

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 50050-004
July 2017

PRC: Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program – Tranche 2

Prepared by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Government for the Asian Development Bank.

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**ADB-financed Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion
Investment ProgramR (Tranche 2)**

Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border
Economic Cooperation Zone in Chongzuo (Phase I)

Resettlement Plan

(Draft)

**People's Government of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo
Chongzuo Xinghe Investment & Development Co., Ltd.
July 2017**

Letter of Commitment

The People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the construction of Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program (Tranche 2); one of its subproject is the Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone (Phase I) (hereinafter, the "Project"), which is to be carried out in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City. The planning and implementation of this Project will meet the social safeguard policy requirements of ADB. The Resettlement Plan (RP) covers land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD), resettlement, and rehabilitation. The RP is based on the findings of the feasibility study report of the Project, and is compiled according to the results of the preliminary survey of the potential resettlement impacts. This RP complies with the laws and regulations of the PRC and the involuntary resettlement policy and procedures of ADB.

The People's Government of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo (JDG) hereby acknowledges the contents of the RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds of it will be included in the general budget of the Project and will be made available on time. The JDG has approved the first draft of the RP with agencies concerned, through the Jiangzhou Project Management Office (JPMO) and Chongzuo Xinghe Investment & Development Co., Ltd. (CXID). The JDG hereby authorizes JPMO to implement the Project, and the overall planning and coordination of the related land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The relevant government departments of Jiangzhou District will be responsible for the implementation of the RP within their jurisdictions.

Agency (Seal)	Signature	Date
People's Government of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City	 王耀雷	2017. 7. 7
Chongzuo Xinghe Investment & Development Co., Ltd.	 刘本刚	2017. 7. 7

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Abbreviations & Units

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
DI	Designing Institute
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
F	Female
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
JLRB	Jiangzhou Land and Resources Bureau
JDG	People's Government of Jiangzhou District
JPMO	Jiangzhou Project Management Office
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GZAR	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LRB	Land and Resources Bureau
M	Male
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLG	Minimum Living Guarantee
OP	Operational Program
PLG	Project Leading Group
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PRC	People's Republic of China
RC	Residents' Committee
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RO	Re-acquisition Office
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
S&T	Science and Technology
TOR	Terms of Reference
US\$	US Dollar
WF	Women's Federation
km ²	square kilometer
%	Percentage
mu	Chinese unit of land: 1 mu=1/15 hectare (or 1 hectare=15 mu)
Yuan (CNY)	Chinese currency unit: 1yuan=1/6.887 US\$ (1US\$=6.887 yuan)

Executive Summary

The Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone (Phase I) (hereinafter, the "Project") in Chongzuo includes the construction of a supporting road network and an infrastructure of sewage treatment. The owner of the Project is Chongzuo Xinghe Investment & Development Co., Ltd.

The total land area of the Project is 850.09 *mu*; 813.09 *mu* for the road network, and 37 *mu* for the sewage treatment plant. The land of the project area is state land where the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm (XOCF) is located. The 850.09 *mu* of land comprises 426.48 *mu* (50.17%) of cultivated land, 290.88 *mu* (34.22%) of construction land for existing roads, and 132.73 *mu* (15.61%) of unused land. The 28 households (92 persons) affected by permanent land acquisition are all farm workers of the XOCF. Ground attachments on the land are also affected, such as tombs and sugar cane collection loading centers. Han ethnic group accounts for about 70 % of the affected AHs and Zhuang ethnic group accounts for 25%. The remaining 5% belong to the groups such as Miao and Hui ethnic groups.

To avoid or at least to minimize land acquisition and resettlement of APs, during the initial and final feasibility study phases, the resettlement advisory bodies, project designing agencies, PMO, project implementation agencies, local officials, and the XOCF representatives have consulted each other closely to optimize the project planning proposals.

Compensation calculations for permanently acquired land was based on the state laws and regulations including the Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended in 2004), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (No. 28 [2004] of the State Council), the Regulations of the PRC on the Administration of Urban House Demolition, the Regulations of Land Administration of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZAR), the Regulations on the Administration of Urban House Demolition in GZAR, the Announcement of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on the New Round of the Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation (No. 18, adopted in 2016), and the Official Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on the Standard of Compensation for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition and Relocation in Jiangzhou District. The RP complies with the involuntary resettlement safeguard principles of the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) of ADB. In consultation with local governments and the affected persons (APs), and on the basis of current land acquisition practices, the RP has incorporated the following principles: (i) LA and involuntary resettlement will be avoided or minimized through viable project design schemes; (ii) compensation standards and AP rights guarantees will be established to maintain at least their current standards of living and also to improve their lives; (iii) minimize the size and duration of temporary land occupation; (iv) all APs (both legal and illegal) will be eligible for compensation packages; (v) the RP will be developed and implemented in accordance with the national land policies, economic and social development plans in addition to ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements; (vi) ensure that all APs are fully informed of their entitlements and interests, compensation standards and rates, livelihood and income restoration plans, and the project construction and implementation schedule; (vii) the RP will be adapted to regional and economic development and environmental protection; (viii) practical measures will be developed to restore the affected areas to their original conditions; (ix) monitor the progress of the Project and the implementation of the RP and take timely measures to solve any problem arising from the implementation of the Project and the RP.

The APs display a sufficient awareness of the key elements of the RP which include project information, the impacts of LA, applicable laws and regulations, compensation rates for land and other property losses, and livelihood and income recovery and improvement plans. Surveys and public and household level consultations facilitated such increased awareness. All affected households (Ahs) are agricultural workers of XOCF. They have rented state land for this purpose. Once their leased land is acquired for the Project, they are entitled to prompt and fair damages, employment opportunities, and other prioritized welfare entitlements such as educational opportunities for their children. The APs know the purpose

of the LA: to promote cross-border economic cooperation which can bring great economic benefits to the local area and the Ahs. They also hope that they will be compensated in a timely manner, and the construction of the Project will be implemented as soon as possible.

The APs' suggestions and recommendations regarding the Project and L&A have been incorporated into the RP and its implementing program. The relevant measures will be carried out during the Project. The resettlement information booklet (RIB) will be issued to the AHs and persons by October 15, 2017. After being approved by JDG of Chongzuo, the copies the RP in local language will be distributed among the AHs by December 30, 2017. The RP will be uploaded on the ADB website and executive agency's websites. The RP will be updated according to detailed measurement survey (DMS) results, and the updated version will be shared with the APs, and will be submitted to the ADB for review and approval. The JPMO and Development & Reform Bureau of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo will supervise the implementation of the L&A, public consultations, monitoring the L&A project progress and solve complaints and grievances of the APs. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established.

Cash compensation will be given to those who lost land permanently. The remaining land will not be re-adjusted to reflect and accommodate land losses. Instead, cash compensation will be provided according to the compensation standards of cultivated land. Similarly, cash compensation for ground attachments will be determined according to the latest compensation standard, stipulated by the Chongzuo Municipal Government.

The PMO, the IA, the resettlement PMO and the local governments will provide necessary assistance during the L&A phase of the Project. The economic recovery measures include: (1) crop restructuring on the remaining land to increase agricultural income; (2) provision of job training; (3) development of service industry and tertiary industry; (4) social and medical insurance; (5) job creation during project construction and operation; and (6) provision of public welfare jobs by the government.

In accordance with the price of April 2017, the cost of LAR is estimated at 44.427 million Yuan, including compensation for permanent LA, related taxes, cost of M&E, other costs and unforeseen expenses. To ensure that the resettlement schedule can be linked with the construction schedule of the Project, LA will begin in March 2018 and will be completed in July 2021.

The implementing agency (IA) of the Project will conduct internal oversight and monitoring to ensure that it fulfills the commitment in compliance with the provisions of the RP. The PMO and the IA agree on a series of supervision time arrangements with ADB to ensure a timely and effective implementation of the resettlement program. An independent monitoring agency in consultation with the PMO will conduct external M&E. The external monitoring report is submitted every six months during the resettlement process, and annually thereafter for two years. The monitoring report will be submitted to the ADB, the PMO and the IA, and uploaded on the ADB's website.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1. The ADB-financed Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone (Phase I) (hereinafter, the "Project") is in the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm (XOCF) in Xinhe Town of the Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo, GZAR. It is in the western Jiangzhou district. The Project covers six road networks and one sewage treatment plant. Xinhe Town is located at the intersection of South China Economic Circle, Southwest Economic Circle and ASEAN Economic Circle. It is the most convenient land route leading to ASEAN countries, and the mainland bridge of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (Figure 1-1).

2. The Project will improve the investment environment of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone in Xinhe Town and Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City, and will also increase its attraction for foreign investment and investors. The benefits of the Project will be the development of a healthy socioeconomic development in the region, and a low-carbon economy, development of economic parks and linking Jiangzhou District with ASEAN regional cooperation.



Figure 1-1: Location of the Project

1.2 Description of the Project

3. The proposed first phase of the Project is in Xinhe Town, west of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City. The planned total land area is 850.09 *mu*, including construction of road and sewage treatment facilities:

- (1) There will be six newly-built and renovated roads within the Zone with a total length of 19,846.85 meters. The Road No.1 (South Ring Road) and Road No.2 (Riverside Avenue) are secondary roads with an 18-m boundary width, two-way two lanes, and a design speed of 30km/h. In addition, Road No.3 (Xinde Road), Road No.4 (Xingong Road), Road No.6 (Xinghe Avenue), Road No.7 (Huaqiao Road) are primary roads,

with 26-m and 30-m boundary width, and a design speed of 40km/h. Asphalt concrete pavements are adopted for all types of road. Road No.1 (South Ring Road), Road No.2 (Riverside Avenue), Road No.3 (Xinde Road), and Road No.4 (New Road) are newly-constructed roads, while Road No.6 (Xinghe Avenue) and Road No.7 (Huaqiao Road) are renovated ones.

(2) The design scale of the new sewage treatment plant is 10,000 tons per day, and the length of the pipe network will be about 21.91 km (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Project's Construction Activities

I. Road Construction and Renovation								
No.	Rd.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Design Speed (km/h)	Grade	Nature	Type of Pavement	Facilities Provided
1	Rd. No.1 (South Ring Road)	3,481.45	18	30	Secondary	New	asphalt concrete	road, drainage, lighting, rehabilitation, and transport, etc.
2	Rd. No.2 (Riverside Avenue)	5,381.988	18	30	Secondary	New		
3	Rd. No.3 (Xinde Road)	2,629.96	26	40	Primary	New		
4	Rd. No.4 (Xingong Road)	2,709.624	30	40	Primary	New		
5	Rd. No.6 (Xinghe Avenue)	4,604.117	30	40	Primary	Renovation		
6	Rd. No.7 (Huaqiao Avenue)	1,039.707	30	40	Primary	Renovation		
Total	813.09 mu of planned land area, 1,9846.85mu of total length							
II. Sewage Treatment Plant								
1	A new sewage treatment plant (10,000 tons/day) with 37mu of land area, 21.91km of pipe network							

4. The estimated gross investment of the Project is 502,591,600 Yuan, of which 357,201,400 Yuan are engineering costs, 91,494,600 Yuan are construction costs and other costs, 35,895,700 Yuan are reserve funds, and 18 million Yuan are for paying interest during the construction.

5. The sources of project funding area loan from ADB and domestic supporting funds, of which about US\$ 29,128,100 is the ADB loan, an equivalent of 200 million Yuan (exchange rate referring to US\$ 1=CNY 6.866 yuan on February 15, 2017), account for 39.79% of the total investment; about 302,591,600 Yuan are domestic supporting funds, an equivalent of US\$ 44,045,400, or 60.21% of the total investment. The domestic supporting funds consist of local financial allocations and self-raised funds by the project owner. The preliminary work of the Project started in January 2017 and the construction is planned to commence in January 2018, with a 24-month period of construction (see Figure 1-2 for the distribution map of the project construction).

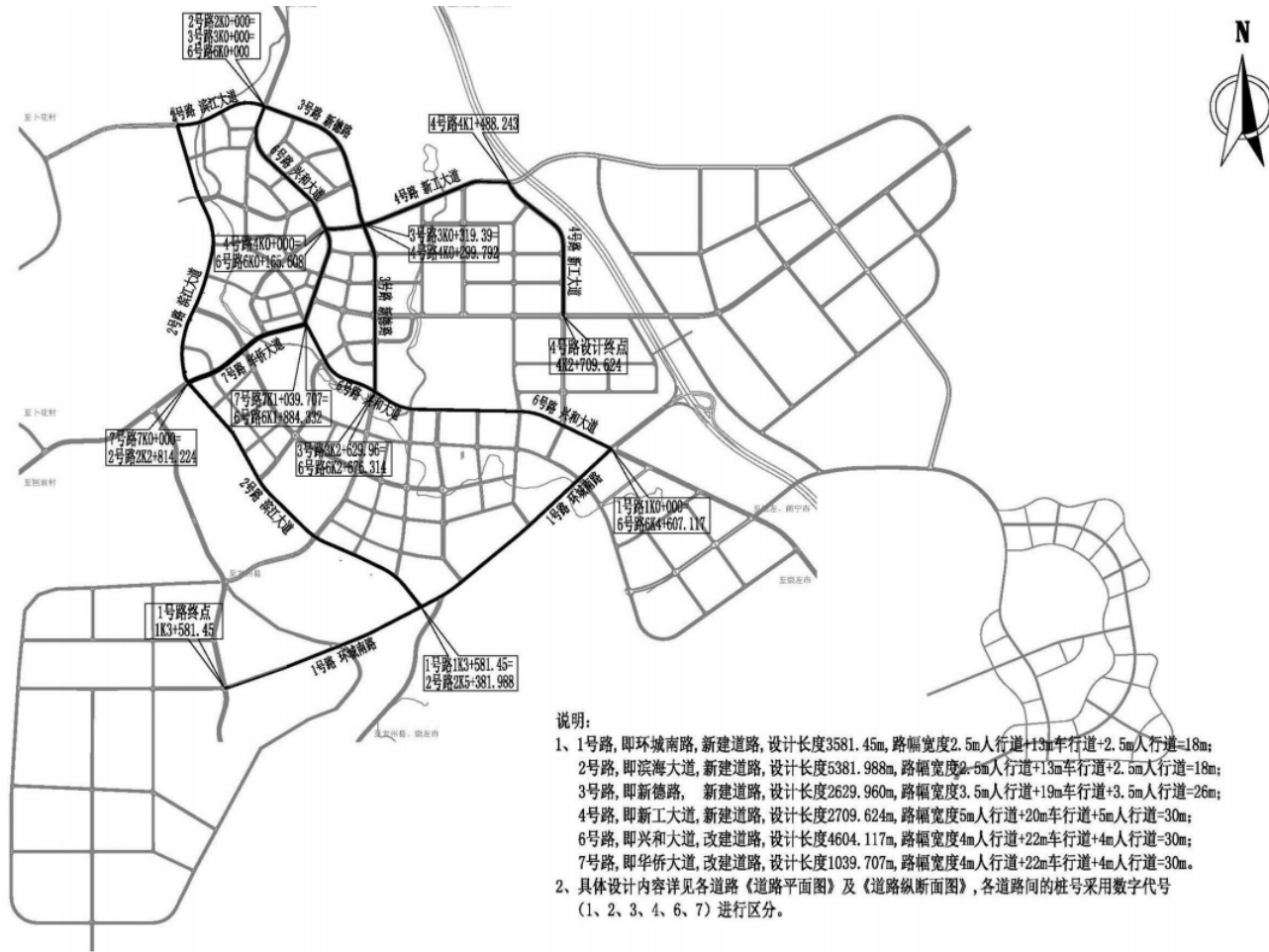


Figure 1-2: distribution map of project construction

1.3 Overview of Land Use of the Project and LA Impacts

6. The land use includes cultivated land, construction land and unused land in the scope of ROW of the first phase of the Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone in Chongzuo, with no distribution of buildings within the ROW. The scope of the Project impact is mainly based on the measurement survey of the FSR.

7. A total 850.09 *mu* of state-owned land needs to be withdrawn in the construction of the Project, of which road covers 813.09 *mu* and the sewage treatment plant covers 37 *mu*. All the lands acquired are state-owned land of the XOCF in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City. It includes 426.48 *mu* of cultivated land, 290.88 *mu* of construction land, and 132.73 *mu* of unused land, of which the cultivated land is totally leased to farm workers and their families for agricultural production.

8. Land acquisition will impact on 28 households with 92 persons. The main impact for AHs is the loss of cultivated land. There will be no physical relocation of AHs in the Project. Han ethnic group accounts for about 70 % and Zhuang ethnic group accounts for 25% of the affected AHs. The remaining 5% belong to Miao and Hui ethnic groups.

1.4 Preparation of RP and Implementation Plan

9. The RP is drafted by a consulting team entrusted by Bureau of Development and Reform in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City. It is consistent with the safeguard policy principles of "Safeguard Policy Statement" (2009) of ADB and the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, GZAR, Chongzuo City and Jiangzhou District. The resettlement report will be approved by JDG and ADB.

10. Prior to the project implementation and the award of the civil engineering contract, the project owner will update the RP, based on the detailed design of the Project and survey results, and submit it to ADB for review and approval.

2. IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION ON AP AND AH INCOMES

2.1 Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts

11. To avoid or at least to minimize the impacts of LAR, technological, economic, financial, and environmental aspects of the project proposals were thoroughly reviewed and selected the best option. The following measures were adopted to reduce the impacts of LA and the loss of property: (1) strict control of the scope of land use with coordinate mapping; (2) limited acquisition of farmland and avoidance of densely-populated residential areas, upper and middle reaches of the protected areas of drinking water sources, the protected forests, and forest maintenance areas. It's estimated that the impacts on about 100 mu collective land and 3,000 m² housing area are avoided during FSR and RP preparation stage.

2.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Their Impacts

12. All land acquired for the Project is located in the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm (XOCF) in Jiangzhou District.

13. Under the guidance of the PMO and the IA, XOCF conducted a full range of property and socioeconomic surveys from January to March 2017 to obtain the required data and information, and to prepare the RP. The surveys have provided the scope, scale and extent of project impacts. Such data and information were used in developing a livelihood recovery plan for APs, and to estimate the L&R budget.

14. The Project will acquire the state-owned land of XOCF; the APs have been given advanced notice about the acquisition of land including ground attachments through public consultations, information distribution, and negotiations.

2.3 Impacts of Permanent Acquisition of State-owned Land

15. The Project will permanently withdraw 850.09 mu of state-owned land from XOCF, composed of 426.48 mu of cultivated land, 290.88 mu of construction land for existing roads, and 132.73 mu of unused land (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: Impact details of Permanently Acquired State-owned Land

Affected agencies			Quantity of Permanently Acquired land (mu)						
district/ county	town/ street	village/ community	Rd. No.	Total (m)	Cultivated land(mu)	Construction land (mu)	Unused land (mu)	Households	Person
Jiangzhou District	Xinhe Town	XOCF	Rd. No.1	106.48	106.48	0	0	7	25
			Rd. No.2	164.61	90	0	74.61	5	16
			Rd. No.3	116.18	20	96.18	0	2	6
			Rd. No.4	138.12	80	0	58.12	5	15
			Rd. No.6	234.7	93	141.7	0	6	21
			Rd. No.7	53	0	53	0	0	0
			Sewage treatment plant	37	37	0	0	3	9
total				850.09	426.48	290.88	132.73	28	92

Source: land survey by PMO and PIU in March, 2017.

2.4 Affected Ground Attachments

16. When land is acquired, some ground attachments will be affected. Among them are 10 tombs with bones and 8 tombs with corpse; 21 sugarcane loading platforms (Table 2-2). There will be no physical relocation of AHs under the Project.

Table 2-2: Affected Ground Attachments

Ground Attachments	Unit	Quantity
Tomb with bones	piece	10
Tomb with corpse	piece	8
Sugarcane loading platform made of cement brick	piece	18
Sugarcane loading platform made of stone	piece	6
Sugarcane loading platform made of wooden frame	piece	3

2.5 Impacts of Temporary Land Acquisition

17. The Project will use state-owned land from a construction camp and stockyard for the construction of the project infrastructure. Therefore there is no need acquire land temporarily.

2.6 Affected Population

2.6.1 Affected households and persons

18. The withdrawal of state-owned land at XOCF will affect 92 persons who live in 28 households. All are farm workers (Table 2-3). Of them, 44 APs (48%) are women.

Table 2-3: Affected Households and Persons

Village/Town	Agency	Permanent LA	
		Ahs	APs
Xinhe Town	XOCF	28	92

2.6.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

19. Vulnerable groups include disabled persons, five guarantees families¹, female-headed households, MLS households², and families with an income loss of over 10%. Female-headed households are considered most vulnerable as they do not have sufficient labor to cultivate land and to find employment elsewhere, and they are at a losing end in the competition for compensation and other benefits.

20. At present, 25 of the APs (27%) are identified as 'vulnerable' owing to their per capita income loss rate exceeding 10 per cent. No household falls into the category of disabled.

Table 0-4: Affected Vulnerable Groups

Agency	Vulnerable		Land loss percentage (%)	Loss of net income (Yuan)		
	Household	Person		Loss per household	Loss per person	percentage of loss per person (%)
XOCF	8	25	36	7711	2467	27

2.7 Impacts of Land Losses on household incomes

21. According to the socioeconomic survey and analysis of land and income losses, 21 out of 28 AHs have lost 11 to 29 percent of cultivated land. The remaining 7 AHs have lost between 30 and 49 percent of cultivated land. The net income loss rate of 20 AHs is lower than 10 per cent, and the other 8 AHs lost between 11 to 29 per cent. The average income lost of the APs is 25.4% (Tables 2-5, 2-6 and 2-7). According to findings of the consultations on resettlement, the net income per *mu* of cultivated land

¹The aged, the infirm, old widows and orphans in rural who are taken care of by the people's government in five ways, such as food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

²MLS households are those that meet the local most-least subsistence security level, namely, urban households with a monthly income of less than 300 Yuan per capita and rural families of less than 140 Yuan per capita.

is about 190Yuan/year³, and the per capita net income in recent years is about 9,139 Yuan/year. This shows that income from land cultivation occupy a small percentage of their total income.

Table 2-5: Land Use Analysis of the Permanently Acquired Land

Agency	Prior to LA				LA impacts				Rate of LA impacts			Income loss (Yuan)			
	Total household	Total population	Cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land per capita (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated land (mu)	CLp er capita after LA (mu)	AHs (%)	APs (%)	LA (%)	Annual loss ⁴	Loss per household	Loss per capita	Percentage of net income per capita (%)
XOCF	1688	4993	15000	3	28	92	426.48	2.92	1.66	1.84	2.84	81031	2893	881	9.6

Table 2-6: Proportion of Land Losses of AHs

Agency	Land Loss												Total		
	Below 10%		11~29%		30~49%		50~69%		70~89%		90~100%				
	household	person	Household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	
XOCF	0	0	21	68	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	92
proportion (%)	0	0	75	73.91	25	26.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

Table 2-7: Proportion of income losses of AHs

Agency	Income Losses												Total		
	Below 10%		11~29%		30~49%		50~69%		70~89%		90~100%				
	household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	household	person	
XOCF	20	67	8	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	92
proportion (%)	71.43	72.83	28.57	27.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

³ The market price of sugarcane decreased in recent years, thus the net income of cultivated land is quite low.

⁴ Annual loss= cultivated land area * net income per mu.

3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Jiangzhou District

22. The total land area of Jiangzhou District in Chongzuo City is 2,951 square kilometers covering 6 towns, 2 townships, 3 subdistrict offices and 2 Overseas Chinese Economic Management Areas. At the end of 2015, Jiangzhou District's population was 368,100, including 197,600 (54%) males and 170,500 (46%) females.

23. In 2015, regional GDP reached 14.01 billion Yuan with an increase of 6.1% from the previous year. Industrial output value reached 15.17 billion Yuan in the same year which recorded an annual increase of 13%. Industrial added-value output was more than 5.12 billion Yuan which shows a growth of 6.2%. Its fiscal revenue in 2015 was 0.972 billion Yuan with almost a 7% increase. Fixed asset investment stood at 10.97 billion Yuan, and recorded 27.7% annual increase. Total retail sales of consumer goods stood at 2.489 billion Yuan with an annual 10% increase.

24. In 2015, the disposable income per capita of all residents in Jiangzhou District reached 10,831 Yuan. Besides, the disposable income per capita of urban residents was 25,795 Yuan, up by 7.5%; and rural disposable income per capita was 9,191 Yuan, increased by 7.9% compared to 2014.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of XOCF

25. The Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm (XOCF) covers a land area of 34,969.5 *mu* in total, with 1,688 households and 4,993 persons. Its arable land is 15,000 *mu*, or 8.87 *mu* per household and 3 *mu* per capita. The land of XOCF consists of garden plot, cultivated land, forest land, and dry land, mainly used for planting sugar cane and small quantities of fruits (Table 3.1).

Table 3-1: Economic Status Indicators in 2016 of XOCF

Indicator	XOCF
Total households	1688
Total population	4993
Females	2511
Agricultural population	0
Non-agricultural population	4993
Total labor force	3103
Industrial labor	0
Agricultural labor	2761
Labor of tertiary industry	342
Total land area (<i>mu</i>)	34969.5
Total cultivated land (<i>mu</i>)	15000
#paddy field	0
#arid land (<i>mu</i>)	15000
Total forest land (<i>mu</i>)	7969.5
Total garden land (<i>mu</i>)	2300
Land suitable for cultivation (<i>mu</i>)	10000
Total output value (million Yuan)	55.89
Agricultural output value (million Yuan)	49.89
Industrial output value (million Yuan)	0
Output value of tertiary industry (million Yuan)	6

Source: Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm in March 2017.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Population

26. In March 2017, under the guidance of the PMO and the IA, XOCF conducted a socioeconomic survey of the AHs. The survey covered a total of 28 households with 92 persons affected by permanent land acquisition.

3.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of APs

27. The demographic characteristics of APs investigated are detailed in Table 3-2, including gender differences in age, demographic composition, education and employment. About 77% of the population are between 20 and 60 years' age group. They are in the working age group. The population is an aging population with only 16% of population below 20 years.

Table 3-2: Demographic Characteristics of APs

Indicator	Male		Female		Total	
	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%
Household : 28						
Age						
≤6 years	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	1	1.09%
7-19 years	9	18.75%	5	11.36%	14	15.22%
20-35 years	9	18.75%	6	13.64%	15	16.30%
36-50 years	15	31.25%	21	47.73%	36	39.13%
51-60 years	12	25.00%	8	18.18%	20	21.74%
61-70 years	2	4.17%	3	6.82%	5	5.43%
≥71 years	0	0.00%	1	2.27%	1	1.09%
Total	48	100.00%	44	100.00%	92	100.00%
Composition						
Child (less than 7 years old)	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	1	1.09%
Student	12	25.00%	7	15.91%	19	20.65%
Labor force	33	68.75%	31	70.45%	64	69.57%
Retiree*	2	4.17%	6	13.64%	8	8.70%
Total	48	100.00%	44	100.00%	92	100.00%
Education						
Illiteracy	1	2.08%	1	2.27%	2	2.17%
Primary school	10	20.83%	9	20.45%	19	20.65%
Junior high school	15	31.25%	20	45.45%	35	38.04%
High school & vocational school	15	31.25%	9	20.45%	24	26.09%
Junior college and above	7	14.58%	5	11.36%	12	13.04%
Total	48	100.00%	44	100.00%	92	100.00%
Employment					0	
Agriculture and subsidiary business	15	45.45%	17	54.84%	32	50.00%
Tertiary industry	5	15.15%	6	19.35%	11	17.19%
Enterprises and institutions	5	15.15%	5	16.13%	10	15.63%
Seasonal labor in nearby factories and enterprises	8	24.24%	3	9.68%	11	17.19%
Total	33	100.00%	31	100.00%	64	100.00%

Sources: Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm in March 2017.

3.3.2 Status Quo of Land Use

28. AHs are leasing 8.9 *mu* of farm land, on average, from the farm, mainly for planting sugar cane and other economic crops. Only a small portion of the farm is dedicated to grow grains such as rice.

3.3.3 Economic situation of Ahs and APs

(1) Household income

29. The per capita income of AHs in 2016 was 13,863Yuan. 19.01% of the income came from agricultural work, 16.91% from wage work, 35.28% from outside employment, and a small government subsidy (2%). (See Table 3-3)

(2) Household expenditure

30. Average per capita expenditure of AHs in 2016 was 9,255Yuan; 32.3% of per capita expenditure was on household operation expenditure; and 42.9% of expenditure (3,972 yuan) was on food and consumption. (Table 3-3)

31. The per capita net annual income of the AHs is 10,873 yuan which is slightly higher than the average household income in XOCF. Agriculture accounts for only 19% of the total annual AH income. More than 50% of annual income of a household comes from wage work and outside employment.

Table 3-3: Income and Expenditure Structure of AHs in 2016

Item		Per household (Yuan/household)	Per capita (Yuan/person)	Proportion (%)
Annual family income	Agricultural income	8671	2636	19.01%
	Wage income	7711	2344	16.91%
	Outbound labor income	16091	4891	35.28%
	Operating income	9587	2914	21.02%
	Government subsidy	927	282	2.03%
	Other income	2622	797	5.75%
	Total	45609	13863	100%
Annual family expenditure	Household operation cost	9836	2990	32.30%
	Food consumption	13067	3972	42.91%
	Other	7546	2294	24.78%
	Total	30449	9255	100.0%
Net income ⁵		34736	10873	

⁵Net Income = Household Income – Production Operational Expenditure

3.3.4 Attitudes of AHs towards Land Acquisition

32. The Project will not acquire dwelling places. As a result, there is need to relocated households. The APs are concerned with the issue of LA. Interviews and public consultations indicated that agricultural income is a small part of the household income. The AHs support the project construction and land acquisition on the assumption that the local government will provide reasonable and timely land compensation. Furthermore, as their land has been acquired, without adequate cash compensation their household income will go down by 20%. They also expect that the Government will provide some secured employment opportunities for them and train them in skills which are marketable.

33. The APs support the Project as the Project can bring great economic benefits and provide more jobs and income opportunities for the local people. They therefore expect that the Project will soon be completed and allow them to share its benefits.

3.3.5 Gender-based expectations

34. Of the total APs, 44 (48%) are women of whom 31 belong to the labor force. The number of women engaged in agricultural production and domestic work has also risen as more men go out on seasonal labor. The impact of land acquisition on women is greater than that on men. LA, however, also gives women better job opportunities for non-agricultural work. These jobs will enable them to gain more from the development of the tertiary industries. As a result, women support the Project, and hope that during project construction and after its completion they will be given priority in access to jobs and income opportunities, and their different needs will be fulfilled. The gender analysis of the resettlement impacts is shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Gender Related Actions for the Affected Women

Gender issue	Interest/Risk	Project impact	Mitigation measures
1. Land, property and compensation rights	Women's rights to land and property could be stripped without appropriate compensation	Women, like men, have the same rights in land compensation and relocation. The Project will not have negative impacts on women.	(Monetary compensation or improvement of residual land and adjustment of crops
2. Production and income recovery after LA	Women are disproportionately affected and are less assisted	All AHs only lose land partially and as a result, they only lose part of their income. The use of compensation is determined by the AHs. AHs will continue to engage in their current livelihoods and employment. In addition to cash compensation, the Project will assist AHs to recover income (such as priority employment, technical training and later support, etc.). The Project assures that such assistance will be equally shared by men and women.	(1) Women will receive compensation for LA direct; (2) at least 50% women will receive skill and technical training; and (3) women will be given at least 30% of non-technical jobs at worksites during the project construction
3. Increasing gender inequality	Resettlement leads to greater burden or less chance for women for recovery and improvement	The Project will help in decreasing gender inequality. Adequate compensation will help women to change their farming patterns such planting more cash crops which will increase women's income.	The Project authorities will monitor the progress.
4. Community network system	Disruption of social network	The Project will not seriously impact on community networks.	No effect
5. Affecting health or increasing social problems	Health problems or social problems due to resettlement pressure (violence, HIV transmission, etc.)	The Project will have some impacts on economically vulnerable AHs.	The civil administration of the City will provide extra assistance to such AHs.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

35. During the preparation of the Project Plan and RP, JP MO and IA attached great importance to the public participation and consultation with the APs and other stakeholder. They solicited opinions and suggestions from the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm, relevant government departments and the AHs during public consultations.

36. During the feasibility study, the PMO, IA and DI conducted several meetings to negotiate LA and compensation policy with the relevant organizations, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and their representatives, and offered opinions and suggestions on the compensation and income recovery plan.

37. During the implementation of the project, the PMO, IA and RO encouraged local residents to participate in the process of LA, income and livelihood recovery and improvement.

4.1 Information Disclosure

4.1.1 Project Information Disclosure

38. During the preliminary preparation of the project, the Guangxi Development and Reform Commission (DRC) and local government released Project information in a timely manner, as shown below.



Figure 4-1: Guangxi RDC Sharing Relevant Project Information.⁶

⁶ Summary of the disclosed information: PPTA consultants visited project sites in Guangxi.



Figure 4-2: Relevant information released by JDG⁷

4.1.2 Resettlement Plan Disclosure

39. In April 2017, key contents of the draft RP have been fully discussed and negotiated with the affected employees of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm. The JPMO will distribute among the affected employees of the Farm the RP before May 20, 2017. At the same time, the RP will also be posted on the ADB and EA websites.

40. Before start of the LA and resettlement processes, and the grant of the civil works contracts, the Project will update the RP in February 2018, based on the results of the detailed physical survey of the project impacts on APs. It will then be submitted to ADB for review and approval. After ADB approves the updated RP it will be posted again on the ADB and EA websites, and released to the APs.

4.1.3 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

41. To help the APs to gain a better understanding of the LA policies, laws, regulations, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation, and their rights, the JPMO and IA (Chongzuo Xinghe Investment Development Co., Ltd.) has prepared the Resettlement Information Brochure. After ADB's review of the draft RP, the JPMO will send a copy of the brochure to each AHs. The main contents of the brochure are: (i) Introduction to the Project and its social and economic benefits; (ii) Project impacts on the APs and AHs; (iii) Laws, policies, and regulations concerning LAR; (iv) Basic rights and due interests of APs; (v) Compensation standards; (vi) income restoration plan, and the procedures of resolving grievances and the appeal system; (vii) and resettlement Implementation plan.

4.2 Public Participation in Formulating the RP

42. During the preparation of the RP, relevant departments and representatives of the APs participated in the following activities:

⁷ Summary of the disclosed information: PPTA consultants visited in project site in Jiangzhou.

i) When land acquisition surveys and resettlement procedures were discussed in February 2017, relevant agencies responsible for LAR at all levels and AP representatives (including women) participated in discussions and negotiations. Almost all the representatives of the AHs carefully examined the findings of the surveys.

ii) In March 2017, the PMO, IA and RO organized multiple meetings to interact with village cadres, representatives of the farm, and the APs. At the meetings, held at the the national, provincial, and Jiangzhou District level meetings, policies on LAR and ADB's safeguard policy requirements were discussed. Opinions and suggestions on how to minimize project impacts, cash compensation rates, resettlement and rehabilitation programs were solicited from the participants. Through extensive consultations, all APs agreed that they would accept cash compensation in accordance with the standards established by national laws and regulations. They expect resettlement assistance, if required, should be provided by the relevant government departments.

iii) In April 2017, the PMO, IA, resettlement and social consultants, and representatives of relevant agencies visited Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farms to meet its employees. In addition, they held meetings with the leaders and staff representatives to solicit their opinions on LA, policies and standards of compensation, the RP, and livelihood recovery measures. The findings of these consultations enhanced the quality and depth of the RP.

iv) The consultations held on the environment and social aspects of the Project in April 2017 the opinions of the APs were discussed at length. The APs have expressed their understanding of and support for the project's requirement for land. They also expressed their hope and expectations to benefit from the Project and requested the local government to start the Project as soon as possible. They emphasized the importance of receiving cash compensation in full and on time, relocation, if applicable, of AHs, and the restoration and improvement of their livelihoods and sources of income.

43. The results of public consultations during the formulation of the RP are shown in Table 4-1. The details of public participation processes are shown in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2.

Table 4-1: Process and Results of Public Consultations

Place	Time	Means	Number of participants	Important issues	
				Content of discussions	Suggestions of APs
Headquarter of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	January-February, 2017	Social and economic survey	28 (14 females)	(a) Understanding social and economic situation and residents' information including their knowledge and opinions on the status quo of traffic, environment and community services. (b) Gathering information on the residents' knowledge of, attitude and will toward negative and positive impacts of the Project.	APs support the Project and agreed to handover their land to the Project if full and timely compensation is paid. They hoped the project could bring development and employment opportunities for them soon.
Headquarter of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	January-February, 2017	Physical quantity survey and discussion of resettlement compensation plan	26 (15 females)	Detailed physical quantity survey, physical quantity verification, negotiation of compensation policy and RP with the APs	1. APs approved the indicators of physical quantity survey. 2. APs approved the latest compensation standards and RP. 3. APs hoped that LA, resettlement, and road construction activities would start as soon as possible, so that improved local infrastructure would facilitate the development of local society and economy.

Headquarter of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	March, 2017	Consultations conference	10(6 females)	Compensation standards, rights and interests of APs, RP and income restoration and improvement plan	APs agreed to the compensation standards and income restoration measures. The local government should help develop tertiary industries, offer job opportunities to APs first, and provide them skill training.
Conference Room of JDG	April, 2017	Group discussions	20(10 females)	Main content of the RP included: impact of LA and resettlement, laws and regulations, loss and compensation, rights and interests, RP, livelihood and income recovery plan appeal procedures and project schedule.	Compensation should be paid in a timely manner. Local government should help develop the tertiary industries and establish a robust procedure to grievances and the appeal processes.
Total			84 person-times (female representatives accounted for 45)		



Figure4-3: Consultants discussing the LAR plans with the Staff Representatives of the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm



Figure 4-4: Consultants discussing compensation standards and LAR with Government Officials

4.3 Women's Participation in the Project Preparation

44. Women affected by the Project enjoy equal rights and interests as men, and they played an important role in project planning, designing, and implementation. In field surveys, women accounted for at least 50% of participants, and they helped in determining gathering field data on land quality, amount of income AHs would lose, and type of skill training that they prefer.

At the same time, representatives of the Jiangzhou District Women's Federation were also invited to participate in the resettlement consultations hosted by local government. At least 50% of the participants were women at the meetings. They fully expressed their opinions on behalf of the local women. Local women were concerned with the following issues: (i) fair compensation standards and timely payment of compensation; (ii) possibility of getting more government's support and preferential policies in LA and resettlement for women; (iii) getting training in preferred skills so that they too could get employed gainfully which in turn will improve their households' living standards.

4.4 Public Participation during the Implementation of RP

45. To help the APs, and to promptly solve the difficulties caused by LAR, public consultations will continue throughout the planning and implementation phases of the Project. IA shall arrange meeting to address issues concerning LAR. Each AH will have the opportunity to negotiate its compensation contract with the RO. Table 4-2 lists the plans and processes of public consultation.

Table 4-2: Plans and Processes of Public Consultation

Meeting objective	Type of meeting	Time	Host	Targeted participants	Notes
1. Introduce the project and RP to APs and solicit their opinions.	Meeting among villagers and group discussion of problems to be solved	February ~March, 2017	PMO, EA, IA, DI, town government and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	All APs.	The meeting was held at the affected VC.
2. Release RIB	Meeting at the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm; discussion among the focused groups	May, 2017	PMO, EA, IA, town government, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm, and Chongzuo LRB	All APs of the LA and RP	The meeting will release the RIB, discuss the focused concerns, and welcome opinions of and suggestions on LA and the RP from all parties.
3. Submit the Draft RP report to APs	Meeting at the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm; discussion among the key groups	August, 2017	PMO, EA, IA, town government, and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	All APs of the LA and RP	The meeting will submit the draft of RP report to the APs, discuss issues related to LA and RP and welcome opinions of and suggestions on such issues from all parties.
4. Conduct detailed measurement survey	Field survey and AH visits.	October, 2017	PMO, EA, IA, town government, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm, and Chongzuo LRB	All APs of the LA and RP	Survey of all physical indicators of LA and property will be conducted. Social and economic data will be collected.
5. Inform APs of their rights and interests and suggest a pay day.	Villager meeting	February, 2018	PMO, IA, town government, and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	All beneficiaries and APs of the LA and RP	A meeting will be hosted to introduce the compensation, and AP rights and interests.
6. Release detailed plan and updated RP to APs before submitting them for ADB's review and approval.	Villager meeting and discussion among the key groups	December, 2017	PMO, IA and RO	All participants, beneficiaries and APs of the project	A meeting with the project beneficiaries and APs
7. Monitor APs and beneficiaries.	Home interviews	February 2018 to July 2021	PMO, IA, town government, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm, JLRB and IMA	Random survey	To offer suggestions and update the monitoring plan of RP report

Note: JLRB=Jiangzhou Land and Resources Bureau; RO=Resettlement Office; VC=Party Committee of the Farm.

46. To ensure the success of the RP, the APs are encouraged to participate actively in LAR activities. The project construction will have impacts on the residents. To make sure that the APs can benefit from the project, residents are encouraged to actively participate in the

construction of the project. It is essential to give priority to the local people and provide them with necessary assistance in terms of employment.

4.5 Mechanism for Handling RP Grievances and Appeals

47. As public participation has been encouraged in the process of compiling field data, formulating the RP and its implementation, it is unlikely that disputes and controversies over LAR matters would arise. For any unexpected issues that may arise throughout the process of LAR and rehabilitation of livelihoods and income sources and to solve them effectively and ensure that project construction and LAR programs will proceed smoothly, the project has established a transparent and effective channel for complaints, grievances, and an appeal process. The basic handling procedures are as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of any APs is infringed on in any aspect of LA and resettlement, they can report this to Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farms and ask for consultation and arbitration to solve the problems. When the Farm receives a complaint, it will document the complaint it and seek to solve it through negotiation with the APs within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the appellants are dissatisfied with the disposition made at stage 1, they can file an appeal to JPMO, Chongzou City within one month after they receive the disposition. The JPMO will make a disposition on the appeal within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the disposition of the JPMO, they can file an appeal to the People's Government of Jiangzhou District within two weeks after receiving the feedback of stage 2, and the government will reply within 3 weeks.

Stage 4: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the disposition of the Government of Jiangzhou District, they can, after receiving the disposition, file an appeal to competent administrative authorities at different levels progressively in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration or litigation. See figure 4-5.

48. At any stage, the APs can file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC. Thus their right to seek court's order will not be jeopardized by resorting to the project level arbitration.

49. Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use the project-level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to the JPMO and agencies responsible for the project. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team and seek its help to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism⁸.

50. Officer responsible for the GRM and appeals in JPMO is: Ms. Zhao; Phone number: 13457850023.

² For detailed information <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

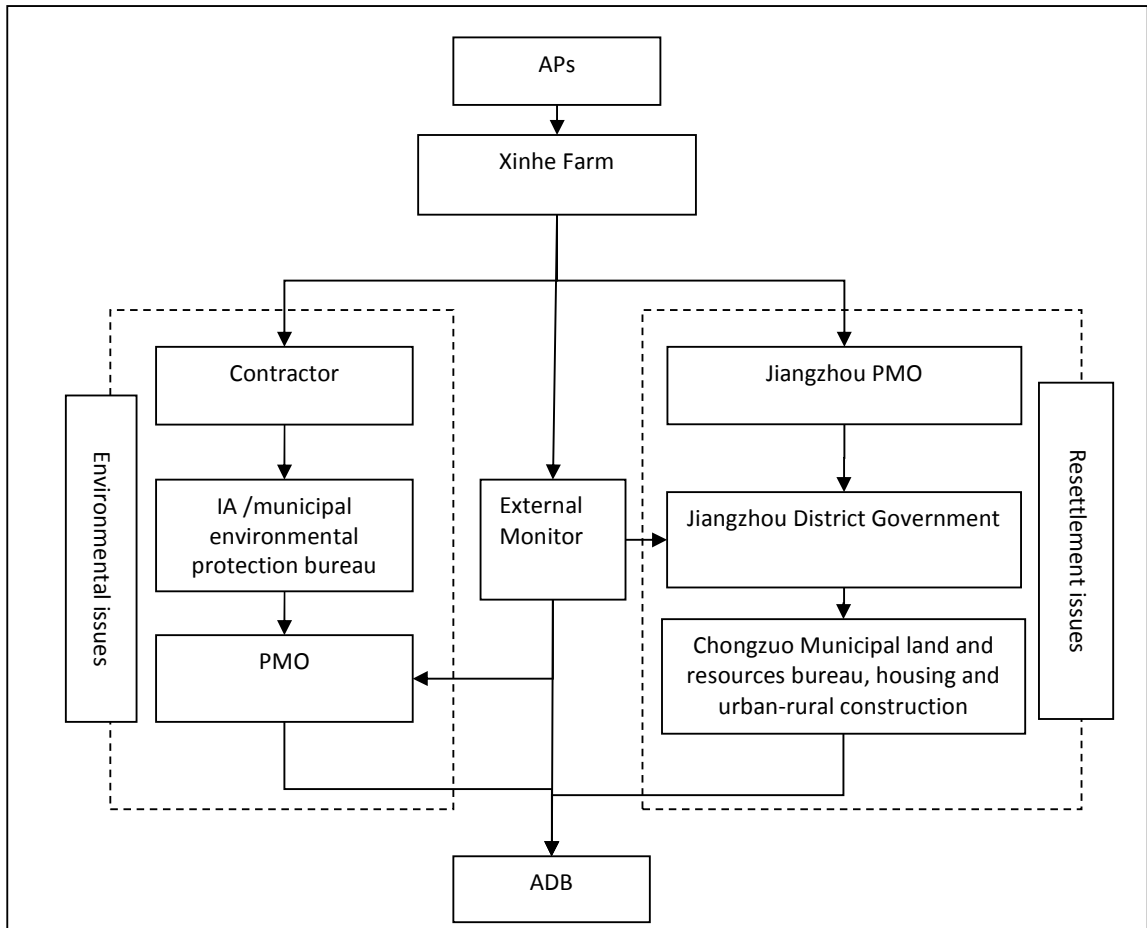


Figure 4-5 Community-based Safeguard and Grievance Redress Mechanism

5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND SAFEGUARD POLICIES

5.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to LA and Resettlement

51. The People's Republic of China has established and implemented laws, regulations and procedures for addressing resettlement and compensation of infrastructure projects. The LA and resettlement compensation under this Project will be carried out in accordance with the national laws, and regulations, and the policies of the local government, fully respecting the reasonable wishes and suggestions put forward by the APs, as well as complying with the Asian Development Bank's requirements for involuntary resettlement found in "Safeguard Policy Statement" (2009). The primary objective of the Project is to ensure that the APs can have better lives, at least better than those before the Project.

52. The LAR of the Project will be carried out according to the following the Chinese laws and regulations as well as the ADB involuntary resettlement policy requirements:

5.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations of the PRC

53. This Project complies with the Land Administration Law of the PRC (came into effect on January 1, 1999, and amended in 2004); Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Management (issued by the State Council in October 2004); and the relevant provisions of other laws and regulations listed below.

5.2.1 Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (No. 28 [2004] of the State Council)

54. *Article 12 - Improved compensation measures for land acquisition.* The local people's governments at or above the county-level shall take concrete measures to guarantee that the living standards of the farmers are not reduced owing to land acquisition, and ensure that the land compensation, resettlement allowances, compensation for ground attachments and green crops are paid on time in full according to the law and regulations. Where land compensation and resettlement allowances are paid in accordance with existing laws, but not enough for farmers to maintain their original living standards, an increase of resettlement allowances will be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Where the sum of land compensation and resettlement allowances reaches the statutory upper limit, but not sufficient to maintain the farmers' original living standards, they may be subsidized by the local people's government from the revenue of the state-owned land. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate and publicize a unified annual output value standards or a comprehensive land price for land acquisition in various cities and counties. The state's key construction project shall incorporate the land acquisition expenses in its budget. The rates of compensation for land acquired for the construction of large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydro-power project shall be stipulated separately by the State Council.

55. *Article 13 Proper resettlement of land-expropriated farmers (LEFs).* The local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate concrete measures to ensure the long-term livelihood of LEFs. For projects with stable income, farmers may be given shares through their land-use right over the construction land according to law. In the urban planning areas, the local people's governments shall incorporate the farmers, who became landless because of their land was acquired for the project, into the urban employment system, and establish a corresponding social security system for their benefit. Outside the urban planning zone, the local people's governments shall leave the LEFs with necessary tillage lands or arrange corresponding jobs within their respective administrative areas, and shall resettle the landless farmers in another region who do not possess basic working skills. The

Department of Labor and Social Security shall, together with relevant departments, put forward the guidance of establishing employment training and social security system for the LEFs.

5.2.2 Land Administration Law of the PRC

56. The Land Administration Law of the PRC was first adopted at the 16th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on June 25th, 1986, and then was revised at the 4th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on August 29th, 1998. It was amended in accordance with the Decision on Revising the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China made by the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress at its 5th Meeting held on December 29, 1998.

57. Article 47 - In expropriating land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land expropriated.

58. Compensation for land expropriated include cash compensation for land acquired, resettlement cost, and compensation for ground attachments and green crops on the land. The land compensation rate will be 6 to 10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. The resettlement cost will be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land expropriated by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is expropriated. The resettlement allowances for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement allowance per hectare of land expropriated shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

59. The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land expropriated shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

60. In expropriating vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land shall pay new vegetable field development and construction rates.

61. If the land compensation and resettlement allowances paid are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement cost may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation and resettlement allowances shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

5.2.3 Measures of GZAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

62. Article 7 - The ownership of state-owned land and farmers' collective land shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Land Administration Law, the Implementation Provisions of the Land Administration Law and other relevant laws and regulations.

63. Article 8 - Land owned by farmer collectives of a village shall be operated and managed by collective economic organizations of the village or by villagers' committees, if the village collective economic organization is not active. Land already owned by different farmer collectives that belong to two or more different collective economic organizations in the village shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations in the village or by villagers' teams. Land already owned by farmer collectives of a township (town) shall be operated and managed by rural collective economic organizations of the township or the people's government of the township if the rural collective economic organization is not well organized and active.

64. Article 26 - Any unit that, with approval, uses cultivated land for the construction of non-agricultural projects shall be responsible for reclaiming the same amount and quality of the cultivated land it uses in accordance with the following provisions:

- (i) Within the scope of urban construction, land determined by the general land use plan, the city (with districts) or county (city) people's government shall be responsible for organizing the reclamation of cultivated land, if the cultivated land is occupied for the implementation of urban planning and development;
- (ii) In the scope of the cultivated land used for the construction of villages or market towns as determined by the general land use plan, the rural collective economic organization or the unit occupying the cultivated land organized by the people's government of the township (town) shall be responsible for land reclamation;
- (iii) If the cultivated land is occupied by the construction projects of energy, transportation, water conservancy, mines and military installations, which are outside the jurisdiction of the general land use plans in cities, villages and market towns, the units occupying cultivated land shall be responsible for land reclamation.

65. Article 27 - If conditions for such reclamation do not exist, the unit or individual that approved the use cultivated land for the construction of non-agricultural projects shall pay expenses for land reclamation.

66. Article 34 - In the course of production and construction, the land-use unit or the individual shall be responsible for reclamation according to the relevant provisions of the State and GZAR. The unit or the individual concerned shall, within 30 days from the date of reclamation, apply for acceptance of the land administrative department of the people's government of the city (with districts) and county (city), where the land is located. Where there is no condition for land reclamation or the reclamation fails to meet the requirements, the land-use unit or the individual shall pay the land reclamation a fee of 20-80 yuan/m² to the land administrative department of the people's government of the city (with districts) and county (city), where the land is located, and reclamation will be organized by the land administrative department concerned.

5.2 ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

67. In the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) of ADB three important requirements are highlighted: (1) to provide compensation and resettlement assistance to the APs to restore lost property, means of livelihood, and sources income; (2) to assist the relocation, including the provision of locations with proper facilities and services for resettlement; and (3) to assist the recovery of APs in order to maintain their living standards at least at the pre-project level.

68. In any ADB project that requires land acquisition and resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of the project design and has to be addressed at the earliest stage of the project cycle by taking into account the following safeguard principles:

- (a) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (b) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural systems of the affected persons while providing help to the local population in the resettlement area. If the impact and risk of the project's involuntary

resettlement is extremely complex and sensitive, a social preparation phase should be arranged before deciding on the compensation and resettlement program.

- (c) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (d) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (e) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (f) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (g) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (h) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (i) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (j) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (k) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (l) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the

results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

5.3 Comparison between Local Legal Framework and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy Requirements

69. Table 6-1 lists the key differences between the local legal framework and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards principles, and how the Project plans to address them.

Table 5-1: Key Differences Between PRC's Regulatory Framework and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy Principles

Chinese Laws and Regulations	ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement" (2009)	Differences	Strategies to eliminate differences
<p>The local people's governments at or above the county-level shall ensure that the land compensation rates, resettlement allowances, compensation for ground attachments and green crops are paid on a timely manner and in full according to the laws and regulations. If the land compensation and resettlement allowances paid in accordance with existing laws are insufficient for LEFs to maintain their original living standards or to cover their social insurance, an increase of resettlement fees will be approved by the provincial people's governments. Where the sum of land compensation and resettlement fees reaches the statutory upper limit, but not sufficient to maintain the LEFs' original living standards, they may get subsidies from the local people's government from the revenue obtained by selling the state-owned land.</p>	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	<p>There are no differences, but China's laws, regulations and standards concerning resettlement compensation are formulated in a top-down decision-making process, in contrast, the ADB focuses on the bottom-up decision-making method based on community public consultation.</p>	<p>Local government and IA, in line with the ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement", should attract APs and relevant stakeholders to participate in the preparation of project design and resettlement plans, including consultation and determination of compensation standards and development of income and livelihood recovery plans. The local government and IA will adhere to the principles of transparency, consistency, and equality in the implementation of the LA and the resettlement plan.</p>
<p>PRC's laws and regulations explicitly stipulate that the demolition of illegal buildings or temporary ones with expired ownership certificate will not be compensated.</p>	<p>The ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement" requires that land-lost persons without land ownership or any other recognizable land ownership are legally entitled to relocation assistance and non-land loss compensation. In rural areas, legal and affordable land and resources are provided to land-lost persons, while in urban areas, legal and affordable access to large enough houses should be provided to the land-lost persons.</p>	<p>According to China's current laws and regulations, there is no need to compensate for the demolition of buildings which violate relevant laws or regulations, or have no property certificate. However, these affected persons are entitled to relocation assistance, compensation for non-real estate losses and recovery measures in line with the ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement".</p>	<p>All APs shall be protected and compensated in accordance with the ADB policies, whether or not they have a property certificate, the right to use the house, the land, or the right to lease.</p>
<p>No legislation on vulnerable groups</p>	<p>The ADB's policy pays special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those living below the poverty line, land-lost persons, the elderly, women, children, indigenous peoples, and those who have no legal rights to the land, and ensures that they can participate in consultations.</p>	<p>PRC's laws and regulations treat the all APs in the same way and no special consideration is given to vulnerable groups. However, the ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement" gives special attention to vulnerable groups, including women.</p>	<p>The local government and project IA have incorporated issues related to vulnerable groups and gender equality in LA and resettlement plans. These issues will be included in the implementation of the resettlement plan, and the following preferential policies will be provided to the vulnerable groups -adequate cash compensation, minimum living security, free skill training, provision of social security programs, and access to micro-credit assisted by local government.</p>
<p>There are relevant provisions on advisory services in PRC's Land Administration Law</p>	<p>In line with the preparation requirements of the ADB resettlement plan, the affected persons should be</p>	<p>PRC 's Land Administration Law contains relevant provisions on advisory services, but</p>	<p>To meet the public requirements of consultation and transparency, the</p>

	<p>informed and effective consultations shall be conducted with affected persons, settlement regions and NGOs. Let all affected persons be aware of their rights and resettlement programs. It is ensured that they are able to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement.</p>	<p>there are no specific provisions and procedures to support it. In practice, there is usually no consultation and disclosure of information before the resettlement plan is approved. Because the official information of LA and relocation has not been fully determined in the resettlement preparation period, moreover, the land user is not willing to inform the affected persons. However, according to ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement", the affected persons should be informed and effective consultations shall be conducted with affected persons, settlement regions and NGOs; all affected persons shall be informed of their rights and resettlement programs; they are guaranteed to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement.</p>	<p>local government and IA have consulted widely with APs and various stakeholders, in line with the ADB's policies, to inform them about the impact of their LA and resettlement plans, the compensation and the rights they enjoy in LA programs, and the complaint procedure, etc. Local government and IA will continue to ensure that APs are involved in the implementation of LA and resettlement.</p>
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5.4 Compensation Standards and Principles

5.4.1 Definition of Compensation Qualification

70. The affected persons (APs) who are physically displaced and/or economically displaced as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or of involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

71. All landowners, land users, and land occupants, who are affected by land acquisition and relocation, are entitled to fair compensation. Compensation shall be determined by the type and the amount of loss prior to the deadline set by the Jiangzhou district government. The APs will be informed about the cut-off date for the eligibility immediately after the construction drawings and investigations are completed. Any newly planted land, new crops or trees, newly built houses after the cut-off date will not be compensated.

5.4.2 Compensation Principles

72. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. Measures shall be developed on the basis of transparency, coherence and fairness to ensure these affected persons are able to maintain the same or better income and living standards when the land acquisition is resolved through consultation.

5.4.3 Compensation Standard for Permanent Land Acquisition

73. According to the effected *Approval of the Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Standards of Jiangzhou District for Compensation and Resettlement for House Demolition during Collective Land Acquisition* (Political Documents of Chongzuo, [2016] No. 129), compensation rates for land acquisition of collectives include land compensation, resettlement subsidies, compensation for young crops and ground attachments. Although the land of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm is state-owned land, the government has signed long-term lease contract with local overseas Chinese. Therefore, the acquisition of state-owned land of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm shall be compensated according to the compensation standards of the collective land acquisition of Xinhe County. The calculation of land compensation shall be conducted on the basis of highest multiple regulated in the *Measures of GZAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC* and the average annual output value of land in Chongzuo City Jiangzhou District three years prior to the project as the standard. The comprehensive compensation standards for some collective land areas in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City are given in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Comprehensive Compensation Standards for Some Collective Land Areas in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City

Township/Town	Compensation Standards for land Acquisition(Yuan/mu)			Compensation Standard for Young Crops (Yuan/mu)
	Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Cultivated land
Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	31,768	31,768	12,707.2	2,500
to the community(farm)	8,000	31,768	12,707.2	0
to individual farm worker household	23,768	0	0	2,500

Note: since the land of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm is state-owned land, taking into account of the livelihood of farm workers, the land acquisition in this case shall be compensated in accordance with the comprehensive compensation standards for collective land acquisition.

74. In order to solve the social security issues of the landless farm worker after the land acquisition, the affected community (Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm) shall use the land compensation to pay the edowment pension fees for the affected workers after the completion of land acquisition.

5.4.4 Removal and Demolition of Ground Attachment

75. All affected ground attachments will be compensated at their replacement prices. Table 5-3 provides compensation standards for ground attachments.

Table 5-3: Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments

Township/Town	Types of Attachments						
	Grave				Sugarcane loading platform		
	Tomb with bones (Yuan/Unit)		Tomb with corpse(Yuan/Unit)		Cement brick	stone	Wooden frame
	compensation	Relocation incentive	compensation	Relocation incentive			
Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	1500	1000	3000	2000	350	300	150
Total	2500		5000		350	300	150

5.5 Entitlement Matrix

76. The deadline for the eligibility to receive compensation is determined by the government and relevant departments of Jiangzhou District, including the PMO, IA, JLRB and the town government. The land that is used illegally after the cut-off date and the constructions deliberately built shortly before the deadline shall not be compensated. Jiangzhou District Government, the IA and JLRB take photos and videos on the day of the deadline to prevent the land from being occupied. Once the deadline is confirmed, the Jiangzhou District Government will announce it in the local public newspapers and on the bulletin board of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm. The deadline is usually determined at the end of the detailed survey. Compensation for land loss will be made in the form of "cash". In principle, LA is compensated in cash. See details in table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Entitlement Matrix

Types of impact	Influence degree	People eligible for compensation	Policies and standards for compensation	Agencies in charge
Permanent withdrawal of state-owned land	The Project will permanently withdraw 850.09 mu of state-owned land, including 426.48 mu of cultivated land, 290.88 mu of construction land and 132.73 mu of unused land.	Providing "cash" compensation to all AHs by the permanent withdrawal and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm. The permanent withdrawal includes cultivated land, construction land, and unused land. Compensation for arable land will be paid to the AHs, and those of construction land and unused land paid to the Farm. Compensation standards include land compensation, resettlement subsidies, and compensation for young crops.	The compensation rate for land loss to the APs is: 37768 yuan / mu for the cultivated land (among which 8,000 yuan goes to the Farm, 21768 yuan to the AHs); 31768 yuan / mu for the construction land; 12707.2 yuan / mu for the unused land. Compensation for young crops: 2,500 yuan / mu for the cultivated land and will be paid to the APs as the replacement price.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. JLRB, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and Jiangzhou Land Resources Center
Ground attachments	Transfer of 10 tombs with bones, and 8 tombs with corpse. Demolitions of 18 cement sugarcane platforms, 6 stone sugarcane platforms and 3 wooden sugarcane platforms.	Compensation equal to their cost will be paid to the APs in cash.	Cash compensation for the APs: 2500 yuan for a tomb with bones and its transfer; 5000 yuan for a tomb with corpse and its transfer; 350 for a cement sugarcane platform, 300 for a stone sugarcane platform and 150 for a wooden sugarcane platform.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. JLRB, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and Jiangzhou Land Resources Center

Vulnerable groups	Including: the disabled, five-guarantee households, women-headed households, and MLS households and families which loses over 10% of their income	8 families with 25 members will lose 10% of their income.	Offering vocational training to the labor force in the vulnerable families, and providing employment information and guidance to increase their employment opportunities; During the project construction, priority should be given to recruit family members with working capacity of the vulnerable groups for some jobs that have few requirements for technology.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. JLRB, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and Jiangzhou Land Resources Center
Cost of Appeals and additional negotiations	Compensation standards, payment of compensation and measures of resettlement	All APs	The fees and management fees involved in the appeal of the APs for problems in LA and resettlement shall be exempted from payment. The reasonable expenses incurred shall be covered by the Project's unforeseen expense budget.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.

6. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

6.1 Income Restoration and Improvement

6.1.1 Restoration Programs for Land Acquired from the Collectives

77. The following income restoration measures will be adopted to increase the income level of APs:

- (1) Adjust the agricultural industry structure and increase agricultural incomes.
- (2) Provide employment training, in particular, the training on activities that require large number of workers from the local areas;
- (3) Develop services and tertiary industries such as construction machinery and equipment rental, transportation, catering services, urban transportation services, taxis, goods and catering and entertainment, hotels, tourism and services;
- (4) Provide social and medical insurance;
- (5) Provide employment opportunities at the construction sites and during the operation of the Project; and
- (6) Provide public welfare jobs.

6.1.2 Increased Agricultural Income through Industrial Structural Adjustments

78. Sugarcane is the major economic crop at the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm. The land acquisition for the Project leaves behind a small amount of cultivated land to continue farming. At present, Jiangzhou District is promoting the revival of sugarcane cultivation by introducing high quality sugar plants. Moreover, the improvement of mechanized production of sugarcane products will improve the efficiency of sugar cane production. Such innovations have increased the output per *mu* from 4 tons to 8 tons. Free technical guidance and field management will be provided by the agricultural department. Subsidy funds of 3,000 Yuan/*mu* (in which 1,500 Yuan/*mu* is for transport network upgrading, 1,000 Yuan/*mu* is for water supply infrastructure construction, and 500 Yuan/*mu* is for planting subsidy) will also be provided to farmers. With the introduction of the "Double High" sugar cane technology, income of farmers shall be increased compensating the losses incurred from farm land acquisition. According to the socioeconomic survey and analysis of land and income losses, 21 out of 28 AHs have lost 11 to 29 percent of their cultivated land. The remaining 7 AHs have lost between 30 and 49 percent of their cultivated land. The average cultivated land area is 2.92 *mu* capita after LA, as a result, these AHs can benefit from the agricultural structural adjustment.

6.1.3 Employment Opportunities Provided by the Project

79. The implementation of the first phase of the project in Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone will produce new employment opportunities. Such opportunities will be given to the affected labor force on priority basis. Employment opportunities will also be increased at construction sites. At such sites, the need for security guards, potters, and construction workers will get increased. Material transportation, gravel mining, machinery rental and maintenance in road constructions are the other opportunities to find better employment for the APs. The first phase of the Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone will also promote Sino-Vietnamese cross-border trade. Such enhanced trade opportunities will bring employment opportunities and additional income to the

local people. The above mentioned opportunities will benefit the APs and compensate the losses incurred by them because of land acquisition.

6.1.4 Social Insurance

80. In addition to the proposed income restoration strategy outlined above, the government of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City will provide pension, and medical care, and other social security for the APs in accordance to the relevant national laws and regulations. Trial Measures of GZAR for social security of the farmers who lost land at the Farm have been introduced from March 2008. In social insurance funds, local government will subsidize 30% of the fund and the remaining 70% will be paid by individuals and collective community.

81. There are two types of pension insurance: urban workers' endowment insurance, and urban and rural residents' pension insurance. Workers of the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm fall to the category of the urban workers' endowment insurance, while their family members are under the urban and rural residents' pension insurance. The registration rate of urban and rural residents' pension insurance is over 90% while the renewal rate is higher than 85%. The payment varies between 100 to 2,000 Yuan and governmental subsidies will be between 30-80 Yuan, depending on the payment. Survey results show that most APs have shown their willingness to register in the social security program and to increase the contribution rate after they receive cash compensation for the acquired land.

82. In terms of health insurance, all APs are covered by the local health insurance systems. They will be registered in the New Rural Cooperative Medical System in accordance with the management principle of local department. In addition, according to the principle of territorial management, the APs qualify for minimum living allowances for the impoverished in urban and rural areas.

6.1.5 Income Opportunities Provided by the Project

83. The APs can find more income opportunities by providing services for the project during its construction phase. For example, they can provide surplus houses (if any) for the construction contractors as offices or accommodation for construction workers; or open grocery stands to provide food, cigarettes, beers and beverages to the engineering team. The PMO and its implementation units will provide 200 person / year temporary jobs during the construction period, including gravel mining, transportation of building materials and sand.

6.1.6 Technical and Skill Training

84. Chongzuo City has enjoyed rapid economic development in recent years. With the development of the Chongzuo Economic Industrial Park, Jiangzhou District will generate many jobs, especially in the tertiary industries. Upon the completion of the construction of the Project, the government will give priority to the affected households in selecting employees for new employment.

85. To create a self-reliant and self-developmental environment for the APs and to restore or improve their living standards in a short period of time, the demolition and

resettlement offices will provide technical trainings for the APs within their respective areas by coordinating with municipal labor and social security department, financial department, education department, technology department, women's federations, and the relevant other departments from other districts. Technical and management skill training will be implemented in accordance with the economic restructuring, labor market changes and employment requirements. Technical training shall be taken as an effective action to restore and increase the income of the APs.

86. The fact that most of the AHs, especially women lack the required working skills, the Project will focus on providing skill training to both men and women. In each session of technical training, more than half of the participants will be women. With mastering of working skills, the APs can find employment in nearby areas. Each AP shall have at least one training opportunity in a chosen industry. The affected women will enjoy the same training budget as their male counterparts. In Xinhe Town, with the support by local government, some developers are constructing lots of marketplace and small shops for the benefit of the affected residents. Therefore, the AHs can buy and/or rent these spaces to start a business after they receive technical trainings provided by local governments. If AHs lack the seed money of their business, they can apply for small credit loans from local banks, and the local government will provide a subsidy to pay the interest in accordance to the policy of rural small subsidized loan in PRC.

87. Technical training will be conducted every six months from January 2018 to July 2021. District government, neighborhood committees, women's federation and vocational and technical education department will jointly organize and implement the trainings. The training programs cover the following areas:

- Sanitary works, public environmental greening, parking management, and other community public services;
- Horticultural technology, sewing and weaving training for women, hairdressing and beauty skills training;
- Maintenance skill training for motorcycle, car, and electrical equipment;
- automobile painting, and cleaning equipment management;
- Catering service and domestic services;
- Product marketing, cross-border trade registration and business training.

6.1.7 Government welfare Assurances

88. For the affected farmers who are between 40-50 years, they may find it difficult to get re-employed. The government in such cases will provide welfare assistance such as cleaning or doorkeeper positions. Each will get a monthly salary of 1,600 Yuan, of which 800 Yuan are paid via national special funds, and 800 Yuan are paid by the employer.

6.2 Restoration Plan for Affected Ground Attachments

89. The affected ground attachments will be compensated in accordance with the compensation standards set by the Municipal People's Government of Chongzuo City. The

infrastructure and other special facilities will be compensated under the principle of replacement value. Compensation for private ground attachments will be paid to their proprietors.

90. Restoration of ground attachments will be done by respective proprietors. Any removal of ground attachments will be planned with due notice to proprietors. They will be removed safely with minimum adverse impacts on nearby residents.

91. Affected special facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings, without affecting the Project's construction works and with minimum amount of disturbance to local people. Affected utility pipelines/wires will be reinstalled before the demolition or relocation without affecting the normal lives of residents along such pipelines.

6.3 Special Issues in LA Process

(1) Gender Issues

92. It is clearly stated in the Chapter of "Women and Economy" of the *GZAR Women Development Plan (2001-2010)* that "to protect the equal rights and opportunities of women in their access of economic resources, we must eliminate gender discrimination in employment, ensure equal employment for women and men and protect women's labor rights". Based on these cardinal principles, under the Project, women and men will enjoy equal rights in employment and skill training.

93. Survey results showed that women of the affected households are generally short of labor skills which place them at a disadvantage when competing with men in getting new jobs. Women usually prefer to go out to work or run a small business. Where women are the chief of household, women carry greater family responsibilities. Women are also entitled to receive all compensation payments, skill trainings, and other assistance. All compensation fees for LA are joint property of the households. To protect women's right in the determination of properties of APs, the names of both the husband and wife shall be stated in relevant documents.

94. Agreement has been reached between the government, related implementing institutes, the Women's Federation and Neighborhood Committees that the Women's Federation will be directly involved in the guiding and counseling women on how to engage in Project activities and especially income restoration programs. Such engagement in project activities and income restoration programs will improve women's living standards and production levels.

(2) Assistance and Support for Vulnerable AHs

95. The Jiangzhou PMO, BDIG and local government will pay attention to the resettlement of vulnerable groups. In addition to the living and production resettlement measures under the RP, vulnerable groups will be provided certain assistance to improve their living and production conditions. The resettlement budget includes a special fund of 99,600

Yuan for vulnerable groups. The main assistance measures for new vulnerable groups determined during the process are:

- a) Two members of each affected household will receive skills training, including at least one woman. Job opportunities and employment information will be widely distributed;
- b) APs without required skills will be included in the social security system and paid pensions by the local government.
- c) The government and the Project will provide hardship allowance and living subsidies for vulnerable households to help them in restoring production and livelihoods on the basis of real needs.
- d) Community Committees will focus on the protection of women's rights and interests in LA and HD, and give priority to them in compensation payment and distribution, employment support, training, social security, and subsidy distribution.
- e) Households affected seriously by LA will have priority in receiving job opportunities that are generated by the Project, and participating in agricultural and nonagricultural training programs.

7. LAND COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT, AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

7.1 Land Acquisition, Compensation, and Rehabilitation Budget

96. The cost of LA and rehabilitaiton is included in the overall project budget of 44.427 million Yuan. Estimated costs include compensation for land acquired, compensation for ground attachments, taxes and fees, subsidies for vulnerable groups and contingency fees. The detailed information of resettlement budget is given in Table7-1.

Table 7-1: Land Acquisition, Compensation, and Rehabilitation Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Total Qty. (Unit)	Road #1 (impacts quantity)	Road #1 Budget (Yuan)	Road #2 (impacts quantity)	Road #2 Budget (Yuan)	Road #3 (impacts quantity)	Road #3 Budget (Yuan)	Road #4 (impacts quantity)	Road #4 Budget (Yuan)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan	/	/		3663506.64		4043204.19		3744006.24		3494182.46
1.1	Compensation for permanent LA	yuan	/	850.09	106.48	3382656.64	164.61	3807204.19	116.18	3690806.24	138.12	3279982.46
1.1.1	Farm land	mu	31768	426.48	106.48	3382656.64	90	2859120.00	20.00	635360.00	80	2541440
1.1.2	Construction land	mu	31768	290.88	0	0	0	0	96.18	3055446.24	0	0
1.1.3	Unused land	mu	12707	132.73	0	0	74.61	948084.19	0	0	58.12	738542.46
1.2	Young crop compensation fees	/	/	/	/	266200.00	/	225000.00	/	50000.00	/	200000.00
1.2.1	Young crop compensation	mu	2500	426.48	106.48	266200.00	90	225000.00	20.00	50000.00	80	200000.00
1.3	Compensation for ground attachments	/	/	/	/	14650.00	/	11000.00	/	3200.00	/	14200.00
1.3.1	Compensation for Tomb with bones+ awards	NO.	2500	10	3	7500	2	5000	1	2500	1	2500
1.3.2	Compensation for Tomb with corpse+ awards	NO.	5000	8	1	5000	1	5000	0	0	2	10000
1.3.3	Compensation for Sugarcane loading platform built with cement bricks	NO.	350	18	4	1400	2	700	2	700	4	1400
1.3.4	Compensation for sugarcane loading platform built with stones	NO.	300	6	2	600	1	300	0	0	1	300
1.3.5	Compensation for sugarcane loading platform built with wooden frame	NO.	150	3	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	yuan	/	/		146540.2656		161728.1677		149760.2496		139767.2986
2.1	Resettlement planning and design costs	yuan	0	2561.55	366.35	36635.0664	404.32	40432.04192	374.4	37440.0624	349.42	34941.82464
2.2	Resettlement M&E costs	yuan	0	2561.55	366.35	109905.1992	404.32	121296.1258	374.4	112320.1872	349.42	104825.4739
3	Training costs (1% of basic costs)	yuan	1%	2561.55		36635.0664	404.32	40432.04192	374.4	37440.0624	349.42	34941.82464
4	Taxes and fees on LA	yuan	/	/		4217705.17		4287837.199		1775443.063		3731959.555
4.1	LA management costs (2.8% of basic costs)	yuan	2.80%	2447.57	338.27	94714.38592	380.72	106601.7174	369.08	103342.5747	328	91839.50899
4.2	Farmland occupation tax	mu	17333.42	426.4	106.48	1845662.5	90	1560007.8	20	346668.4	80	1386673.6

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Total Qty. (Unit)	Road #1 (impacts quantity)	Road #1 Budget(Yuan)	Road #2(impacts quantity)	Road #2 Budget(Yuan)	Road #3(impacts quantity)	Road #3 Budget(Yuan)	Road #4(impacts quantity)	Road #4 Budget(Yuan)
				8		62						
4.3	Farmland reclamation fees	mu	12054	426.48	106.48	1283509.92	90	1084860	20	241080	80	964320
4.4	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	mu	9333.38	850.09	106.48	993818.3024	164.61	1536367.682	116.18	1084352.088	138.12	1289126.446
5	Support fund for vulnerable groups (1% of basic costs)					36635.0664		40432.04192		37440.0624		34941.82464
6	Contingencies (10% of basic costs)	yuan	15%			549526.00		606480.63		561600.94		524127.37
7	Total	yuan	/	/		8960430.158		9481335.112		6340721.795		8223167.935
						20.17%		21.34%		14.27%		18.51%

Continued- Land Acquisition, Compensation, and Rehabilitaiton Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (Yuan/unit)	Road #6 (impacts quantity)	Road 6 Budget(Yuan)	Road #6 (impacts quantity)	Road 6 Budget(Yuan)	Sewage treatment plants(impacts quantity)	Sewage treatment plants Budget(Yuan)	Budget (Yuan)	Percentage (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan	/		7710299.60		1683704.00		1276566.00	21951962.50	49.41%
1.1	Compensation for Permanent LA	yuan	/	234.70	7455949.60	53.00	1683704.00	37.00	1175416.00	21093062.50	47.48%
1.1.1	Farm land	mu	31768	93.00	2954424.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	1175416.00	10165760.00	22.88%
1.1.2	Construction land	mu	31768	141.70	4501525.60	53.00	1683704.00	0.00	0.00	9240675.84	20.80%
1.1.3	Unused land	mu	12707	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1686626.66	3.80%
1.2	Young crop compensation	/	/	/	232500.00	/	0.00	/	92500.00	800000.00	1.80%
1.2.1	Young crop compensation fees (farm land)	mu	2500	93.00	232500.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	92500.00	800000.00	1.80%
1.3	Compensation for ground attachments	/	/	/	21850.00	/	0.00	/	8650.00	58900.00	0.13%
1.3.1	Tomb with bones+ awards	NO.	2500	2	5000	0	0	1	2500	17500	0.04%

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (Yuan/unit)	Road #6 (impacts quantity)	Road 6 Budget(Yuan)	Road #6 (impacts quantity)	Road 6 Budget(Yuan)	Sewage treatment plants (impacts quantity)	Sewage treatment plants Budget(Yuan)	Budget (Yuan)	Percentage (%)
1											
1.3.2	Tomb with corpse+ awards	NO.	5000	3	15000	0	0	1	5000	35000	0.08%
1.3.3	Sugarcane loading platform with cement bricks	NO.	350	4	1400	0	0	2	700	4900	0.01%
1.3.4	Sugarcane loading platform with stone	NO.	300	1	300	0	0	1	300	1200	0.00%
1.3.5	Sugarcane loading platform with wooden frame	NO.	150	1	150	0	0	1	150	300	0.00%
2	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	yuan	/		308411.984		67348.16		51062.64	878078.50	1.98%
2.1	Resettlement planning and design costs	yuan	0	771.02	77102.996	168.37	16837.04	127.66	12765.66	219519.62	0.49%
2.2	Resettlement M&E costs	yuan	0	771.02	231308.988	168.37	50511.12	127.66	38296.98	658558.87	1.48%
3	Training costs (1% of basic costs)	yuan	1%	771.02	77102.996	168.37	16837.04	127.66	12765.66	219519.62	0.49%
4	Taxes and fees on LA	yuan	/		5132340.935		541812.852		1465581.248	16934974.85	38.12%
4.1	LA management costs (2.8% of basic costs)	yuan	2.80%	745.59	208766.5888	168.37	47143.712	117.54	32911.648	590605.75	1.33%
4.2	Farmland occupation tax	mu	17333.42	93	1612008.06	0	0	37	641336.54	5546694.40	12.48%
4.3	Farmland reclamation fees	mu	12054	93	1121022	0	0	37	445998	3857280.00	8.68%
4.4	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	mu	9333.38	234.70	2190544.286	53	494669.14	37	345335.06	6940394.70	15.62%
5	Support fund for vulnerable groups (1% of basic costs)				77102.996		16837.04		12765.66	219519.62	0.49%
6	Contingencies (10% of basic costs)	yuan	15%		1156544.94		252555.60		191484.90	3292794.37	7.41%
7	Total	yuan	/		14697950.57		2566335.613		3117750.609	44427261.64	100.00%
					33.08%		5.78%		7.02%	100.00%	

7.2 Annual Budget

97. According to the project timetable, the construction of the project will last for 24 months, starting from January of 2018 until December of 2019. Annual capital flow is expected to reach 80% in 2017 or 35,541,600 Yuan and 20% by the year of 2018 or 8.8854 million Yuan.

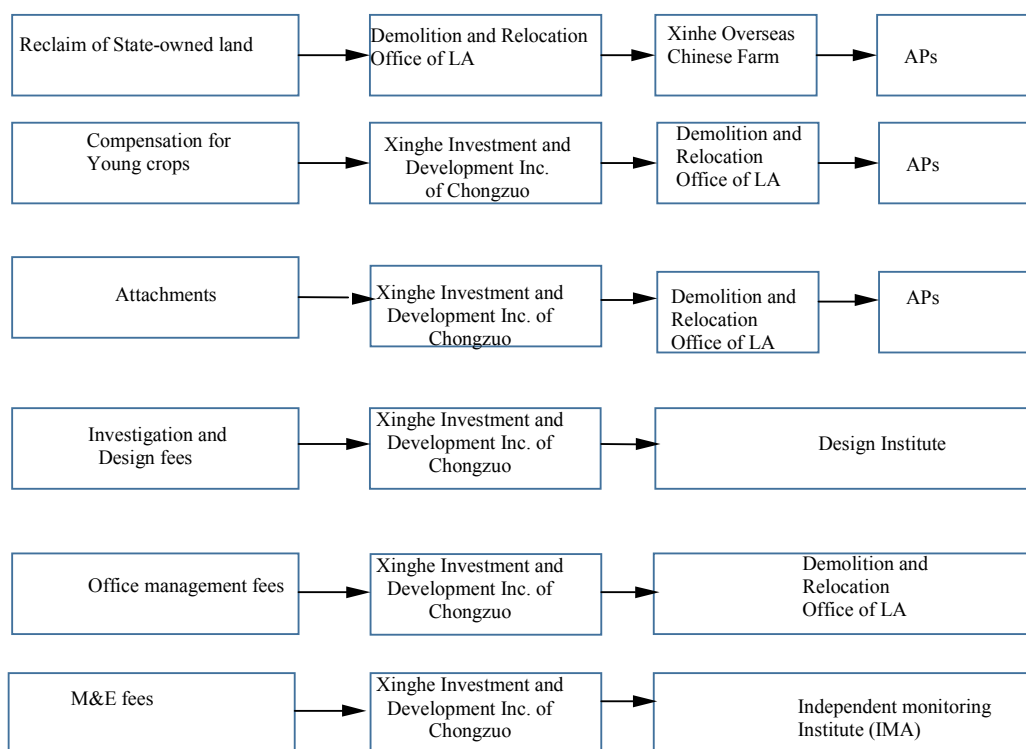
Table 7-2: LA and Rehabilitation Annual Cost Budget in Road Access (Ten thousandYuan)

	2017	2018	Total
Total Budget (0,000 yuan)	3554.16	888.54	4442.7
Total Budget Ratio (%)	80%	20%	100%

7.3 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

98. Resettlement funds will be disbursed as follows:

Figure 7-1: Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds



8. Implementation of the Resettlement Plan

8.1 Principles of RP

99. According to the implementation schedule of the Project, the Project will be constructed over a period of 3 years from May 2018. To ensure that the resettlement schedule can be linked with the construction schedule of the Project, LA will begin in March 2018 and be completed in July 2021. The basic principles for LAR implementation are as follows:

- LA and HD should be completed at least 1 months prior to the commencement of construction.
- During LAR, the APs will have opportunities to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of the construction, the LAR information will be further disclosed through RIB and public consultations.
- All compensation will be paid to the APs directly and fully within 3 months of the approval of the compensation and resettlement program. No entity or individual should use such compensation on their behalf, nor should such compensation be discounted for any reason.

8.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

100. The resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the LA and implementation progress of the Project. The exact implementation schedule may need to be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. (Table 8-2).

Table 8-2: Schedule of Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement	Task	Agency responsible	Time	Remark
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	Disclosure of the draft RP	28 AHs	PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	July. 2017	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo and ADB	July. 2017	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of updated RP	/	District Government of Jiangzhou, and ADB	Feb. 2018	
2.2	RP and budget approval (compensation rates)	44.427 million Yuan	District Government of Jiangzhou, Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	Feb. 2018	
3	Disclosure of LA and Demolition Notice				
3.1	Disclosure of LA notice to affected communities	Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	PMO, District Government of Jiangzhou, Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	Mar. 2018	
4	Compensation Agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	28 AHs	Bureau of Land Resources of Jiangzhou District	Apr. 2018	
5	Capacity Building of Resettlement Agencies				
5.1	Staff of RP office and land & resources bureau	10 persons	PMO of Jiangzhou District of ADB	May. 2017 to Dec. 2018	
6	M&E				
6.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2018	Included in the 1 st report
6.2	Establishing an internal M&E agency	As per the RP	PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of	Mar. 2018	

No.	Resettlement	Task	Agency responsible	Time	Remark
			Chongzuo		
6.3	Appointing an external monitoring agency	One	PMO	Feb. 2018	
6.4	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2018	1 st report
				Jan. 2019	2 nd report
6.5	External monitoring reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2020	3 rd report
				Jan. 2021	4 th report
6.6	Completion report	One report	PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	July. 2021	
7	Public consultation		PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Ongoing	
8	Grievanceredress		PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Ongoing	
9	Disbursement of Compensation				
9.1	Disbursement to the IA	Initial funds	District Government of Jiangzhou, PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Mar. 2018	
9.2	Disbursement to the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	Most funds	PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Apr. 2018	
9.3	Disbursement to AHs (ABC bank)	Most funds	Implementation Office of PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO, and neighborhood committee	Apr. 2018	
10	Commencement of Civil Construction				
11.1	Commencement of civil construction		PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	May. 2018	

9. RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

9.1 Organizational Setup of Resettlement Agencies of the Project

101. Jiangzhou District government has set up a Jiangzhou District Project Leading Group and a Project Management Office. As mentioned above, the Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuowill serve as the Project implementation agency. Under the implementing agency there is a resettlement department which is responsible for land acquisition and resettlement.

102. The implementing agency plays a key role in the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation processes. There are several other agencies which will be engaged in the LAR activities of the Project (Table 9-1).

Table 9-1: Resettlement Agencies and Personnel

Agencies	Personnel
Project Leading Group	Experienced, governmental officials, 15 persons with Bachelor or higher degree
(JPMO)	Experienced, governmental officials, engineers, 5 persons with Bachelor or higher degree
(JLRB)	Experienced, governmental officials, 10 persons with Bachelor or higher degree
Municipal Government of Xinhe Township	Experienced, governmental officials, 6 persons with Bachelor or higher degree
Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	Construction and management personnel, 3 persons with Bachelor or higher degree
Resettlement Office of PMO	Experienced, governmental officials, and representatives of APs, 6 persons with Bachelor or higher degree
Farm	2 managerial staffs
Design Institute	several senior engineers
External Monitoring Agency	several resettlement experts

9.2 Responsibilities of Agencies

Table 9-2: Responsible Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Jiangzhou Project Leading Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. responsible for the leadership, organization, collaboration and principle development of the project; 2. Review the implementation of the resettlement plan; 3. Conduct internal M&E and review; 4. Determine major issues in the process of land acquisition and resettlement.
Jiangzhou PMO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of project coordination and organization of work; 2. Coordinate the preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan; 3. Organize and coordinate the preparation of the resettlement plan; 4. Provide development assistance to women; 5. Help ADB, the implementing unit, and other shareholders.
Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo-the implementation agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply for the Land and Resources Bureau's "Land Use Permit" and "Land Construction Permit"; 2. Pay the resettlement costs and supervise its usage; 3. Guide, coordinate and supervise the implementation of the resettlement plan according to the approved time schedule; 4. Organize and conduct internal M&E, select the external independent M&E agency, coordinate the internal and external supervision; 5. Report to ADB on land acquisition and resettlement, the use of funds, and the Project r implementation; 6. Provide assistance to affected women; 7. Coordinate and address the contradictions and problems arising in the implementation of the project; 8. Report to the project leading group on land acquisition and house demolition.
Jiangzhou LA and Demolition Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize social and economic survey; 2. Conduct measurement and survey of land acquisition and demolition; 3. Implementation of relocation (if any at the implementation stage); 4. Formulate a relocation schedule; 5. To assist the local government and the affected people to sign the land acquisition and relocation agreement; 6. Supervise the implementation of the resettlement plan; 7. Manage the information of land acquisition and resettlement;

Agency	Responsibilities
	8. Provide assistance to women; 9. Training of migrant workers; 10. Coordinate and address the contradictions and problems arising in the implementation of the project; 11. Settle disputes and complaints through coordination and arbitration; 12. Deal with legal issues in land acquisition and resettlement; 13. Report the land acquisition and demolition to the implementing unit.
Land and Resources Bureau of Jiangzhou District	1. Apply relevant national policies for land acquisition; 2. Participate in the verification of compensation standards for land acquisition and attachments; 3. Approve land acquisition requests; 4. Participate in measurement surveys and socio-economic surveys; 5. Participate in the preparation of resettlement plan; 6. Issue land plan permit and land construction permit; 7. Release public information on land acquisition; 8. Guide, coordinate and supervise the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement work; 9. Coordinate and address the contradictions and problems arising in the implementation of the project.
Town government	1. Assist in measurement and socio-economic surveys; 2. Assist in the preparation of the resettlement plan; 3. Supervise the implementation work of village committee of immigration and rehabilitation plans.
Xinhe Overseas Chinese farm	1. Participate in socio-economic surveys and the development of resettlement and rehabilitation programs; 2. Participate in the development of resettlement plans and resettlement programs; 3. Organize public consultation and publicize the policy of land acquisition and resettlement; 4. Advise the payment and distribution of compensation; 5. Organize livelihoods and income recovery activities in the village; 6. Organize the development of the tertiary industry; 7. Reflect the complaints and suggestions of the affected people to the higher authorities; 8. Provide assistance to women.
Design Institute	1. Reduce the impacts of resettlement plan to minimum level by optimizing the design; 2. Clarify the scope of the impact of land acquisition and demolition; 3. Conduct measurement and socio-economic surveys; 4. Assist in the preparation of the resettlement plan; 5. Provide technical services to the City PMO and implementing agencies in the collection and processing of information and data, respectively.
Independent monitor	1. Provide technical support in land acquisition and resettlement; 2. As an independent supervisory authority, supervise the implementation of the resettlement plan and report it to the PMO, the implementing unit, the land acquisition and relocation office and the Asian Development Bank.

9.3 Institutional Capacity Building

9.3.1 Evaluation of Institutional Capacities

(A) Logistics and Office Facilities

103. Resettlement Division has been set up at the Traffic Bureau of Jiangzhou District and is equipped with computers and other office equipment. Related expenditures will be included in Daily Office Expenses and the cost of the hardware facilities will be provided by the resettlement office at an amount of 200,000 Yuan.

(B) Financial Capacity

104. During the PPTA, all budgets were prepaid by the implementing agency. Regardless of the capacity of the staff, the lack of funds in the project preparation phase will certainly affect the establishment and preparation process of the organization (including the feasibility study report and the preparation of the resettlement plan). The resettlement plan has taken this important requirement and has already specified sufficient management funds for LAR in the resettlement budget.

(C) Staff capacity

105. During the PPTA, consultants found that many government officials were experienced in land acquisition and resettlement issues, and had experience in resettlement work on projects financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). However, the need for further training in safeguards policies still exists.

9.3.2 Institutional capacity building

106. During implementation stage, resettlement consultants and resettlement external monitor to be engaged will provide specialized training programs for institutions and their staff to improve their capacity of RP implementation, including expertise in resettlement principles and policies, engineering program management training, planning and design, progress management of implementation, financial management, Management information systems, quality control, supervision and evaluation, project management.

107. The LAR personnel will receive training in resettlement safeguards. The training needs are elaborated below:

(1) Training venue will be selected outside the Jiangzhou District. The locations (cities) chosen for resettlement training should have successful experiences in resettlement programs of ADB-sponsored projects, so that students will be able to gain experience studying the resettlement results. This requires the help of Asian Development Bank.

(2) The trainees will be those who are temporarily transferred to the project to undertake the resettlement work. Resettlement consultants participating in the discussion of resettlement plan are required to participate in the training programs.

(3) Training time is scheduled for October 2017 to March 2018.

10. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

108. The PMO and the IA will regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of LA processes to ensure that they are successfully carried out in accordance with the RP, and that the APs have restored their livelihoods and income sources. LA monitoring consists of internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring is conducted by IA, and supervised by the PLG, and PMO to ensure that the organizations and agencies involved in LA will follow the principles and timetable given in the RP.

10.1 Monitoring Objectives

109. The objectives of monitoring and Evaluation are to check whether the LA implementation are in line with the RP, and whether the RP has achieved its objectives and principles during the reference period. M&E will focus on the following aspects of APs and resettlement process:

- ① Economic condition before and after the replacement of land and houses
- ② Timely payment of compensation
- ③ Environmental conditions in the project area
- ④ Livelihood and income recovery measures for APs
- ⑤ Comparison between the APs' lives and economic conditions with the non-APs

110. Monitoring and evaluation use the social and economic baseline data of the APs collected for LA or resettlement. The APs' adjustments during project implementation will be monitored on a regular basis, and an evaluation of their living conditions will be made after a year or two. The living standards of the APs shall be assessed in different ways qualitatively and quantitatively. Discussions with focused groups can reveal problems concerning women and the poor.

111. The purpose of internal monitoring is to urge the organizations concerned to carry out their duties effectively. The external monitoring and evaluation are carried out by an independent agency on LA, and rehabilitation, on a regular basis.

112. The resettlement monitoring includes: data collection, analysis, and report preparation on the progress of internal monitoring. Meanwhile, the external monitoring also inspects the progress of LAR. However, its main role is to assess the quality and results of land acquisition, compensation, income rehabilitation.

113. Priorities of resettlement monitoring lie in the following two aspects:

1. Check and update the distribution of the APs' entitlements against the time schedule in the RP;
2. Compare social and economic conditions of the APs and the affected administrative villages before and after LA, especially the recovery of living standards and their improvement. The social and economic background information collected during the registration and census of APs will be used for this monitoring.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

114. The PMO, JLRB and IA will do the internal monitoring to ensure that the relevant departments have implemented the RP. The purpose of internal monitoring is to make sure that the relevant departments and agencies have performed their duties during the LA and rehabilitation processes.

115. The PMO, IA, and JLRB (internal monitors) will:

(a) play a major role in internal supervision, including organizing LA and rehabilitation activities, identifying and resolving APs' grievances, and questions, and ensuring the LA process is moving efficiently and according to the budget and time schedule given in the RP.

(b) check whether the Project has positively impacted on the APs without discriminating against affected women and promoted public participation in project activities.

(c) monitor the number of grievances and complaints from the APs, their resolution and reporting system.

(d) check whether the preferential policies and income recovery measures and the effort to improve women's status in the villages have been effectively implemented.

(e) Record house demolition (if any) and reconstruction process, cost of reconstruction and the adequacy of resettlement budget;

(f) record the progress in restoring village facilities and services: timely reconstruction of village facilities and services to ensure that the ongoing mitigation measures will minimize the impact.

(g) Report on public consultation schemes and their implementation; recording of the meetings and recommendation from the APs;

10.3 External Monitoring

116. The PMO appoints an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation of LAR. The PMO will sign a contract with the IMA.

(1) Monitoring indicators

117. The following indicators will be used to monitor the implementation of the RP.

(i) *Delivering the entitlements of the APs*: compensation, housing, employment, and subsidies and other assistance specified in the RP;

(ii) *Developing economic productivity*: providing job opportunities to the APs and calculating the number of employed and unemployed APs;

(iii) *Providing sites for house reconstruction, (If required)*: AP Whether APs have received their subsidies their relocation subsidies on time;

- (iv) *Restoration of basic and special facilities*: all necessary infrastructure and special facilities are restored to pre-LAR levels; Check whether compensation for infrastructure and special facilities is sufficient to re-purchase or replace facilities of same quality as the original;
- (v) *Satisfaction of APs*: APs' satisfaction regarding LAR will be rated in multiple aspects – Delivery of compensation on time; re-employment without delays; assistance in investing compensation in new businesses; (d) relationship with host communities, (if applicable);
- (vi) *Living standards*: During project implementation, trends in the quality of life will be observed, and the potential problems in the recovery of living standards will also be identified and reported. Consultants will conduct extensive social and economic surveys after LAR to record the living standards and conditions of the APs. The surveys will be conducted once a year, or until most the household's living standards and income are fully recovered;
- (vii) *Social adaptation*: the attitudes and reactions of children, the elderly, public participants and APs to previous living conditions, the number of grievance and appeals and the number of them that have been solved, the implementation of preferential policies, and the effects brought by income recovery measures and the improvement of women's status.

(2) Special Monitoring Indicators

- (a) *Women's status and role*: changes in women's status, role and income levels at least 40 percent of the surveyed APs will be women. The monitors will report to the IA with advice how to improve assistance to women and resolve their grievances.
- (b) *Sufficient resettlement funds*: Monitoring and evaluation agencies will provide information on the use of funds. Jiangzhou District Audit Bureau will audit accounts and funds of the resettlement. The results of the audit will be helpful to the work of the IMA.

(3) Methodology

- (a) An independent agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected areas to obtain baseline data of the APs. If the SIA data are still valid, the agency will use the SIA database as the benchmark database. Annual surveys of production and APs' living conditions will be conducted to measure changes. Sample follow-up survey of AHs will be carried out with occasional interviews or on-site visits to obtain sufficient data for evaluation.
- (b) Conduct group discussions and consultations with representatives from governments, non-governmental organizations (NGO), groups and APs.
- (c) Conduct consultations with key stakeholders such as heads of local RC, on works related to the resettlement plan implementation.
- (d) Hosting community conferences to collect data about the resettlement and resettlers' satisfaction.
- (e) Direct observation of the progress made in the demolition of houses and their rebuilding at resettlement sites.

10.4 Requirements for Monitoring Reports

118. The internal monitoring reports will be submitted quarterly by the IA to EA. The EA will include them in its progress reports submitted to ADB. The external monitoring and evaluation reports are submitted to IA and ADB simultaneously by the external monitoring agency every six months. An external monitoring report will be prepared every six months until the resettlement is completed, and thereafter annual evaluation reports will be prepared by the external monitoring agency until the project is completed. Finally, after the completion of the project, IA will prepare a resettlement completion report and submit it to ADB.

Appendies:

Appendix 1 Minutes of the Interviews

Interview at the Overseas Chinese Farm, Jiangzhou, Chongzuo

Time of discussion: April 11th, 2017; Tuesday afternoon

Interviewee: staff of the Overseas Chinese Farm

Number of participants: 12

Content of interview:

Question 1: What is the basic profile of the Farm?

Staff: First founded in 1956, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm was formerly known as Coffee farm, and was renamed as Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm after 1978. The Farm controls a total area of 69780 mu (1 mu = 1/15 hectare) and 60220 mu of them are arable land with credentials. It boasts about 1400 households (excluding the floating population), a population of about 3200. See Appendix I for details.

Question 2: How many ethnic groups does the farm have?

Staff: Han ethnic group accounts for about 70 %, Zhuang ethnic group about 25% and other groups like Miao and Hui ethnic group about 5%.

Question 3: Do the rural workers of the Farm enjoy the same treatment as their urban counterparts?

Staff: The staffs have resident household accounts. Their pensions are in line with those of the urban employers. Their medical insurance is NCMS, following the standards for rural residents.

Question 4: The 22000 plus mu of arable land with credentials, are they all rented to the staffs?

Staff: They are all rented to the rural staffs.

Question 5: How much is the rent?

Staff: It is now 130 yuan per *mu*, a price decided by the congress of staff.

Question 6: What are the income sources of the Farm?

Staff: 1. Rent from the arable land. 2. Fiscal subsidies. 3. Rent from land for industrial purpose.

4. Sales of old plants.

Question 7: What kinds of spending does the Farm have?

Staff: 1. Paying for some part of the pension insurance of the staff. 2. Paying for the operation and maintenance of the farm.

Question 8: What is the percentage of land revenue in the total household income?

Staff: agriculture income accounts for 30% to 70% of the family income.

Question 9: What kinds of plants do you grow?

Staff: Mostly sugarcanes, accounting for about 90%. The other 10% includes cassava, tangerine, mango and other fruits.

Question 10: What is the gross income for one mu of land?

Staff: Over 2000 yuan for sugarcane and about 8000 yuan for fruits. However, there are certain risks for growing fruits while there are barely any risks for sugarcane.

Question 11: What is the per capita rented land?

Staff: For staff, it is about 8 mu per person. Meanwhile, we can bring wasteland into cultivation by ourselves.

Question 12: What is the per capita annual income?

Staff: About 8000 yuan/year for average people and about 13000 yuan/ year for farm staff.

Question 13: What is the income like when doing other jobs?

Staff: About 2000 yuan/month for average workers and 4000 yuan/month for technicians.

Question 14: What is your attitude toward government's effort to build roads and a sewage treatment plant?

Staff: We support it. After the roads are completed, they can help promote the local industrialization, which are helpful to the next generation. It is the best if we can transfer the remaining lands to a big boss. Once the lands are congregated together, we can achieve agricultural operation large-scale.

Question 15: What is the compensation standard for land?

Workers: The overall compensation is 31000 yuan / mu, and the staff can actually get the 21736 yuan / mu. In addition, the farm should get a compensation of over 8,000 yuan / mu (used for buying the workers' pension). Compensation for different kinds of young crops should be different and decided by the congress of staff.

Question 16: What is the age of retirement and the amount of pension?

Staff: The retirement age for male is 60 years old and for female is 50 years old. Pension for male is 2600-3000 yuan per month and for female is 2100-2200 (based on the premises that they have worked over 30 years).

Question 17: What kinds of compensation do you want?

Staff: 1. Tax return 2. Employment, with young people as the priority. 3. Skills training. We hope we can have some skill training for some of the staffs.

Question 18: What is the employment of the young people like?

Staff: About 60% of young people work in other provinces and their average monthly income is about 4000 yuan. About 40% of young people work in Guangxi and their monthly income is from 2000 to 3000 yuan.

Question 19: Are those who work in other provinces willing to come back to work?

Staff: If the average income of Guangxi can rise to over 3000 yuan, they are willing to come back.

Question 20: What do you think of the project?

Staff: 1. We hope that the compensation can be paid on time. 2. There should be no procrastination during the implementation of the project. 3. Make sure that a greening project is in place. 4. We hope that the project can be started as soon as possible.

Appendix: Attendance Sheets and Photographs of Official Meetings

会议签到表

会议时间: 2017年4月11日
 会议地点: 崇左市江州区新和华侨农场
 会议内容:

姓名	单位	姓名	单位
苏维荣	华侨农场		
吴青兰	华侨农场	女	
农文芳	华侨农场	女	
黄燕	华侨农场	女	
苏维	华侨农场		
苏维	华侨农场		
陶书梅	华侨农场	女	
梁长春	华侨农场		
李梦华	华侨农场		
袁宗梁	河海大学		
苏维			





Minute of Discussion in the Committee of Jiangzhou District

Time: 9 a.m. Wednesday, April 12th, 2017.

Place: Second-floor conference room of the Committee of Jiangzhou District

Participants: Reform and Development Commission, Bureau of Finance, Bureau of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm, Xinhe town, Xinghe Company
 Basic content:

General introduction to the project:

The project is the first ADB project in Jiangzhou District, Chongzhou city. It is the top of the district's ten major projects. Starting from March, it plans to get a loan of about 30 million US\$ from ADB (200 million RMB). The project needs to build six roads and a sewage treatment plant so as to speed up the construction of the park.

Expert consultants: ADB made a brief introduction to the LA, housing demolition and resettlement involved in the project. ADB attaches great importance to the LA and resettlement during the preparation of the project and is very concerned about involuntary resettlers (the people affected by the project can all be classified as involuntary resettlers).

Question 1: How is the LA going? (The report needs to evaluate the compensation standard)

LRB: It involves the acquisition of state-owned land. Jiangzhou District will follow the local land compensation standards when it comes to state-owned land.

Question 2: What is the organizational structure of the project?

LRB: Under the LRB, there are Land Reserve Center (responsible for payment of compensation) and RO (responsible for specific negotiation and contract signing). The government has set up a LA and Demolition Headquarter (responsible for coordinating the LA and demolition in the entire Jiangzhou) to guide the RO.

Question 3: What is the administrative relationship between Xinhe Town and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm?

Though the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm is in Xinhe Town, they are of the same level (the same secretary supervising these two administrative units). The Farm has some public service function, including handle household registration, medical insurance and so on.

Question 4: Do the withdrawal, compensation and resettlement of Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm require the involvement of Xinhe Town?

Government of Xinhe Town: Yes, it does. Compensation for LA is co-decided by Xinhe Town and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm. Since the two places are under the control of the same secretary, it is easier to conduct work with the involvement of Xinhe Town.

Question 5: Is there a land withdrawal case in the recent one or two years? (The operation of the organization)

A working group is established at the township level (such as XX project LA and resettlement working group), which is under the control of the town. It consists of about three or four people, generally from the farm management staff. All members participate in it, each household with its own task. Usually we have 3-4 groups, each with about 8 people. Approximately 30% of the managers were female (meeting the World Bank's requirements). A farm is not divided into groups.

Question 6: How much is the average compensation for the farm? (Including young crops compensation and other costs)

Answer: The average compensation is 50,000 yuan / mu. The farm has a total of 800 acres, so the total amount is more than 4000 million yuan.

Question 7: What is the source and procedure of the compensation fund?

Bureau of Finance: We have full fiscal payment, so there is no difficulty in payment. Its source is the benefit made from the sales of land.

Payment procedure: The fiscal allocation first goes to the Land Reserve Center, and then the Center transfers the money directly to the farmer's bank account, or to the farm account.

Question 8: What is the compensation standard for agricultural land?

Answer: The standard is 31768 yuan/mu. Over 21000 yuan goes directly to the APs and the rest to the Farm. The compensation for young crop will be sent to the farmer renters. All these kinds of the compensation will follow the standard set in 2016.

Question 9: Is the compensation standard controversial?

Answer: all the APs agree with the standard. There is no controversy.

Question 10: What is the income of farmers who grow sugar cane?

Answer: One mu of sugarcane can generate a net income of 300-400 yuan. (The cost is quite high. The cost for each mu is about 1500 yuan, including labor cost for Vietnamese workers, which is 120 yuan a ton, fertilizers, removal of weeds and human resources management. One mu of land can produce 4 tons of sugarcane.)

Question 11: What is the income recovery plan for the APs?

Answer: 1. The Economic Industrial Park will consider the staffs first when hiring. (The per capita salary is 2500-3000 yuan/month)

2. The farmers can continue to till the rest of the land.

3. APs can rent or buy shops with their compensation.

4. Skills training will be provided. Training of agricultural and non-agricultural skills will be provided for free. China has a special department to allocate funds for skills training. (Training courses will be arranged based on the needs of the local residents to avoid the time of work, usually in the evening. Certificate will be granted based on test results and assessments. The cost will come from the central special funds, and a small amount of local financial support. The trainings feature with order-model training, organization of classes, the purchase of social services, voluntary registration of residents, and recommendation from the government to business). ADB requirements: a training plan needs to be formulated; we should pay attention to gender equality, and ensure that female members in the trainings account for 40% -50%; after the completion of the training, the government needs to have a special agency to recommend and arrange jobs for the trainees.

Question 12: How to help labors aging from 40 to 50 years old find a job?

Answer: We will recommend some non-profit jobs, such as cleaning staff, janitor and so on. There is a special department for the release of information about these jobs. The salary of

those jobs is 1600 yuan a month, among which 800 comes from a special fund (for public non-profit job subsidies) of China and another 800 from the employers. Non-profit posts in the government and public institutions take up 80%-90% of the total non-profit posts. Each year there are about 280 jobs. The longest employment term is up to three years, and after three years, the original staffs will be replaced.

Question 13: What is the basic information about the old-age insurance of the Farm's Staff?

Bureau of Social Insurance: the old-age insurance for the staffs follows the standard of old-age insurance for urban employers. After the LA, the shares of payment for different parties will not change (the Farm pays for 20%, about 6600 yuan per year, and the individual 8%, about an annual 2400 yuan / person). Family members of the staffs can buy the same kind of insurance (paying 28% by themselves), or they can buy insurance for non-working urban citizens and rural residents. They can make their own choice.

Question 14: Does the Farm have difficulties in paying for the insurance?

Farm: We have some difficulties. But we can manage to address the lack of funds for old-age insurance with the help of compensation for land and the renting of the Farm's asset.

Question 15: What is the basic information about the old-age insurance for the non-working urban citizens and rural residents?

Answer: The premium differs from 100 to 2000 yuan per year. The level of premium can be adjusted once a year of the insurance applicant's own volition. Most people choose to pay 100 yuan a year. The insurance covers over 90% of the people and 85% of them would renew their insurance. Government provides subsidies of 30-80 yuan with 80 yuan being the highest.

Question 16: How do you adjust the industry to increase income?

Answer: We encouraged sugarcane cultivation, and promote the "double high" (high yield, high sugar) of our new species of sugarcane. We also set up a "double high" office to promote 60 million mu of "double high" sugarcane cultivation. By now we've completed 25 million mu. After planting the new species, the yield of each mu can increase by 3-4 tons (the original yield is 4 tons), reaching 7-8 tons. The income of each mu has increased from 2000 to 4,000 yuan. The government offers a subsidy of about 3,000 yuan to each mu, including 1500 yuan for land leveling and road network transformation, about 1,000 yuan for water conservancy, and about 500 yuan for seeds. At the same time, the agricultural department offers technical guidance (for "double high" sugarcane specifically), and agricultural technology trainings, and helps with mechanized cultivation (providing technological services and guidance of field management).

Question 17: What is the Farm's opinion of the RP?

Farm: We are satisfied with the measures and agree to implement them.

Question 18: Does the project involve impoverished people?

Poverty Alleviation Office: No one is improvised people, including the family of the staff.

Question 19: Are there any appeals made by women? What is the participation rate of women in discussion or other activities? What is the basic information about small loans for women?

Women's Federation: the Women's Federation hasn't received specific data about appeals. All the problems were addressed during LA and demolition. We can appropriately increase women's participation rates to an overall of 30% -40%. Approximately 300 households apply for small loans through the Women's Federation each year. The biggest loan doesn't surpass 100,000 yuan, and an individual can apply for 30,000 to 50,000 yuan.

Question 20: What are the protective measures for people relying on subsistence allowances, the disabled people and low income family?

Answer: Subsistence allowances for each household are 280-300 yuan per month / households (for urban households). The annual per capita income of 50-60 households at the Farm is lower than 460 yuan. Disabled people (Level Two and above) can receive a monthly subsidy of 100 yuan / person (50 yuan for care and 50 yuan for living subsidy).

Appendix: Attendance Sheet and Photographs of Participants

会议签到表

会议名称：江州区农村经济政府机构座谈会 日期：2017年4月12日

序号	姓名	单位	职务
1	黄运辉	江州区发改局	局长
2	赵小芸	江州区发改局	项目股股长
3	张润云	新和镇政府	副镇长
4	李色红	江州区妇联	副主席
5	陆树清	新和农场	场长
6	陆世	江州区农业局	主任科员
7	谭敏培	江州区扶贫办	副主任
8	关正	人社局	副局长
9	李斌	民政局	副主任
10	何建红	住建局	副主任
11	陈一	国土局	副局长
12	何志杨	财政局	工程部长
13	黄志海	兴合公司	副主任
14	周小华	政府办	副主任
15			



Appendix 2: Resettlement Information Booklet

1. Basic information

A framework financing agreement for the Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program was signed between ADB and the PRC on 15 October 2016. On 12 December 2016, ADB approved the provision of a multitranche financing facility (MFF), comprising three tranches, to the PRC with an aggregate facility amount of \$450 million.¹ The implementation period of the MFF is from 2017 to 2024. The purpose of the MFF is to help the GZAR of the PRC implement its strategies and action plans for regional cooperation and integration (RCI) with countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with a focus on developing the North-South Economic Corridor (NSEC) under the Greater Mekong Subregional (GMS) Cooperation Program.

The tranche 2 consists of 7 components in GZAR. The Subproject, namely Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone in Chongzuo (Phase I), is the 1st subproject of Tranche 2. The subproject is in the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm (XOCF) in Xinhe Town of the Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo, GZAR. The components of the subproject are as follows:

(1) There will be six newly-built and renovated roads within the Zone with a total length of 19,846.85 meters. The Road No.1 (South Ring Road) and Road No.2 (Riverside Avenue) are secondary roads with an 18-m boundary width, two-way two lanes, and a design speed of 30km/h. In addition, Road No.3 (Xinde Road), Road No.4 (Xingong Road), Road No.6 (Xinghe Avenue), Road No.7 (Huaqiao Road) are primary roads, with 26-m and 30-m boundary width, and a design speed of 40km/h. Asphalt concrete pavements are adopted for all types of road. Road No.1 (South Ring Road), Road No.2 (Riverside Avenue), Road No.3 (Xinde Road), and Road No.4 (New Road) are newly-constructed roads, while Road No.6 (Xinghe Avenue) and Road No.7 (Huaqiao Road) are renovated ones.

(2) The design scale of the new sewage treatment plant is 10,000 tons per day, and the length of the pipe network will be about 21.91 km

2. Resettlement Impacts

The subproject will permanently withdraw 850.09 *mu* of state-owned land from XOCF, composed of 426.48 *mu* of cultivated land, 290.88 *mu* of construction land, and 132.73 *mu* of unused land (see Table 1).

Table 1: Impact details of Permanently Acquired State-owned Land

Affected agencies			Quantity of Permanently Acquired land (<i>mu</i>)						
district/ county	town/ street	village/ community	Rd. No.	Total (m)	Cultivated land(<i>mu</i>)	Construction land (<i>mu</i>)	Unused land (<i>mu</i>)	Households	Person
Jiangzhou District	Xinhe Town	XOCF	Rd. No.1	106.48	106.48	0	0	7	25
			Rd. No.2	164.61	90	0	74.61	5	16
			Rd. No.3	116.18	20	96.18	0	2	6
			Rd. No.4	138.12	80	0	58.12	5	15
			Rd. No.6	234.7	93	141.7	0	6	21
			Rd. No.7	53	0	53	0	0	0

¹ ADB. 2016. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Multitranchise Financing Facility to the People's Republic of China for Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program*. Manila.

Affected agencies				Quantity of Permanently Acquired land (mu)					
			Sewage treatment plant	37	37	0	0	3	9
total				850.09	426.48	290.88	132.73	28	92

Source: land survey by PMO and PIU in March, 2017.

3. Resettlement agencies

The agencies responsible for LA in the Subproject are:

- Jiangzhou Project Leading Group
- jiangzhou PMO
- Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo
- Jiangzhou District LA and Demolition Office
- Land and Resources Bureau of Jiangzhou District
- Xinhe Overseas Chinese farm
- Affected village/community committees
- Design agency
- External M&E agency
- Other agencies concerned: women's federation, labor and social security bureau

4. Policy framework and compensation rates

(1) Applicable laws and regulations

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended on August 28, 2004)
- Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, effective from March 1, 2003
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council), December 27, 1998
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing Well in the Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)
- Real Right Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007
- Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC, effective from January 1, 2008
- Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1, 2008
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition, June 26, 2010
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29)
- Measures of GZAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
- Approval of the Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Standards of Jiangzhou District for Compensation and Resettlement for House Demolition during Collective Land Acquisition (Political Documents of Chongzuo, [2016] No. 129)
- ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

(2) Entitlement matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 : Entitlement Matrix

Types of impact	Influence degree	People eligible for compensation	Policies and standards for compensation	Agencies in charge
Permanent withdrawal of state-owned land	The Project will permanently withdraw 850.09 mu of state-owned land, including 426.48 mu of cultivated land, 290.88 mu of construction land and 132.73 mu of unused land.	Providing "cash" compensation to all AHs by the permanent withdrawal and Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm. The permanent withdrawal includes cultivated land, construction land, and unused land. Compensation for arable land will be paid to the AHs, and those of construction land and unused land paid to the Farm. Compensation standards include land compensation, resettlement subsidies, and compensation for young crops.	The compensation rate for land loss to the APs is: 37768 yuan / mu for the cultivated land (among which 8,000 yuan goes to the Farm, 21768 yuan to the AHs); 31768 yuan / mu for the construction land; 12707.2 yuan / mu for the unused land. Compensation for young crops: 2,500 yuan / mu for the cultivated land and will be paid to the APs as the replacement price.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. JLRB, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and Jiangzhou Land Resources Center
Ground attachments	Transfer of 10 tombs with bones, and 8 tombs with corpse. Demolitions of 18 cement sugarcane platforms, 6 stone sugarcane platforms and 3 wooden sugarcane platforms.	Compensation equal to their cost will be paid to the APs in cash.	Cash compensation for the APs: 2500 yuan for a tomb with bones and its transfer; 5000 yuan for a tomb with corpse and its transfer; 350 for a cement sugarcane platform, 300 for a stone sugarcane platform and 150 for a wooden sugarcane platform.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. JLRB, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and Jiangzhou Land Resources Center
Vulnerable groups	Including: the disabled, five-guarantee households, women-headed households, and MLS households and families which loses over 10% of their income	8 families with 25 members will lose 10% of their income.	Offering vocational training to the labor force in the vulnerable families, and providing employment information and guidance to increase their employment opportunities; During the project construction, priority should be given to recruit family members with working capacity of the vulnerable groups for some jobs that have few requirements for technology.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. JLRB, Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm and Jiangzhou Land Resources Center
Cost of Appeals and additional negotiations	Compensation standards, payment of compensation and measures of resettlement	All APs	The fees and management fees involved in the appeal of the APs for problems in LA and resettlement shall be exempted from payment. The reasonable expenses incurred shall be covered by the Project's unforeseen expense budget.	JMPO, Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Stage 1: If any right of any APs is infringed on in any aspect of LA and resettlement, they can report this to Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farms and ask for consultation and arbitration to solve the problems. When the Farm receives a complaint, it will document the complaint it and seek to solve it through negotiation with the APs within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the appellants are dissatisfied with the disposition made at stage 1, they can file an appeal to JPMO, Chongzuo City within one month after they receive the disposition. The JPMO will make a disposition on the appeal within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the disposition of the JPMO, they can file an appeal to the People's Government of Jiangzhou District within two weeks after receiving the feedback of stage 2, and the government will reply within 3 weeks.

Stage 4: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the disposition of the Government of Jiangzhou District, they can, after receiving the disposition, file an appeal to competent administrative authorities at different levels progressively in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration or litigation. See figure 4-5.

At any stage, the APs can file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC. Thus their right to seek court's order will not be jeopardized by resorting to the project level arbitration.

Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use the project-level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to the JPMO and agencies responsible for the project. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team and seek its help to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism².

Officer responsible for the GRM and appeals in JPMO is: Ms. Zhao; Phone number: 13457850023.

6. Resettlement implementation schedule

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress.

Table 2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement	Task	Agency responsible	Time	Remark
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	Disclosure of the draft RP	28 AHs	PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	June. 2017	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo and ADB	June/July. 2017	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of updated RP	/	District Government of Jiangzhou, and ADB	Feb. 2018	
2.2	RP and budget approval (compensation rates)	44.427 million Yuan	District Government of Jiangzhou, Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	Feb. 2018	
3	Disclosure of LA and Demolition Notice				
3.1	Disclosure of LA notice to affected communities	Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	PMO, District Government of Jiangzhou, Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	Mar. 2018	
4	Compensation Agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	28 AHs	Bureau of Land Resources of Jiangzhou District	Apr. 2018	
5	Capacity Building of Resettlement Agencies				
5.1	Staff of RP office and land & resources bureau	10 persons	PMO of Jiangzhou District of ADB	May. 2017 to Dec. 2018	
6	M&E				

² For detailed information <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

No.	Resettlement	Task	Agency responsible	Time	Remark
6.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2018	Included in the 1 st report
6.2	Establishing an internal M&E agency	As per the RP	PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	Mar. 2018	
6.3	Appointing an external monitoring agency	One	PMO	Feb. 2018	
6.4	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2018	1 st report
				Jan. 2019	2 nd report
6.5	External monitoring reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2020	3 rd report
				Jan. 2021	4 th report
6.6	Completion report	One report	PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	July. 2021	
7	Public consultation		PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Ongoing	
8	Grievanceredress		PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Ongoing	
9	Disbursement of Compensation				
9.1	Disbursement to the IA	Initial funds	District Government of Jiangzhou, PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Mar. 2018	
9.2	Disbursement to the Xinhe Overseas Chinese Farm	Most funds	PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO	Apr. 2018	
9.3	Disbursement to AHs (ABC bank)	Most funds	Implementation Office of PMO and Resettlement Office of PMO, and neighborhood committee	Apr. 2018	
10	Commencement of Civil Construction				
11.1	Commencement of civil construction		PMO and Xinghe Investment and Development Inc. of Chongzuo	May. 2018	

7. Power of interpretation

The JiangzhouPMO has the power to interpret this Resettlement Plan.

Jiangzhou PMO
June 2017