

# Resettlement Plan

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March 2021

## People's Republic of China: Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program Tranche 3

Prepared by the Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region or the Asian Development Bank

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Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Development  
Promotion Project (Tranche 3)

**Subproject #3: Chongzuo Cold Chain  
Logistics Demonstration Project**

# **Resettlement Plan**

**(Draft Final)**

**March 2021**

China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration  
Committee

## Endorsement Letter

The People's Government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, through the Ministry of Finance, applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Development Promotion Project (Tranche 3). The Chongzuo Cold Chain Logistics Demonstration Project (hereinafter referred to as the subproject), to be carried out in China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration Committee of Chongzuo City. The Resettlement Plan (RP) was formulated based on the feasibility study report of the subproject and the results of preliminary physical measurement survey on resettlement impacts. The RP complies with the laws and local regulations of the People's Republic of China, as well as the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and procedures. The RP also includes livelihood restoration and relocation/resettlement measures, arrangements for their implementation, monitoring and reporting.

The China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration Committee hereby confirms the contents of the RP and commits that the budgetary funds herein will be included in the total budget of the subproject and will be allocated place on time. The China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration Committee has discussed the draft RP with concerned organizations and obtained their consent.

China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration Committee will undertake the overall implementation of the subproject, and the planning and coordination of resettlement activities. Competent government agencies are responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the RP.

Before the award of civil work contracts and commencement of LAR implementation, this RP will be updated on basis of preliminary design of the subproject and detailed measurement survey (DMS) results, and the updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration Committee agrees ADB to disclose this RP on ADB's website.

Organization (Seal)	Signature	Date
China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park Administration Committee 		2021.3.24

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Introduction.** The Chongzuo Cold Chain Logistics Demonstration Project, which is Subproject #3 in Tranche 3 of Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Development Promotion Project, comprises three components: (i) Cold Storage Construction, (ii) Bonded Warehouse Construction, and (iii) Integrated Logistics Hub Information System Construction.

2. **Resettlement impacts.** The total land use area of the Subproject is 251.69 mu, comprising 112.46 mu of state-owned land which had already been acquired (see DDR in Appendix 1) and 139.23 mu of rural collective land to be acquired, affecting 84 households with 347 persons. By subproject components, cold storage construction will acquire 112.46 mu of state-owned land and the bonded warehouse construction will acquire 139.23 mu of rural collective land, affecting 84 households with 347 persons. There are 24 households with 76 persons identified as vulnerable groups. The subproject will not involve any physical displacement. In addition, there are some scattered trees and five power poles being affected by the subproject.

3. Permanent land acquisition will cause an average of 2.8% loss of household income among the 84 affected households, since agricultural income accounts for 8.63% of household income on average. Therefore, the subproject will not bring severe impacts on their livelihood.

4. **Laws, regulations, and policies.** Land acquisition and resettlement of this subproject will strictly comply with the laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chongzuo City. The planning and implementation of the resettlement activities will also fully comply with the Asian Development Bank's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy.

5. **Resettlement compensation standards.** According to the Chongzuo Municipal Government's Notification on Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Collective Land and Demolition in Jiangzhou District (CZH [2020] No. 60), the Notification on Implementation of A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Output Values for Land Acquisition (CZBD [2019] No. 9), the Notification on Implementation of Comprehensive Location-based Land Price (CZBH[2020] No.4), a series of compensation standards have been formulated in this RP, which are similar to other projects in the area. In addition, the compensations rates for land acquisition and resettlement assistance standards of the Project also comply with the requirements of the ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy.

6. **Resettlement measures.** The resettlement plan (RP) provides a series of measures to minimize and mitigate the negative impacts of land acquisition on the APs, and to restore their economic condition at least to the pre-project phase such as cash compensation for the affected land; access to employment and skills trainings; and support such as local medical care insurance or endowment insurance.

7. Those APs who will lose their land temporarily will receive cash compensation for land occupation. Crops compensation will be paid to the APs, and land reclamation fees will be paid to responsible entities, who will reclaim the land to its original condition. The compensation for ground attachments such as trees will also be paid in cash to their owners.



8. The vulnerable households will get the following special assistance on priority basis: (i) job opportunities created by the subproject; (ii) business startup and operation training; (iii) participating opportunities in occupational, planting and breeding training programs; (iv) priority in getting employment information; and (v) financial assistance in basic living, disease treatment, protection of houses, and educating children.

9. **Public participation.** The consultant team of the IA has organized a series of public consultations, including organizing meetings, field household surveys and interviews. Through multiple approaches, the APs have been made fully aware of the project information, impacts of land acquisition, applicable laws and regulations, compensation standards, income and livelihood restoration measures, implementation schedule, grievance redress mechanism, etc. According to the resettlement consultant team, the APs have expressed positive attitudes towards the Project and its land acquisition. A public consultation plan has been developed for further public consultation and participation during RP updating and implementation. Relevant compensation and livelihood restoration measures will be implemented during the project implementation phase. After being approved by Chongzuo Municipal Government and ADB, the RP will be disclosed to the local communities and affected households. The Chongzuo Project Management Office will be responsible for supervising LAR implementation, organizing public consultation, monitoring the progress and responding to grievances of the APs. The grievance redress mechanism has been established.

10. **Resettlement cost estimates.** The total cost estimate of LAR is CNY9.5967 million, including compensations for the acquisition of rural collective land and ground attachments, the relevant taxes, M&E charges, other costs, and contingencies.

11. **Resettlement implementation timeline.** Land acquisition and resettlement activities will be conducted from September 2021 to December 2021. The construction works of the Subproject will be commenced until the APs are fully compensated and all the livelihood rehabilitation activities are ready to be implemented.

12. **Monitoring and Reporting.** The internal and external monitoring of the plan implementation will be conducted to ensure successful implementation. The Guangxi PMO and the IA have agreed to a set of monitoring milestones to ensure timely and effective implementation of resettlement activities. An external monitoring agency will be engaged to take responsibility for the external monitoring and evaluation. The external monitoring reports will be submitted on semi-annual basis during the resettlement implementation period, and the resettlement completion report will be submitted within 12 months upon completion of resettlement activities. The monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB and the Guangxi PMO for review and will be disclosed on the ADB's website after clearance.

## Abbreviation & Unit of Measurement

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AFs	-	Affected Families
APs	-	Affected Persons
DI	-	Design Institute
DMS	-	Detail Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executive Agency
F	-	Female
FSR	-	Feasibility Study Report
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GZAR	-	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
HHs	-	Households
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IMA	-	Independent Monitoring Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LRB	-	Land Resources Bureau
M	-	Male
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLG	-	Minimum Living Guarantee
OP	-	Operation Procedures
PLG	-	Project Leading Group
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPTA	-	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PRC	-	The People's Republic of China
RC	-	Residents' Committee
RIB	-	RIB (Resettlement Information Brochure)
RO	-	RO (Resettlement Office)
RP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
S&T	-	Science & Technology
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
US\$	-	US Dollars
WF	-	Women's Federation
km <sup>2</sup>	-	Square kilometer
%	-	Percentage
mu	-	1 mu = 1/15 ha. (1 ha =15 mu)
CNY	-	Chinese Currency, CNY 1 = 1/US\$ 6.5 ( US\$ 1 = CNY 6.5)

## II. PROJECT PROFILE

### A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park is in the northeast of Chongzuo City, with a planned area of 100 km<sup>2</sup>. It is one of the key industrial parks for multinational cooperation and business promotion between China and Thailand, which is integrated into the "One Belt One Road" initiative. It serves as an important platform and channel to promote the cooperation and economic exchanges with ASEAN countries. Based on the development strategy in the "13th Five-Year Plan" China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park focuses on planning and building 6 industrial bases each with the capital CNY10 billion.
2. The industrial park has successfully introduced more than 70 companies including Mitr Phol of Thailand, Comilog of France, China National Building Material Group, etc. These enterprises have a great demand for importing raw materials such as wood and dried fruits, and showing strong dependence on import and export trade. The implementation of the Project will provide supply chain companies with the multi-functional and integrated services and integrate bonded logistics services for China and ASEAN countries. Therefore, it is conducive to upgrade the border port optimizing soft investment environment of Chongzuo City, building a new open economic system, enhancing the regional competitiveness, as well as providing strong support for the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area.

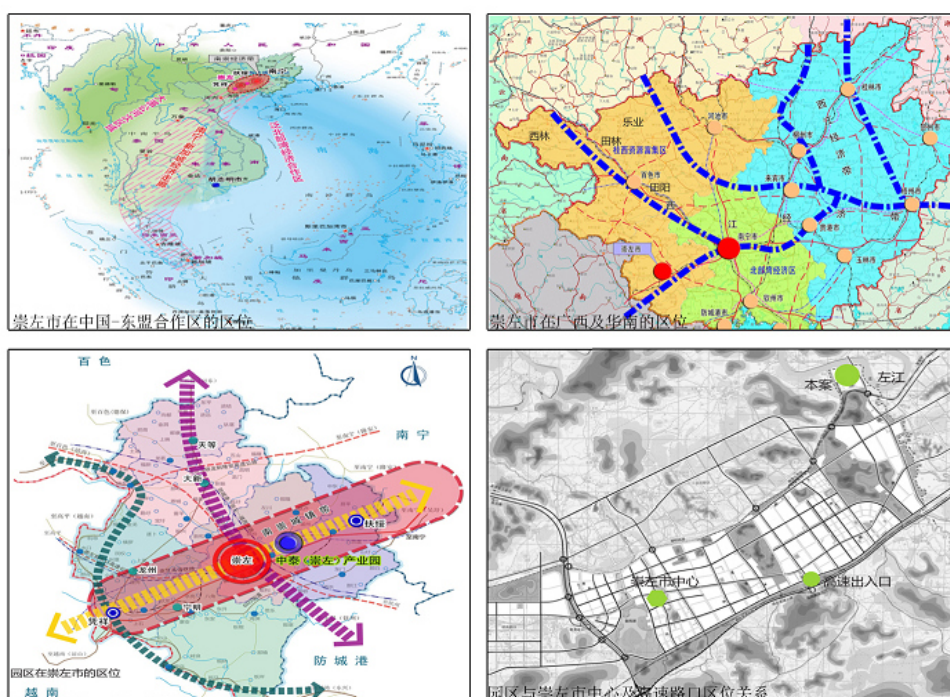


Figure II-1: Subproject Location Map

### B. CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS

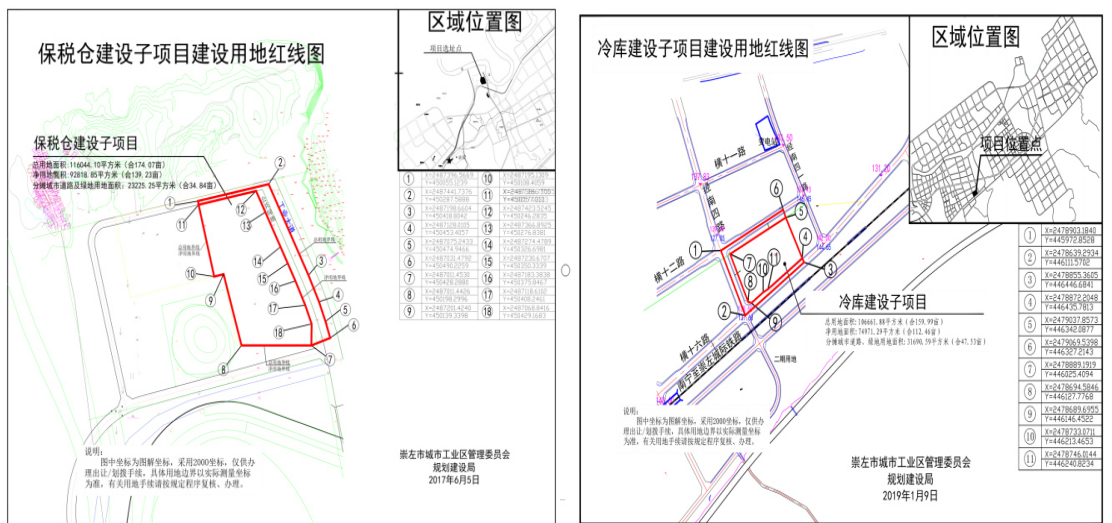
3. The subproject comprises three components (Table II-2): the Cold Storage Construction, the Bonded Warehouse Construction, and the Integrated Logistics Hub Information System Construction. In the Cold Storage component, the construction contents include 39691 m<sup>2</sup> of cold storage and freezer, 7480 m<sup>2</sup> of standard workshops for sorting, rough processing, and packaging of fresh and dried fruits and nuts, 4896

m<sup>2</sup> of supporting office buildings, as well as other facilities such as roads, power supply and distribution, and drainage, fire fighting, communication, and greening.

4. The construction of the bonded warehouse component includes 36,960 m<sup>2</sup> of warehouse and 26,605 m<sup>2</sup> of stacking yard, as well as the facilities such as roads, power supply and distribution, and drainage, fire fighting, communication, and greening.
5. The Integrated Logistics Hub Information System Construction Component, includes the cross-border multimodal transport and cold chain network system for logistics, the integrated information platform for multimodal transport green smart logistics e-commerce (including some logistics facilities and equipment), the information platform for cold chain containers and transport vehicles (or refrigerated container ships or ro-ro ship, port e-commerce). The overall plan of this subproject is shown in Figure II-2 through Figure II-4.

**Table II-1: Main Construction Contents of the Project**

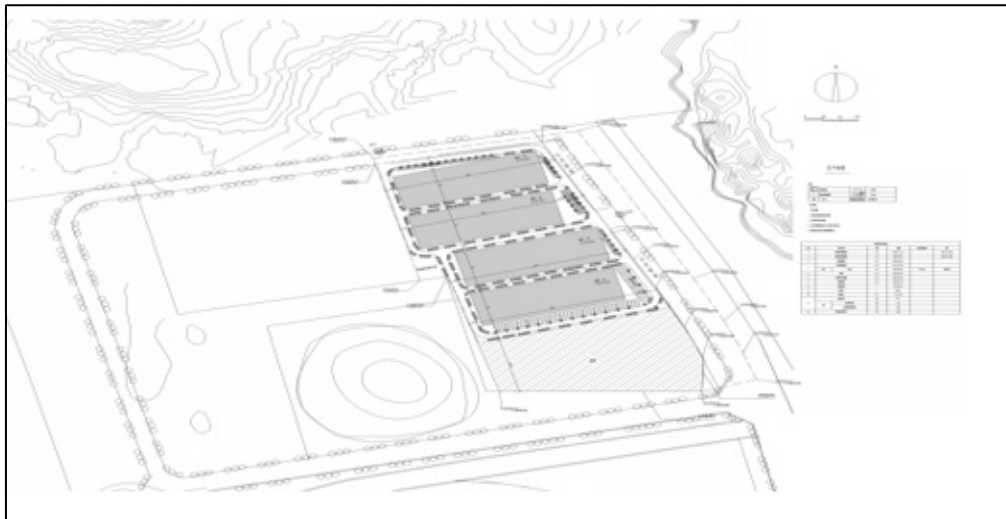
S/L	Subproject Component	Unit	Quantity	
<b>I</b>	<b>Construction contents</b>			
1	Cold Storage Construction Component	Cold storage and freezer	m <sup>2</sup>	39691.00
		Standard workshops (sorting and packing production lines, packing material warehouse)	m <sup>2</sup>	7480
		Office building	m <sup>2</sup>	4896
		Refrigerating equipment	m <sup>3</sup>	173092
2	Bonded Warehouse Construction Component	Warehouse	m <sup>2</sup>	36960
		Stacking yard	m <sup>2</sup>	26605
3	Integrated Logistics Hub Information System Construction Component		Nos	1
<b>II</b>	<b>Total investment</b>			
1	Cold Storage Construction Component	CNY 10,000	18617.11	
2	Bonded Warehouse Construction Component	CNY 10,000	9105.63	
3	Integrated Logistics Hub Information System Construction Component	CNY 10,000	3000.00	
4	Other construction costs	CNY 10,000	4361.57	
5	Contingency	CNY 10,000	1754.22	
6	Interests During Construction	CNY 10,000	738.92	
7	Total investment	CNY 10,000	37577.45	



**Figure II-2: Scope of Land Use in Project Components**



**Figure II-3: General Plan of Cold Storage Component**



**Figure II-4: General Plan of Bonded Warehouse Component**

**C. PROJECT INSITUATIONS, INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PERIOD**

6. The Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project is the Guangxi Chongzuo Urban Industrial Investment Development Group Co. Ltd. The total investment of subproject is CNY375.7745 million, including CNY89.4706 million of building engineering fee, CNY34.5756 million of installation fee, CNY43.6157 million of other construction costs, and CNY17.5422 million of contingency. The total construction cost is CNY368.3853 million, and the interest in construction period is CNY7.3892 million. The proposed construction period is 36 months, from May 2022 to May 2025.

**D. PROJECT'S RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

7. The total land use area of the subproject is 251.69 mu, including 112.46 mu of state-owned land which had already been acquired (see DDR in Appendix 1) and 139.23 mu of rural collective land to be acquired, affecting 84 households with 347 persons. By component, the cold storage component will occupy 112.46 mu of state-owned land, the Bonded Warehouse component will induce permanent land acquisition of 139.23 mu, affecting 84 households with 347 persons. There are totally 24 households with 76 persons identified as vulnerable groups. No household or any other entity will be physically displaced. The subproject will remove several scattered trees.

8. As the project is still at feasibility stage, the number of temporary land occupation is still uncertain. Based on the design drawings of the Project and the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), the RP will be updated and submitted to ADB for review and approval.
9. Based on the scope of land use,, determined by FSR in May 2020, resettlement specialists conducted 100% field measurement survey to identify resettlement impacts of the subproject. They used field surveys, interviews, meetings and focus group interviews.

**Table II-2: Summary of Population Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition**

Subproject Component	Town	Village	Total land required by project			Rural collective land already acquired			Rural collective land required to be acquired		
			Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)	Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)	Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)
Cold Storage Construction Component	Laituan Town	Bayang Village	107	18	78	107	18	78	0	0	0
		Jinfeng Village	5.46	2	8	5.46	2	8	0	0	0
		Total	112.46	20	86	112.46	20	86	0	0	0
Bonded Warehouse Construction Component	Laituan Town	Jiujiu Village	139.23	84	347	0	0	0	139.23	84	347
Total			251.69	104	433	112.46	20	86	139.23	84	347

Source: subproject agencies

## E. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACTS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DEMOLITION

10. The project is designed to minimize the amount of land acquired and houses demolished. At the stage of planning and design, to minimize negative impacts of the project on social economy of local residents, the Design Institute (DI) and the IA will follow the principles of “minimizing house demolition through avoiding the populated and residential areas; minimizing the occupation of cultivated land”. Adequate consideration was given to local social and economic impacts of the subproject, during the alternative analysis and optimization stage of the design process.

**Table II-3: Summary of Reduced LAR Impacts During Feasibility Study Stage**

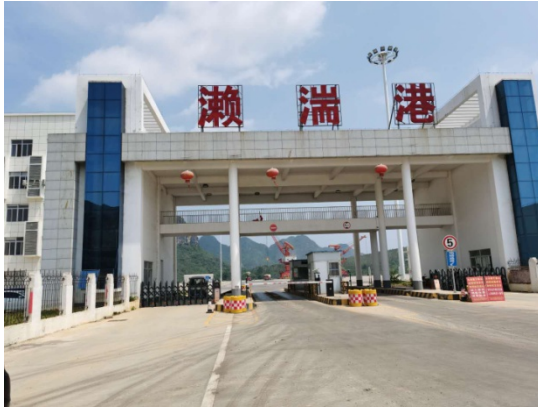
Components	Permissible Land Use Area in Master Plan (mu)	Actual Land Use Area in FSR and RP (mu)	Reduced Land Use Area (mu)	Remarks
Cold Storage Construction Component	159.99	112.46	47.53	Approximately avoid impacts on 26 HHs with 108 persons
Bonded Warehouse Construction Component	174.07	139.23	34.84	Approximately avoid impacts on 20 HHs with 82 persons
Total	334.06	251.69	82.37	Approximately avoid impacts on 46 HHs with 190 persons

Source: IA and FSR-DI.

## F. LINKED FACILITIES

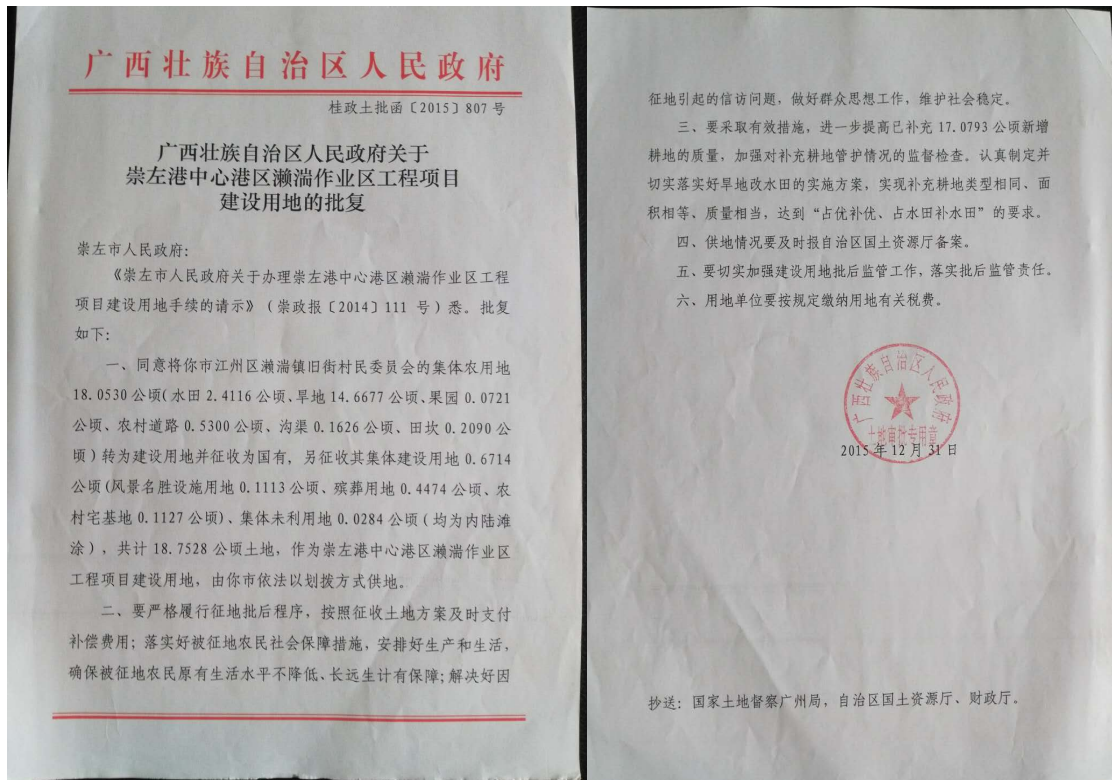
11. There are no **associated facilities** of the subproject. However, one **linked facility**, namely, the facility of Laituan Operation Area in Central Port Area of Chongzuo Port, will be critical to make the Bonded Warehouse Construction Component functional.
12. This **linked facility** is in Jiujie Village, Laituan Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City is in the subproject area. It covers an area of 188800 m<sup>2</sup> and has 4 general bulk cargo berths of 1000T capacity, 4 multi-purpose berths of 1000T capacity and their rear supporting facilities, 629.6 m of berth terminal shoreline. The total annual throughput is 4 million tons. The Linked facility will facilitate and improve the effectiveness of this subproject. Without the Laituan Port, bonded warehouse cannot perform effectively.
13. Land for the **linked facility** was acquired by the end of 2015. Phase I of the facility was completed and has been operational, and phase II of the facility is currently under construction. The **linked facility** acquired 321.919 mu of rural collective land from Jiujie Village of Laituan Town, including 294.511 mu of sugarcane land, 8.401 mu of dry land, 14.965 mu of garden land and 4.041 mu of vegetable land. The total compensation paid was CNY 946,618.57 including CNY8,713,659 for land compensation and resettlement subsidies, CNY746,557.57 for crop compensation, and CNY5,970 for scattered fruit trees and ground attachments. There are no outstanding land acquisition, compensation or resettlement issues regarding the land area.





**Figure II-5 Existing Conditions of the Associated Facility**

14. According to the investigation conducted by the resettlement group, the policies for land acquisition and house demolition in the Laituan Operation Area in Central Port Area of Chongzuo Port component were formulated strictly in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the State, Guangxi and Chongzuo City. The land acquisition was completed at the end of 2015 by the LAR Office of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City, all compensation monies were paid in full amount and in a timely manner, and there are no pending LAR issues. The Government of GZAR, in December 2015, issued the approval for the use of project construction land (See below). issued by the government of GZAR in Dec 2015 in the figure below.



**Figure II-6 Approval of project construction land**

### III. PROJECT RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### A. APPROACHES FOR PROJECT IMPACT EVALUATION

15. Physical identification of project impacts mainly relies on the statistical data obtained from the relevant government organizations, questionnaire surveys, the measurement survey, and discussion with APs during field investigation, site visits, meetings, and individual interviews:
- (i) Convened discussion and consultation meetings with affected townships, street offices, village committees, representatives of the APs and women representatives to understand the relevant situation of the project area and its impact on land acquisition.
  - (ii) Convened meetings of all affected villages and all village cadres and villagers' representatives to discuss project components, impacts, and resettlement measures.
  - (iii) Conducted a resettlement impact survey. The resettlement investigating team obtained resettlement impact information through consultation with LAR offices and villagers' committee. Through this approach, 84 households were initially identified as affected by land acquisition.
  - (iv) Conducted a sample survey of the affected households. After being confirmed by the affected households, in May 2020, the resettlement investigating team conducted questionnaire survey on the social and economic status of the 84 households who were to be affected by land acquisition.

#### B. CATEGORY OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND DEFINITIONS

16. The subproject impacts include:
- (i) **Permanent land acquisition:** All kinds of cultivated and non-cultivated land acquired within the range of redline of the Project. The cultivated land includes paddy field, dry land, vegetable land, pond, fruit and tea garden, and orchard; the non-cultivated land includes barren hill, wasteland, economic forest, timber and forestland, and house sites. In this Project, only dryland parcels and a fishpond are to be acquired.
  - (ii) **Temporary land occupation:** The land that is occupied by the contractor on temporary basis during construction.
  - (iii) **Affected ground attachments:** the land attachments located within the defined range of Redline of the Project, mainly including fences, walls, wells, tombs, and fruit trees. Some scattered trees will be affected by the subproject.

### C. PROJECT DIRECT-AFFECTED AREAS

17. Acquisition of rural collective land in the Project areas are in Bayang Village, Jinfeng Village and Jiujiu Village of Laituan Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City. Among them, only a part of rural collective land of Jiujiu Village has not been acquired, and the acquisition of land for Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village has been completed.

### D. PROJECT RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### 1. Impacts of permanent acquisition of rural collective land

18. The Project needs to acquire totally 139.23 mu of rural collectively land where sugarcane are being planted. In addition, a few trees will also be affected. A total of 84 households with 347 persons, including 24 vulnerable households with 76 persons will be affected by land acquisition.

**Table III-1: Affected Population by Land Acquisition and Demolition Summary**

Subproject Component	Town	Total	Area (mu)	Land type	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)
				Dryland (mu)		
Bonded Warehouse Construction	Laituan Town	Jiujiu Village	139.23	139.23	84	347
Total			139.23	139.23	84	347

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in May 2020



**Figure III-1: Landforms in the Subproject Areas**

#### 2. Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

19. The contractors need to occupy some land on temporary basis during construction period. As the project is still at the feasibility study stage, the area of temporary

land occupation is still uncertain. The impacts of temporary land occupation will be further identified during DMS, and will be elaborated in the updated RP. The project will compensate the temporary land use according to the compensation standards and measures specified in the RP, thus to ensure that the landowners can benefit from the project construction. At the same time, the PMO will enter into an agreement with the contractors to specify the construction mode, occupying period, and compensation standards to ensure that the restoration quality of the cultivated land shall be not inferior to that prior to occupation.

### **3. Affected ground attachments and Public Facilities**

20. The surveys have identified that the ground attachments affected by the Project mainly include around 10 scattered trees. Land acquisition will affect electric power facilities, mainly including five power poles.

### **4. Affected vulnerable Groups**

21. The vulnerable groups refer to the APs who may encounter difficulties in coping with changes during project construction.
22. The vulnerable groups include the 'five-guarantees' household, the disabled, poor households, and women-headed household without support. In May 2020, through the PRA approach resettlement consultants met villagers' congress and define 'vulnerable groups'. There were initially 24 households with 76 persons who were identified as vulnerable persons, and among them, 8 persons in 2 households belonged to 'poor' households. The affected vulnerable groups are of Han and Zhuang ethnic communities. The resettlement offices at all levels, with the external monitoring agencies, will monitor the situation of the vulnerable groups, promptly identify their needs and difficulties, and rehabilitation arrangements so that every vulnerable household is properly resettled and rehabilitated.

### **5. Affected ethnic minority communities**

23. The villages affected by the Project are of Han and Zhuang ethnic groups. The social and economic activities of Zhuang people, as well their economic, social and political systems are not significantly different from that of the Han nationality. The non-significant resettlement impacts of the project on the APs are equally distributed among Han and Zhuang ethnic groups. They will not have differential project impacts and access to sharing project benefits because of their identity as ethnic groups.

## **E. LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS ANALYSIS**

24. Land acquisition will impact on the living and production aspects of the local people. The initial loss would be of land resources. Jiujiu Village has totally 1917 mu of cultivated land, and its land loss rate is 7.3%. Due to the limited land area in Jiujiu

Village, the average area of cultivated land among the households is 5.2 mu, while the household average area of land acquisition is 1.66 mu, indicating the land loss rate of 31.88%. After land acquisition, the average land area among the affected 84 households is 0.86 mu, which is higher than the standard that determines the eligibility for endowment security coverage (average per-capita area less than 0.3 mu).

25. Jiuji Village is located in the outskirts of the city, within the China-Thailand Industrial Park. In recent years, with more and more enterprises entering the Park, there arises a greater demand for labors for production lines, cleaning, property management and porter. Compared with the income from farming, the average monthly salary of these types of jobs is relatively high and stable, approximately CNY3000. At the same time, because the affected villages are close to the urban area of Chongzuo City, villagers also work in urban areas. As a result, livelihood of the affected villagers mainly depends on the income from wage labor.
26. Average annual total income of a household is CNY58,246 of which CNY5,024 (8.63%) derives from farming, and the average household land loss accounts for 2.8% of the total family income which is CNY1,602, on average, in each household.
27. The following tables show the land loss analysis and impact analysis of the households affected by land acquisition for Jiuji Village.

**Table III-2: Permanent Land Loss Analysis**

Administrative village	Before LA			Impacts by Project			Loss rate of cultivated land
	Total number of households (household)	Total Population (person)	Cultivated Land (mu)	Affected households (nos)	Affected population (person)	Cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land (%)
Jiuji Village	385	1368	1768	84	347	139.23	7.3

*Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in May 2020.*

**Table III-3: Family Land Acquisition Impacts Analysis**

S/N	Items	Jiuji Village
<b>1</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	
1	No. of Affected Households.	84
2	Affected agricultural population	347
3	Land acquisition (mu)	139.23
4	Average per-household cultivated land before LA (mu)	5.2
5	Average per-household cultivated land after LA (mu)	3.54
6	Average per-capita cultivated land before LA (mu)	1.26
7	Average per-capita cultivated land after LA (mu)	0.86
8	Cultivated land loss rate each family (%)	31.88

9	Income loss rate each family (%)	2.8
10	Sources of Income	
11	Agricultural farming income (CNY)	5024
12	Agricultural farming income (%)	8.63
13	Annual total family income (CNY)	58,246

Source: The results of the resettlement impact investigation and the social and economic survey questionnaire conducted in May 2020.

**Table III-4: Land Loss Analysis of Affected Households (HH Level)**

Village or Community	Land loss rate								Total	
	Less than 10%		11~29%		30~49%		50~100%			
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Jiujie Village	3	10	18	74	62	257	1	6	84	347
Proportion (%)	3.57	2.88	21.43	21.33	73.81	74.06	1.19	1.73	100	100

Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

**Table III-5: Income Loss Analysis of Affected Households**

Village or Community	Income loss rate								Total	
	Less than 10%		11-29%		30-49%		50-100%			
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Jiujie Village	84	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	347
Proportion (%)	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

#### IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED AREAS AND POPULATION

##### A. PROFILE OF AFFECTED ADMINISTRATIVE VILLAGES

28. In May 2020, the resettlement consulting team of Guangxi Guoye Project Management Consulting Co., Ltd. started to conduct field survey on the social and economic conditions of the project area and conducted household surveys (Table IV-1).

**Table IV-1: Basic Conditions of the Project Affected Villages**

Indicators	Jiujie Village
Total households (household)	385
Total Population (person)	1368
Female	650
Agricultural population (person)	1368
Non-agricultural population (person)	0
Total labors (person)	800
Industrial labor	500
Agricultural labor	250
Labor in tertiary industry	50
Total land area (mu)	4980
Total cultivate land area (mu)	1917
# Paddy field	50
# Dry land	1768
Total forest land area (mu)	0
Gross agricultural output value (CNY10000)	90
Industrial Gross Output Value (CNY10000)	0
Gross Output Value for tertiary industry (CNY10000)	9

*Source: IA and local government agencies.*

##### B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

29. In May 2020, the socio-economic survey on the affected households in the project area was conducted. In October 2020, additional survey on the income status of the affected vulnerable groups was conducted. The main objectives of the survey were: (i) to compile socioeconomic information on the APs who are likely to lose land or property to the Project component; (ii) to obtain information on the extent of the APs knowledge of the proposed Project; and (iii) to identify the APs preferences regarding land acquisition and income rehabilitation measures.

30. The resettlement consultant team selected 32 affected households for investigation, including 12 Zhuang households, 6 disabled households and 2

poverty households. The sampling percentage was 38.1% of the total affected households.

### 1. Demographic features of affected population

31. The demographic features of the surveyed APs are listed in Table IV-2, including the age, population composition, educational levels and occupations by gender.
32. **Population composition:** The sample households are rural residents, of which 48% are women. Of the affected population, labor force accounts for 46%. The population below aged 7 years accounts for 14%, and between 7-17 years accounts for 14%. Most of the sample population is at the age bracket of 18-60 years, accounting for 50% of the total sample population. People over 60 years account for 22% of the population.
33. **Education background:** 42% of the population had studied in primary schools and 42% at secondary school level; 11% at high school level; and 5% at the college level or above.
34. **Employment characteristics:** 28% of the APs in labor force were in tertiary industries; 16% agriculture and associated works; and 43% in institutions and enterprises. During low-peak season in agricultural production work farmers go out of their village looking for seasonal labor. Women also go out for temporary work, and some young people would also go out for seasonal work. 13% of rural people go out for seasonal labor.

**Table IV-2: Demographic Features of Affected Villages**

Indicators	M		F		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No. of households: 32 (avg population per HH: 4)	69	52	63	48	132	100
<b>Age</b>						
≤6 years	9	13.04	9	14.29	18	13.64
Aged 7-17	10	14.49	9	14.29	19	14.39
Aged 18-35	11	15.94	12	19.05	23	17.42
Aged 36-60	24	34.78	19	30.16	43	32.58
≥61 years	15	21.74	14	22.22	29	21.97
Total	69	100.00	63	100.00	132	100.00
<b>Education</b>						
Primary school or below	30	43.48	26	41.27	56	42.42
Secondary School	28	40.58	27	42.86	55	41.67
High school or occupation school	8	11.59	7	11.11	15	11.36
College or above	3	4.35	3	4.76	6	4.55
Total	69	100	63	100	132	100
<b>Occupation</b>						



Indicators	M		F		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Primary industry	4	12.50	6	20.69	10	16.39
Tertiary industry	9	28.13	8	27.59	17	27.87
Enterprises & institutional units	14	43.75	12	41.38	26	42.62
Seasonal works in nearby factories or enterprises	5	15.63	3	10.34	8	13.11
Total	32	100	29	100	61	100

Source: Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

## 2. Land use

35. The affected village has a total of 1917 mu of cultivated land, 385 households with 1368 persons. The average cultivated land area per household is 4.97 mu. Most of the village land are rice fields, forests, and dry land. Cultivating sugar cane and rice are the main land use pattern. As a result of land acquisition, the village will lose 7.3% of its cultivated land. On average, each household will lose 1.66 mu (32%) of land.

## 3. Economic status of households

36. **Income status of APs.** The average annual income of a household was CNY58,246 per household or CNY8,900 per capita, of which, 45% came from seasonal labor, 9% from agriculture, 28% from sideline work, 7% from house rental, small business and other incomes (Table IV-3).

**Table IV-3: Per-Capita Economic Conditions of the Sample Households**

Sources of Income	Per-household average income (CNY)	Av. Per-capita Income (CNY)	% of various incomes against total income
Seasonal work	32422	7860	55.66
Agriculture	5024	1218	8.63
Side-line business	16520	4005	28.36
Doing small business or others	4280	1038	7.35
Grand total	58,246	14,120	100

Source: Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

37. **Income levels of vulnerable households** eight vulnerable households were surveyed. Among them, 6 households are households with disabled members, and two households were poor households. The incomes of the two poor households are above the national poverty line, and the average annual family income is CNY 50,400. These two households have household members working in the industrial park.

38. The average annual household income of the affected six disabled households is CNY 51,824, which is lower than the local average annual income. According to the survey, although they have physical disabilities they can still engage in low-intensity labor/simple physical work. Five persons are working in the park to earn an income, and one person depends on agricultural production. However, due to their physical conditions, the jobs suitable for them are relatively limited and their wages are lower than the local average wages. Local government provides assistance to them for supplement their incomes.
39. In addition to cash compensation and resettlement assistance, they will have priority in get training opportunities and in jobs recruitment, suitable for persons with disabilities. The IAs will facilitate such assistance. Access to training and job opportunities will also be offered to their family members.
- 40. Expenditures conditions of the APs** The average per-household annual expenditure on education was CNY7788 (43%) of the total household expenditure, followed by expenditure on agricultural production, CNY6,531 (36%) of the total expenditure. The average annual expenditures on business per household was CNY2,692 (15% of the total household expenditures) (Table IV-4).

**Table IV-4: Composition of Households Expenditure in Sample Households**

Expenditure	Annual average per-capita expenditure (CNY)	Annual average expenditure per household (CNY)	Total house expenditure (%)
Daily consumption expenditures	239	1104	6.09
Education expenses	1688	7788	42.99
Agricultural production investment	1415	6531	36.05
Business investment	583	2692	14.86
Total	3925	18115	100.00

Source: Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

#### **4. Ethnic Minority Group**

41. The project area is dominated by ethnic minorities. There are no significant differences between ethnic minorities and Han, and they have similar agricultural production conditions, planting systems, dress, eating habits, living environment and economic conditions. The ethnic minorities enjoy the same job opportunities, pay and political rights as Han.
42. **Age structure.** The age structure of the sample household population by ethnic group is shown in Table IV 5.

**Table IV-5:Age Structure of Sample Household Population by Ethnic Group**

Age group	ALL (%)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
≤15	26.52	26.42	26.58
16-40	24.24	24.53	24.05
41-55	22.73	24.53	21.52
56-60	4.55	5.66	3.80
>60	21.97	18.87	24.05
Subtotal	100	100	100

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

43. **Occupational Distribution.** The occupation distribution of sample household population by ethnic group is shown in Table IV-6.

**Table IV-6:Occupation Distribution of Sample Household Population by Ethnic Group (aged 16 and above)**

Occupational Distribution	ALL (%)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
Farmer	7.58	3.03	4.55
Employee of SOEs	4.55	2.27	2.27
Employee of private firms	14.39	6.06	8.33
Government staff	0.76	0.00	0.76
Staff of public affairs institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Individual business	12.88	4.55	8.33
Small retailer	0.00	0.00	0.00
Casual labor	6.06	3.79	2.27
Family caretaker	24.24	9.09	15.15
Retiree	1.52	0.76	0.76
Student	12.88	4.55	8.33
Unemployed	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	13.64	6.06	7.58
Subtotal	100.00	40.15	59.85

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

44. **Household Income and Expenditure.** Social survey shows that the average annual income of ethnic minority families in the project area is similar to that of Han families. In case of per capita annual income and per capita disposable income, ethnic minorities earn more than Han families (see Table IV-7).

Table IV-7:Table of Income and Expenditure of Affected Households

Item	All sample households			Ethnic minority sample families			Han sample families		
	Per household average	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	Per household average	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	Per household average	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)

	(CNY)			e (CNY)			ge (CNY)			
<b>Annual household income</b>	Farming income	5009	1214	8.6	5444	1233	9	4950	1253	8.7
	Business operational income	4368	1059	7.5	4718	1068	7.8	4609	1167	8.1
	Wage income	36346	8811	62.4	38171	8642	63.1	35276	8931	62
	Transfer income	874	212	1.5	907	205	1.5	683	173	1.2
	Property income	815	198	1.4	665	151	1.1	797	202	1.4
	Other income	10834	2626	18.6	10586	2397	17.5	10583	2679	18.6
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>58246</b>	<b>14120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60492</b>	<b>13696</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56897</b>	<b>14404</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Annual household expenditure</b>	Consumption expenditure	7264	1761	40.1	7451	1687	39.2	6944	1758	39.5
	Production and operation expenditure	5471	1326	30.2	5911	1338	31.1	5397	1366	30.7
	Property expenditure	308	75	1.7	380	86	2	457	116	2.6
	Medical expenditure	942	228	5.2	855	194	4.5	756	191	4.3
	Expenditure on house and car purchase	3677	891	20.3	4049	917	21.3	3656	926	20.8
	Other expenses	453	110	2.5	361	82	1.9	369	93	2.1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18115</b>	<b>4392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19008</b>	<b>4304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17579</b>	<b>4450</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

## 5. Property ownership of affected households

45. The property ownership patterns of the affected households are shown in Table IV-8.

**Table IV-8: Property ownership of the affected households**

Item	Private car	Truck, excavator etc. agricultural equipment	Agricultural equipment such as tractor, cultivator	Motorcycle, electric mobile)	Color television	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Air conditioner	Computer	Kitchen ventilator	Sterilization cabinet	Mobile phone
Amount	6	1	6	26	17	16	16	22	6	9	10	43
Average per household	0.35	0.08	0.35	1.50	1.00	0.92	0.92	1.27	0.35	0.50	0.62	2.50

Source: Source: Resettlement impact investigation and the socioeconomic survey conducted in May 2020.

## **V. LAWS AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT**

46. To effectively facilitate land acquisition and resettlement of the Project, the policies for land acquisition and resettlement have been formulated pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chongzuo Municipal Government as well as the ADB's safeguard policy requirements.

### **A. LAWS AND POLICIES FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT**

47. Basic laws and policies of resettlement

#### **1. ADB Policies**

- (i) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009.
- (ii) ADB's Access to Information Policy, 2018
- (iii) ADB's Accountability Mechanism Policy, 2012

#### **2. The PRC's the relevant Laws and Regulations**

- (i) Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (3rd revised on August 6, 2019, effective from January 2020).
- (ii) Regulations for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999, revised on July 29, 2014)
- (iii) Regulation on the for the Administration of Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Local Government Construction Projects, No.42, Ministry of Land Resources, effective from January 1, 2009.
- (iv) Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, effective from November 3, 2004.
- (v) Property Law of the People's Republic of China Property (Decree No.62, effective from October 2007);
- (vi) Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, (September, 2004, Ref. GTZF [2004]238).
- (vii) Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration, (SC [2004] 28).
- (viii) Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council, effective from January 21, 2011).
- (ix) Guidance of the State Council on Resolving Housing Difficulty for Low-income Households in Urban Area (GF [2007] 24).

### **3. Laws and regulations of Guangxi**

- (i) Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from September 1, 2001)
- (ii) Notice of Land and Resources Administration Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Average Output Values for Land Acquisition (January 1, 2020).
- (iii) Guidelines of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Facilitating Land Acquisition Management (November 21, 2014).
- (iv) Regulations of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011).

### **4. Laws and regulations of Chongzuo City**

- (i) Chongzuo Municipal Government's Notification on the Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition in Jiangzhou District (Ref. CZH [2020] No. 60).
- (ii) Chongzuo Municipal Government's Notification on Implementation of A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Average Output Values for Land Acquisition (CZBD [2019] No. 9);
- (iii) Chongzuo Municipal Government's Notification on Implementation of Comprehensive Location-based Land Price (CZBH [2020] No. 4).

## **B. GAPS BETWEEN NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATION, ADB'S IR POLICY, AND GAP FILLING MEASURES**

48. The gaps between national and local legislation, ADB's IR policy, and gap filling measures are discussed in Table V-1.

**Table V-1: Comparative Analysis of Local Legal Framework and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement**

ADB's safeguard policy	Differences from PRC laws and local practices	Measures in the RP
<p><b>Policy principle 1:</b> 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.</p>	<p>The Measures for the Administration of Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.42 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) require that the size and type of the land offered to the project be screened before the feasibility study report or project proposal is approved. Before LA, the local natural resources bureau will conduct a DMS.</p> <p>Before HD, the HD agency will conduct a DMS. No past impact is assessed under PRC laws.</p> <p>Although no specific law includes the analysis of women and vulnerable groups in the RP, special measures may be developed and evaluated for them based on the policy and plan of the local government. In particular, vulnerable groups will be identified, and supporting measures developed under the social security system.</p>	<p>The RP has been prepared at the preparation stage to identify impacts and risks of involuntary resettlement, including social gender and vulnerable group issues.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 2:</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, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, 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 institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>There are similar requirements for consultation and participation in the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2019), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011). The applicable provincial regulations and policies require that consultation, participation and information disclosure be conducted during LA and resettlement.</p> <p>Although public participation and consultation activities are conducted under the direction of the local government, they are not part of the resettlement booklet and plan or the compensation and resettlement program (CARP). All activities should be institutionalized appropriately.</p> <p>The local government has established a grievance redress mechanism, where farmers may file appeals to the village collective or directly through the legal system, but it is not part of the resettlement booklet and plan or CARP.</p> <p>According to the plan of the local government, needs of affected vulnerable groups may be identified and evaluation under the security system. In practice, all local government agencies pay attention to such needs.</p>	<p>The RP includes: a) provisions on adequate consultation with APs, including consultation with vulnerable groups; b) consultation and information disclosure; and c) a grievance redress mechanism.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 3:</b> Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected</p>	<p>For acquired collective land, the provincial government should develop and</p>	<p>The RP includes the following measures: compensation at replacement cost and livelihood</p>



<p>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>publish uniform AAOV rates and composite land prices.</p> <p>SC [2004] No.28: 1) If the project generates benefits, the AP may share return on land as an investment; 2) The employment and social security system should be improved within the urban planning area to ensure the living standard of the APs; 3) Land resettlement, employment and relocation should be implemented out of the urban planning area; and 4) Employment training should be conducted.</p> <p>MLR [2004] No.238 and relevant provincial regulations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Developing agricultural production;</li> <li>2) Reemploying the APs;</li> <li>3) Using the land as part of construction land;</li> <li>4) Offering replacement land</li> </ol> <p>The compensation rate for any affected asset is determined through the specified appraisal procedure.</p>	<p>restoration. In addition, the project will provide skill training and priority basis employment for men and women of project-affected households.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 4:</b> 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.</p>	<p>The compensation rate for any affected asset is determined through the specified appraisal procedure.</p>	
<p><b>Policy principle 5:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups include five-guarantee and MLS households.</p> <p>Local village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of vulnerable groups, and provide them with living assistance (food, clothing, fuel, education, etc.), monthly living subsidies, and other assistance (except subsidies under the rural cooperative medical system).</p> <p>The Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011) stipulate that for personal housing demolished, the municipal or county government should offer replacement housing with priority.</p> <p>According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Solving Housing Difficulties for Low-income Population (SC [2007] No.24), affordable and low-rent housing should be offered to households with housing difficulties.</p>	<p>During the feasibility study and initial measurement survey, no affected households are identified as vulnerable households. Further identification will be conducted during DMS and RP updating to check, if the Project would affect vulnerable groups.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 6:</b> 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</p>	<p>Not applied</p>	<p>Not applied</p>

settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.		
<p><b>Policy principle 7:</b> 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.</p>	<p>According to the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011), temporary buildings constructed after approval should not be compensated for.</p> <p>Any uncertified / unauthorized house (not eligible for compensation at replacement cost), and the socioeconomic profile and vulnerability of such household will be appraised by the local government to determine the necessity of assistance, and ensure that its living standard is restored or does not worsen.</p> <p>According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Solving Housing Difficulties for Low-income Population (SC [2007] No.24), affordable and low-rent housing should be offered to households with housing difficulties.</p>	<p>Compensation will be provided to all APs, whether they have a legal title to land or assets or not.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 8:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Policy principle 9:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Except large-scale water resources projects, there is no specific requirement to prepare an RP similar to that required by ADB.</p> <p>For other projects, the natural resources bureau will prepare a construction land utilization note, farmland conversion plan, a cultivated land replenishment plan, an LA plan, and a land utilization plan, which may be regarded as resettlement planning documents.</p> <p>For HD, the local government will develop a compensation and resettlement program, which may also be regarded as an HD planning document.</p>	<p>The RP has been prepared, including arrangement of the entitlements of the APs, income and livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget, and a time-bound implementation schedule.</p> <p>The RP will be disclosed to the affected villages / communities and persons.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 10:</b> 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.</p>	<p>All resettlement costs should be included in the project budget.</p> <p>Article 48 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2019) stipulates, fair and reasonable compensation should be granted for LA to ensure that the living standard of the affected farmers is not reduced, and their long-term livelihoods are secured. In case of LA, the land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fees for rural residential houses, other ground attachments, young crops, etc. should be paid timely and fully according to law, and social security costs for the affected farmers disbursed.</p> <p>Land compensation and resettlement should ensure the sustainable livelihood and living standard restoration of LEFs; vocational training and social security should be implemented properly.</p>	<p>The RP includes all LAR costs, which are included in the overall project cost.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 11:</b> Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement</p>	<p>The regulations generally require that compensation and other assistance be</p>	<p>Measures ensuring that APs receive their compensation and entitlement before displacement is built into the</p>

<p>plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.</p>	<p>paid or offered before LA and HD.</p> <p>The local government should supervise the whole project implementation process, and check if the APs receive full compensation.</p>	<p>RP.</p>
<p><b>Policy principle 12:</b> 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.</p>	<p>No M&amp;E results are required except for large water resources projects, including impacts on the living standard of the APs.</p> <p>The local government is responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation process, but no requirement on monitoring report.</p>	<p>The RP establishes a coordination mechanism for relevant agencies to monitor LAR. There will be internal and external monitoring of resettlement activities. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on website to strengthen information sharing.</p>

## C. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

49. Information on eligibility, types of APs, compensation standards, resettlement and income restoration measures are below.

**Table V-2: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix**

Types of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible people for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
Rural-collective land	Permanent acquisition of 139.23 mu of collective land	84 households with 347 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Compensation standard for land acquisition:</b> CNY 36,800 /mu; Compensation standard for crops: CNY /mu for cultivated land. 100% of land compensation will be paid to affected HHs.</li> <li>2. <b>Employment and skills training.</b> Carry out planting and breeding technical and vocational training for the land-lost rural labor force according to their ages, and give them the priority to be employed in China-Thailand Industrial Park.</li> <li>3. <b>Social insurance.</b> According to the residence management principle, the rural APs will be covered by the local endowment medical care insurance.</li> </ol>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Temporary land occupation	To be identified and measured during DMS and RP updating	To be determined	<b>Compensation standard for temporary land occupation:</b> CNY4677/mu for cultivated land.	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Ground attachments	Scattered Trees; power facilities; crops		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Compensation standard for scattered Trees:</b> CNY 2-1000 / pcs of trees.</li> <li>2. <b>Compensation standard for crops:</b> CNY2750 /mu for cultivated land.</li> <li>3. <b>Compensation standard for power facilities:</b> CNY1,100 / pcs of power pole.</li> </ol>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Vulnerable Groups		24 households with 76 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Job opportunities related to the Project will be offered to the vulnerable groups on priority basis.</li> <li>2. Carry out business training for vulnerable groups.</li> <li>3. Give the priority to vulnerable groups in participating in the occupational, planting and breeding training;</li> <li>4. Give priority to vulnerable groups in getting the employment information.</li> <li>5. Those vulnerable persons eligible to get financial support will get assistance for basic living, disease treatment, protection of house, and educational assistance.</li> </ol>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Women		148 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation of job opportunities for women and giving them priority during employment.</li> <li>2. Provision of skill training.</li> <li>3. Ensure women's participation in project decision-making and benefit sharing.</li> <li>4. The local government and the resettlement office ensure equal rights of women vis-a-vis men.</li> <li>5. Eliminate sexual discrimination and encourage women's enterprising spirit.</li> </ol>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

## VI. COMPENSATION STANDARDS

50. Compensation standards in the Resettlement Plan for land acquisition and house demolition were decided after full consultation with the relevant government departments and the APs on the basis of the above resettlement policies of Chongzuo City. During the implementation of the Project, if the policies change and become more preferential for the APs, the new policies will apply.

### A. COMPENSATION STANDARDS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

#### 1. Compensation standards for acquisition of rural collective land

51. The Project is in Laituan Town of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City, and its compensation standards will apply. Compensation for land acquisition in the Project will include land compensation, resettlement subsidies as well as compensation for standing crops and land-attached structures.

**Table VI-1: Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition**

Land Category		Land compensation and resettlement subsidies (CNY/mu)	Remarks
Agricultural land	Cultivated land, orchard land, forests, grassland, traffic land, water area, and water conservancy facilities land. Other land (including self-retained land, ridge land)	36,800	100% of land compensation will be paid to affected HHs.

Source: IA and local government agencies.

**Table VI-2: Compensation Standards for Continuous Crops Planting of Agricultural Land**

Land Category	Compensation Standards (CNY/mu)	
1. Farmland	2750	
2. Garden	3850	
3. Fish (lotus root) pond		
(1) With water throughout year, available for breeding	6000	
(2) Ponds, seasonal ponds	6000/12*	Water-retaining months
4. Cultivated grassland	4000	
5. Forest land		
(1) Wood of ordinary forest land	1100-3500	
(2) Integrated forest and seedlings, seedling base	4950	

Source: IA and local government agencies.

**Table VI-3: Compensation Standards for Scattered Planting Fruit Trees**

Type of planting and size	Compensation standards (CNY)
1. Treasure trees such as rose wood, agilawood, gold-rimmed nanmu, teakwood, acrocarpus fraxinifolius etc.	
Ground dia. Below $\varnothing$ 3cm (excluding 1cm)	40
Ground dia. 3cm-5cm	60
Breast Diameter $\varnothing$ 6cm-8cm	100
Breast Diameter $\varnothing$ 9cm-10cm	150
Breast Diameter $\varnothing$ 11cm	200
Ground dia. $\varnothing$ 12cm	300
Breast Diameter $\varnothing$ 13cm	400
Ground dia. $\varnothing$ 14cm	550

Breast Diameter $\phi$ 15cm	750
Ground dia. $\phi$ 16cm	1000
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 17cm	1250
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 18cm	1500
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 19cm	1750
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 20cm	2000
Breast Diameter above $\phi$ 20cm, increasing each 1cm	300
2. Osmanthus tree, maple, ninebark, bauhinia blakeana, almond, magnolia, camellia tree, surttensis burm, Bodhi tree, terminalia, acrocarpus fraxinifolius, pittosporum tobira, red cladoxylon, blueberry tree, araucaria cunninghamia, moringa oleifera.	
Below 120cm	3
Ground dia. Below 3cm	6
Ground dia. 3cm-5cm	15
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 6cm-8cm	30
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 9cm-11cm	60
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 12cm-14cm	90
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 15cm-17cm	140
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 18cm-20cm	200
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 21cm-25cm	350
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 26cm-30cm	450
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 31cm-40cm	700
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 41cm-50cm	900
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 51cm-60cm	1150
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 61cm-70cm	1400
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 71cm-80cm	1800
Breast Diameter above $\phi$ 80cm	2200
3. Local longan, jackfruit, mango, pear, loquat, plum, peach, jujube, chestnut, Carambola, pomelo, orange, Sanhua plum, lemon, dark plum, persimmon, Murraya euchrestifolia, egg fruit, Shatian pomelo, wampee fruit, green date, guanabana etc.	
Ground dia. Below 3cm	30
Ground dia. $\phi$ 4cm-6cm	40
Breast Dia. $\phi$ 7cm-9cm	50
Breast Dia. $\phi$ 10cm-15cm	90
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 16cm-20cm	110
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 21cm-25cm	130
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 26cm-30cm	160
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 31cm-35cm	190
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 36cm-40cm	200
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 41cm-50cm	210-300
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 51cm-60cm	400-500
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 61cm-70cm	500-600
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 71cm-80cm	600-700
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 81cm-90cm	700-800
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 91cm-100cm	800-900
Breast Diameter above $\phi$ 101 cm	1000
4. Kapok tree, big-leaved fig, ficus microcarpa	
Below 120cm	3
Breast Diameter below $\phi$ 3cm	10
Breast Diameter below $\phi$ 3cm-5cm	20
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 6cm-10cm	40
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 11cm-15cm	60
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 16cm-19cm	120

Breast Diameter $\phi$ 20cm-29cm	150
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 30cm-39cm	200
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 40cm-50cm	250
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 51cm-60cm	400-500
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 61cm-70cm	500-600
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 71cm-80cm	600-700
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 81cm-90cm	700-800
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 91cm-100cm	800-900
Breast Diameter above $\phi$ 101 cm	1000
5. Transplanted litchi	
Ground dia. Below $\phi$ 3cm (excluding 2cm)	20
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 2cm-3cm (excluding 3cm)	30
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 3cm-4cm (excluding 4cm)	40
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 4cm-5cm (excluding 5cm)	50
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 5cm-6cm (excluding 6cm)	90
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 6cm-7cm (excluding 7cm)	110
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 7cm-8cm (excluding 8cm)	130
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 8cm-9cm (excluding 9cm)	150
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 9cm-10cm	220
Breast Diameter $\phi$ 11cm-13cm	270
Breast Diameter above $\phi$ 14cm	300
The above standards are applicable to the trees died of frost but alive above the transplanted point, and those died of frost but alive below the transplanted point.	
Above 4 cm (incl. 4cm)	50
Below 4cm	30
6. Bananas	
With fruits	30-40
Without fruit above 1.5m in height	8-15
Transplanted seedling	5
Ready with fruits (one piece each)	1.5
7. Papaya	
Papaya seedling	2
Without fruit	8
With fruit	20
8. Fir, pine, cypress, acacia, bead tree, eucalyptus, bark tree and weedtree are without compensation but will be cut by the farmers themselves, the fees for cutting:	
Below $\phi$ 10cm (excluding 10cm)	15
$\phi$ 10cm-20 cm	35
$\phi$ 21cm-30 cm	50
Above $\phi$ 31 cm	60
9. Tung, Erythrina variegata	
below $\phi$ 3cm	2
$\phi$ 3cm-4cm	5
$\phi$ 5cm-6 cm	10
$\phi$ 7cm-8cm	15
$\phi$ 9cm-10 cm	25
$\phi$ 11cm-14cm	40
$\phi$ 15cm-20cm	60
$\phi$ 21cm-25cm	80
$\phi$ 26cm-30cm	100
Above $\phi$ 30cm	120
10. Morus, procumbens, fig, papaw	

below $\varnothing$ 5cm	5-7
$\varnothing$ 5cm-10 cm	10-20
$\varnothing$ 10cm-20 cm	25-35
Above $\varnothing$ 20 cm	40-50
11. Grape, dragon fruit, passion fruit	
Below 1 year of growing period	5-10
2 years of growing period	15-20
3 years of growing period	25-30
Above 4 years of growing period	40-50
12. Bamboo:	
Pole bamboo, le bamboo, Bambusa pervariabilis which are of over breast dia. 3cm.	5
Bambusa cerosissima, bitter bamboo which are of over breast dia. 3cm.	3
Other bamboo which are of over breast dia. 3cm.	2
Big cluster sweet bamboo shoot	130
Medium cluster sweet bamboo shoot	100
Small cluster sweet bamboo shoot	70
Bamboo with breast dia. Less than 3cm.	Without compensation
13. Sisal:	
Below 1 year planting	1
Below 2-5 jin / pcs	3
5-10 jin / pcs	5
10-15 jin / pcs	8
15-20 jin / pcs	10
Over 20 jin / pcs	30
Dead part	Without compensation
14. Murraya paniculata: from small to big size	5-20
15. Guanyin ma, Acanthaceae Andrographis paniculata	0.5
16. Taro	0.1
17. Palm leaf	
Big cluster	60
Medium cluster	40
Small cluster	20

Notes: The scattered crops generally refer to the plants, which grow at the front and rear of the houses, the open places between houses, in the field, fishpond bases, and in the village (excluding the dead plants).

Source: IA and local government agencies.

## 2. Compensation standards for temporary occupation of collective land

52. According to the relevant regulations of the State and the Guangxi, compensation for temporary land occupation (Table VI-4) shall be computed based on the annual average output value and the time of temporary occupation and types of crops. Temporary land occupation compensation = (AAOV  $\times$  time of occupation) + crops compensation.

**Table VI-4: Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation**

Land type	AAOV in recent 3 years (CNY)	Occupation period	Crops Compensation (CNY)	Total (CNY)
Cultivated land	1927	1 year	2,750	4,677

Source: IA and local government agencies.

53. As for the soils and irrigation facilities that may be damaged by the temporary land occupation, the IAs will recover the soil quality and irrigation facilities to their original levels.



## B. COMPENSATION STANDARDS FOR GROUND ATTACHMENTS

54. The scattered trees affected by the subproject will be compensated as per Table VI-3.
55. The power pole affected by the Project will be compensate as CNY 1,100 / pcs.

## C. RELATED TAXES FOR LAND ACQUISITION

56. Taxes related to land acquisition in the Project area include land occupation tax, cultivated land reclamation fee, and land acquisition management fees (Table VI-5) which will be shouldered by the project.

**Table VI-5: Summary of Taxes Related for Land Acquisition**

S/L	Items	Standards	Basis
1	Farmland occupation tax	CNY30/m <sup>2</sup>	Decree No.46 of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
2	Farmland reclamation charges	CNY20/m <sup>2</sup>	Guangxi Finance Department, Guangxi Land Resources Administration Department, Guangxi Pricing Bureau (Ref. GCJ[2009]254)
3	Compensation paid for the use of additional land for construction	CNY28/m <sup>2</sup>	Ministry of Finance, People 's Bank of China (Ref. CZ[2006]48; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land Resources Administration (Ref. CZ[2009]24)
3	Administrative charges	As per 2.1% of the total resettlement direct cost	
4	External monitoring & evaluation charges	As per 5% of the total resettlement direct cost	
5	Provisional sums	As per 5% of resettlement direct cost	

## VII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

### A. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY PERMANENT LA

57. The Project will acquire 139.23 mu of rural collective land from Jiujiu Village, affecting 84 households with 347 persons. During the impact survey and resettlement planning, the RP preparation team conducted an analysis of the location, amount of land resources acquired, and the income structure of the affected persons. Based on the findings and in full consultation with the APs and villagers' representatives, the resettlement specialists and the local governments, formulated a feasible production restoration plan to enable the APs to retain their original styles of living, production levels and social relationships. The RP resettlement specialists convened consultation meetings in Jiujiu Village to discuss the resettlement plan. In the meetings village cadre, the APs and village's representatives participated. The following resettlement measures will be used to restore or increase their incomes and safeguard their livelihoods.
58. **Monetary compensation.** The land-lost agricultural population will receive cash compensation. According to the survey the compensation for the contracted land will be paid to the land contractors. The cash compensations for acquisition of collective land comprises land compensation, resettlement subsidies, standing crops compensation and a bonus. The comprehensive land compensation and resettlement subsidies for cultivated land is CNY36,800 /mu in dry land. The average compensation rate for crops is CNY2,750/mu. The total area of cultivated land to be acquired by the Project accounts for 7.3% of the total area of cultivated land of Jiujiu Village. A household's annual average total income is CNY58,246 of which CNY5024 (9%) is from farming. The average household land loss accounts for 2.8% of the total household income which is about CNY1602 per year. Cash compensation for land will be distributed among the APs in the rural collective in a transparent manner. Before land acquisition, compensation standards and the resettlement plan are approved by the municipal and county people's governments. Land compensation and resettlement fees must be paid to the rural collective economic organization within the time limit, prescribed by law. The local land and resources department will cooperate with agricultural and civil affairs departments in supervising the distribution and utilization of the land compensation funds within the rural economic organization.
59. Land and resources departments at all levels will supervise and review the implementation of the land acquisition plan, approved in accordance with the law. If land acquisition is proved to lead to a decline of the living standards among the farmers who lost land, local land and resources department actively work with relevant government departments to take effective measures to solve their production and livelihood issues through multiple channels to maintain the social stability.
60. **Employment and training.** During the project construction period, PMO and IA will provide 20 temporary jobs each year such as sand and stone mining, transport of construction materials, earth and sand, and the monthly income from such would be CNY3000 - 4000. The affected villagers will also get priority in getting employment at China-Thailand Industrial Park. The project will provide 50 jobs directly to the APs each year, and the expected income for each job is about CNY3000 - 5000 each month. The project will also provide technical training for the APs. The vocational skills training included car driving, fork driving, mechanical repair, and welding. The government will be responsible for paying the trainee subsidies and skill-appraisal subsidies to the landless farmers according to Measures for the Administration of Special Employment Funds and Subsidies for Occupational training of Guangxi.



**Figure 6-1 Training and Recruitment Activities Organized by China-Thailand Industrial Park**

61. **Social security.** All the rural APs will be covered by the local endowment and medical care insurance, according to the residence management principle. As the current payment level of the local endowment insurance is relatively low, after land compensation, the rural APs can voluntarily increase the payment level, so that the affected people can enjoy a higher pension in the future. The rural residents expressed that they would support the project and agreed to the permanent land appropriation, if the land compensation is fully paid on time.
62. **Local Endowment Insurance.** According to the residence management principle, the rural APs will be covered by the local endowment assurance. Displaced farmers eligible for endowment insurance include those persons with average per-capita cultivated land less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition. In terms of the identification procedure, the eligible farmers who meet the above-mentioned requirement shall submit an application which shall be first examined by the village committee or residents committee, re-checked by the township government or the sub-district office. After being publicized for 7 days within the village committee or the residents committee, the application will be further submitted to the land resources department and the labor security department for approval. After being approved, the applicant will be covered by the endowment security system. When the average per-capita area of cultivated land is more than 0.3 mu per household after land acquisition, the household will not be covered by the endowment security system as per Interim Provisions of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Concerning Implementation of Social Security for Displaced Farmers.

63. **Health Security.** According to the residence management principle, all land-lost farmers will be included in the new-type rural cooperative health care system of Jiangzhou District. It will ensure medical assurance for them. Farmers participating in the new rural cooperative medical care system will be reimbursed their medical expenses in accordance with the regulations specified in the Reimbursement Compensation Scheme for New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

## **B. COMPENSATION POLICIES FOR ACQUISITION OF COLLECTIVE LAND**

64. Compensations for permanently acquired collective land consist of land compensation, resettlement subsidies, crops compensation, land attachment compensation etc.

- (i) Land compensation will comply with the location-based comprehensive land compensation price issued by provincial government. The standard for the unified AAOV for the general acquisition of agricultural land will follow the regulations specified in Circular of Chongzuo Municipal Government on Implementation of A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Output Values for Land Acquisition (CZBD [2019] 9). In acquisition of farmland, compensation shall be made at no less than 1.1 multipliers against the compensation for acquisition of the normal agricultural land. This Project is located in Laituan Town of Chongzuo City, and the unified AAOV in this district is CNY1,927 /mu, applying 19 multipliers for this district. So, the compensation standard in this district where the Project is located is CNY32,889 /mu.

The compensation multiplier for acquisition of agricultural land (except for the kinds of facility farmland and ridge land) is 1, while that for acquisition of other types of agricultural land such as facility land and ridge land is 0.7.

In acquisition of collective construction land, the compensation shall be made no less than 0.4 multipliers against the compensation for acquisition of the normal agricultural land. In the acquisition of collective unused land, no lower than 0.1 - 0.4 multipliers against the compensation for acquisition of the normal agricultural land. The multiplier for construction land is 1, and that for un-used land is 0.4. The comprehensive compensation standards for different kinds of land are shown in Table VI 1.

- (ii) Crop compensation fee is divided into agricultural continuous crop compensation and scattered cropping crop compensation. Detailed compensation standards are shown in Table VI 2. The scattered crops generally refer to the plants, which grow at the front and rear of the houses, the open places between houses, in the fields and by fishponds, and in the village (excluding the dead plants). The compensations standards are shown in Table VI 3.

65. Rural collective economic organization, from which additional land acquisition is required, shall disclose all the incomes and expenses relating to the land acquisition to the members of the collective organization, and work under their supervision. The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land requisitioned is forbidden to embezzled or misappropriated.

## **C. RESTORATION MEASURES FOR TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION**

66. Temporarily used land will be computed based on AAOV and the time of temporary occupation. For the convenience of calculation, such compensation will be: standing crops compensation standard rate multiplied by the time period of occupation. The time period of more than 3 months but less than 6 months shall be computed as per 6 months, while that of more than 6 months but less than 1 year will be computed as one year occupation.

67. Temporary land acquisition period is no longer than 2 years. Users of the land should sign a temporary land acquisition contract with related land administration, collectively-owned economic entities or rural areas and village committee based on the property right of the land, and pay the compensation for temporary acquisition of land according to the contract.
68. The IA will ensure the contractors fully restore the land to its original status after the completion of civil works. The IAs shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to their pre-project level. If the contractor fails to restore to the previous farmland properties and its output status, the IAs will pay compensation to the landowner as per the permanent acquisition standards.

#### **D. AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES**

69. Ground attachments affected by the project mainly are trees. The scattered trees on the expropriated land shall be compensated according to the compensation standards for crops in cash (Table VI-3).
70. Affected facilities such as rural roads and water system shall be recovered by the contractors or, upon negotiation, be restored by the farmers, but paid by the contractors. The DI and the village committee will define the location of underground passes.

#### **E. AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS**

71. The Project will affect 24 households of vulnerable groups with 76 persons. Special measures are in place to improve their income and living standards based on the full consideration of their current socioeconomic conditions and will also take into consideration jobs for people with disability. Among the special restoration measures to assist the vulnerable groups are the following:
- (i) Job opportunities at the Project are offered to the vulnerable groups on priority basis. During the construction period, river dredging, dike and road construction will create new jobs in land leveling and supply of construction materials. After completion of the Project, many employment opportunities will become available such as cleaning and security. These jobs will be given to the vulnerable groups on priority. Each vulnerable family is ensured to get at least one project-related job.
  - (ii) Carry out entrepreneurship training for vulnerable groups to improve their business ability and career switching ability and realize their own entrepreneurship; provide small loan for them to start their own businesses; assist vulnerable persons who are willing to do business and need information services on projects, guidance, market dynamics, and entrepreneurial status.
  - (iii) Vulnerable persons will have the priority to be recommended to participate in vocational, planting and breeding training programs, which are adjusted according to the market demand, so that vulnerable trainees can improve their employment and production skills. They will also have the priority in getting information consultation services about employment opportunities. Personnel information database will be set up to register unemployed people and their specialties, age, educational background, willingness to work. Employment information will be released to them regularly.
  - (iv) The eligible APs who meet with the conditions specified in the Provisions of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Further Improving the Relief and Support System for Specially Impoverished People will be entitled to get the assistance from the government. The assistance shall include provision of: basic living conditions; care services for those who cannot care for themselves; hospital treatment; and house security, educational assistance, and funeral assistance.

## **F. PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES**

72. In the affected villages, women are mainly engaged in household chores, caring for children at home, planting crops in their spare time, and raising poultry. Land acquisition may decrease the income of women. The household surveys showed that women from AP households have low educational qualifications and working skills. As a result, they are in a disadvantaged employment position compared with men.
73. Resettlement agencies will include female staff so that they can easily deal with women's issues. Women are encouraged to extensively participate in resettlement planning, management and operation, and employment and income restoration programs, and promote gender equality and increased women's incomes.
74. **Job opportunities for women at the subproject.** During the construction and operation of the Project, the affected women shall be offered non-technical jobs on priority such as nursing, security guard and cleaning. The age limit and recruitment policy of enterprises will be changed to accommodate women of aged 40-55 who have difficulties in finding non-agricultural jobs. In addition, the local government, PMO and IA shall assist them to get jobs in enterprises within China-Thailand Industrial Park.
75. **Provision of skill training for women.** Women will get regular skill training thereby encouraging and supporting these rural women to obtain relevant professional skills. The training programs will be carried out once a year from 2020 to 2023 and will be organized by the district government, sub-district committees, Women's Federation, and vocational education department. Local governments will pay the training costs. The training programs will include:
- (i) Cleaning, landscaping, and management of parking lots;
  - (ii) Horticulture, sewing and knitting, beauty and hairdressing;
  - (iii) Car decoration, management of cleaning and washing accessories;
  - (iv) Catering, household services, and medical nursing.
76. **Ensure women's participation and interests.** All consultations shall ensure the participation of women in planning and implementation of the project, especially LAR activities. In addition, during the project implementation, the PMO will organize women's representatives to discuss, negotiate and resolve the problems that women have encountered in a consistent manner. The local government and the resettlement office will ensure that women have equal rights with men. The resettlement office requires that the land or house property certificate should both have the names of husband and wife as owners.

## VIII. COST ESTIMATES, FUNDS SOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

### A. RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATES

77. The resettlement cost is a part of the Project budget. The total estimated resettlement cost of the subproject is CNY9.6022 million. The cost includes compensation for collective land acquisition, compensation for ground attachments, other costs, and contingencies. The detailed cost estimates of resettlement are presented below.

**Table VIII-1: Summary of Resettlement Costs**

No	Items of Compensation	Cost Estimates (CNY)
1	Permanent land acquisition	5,506,547
2	Ground attachments	7,300
3	Related land taxes	2,987,010
4	livelihood trainings	1,101,309
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,602,166</b>

Source: IA and local government agencies.

**Table VIII-2: Resettlement Cost Estimates**

No	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (CNY)	Cost Estimates	Proportion (%)		
1	Permanent land acquisition	mu	139.23	—	5506547	57.35		
1.1	Collective land	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies	Dry land	mu	139.23	36800	5123664	53.36
		Crops compensation	Dry land	mu	139.23	2750	382883	3.99
2	Ground attachments	—	—	—	7300	0.08		
	Tree	pcs	10	180	1800	0.02		
	Power pole	pcs	5	1100	5500	0.06		
<b>Total</b>					<b>5513847</b>	<b>57.42</b>		
3	Related land taxes	—	—	—	2987010	31.11		
3.1	Farmland occupation tax*	CNY25/m <sup>2</sup>	—	—	2320500	24.17		
3.2	Administrative charges	as per 2.1% of the total resettlement direct cost		—	115675	1.20		
3.3	External monitoring & evaluation charges	as per 5% of the total resettlement direct cost		—	275417	2.87		
3.4	Contingencies	as per 5% of resettlement direct cost		—	275417	2.87		
4	livelihood trainings (estimated as 20% of cost of land acquisition)	—	—	—	1101309	11.47		
<b>Grand total</b>					<b>9,602,166</b>	<b>100</b>		

Notes: \* Based on Decision of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Applicable Tax Amount of Cultivated Land occupation Tax.

Source: IA and local government agencies.

## **B. ANNUAL FUNDS UTILIZATION PLAN**

78. The annual fund utilization plan will be developed according to the progress in land acquisition and resettlement.

## **C. SOURCES OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS**

79. According to the implementation schedule of the project, funds for resettlement come from domestic bank loans and financial appropriation.

## **D. FLOW OF FUNDS AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE**

### **1. Flow of funds**

80. The payment of funds must comply with: (1) all costs related to LAR are covered in the project budget; (2) different types of compensation are paid before using land for project activities; and (3) physically displaced households are smoothly resettled. The IAs will establish an internal financial and supervising mechanism to ensure prompt appropriation of all funds. The PMO is responsible for supervising the payment of LAR funds.

81. The IA will pay to the designated accounts of the financial department of China-Thailand Industrial Park which will be responsible for allocating the funds to the Municipal Land Reserve Center according to the signed agreements. The Municipal Land Reserve Center will further pay to affected village and households.

### **2. Disbursement and management**

82. The basic resettlement costs are under budgetary management in the exclusive account for special utilization.

83. The expenditures for LAR will follow the relevant laws and regulations of the State applicable to land acquisition and demolition, including the policies as specified in Resettlement Action Plan. The PMO will ensure that the APs receive compensation stated in the approved RP.

84. Regarding the basic resettlement funds and relevant charges, the IAs prepare the funds utilization plans which will be included in the overall fund utilization plan.

85. When a LAR payment is to be made, the IAs are responsible for the verification of the scope, area, and the price of the acquired land. The accounting personnel are responsible for checking, verifying, and preparing the statement.

86. IAs will check the amounts of land compensation paid to the APs. The PMO will assist the banks to pay direct compensation and resettlement assistance funds to the affected persons.



## IX. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### A. PRINCIPLES FOR PROGRESS COORDINATION BETWEEN RESETTLEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

87. According to the project implementation schedule, the subproject will start civil works in May 2022 and will be completed in December 2024. In order to coordinate the resettlement schedule with the Project implementing timeline, the land acquisition and resettlement works will start in September 2021 and land compensation completed in April 2022.

88. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are:

- (i) LAR will be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined by local natural resources bureau.
- (ii) The APs will have opportunities to participate in the subproject. Before the commencement of construction, the scope of LAR will be disclosed, the RIB distributed, and public participation activities properly conducted.
- (iii) All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within one month from the approval of the compensation and resettlement program for LAR. No entity or individual should use such compensation fees any other purpose, nor should such compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

### B. SCHEDULE FOR MILESTONE ACTIVITIES FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

89. The general resettlement schedule of the project has been drafted (Table IX-1), based on the schedule of project construction and LAR implementation. The final schedule may be adjusted due to variations in overall project schedule.

**Table IX-1: Milestones for Resettlement Implementation**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB release based on draft RP	Affected villages/ AHs	Industry Park PMO, IA	Mar 2021	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Industry Park PMO, ADB	Mar 2021	
2	Notification and RP update				
2.1	Notice on Commencement of LAR	Affected villages/ AHs	Industry Park Management Committee	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.2	DMS and census of APs	Affected villages/ AHs	IA, township government, village committees	Sep 2021	
2.3	Social Stability Risk Assessment	Affected villages/ AHs	Industry Park PMO, IA	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.4	Updating the RP based on the DMS and latest applicable regulations and policies	Affected villages/ AHs	Industry Park PMO, IA	Oct 2021	
2.5	Submit the Updated RP to ADB for review and approval	Updated RP	Industry Park PMO, IA	Oct 2021	Prior to contract award of civil work and commencement of LAR
2.5	Disclose the updated RP (detailed compensation and resettlement program) for no less than 30 days	Affected villages/ AHs	Industry Park PMO, IA	Oct 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.6	Registration of eligible	Affected	PMO, IA, township	Dec 2021	

	AHs and affected land/assets	villages/ AHs	government, village committees		
2.7	Pre-signing of LA and HD agreements	Affected villages/ AHs	PMO, IA, township government, village committees	Dec 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
3	LA Approval				
3.1	Submission of LA Application to Provincial Nature and Resources Department	LAR	Industry Park Management Committee, Chongzuo Nature and Resource Bureau	Jan 2022	
3.2	Approval of LA	LAR	Nature and Resources Department of GZAR	Mar 2022	
4	LA Disclosure and Compensation Payment				
4.1	Release LA announcement after LA approved	Affected townships and villages	Industry Park Management Committee, Industry Park PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
4.2	Compensation Payment	Affected townships and villages	Industry Park Management Committee, Industry Park PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
5	Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Implementation of restoration programs	Affected villages/ AHs	Township governments	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.2	Implementation of skills training program	Affected villages/ AHs	Chongzuo human resources and social security bureau	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.3	Hiring APs under the Project	Affected villages/ AHs	Industry Park PMO, human resources and social security bureau, contractors	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Staff training of Jiangzhou PMO, IA and concerned agencies	50 person-times	Industry Park PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Industry Park PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Industry Park PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Industry Park PMO, IA	Jul 2021	
7.4	Baseline survey and semi-annual monitoring	Affected townships and villages	External monitor	Jan 2022 to Jan 2025	
7.5	Completion report		Industry Park PMO, External monitor	Dec. 2025	No.8
8	Public consultation	IAs		Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress	IAs		Ongoing	
10	Disbursement of compensation fees				
10.1	- To PMO/IA	Initial funds	Industry Park Management Committee	Feb 2022	
10.2	- To township government	Initial funds	PMO, IA	Mar2022	
10.3	- To AHs	Initial funds	Township governments	Apr 2022	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	The Subproject	Industry Park PMO, IA		May 2022	

## X. RESETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND BUILDING

### A. RELEVANT RESETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONS

90. A group of institutions will plan, coordinate, and monitor resettlement activities. The institutional organization is shown in Figure X-1.

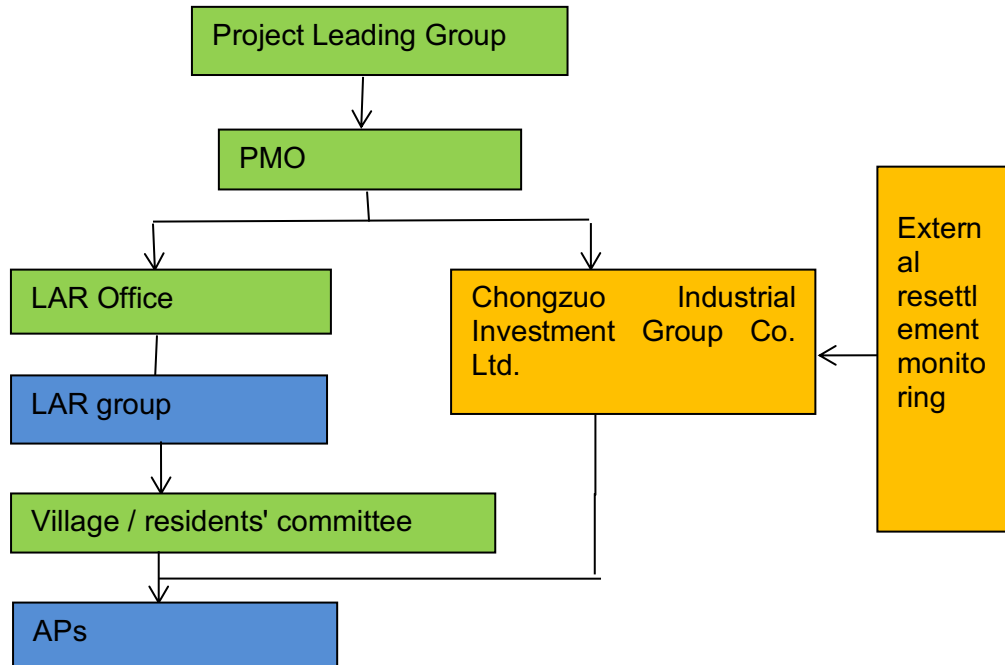


Figure X-1: Resettlement Institutional Arrangement

### B. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 1. Project Leading Group

91. The highest leadership organization in the bonded zone of China-Thailand Industrial Park is the Project Leading Group (PLG). The Director of the industrial park is the group leader of PLG, the Executive Deputy Director and the Deputy Director are the vice leaders of the PLG. The leaders of the Development and Reform Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Land and Resources Bureau, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Audit Bureau, the Planning Bureau, the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office, the Comprehensive Enforcement Bureau, and the Industrial Investment Group Co. of the Park are the members of the PLG. Under the PLG, Project Management Office (PMO) is responsible for daily activities of the PLG. The PMO is set in the Finance Bureau of the Park, and the Deputy Director of the Finance Bureau is concurrently the Director of PMO. The major responsibilities are to provide policy guidance for project implementation, RP preparation/updating/implementation, and coordinate and support the project implementation at the Municipal level.

#### 2. Project Management Office

92. The PMO is established and headed by the Finance Bureau of the Park. It is responsible for overall planning of the LAR activities of the Project, and to guide resettlement management, including:

- (i) Guide resettlement activities according to the approved RP.

- (ii) Review the approved RP and its implementation schedule and submit them to the Administration Committee of the Park for approval.
- (iii) Update the RP on basis of preliminary design and detailed measurement survey, and submit it through Guangxi PPMO to ADB for review and approval.
- (iv) Supervise the implementation of the RP as well as the payment and utilization of compensation funds.
- (v) Supervise the progress of resettlement implementation and report the progress to ADB.
- (vi) Perform internal monitoring of the Project.

### **3. Land Acquisition and Demolition Office**

93. The Land Acquisition and Demolition Office is responsible for the land acquisition and house demolition activities. Key activities of the Office are:

- (i) Prepare the RP and its implementation schedule.
- (ii) Carry out DMS and provide necessary data/information for RP updating.
- (iii) Organize the activities of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement according to the work plan of the PMO.
- (iv) Investigate the progress of resettlement implementation, solicit the comments of relevant units and individuals, and deal with grievances.
- (v) Report to the PMO the latest situation and problems of resettlement, propose comments and suggestions.
- (vi) Assist internal monitoring.

### **4. Resettlement Working Group at the villagers' committee**

94. The committee's key activities are:

- (i) Participate in the social and economic survey.
- (ii) Participate in the DMS and RP updating.
- (iii) Organize public consultations, publicize the resettlement policies and organize public meetings.
- (iv) Responsible for the distribution and management of compensation distribution, organize resettlement activities such as production development and training.
- (v) Report to higher authorities the comments and proposals of the affected people.
- (vi) Report the resettlement progress of resettlement to higher authorities.
- (vii) Provide necessary assistance to vulnerable households.

### **5. External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency**

95. The external monitoring agency will be responsible for the monitoring of resettlement, ascertain comments of the APs, report and propose actions to the PMO and the IAs. The key responsibilities are:

- (i) Investigate regional socio-economic conditions, prepare, and submit baseline survey report to ADB.
- (ii) Evaluate in detail Project's impacts and the status of production and livelihood restoration of the APs.
- (iii) Analyze collected data and information about the Project.
- (iv) Monitor the process of the RP updating, implementation, and submit semi-annual monitoring report to the ADB.
- (v) Conduct semi-annual resettlement assessment and submit reports to IA and ADB.

### C. INSTITUTIONAL COMPETENCE AND STAFFING

96. All relevant institutions will mobilize full time working staff to meet the requests for assistance and will be equipped with necessary computers and other office facilities. Relevant contact details are shown below.

**Table X-1: Contact Information of the Working Staff**

Unit	Name	Telephone
Local PMO	Cheng Bing	13393692092
LAR Office	Huang Jinyue	13878765298

### D. MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

97. To ensure smooth implementation of LAR, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity the concerned institutions. In this regard, the following actions will be taken:

- (i) Organize training and research activities for the working staff of these institutions.
- (ii) A vertical institution reporting mechanism will be established and reported on a monthly basis.
- (iii) Horizontal institutions will hold coordinating meetings periodically to enhance information exchange among the participating agencies, units and departments.
- (iv) Concerns and complaints of the APs will be reported by the resettlement offices to higher-level offices.
- (v) Problems arising during the construction period will be reported by the site engineers directly to the immediate leading organization or, if necessary, directly report to the higher authorities.
- (vi) The issues relating to the affected people and the contractors shall be forwarded to the villagers' committee (community) or the township project construction coordinating group, or the district-level project construction coordinating group. If these issues are critically important, they will be directly forwarded to the PMO and the PLG.
- (vii) A strict accountability mechanism will be set up to prevent the relevant personnel from disregarding their responsibilities or delaying the implementation progress.

**Table X-2: Training Activities during RP Preparation**

Time	Content	Orgnized by	Trainees
May 2020	land laws	Hezhou Land & Resources Bureau	Staff of sub-PMO, IA and concerned agencies
August 2020	Land requisition policy of Hezhou	Hezhou Land & Resources Bureau	Staff of sub-PMO, IA and concerned agencies
September 2020	ADB's social safeguard policies and requirements	GPMP, TA consultants	Staff of sub-PMO, IA and concerned agencies

## XI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

### A. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

98. The stakeholders of the Project are: relevant governmental departments, IA/ contractors<sup>i</sup>, and residents affected by the Project.
99. From 2019 (note: feasibility study commenced in 2017) to May 2020, with the assistance of the FSR and resettlement consulting teams a series of activities for public participation and community consultations were organized online and offline. Due to the restrictions of the COVID-19, the offline survey was conducted strictly to maintain social distance and equipped with protective equipment. In general, the willingness and desires of the APs can be classified in the following aspects:
- (i) **The APs are generally in support of the project.** They believe that the Project can drive the development of the surrounding areas and increase the value of land and houses. It will also bring more business opportunities and employment opportunities.
  - (ii) **Land acquisition.** As Jiujiu Village is located within China-Thailand Industrial Park with limited per-capita average amount of land, the APs are less dependent on the land. The incomes of the APs mainly come from out-working and self-employment. Most of the land has been abandoned. All the APs agreed to the land acquisition and were satisfied with the compensation standards for land acquisition.
  - (iii) **Requests of APs.** Most of APs rely on the incomes from outside labor to maintain their families. Firstly, they generally hope that the Project can provide vocational skills training enabling them to improve their skills and improving their employment competitiveness. Secondly, during the project construction and implementation, they hope to get jobs in the Park, so that they can ensure the source of family income.
  - (iv) **Minimize the negative impacts of construction on the living environment.** The APs hoped that the construction will be arranged in a scientific way to minimize the impacts on traffic and reduce the construction pollution.

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<sup>i</sup> Contractors will participate in the compensation and restoration of temporary land.

**Table XI-1: Records of Public Participation by Affected Persons**

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and RP
2019 - 2020	At site	Discussion on project design and resettlement impacts	Finance Bureau of China-Thailand Industrial Park	Finance Bureau, Land & Resources Bureau, Planning Bureau, LAR departments, IAs, DI, EIA consultants, resettlement consulting team.	10	5	Discuss the reduction of land acquisition impacts within the project scope.	Will the project involve house demolition?	No house demolition
March 2020	Jiujie Villager's Committee	Publicize the policies on compensation standards of the State, Guangxi and Chongzuo City, and undertake the initial consultations with the villagers.	Villagers' Committee	Villagers' Committee, representatives of APs	30	8	To initially understand the attitudes of the APs towards the Project and willingness.	Is land compensation implemented in accordance with the latest standards?	The compensation standard land in RP is according with the latest standards.
May 2020	Jiujie Villager's Committee	Collect social and economic information of Jiujie Village, acquire the basic data of the land affected by the project.	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement consulting team, cadres of Jiujie Villagers' Committee	6	1	Further understand the social and economic status of Jiujie Village, with initial understanding of the in-kinds and the area affected by the Project.	The APs got the information of the area of land requisition for the project. They generally agreed to land acquisition. They hope the project can provide more employment and training opportunities.	Employment and training opportunities for the APs are included in RP.
May 2020	Jiujie Village	Conduct the questionnaire survey to acquire the information on the attitudes of the APs and their willingness and demands for land acquisition.	Resettlement specialists	Resettlement specialists, APs	17	3	Acquire the initial data of land acquisition and house demolition, with full understanding of the attitudes of the APs towards the project construction, establish the information communication and feedback system, and enable all APs be adequately informed about their entitlements.	APs are supportive to the project construction. They hope to receive land compensation on time.	Compensation standard and timing of payments are included in the RP
May 2020	Jiujie Village	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Resettlement specialists	Resettlement specialists, women representatives of APs	6	6	Women have the right to know the compensation for land acquisition and relocation; women with compensation have the same power of disposal.	Hope the project construction can improve their livelihood.	Protection of Women's Rights and Livelihood Restoration Measures are included in RP.



**Figure XI-1: Completed Public Participation**

**B. AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION SURVEY**

100. The consultant team organized meetings with the APs and conducted household interviews, aiming to understand the attitudes and comments of the APs including their attitudes and suggestions on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Interviews with women were also conducted.
101. In May 2020 when the COVID-19 outbreak was well under control in project area, IA's consultants conducted the social and economic survey, introducing the Project to the APs, distributed 17 questionnaires to know about the attitudes and concerns of the public. The APs abided by the local guidelines such as wearing of face masks. The survey results are shown in Table XI-2.



- (i) **Attitudes to the project construction.** 65% of the affected people expressed support to the project construction. 35% of the people neither supported nor opposed it.
- (ii) **The impact of the Project implementation on general life of the people.** 50% of the interviewees presumed that the project would be beneficial to their livelihood, 19% of the people thought that the project would not impact on their lives, and another 19% held the opinion that the project would be somewhat unfavorable to their lives. 12% expressed they were unsure whether the project would cause any impacts to their lives.
- (iii) **Awareness on policies of land acquisition.** 46% of the interviewees said they had a basic understanding, 39% claimed they knew a little, and 15% said that they do not know how to answer the question.
- (iv) **Awareness on employment training and employment assurance policies.** 46% of the interviewees said they had a basic understanding, 27% claimed they knew a little, 15% said that they did not know, and 12% did not answer.
- (v) **Selection of channels for grievance redressing.** Among the multiple channels for grievances redressing, 42% of the interviewees said that they would report to the villager's committee, 31% claimed they would report to contractors, 15% said that they would report to the villagers committee and contractors, 12% said that they would find other channels.

**Table XI-2: Project-affected persons – Sample Survey Results**

<b>(1) Attitudes of the project-affected persons to the subproject</b>						
<b>Attitude</b>	Strongly support	Support	General support	Not support	Strongly not support	Other
(%)	12	54	35	0	0	0
<b>(2) Project impacts on livelihoods of the project-affected persons</b>						
<b>Impact</b>	Very favorable	Relatively favorable	No impacts	Some unfavorable impacts	Unfavorable	Other
(%)	04	46	19	19	0	12
<b>(3) Awareness on land acquisition policies</b>						
<b>Awareness</b>	Very high	Basic awareness	Understand a little	No	Other	
(%)	00	46	39	08	08	
<b>(4) Awareness of policies for employment training and employment assurance for APs</b>						
<b>Awareness</b>	Fully aware	Aware	Little aware	No awareness	Other	
(%)	0	46	27	15	12	
<b>(5) Knowledge to select an appropriate channel for grievances reporting</b>						
<b>Knowledge to Select an appropriate channel</b>	Report to Villagers Committee	Report to contractors	Report to Villagers Committee and contractors	Other		
(%)	42	31	15	12		

Source: Sample survey of the resettlement consultant team in May 2019

### 1. Expectation of APs

102. In addition to receiving reasonable compensation for the land acquired, the APs expectations were: 35% hoped that the government provide assistance in finding employment; 23% that the government would provide better living subsidies, 12% hoped to receive medical insurance, and 8% hoped to get financial support from the Project.

## 2. Interviews with women

103. Women in the subproject area enjoy equal rights with men and they are playing an important role in project planning, design and implementation. The women interviewed by the resettlement consulting team were aged from 27 to 48, and were mainly housewives and engaged in odd jobs. However, they actively participated in consultation meetings.
104. Women believed that the project construction would bring about some impacts on their livelihoods. In their views, the main benefits of the project would drive the surrounding economy and bring about more job opportunities. Unfavorable impacts possible as a result of the project included environmental issues and traffic jams.
105. After the completion of the Project, they believe that there will be more employment for them in the surrounding areas, and thus they will have opportunities to earn extra income for families. In this regard, they welcomed the training and job opportunities that the project has promised to provide.

## C. PUBLIC CONSULTATION DURING RP UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTATION

106. To successfully implement the LAR of the subproject, affected people are encouraged to actively participate in various land acquisition and resettlement activities. Details of the major public consultation activities to be carried out during RP updating and implementation stage are shown in Table XI-3. As mentioned in the earlier sections, in the event of any restrictions due to COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be carried out. The PMO and IA will strictly adhere to social distancing, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

**Table XI-3: Public Consultation Plan during Implementation Stage**

Purpose	Mode	Timeline	Agencies	Involved	Topic
RIB distribution	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar 2021	Industrial Administration Committee, Village/community committees	Park IA, All APs	Distributing the RIB
DMS results verification and RP update	Field investigation	Sep/Oct 2021	Industrial Administration Committee, governments, community committees	Park IA, town All APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts; and updating the RP
Disclosure of updated RP and LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Oct 2021	Industrial Administration Committee, governments, community committees	Park IA, town All APs	Disclosure of updated RP, including LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Determination / implementation of resettlement and income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	Industrial Administration Committee, governments, village/community committees	Park IA, town All APs	Discussing final resettlement and income restoration programs and the use of compensation fees
Skills training program	Village meeting	During RP implementation	Industrial Administration Committee, governments, village/community committees	Park IA, town All APs	Discussing training needs and arrangements

## D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

### 1. Resettlement Plan

107. The RP will serve as the basis and standards for LAR activities of the Project. All the resettlement implementing agencies will post detailed information on resettlement activities at permanent office locations. Information disclosure will help the APs to fully understand the resettlement issues and will also be the basis for their participation.

### 2. Resettlement Information Booklet

108. To enable all the APs to be fully and timely informed of the resettlement policies and details of the project, the PMO will distribute the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) to every household in the affected area prior to the commencement of the project. The RIB will introduce the profile of the project, applicable resettlement policies and compensation standards, project implementation schedule, and procedures of grievances redressing.

109. The RIB will cover:

- (i) Brief introduction of Project
- (ii) Categorization of project impacts;
- (iii) Policies and compensation standards for all impacts;
- (iv) Implementing agencies for land and house expropriation and external monitoring agency;
- (v) Entitlements and responsibilities of the APs;
- (vi) Assistance to vulnerable households
- (vii) Resettlement Implementation Plan
- (viii) Means for participation and consultation of the APs;
- (ix) Detail procedure for complaints and grievance redressing.

110. The RIB will be distributed to the APs. See Table IX-3.

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the implementing agency will conduct further public participation. In the event of any COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, the virtual meetings via WeChat group, and video/telephone calls will continue to be observed. The IA and concerned agencies will follow social distancing and allowable group gatherings, and wearing protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

## E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

112. To address issues effectively and to ensure successful implementation of project construction, land acquisition, compensation payment and relocation, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is:

- (i) **Stage 1:** If the APs are unsatisfied with the RP or its implementation, they can complain orally or in writing to the village group, villager committee or Subdistrict Office / township government. In an oral complaint, the village committee or Subdistrict Office / township street should handle the complaint and keep written records. The village group, village committee or Subdistrict Office / township street shall resolve the problem within 1 week.
- (ii) **Stage 2:** If the APs are unsatisfied with the results at Stage 1, they can lodge complaints to the IAs after receiving the resolution of stage 1. The IAs should resolve the complaint within two weeks.

- (iii) **Stage 3:** If the APs are still unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 2, they can lodge a complaint after receiving the decision to the PMO / Letters and Visit Bureau who will make a resolution within two weeks.

113. At any stage, if the APs are unsatisfied with the decisions that they received, they may directly go to a civil court for relief. In handling complains and grievances, the following principles will be observed.

- (i) Each relevant institution of the Project will have a special staff member who is responsible for receiving and recording the APs' concerns, complaints and grievances.
- (ii) Relevant institutions will accept the complaints and grievances from APs free of charge.
- (iii) During project construction information about GRM will be announced at the public meetings and also in the Resettlement Information Booklet. The procedures for appeal will be published in the media.
- (iv) During the RP implementation period, the relevant departments will record and manage grievances and their handling. The IAs should promptly collect necessary materials related to the complaints or cases, and report to the PMO in writing on monthly basis. PMO will check such reports on a regular basis.

114. Affected people may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the AM, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned project staff and ADB Project Team. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the AM. (<http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>).

115. The resettlement institutions, the local relevant departments of the government and the IAs will arrange a full-time person to be responsible for accepting and handling the complaints and grievances of the APs. The names and contacting telephones of the relevant institutions and responsible persons are shown in Table XI-4.

**Table XI-4: Institutions and Staff for Accepting Complaints and Grievances of APs**

Unit	Name	Telephone
Guangxi Chongzuo Urban Industrial Investment Development Group Co. Ltd.	Cheng Bing	13393692092
LAR Office of China-Thailand Industrial Park	Huang Jinyue	13878765298

## **XII. LAR MONITORING & EVALUATION**

### **A. INTERNAL MONITORING**

116. The PMO, IA and other concerned authorities will conduct internal monitoring of LAR. The IA will submit stand-alone internal monitoring reports to PMO quarterly. The Guangxi PPMO will submit to ADB comprehensive internal resettlement monitoring reports for all subprojects on a semi-annual basis, including:

- (i) Coordination of planning and implementation of LAR following the RP;
- (ii) Restoration of the household income of the APs after LA;
- (iii) Resettlement and living conditions of the APs after HD;
- (iv) Resettlement and income restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (v) Payment, use and availability of compensation funds for resettlement;
- (vi) Disbursement, use and availability of LA compensation fees;
- (vii) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (viii) Establishment, staff training, and working efficiency of resettlement management agencies.

117. The IAs will prepare internal monitoring report on a regular basis (quarterly) and submitted them to the PMO along with the progress report. After the commencement of project implementation, quarterly reports and detail semi-annual and annual reports will be prepared based on the actual conditions of the project. The completion report shall be prepared upon completion of the project. The IAs, through Guangxi PPMO, will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB on semi-annual basis.

118. In case of emergency circumstances, such as a COVID19 outbreak and/or other unforeseeable phenomena, the following alternative and/or safety measures will be taken by monitoring staff:

- (i) Virtual methods where possible to avoid personal contact and gathers through virtual meeting, WeChat Group, and telephone call, etc.; and
- (ii) Safety measures following local center for disease control (CDC) where personal contact and gatherings are unavoidable: keep social distance and wear protective equipment when face-to-face survey/monitoring is necessary.

### **B. EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION**

119. According to ADB's policies, the GPMO will uniformly employ a qualified and experienced resettlement agency as the external resettlement-monitoring agency for Tranche 3.

120. The external M&E agency will conduct M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and also advise on resettlement issues. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the displaced persons' production level and standards of living and submit M&E reports to the GPMO and ADB for review.

#### **1. Scope and Methods**

121. **Baseline survey.** The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey among the households who were affected by LAR to obtain baseline data on affected households' production levels and living standards. The production levels and living standards survey will be conducted semi-annually to track variations of the households' production levels and living standards. This survey will be conducted using methods such as household sampling surveys (sample size: 10% of households affected by LA and 20% of the households affected by house demolition, to be sampled randomly), random interviews,

and field observation to acquire necessary data and information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be prepared on this basis.

122. **Periodic M&E.** During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- (i) Payment and amount of compensation funds;
- (ii) Skill Training programs;
- (iii) Support for vulnerable groups;
- (iv) Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- (v) Production restoration;
- (vi) Construction and allocation of resettlement housing;
- (vii) Compensation for lost properties;
- (viii) Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- (ix) Resettlement organization;
- (x) Income growth of APs through employment; and
- (xi) Whether or not APs have benefited from the subproject

123. **Public consultation.** The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public consultation and participation.

124. **Grievance redress.** The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically and inquire at the township resettlement offices and implementing agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants in the field to learn about the key issues, and then raise affected households' concerns with the GPMO and local PMOs and provide proposed measures and advice to the PMOs to redress the grievance smoothly.

125. In case of emergency circumstances, such as a COVID19 outbreak and/or other unforeseeable phenomena, the following alternative and/or safety measures will be taken by the M&E agency:

- (xii) Virtual methods where possible to avoid personal contact and gathers through virtual meeting, WeChat Group, and telephone call, etc.; and
- (xiii) Safety measures following local center for disease control (CDC) where personal contact and gatherings are unavoidable: keep social distance and wear protective equipment when face-to-face survey/monitoring is necessary.

## 2. Reporting

126. The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the PMOs, as per the following schedule.

**Table XII-1: M&E Schedule**

No.	Activities/Reports	Date	Remarks
1	Monitoring report (No.1)	Jan. 2022	incl. baseline survey results
2	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jul. 2022	
3	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jan. 2023	
4	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jul. 2023	
5	Monitoring report (No.5)	Jan. 2024	
6	Monitoring report (No.6)	Jul. 2024	
7	Monitoring report (No.7)	Jan. 2025	
8	Monitoring report (No.8)	Dec. 2025	Resettlement completion report

### XIII. APPENDIX

## Due Diligence Report for the Bonded Warehouse Construction Subproject and the Integrated Logistics Hub Information System Construction Subproject

### A. Brief Introduction of Subproject

#### 1. Description of Subproject

1. The Subprojects of Multimodal Bonded Warehouse Infrastructure and Transport (Cold Chain) Comprehensive Logistics Hub Information Platform is located within Chongzuo China-Thailand Industrial Park, affecting Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village of Laituan Town.

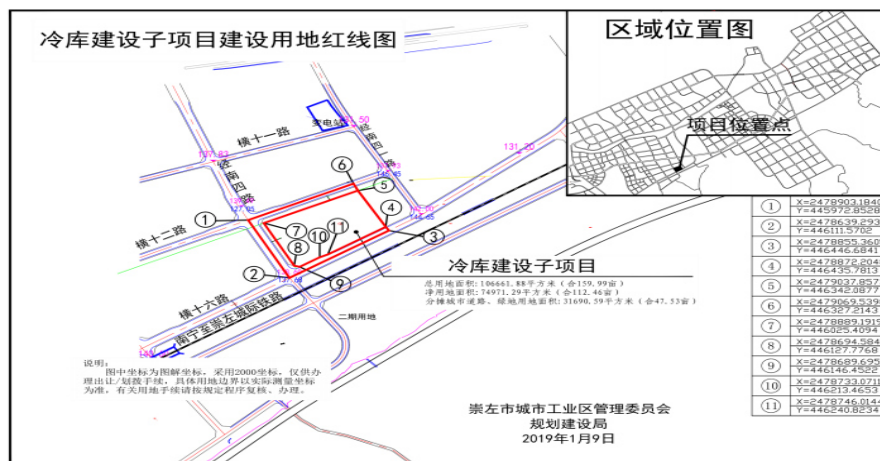


Figure XIII-1: Project Location Map

2. **Construction components:** In the Cold Storage Construction Subproject include 39,691 m<sup>2</sup> of cold storage and freezer facilities, 7,480 m<sup>2</sup> of standard workshops for sorting, rough processing, and packaging of fresh and dried fruits and nuts, 4,896 m<sup>2</sup> of office buildings and other facilities such as roads, power supply and distribution, and drainage, fire fighting, communication, and landscape greening.

3. The Executive Agency of the subproject is the Project Management Office for ADB-financed Project (PMO) of Chongzuo City, and the Implementing Agency is Guangxi Chongzuo Urban Industrial Investment Development Group Co. Ltd. The total investment of the Subproject is CNY186.1711 million.

4. In the past three years, Chongzuo Suburb Land Treatment Subproject (for specialty foods), which is not financed by ADB, acquired 102.02 mu of cultivated land and 10.44 mu of other agricultural land. Land acquisition affected 20 households with 86 persons, without any house demolition. The land acquisition was started in 2017 and completed in January 2018.

#### 2. Objectives and methods for Due Diligence Investigation

5. The objectives of the due diligence investigation include: (1) Check whether the land acquisition was done in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and relevant resettlement regulations and policies of the provincial and county governments; (2) review the land acquisition and resettlement process, progress, performance and fund management; (3) conditions of the production and living standards of the APs; (4) the satisfaction of the APs with respect to land acquisition and resettlement; (5) ascertain pending problems of land acquisition and resettlement, if any, and confirm the actions still to be undertaken during the project implementation; and (6) propose feasible suggestions.

6. The due diligence investigation was conducted in May 2020. Desk review and field investigation were primarily used in the preparation of the report. The resettlement specialists of IA's consulting firm visited the staff of LAR Office of China-Chongzuo Industrial Park and the leaders of Laituan Town. In addition, interviews with the affected villagers were also conducted. In May 2020, the resettlement due diligence investigation team conducted a socio-economic survey on the subproject area - Bayang Village of Laituan Town of Chongzuo City, collecting documents on land compensation. The team also conducted a questionnaire survey on 36 persons in 8 affected families, accounting for 40% of the total number of affected families.

## B. Resettlement Implementation Institution

7. The District Government of China-Thailand (Chongzuo) Industrial Park was responsible for the coordination, management and supervision for the activities of land acquisition and resettlement, as well as for reporting the progress of such activities to Chongzuo Municipal Government and other competent departments. The LAR office of the Park was responsible for the rural collective land acquisition and demolition. Laituan Government appointed full-time staff to be responsible for the resettlement and coordination. The Villagers' committees of Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village were responsible for assisting the activities of land acquisition and house demolition. In addition, the Park had also provided skills training and job opportunities for the APs.

8. The officials of the LAR office of the Park had rich experiences in land acquisition and house demolition. They were familiar with the methodologies and policies for land acquisition and resettlement and had exerted good coordinating and organizing functions for the activities of land acquisition and house demolition. They had performed their responsibilities well, thus ensuring successful resettlement implementation.

## C. Land Acquisition Impacts Analysis

9. This Subproject had permanently acquired 112.46 mu of collective land from Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village, including 102.02 mu of cultivated land and 10.44 mu of other land, affecting 20 households with 86 persons. Among them, the subproject acquired 102.23 mu of collective land from Bayang Village, affecting 18 households with 78 persons; and acquired 10.23 mu of collective land from Jinfeng Village, affecting 2 households with 8 persons. The annual average per-capita loss of income was about CNY1,126. Such loss only accounted for 10.9% of the total annual income of the APs. It was found from the sample survey that, the key income sources of the affected households were mainly from non-agricultural income, such as out of the village labor and small business. According to the results, 8 out of 20 (40%) affected households reported income increase after land acquisition, by 20.6% (Table XIII-1), due to more persons obtaining employment as migrant workers. Among the 20 households, there were no vulnerable households.

**Table XIII-1: Family Income Comparison Before and After Land Acquisition (Unit: CNY)**

Types of income	Before land acquisition (2017)		After land acquisition (2019)		Variation rate	
	Per capita income	%	Per capita income	%	Per capita income	%
Agricultural income	2432	23.72%	1148	9.28%	-1284	-52.80%
Sideline business	3864	37.68%	4687	37.90%	823	21.30%
Wages earnings from migrant work	3958	38.60%	6531	52.81%	2573	65.01%
Total	10254		12366		2112	20.60%



## D. Land acquisition compensation and implementation

### 1. Compensation standards for land acquisition

10. According to Approval of the Chongzuo Municipal Government on the Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition in Jiangzhou Districtt (CZH [2016] 129), the compensation for the acquired collective land comprises: land compensation, resettlement subsidies, standing crops compensation, and ground attachments compensation.

**Table XIII-2: Land Compensation and Resettlement Subsidies Standards**

Land Category		Land compensation and resettlement subsidies (CNY/mu)
Agricultural land	Cultivated land, orchard land, forest land, grassland, traffic land, water area, and water conservancy facilities land.	32889
	Other land (including self-retained land, ridge land)	23022.3
Unused Land	Grassland, water area, and water conservancy facilities land, other land Miscellaneous	13155.6
Construction land	Commercial land, industrial and mining storage land, residential land, public management and public service land, special land, transportation land, water area and water conservancy facility land and other land.	32889

Sources: IA and local government agencies.

**Table XIII-3: Compensation Standards for Continuous Crops Planting of Agricultural Land**

Land Category	Compensation Standards (CNY/mu)
1. Cultivated land	2500
2. Orchard land	3500
3. Fish (lotus root) pond	
(1) With water throughout year, available for breeding	6000
(2) Ponds, seasonal ponds	6000/12* Water-retaining months
4. Cultivated grassland	2000
5. Forest land	
(1) Wood of ordinary forest land	2500
(2) Integrated forest and seedlings, seedling base	4500

Sources: IA and local government agencies.

11. The project acquired 112.46 mu of rural collective land, for which compensation rate was CNY32,889 /mu (as shown in Table VI-1 and Table VI-2); the compensation rate for crops was CNY2500 /mu.

### 2. Cash Compensation for Land Acquisition

12. Permanent land acquisition cost CNY3.9798 million, including CNY3.6987 million for land compensation and CNY0.2812 million for crops compensation. All the compensation monies had been paid to the APs before February 2018, and there are no outstanding LAR issues.

13. Each affected person received CNY46,276 as cash compensation, while the per-capita land loss was about CNY1,126 per capita (land loss with 1.3 mu per capita multiplied by 866 CNY/mu). As a result, land compensation offset the losses of land income, and the balance of compensation could be used for agricultural production, small business, equipment

purchase, entrepreneurship or relocation to a place where better employment opportunities exist.

### 3. Other resettlement measures

14. The China-Thailand Industrial Park of Chongzuo City will enlist the APs as the targeted people to be provided with necessary skills training. The training will primarily target skills that are urgently needed by enterprises in the Park. Because of the low level of educational background of the APs, they would mainly engage in occupations with low technical expertise such as security guards, cleaners and production line workers. According to the survey, over 80% of the APs satisfied with the technical skill training provided by the government in past three years.

### 4. Process of land acquisition compensation

15. The process of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement is outlined below:

- (i) In 2017, Chongzuo Municipal Government applied to the provincial government of Guangxi for construction land, and the Chongzuo Suburb Land Treatment Project (for specialty foods) was approved.
- (ii) In 2017, the LAR working staff conducted baseline survey in Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village and conducted initial discussion with the APs.
- (iii) In 2017, Chongzuo Land and Resources Bureau issued the land acquisition bulletin and the resettlement compensation scheme for land to be acquired for the Chongzuo Suburb Land Treatment Project (for specialty foods).
- (iv) 2017, the LAR staff conducted DMS in Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village of Laituan Town and disclosed the DMS results to the APs.
- (v) In February 2018, Chongzuo Land and Resources Bureau signed land acquisition agreements with APs of Bayang Village and Jinfeng Village of Laituan Town and completed the payment of land compensation.

16. The compensation standards, resettlement implementation schedule and the scheme for distribution of compensation money were discussed in public forums and finalized at the villager representatives' meeting. The compensation money had been fully and timely paid to the APs according to the compensation standards. The compensation standards for land acquisition were found to comply with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, as well as with the principles of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

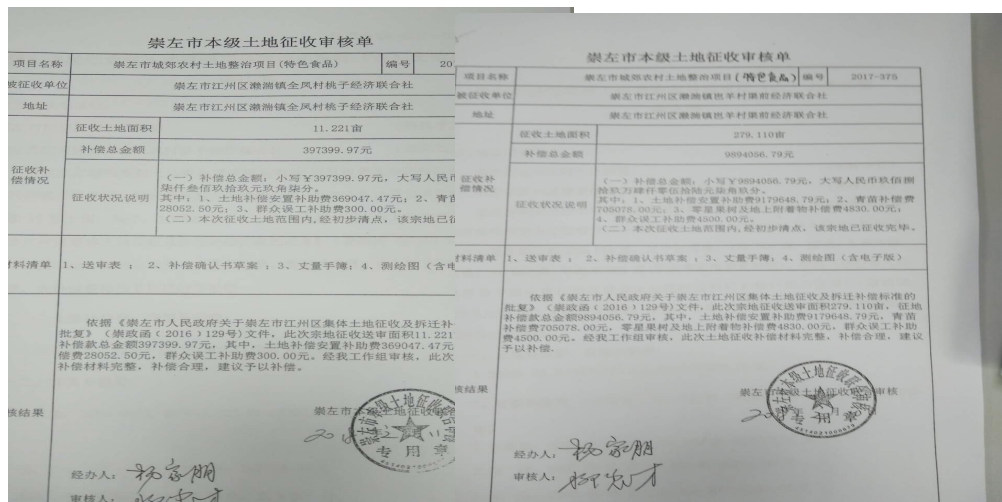


Figure XIII-2: Leaflets of Land Acquisition Approval of Chongzuo City

## E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

17. The compensation standards and resettlement implementation schedule were determined through multiple negotiations, and the compensation for land acquisition had been paid in full to the affected families on time. As a result, project authorities have not received any compliant or grievance regarding land acquisition and compensation standards.

18. During the process of resettlement implementation, a grievance redressing mechanism was established for villagers to lodge complaints and get help. The villagers' committee/sub-district office/LAR office were the major channels for grievance redressing, and the Letter Visit Office of Land and Resources Bureau was also a main channel for the purpose. The above redressing mechanism had been announced to the APs who were well informed of their rights. In addition, the redressing procedure had been also announced to the APs through public media. During the implementation period, no complaints were received.

## F. Evaluation of income restoration and satisfaction survey for APs

### 1. Evaluation of income restoration

19. The sampled survey showed that in 40% of affected households the incomes of the APs have increased after land acquisition. According to the results of satisfaction survey for the APs, the land compensation money of the APs were used in the following manner: (1) 12.5% in land production; (2) 50% as expenses for going out to work; (3) 25% in educational expenditure; (3) 25% in household sideline business; and (4) 25% in housing construction.

### 2. Satisfaction survey and analysis

20. The resettlement specialists of IA's consulting firm also conducted the satisfaction investigation among the sampled households to inquire about their degree of satisfaction on land acquisition and compensation policies and to solicit their suggestions. The results of the investigation are:

**Table XIII-4: Statistics of Satisfaction Survey of the APs**

	Publicity of compensation policies and information	Compensation	Implementation of the compensation and land acquisition
(1) Very satisfied	13%	38%	25%
(2) Satisfied	50%	25%	25%
(3) Marginally satisfied	25%	38%	50%
(4) Dissatisfied	--	--	---
(5) Highly Dissatisfied	---	---	---

*Data sources: Individual household survey.*

21. All APs said that they knew the process of appealing if their entitlements were infringed during the process of paying compensation and resettlement.

22. Before the acquisition of land, the LAR office conducted consultations and negotiations with the APs, and the agreed compensation funds were paid in full and on time. Land compensation was sufficient to restore the APs' livelihoods. The channel for grievances redress was effective, and the level of satisfaction of the interviewed APs was high.

## **G. Conclusion**

23. Compensation standards, the plans for land acquisition, and compensation distribution were finalized through multiple public discussions and consultations. The compensation funds for land acquisition were paid fully and on a timely manner. The APs were satisfied with the publicity given to resettlement policies and information disclosure as well as with the compensation standards. The compensation standards and the land acquisition plan were found to comply with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and Guangxi, as well as being consistent with the principles of ADB's policies.

24. After the land was acquired and compensation paid, the APs used the compensation money to engage in sideline businesses, pay expenses on employment, build houses, and investment on education. After receiving cash compensation living standards have improved. According to the sample survey, the annual average per-capita income of the APs after land acquisition had increased 20.6%.

25. The land use right certificate for this Subproject is being processed by local natural resource bureau, which is expected to be completed by the end of June 2021.