be able to restore themselves to pre-project condition or will not be worse-off. This level of assistance was discussed with the households and agreements signed. It should also be noted that, According to the Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF 2007, No 24], affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to the households who have housing difficulties. The demolished HHs can apply for the affordable housing and low-rent housing. The Project Implementation Unit confirmed that none of the relevant affected households experienced housing difficulties. This will be verified by the project external monitor.

Table 4-4 Compensation Standards for Houses beyond Legal Area

Resettlement Method	House Features	Demolition Compensation and Incentives (subsidies)	House Structure(yuan/m ²)			Remarks
			Brick and Cement	Brick and Wood	Others	
Monetary resettlement	Houses built before August 20, 2010	Demolition compensation	700	665	525	Still meets replacement cost principle as this is based on construction cost equivalent to material cost and labor cost
	Houses built after August 20, 2010		420	330	315	
	All structures beyond the	The households who sign	An award of 120 yuan/m ² will be given.			for excess area only

	legal area	contracts within the contract period		
	Self-built houses beyond legal area with a single stand-on construction area of fewer than 1,000 m ² (including 1,000 m ²)	House decoration compensation and rewards	A decoration compensation of 200 m ² will be given.	For excess area only
	Self-built houses beyond legal area with the frame structure and the height of frame structure is between 2.2-3 m.		In addition to compensation according to the brick-concrete structure, a decoration compensation of 200 yuan/m ² will be given.	For excess area only; within the range of subsidy for certified structures
	Self-built houses beyond legal area with frame structure and the height of the frame structure is more than 3m.		In addition to compensation according to construction cost of the brick-concrete structure, a subsidy of 300yuan/m ² will be given.	
Property exchange	All houses beyond the legal area	The households who sign contracts within the contract period	An award of 120 yuan/m ² will be given.	

4-2-3 Standards of Relocation Subsidy and Transition Subsidy

63. In the process of relocation, the demolished households or the house lessees shall obtain a relocation subsidy. The relocation subsidy is calculated according to the construction area of demolished houses. For relocated households who choose the monetary resettlement method, the relocation subsidy will be paid once. For the demolished households who choose the property exchange method, relocation subsidy will be paid twice. Relocation subsidy for the rented house shall be paid to tenants. During the transition period, the relocated households can get a transition subsidy. For relocated households who choose the monetary resettlement method, the transition subsidy will be paid for 6 months. Temporary transition subsidy will be paid monthly to the demolished households who choose the property exchange method, and the transition period is 24 months. If the temporary transition period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will increase by 10% every month from the month overdue, up to a maximum of 5 times the temporary transition subsidy. The standards for relocation subsidy and transition subsidy are shown in table 4-5.

Table 4-5 The Standards for Relocation Subsidy and transition subsidy

House Features	Resettlement Method	Compensation Item	House Type	Standards
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Certified houses	Monetary resettlement	Relocation subsidy	Residential	5 yuan/m ² , will be paid once.
			Non-residential	12 yuan/m ² , will be paid once.
		Temporary transition compensation	Residential	5 yuan/m ² , will be paid for 6 months.
			Non-residential	12 yuan/m ² , will be paid for 6 months.
	Property exchange	Relocation subsidy	Residential	5 yuan/m ² , will be paid twice.
			Non-residential	12 yuan/m ² , will be paid twice.
Temporary transition compensation		Residential	5 yuan per square meter per month. The transition period is 24 months. If the temporary transition period is exceeded, the transition compensation will increase by 10% every month from the month overdue, up to a maximum of 5 times the temporary transition compensation.	
		Non-residential	12 yuan per square meter per month. The transition period is 24 months.	
Houses beyond the legal area	Monetary resettlement	The households who sign contracts and handed over their houses within the deadline.	The houses with a single stand-on construction area of fewer than 1,000 m ² (including 1,000 m ²)	A relocation subsidy of 400 yuan/m ² will be given.

5 Livelihood Restoration & Relocation Support

5-1 Income Recovery Measures for Affected People

64. Restoring and increasing income is the core objective of the project resettlement schemes. There are not special changes of APs' livelihood, since their previous income is not by farming. But the local government still has formulated a resettlement income recovery plan for the affected people based on the local economic development plan. The key points of the income restoration plan include: (a) Providing cash compensation and pension subsidies to the affected persons in a timely manner; (b) Through skills training, helping the affected persons take advantage of the development opportunities brought by the project and start their businesses; (c) Create various conditions for the affected people to benefit from project construction. The ultimate goal is to create long-term, sustainable income sources for the APs, which will restore the affected people's livelihood.

1. Provide timely and adequate cash compensation

65. In the short run, monetary compensation is the key measure to make up for the income loss of affected people after land acquisition. The affected is undergoing rapid economic growth and urbanization, where agricultural land is rapidly being converted into construction land, local non-agricultural employment is growing, and new developing opportunities are emerging. Although the local residents are still agricultural population in the household registration, most labors are employed in the non-agricultural sector. Based on sample survey, 77.2% of the AHs' income comes from non-agricultural sectors. The affected people are more willing to accept monetary compensation for land acquisition. According to the situation, the local government decides that the project will provide monetary compensation instead of land replacement and adjustment after land acquisition. From 2019 to 2021, the local government has paid land acquisition compensation in a timely manner to the households that signed land acquisition agreements. According to survey conducted in March 2022, APs who have signed the contract confirmed they received payments in full before LA and HD and they are satisfied with the compensation rate. With the payment, most of them used it to buy the apartments nearby.

2. Provide Pension Subsidy

66. According to "Opinions of the Guiyang Municipal People's Government on Conducting the Employment and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers" (issued on September 1, 2018), the governments at or above the county level shall handle payment procedures of the Basic Pension Insurance System for the land-expropriated farmers over 16 years old (except school students). Land-expropriated farmers shall participate in the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents. Those who meet the conditions for participating in the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban Employee may also choose to participate in this one. However, everybody shall not participate in

the two insurances repeatedly.

67. After land acquisition, the local government establishes a pension payment subsidy system to support the APs between 16 and 60 years old to participate in pension insurance. The subsidy will be given for 15 years. The pension subsidy standards are shown in Table 5-1. All eligible APs have participated in the new rural pension insurance or urban residents pension insurance, and the social insurance agency have transferred the subsidy to the personal account. The number of APs who can avail of this pension is still under calculation and detail information will be provided in the monitoring reports.

Table 5-1 The Pension Subsidy Standards for Land-expropriated Farmers

Ratio of Remaining Cultivated Land per Capita.	Over 16 but under 60 years old at the time of land expropriation	Over 60 years old and not get pension payment subsidy at the time of land expropriation
≤30%	900	97
30%~50% (including 50%)	600	64
50%~70% (including 70%)	300	32
>70%	100	10

5-1-2 Provide Skills Training to Increase Non-agricultural Employment Opportunities

68. The project-affected area is an urban-suburban fringe undergoing rapid urbanization in recent years. The rapid development of urban industry and commerce has provided many non-agricultural employment opportunities for local villagers. According to the survey, the income structure of farmers in Mainai Village currently affected by land acquisition has undergone fundamental changes.

69. At present, more than 100 laborers in the whole village are employed in the Southwest International Trade City of Guiyang, which is 7.6 kilometers away. The planned area of the trade city is about 10 square kilometers, with a total investment of 60 billion yuan and a total construction area of about 14.2 million square meters. It is a business market cluster integrating market operation, international trade, modern logistics, e-commerce, and leisure and entertainment. In addition to operating vegetable agricultural and sideline products wholesale and automobile sales (parts wholesale), it has also established various commercial and trade markets, and has built corresponding logistics, warehousing, hotels, logistics services, headquarters operation management centers, office buildings, residences, schools, hospitals, etc. At present, nearly 20,000 merchants have settled in, and the annual sales volume exceeds 100 billion yuan. According to a survey of Trade City employees, the workers in the trade city can earn about 3,000-8,000 yuan monthly and Higher skilled workers earn higher incomes.

70. Guanshanhu District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau (HRSB) is the responsible department for skills training. HRSB has established a perfect training base and system, and carry out skill training for migrant workers, rural junior or high school graduates, and the unemployed every year. The skills

training of this project is integrated into the training plan of the HRSB of Guanshanhu District. The responsibility of PMO is to pay for training cost to motivate the affected labors to participate in the training organized by HRSB. The training fee will be included in the annual budget of HRSB. According to reports from township officials, about half of the affected labors has already participated in various types of skills training during 2019-2021. During 2022-2024, PMO planned to subsidize 591 people/times to participate in skills training. The skill training plan is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Skill training plan

Training time	July 2022	Dec 2022	July 2023
Training content	Skills training for off-farm employment	Agricultural Technology Training	Entrepreneurship training
Organizer	HRSB and PMO	HRSB and PMO	HRSB and PMO
Participant	Labors who ready to work in the non-agricultural sector	Workers who wish to learn new agricultural techniques	Workers who wish to start their own business
Number of participants or times	421	140	30
Cost estimate	421,000 yuan	140,000 yuan	30,000

5-1-3 Project-related Employment

71. During the project construction, more than 100 temporary workers of various types of buildings are required. After the Project is completed, the traditional Chinese medicine hospital can also provide more than 300 various service positions. The local government will prioritize providing these employment opportunities to the affected villagers (especially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities and women), allowing the APs to share the benefits of the project construction and increase their income. After the completion of Guiyang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, it will drive the development of surrounding housing rental, living services and commerce, bringing potential benefits to local villagers.

5-2 Relocation Scheme for the Affected People

5-2-1 Confirmation of Property Right and Area of Houses

72. Since October 1, 2012, Guiyang has carried out the work of confirming, registering and issuing certificates for homesteads and houses within collective land. For the houses whose owners lack land use and planning materials due to historical reasons, housing registration agencies will confirm and register the property rights after local governments review and confirm the situation (with the cooperation of land and planning agencies). For newly built houses, the owners shall apply to the land and planning agencies for "Rural Construction Planning Permit" and "Certificate of Collective Land Use Rights", and apply to housing registration agencies for "House Ownership Certificate". In 2019, Zhuchang Town carried out the confirmation and registration of the houses in Mainai Village before implementing the City Renovation Plan. All of the

demolished legal houses for the project have got the "House Ownership Certificate", and the oversized houses have also been confirmed. The project owner will compensate the house owners according to the property nature and area of the house registered on the "House Ownership Certificate".

5-2-2 Compensation of House Demolition and Resettlement Methods

73. Due to the covid-19, a total of 10 HHs have been interviewed during the field survey. The project provides two compensation and resettlement methods for the house demolished households. The demolished households can freely choose one from them. Out of 10 interviewed HHs affected by HD, 6 chose to adopt the replacement house manner. As the resettlement site still under construction, the 6 HHs rent a temporary house nearby.

1. Monetary Compensation Method

74. If the demolished households choose monetary compensation, they will be compensated according to the confirmed demolished house area at evaluated prices, and no house resettlement will be carried out. For those who choose monetary resettlement voluntarily, the local government provides three choices of resettlement subsidies to keep the living standard of the relocated households. The households can choose one from them.

(a) If the originally business area is between 15-20m², a relocation subsidy of 10000 yuan/m² will be given based on the exchangeable business area, and no further exchange business area will be arranged.

(b) According to the confirmed construction area of demolished houses, A resettlement subsidy with an increase of 30% will be given on the basis of the evaluated house price.

(c) According to the confirmed construction area of demolished houses, a resettlement subsidy of 800 yuan/m² will be given.

2. Property Exchange Method

75. According to the overall urban planning, the local government will build resettlement houses nearby and resettle the demolished households. The resettlement house provided for the relocated households in this project is located in Douguan Village. The resettlement house is a resettlement community specially constructed by the Guanshanhu District Government, which is equipped with a kindergarten, a vegetable market and other commercial facilities. Property exchange resettlement follows the principle of "First Sign Agreement, First Choose House."

76. Among the 64 demolition households, 24 households have chosen the monetary resettlement method, 37 households have chosen the property exchange resettlement method, and 3 households have not signed compensation agreements and have not determined the resettlement method as of March 2020 (see Table5-3). The detailed information on resettlement methods is shown in Table 5-4.

77. Of 24 AHs who have chosen the monetary resettlement method, they had received cash compensation and had purchased commercial housing. Of 37 AHs who have chosen the property exchange resettlement method, 12 AHs

have their other residences, and 25 AHs are renting houses, they can receive transition allowance every month. According to the survey conducted by Wuhan University in March 2022, some AHs can receive transition allowance of 6,000 yuan per month, much more than the cost of renting.

Table5-3 The resettlement method chosen by AHs

The total number of relocated households	Relocation and resettlement method		
	The number of households who choose the monetary compensation method	The number of households who choose property exchange method	The number of households who have not signed an agreement and have not determined the resettlement method
64	24	37	3

Table 5-4 List of Resettlement Method Chosen by the Demolition Households

No.	Name	Area	Compensation Method	Amount	Population and gender		
					Pers on	Mal e	Fema le
1	Pan	23.39	Monetary compensation	83330.75	5	2	3
2	Liu He	1086.5	Monetary compensation	1507213.03	8	7	1
3	Zhong	266.86	Douguan Resettlement House	321291.43	4	2	2
4	Wang	334.8	Monetary compensation	453940.11	5	3	2
5	Hu	62.06	Monetary compensation	123851.4	4	2	2
6	Li	201.22	Monetary compensation	282953	7	2	5
7	Zhong	309.74	Douguan Resettlement House	358485.56	7	5	2
8	Zhong	211.23	Douguan Resettlement House	264280.76	6	4	2
9	He Kui	514.09	Monetary compensation	661982.8	5	3	2
10	You	564.02	Monetary compensation	760445.9	4	2	2
11	Du	447.82	Monetary compensation	776541.7	5	2	3
12	Tao	374.69	Monetary compensation	601723.95	6	4	2
13	Yang	495.79	Douguan Resettlement House	730896.2	2	1	1
14	Yu	350.03	Douguan Resettlement House	430667.3	4	2	2

No.	Name	Area	Compensation Method	Amount	Population and gender		
					Pers on	Mal e	Fema le
15	Yu	471.09 m ²	Douguan Resettlement House	1521303.25	4	2	2
16	Zhou	288.81 m ²	Undecided	1247887.45	6	4	2
17	Zhong	731.27 m ²	Undecided	1764504.15	6	4	2
18	Lin	102.67	Monetary compensation	529886.532	9	6	3
19	Yang	507.13	Monetary compensation	636685.26	4	2	2
20	Wang	221.26	Monetary compensation	303342.7	6	3	3
21	Yang	502.09	Douguan Resettlement House	659415.96	4	2	2
22	Zou	301.37	Douguan Resettlement House	414339.09	6	3	3
23	Yuan	52.41	Monetary compensation	114483.35	4	2	2
24	Zou	267.86	Monetary compensation	356699.7	4	2	2
25	Zou	252.42	Douguan Resettlement House	293413.64	5	3	2
26	Hua	235.4	Douguan Resettlement House	772293.6	5	2	3
27	Tang	240	Douguan Resettlement House	274097.04	5	3	2
28	Yang	560.66	Monetary compensation	711275.5	5	1	4
29	Nie	193	Monetary compensation	275819.43	3	2	1
30	Yang	188.1	Monetary compensation	322121.9	5	1	4
31	Ma	344.08	Douguan Resettlement House	1008773.97	5	2	3
32	Tu	268.42	Douguan Resettlement House	294763.18	6	2	4
33	Yuan	268.3	Douguan Resettlement House	312231.66	5	2	3
34	Zou	237.88	Douguan Resettlement House	261713.2	3	2	1
35	Zou	240	Douguan Resettlement House	272386.4	3	2	1

No.	Name	Area	Compensation Method	Amount	Population and gender		
					Pers on	Mal e	Fema le
36	Zou	238.81	Douguan Resettlement House	250334	7	4	3
37	Qian	323.54	Douguan Resettlement House	364974.46	6	2	4
38	Yang	337.5	Douguan Resettlement House	471038.33	4	2	2
39	Zou	129.27	Douguan Resettlement House	182368.95	3	2	1
40	Zhou	320.4	Monetary compensation	454972.8	4	2	2
41	Zou	555.12	Monetary compensation	784145	12	6	6
42	Zou	624.03	Monetary compensation	793522	5	3	2
43	Wu	454.4	Douguan Resettlement House	446030	5	2	3
44	Yang	351.56	Douguan Resettlement House	398433	4	1	3
45	Zou	226.93	Douguan Resettlement House	289183.7	6	2	4
46	Zou	270.33	Douguan Resettlement House	426389.88	6	2	4
47	Zou	252.31	Douguan Resettlement House	296158.89	2	1	1
48	Zou	240	Douguan Resettlement House	283705.6	2	1	1
49	Zou	310.08	Douguan Resettlement House	324446	6	3	3
50	Zou	527.48	Monetary compensation	981690.6	4	2	2
51	Xu	488.91	Douguan Resettlement House	589767.33	10	5	5
52	Luo	291.66	Douguan Resettlement House	353460.9	5	2	3
53	Wang	436.93	Douguan Resettlement House	561107.13	4	2	2
54	Li	230	Douguan Resettlement House	780826.7	5	2	3

No.	Name	Area	Compensation Method	Amount	Population and gender		
					Pers on	Mal e	Fema le
55	Zheng	225.41	Douguan Resettlement House	269673.22	7	5	2
56	Zheng	162.38	Douguan Resettlement House	171697.52	9	5	4
57	Wang	216.99	Douguan Resettlement House	251712.18	5	2	3
58	Yang	175.48	Douguan Resettlement House	231963.4	9	6	3
59	Tang	126.02	Douguan Resettlement House	214951.68	2	1	1
60	Wang	121.64	Monetary resettlement	661675.9	8	4	4
61	Huang	845.23	Douguan Resettlement House	910000	3	2	1
62	Huang	842.4	Monetary resettlement	1300716.64	7	3	4
63	Chen	215.6	Undecided		5	2	3
64	Zhou	585.9	Monetary resettlement	1204307.75	5	2	3
Total		20351.6		33954294.41	335	171	164

78. Douguan Resettlement Community is located in Douguan Laomazhai Village, Jinzhu West Road, Guanshanhu District. The newly built resettlement community is about 3.6 kilometers away from the original community of the demolished households, which takes about 7 minutes to drive. The community is about 4.8 kilometers away from Zhuchang Town, which takes about 8 minutes to drive. It is about 3 kilometers away from Zhuchang Town Health Center and Zhuchang Middle School. Guiyang Metro Line 1 passes through the community and has Douguan Station. Therefore, the residents can travel conveniently through public transportation facilities. The total planned area of the resettlement community is 156.66 mu, including 110.34 mu of resident land, 18.48 mu of roads, 17.78 mu of green land, and 9.05 mu of ditches and protected land. The resettlement community plans to construct 20 buildings with a total construction area of 316,273.27 square meters. The residential area is 218,500.85 square meters. The public supporting building area is 6,557.55 square meters, and the attachment building area is 5,117.77 square meters. The floor area ratio of the community is 3.1, and the green space rate is 35.1%. There are 1919 apartments in the community. 960 households and 6140 people are planned to be resettled there. The resettlement community is equipped with underground garages, a kindergarten, a farmers market and other commercial facilities. It can be seen that the resettlement community owns a beautiful living environment and complete public service facilities. The construction of the resettlement site commenced in 2021 and it is expected to be completed by

end 2023. The current situation of the Douguan resettlement site is as Fig 5-1. Based on the due diligence carried out, there are no outstanding resettlement issues (Appendix 1).



Fig 5-1 Current situation of Douguan Resettlement Site

5-3 Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

79. The project needs to pay special attention to resettlement and livelihood restoration programs of ethnic minorities women and vulnerable groups due to their insufficient ability to cope with the changes in production and lifestyle after land acquisition and demolition.

80. According to the survey, there are 5 households with 15 persons belonging to the ethnic minority population, including 4 households with 14 Miao people and 1 household with 1 Buyi people. Of the five ethnic minorities affected, 1 household is affected by land acquisition (Tang Deer). Of the 4 households affected by house demolition, 3 households (Pan Chaolun, Wang Lijn, and Zhou Yan) opted for monetary compensation and one household (Ma Changlin) chose to move to the Douguan resettlement site. Although each ethnic minority has its customs and festivals, they use the same script, and intermarriage is also very common in the area. All ethnic minority can coexist in equality and harmony, and there is no conflict between ethnic minorities. The local income gap is mainly the gap between the income of urban and rural residents, the gap in the income of different occupations, not the difference in ethnic identity. None of the 5 ethnic groups are part of low-income and disabled persons. In the implementation of resettlement activities, the local government adheres to the policy of equality among all ethnic groups, respects the customs and habits of ethnic minorities, and ensures the rights of ethnic minorities.

81. There are 4 households with low and unstable incomes, still belonging to the low-income group. One household is affected by house demolition and

chose to relocate to the Dougan resettlement site. For these low-income groups, the government will still adopt transfer payments, etc. to increase their income, to ensure that all low-income groups enjoy basic social security, let low-income groups not worry about food and clothing, and ensure compulsory education, basic medical care and housing security. They will also be given priority in the livelihood, skills training, and employment opportunities to be offered to APs. During the construction of the project, some temporary workers will be hired to participate in the project, and after the completion of the hospital of traditional Chinese medicine, some service personnel will also need to be hired. If the vulnerable groups are willing to engage in such project-related work, they can be given priority to obtain these opportunities.

82. There are 2 households affected by the project with disabled persons. One is affected by land acquisition of 0.28 (Lou Yuanzhen) while Tang Dengcai is affected by house demolition (land area of 1.76 mu) who chose to relocate to Dougan resettlement site. The local government will continue to provide subsidies to the disabled. Similar to the low-income groups, they will also be given priority in the livelihood skills training, and projected-related employment opportunities to be offered to APs.

83. Local government and PMO have taken the following measures to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women affected by the project: (1) Ensure that women participate in resettlement meetings and ensure resettlement information is communicated to affected women. (2) Resettlement organizations at all levels have at least one female staff responsible for accepting and handling complaints from women.

6 Budget

84. As of March 2022, 97.3% of the land acquisition and 90.5% of the housing demolition activities in this project have been completed. Among the land acquisition fees of 27.471 million yuan, 26.766 million yuan have been paid, with a payment rate of 97.4%; among the 33.954 million yuan of demolition fees for 64 rural houses, the payment has been completed. 22.858 million yuan was paid, with a payout rate of 85%. Compensation and relocation fees for the self-employed businessman are still under evaluation.

6-1 Main Categories of Resettlement Costs

85. The resettlement costs of the project can be divided into four types: land acquisition compensation costs, house demolition and resettlement costs, resettlement agency operation and resettlement management costs, and contingency costs.

1. Land acquisition compensation. Compensation fees are mainly paid for acquiring land (including young crops) and other properties such as attachments on the ground.

2. House demolition and relocation costs. This part of the cost is mainly the compensation cost for housing, relocation and transition costs of the affected people.

3. Resettlement agency operation and resettlement management costs. The resettlement agency operation and resettlement management costs include all operating costs incurred during resettlement preparation and implementation. It includes the cost of personnel and equipment paid by resettlement agencies at all levels, the cost of resettlement planning of the project, the cost of personnel training, institutional capacity building and consulting services of resettlement agencies, and the cost of internal and external monitoring of resettlement.

4. Cost for livelihood rehabilitation. The cost for livelihood includes skills & livelihood training cost and subsidy for the VGs. Skills & livelihood training cost is used to provide skill training for 591 affected labors. The budget is 591,000 yuan. The subsidy for VGs consists of two parts: one is to provide subsidies for 2 disabled people at a cost of 5,000 yuan a year, and the other is to provide subsidies for 4 low-income families at a cost of 583 yuan each month.

5. Contingency cost. An adequate guarantee of contingency cost is essential for resettlement. Due to unforeseen factors such as an increase in costs due to inflation or design changes, it is necessary to set contingency cost. However, since the project's land acquisition scope has been determined, most of the land acquisition and house demolition activities have been completed, and there are few unforeseen factors. The resettlement contingencies determined by this project are calculated at 5% of the land acquisition fee.

6-2 Resettlement Costs Estimates

86. The total land acquisition and demolition cost of the project is 87.266 million

yuan^①. The total land acquisition compensation cost are 27.471 million yuan, and the house demolition compensation cost are 51.474 million yuan. The details of fees are shown in Table 6-1. As of March 2022, 67.12 million yuan has been paid, accounting for 76.91% of the total budget.

Table 6-1 The cost of LA and demolition (excluding taxes and fees)

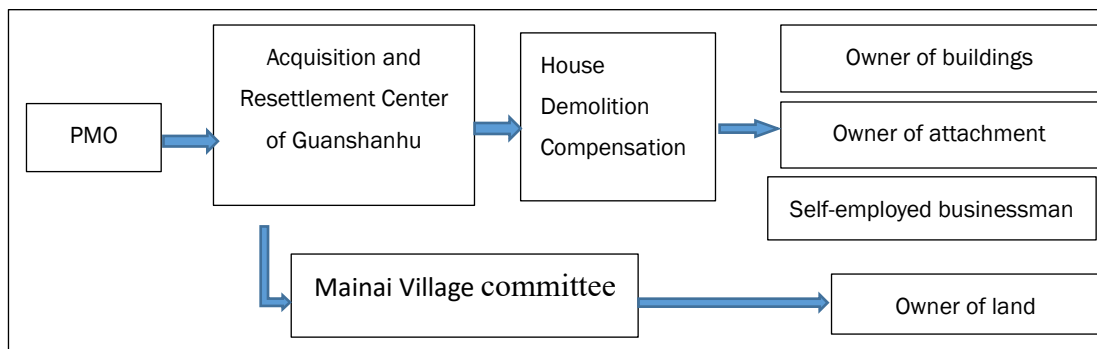
No	Type of compensation	quantity	Compensation Standards	Total (10,000 yuan)	Already paid (10,000 yuan)
一	LA compensation			2747.1	2687.2
1	Fee for LA	204.01mu	111000 yuan/mu	2264.5	2204.6
2	Young crop fee	202.56mu	1500 yuan/mu	30.4	30.4
3	Land attachment compensation	204.01mu	18000 yuan/mu	367.2	367.2
4	Compensation for forest	5mu	120000 yuan/mu	60.0	60.0
5	Compensation for appendices such as greenhouses and etc.	5	50000 yuan/each	25.0	25.0
二	House demolition cost			5147.4	3703.65
1	Compensation for demolition of 64 residential houses	21842.77m ²	Appraised price/replace cost	3395.4	2969.9
2	Compensation for 6 self-employed businessman's non-residential buildings	8198.79m ²	Appraised price/replace cost	1500.0	527
3	Relocation fee for households who choose monetary resettlement	10514.33m ²	5 yuan/m ²	5.3	5.3
4	transition subsidy for households who choose monetary resettlement	10514.33m ²	5 yuan/m ² per month, for 6 months	31.5	31.5
5	Relocation fee for households who choose property exchange	11328.44m ²	10 yuan/m ²	11.3	5.65
6	transition subsidy for households who choose property exchange	11328.44m ²	5 yuan/m ² per month, transition period is 36 months	203.9	164.3
三	Resettlement management cost			363.1	313.1
1	Work expenses for land acquisition		4% of land compensation	109.9	109.9
2	Work expenses for house demolition		4% of house demolition cost	203.2	203.2
3	Cost for resettlement plan preparation and monitoring			50.0	0
四	Cost for livelihood rehabilitation			74.3	8.06
1	Skills or livelihood training	591 persons	1000yuan/person	59.1	0
2	Subsidy for disabled persons	2 persons	5000yuan/person each year	4.0	2
3	Subsidy for low income families	4 households	583 yuan each month	11.2	6.06
五	Contingencies		5% of total cost for LA and HD	394.7	0
	Total Cost			8726.6	6712.01

^① Estimated, as the compensation and relocation fees for self-employed businessmen are still being assessed.

6-3 The payment process of compensation for LA and HD

87. The Guanshanhu District Acquisition and Resettlement Center is specifically responsible for implementing the land acquisition and demolition work of the entire project. The process of paying the compensation funds for land acquisition and demolition is as follows: Guanshanhu District signs an agreement on compensation for land acquisition and demolition with the affected people; The Acquisition and Resettlement Center directly pays the compensation for demolition to the house owner through bank transfer, and pays land compensation to Mainai Village; Mainai Village Committee pays the land compensation fee to the land contractors. Now the Acquisition and Resettlement Center will use part of the land requisitioned at that time for the construction of the traditional Chinese medicine hospital. The Acquisition and Resettlement Center will apply to the PMO for the payment of this part of the land expropriation and demolition fee. The specific land acquisition and demolition fee payment process are shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1 Payment process of land acquisition and demolition fees



7 Public Participation and Information Disclosure

7-1 Public participation information disclosure activities that have been carried out

88. The land acquisition and demolition work of this project was implemented since 2019. In land acquisition and demolition, the local government carried out a series of public participation and negotiation activities in strict accordance with national laws, and disclosed relevant information.

1. A social risk assessment was carried out before implementing land acquisition. According to Chinese policy, social stability risk assessment must be carried out before project implementation so that decision-makers could understand the potential social risks and social conflicts in the process of land acquisition and demolition in advance, and formulated feasible policy measures to avoid and eliminate these potential adverse impacts and social risks timely. To obtain the support of the local community and residents for the land acquisition and demolition work, the local government selected Guizhou Baominhe Social Stability Risk Assessment Co., Ltd. to carry out social risk assessment through bidding in July 2019. Baominhe Risk Assessment Co., Ltd. held a meeting of the APs in the local community to collect various information such as APs' views on LA and HD policies, whether there is a dispute over land property rights, so as to find and list potential risks, the possibility of risk occurrence and the degree of impact, propose measures to prevent and defuse risks. The conclusion of the social risk assessment is that the LA and HD of this project is understood and supported by the majority of the people, and only a small number of potential conflicts exist, which can be prevented and resolved through effective work. This project was categorized as a low-risk project.

2. Announced the quantity and compensation standard of land acquisition and demolition. After surveying the land and houses to be requisitioned, the local government had posted a bulletin in the affected village in March 2019. The bulletin announced the amount of land acquisition, compensation standards, and cash compensation for each family in the village committee. Each affected people has fully learned about the land acquisition compensation plan and standards (Figure 7-1).



Figure 7-1 The information of LA and HD is publicized in the local community

3. Establish a complaint mechanism and channel for APs. The grassroots government of Guanshanhu District had collected the APs' complaints and appeals. To deal with APs' appeals in an objective, fair, efficient and timely manner, the governments had also builded a highly transparent and fair processing procedure for handling the complaints and appeals.

4. Fully negotiated with the APs on land acquisition compensation and resettlement schemes. The compensation and resettlement schemes for LA, HD and resettlement of the project are formulated on the basis of full consultation with the APs and their representatives. During the decision-making process of program design and implementation, the local government has solicited opinions from various types of APs through interviews, symposiums, SMS, WeChat and other methods.

Table 7-1: Completed Public Participation

Purpose	Mode	Time	Unit	Participant	Discussion Topic	Specific Issues Raised	Actions taken
Project social risk assessment	Field survey for Mainai Village	July 2019–October 2019	Guizhou Baominhe Social Stability Risk Assessment Co., Ltd	All HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LA impacts - Project social risk level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attitudes of APs - Potential risks - Feasible resettlement options 	Completion and approval of social risk report
Survey and Verification of LA and HD	On-site investigation and announcement	July 2019 - December 2021	Guanshanhu Land Acquisition Center, Zhuchang Town Government, and Mainai Village Committee	All HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarification of engineering boundary (red line) - Accuracy of measurement for the areas of LA and HD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Missing items of ground attachments added into the records of the inventory survey. -Confirmation of the legal area of the house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Confirm the scope of LA and the number of LA and HD -Public announcement of LA and HD in local Community
Compensation standard negotiation	Meeting	July 2019-March 2022	Guanshanhu District Government, PMO	All HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiated compensation standards of LA - Entrust an appraisal company to carry out a house replacement price appraisal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wish higher compensation rate than the government's standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Signed LA agreement with 94 households -Signed HD agreement with 60 households and 3 businessman

Resettlement models and Livelihood Restoration	Meetings and interview	July 2019-March 2022	Guanshanhu District Government, PMO, Zhuchang Town Government, and Mainai Village Committee	All HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income restoration measures; - Training contents and time; - Choice of relocation location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cash compensation,- agricultural resettlement, and employment arrangement -Training provision of plantation and breeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Determine the resettlement method and relocation location -Conduct skills training
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Meeting, WeChat, complaint mailbox	July 2019-March 2022	PMO, LA Center, Township government	All HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance redress system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information about the transition period and transition allowance 	Confirmed the transition period

7-2 Consultation and Disclosure of Information Program

89. Disclosure of resettlement information is a meaningful way to establish mutual trust between the government and APs, and it can also create favorable conditions for resettlement implementation. In order to ensure the APs are able to obtain resettlement information on resettlement methods, compensation standards and restoration measures, the local government and PMO will adopt the following methods to disclose resettlement information.

1. Publicize the Resettlement Plan on the Internet and in local community. During the process of LA and HD, the local government had formulated a compensation and resettlement scheme and announced it to the local community. Each APs had obtained key information on the amount of LA and HD, compensation standards, compensation amounts, resettlement methods and relocation locations. When the acquired land was adjusted for ADB financed projects, the PMO prepared RP again, Once the Resettlement Plan is approved by the Asian Development Bank and the local government, the PMO will provide copies to each local resettlement office so that APs can conveniently check these documents. The Resettlement Plan will also be publicly disclosed on the website of ADB and in the local community.

2. Publicize resettlement information through the media. The PMO will select appropriate media, such as TV stations and newspapers, to disclose the resettlement information of the project in a timely manner for the remaining LAR activities, so that project stakeholders can keep abreast of the implementation progress so that they can better arrange their lives avoid some potential social conflicts.

3. Timely disclosure of project information in the local community and participation. During the whole process of project construction, the local government will continue to carry out disclosure related to project construction progress, labor demand and other information in a timely manner to the local community so that residents can benefit from the project as much as possible and reduce various potential adverse impacts of the project on residents. Participation meetings will continue to be carried out to ensure the management departments, planning departments and affected persons, including female and disabled APs can effectively participate in the consultation and ensure their opinions can be considered.

4. Prepared resettlement information booklets. PMO prepared resettlement information booklet which contain key information such as ADB policy, compensation standard, resettlement options, livelihood restoration scheme. The electronic version of the resettlement information booklet will be sent to the affected people in July 2022.

8 Grievance Redress Mechanism

90. For those LA has finished, if the APs have complains, they can contact Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center for initial consultation and negotiation. The contact tel. is 87981531 which has disclosed on the LA notice and LA resettlement notice. If the AP are not satisfied with treatment result, they can contact mayor hot line for Guiyang Arbitration Commission. The hot line number is 12345. And if the APs still unsatisfied with the treatment, they can file a suit in civil court. Up to April 19, 2022, there is no complaints received. For those LA and HD unfinished part, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress mechanism is as follows:

- 1) If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of LA and resettlement, he/she may report this to the town government, which shall record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within two weeks.
- 2) If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the Guiyang PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- 3) If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Guiyang Arbitration Commission within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- 4) If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may bring a suit in a civil court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

91. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes they have been harmed due to noncompliance with ADB policy and they have made good faith efforts to solve their problems by working with the concerned town government, PMO, and as well as ADB Project Team, they may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (<https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>).

92. All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

93. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and public medias.

94. During RP implementation, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal, handle information, and submit such information to the Guiyang PMO in writing on a monthly basis.

95. The Guiyang PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose.

96. The resettlement agencies at all levels have designated the focal persons to addressing complaints. The contacts are detailed in Table 8-2.

8-1 Grievance Registration Form

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling
Appellant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

Agencies and Staff Accepting Grievances and Appeals from APs

Agency	Contact	Position	Address	Tel
Guiyang PMO	Cao Wenke	Vice director	No. 10, Gaotie West Road, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City	13985026000

9 Resettlement Organization

97. Before the project implementation, Guanshanhu District of Guiyang has established a complete network of organizations for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. In December 2021, the Guiyang Government established the Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction Project Leading Group, and set up PMO in the Guiyang Health Bureau. The institutions involved in the resettlement work of this project are:

(1) Leading Group of Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine Service System Construction Project. The group is headed by the deputy mayor of the Guiyang Government. It is composed of relevant leaders from various departments, including the Guiyang Development and Reform Commission, the Finance Bureau, the Supervision and Inspection Bureau, the Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, the Ecological Environment Bureau, and the Health and Health Bureau.

(2) Project Management Office (PMO). The project office is located in Guiyang Health Bureau and is specifically responsible for implementing the project.

(3) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center of Guanshanhu District. According to the compensation plan for land acquisition and demolition, this agency is specifically responsible for the implementation of land acquisition and demolition, and coordinates and handles problems arising in land acquisition and demolition.

(4) Township Resettlement Groups. A resettlement group is established in Zhuchang Town, which the project affects. This group is responsible for resettlement within the jurisdiction of the township.

(5) Village Committees. The village committee assists in land acquisition, demolition and resettlement, and releases resettlement information within the scope of the village committee.

(6) Project Design Agency. The design agency of the project office is responsible for the project's engineering design.

(7) External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency. When the project is formally implemented, PMO will hire a professional institution with experience in resettlement monitoring of ADB financed projects as an external monitoring institution for the project.

The organization network of the project is shown in Figure 9-1.

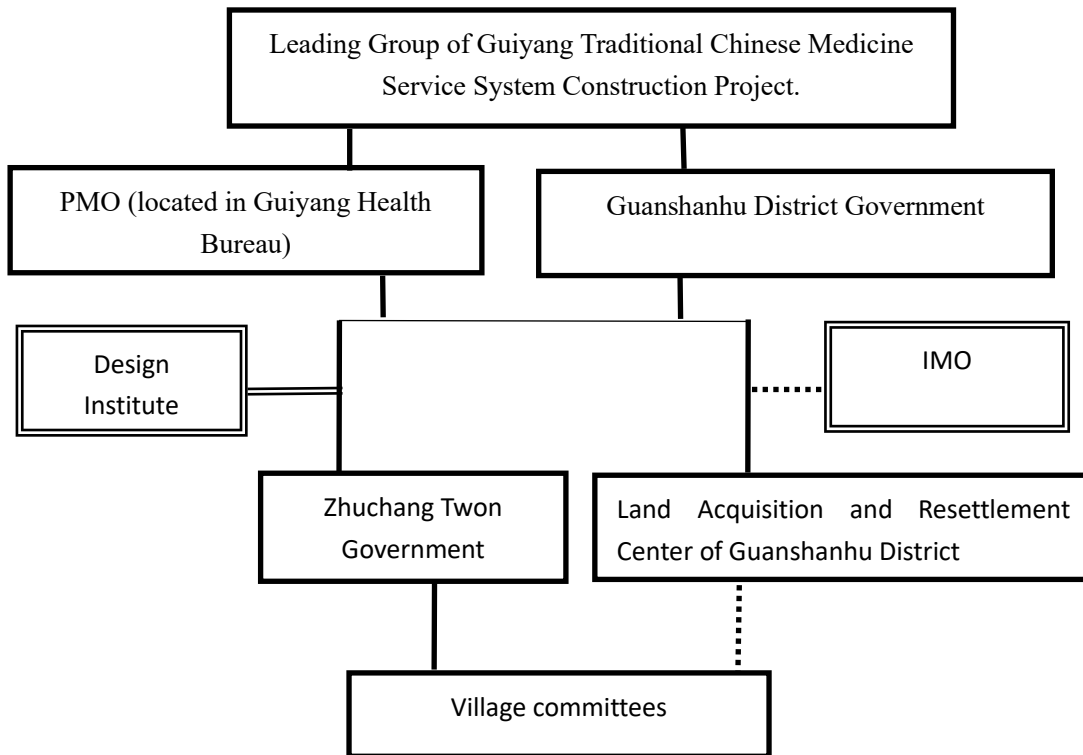


Fig. 9-1 The organization network of the project

9-2 Responsibilities of Resettlement Agencies

9-2-1 Responsibilities of the Project Leading Group

98. Guiyang Government established a project leading group led by a vice mayor. The primary responsibilities of the group include:

- (1) Comprehensively coordinate the project construction work, and timely study and solve significant problems in project advancement.
- (2) Make overall arrangements for project construction funds, and urge relevant departments to allocate resettlement funds in a timely manner.

9-2-2 Responsibilities of PMO

99. PMO is located in Guiyang Health Bureau and is responsible for the daily management of this project. The Requisition and Resettlement Department in PMO is specifically responsible for the resettlement work. PMO's responsibilities mainly include:

- (1) To be responsible for preparing and submitting project approval documents and materials to the government departments, and preparing project resettlement plans.
- (2) To be responsible for guiding, coordinating and supervising the work of resettlement agencies at all levels in districts, towns and villages, supervising the implementation of resettlement plans, and reporting significant problems in

the process of resettlement implementation to the Guiyang Project Leading Group in a timely manner, and implementing solutions.

(3) To be responsible for the allocation of resettlement compensation funds, and supervise the use of resettlement funds.

(4) To be responsible for collecting complaints and appeals of the APs and solving the problems reported by the resettlement agencies in a timely manner.

(5) Responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement, plan and supervise the progress of resettlement, and supervise the payment of compensation fund to the affected people.

9-2-3 Responsibilities of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center

100. The center is under the guidance and supervision of Guanshanhu District Government and PMO, and is specifically responsible for the implementation of land acquisition and demolition. Its primary responsibilities include:

(1) Measure, register, verify, and report the data of acquired land, houses and other properties, information of the affected persons and labor force, etc., establish the basic data of resettlement compensation, and keep the resettlement documents and files.

(2) Negotiate with the APs according to the resettlement policy and compensation standards, assist the project owner in signing resettlement compensation agreements, apply to the resettlement agency at a higher level for resettlement funds according to the resettlement progress, and cash the compensation funds to the APs in time.

(3) Collect and handle the APs' complaints and appeals, report the problems in the resettlement process to the resettlement agency at a higher level in a timely manner, and deal with the problems in the resettlement.

9-2-4 Responsibilities of Town Government and Village Committee

(1) Verify the data of land acquisition, land property ownership and use rights, information of population and labor.

(2) Convene villager consultation meetings to negotiate and implement the production restoration plan, disclose resettlement information to the affected persons.

(3) Report the wishes, complaints and suggestions of the affected population to the higher authorities, assist in dealing with various resettlement problems, and organize labor to assist in house reconstruction of vulnerable families.

9-3 Measures to Strengthen the Capacity of PMO and Concerned Agencies

101. To ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement of the project, the PMO will assign a full-time resettlement staff to be responsible for coordination with concerned agencies and monitoring. A resettlement specialist from the Project Supervision Consultants will also be engaged to support the PMO and concerned agencies by providing resettlement trainings, grievance handling, and monitoring.

10 Implementation Schedule, Monitoring and Evaluation

102. The land acquisition and demolition activities of the project started in 2019, and it is expected that all land acquisition and demolition activities will be completed by July 2022. Skills training and livelihood activities will be carried out from May 2022 to July 2024.

103. Based on the information and assessment provided in the earlier section, there are still a number of activities that are still ongoing and have yet to be implemented as summarized in the table below which will be closely monitored and evaluated.

LAR Activities	Contents of Negotiation and Information Disclosure	Timeframe
Consultation and Disclosure	Relocation and resettlement of self-employed business and remaining households	April-June 2022
	Compensation payment for self-employed business and remaining households	April-June 2022
	Rules and Procedures for New Housing Allocation and Selection	June-July 2023
Compensation and Assistance	Payment of relocation fee	June-July 2023
	Payment of Transition allowance	May 2022-July 2023
	Compensation payment for remaining 5.4mu land acquisition of 2 households.	April-June 2022
	Compensation payment for remaining HD of 3 business	April-June 2022
Livelihood	Endowment Insurance	June 2022; June 2023
	Skills Training	June 2022; July 2023
	Construction-related employment activities	May 2022-July 2024
Relocation	Completion of resettlement site	July 2023
	Relocation of APs to Resettlement site	July-Dec 2023
Capacity building	Training for staff	May 2022-July 2023
	Coordination status of resettlement agencies	May 2022-July 2024
GRM	APs' complaint collection and processing	May 2022-July 2024
Survey and interviews on the satisfaction of APs	Assessment of APs' Livelihood and Income Restoration	Within one year after the completion of LA and HD
	APs' Satisfaction Survey and Evaluation on Resettlement	

10-1 Internal Monitoring

10-1-1 Purpose

104. The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure the implementation of responsibilities in the process of resettlement and achieve the goal of restoring

the living standards of APs.

10-1-2 Procedure

105. During RP implementation, the resettlement agencies report to the Guiyang PMO on a monthly basis, and the Guiyang PMO submits the internal monitoring report together with the progress reports to ADB semi-annually.

10-1-3 Scope

106. Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- 1) Organization structuring, division of work and capacity building;
- 2) Actual implementation of LAR policies and compensation standards;
- 3) Implementation schedule and progress of LAR and resettlement activities;
- 4) Livelihood restoration and APs living standards (including vulnerable groups and gender measures)
- 5) Resettlement budget and its implementation;;
- 6) Complaints, grievances, public participation, consultation, information disclosure and external monitoring;
- 7) Handling of relevant issues in the memorandum of ADB's review missions; and
- 8) Existing problems and resolutions
- 9) Corrective actions agreed

10-1-4 Responsibilities

107. The internal monitoring responsibilities include:

- 1) Cooperate with the resettlement implementing agencies, competent departments and external monitoring agencies;
- 2) Formulate corresponding forms according to the monitoring contents, and require the implementing agencies (county LA office and town PMOs) to fill in and submit to the Guiyang PMO every month;
- 3) Supervise the personnel to go to the site for inspection every month, conduct random inspection, and participate in the completion acceptance of resettlement project;
- 4) Supervise the implementation of the annual work plan and the use of funds, and organize the annual fund audit together with the superior department in charge;
- 5) Submit progress report to ADB every six months.

10-2 External Monitoring

108. The objectives of external monitoring are:

- Verifying resettlement implementation
- Evaluating the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of LA, compensation and resettlement activities;
- Determining if such activities meet the safeguard policies and requirements in the RP; and
- Draw on experience and lessons for future safeguard policy making and project planning.
- Identify issues or potential issues and recommend time-bound recommendations to allow the Guiyang PMO and relevant agencies to take action or improve resettlement implementation
- Corrective actions agreed

109. The Guiyang PMO will engage a qualified external M&E agency experienced in ADB-financed projects. Monitoring will be carried out on a semiannual basis. The external monitor will submit semiannual monitoring reports to ADB and the Guiyang PMO.

110. The external monitor will review the baseline information, and conduct, if necessary supplementary baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by LA to obtain a reliable baseline data for monitoring and evaluation. In addition, random interviews, field observations, small group meetings will be conducted. As part of the 1st round of semi-annual M&E and baseline survey, impacts on and measures provided to women and other vulnerable groups will be covered and assessed, so their socio-economic conditions will be closely monitored in the subsequent monitoring reports.

The external M&E is specified in Table 11-2.

10-2 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Activity / task	Survey time	Submission time
1	1 st round of semiannual M&E (including baseline survey)	Dec. 2022	Jan. 2023
2	Semi-Annual M&E	Jan-Jun. 2023	Jul. 2023
3	Semi-Annual M&E	Jul-Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024
4	Semi-Annual M&E	Jan-Jun 2024	Jul. 2025
5	Semi-Annual M&E	Jul-Dec. 2024	Jan. 2025
6	Resettlement Completion report		Dec. 2025

Appendix 1: Due Diligence Report

111. There are two main projects associated with the project: one is Guiyang Jinbai Sewage Treatment Plant (GJSTP), and the other one is Guizhou Hazardous Waste and Guiyang Medical Waste Treatment Center (GHWC). The land acquisition for GJSTP took place in 2015-2017. The construction of the project took place in 2016-2018. GJSTP started operation in 2018. The land acquisition for GHWC occurred during 2009-2010. The construction of the project started in May 2010. GHWC was put into trial operation in May 2013 after being certificated by the Environmental Protection Department of Guizhou Province.

11-1 Guiyang Jinbai Sewage Treatment Plant (GJSTP)

112. GJSTP is located in Ganchong Community, Changchong Village, Zhuchang Town, Guanshanhu District. The design scale of the sewage plant is 15,000 cubic meters per day, and the project investment is nearly 174.9283 million yuan. According to the plan, GJSTP will serve about 170,000 people in the near term and 730,000 in the long term (see Figure 10-1). The land acquisition for the project was implemented in 2015. The sewage plant was constructed in 2016. In 2018, the project's first phase was completed and started operation.



Fig 10-1 Aerial View of GJSTP

113. According to the survey, the total land acquisition for the sewage treatment plant project was 89.1605 mu, all of which were cultivated land. Among them, 84.7638 mu belonged to the contracted land of 69 households, and 4.3967 mu belonged to the village collective land. The land acquisition for the project was implemented in two years: 75.8006 mu of 54 households were acquired in 2015, 8.9632 mu of 15 households and 4.3967 mu of collective land were acquired in 2016. The acquired land areas of each household are shown in Table 11-1. As confirmed by the Land Acquisition Center of Guanshanhu

District, no buildings need to be demolished due to the impact of GJSTP.

Table 11-1 List of Acquired Land

1. The acquired land in 2015								
No.	Head of household	Area of LA (mu)	No.	Head of household	Area of LA (mu)	No.	Head of household	Area of LA (mu)
1	Chen	1.3636	19	Li	2.1593	37	Wang	2.2320
2	Chen	1.4911	20	Li	0.4253	38	Wang	4.4761
3	Chen	1.8792	21	Li	2.5499	39	Yuan	0.6462
4	Deng	2.0416	22	Liu	0.8020	40	Zhang	1.2401
5	Fang	1.4712	23	Liu	0.3322	41	Zhang	1.0258
6	Fang	1.6418	24	Liu	1.4655	42	Zhang	1.1758
7	Fang	0.6556	25	Liu	1.2327	43	Zhang	1.5951
8	Fang	0.7448	26	Luo	1.8215	44	Zhang	1.9731
9	Fang	2.1929	27	Lu	2.9862	45	Zhou	0.4923
10	Fang	1.0983	28	Shen	0.3731	46	Zhu	0.6026
11	Fang	0.8799	29	Sheng	0.8201	47	Zou	2.6198
12	Fang	0.1271	30	Sheng	2.0194	48	Liang	0.5628
13	Fang	0.3127	31	Tang	1.8840	49	Luo	0.7493
14	Fu	8.5247	32	Wang	1.3898	50	Wang	0.9318
15	Hu	0.7633	33	Wang	1.3952	51	Xue	0.4728
16	Huang	0.1462	34	Wang	0.2477	52	Fang	1.3492
17	Huang	0.2774	35	Wang	3.0715	53	Wang	0.7998
18	Huang	0.3984	36	Wang	1.2289	54	Fu	0.6419
2. The acquired land in 2016								
No.	Head of household	Area of acquired land (mu)	No.	Head of household	Area of acquired land (mu)	No.	Head of household	Area of acquired land (mu)
1	Deng	1.3783	6	Nie	0.6574	11	Gu	0.5220
2	Huang	0.6858	7	Shen	0.3035	12	Wang	0.4373
3	Huang	0.5741	8	Tang	0.6326	13	Fang	0.1120
4	Huang	0.3580	9	Wang	1.4009	14	Meng	0.7573
5	Huang	0.3365	10	Deng	0.4610	15	Xie	0.3465
16	The Village collective	4.3967						
3. Total acquired land								
Year	Land of collective (mu)	Land of households		Total (mu)				
		Affected households (household)	Acquired land (mu)					
2015	0	54	75.8006	75.8006				
2016	4.3967	15	8.9632	9.3948				
Total	4.3967	69	84.7638	89.1605				

114. According to the comprehensive prices of requisitioned land in Guanshan Lake District determined by the regulations of Guiyang at that time, the compensation standard for land acquisition is 93,100 yuan/mu, and the compensation standard for economic forest transplanting is 6,000 yuan/mu. The compensation for land acquisition is 7,931,700 yuan, and the compensation for economic forest transplanting is 20,800 yuan. The total compensation is 7,952,500 yuan. Among them, the compensation paid in 2015 was 7,057,000 yuan, and the compensation paid in 2016 was 895,500 yuan (see Table 11-2).

Tab 11-2 The Compensation for Land Acquisition

Year	Compensation for land acquisition			Compensation for economic forest transplanting			Total (10000 yuan)
	Land area (mu)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Compensation amount (10000 yuan)	Area of economic forest (mu)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Compensation amount (10000 yuan)	
2015	75.8006	93100	705.70	0	6000	0	705.70
2016	9.3948	93100	87.47	3.4682	6000	2.08	89.55
Total	89.1605	93100	793.17	3.4682	6000	2.08	795.25

115. The land acquisition strictly followed the local laws and policies, and timely paid the land acquisition compensation to the affected households and village collectives. The local government raised the affected households' income by developing local non-agricultural industries, creating new employment opportunities, and carrying out agricultural technical training. The affected households did not oppose or resist the land acquisition, and the land acquisition progressed smoothly with no remaining problems.

11-2 Guizhou Hazardous Waste and Guiyang Medical Waste Treatment Center (GHWC)

116. GHWC is one of 31 provincial-level treatment centers for hazardous waste and medical waste, which are listed in the National Construction Plan for Hazardous Waste and Medical Waste Disposal Facilities (Huan Fa [2004] No. 16) and are approved by the National Development and Reform Commission and the former Ministry of Environmental Protection. The designed annual disposal scale of hazardous waste and medical waste is 41,200 tons/year, and the project's investment is 218.59 million yuan. It is operated and managed by Guiyang Chengtou Environmental Assets Investment Management Co., Ltd. The project locates in Xiaoqing Village, Xiaoqing Town, Xiuwen County, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province, about 70 kilometers away from downtown Guiyang. The center started construction in May 2010, was completed in May 2013, and put into use after being accepted by the Environmental Protection Department of Guizhou Province (see Figure 11-2).

117. According to the due diligence investigation, the total land acquisition for GHWC is about 306.6 mu. The land acquisition was completed in 2010, 12 years ago. The project land acquisition was in accordance with local laws and policies, fully consulted with the affected persons, and strictly followed the relevant land acquisition procedures. The project owner paid the land compensation in time and properly resettled the affected persons. The income and living standards of the affected persons have improved since then, and there are no remaining problems.



Fig 11-2 The status of GHWC

11-3 Duguan Resettlement site Construction

118. In recent years, a total of about 12,560 households have been demolished and resettled due to large-scale urban construction in Guanshanhu District. In order to provide resettlement housing for the relocated population, the government of Guanshanhu District planned to build six Resettlement site since 2019. The APs who choose property-exchange -resettlement model can choose houses in Douguan Resettlement Zone, one of the six resettlement zone.

119. Douguan Resettlement site is located in Douguan Laomazhai Village, Jinzhu West Road, Guanshanhu District. It is about 3.6 kilometers away from the original community of APs, which takes about 7 minutes to drive. Douguan Resettlement site is about 4.8 kilometers away from Zhuchang Town, which takes about 8 minutes to drive, and about 3 kilometers away from Zhuchang Town Health Center and Zhuchang Middle School. Guiyang Metro Line 1 passes through the zone and has established Douguan Station.

On Dec 5, 2017, Guanshanhu District Government issued the land acquisition notice. See Fig A1-1.

预征地公告

为加快观山湖区城市建设步伐,《根据中华人民共和国土地管理法》第四十四条的规定,拟征收金华镇二铺村、干井村、金华村、金龙村、下铺村、上铺村、蒿芝村、上视村、三铺村、朱昌镇赵官村、赛官村、金源社区小菁村、金麦社区养马村、上寨村、金岭社区大关村,集体土地共计85.4365公顷,作为观山湖区2015年度城市建设农用地转用和土地征收第三批G-1、G-2、G-3、G-4、G-5、G-6、G-7、G-8、G-9、G-10、G-11、G-12、G-13、G-14、G-15、G-16十六个地块建设用地。经区人民政府同意,拟对该批次用地范围的土地进行相关调查工作,现将有关事项公告如下:

一、拟征地理位置、用途

1. 征地理位置: 金华镇二铺村、干井村、金华村、金龙村、下铺村、上铺村、蒿芝村、上视村、三铺村、朱昌镇赵官村、赛官村、金源社区小菁村、金麦社区养马村、上寨村、金岭社区大关村。

2. 用途: 工矿仓储用地、公共管理与公共服务用地、交通运输用地、住宅用地。

二、征地补偿标准严格按照《贵州省土地管理条例》、贵阳市人民政府《关于公布实施贵阳市征地统一年产值和征地区片综合地价补偿更新标准的通知》(筑府发〔2016〕28号)文件执行。

三、涉及农业人口的安置严格按照《贵州省土地管理条例》的规定执行。

四、自公告之日起,在拟征收的土地上抢种的农作物,树木或抢建的设施,不予补偿。



Fig A1-1 land acquisition notice

Pre-Land Acquisition Announcement

In order to speed up the urban construction of Guanshanhu District, according to the provisions of Article 44 of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, it is proposed to expropriate Erpu Village, Qianjing Village, Jinhua Village, Jinlong Village, Xiapu Village and Shangpu Village in Jinhua Town. , Haozhi Village, Shangjian Village, Sanpu Village, Zhaoguan Village, Zhuchang Town, Douguan Village, Jinyuan Community Xiaoqing Village, Jinmai Community Yangma Village, Shangzhai Village, Jinling Community Dague Village, collective A total of 85.4365 ha of land, as the third batch of urban construction and agricultural land conversion and land acquisition in Guanshanhu District in 2015 G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-7. Sixteen plots of construction land, G-8, G-9, G-10, G-11, G-12, G-13, G-14, G-15 and G-16. With the consent of the district people's government, it is planned to carry out relevant investigations on the land within the scope of this batch of land. The relevant matters are hereby announced as follows:

1. Location and purpose of land acquisition Zhaoguan Village, Douguan Village, Xiaoqing Village of Jinyuan Community, Yangma Village of Jinmai Community, Shangzhai Village, and Dague Village of Jinling Community.

Use: land for industrial and mining storage, land for public management and public services, land for transportation, and land for residential use.

2. The compensation standards for land acquisition are strictly in accordance with the "Regulations on Land Administration of Guizhou Province" and the Guiyang Municipal People's Government

The "Notice on Announcement and Implementation of Guiyang City's Unified Annual Output Value of Land Requisition and the Compensation Update Standard for Comprehensive Land Price of Requisitioned Areas" (ZhuFuFa [2016] No. 28) was implemented.

3. The resettlement involving agricultural population shall be implemented in strict accordance with the provisions of the "Land Management Regulations of Guizhou Province".

4. From the date of the announcement, no compensation will be given for the crops, trees or facilities rush to be built on the land to be requisitioned.

Among which, the Douguan village is within plot G1 as the residential land. Of the total acquisitioned 85.4365 ha land, 58.3879 ha is farming land (including 46.493 cultivated land), 14.7489 ha is construction land, 7.2997 mu is the unutilized land. The compensation rate for the cultivated land is 81,000 yuan/ha and 32.400 yuan/ha for non-agricultural land. The AAOV is Guiyang is 1500 yuan per mu year. The AAOV of Guiyang is 1800 yuan/mu. The compensation rate for cultivated land is 45 times of the AAOV. The total resettlement cost is 75.41 million yuan. The total affected persons is 697, including 488 labour force. The resettlement manner is cash compensation plus pension insurance. The total pension insurance cost is 27.93 million yuan.

As of the end of 2019, all compensation have paid off which has also been confirmed by Wuhan University while they conducted the field survey. And according the introduction of Guanshanhu District Government, there is no pending issue of the resettlement site.

Appendix 2 List of Land Acquisition Type and Quantity

No.	Name	Land acquisition type and quantity (mu)			Remarks
		Arable land	Non-arable land	Total	
1	Tang	26.6856	0	26.6856	Land rented from the village committee
2	Hou	87.6688	0	87.6688	Land rented from the village committee
3	Yang	1.7989	0.1889	1.9878	
4	Huang	1.2912	0	1.2912	
5	Yang	0.0169	0	0.0169	
6	Huang	0.5670	0	0.567	
7	Xu	0.6247	0.0533	0.678	
8	Li	0.2245	0	0.2245	
9	Liu	0.3833	0	0.3833	
10	Xu	0.3284	0	0.3284	
11	Guo	0.2835	0	0.2835	
12	Xu	0.2060	0	0.206	
13	Wang	0.4033	0	0.4033	
14	Wu	1.4912	0	1.4912	
15	Yang	1.5703	0	1.5703	
16	Yang	1.2614	0	1.2614	
17	Tang	0.7359	0	0.7359	
18	Wang	0.5895	0	0.5895	
19	Yang	0	0.0783	0.0783	
20	Wang	0.3896	0	0.3896	
21	Wang	2.0338	0	2.0338	
22	Yang	2.6052	0	2.6052	
23	Wang	0.8974	0	0.8974	
24	Wu	1.9826	0	1.9826	
25	Tang	1.8140	0	1.814	
26	Zou	0.736	0.0317	0.7677	
27	Zou	0.2960	0	0.296	
28	Zou	2.1878	0.0693	2.2571	
29	Ban	0.9081	0	0.9081	
30	Hua	0.1098	0	0.1098	
31	Hua	1.4342	0	1.4342	
32	Luo	0.2856	0	0.2856	
33	Hua	0.3553	0	0.3553	
34	Zou	0.6162	0.1388	0.755	
35	Hua	0.3434	0.0837	0.4271	
36	Hua	0.2580	0	0.258	
37	Zou	1.2423	0	1.2423	
38	Zou	0.9913	0.0447	1.036	
39	Zou	0.3577	0	0.3577	
40	Qian	0.1999	0	0.1999	
41	Zou	0.8316	0.1146	0.9462	
42	Zou	0.53	0.0421	0.5721	
43	Nie	0.3152	0	0.3152	
44	Zou	0.903	0	0.903	
45	Zou	0.9501	0	0.9501	
46	Zou	0	0.0360	0.036	
47	Zou	0	0.0962	0.0962	
48	Zou	0.2538	0	0.2538	
49	Tang	0.2028	0	0.2028	

No.	Name	Land acquisition type and quantity (mu)			Remarks
		Arable land	Non-arable land	Total	
50	Chen	0.1549	0	0.1549	
51	Jiang	4.8031	0	4.8031	Land rented from the village committee
52	Fu	2.1813	0	2.1813	Land rented from the village committee
53	Chen	3.298	0	3.298	
54	Yang	0.8969	0	0.8969	
55	Luo	1.7487	0	1.7487	
56	Zhou	1.5186	0	1.5186	
57	Yu	2.1224	0	2.1224	
58	Tu	0.2196	0.0335	0.2531	
59	Tang	2.0400	0	2.04	
60	Tang	0.4367	0	0.4367	
61	Zou	0.2370	0	0.237	
62	Zou	0.1307	0	0.1307	
63	Zou	0	0.2661	0.2661	
64	Zou	0.652	0.025	0.677	
65	Yang	0.7477	0.016	0.7637	
66	Yang	0.6612	0	0.6612	
67	Zou	0.1594	0.0320	0.1914	
68	Zhong	0.0743	0.0229	0.0972	
69	Zhong	0.4093	0.0068	0.4161	
70	Zhong	0.1214	0	0.1214	
71	Zhong	0.269	0.0097	0.2787	
72	Tao Kai	4.4244	0	4.4244	
73	Zhong	0.1428	0	0.1428	
74	Zhong	0.2929	0	0.2929	
75	Jiquan	0.178	0	0.178	
76	You	0	0.0150	0.015	
77	Hua	0	0.0424	0.0424	
78	He	1.2663	0	1.2663	
79	Zhou	0.0616	0.0026	0.0642	
80	Zhou	1.3764	0	1.3764	
81	Zhong	0.1642	0	0.1642	
82	Tao	0.5310	0	0.531	
83	Yu	0.6276	0	0.6276	
84	Li	0.9805	0	0.9805	
85	Ban	0.0514	0	0.0514	
86	Ban	0.1153	0	0.1153	
87	Tao	0.1788	0	0.1788	
88	He	2.5545	0	2.5545	
89	Zhou	0.6165	0	0.6165	
90	Huang	4.9004	0	4.9004	
91	Tang	1.7635	0	1.7635	
92	Fu	1.0835	0	1.0835	
93	Yang	0.4004	0	0.4004	
94	Luo	1.2814	0	1.2814	
95					
96		5.4	0	5.4	Not yet signed
Total land acquisition of contractors		201.4347	1.4496	202.8843	
97	Village common land	1.1292	0	1.1292	
Total		202.5639	1.4496	204.0135	

Appendix 3 List of House Demolition Type and Quantity

No.	Name	Structure and area of certified houses (m ²)				Structure of buildings beyond legal area (m ²)				Total
		Brick-concrete	Brick-and-tile	Simple	Sub-total	Brick-concrete	Brick-and-tile	Simple	Sub-total	
1	Pan	0	0	0	0	23.39	0	0	23.39	23.39
2	Liu	0	0	0	0	1086.5	0	0	1086.5	1086.5
3	Zhong	240	0	0	240	26.86	0	0	26.86	266.86
4	Wang	0	0	0	0	334.8	0	0	334.8	334.8
5	Hu	0	0	0	0	62.06	0	0	62.06	62.06
6	Li	0	0	0	0	201.22	0	0	201.22	201.22
7	Zhong	240	0	0	240	69.74	0	0	69.74	309.74
8	Zhong	211.23	0	0	211.23	0	0	0	0	211.23
9	He	0	0	0	0	479.2	0	34.89	514.09	514.09
11	You	0	0	0	0	564.02	0	0	564.02	564.02
12	Du	0	0	0	0	447.82	0	0	447.82	447.82
13	Tao	0	0	0	0	374.69	0	0	374.69	374.69
14	Yang	240	0	0	240	199.37	0	56.42	255.79	495.79
15	Yu	240	0	110.03	350.03	0	0	0	0	350.03
16	Yu	240	0	0	240	231.09	0	0	231.09	471.09
17	Zhou	0	0	0	0	288.81	0	0	288.81	288.81
18	Zhong	0	0	0	0	731.27	0	0	731.27	731.27
19	Lin	102.67	0	0	102.67	0	0	0	0	102.67
20	Yang	0	0	0	0	507.13	0	0	507.13	507.13
21	Wang	0	0	0	0	221.26	0	0	221.26	221.26
22	Yang	240	0	0	240	262.09	0	0	262.09	502.09
23	Zou	240	0	0	240	61.37	0	0	61.37	301.37
24	Yuan	0	0	0	0	52.41	0	0	52.41	52.41
25	Zou	0	0	0	0	267.86	0	0	267.86	267.86
26	Zou	240	0	0	240	12.42	0	0	12.42	252.42
27	Hua	235.4	0	0	235.4	0	0	0	0	235.4
28	Tang	240	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	240
29	Yang	0	0	0	0	560.66	0	0	560.66	560.66
30	Nie	0	0	0	0	193.0	0	0	193	193
31	Yang	0	0	0	0	188.1	0	0	188.1	188.1
32	Ma	240	0	0	240	104.08	0	0	104.08	344.08
33	Tu	152.99	56.96	43.87	253.82	14.6	0	0	14.6	268.42
34	Yuan	240	0	0	240	28.3	0	0	28.3	268.3
35	Zou	237.88	0	0	237.88	0	0	0	0	237.88
36	Zou	240	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	240
37	Zou Xian	238.81	0	0	238.81	0	0	0	0	238.81
38	Qian	240	0	0	240	83.54	0	0	83.54	323.54
39	Yang	240	0	0	240	97.5	0	0	97.5	337.5
40	Zou	129.27	0	0	129.27	0	0	0	0	129.27
41	Zhou	0	0	0	0	320.40	0	0	320.4	320.4
42	Zou	0	0	0	0	555.12	0	0	555.12	555.12
43	Zou	0	0	0	0	624.03	0	0	624.03	624.03
44	Wu	0	0	0	0	454.40	0	0	454.4	454.4
45	Yang	240	0	0	240	111.56	0	0	111.56	351.56
46	Zou	226.93	0	0	226.93	0	0	0	0	226.93
47	Zou	240	0	0	240	30.33	0	0	30.33	270.33
48	Zou	240	0	0	240	4.92	0	7.39	12.31	252.31
49	Zou	240	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	240

No.	Name	Structure and area of certified houses (m ²)				Structure of buildings beyond legal area (m ²)				Total
		Brick-concrete	Brick-and-tile	Simple	Sub-total	Brick-concrete	Brick-and-tile	Simple	Sub-total	
50	Zou	240	0	0	240	70.08	0	0	70.08	310.08
51	Zou	126.01	0	0	126.01	331.58	0	69.89	401.47	527.48
52	Xu	0	0	0	0	488.91	0	0	488.91	488.91
53	Luo	240	0	0	240	51.66	0	0	51.66	291.66
54	Wang	240	0	0	240	196.93	0	0	196.93	436.93
55	Li	230	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	230
56	Zheng	225.41	0	0	225.41	0	0	0	0	225.41
57	Zheng	81.55	0	80.83	162.38	0	0	0	0	162.38
58	Wang	210.53	0	6.46	216.99	0	0	0	0	216.99
59	Yang	175.48	0	0	175.48	0	0	0	0	175.48
60	Tang	126.02	0	0	126.02	0	0	0	0	126.02
61	Wang	121.64	0	0	121.64	0	0	0	0	121.64
62	Huang	0	0	0	0	845.23	0	0	845.23	845.23
63	Huang	0	0	0	0	842.4	0	0	842.4	842.4
64	Chen	0	0	0	0	215.6	0	0	215.6	215.6
65	Zhou	0	0	0	0	585.9	0	0	585.9	585.9
Total		7871.283	56.96	241.19	8169.43	13504.21	0	168.59	13672.8	21842.77

Appendix 4 List of Affected Households and Persons

No	Only affected by land acquisition				Only affected by house demolition				Affected by both land acquisition and house demolition			
	Head of household	Total	Male	Female	Head of household	Total	Male	Female	Head of household	Total	Male	Female
1	Pan	5	2	3	Yang	4	2	2	Zhong	7	5	2
2	Liu	8	7	1	Yang	5	3	2	Zhong	6	4	2
3	Zhong	4	2	2	Huang	6	3	3	You	4	2	2
4	Wang	5	3	2	Xu	4	2	2	Tao	6	4	2
5	Hu	4	2	2	Liu	4	1	3	Yu	4	2	2
6	Li	7	2	5	Xu	6	2	4	Zhong	6	4	2
7	He	5	3	2	Guo	3	1	2	Yang	4	2	2
8	Du	5	2	3	Xu	4	2	2	Zou	6	3	3
9	Yang	2	1	1	Wang	5	2	3	Zou	5	3	2
10	Yu	4	2	2	Wu	6	2	4	Yang	5	1	4
11	Zhou	6	4	2	Yang	4	2	2	Zou	3	2	1
12	Lin	9	6	3	Yang	3	1	2	Yang	4	2	2
13	Yang	4	2	2	Tang	4	2	2	Zou	3	2	1
14	Wang	6	3	3	Wang	6	3	3	Zou	12	6	6
15	Yuan	4	2	2	Yang	3	2	1	Zou	2	1	1
16	Zou	4	2	2	Wang	5	3	2	Zou	4	2	2
17	Hua	5	2	3	Yang	2	1	1	Li	5	2	3
18	Tang	5	3	2	Wang	6	2	4	Huang	3	2	1
19	Nie	3	2	1	Wu	1	0	1	Huang	7	3	4
20	Yang	5	1	4	Tang	4	3	1	Hou	7	4	3
21	Ma	5	2	3	Zou	5	2	3	Jiang	5	3	2
22	Tu	6	2	4	Zou	2	1	1	Fu	6	3	3
23	Yuan	5	2	3	Ban	8	5	3	Tang	5	2	3
24	Zou	3	2	1	Hua	3	2	1	Tang	4	2	2
25	Zou	7	4	3	Hua	6	4	2	Hou	6	4	2
26	Qian	6	2	4	Luo	2	1	1	Jiang	2	1	1
27	Zhou Tong	4	2	2	Hua	6	4	2	Fu	4	1	3

No	Only affected by land acquisition				Only affected by house demolition				Affected by both land acquisition and house demolition			
	Head of household	Total	Male	Female	Head of household	Total	Male	Female	Head of household	Total	Male	Female
28	Zou	5	3	2	Hua	10	5	5				
29	Wu	5	2	3	Hua	5	3	2				
30	Yang	4	1	3	Zou	3	2	1				
31	Zou	6	2	4	Qian	6	3	3				
32	Zou	6	2	4	Zou	5	3	2				
33	Zou	2	1	1	Nie	2	1	1				
34	Zou	6	3	3	Zou	6	4	2				
35	Xu	10	5	5	Tu	3	2	1				
36	Luo	5	2	3	Chen	5	3	2				
37	Wang	4	2	2	Tang	3	2	1				
38	Zheng	7	5	2	Zou	3	2	1				
39	Zheng	9	5	4	Zou	6	4	2				
40	Wang Y	5	2	3	Zou	4	2	2				
41	Yang	9	6	3	Zou	6	3	3				
42	Tang	2	1	1	Yang	8	4	4				
43	Wang	8	4	4	Zou	4	2	2				
44	Chen	5	2	3	Zhong	3	2	1				
45	Zhou	5	2	3	Zhong	6	3	3				
46	Luo	5	2	3	Zhong	3	1	2				
47	Xi	4	2	2	Tao	4	2	2				
48					Zhong	3	2	1				
49					Zhong	4	2	2				
50					Ji	6	3	3				
51					Hua	9	4	5				
52					He	10	4	5				
53					Zhou	3	2	1				
54					Zhou	6	3	3				
55					Tao	8	3	5				
56					Li	5	3	2				
57					Ban	6	3	3				
58					Ban	2	1	1				

No	Only affected by land acquisition				Only affected by house demolition				Affected by both land acquisition and house demolition			
	Head of household	Total	Male	Female	Head of household	Total	Male	Female	Head of household	Total	Male	Female
59					Zhou	4	1	3				
60					Tang	1	1					
61					Chen	5	2	3				
62					Fu	6	3	3				
63					Luo	5	3	2				
64					Tang	5	2	3				
65					Luo	5	3	2				
66					Zhou	6	2	4				
67					Yu	6	3	3				
68					Tu	1	1	0				
69					Tang	6	3	3				

Appendix 5 Resettlement Information Booklet

1. Introduction

120. Guiyang Municipal People's Government with the support of ADB is committed to building a public health service system of traditional Chinese medicine in Guiyang. The project will promote the transformation of Guiyang's public health service system from "treatment-centered" to "health-centered" and provide a higher level of medical and health services for the growing population. The total investment in the project is 1.663 billion yuan, of which 110 million US dollars (about 700 million yuan) is loaned from the Asian Development Bank. The project is expected to start in October 2022 and be completed in October 2024, with a construction period of 2 years.



Fig 1 project scope

2. Subproject

121. The project consists of 3 sub-projects, the main construction contents are (1) Guiyang Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Hospital construction project. The total number of beds in the planned TCM hospital is 800 (500 in the first phase and 300 in the second phase). (2) Establish an international exchange center for ethnic medicine. (3) Institutional capacity building and public health reform.

3. Preparation of the RP

122. This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared based on the latest Feasibility Study Reports (FSRs) of 2022, and will be updated after the detailed design is completed. The updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and

approval before project implementation.

4. Resettlement Impacts and resettlement progress

123. Among the three sub-projects, only Sub-project I (construction of GTC Medicine Hospital) involves land acquisition and house demolition, and the other two sub-projects do not require land acquisition. This RP has been prepared based on the project FSR and field investigations carried out by Wuhan University in Dec 2021 and Mar 2022. The project affects one village (Mainai village) in one town (Zhuchang Town). Due to the project construction, A land area of 204.01 mu are occupied, and 30,041.56m² of the buildings need to be demolished(see Table 1).



Fig 2 Project land acquisition and house demolition area

124.

Table 1 Types and quantities of land acquisition and demolition of the project

Subproject	Area of Rural LA (mu)			Area of HD (m ²)						
	Cultivated land	Non-cultivated land	Total	Residential building			Non-residential buildings			Total
				Legally Licens ed Housin g	Housin g beyond the legal area	Total	Legall y Licens ed buildin g	Building beyond the legal area	Total	
Subproje ct I	202.56	1.45	204.01	8169.43	13672.8	21842.77	2705.72	5493.25	8198.79	30041.56
Subproje ct II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subproject III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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125. The land occupied by the project was originally acquired by Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center in 2019 and was originally planned to be used for urban village reconstruction. In 2021, the Guiyang Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning decided to adjust the land use plan, transferred the land originally used for the reconstruction of urban villages to the construction of GTC Medicine Hospital. As of March 2022, the local government has signed land acquisition compensation agreements with 94 households, and had already completed 197.4808 mu of LA(97.3% of the total LA). The local government has also reached demolition agreements with 60 households for the area of 19,761.86m² residential house demolition(90.5% of total residential HD) and with 3 households for 2,880.3m² of non-residential HD (35.1% of total non-residential HD) . There are still 2 households of 5.4 mu of land, 4 households of 2,080.91m² residential buildings, and 3 households of 5,318.49m² of non-residential buildings that have not been acquired (see Table 2). The remaining LA and HD are expected to be acquired before July 2022 .

Table 2 The progress of land acquisition and demolition of the project

Progress of LA and HD	Land acquisition			House demolition			
	Village common land (mu)	contracted Land		Residential HD		Non-residential HD	
		A HHS	Area of LA(mu)	A HHS	Area of HD (m ²)	Affected owners	Area of HD (m ²)
Total of LA or HD	1.1292	96	202.8808	6	21842.77	6	8198.79
Completed LA or HD	1.1292	94	197.4808	60	19761.86	3	2880.3
Not completed LA or HD	0	2	5.4	4	2080.91	3	5318.49
Completion ratio of LA or HD	100%	97.9%	97.3%	3.8%	90.5%	50%	35.1%

126. The land occupied by the project belongs to Mainai Village, Zhuchang Town, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City. The village is located in the urban-rural fringe of Guiyang City, which is an area undergoing rapid urbanization. According to the survey, the total number of people affected by the project is 775, of which 143 households with 691 persons are directly affected, and 174 workers are affected by non-residential house demolition (including 6 self-employed businessmen). Among those affected by LA and HD, 69 households with 324 persons are only affected by land acquisition, 47 households with 248 persons are only affected by demolition, and 23 households with 119 persons are simultaneously affected by land acquisition and demolition.174 workers were indirectly affected due to their jobs or place of work need to be changed. The project affected 5 ethnic minority households from village group 7 and group 6 with 15 persons, 2 disabled households with 3 persons, and 4 households with 16 persons who have been lifted out of poverty according to the existing national poverty line but still belong to the low-income group (see Table 3).

Table 3 Households and people affected by the project

Category	APs		Affected small private business		Affected Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable groups	
Affected only by LA	Households	69	Employer	0	Low-income families (person/household)	16/4
	People	324	Employee	0	Ethnic minorities (person/household)	15/5
Affected only by HD	Households	47	Employer	2	Disabled (person/household)	3/2
	People	248	Employee	60	Orphans (person/household)	0/0
simultaneously affected by LA and HD	Households	23	Employer	4	Single mother (person/household)	0/0
	People	119	Employee	114	The elder without a partner	0/0
Total	Households	143	Employer	6		11
	People	691	Employee	174		34

5. Policies and Compensation Standards

127. The resettlement activities of the project will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guizhou Province and Guiyang City, and the Asian Development Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement. The objectives of resettlement of the project are: (a) try to avoid or reduce the adverse impact of the project on the environment and the affected people; (b) if the adverse impact is unavoidable, measures should be taken to mitigate or compensate the adverse impact of the project on the environment and the affected people; (c) Borrowers should be assisted to enhance their safeguard systems and develop their capacity to manage environmental and social risks. (d) The affected people should be helped to improve their livelihoods and living standards, or at least to truly restore them to the same level before the resettlement or the start of the project.

128. The government of Guanshanhu District of Guiyang City has determined the land compensation standard for the project land acquisition according to the comprehensive land price announced by Guiyang City in 2019. The comprehensive land price is equivalent to the replacement price of the land. the compensation standard for land acquisition is 81,000 yuan/mu (including resettlement subsidies and land compensation fees), and the compensation for young crops is 1,500 yuan/mu. At the same time, the land user also needs to pay the social security fund for land acquisition according to the standard of 30,000 yuan/mu.

129. The compensation standard of HD is based on the housing appraisal price. Both the demolisher and the demolished had entrusted an appraisal agency to conduct house price assessment in 2019, and the local government will compensate the house owner according to the assessed house price. The compensation for HD is not lower than the market price of the similar houses. For houses that exceed the legally confirmed area, the compensation will based on the actual years of construction and provide compensation for the cost of civil construction. The demolished person can get a relocation fee of 5 yuan/m².

For relocated households who choose the monetary resettlement method, the relocation fee will be paid once, and for relocated households who choose the property exchange resettlement method, the relocation fee will be paid twice.

130. The affected persons can choose monetary resettlement method or property exchange resettlement method. The relocated households can also get a transition subsidy at a rate of 5 yuan/m² per month, which is higher than the rent level in the affected areas. For the relocated households who choose the cash resettlement method, the transition subsidy will be paid for 6 months; for the relocated households who choose the property rights exchange resettlement method, the transition period is 24 months, and the temporary transition subsidy will be paid monthly. If the temporary transition period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will increase by 10% every month starting from the overdue month, up to a maximum of 5 times the temporary transition subsidy.

6. Income Restore and Relocation Scheme

131. Restoring and increasing income is the core objective of the project resettlement scheme. Combined with the local economic development plan, the local government has formulated a resettlement income recovery plan for the people affected by the project. The key points of the income restoration plan include: (a) Providing cash compensation and pension security subsidies to the affected people in a timely manner; (b) Through skills training, helping the affected people take advantage of the development opportunities brought by the project to start their businesses; (c) Create various conditions so that the affected people can benefit from the project construction. The ultimate goal is to create a long-term, sustainable source of income for the affected people and to restore their living standards. The workers indirectly affected by the project also have found new jobs in Guiyang Southwest Trade City and other places after having received compensation.

132. The local government provides two resettlement methods of monetary compensation and property rights exchange for HDHs. Among the 64 HDHs 24 households chose the monetary resettlement method, 37 households chose the property rights exchange resettlement method, and 4 households did not sign the compensation agreement and have not yet determined the resettlement method. For the 24 HDHs that chose monetary compensation, the local government directly paid cash compensation, and the households built or purchased houses by themselves. For the 37 demolition households who chose property rights exchange, the Guanshanhu District Government has planned and constructed the Douguan Resettlement site. The Resettlement site has complete public transportation facilities, kindergartens, farmer markets and other commercial facilities. The Resettlement site is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in June 2023, and the demolition households can move into the newly built resettlement site in July 2023.

133. The local government and the project office will implement the following preferential policies and assistance measures for vulnerable groups: (a) Continue to implement targeted poverty alleviation policies for low-income groups to ensure that low-income groups do not have to worry about food and

clothing, and that compulsory education, basic medical care and housing are guaranteed. (b) In the process of project planning and implementation, adhere to the gender mainstreaming strategy, fully consider women's needs, and protect women's legitimate rights and interests. (c) In the implementation of resettlement activities, the local government adheres to the policy of equality among all ethnic groups, respects the customs and habits of ethnic minorities, and ensures the rights of ethnic minorities. (d) Establish the insurance subsidy system for farmers whose land is acquired. For those who are over 16 years old but under 60 years old when the land is acquired, payment subsidies will be given after participating in the insurance and paying the premiums. (e) For disabled people with living difficulties, the local government will provide living subsidies by policies, and disabled people can enjoy the tax reduction and the exemption for employment and entrepreneurship.

7.Consultation and Disclosure

134. Consultations have been carried out and the comments and suggestions on compensation payment since Sep 2019, issues on minimizing resettlement impacts, provision of proper compensation, support to increase income, and assistance to vulnerable households were raised and discussed. Consultations is an iterative process and will continue during RP updating and implementation. Participation is also of equal importance and the strategy to encourage participation is included in this RP. Copies of resettlement information booklets, which contain key information, will be provided to the affected people in April 2022.

135. The local government and project management office have established a simple, convenient and effective grievance channel to collect and analyze the complaints and grievances of the affected people in a timely manner, eliminate some potential social conflicts in advance, and ensure the various rights and interests of the affected people during the resettlement implementation process.

8.Estimation of Resettlement Cost

136. The resettlement cost is estimated at 85.809 million yuan which is being provided by Guiyang Municipal Government. The Guiyang PMO disburse directly to the functional departments Guanshanhu District government through a special account according to the compensation rates, and then distributed to the affected village/group.

9.Grievance Redress Mechanism

137. For those LA has finished, if the APs have complains, they can contact Guanshanhu District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Center for initial consultation and negotiation. The contact tel. is 87981531 which has disclosed on the LA notice and LA resettlement notice. If the AP are not satisfied with treatment result, they can contact mayor hot line for Guiyang Arbitration Commission. The hot line number is 12345. And if the APs still unsatisfied with the treatment, they can ring a suit in civil count.

Table 4 Agencies and Staff Accepting Grievances and Appeals from APs

Agency	Contact	Position	Address	Tel
Guiyang PMO	Cao Wenke	Vice director	No. 10, Gaotie West Road, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City	13985026000

10. Schedule and Monitoring

138. The LA will be completed in July 2022.. Guiyang PMO will conduct internal monitoring and submit a progress report to ADB semi-annually. Besides, PMO will also recruit an external monitor who will carry out its own verification and monitoring on a semi-annual basis. The external monitor will submit the semi-annual monitoring reports simultaneously to ADB and Guiyang PMO.

LAR Activities		Timeframe
Consultation and Disclosure	Relocation and resettlement of self-employed business and remaining households	April-June 2022
	Compensation payment for self-employed business and remaining households	April-June 2022
	Rules and Procedures for New Housing Allocation and Selection	June-July 2023
Compensation and Assistance	Payment of relocation fee	June-July 2023
	Payment of Transition allowance	May 2022-July 2023
	Compensation payment for remaining 5,4mu land acquisition of 2 households.	April-June 2022
	Compensation payment for remaining HD of 3 business	April-June 2022
Livelihood	Endowment Insurance	June 2022; June 2023
	Skills Training	June 2022; July 2023
	Construction-related employment activities	May 2022-July 2024
Relocation	Completion of resettlement site	July 2023
	Relocation of APs to Resettlement site	July-Dec 2023
Capacity building	Training for staff	May 2022-July 2023
	Coordination status of resettlement agencies	May 2022-July 2024
GRM	APs' complaint collection and processing	May 2022-July 2024