

Resettlement Plan

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 for the Asian Development Bank.

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PRC: Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration
Promotion Investment Program - Tranche 3

**Subproject #6: Fangchenggang Sino-ASEAN
Trade and Cultural Exchange Center**

Resettlement Plan

(Draft)

Fangcheng District Government

Fangchenggang Fangcheng District Rural Travel Investment Co. LTD

March 2021

Endorsement Letter

The People's Government of 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 Fangchenggang Sino-ASEAN Trade and Cultural Exchange Center (hereinafter referred to as the subproject), to be carried out in Fangcheng District, Fangchenggang Municipality. The resettlement plan (RP) was formulated based on the feasibility study report of the subproject and on the results of the preliminary physical measurement survey on resettlement impacts. The RP complies with the laws and local regulations of the People's Republic of China, and 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 Government of Fangcheng District 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 on time. The Government of Fangcheng District has discussed the draft RP with concerned organizations and obtained their consent.

On behalf of Government of Fangcheng District, Fangchenggang Fangcheng District Rural Travel Investment Co. Ltd, 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.

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

Government of Fangcheng District agrees ADB to disclose this RP on ADB's website.

 Organization (Seal) 机构 (盖章)	Signature 签字	Date 日期
Government of Fangcheng District (防城城区人民政府)		2021 年 4 月 17 日
 Fangchenggang Fangcheng District Rural Travel Investment Co. LTD (防城港市防城城区农旅投资有限公司)		2021. 4. 7

Abbreviations and Units of Measure

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFs	Affected Families
APs	APs
DI	Design Institute
DMS	Detail Measurement Survey
EA	Executive Agency
FLRB	Fangchenggang Land and Resources Bureau
FMG	Fangchenggang Municipal Government
FPMO	Fangchenggang Project Management Office
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GZAR	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
HHS	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LRB	Land Resources Bureau
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 (Resettle Office)
ROW	ROW
RP	Resettlement Plan
S&T	Science & Technology
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	US Dollars
WF	Women's Federation
km ²	square kilometer
%	Percentage
mu	Chinese land measuring unit, 1 mu = 1/15 ha. (1 ha.=15 mu)
CNY	Chinese Currency, CNY 1 = 0.1538US\$ (US\$ 1 = CNY 6.5)

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The construction components of the Fangchenggang Sino-ASEAN Trade and Cultural Exchange Center Subproject (#6) are: the comprehensive service building, the convention and exhibition center, the Friendship Plaza, the cross-border financial settlement center, the cross-border e-commerce logistics operation center, the cross-border experience store for special ASEAN products, the quarantine inspection station and supporting infrastructure, such as open-air parking lot, water supply and drainage engineering facility, road construction, and landscape greening.

ES1. Resettlement impacts

2. The Project will acquire 156.26 mu of collective land. The land acquisition (including acquisition of the ground attachments and infrastructure such as tombs and power facilities) and house demolition will affect 47 households with 215 persons in Tansan Village, including 8 vulnerable households with 30 persons. The acquisition of the collective land will reduce average household income by 4.6%. As a result, the subproject will not bring about substantial negative impacts on their livelihoods.

3. There are two linked projects, which are associated facilities of the subproject: Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks and Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater treatment plant. The Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterwork needs to acquire 23.85 mu of non-farm land from Qina Village. The acquisition of land will affect 3 households. Land acquisition will partially affect the Guangxi State-owned Rongguan Farm. Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant needs to acquire 22.09 mu of non-farm land from Qina Village affecting 8 households. All LAR activities of the two projects will follow the involuntary resettlement principles and procedures of this subproject.

ES2. Laws, regulations, and policies

4. Resettlement activities of this subproject will strictly abide by the laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Fangchenggang City. The planning and implementation of the resettlement activities will also fully abide by ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements.

5. The APs will receive the following compensation and other assistance. (1) Cash compensation at the rate of CNY33600 /mu. The range of compensation rates for crops is CNY3000 - 5000/mu. (2) Land acquisition bonus. The bonus is a lumpsum amount (reward) between CNY1500 and CNY6000/mu for signing the land acquisition agreement on time. (3) Employment and skills training in agriculture, poultry, and other occupations. (4) Basic endowment insurance coverage. The APs can receive CNY42,000/mu as endowment insurance subsidy. They can also voluntarily choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance available for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees, based on their current socioeconomic conditions. Those APs who lose their land temporarily to the subproject will receive cash compensation for land occupation and crops. Such lands will be restored to their original condition. Cash compensation will also

be paid for ground attachments such as graves and electric infrastructure that are affected by the subproject.

6. In case of vulnerable households: (1) PMO and local governments will prepare a special free livelihood-training plan. (2) They will get subproject-related employment opportunities on priority. (3) Eligible vulnerable groups shall enjoy favorable policies on their children's education and their children will enjoy special educational assistance.

ES3. Public participation

7. The subproject consultant team organized a series of public consultation including household surveys and one-on-one interviews with the APs. Because of close contacts with the consultants, APs are fully aware of project information, its potential impacts on land acquisition and resettlement, relevant laws and regulations, compensation standards, restoration plans for livelihood and income, project implementation schedule, resettlement policies and entitlements. The APs have positive attitudes towards the subproject and its implementation. They are willing to accept the proposed resettlement compensation rates and other measures.

ES4. Project management

8. The Fangchenggang 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 redressing procedure has already been established.

ES5. Resettlement cost estimates

9. The total cost estimate of LAR is CNY21.4192 million.

ES6. Resettlement timeline and arrangement of activities

10. The LAR activities will be conducted between January 2021 and May 2021. The construction activities will not take place until the APs are fully compensated and relocated, if required, and arrangements are ready to commence the livelihood rehabilitation programs. The GPMO and IAs have agreed to a set of monitoring milestones with ADB to ensure timely and effective implementation of resettlement activities. An external monitoring agency will be engaged in addition to the internal monitors. External monitoring reports will be submitted to GPMO and ADB for review and approval on semi-annual basis during the resettlement implementation period. The resettlement completion report will be submitted to GPMO and ADB within 12 months upon completion of LAR activities of the subproject and disclosed to the public on the ADB website.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

1. Fangchenggang City is in the core area of Guangxi's Beibu Gulf Economic Zone, and at the junction of 3 major economic circles of the Southwest China, the Pan-Pearl River Delta, and the ASEAN. It is connected by land, sea and river with Viet Nam. Six villages of Fangcheng District and 10 villages of Viet Nam have become friendship villages. The expansion of Sino-Vietnamese economic and trade cooperation in Fangcheng District supports the building of a peaceful and prosperous Sino-Vietnamese relationship.



Figure II-1: Location Map of Fangcheng District

B. LOCATION OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

2. The construction location of the subproject is Tansan Village, Naliang Town, Fangcheng District, Fangchenggang City.



Figure II-2: Sketch Map of Project Land Use

C. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS

3. The subproject will acquire 104,184 m² (156 mu) of land. The total building area is 84,000 m² including the construction area of the comprehensive service building, the convention and exhibition center, the Friendship Plaza, the cross-border financial settlement center, the cross-border e-commerce logistics operation center, the cross-border experience store for special ASEAN products, the quarantine inspection station, as well as the supporting infrastructure such as the open-air parking lot, the water supply and drainage engineering, the road construction and greening etc.

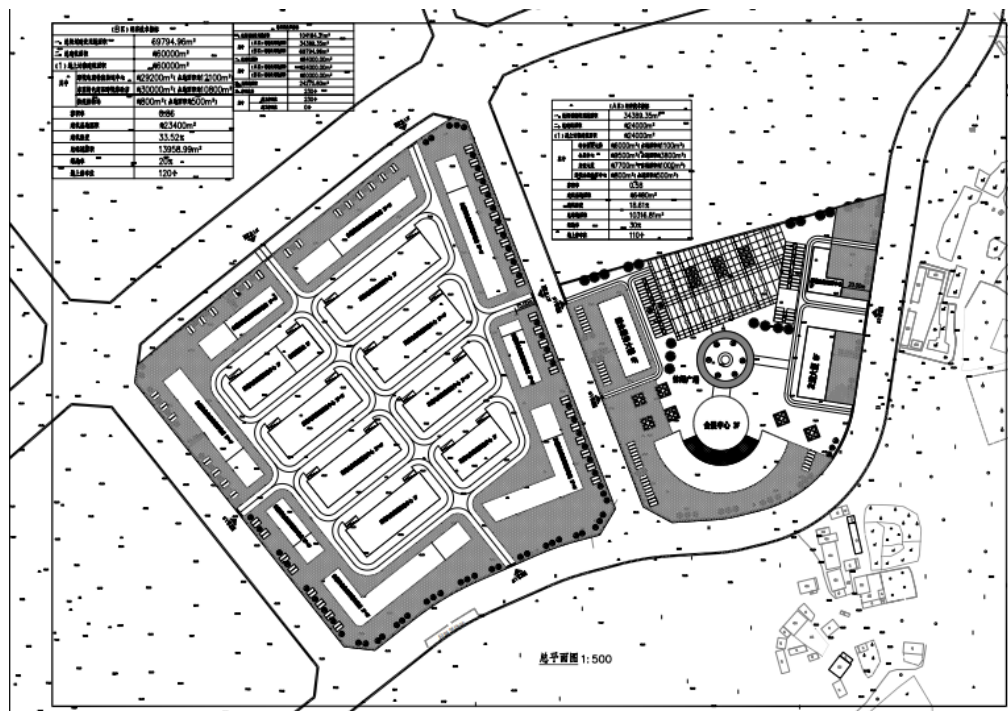


Figure II-3: General Plan of Project Construction

Table II-1: Summary of Major Construction Contents of Project

S/L	Components	Construction Nature	Construction Scope
I. Part of Land Plot TS-B2-11, planned land use approx. 34389 m²			
1	Comprehensive service building	New construction	Above ground 6 stories, land area about 1100 m ² , with building area of about 6000 m ² . Functions include: FBECZ Administration Committee (Tansan of Lihou), Business Center, Border Trade Information Service Center, Border Labor Skills Training Centre.
2	Convention and Exhibition Center	New construction	Above ground 3 stories, land area about 3800 m ² , with building area of about 9500 m ² . Functions include: ASEAN Customs and Cultural Exhibition Area, ASEAN Special Product Exhibition Area, Cultural Exhibition Hall.
3	Friendship Plaza	New construction	Above ground 8 stories, land area about 1000 m ² , with building area of about 7700 m ² . Functions: Border Area Cultural Exchange Meeting, Bilateral Friendship Association, Business Meeting, Hotel Accommodation.
4	Cross-border Financial Settlement Center	New construction	Above ground 2 stories, land area about 500 m ² , with building area of about 800 m ² . Functions: CNY Cross-border Settlement Platform, Bank and Financial Institution Business Departments, Currency Exchange Service Counter.
II. Land Plot TS-B2-04, planned land use approx. 69794 m²			
1	Cross-border E-commerce Logistics Operation Center	New construction	Above ground 2 stories, land area about 12600 m ² , with building area of about 30000 m ² . Functions: transportation and distribution, modern warehousing, cargo distribution, multimodal transportation, packaging processing, logistics information, exhibition and sales, export processing, customs declaration, inspection declaration, customs clearance and epidemic prevention inspection, tax refund, tax payment office, etc.
2	Cross-border Experience Store for Special ASEAN Products	New construction	Above ground 3 stories, land area about 10800 m ² , with building area of about 29200 m ² . Establish a cross-border commodity display and trading market group, mainly a display and experience base for cross-border e-commerce companies.
3	Quarantine Inspection Station,	New construction	Above ground 2 stories, land area about 500 m ² , with building area of about 800 m ² . Mainly used for quarantine and inspection of entry and exit goods.
III. Outdoor works			
4	Roads in the Park	New construction	Road of about 2500 m in length, 12 m in width. Single lane Road grade: urban branch road, designed speed 30km/h, asphalt pavement. The main construction contents include: road, pipeline, water supply and drainage, lighting, traffic facilities, greening, and supporting facilities.
5	Parking site	New construction	230 ground parking lots
6	Green landscaping	New construction	Approx. 24275 m ² of greening area

D. PROJECT INSTITUTIONS, INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

4. The Executive Agency (EA) of the subproject is the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project is the Municipal Government of Fangchenggang City, and the Project Implementing Entity (PIE) is Fangchenggang City Fangcheng District Agricultural Tourism Investment Co. Ltd.

5. The estimated total cost of the subproject is CNY284.172 million, including engineering costs of CNY198.4537 million, other costs CNY61.6838 million, basic contingencies CNY17.8045 million, interest during construction CNY5.46 million, front-end fee CNY0.35 million, commitment charges CNY0.42 million.

6. Sources of fund mobilization: (1) ADB loan \$20.0 million (equivalent to CNY140.0 million at the exchange rate of 1:7 in August 2020), accounting for 49.27% of the total project investment; (2) Other sources of funds CNY144.172 million, equivalent to \$20.596 million, accounting for about 50.73% which will be solved by domestic counterpart funding. (3) Sources of domestic funds: self-mobilized fund, special subsidy fund, Central budgetary fund, special bond.

E. LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

7. The subproject will acquire 156.25 mu of rural collective land, affecting 47 households with 215 persons. Such land acquisition will also impact on ground attachments and public infrastructure such as graves and electrical facilities.

8. The total affected population is 47 households with 215 persons, including 8 households with 30 persons of vulnerable groups.

F. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND HOUSE DEMOLITION

9. The subproject's design has minimized the amount of land acquisition and the number of houses to be demolished. When such impacts are unavoidable, the following measures will be adopted to minimize their impacts on local people. During subproject planning and design, the Design Institute and the Implementing Agency will follow the principles of "minimizing house demolition to avoid populated residential areas" and "minimizing the occupation of cultivated land". During design optimization, adequate consideration will be given to local social and economic impacts of the subproject.

G. ASSOCIATED FACILITIES

10. Associated facilities are defined as the works that have a linkage to components of the subproject in terms of functions or benefits. There are two facilities: (1) Lihuo-Tansan group waterworks; and (2) Lihuo-Tansan group wastewater treatment plant.

Table II-2: Summary of Identified Associated Facilities of the Project

Name of the project	Construction Contents	The relationship between the facilities and this Subproject
Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks	Construct a new waterworks, with short-term planned water demand of 10000 m ³ /d, long-term 20000 m ³ /d. The total planned land area is about 10,887 m ² , and the total building area is about 8,709 m ² including waterworks and supporting production rooms, management room and living facilities.	Supply water for the Subproject.
Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant	Construct a new wastewater treatment plant, with total land occupation of 15,400 m ² and building area of about 12,320 m ² including the equipment for wastewater treatment and sludge treatment, supporting production facilities, production and living facilities. The short-term planned treatment capacity is 5000 m ³ /d, and the long-term treatment capacity is 15000 m ³ /d.	Treatment for the wastewater and sewage produced by the Subproject.



Figure II-4: Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks Plan Floor Design

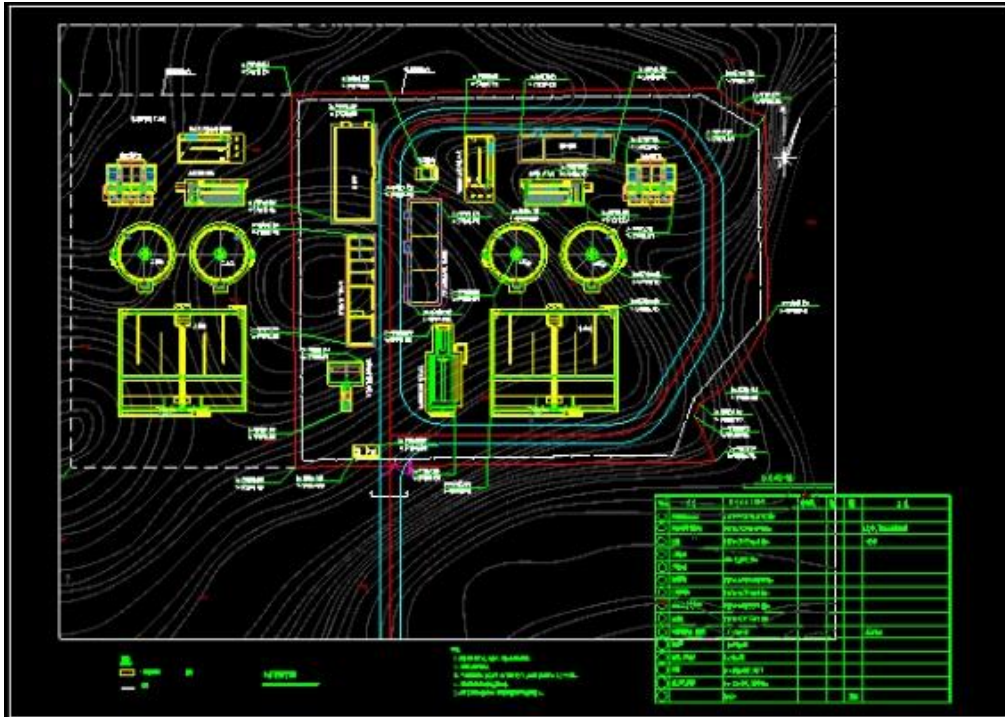


Figure II-5: Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant Plane Floor Design

1. Implementation status of the associated facilities

11. The Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks and Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant are located in Qina Village, Naliang Town, Fangchenggang City, and both belong to the first phase of the infrastructure project of the Guangxi Fangcheng Border Economic Cooperation Zone. Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks is 1.5 km from the subproject, while Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant is 3 km from the subproject. The project-implementing unit is Fangchenggang City Fangcheng District Agricultural Tourism Investment Co. Ltd (which is also the implementing agency of this subproject) and construction funds are from local government special bonds and the funds mobilized by the IA. The pipelines for the 2 associated facilities will be installed on existing road right-of-way which was built around 5 years ago. While there may be temporary use of ROW of this main road, there will be no impacts on any affected persons nor entities. The road ROW is clear of any encumbrances and will be restored after pipelines are installed.

2. Land use of related projects and impact of land acquisition.

12. The Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks and Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant obtained the land use approval and land acquisition assignment at the same time. Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks is located in Plot A, while Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in Plot B.

13. The Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks needs to acquire 23.8 mu of land from Qina Village, without involvement of basic farmland. The land acquisition will affect 3 households and the Guangxi State-owned Rongguan Farm.

14. Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant needs to acquire 22.09 mu of land from Qina Village, without involvement of basic farmland. The land acquisition will affect 8 households.

15. Surveys of resettlement impacts at the two associated facilities have been conducted; but the payment of compensation has not yet been started. All the land acquisition and resettlement of these two facilities will adopt the same policies and procedures as described in this RP.

Table II-3: Summary of Population Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition

Subproject	Town	Village	Total land required by project			Rural collective land			State-owned Rongguan Farm		
			Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)	Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)	Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	APs (nos)
1.Subproject Components	Naliang Town	Tansan Village	156.25	47	215	156.25	47	215	0	0	0
2. Associated Facilities	Naliang Town	Naliang Town	45.94	11	47	31.40	11	47	14.54	0	0
2.1 The Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks	Naliang Town	Qina Village	23.85	3	13	9.32	3	13	14.54	0	0
2.2 Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant	Naliang Town	Qina Village	22.09	8	34	22.09	8	34	0.00	0	0
Total			202.19	58	262	187.65	58	262	14.54	0	0

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020 and February 2021.

防城港市防城区自然资源局

关于广西防城边境经济合作区基础设施 一期工程项目选址的用地意见

区农旅投资有限公司：

《关于审批广西防城边境经济合作区基础设施一期工程项目选址的请示》悉，经我局对选址测绘范围进行核实，现提出以下意见：

项目各地块符合《广西防城边境经济合作区控制性详细规划》要求，不涉及占用基本农田，原则同意该项目选址，请你公司按照相关规定办理修改土地利用总体规划和建设用地审批手续。

附：土地利用现状图



Figure II-6: Land Use Approval for Associated Facilities

防城港市防城区 土地征收储备中心文件

防区征储发〔2020〕40号 签发人：林中棠

关于下达广西防城边境经济合作区-滩散组团A区、 B区、C区、D区项目用地征收任务的通知

达令区征地拆迁指挥部：

根据区人民政府的工作部署，拟征收防城区那表镇部分集体土地的3751.592亩（详见征地范围图），作为广西防城边境经济合作区-滩散组团A区、B区、C区、D区项目的用地。

项目一：滩散组团A区项目用地3421.549亩；

项目二：滩散组团B区项目用地22.2亩；

项目三：滩散组团C区项目用地43.229亩；

项目四：滩散组团D区项目用地264.314亩。

现请你部尽快组织力量开展项目用地征收工作，并据此通知精神做好征收土地征拆补偿及安置费用预算和前期调查资料报征储中心，督促业主完善用地手续后方可动工建设。

特此通知

附：1. 防城区人民政府办公室文件处理单（编号J631）及附件；

2. 广西防城边境经济合作区-滩散组团A区、B区、C区、D区项目征地范围图。

防城区土地征收储备中心
2020年6月30日

公开方式：依申请公开

抄送：区征地拆迁总指挥部办公室

防城港市防城区土地征收储备中心秘书股 2020年6月30日印

（共印3份）

Figure II-7: Land Acquisition Assignment for Associated Projects

III. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

16. Based on the FSR, the resettlement specialists of the subproject conducted a field measurement survey to collect relevant data and project information. In addition, they conducted a questionnaire survey, interviews, focus group discussions, one-on-one discussions, and public meetings.

A. APPROACHES FOR IMPACT EVALUATION

17. During 2020, with the assistance of the resettlement consulting team, a series of activities of public participation and community consultations had been organized online and offline. Due to the restrictions of the COVID-19, the offline survey was conducted by adhering strictly to the requirement of maintaining social distance and with protective gear for the participants.

18. Discussions and consultations were held with cadres of Naliang Town, Tansan villagers' committee, AP representatives and women representatives to understand the socioeconomic situation in the subproject area and the impact of land acquisition and house demolition on people.

19. Participatory meetings were held in Tansan Village with participants of village cadres and villagers' representatives.

20. A resettlement impact survey was conducted. The resettlement investigating team obtained the LAR impact information through a land acquisition survey, which identified 58 affected households, including 8 vulnerable households. Of them, 47 households are affected by subproject components and 11 households and Rongguang Farm are affected by the two associated facilities.

21. In September 2020, the resettlement investigating team conducted a questionnaire survey on socioeconomic status of the affected households (sample size of 12). Two vulnerable households were also included in the social and economic questionnaire survey. In February 2021, a supplementary survey was conducted for APs of the associated facilities.

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

Subproject	Administrative village/unit	Permanent land acquisition				Ground attachments	Infrastructure	
		Total Area (mu)	Land type Forest land (mu)	Number of households affected by land acquisition (household)	Number of persons affected by land acquisition (person)	Graves (nos)	Communication tower (nos)	Electric and telecommunication poles (pcs)
1. Subproject Components	Tansan Village	156.25	156.25	47	215	73	1	17
2. Associated Facilities	Qina village	31.40	31.40	11	47	0	0	0
	Rongguan Farm	14.54	14.54	0	0	0	0	0
Total		202.19	202.19	58	262	73	1	17

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020 and February 2021.

B. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

1. Permanent land acquisition

22. The 202.19 mu of land to be acquired is planted with bamboo, aniseed, japonicum, and eucalyptus trees.

Table III-2: Summary of Permanent Land Acquisition

Sub-Project	Administrative village/unit	Total land acquisition (mu)	Forest land (mu)	Affected Population	
				Nos of households	Number of persons
1.Subproject Components	Tansan Village	156.25	156.25	47	215
2. Associated Facilities	Qina village	31.40	31.40	11	47
	Rongguan Farm	14.54	14.54	0	0
Total		202.19	202.19	58	262

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020 and February 2021.



Figure III-1: Aerial Photo of Rural Collective Land to Acquire by Project

2. Temporary land use

23. As the subproject and the associated Facilities are still at the feasibility study stage, the amount of land that will be occupied temporarily is still uncertain. The PMO will ensure timely compensation for any temporary land occupation and use according to the compensation standards and measures specified in the RP, ensuring that the landowners can benefit from the subproject. At the same time, the PMO will enter into an agreement with the contractors to specify the construction mode, occupying period, compensation standards to ensure that the restoration quality of the cultivated land will be equal or better compared with the land before occupation. Households affected by temporary land occupation will be reflected in the Updated Resettlement Plan.

3. Ground attachments

24. The ground attachments affected are 73 graves, all in Tansan Village.ⁱ

ⁱ Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020

4. Affected infrastructure

25. The infrastructure affected by the subproject components includes a tele-communication tower, and 17 tele-communication poles.

Table III-3: Summary of Affected Infrastructures

Infrastructures	Unit	Quantity
Electric and telecommunication poles	pcs	17
Tele-communication tower	nos	1

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

5. Affected population

26. A total of 47 households with 215 persons affected by subproject component construction, among them 94 persons are Zhuang ethnic minority group (44%), 6 persons of Yao ethnic minority (3%), and the remainder are Han. Totally 11 households with 47 persons are affected by the construction of the associated facilities, of which, 20 persons are Zhuang.

6. Affected vulnerable groups

27. Vulnerable groups refer to the most fragile people among all APs who will encounter difficulties in coping with changes during construction.

28. In the Tansan village, there are 8 vulnerable households. One household with 7 members falls into the category of a 'disabled' household and a 'poor' household. Seven (7) households with 23 persons are poor households. Among the affected vulnerable households, there are 12 persons of Zhuang ethnic minority group (40%), 2 persons of Yao ethnic minority (7%), and the remainder the Han ethnic group. There are no vulnerable groups among the APs of the associated facilities.

Table III-4: Current status of Vulnerable Groups and Structure

Administrative village	Disabled household		Poor households (1 disabled household, belongs to poverty household)		Subtotal	
	Households	Number of Persons	No of Households	Number of Persons	No of Households	Number of Persons
Tansan Village	1	7	8	30	8	30

Source: Resettlement impact investigation and social and economic survey conducted in September 2020.

C. IMPACTS ANALYSIS

29. Land acquisition will bring about impacts on the living and production of the villagers. The very first impact would be loss of land resources including cultivated land, and forestland. Tansan Village has 7,200 mu of land, of which only 2.52% of land will be lost to the subproject. Qina Village has 5,681 mu of land, of which only 0.55% of land will be lost to the associated facilities.

30. The Tansan village and Qina village are nearby China-Viet Nam border with relatively high degree of economic development. The major income sources of the local families are wage labor in urban areas, reflecting lesser dependence on land income. Forestland to be acquired is planted with economic crops (laurel and aniseed, rice and vegetables). In Tansan village, a family's annual average total income is CNY33,602 and 13% (CNY4,472) of this derives from farming. As a result of land acquisition, a household loses on average CNY1,550 annually (5%) of the total income. In Qina village, AHs' annual average total income is

CNY35,428 with 21% (CNY7,440) derived from farming. As a result of land acquisition, AHs' lose an average CNY998 annually, or 2.8% of the total annual income.

Table III-5: Permanent Land Loss Analysis

Administrative village	Before LA			Impacts by Project			Land Loss Rate (%)
	Total households (household)	Total Population	Land Area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	Affected population (person)	Land Area (mu)	Land Area (%)
		(person)					
Tansan Village	438	1913	6200	47	215	156.25	2.52%
Qina Village	267	1185	5681	11	47	31.40	0.55%

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

Table III-6: Family Land Acquisition Impacts Analysis

S/L	Items	Tansan Village	Qina village
I	Impacts		
1	No. of Affected Households.	47	11
2	Affected agricultural population	215	47
3	Land acquisition (mu)	156.25	31.4
4	Average per-capita land area before LA (mu)	2.09	2.85
5	Average per-capita land area after LA (mu)	1.37	0.67
6	Land loss rate of each family (%)	34.67%	13.42%
7	Numbers of household as per land loss rate		
	0%-10%	0	3
	10%-20%	1	8
	20%-30%	9	0
	30%-40%	31	0
	40%-50%	6	0
8	Numbers of household as per income loss rate	4.60%	2.8%
9	Proportion of income loss as per number of households		
	1%-5%	37	11
	5%—10%	10	0
II	Sources of Income		
10	Planting (CNY)	4472	7440
	— (%)	13.31%	21.0%
11	Annual total family income (CNY)	33602	35428

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020 and February 2021.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

A. PROFILE OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

31. From September 2 to 9, 2020, Guangxi Guoye Project Management Consulting Co., Ltd was entrusted by the IA to conduct a field survey for the project. The socioeconomic conditions of Tansan Village and Qina Village are summarized below.

Table IV-1: Basic Information about Tansan Village

Items		Tansan Village	Qina Village
Population	Total households (household)	438	267
	Total Population (person)	1913	1185
	Incl.: Male (person)	1200	747
	Agricultural population	1913	1185
Age	Age 0-16 (person)	600	395
	Age 17-60 (person)	963	709
	Age above 60 (person)	350	81
Education	Illiterates and semi-illiterates (person)	50	18
	Primary school education (person)	800	491
	Secondary education (person)	883	563
	High school or technical school (person)	150	95
	College or above (person)	30	18
Ethnic Group	Han (nos)	1100	285
	Other ethnic groups (person)	813	900
Labor	Total laborers (person)	960	698
	Female laborers (person)	600	335
	Industrial laborers (person)	200	180
	Agricultural laborers (person)	260	240
	Laborers in tertiary industry (person)	500	278
Situation of cultivated land	Cultivated Land (mu)	1200	1181
	Incl.: retained collective cultivated land (mu)	0	0
Situation of non-cultivated land	Area (mu)	5000	4500
Collective production value	Gross production value (CNY10000)	150	120
	Agricultural production value (CNY10000)	100	85
	Industrial output value (CNY10000)	0	0
	Output value for tertiary industry (CNY10000)	50	35
Rural residents' net income	Rural resident's average per-capita net income (CNY)	8520	8900
	Incl agriculture (%)	15	23
	Industrial (%)	14.8	25
	Tertiary industry (%)	45	32
	Transfer income (%)	25.2	20

Source: Interviews with Villages' Committee.

B. SOCIOECONOMIC FEATURES OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

1. Population structure

32. Villagers aged from 36-60 are the majority followed by young people between 7-17 years.

Table IV-2: Age Structure for the Sampled Project Affected Households

Population Structure	Total (persons)	%	Average per household
Total Population	55	100	4.58
Male	30	54.54	2.5
Female	25	45.45	2.08
Labor population.	31	56.36	2.58
Non-labor population (children, elderly, disabled)	24	43.63	2.00
Age 0-6	5	9.09	0.42
Age 7-17	15	27.27	1.25
Age 18 - 35	13	23.64	1.08
Age 36-60	18	32.73	1.50
Age above 61	4	7.27	0.33

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the households impacted by Project in September 2020 and February 2021.

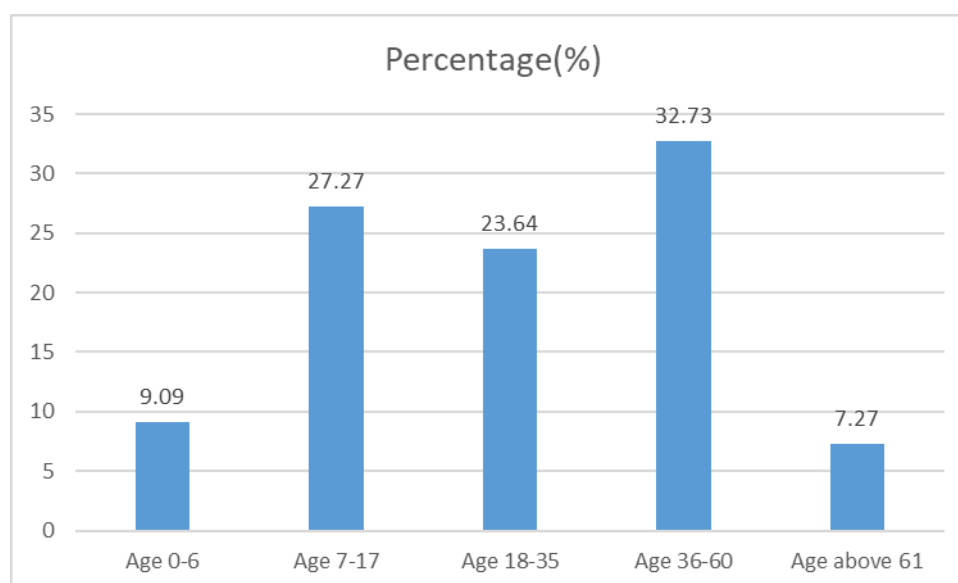


Figure IV-1: Age Structure for the Sampled Project Affected Households

33. Because Tansan Village and Qina Village are near the border area, wage laborers mainly work locally and in urban area of Fangchenggang City. Men are mainly engaged in loading and unloading, transportation, repair, security, and trade, with women mainly in cleaning, housekeeping, and hotel services. The proportion of migrant workers is higher than the proportion of laborers in agriculture and business.

Table IV-3: Labor Force Structure in the Sampled Households

Population Structure	Total	%	Average household size
Total Population	55	100	4.58
Labor population.	31	56.36	2.58
Agriculture-headed labor	11	35.48	0.92
Labor in running business	2	6.45	0.17
Out-going labor (wage)	18	58.06	1.50

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the affected households in September 2020.

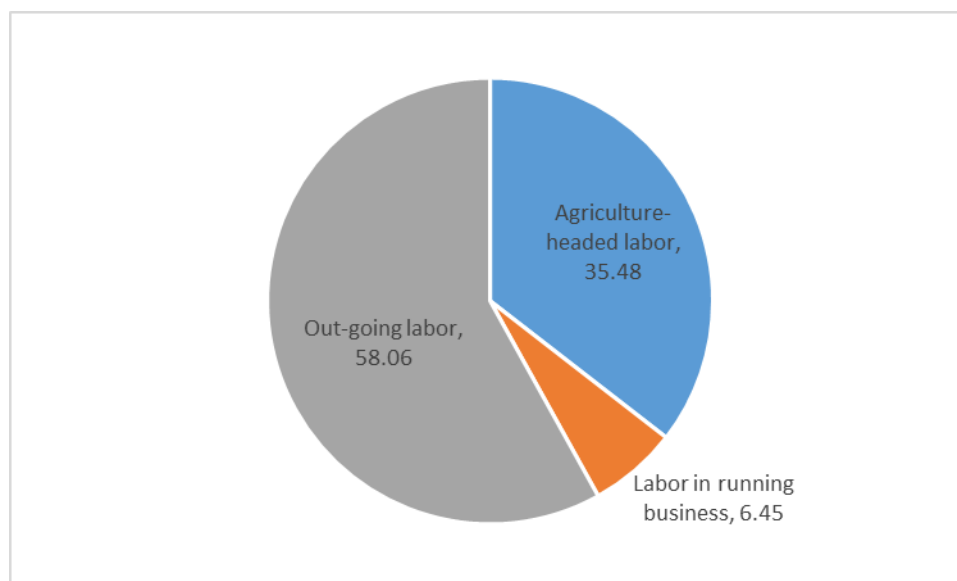


Figure IV-2: Labor Structure of the Sampled Affected Households

2. Gender perspectives on compensation

34. Due to the development of cross border trade, most villagers have given up agricultural work and engage in cross border businesses and hope to get cash compensation for the land acquired and houses demolished. Most respondents request fair and timely compensation, employment opportunities, and other assistance from the government. 63% of men and 50% of women want employment opportunities. 75% of women expect improved traffic conditions.

Table IV-4: Opinions on Land and House Compensations by Gender

Items	Male	Male (%)	Female participants (person)	Female (%)
Fair and reasonable compensation	8	100.0	4	100.0
Timely compensation	8	100.0	4	100.0
Employment	5	62.5	2	50.0
Cash compensation	8	100.0	4	100.0
Information disclosure	4	50.0	1	25.0
Assistance to be provided by the government.	5	62.5	2	50.0
Provision of pension subsidies	4	50.0	1	25.0
Improvement of transportation	2	25.0	3	75.0

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the households impacted by Project in September 2020.

3. Education

35. Of the total population only 58% had primary education, 29% secondary education and 5% had college education.

Table IV-5: Education Background of the Sampled Affected Households

Items	Persons	%	Average per household
Total	55	100.00	4.58
Primary school or below	32	58.18	2.67
Secondary school	16	29.09	1.33
High school (technical) school	4	7.27	0.33
College or above	3	5.45	0.25

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the households impacted by Project in September 2020.

4. Vulnerable households

36. There are 8 vulnerable households with 30 members who will be affected by the subproject. The vulnerable households, with a per-capita annual average income of CNY6805, are mainly engaged in land cultivation and animal breeding. In addition to compensation and resettlement assistance they will receive skill training opportunities and priority in gaining employment.

5. Income structure

37. Among sampled affected households, the annual average per-capita income was CNY7,331. At present they engage agricultural production, breeding, out-going work, business and other operations. In this regard, the major source of income comes from out-of-village wages, with an average of per-capita CNY3085 (42% of the total income), followed by dividend and border subsidies, on average per-capita CNY 2,577 (35%). Income from agricultural production accounted for 13% while cattle breeding income 6%.

Table IV-6: Annual Income Structure of Affected Sampled Households (2019)

Items	Total (CNY)	Percentage of total income (%)	Average per household (CNY)	Average per-capita (CNY)
Total family annual income	403227	100.00	33602	7331
1. Income from agricultural growing	53667	13.31	4472	976
2. Breeding income	22133	5.49	1844	402
3. Migrant out-working income	169667	42.08	14139	3085
4. Business income	16000	3.97	1333	291
5. Dividend and subsidies	141760	35.16	11813	2577

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the households impacted by Project in September 2020.

6. Income of women

38. The sample survey found that the average annual household income was CNY33,602 of which CNY10,848 (32%) was earned by women. Their income sources were agriculture (16%) income and 18% from external wage work.

Table IV-7: Female Incomes of Affected Households

Items	Average income per household (CNY)	Female income (CNY)	Proportion of Female income in Household income (%)
Total household annual income	33602	10847	32.28
1. Income from agricultural growing	4472	722	16.15
2. Breeding income	1844	0	0.00
3. Migrant out-working income	14139	5400	38.19
4. Business income	1333	0	0.00
5. Dividend and subsidies	11813	4725	40.00

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the households impacted by Project in September 2020.

7. Expenditure structure

39. The expenditure structure has four key categories: household daily consumption, agricultural production investment, business investment and children education. Household consumption accounted for 71%, monthly expenditure on food (41%), and per capita monthly expenditure on education was CNY154.

Table IV-8: Annual Expenditure Structure of Sampled Project Affected Households

Items	Average per household (CNY)	Percentage in total expenditures (%)	Average per-capita (CNY)	
Grand total	15558	100	3394.4	
1. Agricultural production investment	1187	7.63	259	
2. Daily household expenditures	Subtotal	11028	70.89	2406
	Food	6385	41.04	1393
	Clothes	550	3.54	120
	Electricity	678	4.36	148
	Liquefied natural gas	651	4.19	142
	Transport	688	4.42	150
	Communication	866	5.57	189
	Social interaction cost	1210	7.78	264
3. Education	3240	20.83	707	
4. Business investment	101	0.65	22	

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the affected households in September 2020.

8. Property

40. Cell phones, motorcycles, color TVs and air conditioners are the main possessions of the affected households.

Table IV-9: Key Properties of Affected Sampled Households

Name of properties	Total	Average household
Cars	2	0.17
Motorcycle	17	1.42
Color TV	11	0.92
Refrigerator	13	1.08
Washing machine	13	1.08
Air conditioner	6	0.50
Computer	4	0.33
Kitchen ventilator	3	0.25
Sterilization cabinet	3	0.25
Cell phone	36	3.00

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the affected households in September 2020.

9. Ethnic Minorities

41. The project area is dominated by ethnic minorities. There are no significant differences between ethnic minorities and Han in society, economy, and culture, and they basically have similar agricultural production conditions, planting structures and planting modes, dress, eating habits, living environment and economic situation with Han nationality. They enjoy the same job opportunities, wages and salaries, and political rights as the Han nationality.

a. Age structure

42. The age structure of sample household population by ethnic group is shown in Table IV-10.

Table IV-10: Age Structure of Sample Household Population by Ethnic Group

Age group	ALL (persons)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
Age 0-6	5	40%	60%
Age 7-17	15	40%	60%
Age 18 - 35	13	46%	54%
Age 36-60	18	50%	50%
Age above 61	4	50%	50%
Subtotal	55	45%	55%

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

b. Occupational Distribution

43. The occupation distribution of sample household population by ethnic group is shown in Table IV-11.

Table IV-11: Occupation Distribution of Sample Household Population by Ethnic Group (aged 18 and above)

Occupational Distribution	ALL (%)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
Farmer	31%	29%	32%
Employee of SOEs	0%	0%	0%
Employee of private firms	29%	29%	32%
Government staff	0%	0%	0%

Occupational Distribution	ALL (%)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
Staff of public affairs institutions	0%	0%	0%
Individual business	6%	6%	5%
Small retailer	0%	0%	0%
Casual labor	17%	18%	16%
Family caretaker	6%	6%	5%
Retiree	11%	12%	11%
Student	0%	0%	0%
Unemployed	0%	0%	0%
Others	0%	0%	0%
Subtotal	100%	100%	100%

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

c. Household Income and Expenditure

44. The social survey indicates that the average annual income of an ethnic minority family in the project area is similar to that of a Han family. In fact, the per capita annual income and per capita disposable income of an ethnic minority family are slightly higher than that of a Han family (see below).

Table IV-12: average annual income of an ethnic minority families

Item	All sample households			Ethnic minority sample families			Han sample families			
	Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	
Annual household income	1. Income from agricultural growing	4472	976	13%	4532	1088	15%	4429	886	13%
	2. Breeding income	1844	402	5%	1924	462	6%	1787	357	5%
	3. Migrant out-working income	14139	3085	42%	13234	3176	43%	14785	2957	42%
	4. Business income	1333	291	4%	1107	266	4%	1494	299	4%
	5. Dividend and subsidies	11813	2577	35%	10243	2458	33%	12934	2587	37%
	Subtotal	33601	7331	100%	31040	7450	100%	35430	7086	100%
Annual household expenditure	1. Agricultural production investment	1187	259	8%	1345	323	9%	1074	215	7%
	2. Daily household expenditures	11028	2406	71%	10246	2459	67%	11586	2317	74%
	3. Education	3240	707	21%	3600	864	23%	2984	597	19%
	4. Business investment	101	22	1%	160	38	1%	59	12	0%
	Subtotal	15558	3394	100%	15351	3684	100%	15705	3141	100%

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area

V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. COMPLETED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

45. During August 2020- February 2021, a series of activities for public participation and community consultation were organized.

- (i) **Consultation on compensation policies and social impacts caused by land acquisition and house demolition.** On September 1, 2020, the resettlement consulting team participated in the meeting of DRC, Health Planning Commission, Civil Affairs Department, Women's Federation, Land and Resources Bureau, LAR office etc. of Fangchenggang City, Fangchenggang City Fangcheng District Agricultural Tourism Investment Co. Ltd., to discuss the strategy for women's participation, the policies for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. In the meeting, the socio-economic impacts of the Subproject were discussed.
- (ii) **Consultation on the economic and social development of the project area and the willingness of the villagers' representatives.** On September 2-3, 2020, the resettlement consulting team participated in the meeting in Tansan Village organized by the PMO and with the participation of APs. In the meeting, the construction contents of the subproject were introduced. The resettlement consulting team obtained the information of the economic and social development of Tansan Village and Naliang Town, as well as the willingness of the representatives of the villagers for the subproject. The meeting included women and village representatives.
- (iii) **Publicity on compensation policies on land acquisition and house demolition, consultation on the coverage of project impacts.** On September 2, 2020, the resettlement consulting team went to Tansan Village to publicize the compensation policies of the State, Guangxi, Fangchenggang and Fangcheng District, as well as the safeguard policies of ADB. In addition, initial consultations on the cadres of the Villagers' Committee for degree of impacts were also conducted. The meeting included women and village representatives.
- (iv) **Consultation on the attitudes and compensation demand of affected households.** During September 2-30, 2020 the resettlement consulting team conducted a questionnaire survey and structured interviews with the APs in Tansan Village. The surveys had extensive representativeness and reliability and reflected the preferences of the APs. The contents of survey included the basic information of the affected households, status of land acquisition and house demolition, household property condition, status of income and expenditure, attitudes to the project implementation and compensation demand etc.
- (v) The survey and consultation of the associated facilities. In February 2021, IA's resettlement consulting team carried out a survey and structural interviews with the APs of the associated facilities, covering the aspects of basic subproject information, land acquisition plans, income status of the AP households, their attitudes towards the subproject and its implementation, and compensation standards.

46. The consultations, meetings and interviews conducted with the affected households indicated the following:

- (i) **The APs are generally in support of the subproject.** They believed that the subproject could promote development in the surrounding areas, increase the value of the land, and bring more trade, business opportunities and employment opportunities. The subproject will improve regional interconnection conditions, improve local ecological and cultural living environment, promote the development of border trade, cross-border e-commerce, and trade between border resident, drive regional economic development, and absorb local labor, which can increase the

- income of residents. This area is included in the "Controlled Detailed Planning of Fangcheng District Border Economic Cooperation Zone", and most residents know that their land is facing appropriation.
- (ii) **Land acquisition.** Because Tansan Village is located in the border areas, the incomes of the APs mainly come from labor outside the village and self-employment. This shows their low dependence on land. Most of the land is planted with economic plants such as aniseed, laurel and eucalyptus. All the APs agreed to the land acquisition and were satisfied with the compensation standards for land acquisition.
 - (iii) **The APs' demands.** (a) The APs hoped that the government would provide technical and professional trainings on household service and construction, enabling them to seek employment in other institutions, enterprises, and businesses to ensure their family income remain the same or get improved. (b) The APs hoped to get some employment opportunities during project construction.
 - (iv) **Reduce negative impacts of construction on the living environment.** The APs hoped that the construction should be arranged in a scientific way to minimize the impacts on traffic and reduce the construction-related pollution.
 - (v) The APs of the associated facilities are less dependent on land, and so the land acquisition will not bring severe impacts on their incomes. Because currently there is no tap water supply in Qina Village, they pointed out that the construction of the waterworks and the sewage treatment plant will improve their living conditions and add to the living convenience. The all agreed to land acquisition.
 - (vi) Rongguan Farm has 35,000 *mu* of land, the acquisition of Associated Facilities will not affect the normal agricultural production. Employee income will not be affected as well. They support the construction of the project.

Table V-1: Records of Public Participation by APs

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and in the RP
In the morning of September 9, 2020	At site	Discussion of project design and resettlement impacts within ROW	IAs	IAs, Resettlement consulting team, LAR office of Naliang Town, Tansan Villagers' Committee	9	4	Sorted out and discussed reduction of land acquisition impacts within the project scope.	Whether the subproject construction can create job opportunities for them and improve their livelihoods.	Provide job opportunities for the APs
Afternoon, Wednesday, September 2, 2020	Tansan Villagers' Committee	Understand the economic and social development data of the villages of Naliang Town and Tansan Village, discuss the project construction, land acquisition and resettlement impacts, and acquire the willingness of the APs.	Resettlement consulting team	IAs, Resettlement consulting team, leaders of Naliang Town, LAR command office, leader of Villager's Committee, representatives of APs.	12	4	Initial understanding of the social and economic status of the affected areas, including the attitudes and willingness of the APs.	The APs are generally in supportive of project construction	The concerns of the APs have been incorporated in the conclusion of the public participation
Afternoon, September 2, 2020	Tansan Villagers' Committee	Collect the social and economic information of Tansan Village, acquire the basic data of the land and houses affected by the project.	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement consulting team, Tansan Villagers' Committee	14	5	Further understanding of the social and economic status of Tansan Village, with initial understanding of the area, affected by the Subproject.	The APs hope to get full amount of compensation before land acquisition as per approved compensation standards	As per the latest compensation standards

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and in the RP
Afternoon, September 2, 2020	Tansan Village	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, women representatives of APs	6	4	Women have the right to know the compensation for land acquisition and relocation; women with compensation have the same power of disposal of compensation as men do.	The affected women hope to get job opportunities	The women's concerns have been incorporated in the RP.
Afternoon, September 2, 2020	Tansan Village	Organize consultation meeting on rights and interest of the vulnerable groups.	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement consulting team, representatives of APs	6	4	The vulnerable groups have the priority in getting jobs and skill training.	The vulnerable groups hope to get the opportunities that can improve their livelihood.	The concerns of the vulnerable groups have been incorporated in the RP.
September 2 - 30, 2020	Tansan Village	Conduct surveys and sample investigation on land acquisition and house demolition, Acquire the information on the attitudes of the APs and their willingness and demands for land acquisition .	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, APs	24	8	Acquire the initial data on land acquisition and house demolition. Also get information about APs' understanding of the attitudes towards the project construction. Establish information communication and feedback system, and enable all APs to be adequately	The APs expect to have full negotiation, smooth channel for complaints, and grievances redressing during land acquisition.	The RP has provided the public participation plan, the means and channels for grievances dressing.

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and in the RP
							informed about their entitlements.		
November, 2020	Tansan village	Introduction of project content and land acquisition policy to APs	IAS	IAs, Resettlement consulting team, LAR office of Naliang Town, Tansan Villagers' Committee	34	18	Increased understanding by affected persons of project construction and land requisition policies	They agreed to the construction of the project	More than 90 percents of affected persons are aware of the construction of the project
February, 2021	Qina village	Conduct surveys and investigation on land acquisition and house demolition, Acquire the information on the attitudes of the APs and their willingness and demands for land acquisition	IAS	IAs, Resettlement consulting team, LAR office of Naliang Town, Qina Villagers' Committee, Rongguan Farm	22	11	Acquire the initial data on land acquisition and house demolition. Also get information about APs' understanding of the attitudes towards the project construction. Establish information communication and feedback system, and enable all APs to be adequately informed about their entitlements.	They supported the construction of the project. The APs hope to get full amount of compensation	.All the land acquisition and resettlement of these two associated facilities will adopt the same policies and procedures as described in this RP.

Source: Fangcheng District PMO and IA.



Figure V-1: Public Participation in Resettlement Plan Preparation

B. AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

47. The resettlement specialists organized consultation meetings with the officials of the local township and villages and the affected people and conducted household interviews aiming to understand the attitudes and comments of the governments at all levels and the public.

48. In September 2020, the consulting team conducted the social and economic survey, introducing the subproject to the APs, distributed 12 questionnaires to determine the public's attitudes and concerns.

Table V-2: Investigation of the Public Opinions

S/L	Questions	Choices	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	1. Do you know the construction contents of the project?	A. no B. little C. some D. very much	50%	42%	8%					
2	7. From what means do you come to know the project construction information?	A. A. TV, broadcast, newspaper & Internet B. notices of governmental department (including Village committee) C. told by relatives and friends D. told by neighbors E. knew by this Survey F. Others	0.0%	83%	0.0%	0%	17%	0%		
3	4. Are you clear about the policies of the government for land acquisition and house demolition?	A. very clear B. basically clear C. a little D. not at all	0.0%	17%	58%	25%				
4	Are you clear about the policies of the government for employment training and social safeguard for the affected farmers?	A. very clear B. basically clear C. a little D. not at all	0.0%	17%	58%	25%				
5	Attitudes to the project construction.	A. strongly support B. support C. fairly D. objection E. strong objection	17%	67%	17%	0				
6	In your opinion, will the project implementation benefit your family in terms of economy and living?	A. yes B. fairly yes C. no D. somewhat negative E. not at all	17%	17%	58%	8%	0.0%			
7	What benefits will the project bring to your family?	A. Improve the living environment. B. Provide recreational places C. Improve health condition. D. Provide job opportunities. E. Others F. No idea	8%	17%	0%	58%	0.0%	17%		
8	What negative impacts will the project bring to your family ?	A. loss of land B. relocation C. income decrease D. unemployment E. inconvenience during construction F. pollution (ground water, noise and dust etc.) G. Others _____ H. No idea	100%	0%	17%	0.0%	0.0%	17%	0.0%	0.00%

S/L	Questions	Choices	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	If the project has definite adverse impacts on the interests of your family, whom will you report to?	A. Report to the Villagers Committee B. report to contractors C. report to the IAs D. appeal to higher authorities E. obstruct construction F. report to the media G. others	67%	17%	25%	0.00%	0.00%	7%	0.00%	
10	In your opinion, what kind of measures should be taken to mitigate the impacts on the neighboring residents during construction period of the project?	A. The material stackyard is far from the residential area B. Water-spraying or covering to prevent dusting pollution. C. Vehicles carrying construction materials and earthwork to be covered D. Construction at night to be prohibited E. Construction sewage to be treated before discharge F. Properly schedule the construction time to reduce the impacts on the traffic. G. Other measures.	83%	75%	67%	67%	58%	100.0%	0.0%	
11	In case of land acquisition and house demolition, in addition to reasonable compensation, what assistance you need most from the government?	In case of land acquisition and house demolition, in addition to reasonable amount of compensation, the surveyed households hoped to get assistance from the government regarding skill training, employment, pension subsidies, and education subsidies.								

Source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on the households impacted by Project in September 2020

49. **Dissemination of project information.** Starting from 2020, the relevant information on planning and project preparation of this subproject were disclosed to the affected communities (villagers' committees) which are located within the range of redline of the Project. Among the 12 investigated households, 50% of them had heard of the subproject. Through this public participation and survey, the APs better understood the project scope and nature of the project.

50. **Means of getting project information.** The major means for determining the project information among the surveyed households included: notice of government department (including Community committee / villagers' committee), accounting for 83%; and 17% of them learned of this project during the socioeconomic survey.

51. **Ideas about policies on land acquisition and house demolition, employment training and social security.** Most of the affected households knew about the local policies for land and house expropriation, employment training for the affected farmers and social security. The local people knew that their land will be acquired and knew about the policies for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. 17% households knew government's policies for land and house demolition, 58% had a little idea, and 25% of the APs had no idea. The survey team explained to the APs in detail the relevant policies for expropriation of land and house demolition, compensation, employment training and social security. The APs hoped to obtain training in planting, breeding, housekeeping, and e-commerce.

52. **The project implementation will benefit the economic development and living.** The public had the consensus of the positive impacts of the project with 92% believing that the project will bring about positive impacts to their economic and living conditions. 8% believed that the project will bring about some negative impacts. The main reason being concern about the payment of compensation on time.

C. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR THE NEXT STAGE

53. Further consultations with the APs will continue to address problems and needs of the APs properly and in a timely manner regarding LAR before the start of construction. The IA will arrange the meetings. Each affected household will have the opportunity to negotiate the compensation contract, and to sign it with the resettlement offices. The following table lists the plan and procedure for public consultation. Milestones for activities are in Table IX-1.

Table V-3: Plan and Procedures of Public Consultations

Objectives	Forms of meeting	Implementing Agency	Targeted participants	Remarks
1. Introduce the Project and the RP to the APs and solicit their opinions.	Villagers' representatives meeting, workers' representative meeting	PMO, EA, IAs, DI, District Gov. VC, Unit	All APs	Meeting held in affected villages or units
2. Provide the RP to the APs in summary form	Public and community meetings, unit meeting, focus group discussion	PMO, EA, IAs, DI, District Gov. VC, enterprise	All APs	Publicize final draft RP to the APs, discuss key LA issues, solicit opinions from the APs
3. Disclosure of Resettlement Information Booklet	Public village meeting, enterprise meeting, public discussion	PMO, EA, IAs, District Gov. VC, unit, Fangcheng District Land & Resources Bureau, LAR office	All APs	Publicize RIB, discuss key issues and the APs' suggestions
4. Conduct DMS	Site survey and household interview	PMO, IAs, District Gov. VC, unit, Fangcheng District Land and Resource Bureau, LAR office	All APs	Survey of LA, in-kind indexes, collect socio-economic data
5. Information to the APs of entitlements and dates of compensation payment	Public meetings	PMO, IAs, District Gov. VC, unit	LAR beneficiaries and the APs	Organize affected families' meeting to introduce eligible compensation and entitlements
6. Disclose Updated RP to APs	Public and community meetings, enterprise meeting, focus group discussion	PPMO, IAs, RO	All project participants, beneficiaries and the APs	Meetings with beneficiaries & the APs
7. Monitoring of the APs and beneficiaries	Household interviews	PMO, IAs, District Gov. Township Gov., LAR office, VC, unit, independent M&E agency	Random sampling	Provide RP, Resettlement Monitoring Plan

54. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the implementing agency will conduct further public participation with the APs. In the event of any COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomenon, 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.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

1. Resettlement plan approved by ADB

55. The RP will serve as the basis for the resettlement activities of the subproject. All resettlement implementing agencies will post detailed information related to the resettlement activities at offices and other public locations covering the description of the project impacts, resettlement policies and compensation standards as well as procedure for grievance redress. Information disclosure will help the APs to fully understand the resettlement issues encouraging their participation and supervision.

2. Resettlement information booklet

56. The PMO will distribute the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) to each affected household to enable them to understand the resettlement policies, entitlements, and the details of the project. The booklet will be distributed to the APs before commencement of the project.

57. The RIB will cover:

- (i) Project profile;
- (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.

58. The RIB will be distributed to the APs and will be updated in line with the updated RP approved by ADB.

E. GRIEVANCE ADDRESS MECHANISM

59. The disclosure procedure will increase the transparency of project activities during the resettlement implementation. At the same time, the disclosure of project information to the APs will help them to know how to raise their requests and appeals through various channels (including the Village Committee, Institution, PMO, IAs, Resettlement Office, Land bureau, LAR office, court) and various methods (i.e. by visiting, writing letter or telephone).

1. Means of collection of complaints and grievances

60. The APs have multiple means to report various problems and grievances during the resettlement implementation phase to the resettlement offices at all levels. These are:

- (i) Report to the local resettlement office their problems or grievances, progress in RP implementation and adequacy of working measures.
- (ii) The contractors send fax to the IAs reporting their work logs, especially reflecting the issues raised by the APs.
- (iii) The problems of land acquisition, house demolition found by the IAs during routine inspection.
- (iv) Relevant information found by the independent monitoring agency.

2. Grievance redress procedures and handling

61. Grievance procedures for the APs are:

- (i) **Stage 1:** If the APs are unsatisfied with the RP or its implementation, they can complain orally or in written form to the village group, the villagers' committee or Subdistrict Office / township government. In the event of an oral complaint, the village committee or Subdistrict Office / township street handles the complaint and keeps written records. The village group, village committee or Subdistrict Office / township street will resolve the problem within one week.
- (ii) **Stage 2:** If the APs are unsatisfied with the resolution at Stage 1, they can lodge complaints at the township government, where the village is located; if such complaint is lodged verbally, the township government should record it and handle it. The township LAR office must resolve the problem within one week.
- (iii) **Stage 3:** If the APs are still unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 2, they can lodge complaints after receiving the decision at the LAR Office or Fangcheng District office, which will resolve the complaint within two weeks.

62. At any stage, if the APs are unsatisfied with the decision, they may go directly to the civil court for relief. Tansan Village has established a working system for legal assistance for which a lawyer is assigned.

63. Affected persons can submit complaints to the ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM provides an independent forum and a process where (a) affected persons who were adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek resolutions for their grievances and complaints, (b) report alleged violations by ADB of its operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the AM, affected persons should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned project staff and ADB Project Team. If they are still dissatisfied, they should approach the AM (<http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>).

3. Principle for grievance redressing

64. During the handling of complaints and grievances, the following principles will be observed.

- (i) All relevant institutions should have a special staff member responsible for the custody of complaint documents. All complaints and grievances should be returned with effective responses within 2 weeks.
- (ii) Relevant institutions will accept complaints and grievances lodged by APs free of charges. Reasonable charges incurred will be covered by the contingency funds of the PMO.
- (iii) During the phase of project construction, grievance procedures remain valid so that the APs may deal with relevant issues. The above means of grievance redress shall be announced in the public meetings and in the RIB. The APs will be informed of their rights for grievance and appeal. At the same time, the procedure for appeal and grievance will be published and disseminated through media.
- (iv) During the RP implementation period, the relevant departments will properly record and manage the documents of grievance and handling. The IAs should promptly collect necessary materials related to the complaints or cases, and report to the PMO in writing on monthly basis. The PMO will check such reports on regular basis.

4. Record and follow-up feedback for complaints and grievances

65. **Registry form for complaints and grievances.** During the RP implementation period, the LAR departments will record and manage the documents of grievance and handling, and report to the provincial Resettlement Office on monthly basis. To standardize and complete the handling of grievances of the APs, the project Resettlement Office has designed a tabular format to record the grievance and handling results.

Table V-4: Resettlement Grievance Redress Form

Name of grievant		Accepting unit	
Time		Location	
Contents of grievance			
Problems to be resolved			
Proposed means of settlement			
Result of handling			
Grievant (signature)		Recorder (signature)	
Notes: 1. The recording person shall truthfully record the complaints and demand of the grievant. 2. The whole process of making grievance shall not be hampered or interfered with. 3. The proposed solution to the grievance shall be feedback to the grievant on time.			

66. **Contacts for complaints and grievances.** The resettlement institutions at all levels and the local competent departments of the government will appoint 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 below.

Table V-5: Institutions and Staff Information for Accepting AP Complaints and Grievances

Unit	Name	Telephone
Fangchenggang Foreign Fund Utilization Office	Wuchangnu	18277072233
Fangchenggang City Agricultural Tourism Investment Co. Ltd.	Zhong Jing	07703230258
Naliang Town LAR Office	Zeng Zhiqing	18177070799
Tansan Villagers' Committee	Liaoyuanbo	07702073033
Qina Villagers' Committee	Zhenzhishu	13307705589

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR LAR

67. Laws and regulations of the PRC, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Fangchenggang Municipal Government, as well as the ADB's safeguard policy apply to the subproject's LAR activities.

A. LAWS AND POLICIES FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

68. The main laws and policies for resettlement are:

1. ADB Policies:

- a. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009;
- b. ADB's Access to Information Policy, 2018;
- c. ADB's Accountability Mechanism Policy, 2012.

2. China's the relevant Laws and Regulations:

- a. Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (January 1999, the 3 revision on August 26, 2019) ;
- b. Regulations for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999, revised on July 29, 2014);
- c. 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;
- d. Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, effective from November 3, 2004;
- e. Property Law of the People's Republic of China Property (Decree No.62, effective from October 2007);
- f. Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, (September, 2004, Ref. GTZF [2004] No. 238);
- g. Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration, (SC[2004] No. 28);
- h. Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council, effective from January 21, 2011);
- i. Guidance of the State Council on Resolving Housing Difficulty for Low-income Households in Urban Area (GF[2007] No. 24);
- j. Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Payment for Use of Land as Additional Construction Land and Other Issues (CAI ZONG [2006] No. 48);
- k. Notice on Adjusting the Grading of Rates of Payment for Use of Land as Additional Construction Land in Some Areas (CAI ZONG [2009] No. 24).

3. Laws and regulations of Guangxi

- a. Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from September 1, 2001);

- b. 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, 2019);
- c. Guidelines of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Facilitating Land Acquisition Management (November 21, 2014);
- d. Regulations of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011);
- e. Notice on Adjusting Collection Standard of Forest Vegetation Recovery Fee to Guide Economical and Intensive Use of Forest Land (Guicai Tax [2016] No. 42);
- f. 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 (adopted on July 25, 2019 at the 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th People’s Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region).

4. Laws and regulations of Fangchenggang City

- a. Circular of Fangchenggang Municipal Government on Methods for Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Collective Land in Urban Area (Ref. FZF[2019] No. 5, July 4, 2019);
- b. Circular of Fangchenggang Municipal Government on Issuance of A Implementation New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Output Values for Land Acquisition (January 21, 2019);
- c. Issuance of Methods of Participation of Social Basic Insurance System for Displaced Farmers (2016).

B. THE POLICY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADB AND PRC AND LOCAL LAWS

69. The following table presents gaps between ADB SPS and PRC’s system and local practice as well as gap filling measures.

Table VI-1: Comparative Analysis of Legal Framework and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

ADB's safeguard policy	Differences from PRC laws and local practices	Measures in the RP
<p>Policy principle 1: 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. 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>Policy principle 2: 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. 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>Policy principle 3: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-</p>	<p>For acquired collective land, the provincial government should develop and publish uniform AAOV rates and composite land prices.</p>	<p>The RP includes the following measures: compensation at</p>

<p>based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	<p>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"> 1) Developing agricultural production; 2) Reemploying the APs; 3) Using the land as part of construction land; 4) Offering replacement land <p>The compensation rate for any affected asset is determined through the specified appraisal procedure.</p>	<p>replacement cost and livelihood restoration. In addition, the project will provide skill training and employment opportunities for men and women of project-affected households with priority.</p>
<p>Policy principle 4: 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>Policy principle 5: 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. 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>Policy principle 6: Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land</p>	<p>Not applied</p>	<p>Not applied</p>

<p>acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p>		
<p>Policy principle 7: 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 and support will be provided to all APs, whether they have a legal title to land or assets or not.</p>
<p>Policy principle 8: 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>Policy principle 9: 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. The RP will be disclosed to the affected villages / communities and persons.</p>
<p>Policy principle 10: 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>The RP includes all LAR costs, which are included in the overall project cost.</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.	
Policy principle 11: Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	The regulations generally require that compensation and other assistance be paid or offered before LA and HD. The local government should supervise the whole project implementation process, and check if the APs receive full compensation.	Measures ensuring that APs receive their compensation and entitlement before displacement.
Policy principle 12: 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.	No M&E results are required except for large water resources projects, including impacts on the living standard of the APs. The local government is responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation process, but no requirement on monitoring report.	The RP establishes a coordination mechanism for relevant agencies to monitor LAR. All resettlement activities are subject to internal and external monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on website to strengthen information sharing.

C. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

70. Information on eligibility, types of APs, compensation standards, resettlement and income restoration and improvement measures are outlined in the Resettlement Entitlement Matrix following.

Table VI-2: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible persons for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
Rural-collective land of Subproject components	Permanent acquisition of 156.25 mu of land	47 households with 215 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land compensation is CNY33,600/mu. The compensation rates for crops are CNY3000 – 5000 /mu for different crops. 2. The APs who sign the acquisition agreement within the stipulated time will get a lumpsum amount of reward of CNY1500 – 6000/mu. 3. Employment and skills training. The rural land lost working-age workforce will receive training in plant growing, poultry raising and occupational skills, and shall be recommended, exchanged and guided to transfer to the non-agricultural employment. 4. Social insurance. The Municipal Government will include land lost farmers into the basic endowment insurance coverage. They will get CNY 42000 /mu as endowment insurance subsidy. They can also voluntarily choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees based on their actual conditions. 5. Compensation payment.100% of the land compensation will be paid directly to the AHs; the village committee will not retain any portion of land compensation. 	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Temporary land occupation	To be identified and measured during DMS and RP updating	To be determined	<p>Temporary land occupation compensation = (AAOV × time of occupation) + crops compensation.</p> <p>AAOV in recent 3 years (CNY)=1679;</p> <p>Crops compensation (CNY)=3000;</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Ground attachments	Graves (73); Electric and telecommunication poles (17); Communication tower (1)	—	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Compensation standard for graves: CNY3500-8000 / nos of grave. 2.Compensation standard for power facilities: CNY300 / pcs of power pole. 3.Compensation standard for Communication tower: CNY30,0000 / nos of Communication tower. 	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Associated facilities	Permanent acquisition of 45.75 mu of land	11 households and 1 state-owned farm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Land compensation is CNY33,600/mu. The compensation rates for crops are CNY3000 – 5000 /mu for different crops. 4. The APs who sign the acquisition agreement within the stipulated time will get a lumpsum amount of reward of CNY1500 – 6000/mu. 	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

Type of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible persons for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
			<p>3. Employment and skills training. The rural land lost working-age workforce will receive training in plant growing, poultry raising and occupational skills, and shall be recommended, exchanged and guided to transfer to the non-agricultural employment.</p> <p>4. Social insurance. The Municipal Government will include land lost farmers into the basic endowment insurance coverage. They will get CNY 42000 /mu as endowment insurance subsidy. They can also voluntarily choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees based on their actual conditions.</p> <p>5. 100% of the land compensation will be paid directly to the AHs and the village committee will not retain any portion of land compensation.</p>	
Vulnerable Groups		8 households with 30 persons	<p>1. The PMO and local governments will prepare a special livelihood-training plan for the vulnerable households free of charge.</p> <p>2. Job opportunities related to the Project will be priority offered to the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3. Eligible vulnerable groups shall enjoy favorable policies on education, and their children will enjoy special assistance in education.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Women		86 persons	<p>1. Creation of job opportunities for women.</p> <p>2. Provision of skill training.</p> <p>3. Ensure women participate in decision-making and benefit sharing.</p> <p>4. The local government and the resettlement office will ensure that equal rights of women and men by providing training and priority for job opportunities.</p> <p>5. Eliminate sexual discrimination and encourage women's entrepreneurship. Women will be trained in relevant skills and technical qualifications, to improve their employment competitiveness in the project area.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

D. COMPENSATION STANDARDS

71. The compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition are decided after full consultation with the relevant government departments and the APs. During the implementation of the Project, if the policies become more favorable to the APs, such policies will be applied.

1. Compensation standards for acquisition of rural collective land

72. Compensations for land acquisition has four parts, respectively land compensation, resettlement subsidies, standing crops compensation and land-attached structures compensation (Table VI-3 and Table VI-4). Ground attachments will be compensated according to the type and size. (Table VI-5 and Table VI-6).

73. Fangchenggang City implements a unified AAOV standard, which will apply a unified rate of CNY33,600 /mu for compensation regardless of the districts and land types (including land compensation and resettlement subsidies). According to the 2019 AAOV standards of Fangchenggang City, the compensation standard of AAOV for Naliang Town of Fangchenggang City is CNY1679 /mu, and the unified rate for land compensation shall be 20 times the AAOV.

74. Affected crops, if any, will be compensated as per 1time of the AAOV of the land acquired. Regarding wood and/or economic fruit trees, compensation will be provided following the rates in Tables VI-4, VI-5 and VI-6.

75. At the same time, rewards will be given to those who sign the collective land acquisition agreements and complete ground clearing within the specified time.

76. Within 45 days from the date of the announcement of land acquisition, if the collective economic organization (the affected village committee) whose land is to be acquired signs the collective land acquisition agreement, the collective will get a lumpsum reward at the standard of CNY1,500 /mu.

77. Land compensation fees will be paid by local government within 30 days after land acquisition agreements signed. Those villages who handover land within 60 days from the date signing the land acquisition agreements will get a lumpsum incentive bonus of CNY6,000 /mu; those who meet the requirement within 90 days will receive a bonus of CNY4000 /mu; those who meet the requirement within 120 days will receive CNY2000 /mu; those exceeding 120 days will not be eligible for any reward.

Table VI-3: Compensation Standards for Crops

Types	Compensation Standards (CNY/mu)
Crops, sparse woodland (including bamboo forest, freshwater aquaculture pond), firewood forest etc.	3,000
Economic forests (including fast-growing and high-yielding forests), timber forests, orchards, shelter forests, mariculture ponds etc.	5,000
Relocating fees will be paid for flowers and gardens, greening seedlings, etc., no other compensations will be made.	5,000

Source: Circular of Fangchenggang Municipal Government on Methods for Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Collective Land in Urban Area. (2019)

Table VI-4: Compensation Standards for Bamboo and Fruit Trees

Types	Specifications	Compensation standards
Lichi, 44smant, jackfruit, wampee, album, pear tree.	Ground dia. 2cm-3cm	CNY 10 / pcs
	Ground dia. 3cm-5cm	CNY 30 / pcs
	Ground dia. 5cm-10cm	CNY 120 / pcs
	Ground dia. 10cm-15cm	CNY 200 / pcs
	Ground dia. 15cm-27cm	CNY 300 / pcs
	Ground dia. Above 27cm	CNY 500 / pcs
Pomelo, carambola, persimmon, plum, orange, loquat, lemon, guava etc.	Ground dia. 2cm-5cm	CNY 15 / pcs
	Ground dia. 5cm-10cm	CNY 45 / pcs
	Ground dia. 10cm-15cm	CNY 70 / pcs
	Ground dia. 15cm-27cm	CNY 150 / pcs
	Ground dia. Above 27cm	CNY 300 / pcs
Mandarin orange, mango, orange, Sanhua plum, guava, peach, jujube	Ground dia. 2cm-5cm	CNY 10 / pcs
	Ground dia. 5cm-10cm	CNY 20 / pcs
	Ground dia. 10cm-20cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	Ground dia. Above 20cm	CNY 100 / pcs
Waterpeach, mulai, mangostana, bergamot tree, papaya, oil tea tree, solanum muricatum aiton	Ground dia. 2cm-5cm	CNY 10 / pcs
	Ground dia. 5cm-10cm	CNY 20 / pcs
	Ground dia. 10cm-20cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	Ground dia. 20cm-27cm	CNY 100 / pcs
	Ground dia. Above 27cm	CNY 200 / pcs
Podocarpus macrophyllus, rose wood, agilawood, pterocarpus soyauxii, nanmu (golden silk, vanilla) etc.	Height: 0.5m-1m	CNY 5 / pcs
	Height: 1m-3m	CNY 20 / pcs
	DBH 3cm-6cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	Breast dia. 6cm-10cm	CNY 80 / pcs
	Breast dia. 10cm-15cm	CNY 100 / pcs
	Breast dia. 15cm-20cm	CNY 150 / pcs
	DBH 20cm-30cm	CNY 300 / pcs
Aniseed, chestnut tree.	Below 1m in height	CNY 1 / pcs
	Over 1m in height (DBH below 10cm).	CNY 6 / pcs
	Breast dia. 10cm-25cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	Breast dia. 25cm-40cm	CNY 100 / pcs
	DHB OVER 40 cm.	CNY 200 / pcs
Eugenia pinmenta (tree)	Below 1m in height	CNY 1 / pcs
	Over 1m in height (DBH below 10cm).	CNY 6 / pcs
	DBH 10cm-20cm	CNY 25 / pcs
	DBH above 20cm	CNY 65 / pcs
Rubber tree etc.	DBH ϕ 5cm	CNY 15 / pcs
	DBH 5cm-8cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	DBH 8cm-11cm	CNY 60 / pcs
	DBH 11cm-15cm	CNY 90 / pcs
	DBH above 15cm	CNY 150 / pcs
Golden camellia	DBH ϕ 1cm	CNY 5 / pcs
	DBH 3cm-5cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	DBH above 7 cm	CNY 100 / pcs
	DBH 3cm-5cm	CNY 5 / pcs

Types	Specifications	Compensation standards
Royal poinciana, Kapok tree, maple tree, lagerstroemia speciosa, artabotrys hexapetalus, white michelia, 45smanthus tree, banyan, camphor tree etc.	DBH 5cm-10cm	CNY 15 / pcs
	DBH 10cm-15cm	CNY 40 / pcs
	DBH 15cm-20cm	CNY 50 / pcs
	DBH 20cm-27cm	CNY 100 / pcs
	DBH above 27cm	CNY 150 / pcs
Fir, bead tree, tung oil tree	DBH 5cm-10cm	CNY 6.5 / pcs
	DBH 10cm-20cm	CNY 13 / pcs
	DBH above 20cm	CNY 35 / pcs
Pine tree, others	Ground dia. 5cm-10cm	CNY 5 / pcs
	Ground dia. 10cm-20cm	CNY 10 / pcs
	Ground dia. Above 20cm	CNY 20 / pcs
Bananas	Below 15 leaves	CNY 2 / pcs
	Over 15 pcs of leaves to flower bud	CNY 15 / pcs
	With flower bud	CNY 20 / pcs
Papaya	Without harvest	CNY 1-2 / pcs
	With harvest	CNY 20 / pcs
Jackfruit	Without fruits	CNY 1.5 / pcs
	With fruits	CNY 2 / pcs
Passion fruit, grape	Without fruits	CNY 20 / pcs
Hylocereus sp.	With fruits	CNY 35 / pcs
Milletia speciosa Champ	Below 2 year planting	CNY 10 /bundle
	Over 2 year planting	CNY 16 /bundle
Bambusa cerosissima	--	CNY 2 / pcs
Nei bamboo, yellow bamboo, pink bamboo, bounsweet bamboo.	--	CNY 3 / pcs
Dendrocalamus giganteus, le bamboo, Bambusa oldhami	--	CNY 5 / pcs

Notes: 1. The ground diameter refers to the diameter of the trunk at 5 cm above the ground; DBH refers to the diameter of the trunk at 120 cm above the ground.

1. *Data source: As above.*

Table VI-5: Reasonable Planting Density of Bamboo, Fruit trees and Cash crops

Species	Planting density (pcs /mu)
Citrus reticulate, orange.	70
Longan	56 pcs /mu at primary harvest period 33 pcs at bumper harvest period
Lichi	56 pcs /mu at primary harvest period 33 pcs at bumper harvest period
Banana	135
Jackfruit	3000
Hylocereus sp.	330
Mango	55
Sanhua plum	45
Wax apple	25
Jackfruit	20
Carambola	30

Oliver	25
Wampee	40
Psidium guajava L.	40
Cermai	60
Grape	200
Pomelo	25
Jujube	33
Passion fruit	100
Millettia speciosa Champ	500

Source: As above.

Table VI-6: Initial Planting Density of Trees

Wood species	Pcs of planting /mu (pcs)	
	Eco-public welfare forest	Commercial forest
Eucalyptus	80	111
Acacia	80	111
Phyllostachys pubescens	30	33
Tufty bamboo	33	33
Scattered bamboo	22	22
Mason pine, Pinus elliottii	111	111
Lemon	/	42
Golden camellia	/	333
Aniseed	/	Fruit forest: 64; leaf forest:394
Eugenia pinmenta	/	Low forest: 513 Highwood: 167

Source: As above.

2. Compensation standards for temporary occupation of collective land

78. According to the relevant regulations of the State and the Guangxi, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed based on the annual average output value, the time of temporary occupation and types of crops: Temporary land occupation compensation = (AAOV × time of occupation) + crops compensation.

79. The temporary land occupation of the Project involves paddy field, dryland, forestland and wasteland. The occupying period is generally one year. According to the 2019 AAOV standards of Fangchenggang City, the compensation standard of AAOV for Naliang Town of Fangchenggang City is CNY1679 /mu. Table VI-3 specifies the standards for crops compensation. Table VI-7 shows the compensation standards for temporary land occupation.

Table VI-7: Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

Land Type	AAOV in recent 3 years (CNY)	Occupation period	Crops or compensation (CNY)	Total (CNY)
Forest land	1679	1 year	3,000	4,679

Source: As above.

80. In addition, temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and irrigation facilities. The construction unit shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level, and failing to restore to the previous land quality, the construction unit will pay compensation as per permanent occupation as per CNY20-80 /m² as a reclamation fee.

3. Affected ground attachments and infrastructure

81. The ground attachments affected by the Project include fence walls, graves, and fruit trees and electric and telecommunication facilities. The compensation standards for the fence walls, graves, fruit trees or economic crops are determined upon negotiation and based on replacement cost. The damaged infrastructural facilities shall be resolved through unified resettlement to rebuild or transfer according to the original scope, standard and function. If the damaged facilities and attachments cannot be repaired, they will be compensated according to the confirmed standards. The compensation standards for the ground attachments are shown in Table VI-8. The affected facilities such as rural roads and water system will be restored by civil work contractors, or upon negotiation, will be restored by farmers using payment provided by the contractors. Compensation and relocation of large infrastructure will be based on market value assessment.

Table VI-8: Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure Facilities

Types of demolition		Unit	Compensation Standard (CNY)
1. Grave	Small size grave (hill)	nos	3500
	Large size grave (hill), within 1 year	nos	8000
	Large size grave (hill), above 1 year but within 2 years	nos	5000
	Large size grave (hill), over two years	nos	4000
	Grave constructed with cement, brick.	Nos	5000
2. Electric post		pcs	300

Source: Circular of Fangchenggang Municipal Government on Methods for Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Collective Land in Urban Area.

82. The main ground attachments affected by the Project are private graves. Compensation for relocating graves will be made according to the standards in cash, and the time and method for relocating must observe local customs.

83. The District Government will relocate each un-claimed tomb at the cost of CNY2500. If the owner of the tomb moves the tomb at the specified time, each tomb will be rewarded with CNY2500 regardless of the types of tombs. Those choosing the cemetery for relocation will be rewarded another CNY1000 for each grave.

84. According to the survey based on the local price and customs for grave relocation, the average cost of removing and relocating a grave is CNY2000 (Table VI-9). Regarding other expenses, the grave relocating expenses are CNY3000-7000, and the compensation of CNY3500-5500 is sufficient to relocate a grave. Therefore, the compensation standards for graves are reasonable, the APs are willing to remove and relocate graves and are satisfied with the compensation standards, based on RP preparation team's interviews with AHs.

Table VI-9: Cost Estimates for Grave Relocating

Expense	Average expenses
Labor charges	
Geomancer	200
Persons of grave digging and bone cleaning	300
New grave construction person	300
Materials Cost	
New monument and carving	1000
New urn	100
Minbi, paper belts, joss sticks and candles	100
Total	2000

Source: the survey based on the local price and customs for grave relocation.

4. Related taxes for land acquisition

85. Taxes related to land acquisition include land occupation tax, cultivated land reclamation fee, land acquisition management fee etc., as shown below. All of these costs will be borne by IA.

Table VI-10: Summary of Taxes Related for Land Acquisition

S/L	Items	Standards	Basis
1	Farmland occupation tax	CNY 15/m ²	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 (<i>adopted on July 25, 2019 at the 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th People's Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</i>).
2	Land use fee for new construction land	CNY 28/m ²	Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Payment for Use of Land as Additional Construction Land and Other Issues (CAI ZONG [2006] No. 48); Notice on Adjusting the Grading of Rates of Payment for Use of Land as Additional Construction Land in Some Areas (CAI ZONG [2009] No. 24).
3	Forest vegetation recovery fee	CNY 10/m ²	Notice on Adjusting Collection Standard of Forest Vegetation Recovery Fee to Guide Economical and Intensive Use of Forest Land (Guicai Tax [2016] No. 42)
4	Administrative charges	As per 2.1% of the total resettlement direct cost	/
5	Endowment insurance subsidies	RMB 42000/mu	Issuance of Methods of Participation of Social Basic Insurance System for Displaced Farmers
6	External monitoring & evaluation charges	As per 3.0% of the total resettlement direct cost	/
7	Provisional sums	as per 10% of resettlement direct cost	/

Source: Relevant government policies and similar projects.

VII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

A. METHODS OF RESETTLEMENT AND RESTORATION

86. Land acquisition impacts on the APs are not significant. Moreover, there are ongoing livelihoods development programs in subproject areas that support APs in promoting their socioeconomic conditions. Some of the subproject specific programs are listed in the social development and gender action plan (SDGAP).

87. Following restoration measures will be conducted to restore the living standards of the APs and their household income, and to improve their living and production conditions of the vulnerable households.

88. Cash compensations will ensure that they will not lose their income sources because of land acquisition.

89. Local natural resources and border locational advantages will be fully utilized to encourage secondary and tertiary industries. Through these means, the subproject will help the APs, especially women and vulnerable persons to restore their livelihoods.

B. LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PROGRAMS FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE

1. Restoration measures for permanent land acquisition

90. During impact survey and resettlement planning, the RP preparation team analyzed the locational advantages, and amount of land resources and income structures that would be affected in the village. On this basis, in consultation with the APs and villagers' representatives, the resettlement specialists and the local governments, have formulated a production restoration plan. The RP specialists also convened meetings in Tansan Village to discuss the plan. The following resettlement measures shall be used to restore or increase their incomes and secure their livelihoods.

91. **Cash compensation.** The APs will receive land compensation. The cash compensations for acquisition of collective land include four parts: land compensation, resettlement subsidies, standing crops compensation and bonus. Land compensation and resettlement compensation is CNY33600 /mu. The compensation rates for crops are CNY3000-5000 /mu for different kinds of crops. APs who sign the acquisition agreements within the stipulated time will get a lumpsum amount (reward) of CNY1500 – 6000 /mu. The total area of cultivated land to be acquired by the subproject accounts for 13.02% of the total area of cultivated land in Tansan Village. The loss incurred by the APs because of land acquisition accounts for 5% of the total family income. Each household on average will receive CNY32413. This money can be used restore or improve livelihoods of the APs. 100% of land compensation will be paid directly to the AHs, and the Village Committee will not retain any portion of land compensation.

Table VII-1: Land Compensation Standards for Land

Compensations for permanent land acquisition (CNY10000)	Average household Compensation amount (CNY)	Per-household average income loss (CNY)	Against Per-household average/ loss
696,8750	14,8271.28	1,550	4.35%

92. **Employment and training.** The local government and IAs will recommend APs for new jobs and encourage them to transfer to non-agricultural employment. During the construction period, the PMO and IAs will provide about 300 temporary jobs such as transport of materials, earth and sand for which daily wage is about CNY300. After the completion of

the Project, the processing and packaging companies will provide more jobs and there will be a great demand for labor at hotels and property management. After the completion of the Project, the border trade exchange points within 1 km from the subproject will become part of the project area and will bring many new business opportunities for the APs. The Project will conduct planting and breeding skill training as well as training for housekeeping, cleaning, and catering to improve their professional skills.

93. **Social security.** The local social security bureau will include the APs in the 'basic endowment insurance' using the endowment insurance subsidy for affected households raised at a rate of CNY42,000 /mu to be paid by IA. APs can voluntarily choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees based on their employment status and income levels. Eligible list of APs and more details will be reflected in the updated RP.

2. Restoration measures for temporary land occupation

94. According to the relevant regulations of the State and Guangxi, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed based on AAOV and the time of temporary occupation. For convenience of calculation, such compensation shall be the standing crops compensation standard rate multiplied by the time of occupation. A period of more than 3 months but less than 6 months shall be computed as 6 months, and more than 6 months but less than 1 year shall be computed as 1 year.

95. Because the area of temporary land occupation has still not been defined, in the event temporary occupation of collective land is required, the contractor will enter into an agreement with the APs to acquire land temporarily with the village group or the tenant and pay necessary land compensation and crops compensation according to the agreement. After completion of the construction of the subproject, the contractor will reclaim such land with the expenses covered by the construction costs. The land will be handed over to the original land tenant/owner. Ground attachments shall be also compensated in the event of temporary land occupation. Temporary land occupation may damage irrigation facilities. The IAs shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to their previous level, and failure to restore to the previous farmland properties and its output status, it will be deemed such land as if it was permanently acquired. The potential APs interviewed during public consultations agreed to the temporary land occupation and will expect full compensation on time.

C. SUPPORT FOR THE AFFECTED VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

96. The subproject will affect 8 households of vulnerable groups with 30 persons, who will experience limited land and income losses as per the impacts assessment (see Table III-6). To improve the income and living standards of the vulnerable households, special measures will be introduced.

1. Principle of resettlement of vulnerable groups

97. The principles of resettlement of vulnerable households are:

- (i) Improve their living standards and living quality;
- (ii) Provide more options such as employment support, cash assistance, and daily care, etc.;
- (iii) Obtain their willingness for the programs;
- (iv) Provide continuous attention to ensure the improvement of their life.

2. Measures for resettlement of vulnerable households

98. Resettlement Office and the local government will formulate special restoration measures for the vulnerable groups:

- (i) **Job opportunities at the subproject.** During construction, the subproject will create jobs in land leveling and supply of construction materials, and the vulnerable groups will receive employment opportunities on priority basis ensuring that each vulnerable household would receive at least one project-related employment.
- (ii) Based on ongoing government programs, the eligible vulnerable groups shall enjoy favorable policies on education, and their children will enjoy assistance in education.

D. PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

99. In the affected village, women mainly engage in housework and most of them also engage in agriculture and in informal jobs to obtain extra income for their families. Land acquisition and house demolition may cause women to lose their current land and living environment that give them livelihood opportunities bringing about loss or partial loss of livelihood increasing their economic difficulties. The household surveys showed that women of the AP families are generally low in educational standards and lack working skill other than housework skill. As result, it is difficult for them to complete with men for employment.

100. The major problem encountered by women is how to adapt to the new environment and acquire skills to work in the non-agricultural sectors.

101. **Job opportunities for women.** During the construction and operation of the subproject, the affected women will be offered non-technical jobs on priority such as nursing, security, and cleaning. As for the jobs without special requirement of high physical strength, the recruitment should extend the age limit and recruit on priority women in 40-55 years of age category who usually find it difficult to find non-agricultural jobs. The local government, PMO and IAs shall assist them to obtain jobs in the nearby enterprises. Such job opportunities would bring about more economic benefits for them and their families.

102. **Skill training.** Women will be trained in relevant skills enabling them to acquire relevant skills and technical qualifications, and to improve their employment competitiveness in the project area. Annual skill training will be carried out from 2020 to 2024. The district government, the subdistrict committee, Women's Federation, and vocational education department will jointly organize training programs and trainees' costs and fees will be borne by the government. The training programs will include:

- (i) Cleaning, landscaping, 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, medical nursing.

103. All consultation process will ensure participation of women. During the project implementation phase, the PMO will organize women's meeting to discuss, negotiate and resolve the problems countered by the women in a unified way. The local government and the resettlement office ensure equal rights of women and men. Divorced or widowed women also have their entitlements for land and land compensation. The resettlement office requires that the land or house property certificate should have the names of the husband and wife.

104. The PMO will endeavor to improve employment, learning and better living opportunities for women. Resettlement agencies will engage female staff so that they can assist affected women. The women are encouraged to participate in resettlement plan implementation with

the support of such female staff members. The local government, resettlement office and non-government organizations endeavor to eliminate sexual discrimination in the investment environment and to encourage them to engage in institutional works and to use their potential.

VIII. COST ESTIMATES, FUNDS SOURCES, AND MANAGEMENT

A. RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATES

105. Resettlement cost estimates cover the cost of permanent acquisition of rural collective land, demolition of rural residential and attached houses, and ground attachments. The total resettlement cost is CNY21.4192 million, of which basic resettlement costs are CNY7.8111 million.

Table VIII-1: Resettlement Cost Estimates

S/L	Items		Unit	Quantity	Unit price (CNY)	Cost Estimates (CNY)	
1	Permanent land acquisition		mu	156.25	—	6968750	
1.1	Collective land	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies	Forest land	mu	156.25	33600	5250000
		Crops compensation	Forest land	mu	156.25	5000	781250
1.2	Bonus		mu	156.25	6000	937500	
2	Ground attachments					839500	
2.1	Grave		nos	73	8000	584000	
2.2	Bonus		nos	73	3500	255500	
3	Infrastructure					302850	
3.1	Electricity pole		pcs	17	300	2850	
3.2	Tele-communication tower		nos	1	300000	300000	
Total						8111100	
4	Related land taxes			—		13308137.04	
4.1	Farmland occupation tax			CNY15/m ²		1562507.81	
4.2	Land use fee for new construction land			CNY28/m ²		2916681.25	
4.3	Forest vegetation recovery fee			CNY10/m ²		1041671.88	
4.4	(1) Additional assistance to the vulnerable groups; (2) measures for improving livelihood, capacity building, training.		Normal financial expenditure of the local government without additional fund arrangement.			0	
4.5	Endowment insurance for affected farmers		CNY42,000/mu			6562500	
4.6	Administrative charges		As per 2.1% of total amount of resettlement direct cost			170333.1	
4.7	External monitoring & evaluation charges		As per 8% of the total resettlement direct cost			648888	
4.8	Provisional sums		As per 5% of resettlement direct cost			405555	
Grand total						21419237.04	

Notes: 1. For the sake of prudence, the land acquisition rewards, tomb relocation and rewards in this table apply the highest standards. 2. training costs are financed by local regular budget, no need for additional fund in project.

Source: Project impacts survey and local policies.

B. ANNUAL FUNDS UTILIZATION PLAN

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

Table VIII-2: Funds Utilization Plan

	2021	2022
Total budget (CNY)	17135389.63	4283847.408
Ratio of total budget	80%	20%

C. SOURCES OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS

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

D. FLOW OF FUNDS

108. The payment of funds must comply with: (1) all costs related to resettlement are covered by the total budget of the subproject; (2) resettlement compensation is paid before land use; (3) smooth LAR implementation - IAs will establish internal financial and supervising mechanism to ensure the prompt appropriation of all funds. The PMO is responsible for supervising the payment of LAR funds throughout the whole process.

109. The IA will disburse resettlement funds to designated account of the Land Reserve Center of Fangcheng District, according to the total compensation fees in signed agreements. Then the funds will be further paid to the township financial office, which will in turn pay to the affected villages and HHs.

110. The basic resettlement costs shall be under the budgetary management in the exclusive account for special utilization. The expenditures for the basic resettlement cost will follow the relevant laws and regulations of the State applicable to land acquisition and demolition, including the policies that are specified in Plan. Payment of cash less than the agreed sum or compensation standards that are inconsistent with the Resettlement Plan will not be allowed.

111. As for the basic resettlement funds and relevant charges, the IAs will prepare the funds utilization plans, and then the fund management section will develop the overall funds utilization plan.

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

113. Land compensation (including resettlement subsidies, crops compensation, and turn-in charges), ground attachment compensation, loss of institutions and enterprises, planned funds must be verified by the concerned departments of the IAs. The payments are made by the PMO to the APs through entrusted banks.

114. The commission charges paid to the demolition agencies are concluded according to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered with these agencies.

IX. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. PRINCIPLES FOR IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

115. The implementation schedule for land acquisition will be prepared according to the construction plan of the subproject by observing the following principles:

- (i) Land acquisition must be completed one month prior to the land use by the subproject. The starting time for land acquisition should be determined according to the actual work of land acquisition and resettlement.
- (ii) Project construction must leave adequate time for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

116. The overall progress plan for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement will be developed based on the progress of preparation and implementation of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement and must observe the following principles:

- (i) Measurement and computation of land and houses will be undertaken jointly by the LAR office and property holders before signing the resettlement agreement.
- (ii) The subproject's resettlement section shall organize the mobilization meeting for land acquisition with the affected people and the units. Such meetings will disclose all relevant policies and resettlement methods related to land acquisition, demolition and compensation resettlement. The meetings should be held before signing the compensation resettlement agreement. After which, the announcement of land acquisition and demolition is formally issued.
- (iii) Signing of compensation resettlement agreement between the demolition unit and APs are conducted after the in-kind computation and issuance of the land acquisition and demolition announcement.
- (iv) New basic facilities should be built before the old ones are demolished.
- (v) Payment of compensation will take place after the signing of the agreement.
- (vi) LA will be conducted to the satisfaction of the APs.

B. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

117. The plan for land acquisition and resettlement can be divided into four stages:

1. Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

- (i) Apply for and obtain Planning Land Use Certificate, Construction Land Use Certificate, and Structure Demolition Certificate;
- (ii) Conduct DMS for the affected area and determine the specific losses eligible for compensation;
- (iii) Finalize compensation/resettlement steps in consultation with the local governments, the APs, and their representatives;
- (iv) Conduct public information / consultations on the RP;
- (v) Sign contracts; and
- (vi) Decide the location of the relocation site.

2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

118. This involves the provision of compensation payments.

3. Income restoration

- (i) Provide employment opportunities during project construction and operation;

- (ii) Assist in the identification of employment and business opportunities for the APs in local enterprises and businesses;
- (iii) Provide targeted skill training; and
- (iv) Promote and develop tertiary industry.

4. Monitoring

- (i) Engage an external monitoring agency;
- (ii) Obtain ADB's approval for external monitor's TOR;
- (iii) Monitor LAR;
- (iv) Monitor income restoration plan; and
- (v) Conduct external evaluation of the Project.

C. SCHEDULE FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

119. The land acquisition and resettlement activities will be conducted from September 2021 to April 2022. No civil works construction shall be commenced until all compensations are paid and all livelihood restoration measures are in place.

120. Based on the detail measurement survey, the RP will be updated and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of the expropriation of land, demolition houses, and award of contracts.

121. The milestones of resettlement monitoring are:

Table IX-1: Milestones for Resettlement Activities

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB release based on draft RP	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Mar 2021	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Fangcheng District PMO, ADB	Mar 2021	
2	Notification and RP update				
2.1	Notice on Commencement of LAR	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District Government	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	Fangcheng District 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	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Oct 2021	
2.5	Submit the Updated RP to ADB for review and approval	Updated RP	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Oct 2021	Prior to contract award of civil work contracts and commencement of LAR
2.6	Disclose the updated RP (detailed compensation and resettlement program) for no less than 30 days	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Oct 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement

2.7	Registration of eligible AHs and affected land/assets	Affected villages/ AHs	PMO, IA, township government, village committees	Dec 2021	
2.8	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	Fangcheng District Government, Fangcheng District Nature and Resource Bureau	Jan 2022	
3.2	Approval of LA	LAR	Nature and Resources Department of GZAR	Mar 2022	
4	LA Related Information Disclosure and Land Compensation Payment				
4.1	Release LA announcement after LA approved	Affected townships and villages	Fangcheng District Government, Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
4.2	Compensation Payment	Affected townships and villages	Fangcheng District Government, Fangcheng District 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	District human resources and social security bureau	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.3	Hiring APs under the subproject	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District PMO, human resources and social security bureau, contractors	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Staff training of Fangcheng District PMO, IA and concerned agencies	30 person-times	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Jul 2021	
7.4	Baseline survey	Affected townships and villages	External monitor	Aug 2021	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External monitor	Jan 2022	No.1 (incl. baseline survey results)
				Jul 2022	No.2
				Jan 2023	No.3
				Jul 2023	No.4
				Jan 2024	No.5
				Jul 2024	No.6

				Jan 2025	No.7
7.6	Completion report		Fangcheng District 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	Fangcheng District Government	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		Fangcheng District PMO, IA	May 2022	

Source: IA.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A. RELEVANT RESETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONS

122. To ensure the smooth implementation and achieve expected results for the Resettlement Plan, during the project implementation, a vertical institutional organization to plan, coordinate and monitor the resettlement activities will be established as shown below.

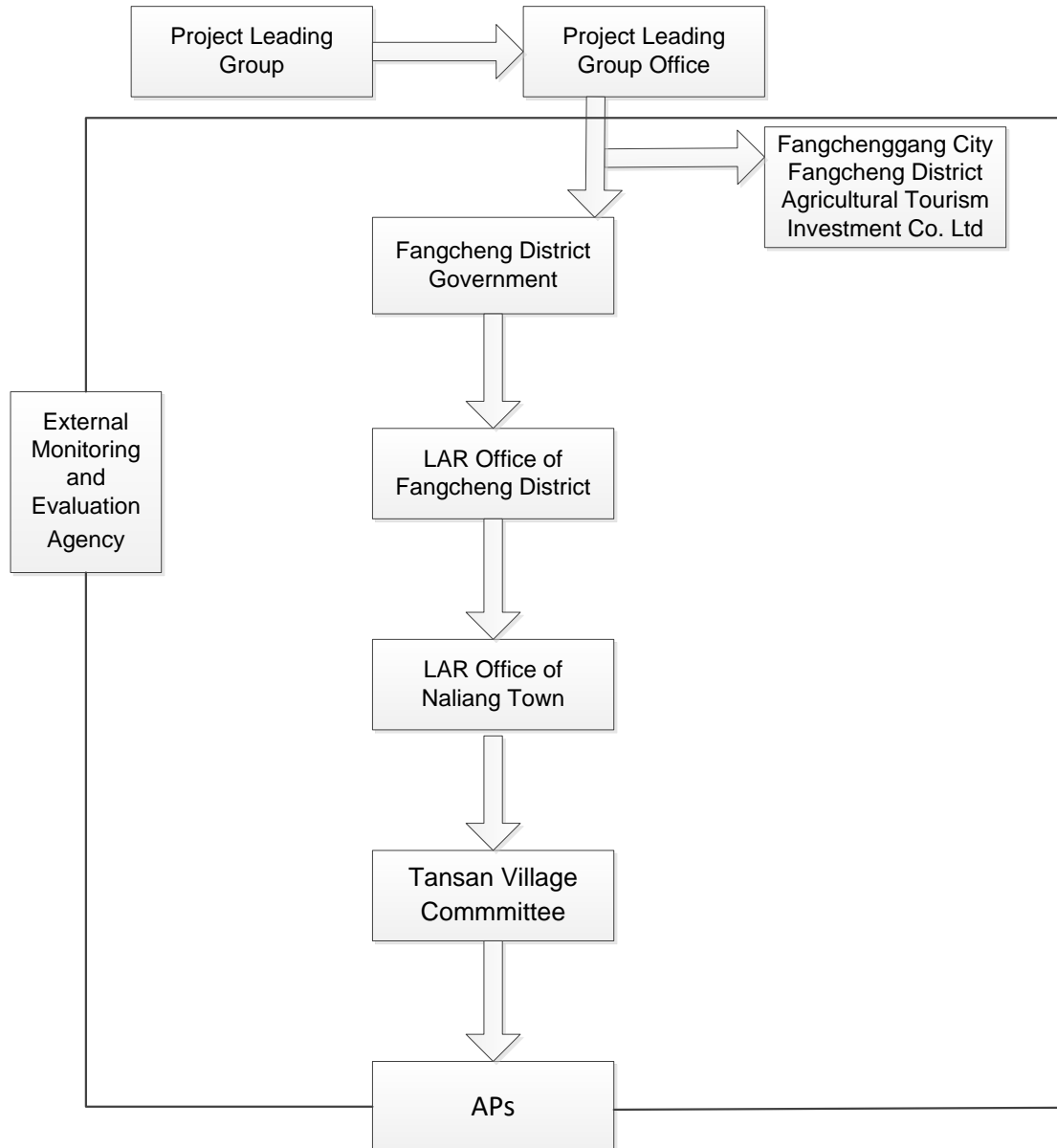


Figure X-1: Resettlement Institutional Arrangement

B. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Guangxi Project Management Office

123. Guangxi Project Management Office is the highest leading organization for project implementation. It is established in Guangxi DRC. The major responsibilities

are to provide policy guidance for project implementation, and coordinate and support the project implementation from the provincial government level. It is responsible for:

- (i) Resettlement management and guidance of ADB loan projects
- (ii) Guide the resettlement activities according to the local laws and ADB policies as found in the approved RP and report to the ADB.
- (iii) Supervise and inspect the implementation of the Resettlement Plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds.
- (iv) Supervise the progress of LAR implementation and report to ADB
- (v) Perform the internal monitoring for the Project.

2. Fangchenggang Foreign Funds Utilization Office

124. The PMO is established by Fangchenggang DRC to be responsible for the overall planning of expropriation of land and houses for the subproject, and to guide resettlement management of the Project. Other responsibilities include:

- (i) Guide the resettlement activities according to the approved resettlement plan and report to the ADB and PMO.
- (ii) Pre-examine the resettlement plan and its implementation schedule and submit to the Government for approval.
- (iii) Mobilizing funds for resettlement of the subproject.
- (iv) Supervise and inspect the implementation of the resettlement plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds.
- (v) Supervise the progress of resettlement implementation and report the findings to PMO and ADB.
- (vi) Perform internal monitoring of the subproject.

3. LAR Office of Fangcheng District

125. The subproject involves Fangcheng District and the LAR Office. LAR office is responsible for land acquisition and house demolition activities and it will:

- (i) Prepare the Resettlement Plan and implementation schedule.
- (ii) Organize activities of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement according to the work plan approved by the PMO.
- (iii) Investigate the progress of resettlement implementation, solicit the comments of relevant units and individuals, deal with the grievance, and make quick responses.
- (iv) Promptly report to the PMO the latest situation and problems of resettlement, propose comments and suggestions.
- (v) Assist internal monitoring of the Project.

4. LAR Office of Naliang Town

126. The LAR office will:

- (i) Assist measurement and the socio-economic survey.
- (ii) Assist the preparation of RP.
- (iii) Supervise villagers' committee in the implementation of the resettlement and restoration Plan.

5. Resettlement working group at the villagers' committee

127. Their responsibilities are:

- (i) Participate in socioeconomic survey.
- (ii) Organize public consultations, publicize resettlement policies, and organize public hearings.
- (iii) Manage compensation distribution, organize resettlement activities such as production development and training.
- (iv) Report to the higher authorities the comments and proposals of the affected people.
- (v) Provide necessary assistance to the vulnerable groups.

6. external monitoring and evaluation agency

128. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will:

- (i) Investigate regional socio-economic conditions, prepare and submit baseline survey report to ADB.
- (ii) Evaluate Project impacts and the status of production and livelihood restoration of the APs.
- (iii) Analyze the collected data.
- (iv) Monitor the whole process of RP implementation, report to the PMO and IAs, and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and approval.
- (v) Conduct semi-annual resettlement assessment and submit reports to the IAs and ADB.

C. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

129. All relevant institutions will mobilize full time working staff to meet the needs of work and be equipped with necessary computers and other office facilities.

Table X-1: Institutional Arrangements

Institution	Staff
Project Leading Group	Experienced government officials,
PMO	5 persons, experienced government officials, university degree or above
Government of Fangcheng District	Experienced government officials,
Fangchenggang City Fangcheng District Agricultural Tourism Investment Co. Ltd.	4 persons, with engineering construction and management, university degree or above
Project RO	4 persons, experienced government department officials, university degree or above
Villagers' Committee	2 cadres of Villagers' Committee
External monitoring agency	Some Resettlement specialists

D. MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

130. The measures taken to strengthen institutional capacity for LAR implementation will be:

- (i) Capacity building will include ADB's training courses and the site trainings provided by the designated external consultants covering the involuntary resettlement principle and policy, engineering planning management, plan and design, progress management, financial management, management information system, quality control, monitoring and evaluation, and project management.
- (ii) The vertically established institutions will set up a reporting mechanism on monthly basis.

- (iii) The horizontally established institutions will hold a coordination meeting on seasonal basis to enhance the information exchange.
- (iv) The questions proposed by the affected people shall be reported to the higher levels vertically one after another.
- (v) The problems arising during construction shall be reported by the site engineers directly to the immediate leading organization or, if necessary, directly to the higher authorities.
- (vi) The issues relating to the APs 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 of a serious nature, such issues shall be directly forwarded to the PMO and the PLG.
- (vii) Strict regulations will be formulated to prevent the relevant personnel shifting their responsibilities to others or delaying the implementation progress, and if any accidents occur, the responsible persons shall be seriously dealt with.

Table X-2: Training Activities during RP Preparation

Time	Content	Organized by	Trainees
November 2020	land laws and Land requisition policy of Fangchenggang	Fangchenggang Land & Resources Bureau	Staff of sub-PMO, IA and concerned agencies
December 2020	Social security for farmers	Fangchenggang 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. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. INTERNAL MONITORING

131. The PMO and other concerned authorities will conduct internal monitoring of LAR. The Fangcheng District PMO will submit stand-alone internal monitoring reports to Guangxi PPMO 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 income restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (iv) Payment, use and availability of compensation funds for resettlement;
- (v) Disbursement, use and availability of LA compensation fees;
- (vi) Skill training and its effectiveness; and
- (vii) Establishment, staff training, and working efficiency of resettlement management agencies.

132. The local PMOs will prepare internal monitoring report on a regular basis (quarterly). 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.

133. 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

134. The external monitoring and evaluation will be done by an organization or institution, which has resettlement monitoring and evaluation capabilities and experience. It will carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities of the subproject but will not participate in daily project implementation activities. Through the process of site surveys and interviews, including the collection of the data and information of resettlement activities, it is to carry out an independent evaluation of resettlement implementation to identify potential problems. It will suggest solutions to the identified problems.

1. External monitoring agency

135. Responsibilities of the external monitoring agency are:

- (i) Conduct baseline investigation of the living and production conditions before resettlement.
- (ii) Assist the IAs in providing training for the resettlement working staff.

- (iii) Provide advice in establishing the resettlement information management system.
- (iv) Conduct regular follow-up investigation and sample surveys in the project area.
- (v) Collect relevant information on social and economic development in the project area, convene necessary consultation meetings with the IAs and implementing institutions to discuss the suitability of the resettlement policies and compensation standards.
- (vi) Submit resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports to ADB and IAs on a semi annual basis.
- (vii) Report on and propose measures to the PMO and IAs regarding the grievances and concerns raised by the APs during the consultations, and the observations and findings during the monitoring period.

2. Monitoring indicators

136. The external monitoring agency will use the following evaluating indicators:

- Suitability of land acquisition and resettlement activities.
- Institutional management, internal control and suitability of resettlement institutional network.
- Accuracy of internal monitoring reports.

Resettlement progress.

- Timely mobilization and adequacy of compensation funds.
- Timely moving and progress of APs.
- Rationality of compensation standards and promptness of the payment.

Restoration of livelihoods and production.

- Production capacity restoration of the APs, especially of vulnerable groups.
- Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities.
- Use and orientation of the compensation money of the affected villages.
- Agreed measures provided on time (e.g. Training, employment etc.).

Miscellaneous.

- Adequacy and rationality of public consultation and participation.
- Accepting and resolving the complaints of the APs.

3. Submission of external monitoring and evaluation report

137. External monitoring report will be submitted to ADB and the PMO on semi-annual basis during the period from the commencement to the completion of the resettlement activities. An annual monitoring and evaluation report will also be submitted during implementation to ADB and IA. A resettlement completion evaluation report shall be submitted to IA, PMO and ADB after the completion of all resettlement activities. The reporting schedule for resettlement monitoring is shown below.

4. Follow-up activities after submission of reports

138. After the submission of each monitoring and evaluation report by the external monitoring agency, the PMO shall convene a meeting with the LAR office, external monitoring agency and other relevant institutions to discuss the report and work out necessary action plans against the problems identified by the report.

139. All monitoring and evaluation reports must include:

- (i) Identified problems in the previous report, the corrective measures, implementation status and results.
- (ii) Report the follow-up activities of all relevant institutions after the last joint discussion.

Table XI-1: Schedule for Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Note: Integrated EMRs covering all sub projects under GRIP T3 will be submitted to ADB semi-annually.

Appendix 1: Site investigation photos



Appendix 2 Resettlement Information Booklet

A. Project Introduction

1. The construction components of the Fangchenggang Sino-ASEAN Trade and Cultural Exchange Center Subproject (#6) are: the comprehensive service building, the convention and exhibition center, the Friendship Plaza, the cross-border financial settlement center, the cross-border e-commerce logistics operation center, the cross-border experience store for special ASEAN products, the quarantine inspection station and supporting infrastructure, such as open-air parking lot, water supply and drainage engineering facility, road construction, and landscape greening.

B. Resettlement impacts

2. The Project will acquire 156.26 mu of collective land. The land acquisition (including acquisition of the ground attachments and infrastructure such as tombs and power facilities) and house demolition will affect 47 households with 215 persons in Tansan Village, including 8 vulnerable households with 30 persons. The acquisition of the collective land will reduce average household income by 4.6%. As a result, the subproject will not bring about substantial negative impacts on their livelihoods.

3. There are two linked projects, which are associated facilities of the subproject: Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterworks and Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater treatment plant. The Lihuo-Tansan Group Waterwork needs to acquire 23.85 mu of non-farm land from Qina Village. The acquisition of land will affect 3 households. Land acquisition will partially affect the Guangxi State-owned Rongguan Farm. Lihuo-Tansan Group Wastewater Treatment Plant needs to acquire 22.09 mu of non-farm land from Qina Village affecting 8 households. All LAR activities of the two projects will follow the involuntary resettlement principles and procedures of this subproject.

C. Applicable laws, regulations, and policies

4. Resettlement activities of this subproject will strictly abide by the laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Fangchenggang City. The planning and implementation of the resettlement activities will also fully abide by ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements.

5. The APs will receive the following compensation and other assistance. (1) Cash compensation at the rate of CNY33600 /mu. The range of compensation rates for crops is CNY3000 - 5000/mu. (2) Land acquisition bonus. The bonus is a lumpsum amount (reward) between CNY1500 and CNY6000/mu for signing the land acquisition agreement on time. (3) Employment and skills training in agriculture, poultry, and other occupations. (4) Basic endowment insurance coverage. The APs can receive CNY42,000/mu as endowment insurance subsidy. They can also voluntarily choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance available for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees, based on their current socioeconomic conditions. Those APs who lose their land temporarily to the subproject will receive cash compensation for land occupation and crops. Such lands will be restored to their original condition. Cash compensation will also be paid for ground attachments such as graves and electric infrastructure that are affected by the subproject.

6. In case of vulnerable households: (1) PMO and local governments will prepare a special free livelihood-training plan. (2) They will get subproject-related employment opportunities on priority. (3) Eligible vulnerable groups shall enjoy favorable policies on their children's education and their children will enjoy special educational assistance.

7. The entitlement matrix is established according to related policies described above. See Table 1 for more details.

Table 1: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible persons for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
Rural-collective land of Subproject components	Permanent acquisition of 156.25 mu of land	47 households with 215 persons	<p>5. Land compensation is CNY33,600/mu. The compensation rates for crops are CNY3000 – 5000 /mu for different crops.</p> <p>6. The APs who sign the acquisition agreement within the stipulated time will get a lumpsum amount of reward of CNY1500 – 6000/mu.</p> <p>3. Employment and skills training. The rural land lost working-age workforce will receive training in plant growing, poultry raising and occupational skills, and shall be recommended, exchanged and guided to transfer to the non-agricultural employment.</p> <p>4. Social insurance. The Municipal Government will include land lost farmers into the basic endowment insurance coverage. They will get CNY 42000 /mu as endowment insurance subsidy. They can also voluntarily choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees based on their actual conditions.</p> <p>5. Compensation payment. 100% of the land compensation will be paid directly to the AHs; the village committee will not retain any portion of land compensation.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Temporary land occupation	To be identified and measured during DMS and RP updating	To be determined	<p>Temporary land occupation compensation = (AAOV × time of occupation) + crops compensation.</p> <p>AAOV in recent 3 years (CNY)=1679;</p> <p>Crops compensation (CNY)=3000;</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Ground attachments	Graves (73); Electric and telecommunication poles (17); Communication tower (1)	—	<p>1.Compensation standard for graves: CNY3500-8000 / nos of grave.</p> <p>2.Compensation standard for power facilities: CNY300 / pcs of power pole.</p> <p>3.Compensation standard for Communication tower: CNY30,0000 / nos of Communication tower.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Associated facilities	Permanent acquisition of 45.75 mu of land	11 households and 1 state-owned farm	<p>7. Land compensation is CNY33,600/mu. The compensation rates for crops are CNY3000 – 5000 /mu for different crops.</p> <p>8. The APs who sign the acquisition agreement within the stipulated time will get a lumpsum amount of reward of CNY1500 – 6000/mu.</p> <p>3. Employment and skills training. The rural land lost working-age workforce will receive training in plant growing, poultry raising and occupational skills, and shall be recommended, exchanged and guided to transfer to the non-agricultural employment.</p> <p>4. Social insurance. The Municipal Government will include land lost farmers into the basic endowment insurance coverage. They will get CNY 42000 /mu as endowment insurance subsidy. They can also voluntarily choose to participate in</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

Type of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible persons for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
			the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or the basic endowment insurance for enterprise employees based on their actual conditions. 5. 100% of the land compensation will be paid directly to the AHs and the village committee will not retain any portion of land compensation.	
Vulnerable Groups		8 households with 30 persons	1. The PMO and local governments will prepare a special livelihood-training plan for the vulnerable households free of charge. 2. Job opportunities related to the Project will be priority offered to the vulnerable groups. 3. Eligible vulnerable groups shall enjoy favorable policies on education, and their children will enjoy special assistance in education.	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Women		86 persons	5. Creation of job opportunities for women. 6. Provision of skill training. 7. Ensure women participate in decision-making and benefit sharing. 8. The local government and the resettlement office will ensure that equal rights of women and men by providing training and priority for job opportunities. 5. Eliminate sexual discrimination and encourage women's entrepreneurship. Women will be trained in relevant skills and technical qualifications, to improve their employment competitiveness in the project area.	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

8. Grievance procedures for the APs are:
- (i) **Stage 1:** If the APs are unsatisfied with the RP or its implementation, they can complain orally or in written form to the village group, the villagers' committee or Subdistrict Office / township government. In the event of an oral complaint, the village committee or Subdistrict Office / township street handles the complaint and keeps written records. The village group, village committee or Subdistrict Office / township street will resolve the problem within one week.
 - (ii) **Stage 2:** If the APs are unsatisfied with the resolution at Stage 1, they can lodge complaints at the township government, where the village is located; if such complaint is lodged verbally, the township government should record it and handle it. The township LAR office must resolve the problem within one week.
 - (iii) **Stage 3:** If the APs are still unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 2, they can lodge complaints after receiving the decision at the LAR Office or Fangcheng District office, which will resolve the complaint within two weeks.
9. At any stage, if the APs are unsatisfied with the decision, they may go directly to the civil court for relief. Tansan Village has established a working system for legal assistance for which a lawyer is assigned.
10. Affected persons can submit complaints to the ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM provides an independent forum and a process where (a) affected persons who were adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek resolutions for their grievances and complaints, (b) report alleged violations by ADB of its operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the AM, affected persons should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned project staff and ADB Project Team. If they are still dissatisfied, they should approach the AM (<http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>).
11. **Contacts for complaints and grievances.** The resettlement institutions at all levels and the local competent departments of the government will appoint 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 below.

Table 2: Institutions and Staff Information for Accepting AP Complaints and Grievances

Unit	Name	Telephone
Fangchenggang Foreign Fund Utilization Office	Wuchangnu	18277072233
Fangchenggang City Agricultural Tourism Investment Co. Ltd.	Zhong Jing	07703230258
Naliang Town LAR Office	Zeng Zhiqing	18177070799
Tansan Villagers' Committee	Liaoyuanbo	07702073033
Qina Villagers' Committee	Zhenzhishu	13307705589

E. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

12. See Table 3 for more details of the implementation schedule.

Table 3: Timeline 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	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Mar 2021	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Fangcheng District PMO, ADB	Mar 2021	
2	Notification and RP update				
2.1	Notice on Commencement of LAR	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District Government	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	Fangcheng District 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	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Oct 2021	
2.5	Submit the Updated RP to ADB for review and approval	Updated RP	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Oct 2021	Prior to contract award of civil work contracts and commencement of LAR
2.6	Disclose the updated RP (detailed compensation and resettlement program) for no less than 30 days	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Oct 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.7	Registration of eligible AHs and affected land/assets	Affected villages/ AHs	PMO, IA, township government, village committees	Dec 2021	
2.8	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	Fangcheng District Government, Fangcheng District Nature and Resource Bureau	Jan 2022	
3.2	Approval of LA	LAR	Nature and Resources Department of GZAR	Mar 2022	
4	LA Related Information Disclosure and Land Compensation Payment				
4.1	Release LA announcement after LA approved	Affected townships and villages	Fangcheng District Government,	Apr 2022	

			Fangcheng District PMO, IA		
4.2	Compensation Payment	Affected townships and villages	Fangcheng District Government, Fangcheng District 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	District human resources and social security bureau	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.3	Hiring APs under the subproject	Affected villages/ AHs	Fangcheng District PMO, human resources and social security bureau, contractors	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Staff training of Fangcheng District PMO, IA and concerned agencies	30 person-times	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	Jul 2021	
7.4	Baseline survey	Affected townships and villages	External monitor	Aug 2021	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External monitor	Jan 2022	No.1 (incl. baseline survey results)
				Jul 2022	No.2
				Jan 2023	No.3
				Jul 2023	No.4
				Jan 2024	No.5
				Jul 2024	No.6
				Jan 2025	No.7
7.6	Completion report		Fangcheng District 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	Fangcheng District Government	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	Fangcheng District PMO, IA	May 2022

F. Power of Interpretation for the Information Brochure

13. Fangcheng District Government reserves the power of interpretation for the above resettlement information as the implementing agency of the Subproject.

14. Thanks for your support to the Subproject!

Fangcheng District Government

Date: _____, 2021

