

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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Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Development
Promotion Project (Tranche 3)

**Subproject #5: Chongzuo (Daxin County)
China-Vietnam Cross-border Tourism
Comprehensive Improvement Project**

Resettlement Plan
(Draft)

Government of Daxin County, Chongzuo City
Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group 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 Chongzuo (Daxin County) China-Vietnam Cross-border Tourism Comprehensive Improvement Project (hereinafter referred to as the sub-project), to be carried out in Daxin County of Chongzuo City. The resettlement plan (RP) was formulated based on the Feasibility Study Report of the subproject and the results of Preliminary Physical Measurement Survey on resettlement impacts. The RP complies with the laws and local regulations of the People's Republic of China and with 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 People's Government of Daxin County hereby confirms the contents of the RP and commits that the budgetary funds for the implementation of the subproject will be included in the total budget of the subproject and will be allocated on time. The People's Government of Daxin County has discussed the draft RP with concerned organizations with the assistance of the Office of the Project Leading Group in Daxin County and the Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group Co. Ltd., and has obtained their consent for RP.

The people's Government of Daxin County has authorized the Office of the Project Leading Group in Daxin County and the Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group Co. Ltd. to undertake the overall implementation of the subproject, and the planning and coordination of resettlement activities. Competent government agencies of Daxin County are responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the RP.

Prior to the award of civil work contracts and the commencement of LAR implementation, this RP will be updated based on the preliminary design of the subproject and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)'s results. The updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval. Government of Daxin County agrees ADB to disclose this RP on ADB's website.

Organization (Seal)	Signature	Date
Government of Daxin County, Chongzuo City		2021.3.31
Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group Co. Ltd.		2021.3.31



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Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
DI	Design Institute
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executive Agency
DXNRB	Daxin Natural Resources Bureau
DXCG	Daxin County Government
DXPMO	Daxin County Project Management Office
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GZAR	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
HHS	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
NRB	Natural Resources Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLG	Minimum Living Guarantee
PLG	Project Leading Group
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	The People's Republic of China
RC	Residents' Committee
RIB	RIB (Resettlement Information Brochure)
RO	RO (Resettle Office)
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
US\$	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, US\$ 1 = CNY 6.5)

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1. Introduction

1. The Chongzuo (Daxin County) China-Viet Nam Cross-border Tourism Comprehensive Improvement Subproject (No.5) comprises several components, including China-Vietnam Cross-border Smart Tourism Center, Renai Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center, and Tourism Road Construction.

ES2. Resettlement Plan Preparation and Updating

2. The draft resettlement plan (RP) is prepared based on the latest Feasibility Study Report (FSR) addressing the possible impacts of permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and house demolition caused by the subproject. The draft RP will be updated based on Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) when final design is available and will be submitted to ADB for review and approval before the commencement of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) and the award of civil works.

ES3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

3. According to the Preliminary Measurement Survey, the subproject will acquire 227.06 mu of land permanently including 38.15 mu of state-owned land and 188.91 mu of rural collective land affecting 198 households with 832 persons. The land area of temporary occupation will be about 90 mu. The subproject will demolish 4021.17 m² of rural residential housing area. The houses are mostly brick and concrete structures, affecting 13 households with 65 persons. There are 11 vulnerable households with 28 persons who are identified among the affected households. As agricultural income accounts for only 0.13% of the total income of affected households, the subproject will not bring about significant impacts on their livelihood. The subproject is categorized as B in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts.

ES4. Applicable Policies and Resettlement Entitlements

4. The resettlement activities of this subproject will strictly comply with the laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongzuo City and Daxin County, as well as with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

5. The main compensation and resettlement entitlements agreed for this subproject are: (i) the land-lost households will get land compensation in a full and timely manner; (ii) during the construction and implementation phases, the subproject will provide skills training and job opportunities for affected people; and (iii) the affected farmers will be covered by the local medical care insurance according to the residence management principle. The IA will also pay at CNY42,000 /mu for endowment insurance subsidy for affected persons (APs). The APs who lose their land temporarily will receive cash compensation for land occupation and crops. After civil works completed, contractors will restore such land to its original condition. Regarding demolition of residential houses, the affected households (AHs) will have two options: exchange property or cash compensation. The resettlement site under construction will be completed by June 2021. Local government will also provide demolition compensation, moving compensation, and transition compensation (where necessary). At the same time, the local government will support household registration after relocation as needed. Cash compensation will be paid for the affected ground attachments, such as trees and electrical infrastructure.

ES7. Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and GRM

6. The implementing agency's (IA) resettlement consulting team has organized a series of public and community consultations during RP preparation, by means of public meetings,

household surveys and individual and group interviews. The team has indicated that the APs are fully aware of the subproject, its land acquisition and resettlement impacts, applicable laws and regulations, compensation standards, restoration measures for livelihood and income, project implementation schedule, etc. The APs have positive attitudes towards the subproject and its resettlement impacts and expressed their satisfaction on compensation entitlements and resettlement measures. Their concerns, views, and suggestions have been incorporated in this Resettlement Plan. Relevant restoration and resettlement measures will be implemented during the project implementation phase. The Daxin project management office (PMO) will be responsible for supervising implementation, organizing public consultation, monitoring progress and responding to grievances of the APs, if any. The grievance redressing mechanism has already been established during project preparation. Copies of resettlement information booklets will be released to the APs.

7. In the event of any restrictions arising from the COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be used for consultation, meetings, and surveys. The PMO and IA will strictly adhere to social distancing practices, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

ES6. Resettlement Cost and Implementation Schedule

8. The total cost estimate for resettlement of the subproject is CNY25.3412 million, including compensations for state forest land, rural collective land, rural residential houses and ground attachments, as well as relocation subsidies, relevant taxes and fees, and contingencies.

9. Land acquisition and resettlement activities will start September 2021 and land/house compensation will be completed by April 2022. All affected persons will be compensated and resettled, and their income and livelihood will be restored in a timely manner. The PMO and IA will not start land acquisition, house demolition, and civil works of the subproject until the compensation entitlements are provided to affected people.

ES7. Monitoring and Reporting

10. The subproject IA will conduct internal oversight and monitoring to ensure that it fulfills the commitment to comply with the RP. The PMO and the IA agreed on a series of supervision arrangements with ADB to ensure timely and effective implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement programs. An external monitoring agency in consultation with the PMO will conduct external M&E. The external monitoring reports will be submitted every six months during the resettlement process. The monitoring reports will be sent to ADB, PMO and the IA for review and will be uploaded on the ADB's website.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

11. Chongzuo (Daxin County) China-Viet Nam Cross-border Tourism Comprehensive Improvement Subproject is in Daxin County, Chongzuo City, Guangxi. The subproject will focus on Detian (BanGioc) waterfall scenic area. With a focus on tourism resource protection, the subproject will carry out comprehensive upgrading of smart tourism, tourist distribution capacity, and road traffic capacity in Daxin County, and integrate and upgrade tourism resources of Daxin and surrounding counties and cities, thereby realizing mutual benefits and a win-win situation for tourism in PRC and Viet Nam.

B. LOCATION OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

12. The subproject is located in Daxin County covering Xialei Town and Shulong Town of Daxin County.



Figure II-1: Project Sketch Map

C. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION CONTENTS

13. The subproject construction elements include: China-Viet Nam Cross-border Smart Tourism Center, Renai Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center, and Tourism Road Construction.

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

S/L	Components	Construction Nature	Construction Scope
1	China-Viet Nam Cross-border Smart Tourism Center	Upgrading and expansion	Network communication, data center, smart scenic spot monitoring system, smart tourism center platform, Intelligent toll-gate, Application supporting platform and system, Cross-border direct through bus (ship), Emergency ship and maintenance, Cloud service center cell phone APP, Terminal service for new-energy vehicles and ships, Comprehensive public service applications, Marketing application, Comprehensive supervision application, Personnel training application, e-commerce application, Cross-border direct by bus (ship).

S/L	Components	Construction Nature	Construction Scope	
2	Renai Village Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center in Xialei Town	New construction	Comprehensive tourist service center, the cross-border tourist transfer center, the emergency medical rescue center, the Sino-Vietnamese culture and arts center, the service facilities, the parking lot (for RVs, online car-hailing, and self-driving) etc. The total planned land use area is 37616.12 m ² , the total building area is 18565.34 m ² and the total land occupying area is 6842.60 m ² .	
3	Tourism Road Construction	Upgrading and expansion	(1) Tourism distribution road	The starting point connects to the border highway, and northwards through Detian Village and Nongai, then along X539 County Road. Passing Liantun, Zhumei, Bubang, Xiatun, Renai Village, Baxing, and ends with Provincial Highway G359. The road will be built at the standard of Grade-II highway, with design speed of 40 km/h, 8.5 m in width of subgrade, a total of 11.825 km in length.
			(2) Special tourism road	Connecting with Detian-Xialei grade-II highway and runs along the existing road and finally ends at Detian-Renai Grade-II highway. This road is planned as substandard road with the designed speed of 15 km/h, 6.5 m of subgrade in width, and a total of 4.457 km in length.
			(13) Forest oxygen bar	2 rest pavilions, including rest chairs, negative oxygen ion monitoring equipment, information display screens and other facilities.
			(14) Jungle spring bar	1 Jungle spring bar, with a building area of 180 m ² and one-storied building.
			(15) Health-care Tai Chi site	1 health-care Tai Chi site, with 150 m ² .

D. PROJECT INSTITUTIONS, INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

14. The Project Executive Agency (EA) is the Project Management Office (PMO) of Guangxi Development and Reform Commission, the Daxin County Government is the Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project, and Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group Co., Ltd. is the Project Implementing Entity (PIE).

15. The total investment of this subproject is CNY391.3024 million. The first part of engineering cost is CNY 289.8058 million, which includes CNY73.6895 million for Renai Tourist Distributing Center, CNY27.213 million for China-Viet Nam Cross-border Smart Tourism Center, CNY23.213 million for tourism planning comprehensive facilities, and CNY147.2122 million for the tourist roads. The second part includes CNY61.8734 of other costs, CNY39.6232 million of contingency.

16. Subproject construction is scheduled to start in May 2022, with a construction period of 2 years. The project will be completed in November 2024.

E. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

17. The subproject will acquire 227.06 mu of land, of which, 38.15 mu of state-owned land, affecting Aijiang Farm, and 188.91 mu of rural collective land, affecting 198 households with 832 persons. The temporary land to be used is 90 mu of forestland.

18. In terms of house demolition, the subproject will demolish 4021.17 m² of rural residential housing area in Renai Village, which are brick concrete structures, affecting 13 households with 65 persons.

19. The relevant ground attachments and infrastructures also affected include scattered trees, fence-walls, electrical facilities, etc.

20. The total number of affected persons is 198 households with 832 persons, including 52 households with 189 persons of vulnerable households.

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

Components	Permanent land acquisition			Acquisition of rural collective land			Acquisition of state-owned land	Temporary land occupation	Rural residential house demolition			Total population of APs	
	Land area (mu)	AHs (No.)	APs (No.)	Land area (mu)	AHs (No.)	APs (No.)	Forest land area (mu)	Land area (mu)	Affected houses (m ²)	AHs (No.)	APs (No.)	AHs (No.)	APs (No.)
China-Viet Nam Cross-border Smart Tourism Center	Without land acquisition and house demolition												
Renai Village Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center	56.42	16	67	56.42	16	67	0	0	0	0	0	16	67
Tourism Road Construction	170.638	182	765	132.49	182	765	38.148	90	4021.17	13	65	182	765

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

F. RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

21. The RP is consistent with the safeguard policy principles and requirements of Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) of ADB and the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, GZAR, Chongzuo City and Daxin County. The RP will be endorsed by Daxin County Government and it will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

22. Prior to project implementation and the award of the civil engineering contract, the IA will update the RP, based on the results of the Detailed Design of the subproject and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)'s results, and submit it to ADB for review and approval.

G. MITIGATING MEASURES FOR IMPACTS CAUSED BY LAND ACQUISITION AND DEMOLITION

23. To avoid and minimize the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, the IA and design institute (DI) have carefully reviewed the project activities from the perspectives of technology, economy, finance, environment, and location selection, after which an optimal design was chosen. In view of reducing the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, the following measures have been taken: (1) strict control of the scope of land use through in-depth surveys and mapping; and (2) minimizing the occupation of farmland and keeping away from densely populated residential areas, upper and middle reaches of drinking water source protection areas, protected forest areas, and forest habitat maintenance areas.

24. It is estimated that during the feasibility study and resettlement planning stage, approximately 260 mu (17.3 ha) of land acquisition was avoided by careful planning and

project selection, particularly for the tourism road construction component. The principle of avoiding/minimizing LAR impacts will also be followed during the subproject design and implementation stages.

Table II-2: Reduced LAR Impacts during Project Preparation

NO.	Subcomponent	Land Acquisition Area (mu)		Reduced Impacts
		Original Design	Optimized Design	
1	Tourism Road Construction	368.8	108.2	260.6 mu

25. No associated or existing facilities have been identified in the subproject area during project preparation.

III. PROJECT RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. APPROACHES FOR IMPACT EVALUATION

26. The IA's resettlement consultant team carried out a Field Measurement Survey in close cooperation with local agencies.

27. The identification of impacts relies heavily on the statistical data obtained from governmental organizations, questionnaire surveys, the measurement survey, and discussions with the APs during field investigation, site visits, meetings, and individual interviews:

- i) Convened discussion and consultation meetings with cadres of Shulong Town, Xialei Town, Renai Village, Renyi Village, Detian Village as well as the representatives of the APs and women representatives to understand the current situation in the project area and the impact of land acquisition and house demolition on household income and livelihoods.
- ii) Convened participatory discussion meetings at Renai Village, Renyi Village, and Detian Village with the participants of village cadres and villagers' representatives.
- iii) In the Aijiang Forest Farm, the resettlement consultant team carried out interviews with concerned persons.
- iv) Resettlement impact survey. The resettlement consultant team obtained resettlement impact information (including impacts of land acquisition house demolition) through interviews with leaders of villagers' Committee, site investigation, and reviewing land lease agreements.
- v) Social and economic survey among the affected households. In September 2020, the resettlement investigating team conducted questionnaire survey on the social and economic profile of the affected households, including their willingness. The resettlement consultant team conducted a questionnaire survey with 40 affected households, accounting for 20.2% of the total affected households.

B. PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF STATE-OWNED FOREST LAND

28. The Tourism Road Construction component will acquire 38.15 mu of state-owned land on permanent basis, which is located within the state-owned Aijiang Forest Farm. The land will be used for the construction of the tourist road within the Farm.

Table III-1: Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-Owned Land

Component		Forest land area (mu)	Remarks
Component 3	Tourism Road Construction	38.15	No affected people

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

C. PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF RURAL COLLECTIVE LAND

29. The sub-project will acquire 188.91 mu of rural collective land, affecting 198 households with 832 persons. Of which, totally 186.01 mu of agricultural land and 2.9 mu of housing land.

See details in the table below. There will be 13 households with 65 persons whose cultivated land and houses will be acquired at the same time.

30. Renai Village Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center needs to acquire 56.42 mu of rural collective land, affecting 16 households with 67 people. The acquired land is cultivated land, but not basic farmland, and the land is mainly planted with sugar cane.

31. The tourism road construction component needs to acquire 132.49 mu of rural collective land, affecting 182 households with 765 people. Among them, there are 129.59 mu of forestland affecting 179 households with 755 people. The land to be acquired is woodland on both sides of the road, mainly planting eucalyptus, laurel, and star anise.

Table III-2: Summary of Permanent Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

Component	Components	Town	Administrative village	Total			Agricultural land			Housing Land		
				Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs
Component 2	Renai Village Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center	Xialei	Renai Village	56.42	16	67	56.42	16	67	0	0	0
Component 3	Tourism Road Construction	Sub-total		132.49	182	765	129.59	179	755	2.90	13	65
		Xialei	Renai Village	34.4	44	185	34.4	44	185	0	0	0
		Xialei	Renyi Village	25.05	50	210	22.15	60	255	2.90	13	65
		Shuolong	Detian Village	73.04	75	315	73.04	75	315	0	0	0
Total				188.91	198	832	186.01	195	822	2.9	13	65

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.



Figure III-1: Rural Collective Land to be Acquired

D. TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION

32. The subproject will occupy 90 mu of forestland on temporary basis, affecting 105 HHs with 466 persons. The IAs will compensate temporary land use according to compensation standards and measures specified in the RP. At the same time, the IA will enter into agreements with the civil work contractors to specify the construction mode, occupying period, compensation standards to ensure that they restore the quality of cultivated land to its original status.

Table III-3: Summary of Temporary Land Occupation

Serial No.	subproject	Main construction	Town	Village /Community	Collective-owned land (mu)	Total	AHs	APs	Zhuang	
									Nationality	
									AHs	APs
component 3	Tourism Road Construction	Road	Xialei	Renai Village	23.37	23.37	27	120	27	120
	Tourism Road Construction	Road	Xialei	Renyi Village	17.02	17.02	20	90	20	90
	Tourism Road Construction	Road	Shuolong	Detian Village	49.62	49.62	58	258	58	256
Total					90	90	105	468	105	466

Source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

E. DEMOLITION OF RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

33. The total rural residential area to be demolished by the subproject in Renyi Village is 4021.17 m², which are brick concrete structures. In total, 13 households inclusive of 65 persons will be relocated and resettled (as shown below).

Table III-4: Summary of Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Component	Components	Administrative village	Rural residential house demolition				
			Total area of residential houses (m ²)	AHs	APs	Zhuang Nationality	
						AHs	APs
Component 3	Tourism Road Construction	Renyi Village	4021.17	13	65	13	65

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.



Figure III-2: Rural Residential Houses to be Demolished

Table III-5: Summary of APs Affected by Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

SL	Name	House Area (m ²)	Housing Land area (m ²)	vulnerable groups	Members of the family	
					Total	Zhuang
1	Zhao Tingliang	841.44	280.48	No	7	7
2	Zhao Tingying	319.38	159.69	No	6	6
3	Zhao Tingyuan	250.52	125.26	G4 disability	4	4
4	Fang Yongjin	199.4	99.7	No	5	5
5	Fang Yonghui	304.26	152.13	No	5	5

6	Fang Yingqiang	202.74	101.37	No	4	4
7	Fang Yingxiang	515.52	128.88	No	6	6
8	Fang Yingmin	159.36	106.24	No	5	5
9	Fang Yonghe	386.44	193.22	G4 disability	5	5
10	XuHanlin	268.5	134.25	No	5	5
11	Fang Yongjin	237	118.5	No	5	5
12	Fang Gonggui	187.67	187.67	No	6	6
13	Zhang Sheng	148.94	148.94	No	2	2
Total		4021.17	1936.33		65	65

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

F. ACQUISITION OF GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

34. The ground attachments affected by the subproject are scattered trees in homesteads. They are about 45 pomegranate trees, osmanthus trees and hawthorn trees, and a wall fence of 1,051 m length.

35. The public infrastructure to be affected by the subproject include steel tower, electric pole and telecommunication pole.

Table III-6: Affected Basic Infrastructural Facilities

Name	Unit	Quantity
Steel town	nos	2
Electric wire	m	3000
High-voltage Power line	m	2700
Telecommunication line	m	2000

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

G. AFFECTED POPULATION

1. Permanently affected households and persons

36. There are totally 198 households with 832 persons who are affected by the project, including 16 households with 67 persons affected by Renai Village Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center, and 182 households with 765 persons affected by tourism road construction component.

Table III-7: Permanently affected households and persons

Component	Components	Administrative village	LA		HD		Both LA and HD		Total		Zhuang Nationality	
			AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Component 2	Renai Village Cross-border Tourist Distributing Center	Renai Village	16	67	0	0	0	0	16	67	16	67
			Total	179	755	13	55	10	45	182	765	182
Component 3	Tourism Road Construction	Renai Village	44	185	0	0	0	0	44	185	44	185
		Renyi Village	60	255	13	55	10	45	63	265	63	265
		Detian Village	75	315	0	0	0	0	75	315	75	312
Total			195	822	13	55	10	45	198	832	198	829

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

2. Temporarily affected households and persons

37. There are totally 105 households with 468 persons who will be affected by the tourism road construction component. Households and persons affected by temporarily land acquisition are also affected by permanent land acquisition.

3. Affected vulnerable groups

38. The vulnerable groups refer to the most fragile people among all APs who will encounter difficulties in coping with changes during project construction.

39. In the affected villages, 11 households with 28 persons are identified as vulnerable groups. Details are shown below.

Table III-8: Status of Vulnerable Groups and Structure

Administrative village	Household headed by women		Disabled household		Five-guarantees household		Sub-total		Zhuang Nationality	
	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Renai Village	1	2	2	7	0	0	3	9	3	9
Renyi Village	1	3	4	8	1	1	6	12	6	12
Detian Village	0	0	2	7	0	0	2	7	2	7
Total	2	5	8	22	1	1	11	28	11	28

Data source: The resettlement impact investigation and the social and economic survey questionnaire conducted in September 2020.

4. Affected ethnic minority communities

40. The villages are populated by Zhuang ethnic community (98%). All APs are of Zhuang community.

H. IMPACTS ANALYSIS

1. Impacts of permanent acquisition of rural collective land analysis

41. Land acquisition will have impacts on the living and production of the local people. Viewing from the acquisition of cultivated land, at present, Renai Village has 2,106 mu of cultivated land, and only 2.67% of land will be acquired by the subproject. From the perspective of the requisitioned forestland, the project area is a mountainous area with a lot of forestry land, and the loss of forestland to the sub-project is minimal. The forestry land loss rate in Renai Village is 0.42%; the loss rate of Renyi Village is 0.58%; the loss rate of Detian Village is 2.35%.

42. The land acquired by the subproject is mainly forestland, located on both sides of the road, planted with eucalyptus, star anise and laurel. As the villagers' forestland is divided along the road as narrow strips, the number of villagers affected by land acquisition is large, totaling 195 households with 822 people. However, the average per-capita loss of land area is only 0.3 mu, and as a result land acquisition impacts on the APs are not significant. According to the social survey, the annual total income of an affected household is CNY41,934, of which only 13.54% (CNY5,676) is from land farming. The average household income loss accounts for 0.13% of the total household income, which is annually only CNY55 for each household.

43. Table III-9 and Table III-10 show the land and income loss analyses for the affected villages. Table III-11 shows the impacts analysis for LA household impacts.

Table III-9: Impact Analysis on Permanent Acquisition of Cultivated Land

Administrative village	Before LA			Impacts by Project			Loss rate of cultivated land
	Total number of households (household)	Total Population (Persons)	Cultivated Land area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	Affected population(person)	Cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land (%)
Renai Village	436	1780	2106	16	67	56.42	2.67%
Baxing Tun (the affected group in Renai village)	74	320	300	16	67	56.42	18.8%

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020.

Table III-10: Impact Analysis on Permanent Acquisition of Forestry Land

Administrative village	Before LA			Impacts by Project			Loss rate of forest land
	Total households (household)	Total Population (person)	Forest land area (mu)	Affected households (nos)	Affected population (person)	Forest land area (mu)	Forest land area (mu)
Renai Village	436	1780	8284	44	185	34.40	0.42%
Renyi Village	192	779	3802	60	255	22.16	0.58%
Detian Village	151	597	3111	75	315	73.04	2.35%

Data source: Resettlement impact investigation conducted in September 2020

Table III-11: Household Land Acquisition Impacts Analysis

SL	Items	Affected Families
A	Impacts	
1	No. of Affected Households.	195
2	Affected agricultural population	822
3	Land acquisition (mu)	186.02
4	Average per-capita land area before LA (mu)	5.77
5	Average per-capita land area after LA (mu)	5.53
6	Land loss rate of each family (%)	0.96%
7	Numbers of household as per land loss rate	
	0%-10%	195
	10%-20%	0
	20%-30%	0
	30%-40%	0
	40%-50%	0
	More than 50%	0
8	Income loss rate each family (%)	0.13%
9	Proportion of income loss as per number of households	
	1%-5%	195
	5%—10%	0
	More than 10%	0
B	Sources of Income	
10	Agricultural farming (CNY)	5676

	— (%)	13.54%
11	Annual total family income (CNY)	41,934

Data source: The resettlement impact investigation and the social and economic survey questionnaire conducted in September 2020.

2. Impacts of permanent acquisition of state-owned land analysis

44. The subproject will acquire 38.15 mu of forestland in Aijiang Forest Farm which is a state-owned forest farm, and its main businesses include fast-growing high-yield forest, economic forest, artificial board, forest tourism, land development and utilization.

45. The subproject will occupy 0.04% of the total operating area of the Aijiang Farm, which indicates that the project will have very little impact on the operation of the Farm. Work and income of the workers of the Farm will not be affected by the subproject. On the contrary, the construction of the Project and road widening will improve the tourism infrastructure of the Farm, and thus will attract more tourists and increase the tourism income of the Farm.

3. Impacts analysis for house demolition

46. The subproject will demolish 4,021.17 m² of rural residential area in Renyi Village, and the average household area is 309.32 m².

47. The village is located far away from the town and lacks basic facilities such as sewage treatment plant and tap water, showing their living conditions. At the same time, the affected houses live adjacent to the road and will be affected by the noise of passing vehicles. They will be exposed to outsiders and strangers because of increased vehicle movement. Currently, the elderly live in the affected houses, and the young people have moved to the town area buying commercial housing in nearby towns for the convenience of employment and children's education.

48. The physically displaced households will be relocated at concentrated resettlement sites, where water supply, road, power and sewage drainage facilities are available. As a result, their living conditions will be improved.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DAXIN COUNTY

49. According to the "Statistical Bulletin of National Economic and Social Development of Daxin County in 2019", the county's GDP was CNY9867.43 million, with an increase of 7.1% over the previous year. The added value of the primary industry was CNY2478.58 million, an increase of 6.2%; the added value of the secondary industry was CNY3144.48 million, an increase of 10.1%; the added value of the tertiary industry was CNY4244.37 million, an increase of 5.5%. The added values of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries accounted for 25.1%, 31.9%, and 43.0% of GDP respectively, and their contributions to the economic growth were 22.6%, 44.0%, and 33.4% respectively, driving economic growth by 1.6, 3.1, and 2.4 points respectively.

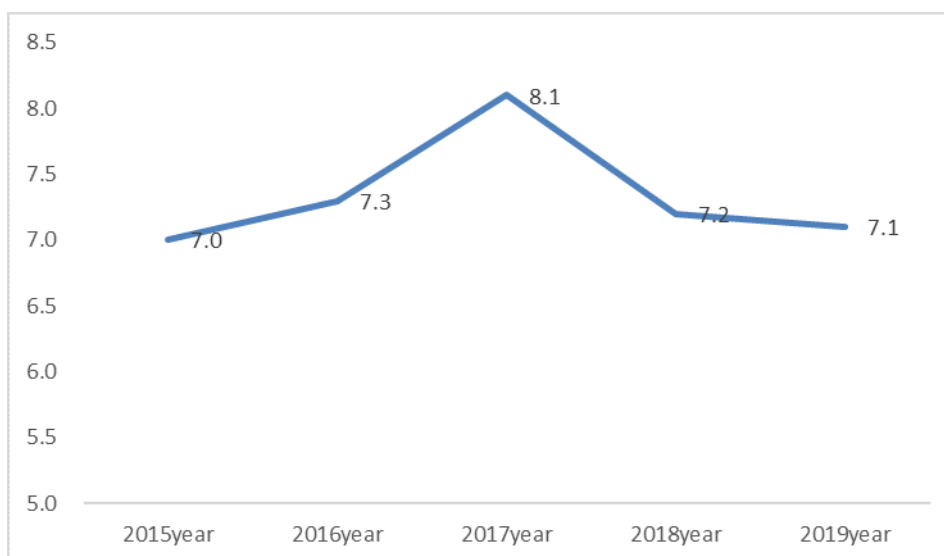


Figure IV-1: Regional GDP and Growths of Daxin County during 2015-2019

50. Regarding tourism development, Daxin County shows great prospects for development. Daxin County seizes the opportunities in building national tourism demonstration zone, Detian-BanGioc Cross-Border International Tourism Cooperation Zone, and the national A-level scenic spot to accelerate the promotion of cultural tourism.

B. PROFILE OF AFFECTED VILLAGES

51. There are three villages that will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition of the subproject: Renai Village, Renyi Village, and Detian Village as shown below.

Table IV-1: Summary of Basic Conditions of Affected Villages

Items		Renai Village	Renyi Village	Detian Village
Population	Total households (household)	436	192	151
	Total Population (person)	1780	779	597
	Incl.: Male (person)	890	350	301
	Female (nos)	890	429	296
	Agricultural population	0	779	550
	Non-agricultural population	16	0	47

Items		Renai Village	Renyi Village	Detian Village
Ethnic Group	Numbers of Zhuang	1780	779	586
	Other ethnic groups (person)	0	0	0
Labor	Total labors (person)	1300	380	350
	Female labors (person)	600	180	180
	Industrial labors (person)	200	36	
	Agricultural labors (person)	1070	338	
	Labors in tertiary industry (person)	30	6	
Situation of cultivated land	Cultivated Land (mu)	2106	526	387
	Incl.: retained collective cultivated land (mu)	0	0	0
Situation of non-cultivated land	Area (mu)	300	5100	
	Incl.: retained collective cultivated land (mu)	0	2700	
Collective production value	Gross production value (CNY10000)	3749.6	475.2	600
	Agricultural production value (CNY10000)	1874.8	463.2	550
	Industrial output value (CNY10000)	1499.84	0	0
	Output value for tertiary industry (CNY10000)	374.96	12	50
Rural residents' net income	Rural resident's average per-capita net income (CNY)	8320	8600	9500
	Incl.: Agriculture (%)	2500	1800	2100
	Industrial (%)	1360		0
	Tertiary industry (%)	4360	4300	4900
	Transfer income		2500	2500

Source: Interviews with Villages' Committee.

C. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND SOCIAL STATUS OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC PROFILE

1. Sample selection

52. With the assistance of IA and affected villages, the IA's resettlement consulting team carried out a household questionnaire survey. The sampling size was 20.02%. 12 persons from Renai Village, 14 from Renyi Village, and 14 from Detian Village were interviewed and surveyed, respectively.

2. Affected households and demographic characteristics

53. Most respondents were either middle-aged or elderly and a few were young people. They all belong to Zhuang ethnic minority group.

Gender composition

54. Of the 40 interviewees, there were 26 male (65%) and 14 female (35%) (see below).

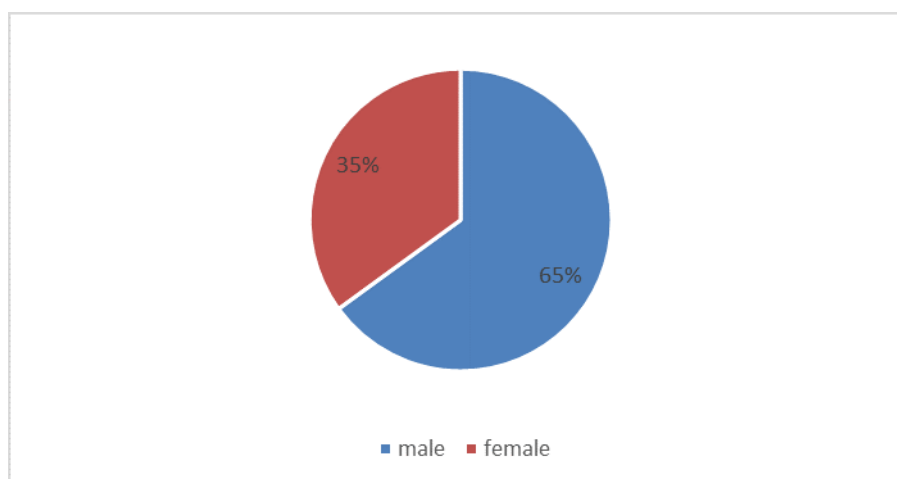


Figure IV-2: Gender Composition of Samples

Education

55. 45 persons (or 27%) had below the primary level education; 88 (18%) persons of secondary school; 30 persons (or 18%) with high school; 5 persons of college or above, only accounting for 3%. Details of educational background of the sample households are shown below Table IV-2. Among the project-affected households, the proportion of the secondary school education was the highest, followed by the primary school education.

Table IV-2: Education Background of the Sampled Affected Households

Activities	Grant total (persons)	Proportion (%)	Average per household
Total	168	100.00	4.20
Primary school or below	45	26.79	1.13
Secondary school	88	52.38	2.20
High school (technical) school	30	17.86	0.75
College or above	05	2.98	0.13

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

Population structure

56. The average size of the family was 4.2 persons. In terms of age structure, there were 8 persons aged 0-6 years (4.76%); 22 persons aged 7-17 years (23.10%); 34 persons aged 18-35 years (2.24%); 78 persons aged 36-60 years (46.43%); 26 persons aged 61 or above (15.48%). Among the AHs, the population of 36-60 years is the largest proportion, followed by a slightly lower proportion of 18-35 years, both accounting for two-third of the total population.

Table IV-3: Age Structure for the Sampled Project Affected Households

Population Structure	Grant total (persons)	Proportion (%)	Average per household
Total Population	168	100	4.20

Labor population.	112	66.67	2.80
Age 0-6	8	4.76	0.20
Age 7-17	22	13.10	0.55
Age 18-35	34	20.24	0.85
36-60	78	46.43	1.95
Age above 61	26	15.48	0.65

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

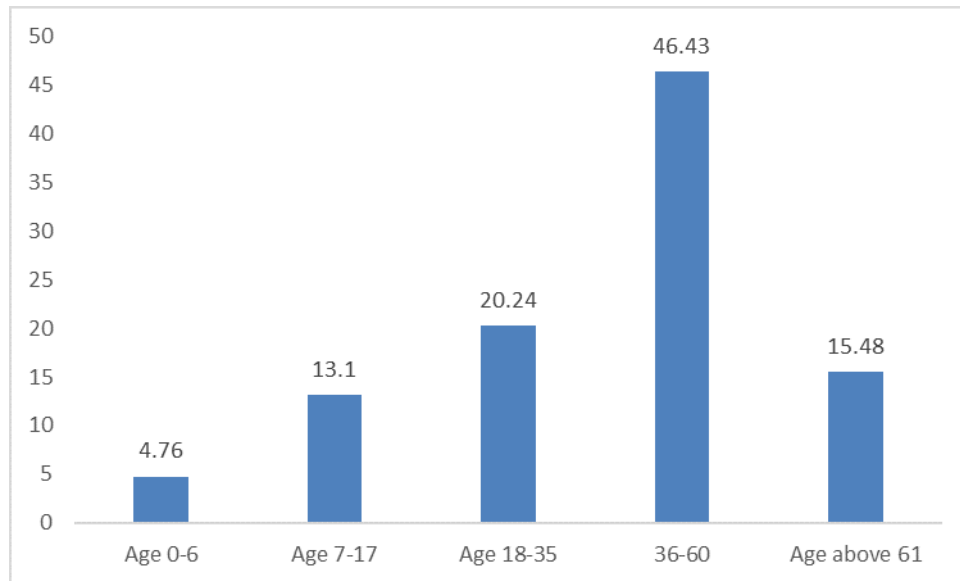


Figure IV-3: Age Structure for the Sampled Project Affected Households

Of the 168 persons, 112 were labor force participants with an average of 2.8 persons per-household (67%). Of them 65 are engaged in agriculture (58%); 15 persons engaged in businesses (13%); 32 persons engaged outside the village (29%) (see

57. Table IV-4 and Figure IV-4).

58. The APs mostly engage in agriculture and labor outside of the village. According to the survey, the APs who are working in agriculture are mainly men. They have relatively low educational background and find it difficult to find suitable jobs outside. Therefore, they stay at home and engage in agricultural production. Women take care of children at home and they are busy with housework and engage in some simple farming in their free time. As the project affected areas are mainly mountainous forests, most of these forests are stone mountains, and the benefits generating from the forestland are very low. The project site is located in a tourist area close the border, where border-trade is thriving. There are many shops and restaurants in the tourist area. Most of the affected women engage in sale, service, and cleaning work locally, while men engage in security, transportation, and decorations activities. There are also some APs who work in electronic factories and garment factories. There are few APs who are doing business. Locally, they mainly run restaurants at scenic spots or engage in transportation services at the border, and also opened stores in urban areas to sell motorcycles and supply the service of installing doors and windows at houses.

Table IV-4: Labor Force Structure in the Sampled Households

Population Structure	Total	%	Average/household
Total Population	168	100	4.20
Labor population.	112	66.67%	2.80
Agriculture-headed labor	65	58.04%	1.63
Labor in running business	15	13.39%	0.38
Out-going labor	32	28.57%	0.80

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

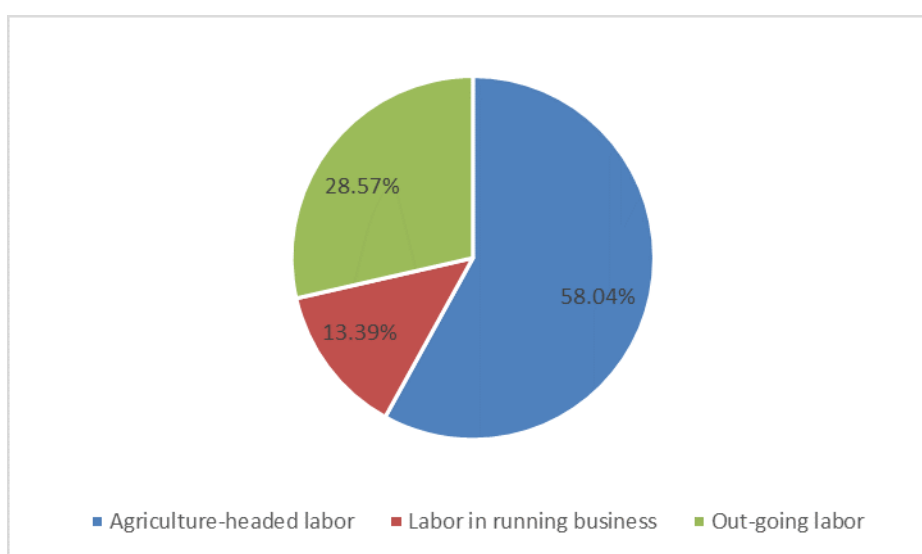


Figure IV-4: Labor Structure of the Sampled Affected Households

Vulnerable groups

59. 10 vulnerable households were sampled and surveyed. The incomes of these vulnerable households mainly come from employment outside the village. The disabled can do some simple light physical work such as security, while the rest of the family members are mainly engaged in construction, transportation, and assembly line workers in electronic and garment factories. The income from land is relatively small. The per capita annual income among the 10 vulnerable households was CNY7,950, of which land income was only CNY342. At present, the project-affected villages have risen above poverty. Although the incomes of poor households are lower than the average income of other households in the affected areas, they are no longer in poverty.

Household Income structure

60. Among the sample households, the annual average per-capita income is CNY9,984. Their income sources are agricultural production, breeding, outside village work, business and other operations. In this regard, the major source is work outside village. It contributes per-capita annual income of CNY5472, accounting for 55% of the total household income; followed by other operational income (or 17%). The agricultural income accounts for 14% of the total, business income for about 13%, while breeding for about 21%.

Table IV-5: Annual Income Structure of the Affected Sample Households (2019)

Activities	Total (CNY)	Percentage in total income (%)	Average per household (CNY)	Average per-capita (CNY)
Total family annual income	1677362	100.00	41934	9984
1. Income from agricultural growing	227038	13.54	5676	1351
2. Breeding income	27980	1.67	700	167
3. Migrant out-working income	919343	54.81	22984	5472
4. Business income	222945	13.29	5574	1327
5. Other operation income	280056	16.70	7001	1667

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

Expenditure structure

61. Yearly average per-capita expenditure was CNY4794.83. The expenditure structure includes four categories: household daily consumption, agricultural production investment, business investment, and education.

Table IV-6: Annual Expenditure Structure of Sampled Project Affected Households

Items	Average per household per year (CNY)	(%)	Average per-capita Expenditure (CNY)	
Grand total	20138.286	100	4794.83	
1. Agricultural production investment	440.034	2.18	104.77	
2. Daily household expenditures	Subtotal	13209.462	65.59	3145.11
	Food	7109.088	35.30	1692.64
	Wearing	707.952	3.52	168.56
	Electricity	741.006	3.68	176.43
	Meteorological parameters	423.318	2.10	100.79
	Transport	2138.64	10.62	509.20
	Communication	914.466	4.54	217.73
	Human relationship	1175.034	5.83	279.77
3. Education	499.002	2.48	118.81	
4. Business investment	5989.788	29.74	1426.14	

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey September 2020.

Property

62. The affected households owned many valuable items such as cell phones, motorcycles, color TVs and air conditioners.

Table IV-7: Key Properties of Affected Sampled Households

Name of properties	Grand total	Average household
Car (nos)	27	0.68
Construction equipment such as excavator (nos)	0	0.00
Agricultural equipment such as cultivator (nos)	12	0.30
Motorcycle (incl. Electro mobile) (nos)	60	1.50
Color TV (nos)	48	1.20
Refrigerator (nos)	40	1.00
Washing machine (nos)	40	1.00
Air conditioner (nos)	42	1.05
Computer (nos)	21	0.53
Kitchen ventilator (nos)	16	0.40
Sterilization cabinet (nos)	12	0.30
Cell phone (nos)	123	3.08

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

D. GENDER ANALYSIS

1. Income of Women

63. In addition to performing housework, most women in the affected households engage in agriculture, go out to work, help the family business to obtain income, subsidize the family expenditure, and share family responsibilities. Totally 20% of women work in the surrounding areas, and 80% of them work outside or engage in individual business such as catering.

64. A sample survey of affected households showed that the average annual household income was CNY41,934, and female income of CNY15,935 contributes to it, accounting for 38% of total household income.

Table IV-8: Female Income of Affected Households

Items	Average per household per year (CNY)	Average Female annual income per year (CNY)	Proportion of female income (%) in household income
Total family annual income	41934	15935	38.00
1. Income from agricultural growing	5676	2157	38.00
2. Breeding income	700	166	23.73
3. Migrant out-working income	22984	8805	38.31
4. Business income	5574	2007	36.00
5. Other operation income	7001	2801	40.00

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

2. Gender perspectives on compensation

65. Most male or female respondents requested fair and timely cash compensation, employment opportunities, and government’s assistance to reestablish their livelihoods as well as timely information disclosure about the project. According to household survey 57.7% male and 42.9% female respondents wanted “employment opportunities”; 38.9% of the male and 42.9% of the female hoped to get government’s “assistance”; 30.8% of the male and 21.4% of the female hoped to get the “pension subsidies”; 61.5% of the male and 71.4% of the female hoped to improve the traffic conditions; some individuals hoped to solve the problems of environmental pollution, technical training and business support. In terms of demolition and resettlement, 60% of the male hoped to be relocated before house demolition. Table IV-9 provides the opinions and concerns of the APs. All concerns raised are incorporated in the RP and implementation.

Table IV-9: Opinions on Land and House Compensations in Terms of Gender

Items	Male participants (person)	Male (%)	Female participants (person)	Female (%)
Fair and reasonable compensation	26	100.0	14	100.0
Compensation without any delay	26	100.0	14	100.0
Employment	15	57.7	6	42.9
Compensation in cash	26	100.0	14	100.0
Timely project information disclosure	10	38.5	4	28.6
Assistance from the government.	10	38.5	6	42.9
Provision of pension subsidies	8	30.8	3	21.4
Improvement of transportation	16	61.5	10	71.4
Resettlement first before house demolition	26	100.0	14	100.0

Data source: Social and economic questionnaire survey on households impacted by Project in September 2020.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

A. PRC'S RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

66. The People's Republic of China (PRC) has formulated and enforced laws, regulations and procedures for handling resettlement and compensation issues of infrastructure projects. The land acquisition, demolition, resettlement and compensation under the subproject will be handled in accordance with national laws and local government regulations and policies, fully respecting the reasonable wishes and proposals put forward by the affected people and meeting the involuntary resettlement related requirements of the Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

1. 1. Laws and Regulations in National level

- i) Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (January 1999, the 3 revision on August 26, 2019)
- ii) Regulations for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999, revised on July 29, 2014)
- iii) Regulation on the for the Administration of Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Local Government Construction Projects, No.42, Ministry of Land Resources, effective from January 1, 2009.
- iv) Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, effective from November 3, 2004.
- v) Property Law of the People's Republic of China Property (Decree No.62, effective from October 2007);
- vi) Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, (September, 2004, Ref. GTZF[2004]238).
- vii) Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration, (SC[2004]28).
- viii) Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council, effective from January 21, 2011).
- ix) Guidance of the State Council on Resolving Housing Difficulty for Low-income Households in Urban Area (GF[2007]24).

2. Laws and regulations of Guangxi

- i) Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from September 1, 2001)
- ii) Notice of Land and Resources Administration Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Average Output Values for Land Acquisition (January 1, 2019).
- iii) Regulations of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011).
- iv) Circular of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Implementation of Consolidated Land Plot Price (GZBH[2020]5).
- v) Guidelines for Participation of Social Basic Insurance System for Displaced Farmers in Guangxi, Ref. GRSF[2016]46.

3. Laws and regulations of Chongzuo City

- a. Circular of Chongzuo Municipal Government on Implementation of A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Output Values for Land Acquisition (CZBD [2019] 9);
- b. Circular of Chongzuo Municipal Government on Implementation of Consolidated Land Plot Price (CZBH[2020]4).
 - i) Compensation Standards for Crops and Land Attachments in Land Acquisition in Daxin County (updated in 2020, NZF[2020]10).
 - ii) Circular of Daxin County on Implementing Methods of Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Collective Land in Urban Area, XZBF[2020]27.
 - iii) Notice of Chongzuo Municipal Government on Issuance of Methods of Participation of Social Basic Insurance System for Displaced Farmers.

B. ADB'S POLICIES FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Table V-1: ADB Policy Principles for Resettlement

Principles	
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.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental 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.
3	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
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.
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.

6	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
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 nonland assets.
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.
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.
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.
11	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
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.

C. COMPARISON BETWEEN ADB AND PRC SAFEGUARD MEASURES AND GAP-FILLING MEASURES

67. Gaps between national and local legislation, and ADB's IR policy, and gap filling measures are given in Table V-1.

Table V-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-based resettlement strategies when affected</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 replacement cost and livelihood</p>

<p>livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	<p>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>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>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>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 acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure</p>	<p>Not applied</p>	<p>Not applied</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>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.

D. CUT-OFF DATE FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS

68. The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation will be confirmed before the RP implementation stage. The actual date will be disclosed upon publication of the LA announcement. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted.

69. The compensation standards in the Resettlement Plan for land acquisition and house demolition are decided after multiple rounds of consultation with the relevant government departments and the APs. The standards also refer to policies, especially the prevailing resettlement policies of Chongzuo City and Daxin County for similar key construction projects. During the implementation of the Project, if more recently issued policies are found to be more preferential, if any, the new policies shall apply to the Project.

E. COMPENSATION STANDARDS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

1. Compensation Standard for Aijiang Forest Farm (state-owned land)

70. The state-owned forestry land will be compensated according to the market appraisal price which will be determined during RP implementation, and compensation for affected trees will be based on CNY400-2,500 /mu for different kinds. The construction of the subproject will improve the infrastructure of the forest farm and it will become a tourist location developing and promoting forest tourism.

2. Compensation Standards for acquisition of rural collective land

71. According to the Circular of Chongzuo Municipal Government on Implementation of Consolidated Land Plot Price (CZBH [2020] 4), the comprehensive standard land price is CNY35700 /mu, of which, land compensation is CNY14,280 /mu, and resettlement compensation, CNY21,420 /mu. The comprehensive price is 19.5 times of the unified AAOV CNY 1829 /mu. The compensation will be 100% paid to affected households.

72. Crops in Sugar cane field will be compensated at CNY2,500 /mu, (5 T/mu * CNY 500/t = CNY 2500 /mu). See more details in the tables below.

Table VI-2 Compensation Standards for Vegetables, Fruit, and Sugar Cane

Name of crops	Unit	Compensation standards
Leaf vegetables	mu	CNY 3000
Melons	mu	CNY 2500
Beans	mu	CNY 2000
Taro potato	mu	CNY 1400
Lotus	mu	CNY 4000
Ginger	mu	CNY 3000
Sugar cane	mu	CNY 5000
Morus.	mu	CNY 4000
Corn, peanut	mu	CNY 2000
Paddy Rice	mu	CNY 2500
C. annumvar. ConoidesIrish	mu	CNY 3000
Planted grass	mu	CNY 2500
Green manure	mu	CNY 500
Jute, Abutilon	mu	CNY 1500
Cotton	mu	CNY 1800

Sources: Compensation Standards for Crops and Ground Attachments of Land Acquisition in Daxin County of Chongzuo City (XZF(2020)10).

Table V-2: Compensation Standards for Herbal Medicine and Seedlings

Name of crops	Unit	Compensation standards
Fleece flower, Sand ginger	mu	CNY 10000
Dendrobium	mu	CNY 30000
fructusamomi	mu	CNY 10000
Other seedlings	mu	CNY 10000
Honey locus (grown 1-2 years)	mu	CNY 2000
Honey locus (grown 3-7 years)	mu	CNY 6500-10000
Fructusbruceae (grown 1-2 years)	mu	CNY 2000
Fructusbruceae (grown 3-6 years)	mu	CNY 2500-4000

Sources: *Compensation Standards for Crops and Ground Attachments of Land Acquisition in Daxin County of Chongzuo City (XZF(2020)10)*.

3. Compensation Standards for Forestland

73. As for the acquisition or occupation of forestland, the owner will get the felled timber and be compensated according to the following standards:

- i) For the commercial forest land, sparse forest land and shrub forest land (subject to the identification by the forestry department, the same below), the compensation rate will be CNY1,200 /mu.
- ii) For the commercial forest with mature forest or over-mature forest, the compensation rate shall be CNY2,500 /mu. For the immature forest (medium and young forests), the compensation rate shall be CNY1,800 /mu, while CNY1,500 /mu for newly planted forestland.
- iii) The compensation rate for ecological public welfare forest is CNY400 /mu.

74. For short-term planting and harvesting, compensation will be based on one harvest value; for harvesting in one year, compensation will be based on the output value of one year; for perennial crops, reasonable compensation will be made according to the length of the planting period and growing period.

4. Compensation standards for temporary occupation of collective land

75. Compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed on the basis of the annual average output value, the time of temporary occupation and types of crops: Temporary land occupation compensation = (AAOV × time of occupation) + crops compensation.

76. Temporary land occupation involves dry land and forestland. The occupying period of such land will not exceed two years. According to the AAOV standards of Chongzuo City for 2019, the average unified AAOV in Xialei Town and Shulong Town is CNY1829/mu.

Table V-3: Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

Land Type	AAOV in recent 3 years (CNY/mu)	Occupation period	Crops or compensation (CNY/mu)
Agricultural land	1,829	2	500-5,000

Data source: As above.

Note: Compensation for temporary land occupation is made based on the standards of “AAOV+crops compensation” at the time when land is acquired.

77. In addition, temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and the irrigation facilities. The land user will restore the surface soil quality and reinstall removed irrigation facilities to the previous level. The land user will pay CNY 20-80 /m² of land reclamation fee to the land administration department if failing to restore the original quality of

the cultivated land. In this case, the land administration department will conduct the land reclamation.

F. COMPENSATION STANDARDS FOR AFFECTED RURAL HOUSES

78. The compensation standards for house demolition are tabled below.

Table V-4: Compensation Standards for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Type of House	Compensation standards
Reinforced concrete framework structure	CNY 1,500 /m ²
Brick-concrete structure	CNY 1,200 /m ²
Common brick, red brick and cement brick.	CNY 560 /m ²
Mud brick with tile	CNY 400 /m ²
Mud wall tile roof	CNY 300 /m ²
Mud-grass	CNY 200 /m ²
Other simple houses (iron shelter)	CNY 120-160 /m ²

Data source: As above.

79. The above compensation standards include the cost of common wooden doors and windows, water supply and drainage, electricity and other configuration facilities.

80. According to the interview with affected households and review of available rates in house construction sector, it is found that the construction cost of a brick-concrete house structure building in Daxin County is CNY807.07 /m². The compensation standard of CNY1,200 /m² is higher than the replacement cost.

81. Compensation standards for the interior and exterior decoration of the house include followings:

- i) Internal and external wall tiles, paint, whiting powder, water-based putty powder, latex paint (including whiting powder, water-based putty powder bottom layer), terrazzo, and floor tiles will be based on the actual value of items.
- ii) Aluminum alloy windows, anti-theft window frames (stainless steel, alloy aluminum), general iron anti-theft windows, ordinary suspended ceilings, shop doors, iron-frame metal doors, anti-theft door suit, wooden door suit will be provided based on the actual evaluated value;
- iii) Stair handrails (subject to actual evaluation value);
- iv) Kitchen counters (washing counters) are subject to actual appraised value.

82. The temporary transition subsidies will include:

- i) Transitional resettlement fee: CNY 10 /m² per month for relocation for consecutively 12 months.
- ii) Moving subsidies: CNY 10 /m² as per the floor area of the displacement house.
- iii) Moving bonus: Those AP who are moving out of their houses within the specified period get a bonus of CNY 3,000 per household.

G. COMPENSATION STANDARDS FOR GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

83. Ground attachments affected by the project mainly are scattered trees and fence walls, electrical poles and a telecommunication tower. The compensation standards for the economic

crops such as fruit trees are determined through negotiation and will be paid based on replacement cost. The compensation rate for a wall fence is CNY106-110/m.

84. Compensation for the demolition of power and telecommunication facilities (including radio and television) will be paid as per the by the provincial government.

- i) **Subsidy standards for the demolition of power facilities:** CNY40/kVA for relocation of transformers, CNY36000-42000 /km for 220V transmission and distribution lines; CNY57000-80000 /km for 380V transmission and distribution lines; CNY97000-120000/km for 10kv transmission lines (special rates to be decided in mountain areas). The compensation rate for 35kv or above transmission line will depend on the site conditions.
- ii) **Subsidy standards for demolished telecommunication (radio and television) facilities:** CNY50000-60000/km for overhead 100-pair cables in urban area, and CNY52000-90000/km for 200-pair pipeline; CNY25000/km for 12-core overhead optical cables, CNY45000/km for straight-buried 24-core cables, and CNY23000 /km for coaxial cable lines of cable TV.

85. Compensation standards for the demolition of transportation, water conservancy, and municipal facilities are based on the principles of restoring them to their original use, original scale, and original standards. The PMO and the person who loses the facilities will negotiate compensation, or entrust a qualified independent agency to evaluate and suggest the compensation rate.

H. RELEVANT TAXES AND FEES

86. Taxes related to land acquisition include land occupation tax, cultivated land reclamation fee, land acquisition management fee etc., as shown below. All these taxes and fees will be borne by the IA.

Table V-5: Summary of Taxes Related for Land Acquisition

SL	Items	Standards	Basis
1	Farmland occupation tax	CNY30/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.
2	Administrative charges	as per 2.1% of the total resettlement direct cost	/
3	Endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers	CNY 42000/mu	Notice of Chongzuo Municipal Government on Issuance of Methods of Participation of Social Basic Insurance System for Displaced Farmers
4	Provisional sums	as per 10% of resettlement direct cost	/

Data source: 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.

I. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX OF SUBPROJECT

87. Information on eligibility, types of APs, compensation standards, resettlement and restoration measures are shown in the Resettlement Entitlement Matrix.

Table V-6: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of Subproject

Types of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible people for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
State-owned land	Permanent occupation of state-owned land 38.15 mu.	Aijiang Forest Farm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land compensation: as per market appraisal price to be determined during RP implementation. 2. Crops compensation rate: CNY400 - 2100/mu according to agricultural and forestry crops types 	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Acquisition of rural collective land	Permanent acquisition of 188.91 mu of agricultural land (including forest land).	198households with 832 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The compensation standards of land acquisition: CNY37,500 /mu; crops compensation standards: CNY400 - 2100 /mu according to different kinds of crops. The compensation will be 100% paid to affected households. 2. Employment and skills training: The rural land expropriated working-age workforce shall receive plant growing, poultry raising and occupational trainings, and shall be recommended, exchanged and guided to transfer to the non-agricultural employment. 3. Social insurance: According to the residence management principle, the rural APs will be covered by the local endowment medical care insurance. The registered population of over 16 years old who have the rights of contracting collective land at the time of land acquisition will be eligible will get the endowment insurance subsidies. The standard for in 2020 is CNY42,000 yuan/mu, which will be paid by IA and held and used by local security bureau for social insurance of APs. The endowment insurance subsidies will be paid to the endowment insurance account of the affected household. 	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

Types of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible people for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
Temporary land occupation	Temporary land occupation: 90 mu.	105 households with 459 persons	<p>The compensation for temporary use of agricultural land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of average annual production value for the past three years before the land is temporarily used by the years of temporary use. The AAOV for Xialei Town and Shulong Town is CNY1829 /mu.</p> <p>2. Crops compensation rate: CNY400 - 2100/mu according to agricultural and forestry crops types of .</p> <p>3. Failing to restore to the previous farmland properties and the output status, the land use unit must pay the land reclaiming fees at the rate of CNY20-80 /m².</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Demolition of rural residential house	The total rural residential area to be demolished is 4021.17 m ² .	13 households with 65persons	<p>1. Two options available for resettlement, respectively exchange of property and cash compensation.</p> <p>(1) The person to be relocated shall apply for the united multi-story apartment (resettlement houses) built by the local government, as required. The replacement ratio will be 1:1.</p> <p>(2) If the person to be resettled applies for monetary compensation as resettlement will be eligible to get compensation for house. The houses to be demolished by the Project are mostly of brick concrete structure, and the demolition compensation standard is CNY1,200 /m².</p> <p>2. Compensation for interior and exterior decoration.</p> <p>Compensation for interior and exterior decoration shall be made according to the market appraisal price during RP implementation.</p> <p>3. Transition resettlement, one-time moving subsidies and rewards. Transition subsidies for 12 months at CNY10/m² (where necessary). The standard for moving subsidies shall be at CNY10/m² as a lumpsum amount. Those moving out within the specified period will be rewarded a lumpsum bonus of CNY3000.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

Types of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible people for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
			<p>4. Policies support.</p> <p>Improve household registration management. The APs, their spouse, parents and children, can apply to transfer their household registration to the places where they are resettled. After the transfer, they will enjoy equal rights as the local rural residents around the resettlement site for children school and nursery enrollment.</p>	
<p>Affected ground attachments and infrastructures.</p>	<p>The relevant ground attachments and infrastructures will be also affected by the Project, including scattered trees and electric facilities.</p>		<p>The scattered trees and fence wall will be compensated in cash. Compensation for power facility relocating: CNY36000 - 42000 /km for the 220V transmission and distribution line; CNY97000 - 120000 / km for 10KV power transmission line; CNY25000/km for overhead 12-core optical cable wire.</p> <p>Steel tower shall be rebuilt according to the original scope, standards and functions.</p>	<p>PMO, IAs, LAR Office</p>
<p>Vulnerable Groups</p>	<p>LAR</p>	<p>11 households with 28 persons</p>	<p>For vulnerable groups: (1) The village group will offer labor assistance during house relocation, and provide transition housing during the transition period.</p> <p>The vulnerable groups are eligible to select housing floors on priority. For example, these people would be normally relocated on the 1st floor for convenience; or the relocating houses give prior consideration of the necessary facilities such as special passage for the disable during construction. After the relocation, regular return visits will also be conducted to help them with special difficulties.</p> <p>(3) Job opportunities related to the Project are offered to the vulnerable groups. The project implementation will directly create</p>	<p>PMO, IAs, LAR Office</p>

Types of Impacts	Degree of impacts	Eligible people for compensation	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
			<p>some job opportunities, and the vulnerable groups will get the employment opportunities on priority ensuring that each vulnerable household would get at least one project-related employment opportunity.</p> <p>(4) The PMO and local governments have formulated the special livelihood-training programs for the vulnerable groups for free charge. The objectives of the trainings are to enable them to acquire the knowledge of growing vegetables and breeding skills, and get employment in non-agricultural sectors to increase their incomes.</p> <p>(5) The eligible vulnerable groups shall enjoy the favorable policies on education, and their children will enjoy assistance in education.</p> <p>(6) As for the APs affected land acquisition and house demolition who still fail to reach the average MLG standards will be eligible to apply for MLG subsidies to the Civil Affairs Department according to the relevant regulations.</p>	
Women	LAR	398	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of job opportunities for women. 2. Provision of skill training. 	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

VI. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

A. LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION MEASURES

1. Resettlement measures for state-owned units

88. The subproject will acquire 38.15 mu state-owned land in Aijiang Forest Farm. The acquired land will be compensated according to the market appraisal price to be determined during RP implementation, and compensation for affected trees will be based on CNY400-2,500 /mu for different kinds. The construction of the subproject will improve the infrastructure of the forest farm and it will become a tourist destination by developing and promoting forest tourism, which will bring significant benefit to the state Forest Farm and its workers.

2. Restoration Measures for permanent Land Acquisition

89. The subproject will acquire 189.91 mu of rural collective land, affecting 198 households with 832 persons. The total area of cultivated land to be acquired by the subproject accounts for 2.35% of the total area of cultivated land of Renai Village, and the forest land loss rates for Renai Village, Renyi Village and Detian Village are respectively 0.42%, 0.58% and 2.35%. The annual average per-household land income loss accounts for 0.13% of the total average family income, or about CNY55 per household each year. It can be seen that the losses incurred by land acquisition will account for only a small portion of the total income of AHs.

90. Based on consultation with the APs and village representatives, local governments have formulated a series of livelihood restoration measures to enable the APs to retain their original styles of living, production and social relationship. The following measures were discussed and accepted by all stakeholders.

91. **Cash compensation.** The land-lost agricultural population will get cash compensation. Compensation for the contracted land will be fully paid to the affected households directly. The cash compensations for acquisition of collective land include four parts, respectively land compensation, resettlement subsidies, standing crops compensation and bonus. The land compensation and resettlement compensation for cultivated land is CNY35,700 /mu for agricultural land. The compensation rates for crops are CNY400 – 2,500 /mu for different kinds of crops. The total amount of compensation for permanent acquisition of collective land in the subproject is about approximately CNY7.1013 million, with an average of CNY8,639 for each affected person, which would be sufficient to restore the livelihood of an AP.

92. **Employment and skills training.** The affected rural/farming households of working-age workforce will be guided to transfer to non-agricultural employment. During the construction period, the PMO and IA will provide 150 temporary job opportunities each year, such as sand and stone mining, transport of construction materials, earth and sand. After construction, employment priority will be given to the affected rural residents. These jobs are more suitable for the local labor force. The subproject will provide 20 jobs for the APs each year and will provide skills training on cultivating and breeding and vocational training to the APs. Training contents may include maintenance electricians, welders, decoration and construction, housekeeping, e-commerce, and entrepreneurship. More details will be elaborated in the updated RP.

93. **Social Insurance.** After the acquisition of the rural collective land, the registered rural population of over 16 years of age will be eligible to be covered by the endowment insurance. The IA will pay at CNY42,000 /mu for endowment insurance subsidies of APs. The subsidy will be paid to the local social security bureau for endowment insurance of APs. More details will be elaborated in the updated RP.

3. Restoration measures for temporary land occupation

94. According to 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 will be for the standing crops and compensation standard rate is multiplied by the period of occupation. When the period of occupation is more than 3 months but less than 6 months the computed period is 6 months, and if more than 6 months, the computed value is one year.

95. The contractor will enter into an agreement on temporary land occupation with the village group or with the AHs and pay land and crops compensation according to the agreement. After the completion of the occupation, the contractor will reclaim and restore the land to its original status as part of the project construction costs. The land will be handed over to the original AHs after acceptance. The ground attachments will also be compensated during temporary land occupation. The temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and any previous irrigation facilities. The IA will restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level. If there is failure to restore to the previous farmland and its output status, the IA will pay compensation as per permanent occupation.

B. RELOCATION AND HOUSING RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

96. The subproject will demolish 13 houses with 4021.17 m² area. They are mostly brick concrete structures owned by 13 households with 65 persons. After multiple roundtable discussions, the local PMO provide two resettlement options, namely, property exchange or resettlement. The AHs can choose one at their own will. Each option ensures that their living conditions will not be lower than their current level. Resettlement follows the principle of 'centralized relocation in nearby area'.

97. The HHs to be relocated will apply for the united multi-story apartments built by the local government, which is a part of the overall development masterplan. All the residents to the proposed apartments are relocated and resettled from other places in nearby towns in Daxin County, so that there is no host community on this site, as shown in the figures below. The resettlement apartments are located in the Jianghai Resettlement Site in Shulong Town, Daxin County. There are two 6-story residential buildings under construction. The exchange ratio of property area will be 1:1.





Figure VI-1: Jianghai Resettlement Site



Figure VI-2: Design of Jianghai Resettlement Site

98. Residential housing units in Shulong Jianghai resettlement site are mainly 98 m², 96 m², 75 m², 74 m², 50 m². AHs can choose the house type as required.

99. This resettlement site is about half an hour drive from the current residence of the APs. The Development and Reform Bureau of Daxin County will be responsible for the construction of this resettlement site, which is located in Fengtun Longwai, Yanying Village, Shulong Town, Daxin County. The construction of this resettlement community started in January 2019 and is expected to be completed in June 2021. The main infrastructure facilities of the community include: community greening, public seats, lighting, fire-fighting facilities, safety equipment (such as fences, cameras, guardrails and park gates, etc.), public space and roads, water supply and other public facilities such as drainage facilities (waterway, pipe wells, pipe valves, rainwater pipes, etc.).

100. The land of this resettlement site is state-owned, for which land acquisition had been completed in 2018. There is no pending issue related to land acquisition and compensation on this site. Procedures for land approval are still ongoing. Up to Feb 2021, the No. 1 building has been completed and accepted, while for No. 2 Building the construction of main structure has

been completed, and the supporting facilities will be completed by June 2021. See more details following.

Table VI-1: Key Information of the Jianghai Resettlement Site

Floor Area (Mu)	6140.7
Land Acquisition Completed	2018
Construction Time (Start Time - Completion Time)	January 2019-June 2021
Building number	2
Total number of apartments	60
The number of available apartments at present	60
Main apartment type (m ²)	98 m ² , 96 m ² , 75 m ² , 74 m ² , 50 m ²
Distance from Renyi Village (km)	15 km
Distance from Town Government (km)	10 km
Basic public services in and around the resettlement site	public seats, lighting, fire-fighting facilities, safety equipment (such as fences, cameras, guardrails, and park gates, etc.), public venues and roads, water supply and other public facilities such as drainage facilities, clinic and primary school
Is there are any remaining issues related to land use or resettlement	Land compensation and payment have been fully completed prior to civil works of this resettlement site. There is no pending issue, according to the development and reform committee (DRC) of Daxin County Government.

Source: IA.

101. IA’s resettlement consulting team interviewed all the 13 HHs to be relocated during RP preparation. These interviews indicated that all the AHs are willing to opt for property exchange and look forward to moving in this resettlement site. Since the resettlement site will complete its construction by June 2021, there will be no transition period for the HHs to be physically affected by this subproject.

102. During relocation and resettlement, the AHs will also other compensations (e.g., interior and exterior decoration) and transition/moving subsidies as specified in last section. After relocation and resettlement, the APs, their spouse, parents and children, can apply to transfer their household registration to the places where they are resettled. After the transfer, they will enjoy equal rights as the local rural residents around the resettlement site for children school and nursery enrollment.

C. RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND TEMPORARY LAND USE

103. The subproject will affect several ground attachments. The PMO and IA will give cash compensation to proprietors based on their replacement value. Then these ground attachments will be relocated and restored by their owners or operators. Restoration measures for demolished facilities will be planned in advance, and ensure that local conditions for them are safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents.

104. For temporarily used land, cash compensation will be paid to AHs on a yearly basis according to the stipulated compensation rates during the land occupation period, and the IA will ensure that the civil work contractors fully reclaim the land to its original status after construction completed. Local PMO and AHs will supervise the progress and quality of land reclamation.

D. RESETTLEMENT OF THE AFFECTED VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

105. The subproject will affect 11 households of vulnerable households with 28 persons, and 2 households of them will be affected by house demolition.

106. To improve the living standards of vulnerable households, the local government will formulate special restoration measures for the vulnerable groups, mainly including:

- i) The village group will offer labor assistance during house relocation, and provide transition housing during the transition period, as needed.
- ii) Vulnerable households are eligible to select housing floors on priority. For example, they would normally be resettled in the 1st floor for convenience; or the resettlement houses give prior consideration of the necessary facilities such as special passage for the disabled. After relocation, regular return visits will also be conducted to help them with special difficulties.
- iii) Job opportunities related to the sub-project are offered to the vulnerable persons. The project implementation will directly create some job opportunities, and the vulnerable groups will get such employment opportunities on priority, ensuring that each vulnerable household would get at least one project-related employment opportunity.
- iv) The PMO/IA and local government departments have formulated the special livelihood-training programs for the vulnerable households for free charge. The objectives of the training are to enable them to acquire the knowledge of growing vegetables and breeding skills and get employed in non-agricultural sectors to increase their incomes.
- v) The eligible vulnerable groups will enjoy government's favorable policies on education, and their children will get assistance in their education.
- vi) The APs who still fail to reach the average MLG standards will be eligible to apply for MLG subsidies to the Civil Affairs Department according to the relevant regulations (minimum living guarantee standard is CNY6,600 per year in 2021). Local government will provide assistance for the application of MLG for eligible households.

E. MEASURES FOR AFFECTED WOMEN

107. The subproject will fully respect special requirements of women during restoration and resettlement including: the selection of the relocation sites, house designs, recovery of infrastructure, provision of public services, payment of compensation and income restoration programs. The major problems women encountered are how to adapt to the new environment and acquire the skills to engage in jobs in non-agricultural sectors. The PMO, along with the local governments will promote the gender equality and help to increase women's participation opportunities and income contribution.

108. **Creation of job opportunities for women.** During the construction and operation stages, the affected women will be offered with non-technical jobs on priority such as nursing, security guard and cleaning. As for the jobs without special requirement of high physical strength, the recruitment will extend the age limit and recruit on priority to the women in age category of 40-55 years, who normally find it difficult to obtain non-agricultural employment. The local government, PMO and IA will assist them to get jobs in nearby enterprises as well.

109. **Provision of skills training.** The affected women will get regular skills training, which will help rural women to obtain employed in non-agricultural sectors. The training will be carried out once a year from 2021 to 2023. The local women's federation and vocational education department will organize the training program, and the expenses will be borne by the government. As for the women directly affected by the subproject, the skills training will include:

- Cleaning, landscaping, management of parking lots;

- Horticulture, sewing and knitting, beauty and hairdressing;
- Car decoration, management of cleaning and washing; and
- Food, catering and hotel services, and home services.

110. **Ensure women's equal participation.** Women will take part in all consultations regarding project activities. The subproject will disclose project and resettlement related information with affected women and men. In addition, during project implementation, the PMO also organizes women's representatives meeting to discuss, negotiate, and resolve the problems that women encounter. The Women's Federation will assist them where needed.

111. The local government and the Resettlement Office will ensure women enjoy equal rights with men. The affected women will also have equal entitlements on land compensation and livelihood/resettlement measures. The Resettlement Office will ensure that the land or house property certificate will record the names of both husband and wife of AHs.

VII. RESETTLEMENT COST

A. RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATES

112. The resettlement cost estimates cover the costs for permanent acquisition of rural collective land, demolition of rural residential and attached facilities, ground attachments, etc. Based on resettlement impacts and compensation policies for expropriation of land and houses/structures, the total resettlement costs of the Project in CNY25.3412 million, of which the resettlement basic cost is CNY15.4506 million.

Table VII-1: Resettlement Cost Estimates

S/L	Items		Unit	Quantity	Unit price (CNY)	Cost Estimates
1	Permanent land acquisition		mu	227.06	—	8661866
1.1	State Land	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies	mu	38.15	35700 ¹	1361884
		Crops compensation Forest land	mu	38.15	2500	95370
1.2	Collective land	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies	mu	188.91	35700	6744087
		Crops compensation Paddy field	mu	54.62	2500	136550
		Crops compensation Forest land	mu	129.590	2500	323975
2	Temporary land occupation		mu	90	4329	779220
3	Demolition of residential houses		m2	4021.17		5387156
3.1	Brick-concrete structure		m ²	4021.17	1200	4825404
3.2	Transition compensation for reconstruction	Transition compensation for reconstruction	CNY/m ² .month	4021.17	10	482540
		One-time lump sum compensation for house moving	CNY/m ²	4021.17	10	40212
3.3	Moving bonus		Household	13	3000	39000
4	Demolition of ground attachments					122360
4.1	Scattered Trees		pcs	45	150	6750
4.2	Fence wall		m	1051	110	115610
5	Infrastructure					500000
5.1	Electricity wire		km	3	42000	126000
5.2	High-voltage Power line		km	2.7	120000	324000

¹ This rate is only for budget estimation during RP preparation. The final rate will be determined by market price appraisal during RP implementation.

5.3	Telecommunication line	km	2	25000	50000
Total					15450602
6	Related land taxes	—			9890606
6.1	Farmland occupation tax*	CNY 30/m ²			1092400
6.2	Administrative charges	as per 2.1% of resettlement direct cost			324463
6.3	Endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers	CNY 42000/mu			7934220
6.4	(1) Additional assistance to the vulnerable groups; (2) measures for improving livelihood and assistance, capacity building, training	Normal financial expenditure, without additional fund arrangement.			0
6.5	Contingency	as per 5% of resettlement direct cost			539523
Grand total					25341207

Data Source: Investigation of Project Impacts

Notes: (1) * Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Concerning Implementation of Provisions of the People's Republic of China on Tax on Occupation of Cultivated Land (Decree No.46 of the People's Government of Guangxi).

(2) Since state-owned land has not yet been assessed, the estimation for the resettlement compensation shall be estimated according to the standards specified for acquisition of rural collective land.

B. ANNUAL FUNDS UTILIZATION PLAN

113. The annual fund utilization will be based on the progress of the subproject's land acquisition and resettlement activities.

Table VII-2: Funds Utilization Plan

Year	2021	2022	Total
Total budget (CNY)	20272966	5068241	25341207
Ratio of total budget	80%	20%	100%

C. FLOW OF FUNDS AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

114. All fees related to land acquisition and house demolition will be included in subproject overall budget, financed by Daxin County Government's counterpart funds.

115. The payment of funds will comply with the following:

- i) All costs related to resettlement are covered by the total budget of the subproject;
- ii) land and assets compensation will be paid fully before using the land acquired;
- iii) The IA will establish internal financial and supervising mechanism to ensure prompt appropriation of all funds. The PMO is responsible for supervising the payment of resettlement funds throughout the whole process.

116. Land and asset compensation will be paid by the Daxin County Natural Resources Bureau to the affected villager groups and/or affected households directly.

117. For successful implementation of LAR, financial and supervisory/auditing agencies will ensure that all resettlement funds are disbursed in a timely manner and in full during the RP implementation.

118. If the resettlement budget needs to be increased due to changes of the project scope or compensation rates and inflation during compensation payment period, Daxin PMO and IA will ensure that resettlement funds are fully raised and paid to affected villages and households. The budget will be modified as necessary in the updated the RP.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. PRINCIPLES FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

119. According to the project implementation schedule, the subproject civil works will start in May 2022 and be completed by December 2024. To coordinate the resettlement schedule with the project implementing timeline, the land acquisition and resettlement works will start in September 2021 and land/house compensation shall be completed by April 2022.

120. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are:

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

B. TIMELINE OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

121. The general resettlement schedule of the project has been drafted, based on the schedule of project construction and LAR implementation. The actual implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project schedule.

Table VIII-1: Milestones for Resettlement Monitoring

Items	Resettlement activities	Objectives	Responsible Agencies	Cut-off date	Status
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	Confirmation and disclosure of the RP	3 administrative villages and Aijiang Forest Farm	Governments and LAR offices at all levels	Mar 2021	
1.2	Uploading RP on ADB website		ADB	Mar 2021	
1.3	Resettlement Information Booklet	198 AFs or 832 the APs	IA, LAR Office	Mar 2021	
1.4	Approval of RP		ADB	Mar 2021	
2	DMS and RP Updating				
2.1	Notice on Commencement of LAR	Affected villages/AHs	Daxin County Government	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement

2.1	DMS and census of APs	3 administrative villages and Aijiang Forest Farm	Governments at all levels, LAR offices, Land resources bureau	Sep 2021	
2.2	Social Stability Risk Assessment	Affected villages/AHs	Daxin PMO, IA	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.3	Updating the RP based on the DMS and latest applicable regulations and policies, disclose key information in the Updated RP, and submit to ADB for review and approval	3 administrative villages and Aijiang Forest Farm	IAs, LAR Office	Sep 2021	
2.4	Submit the Updated RP to ADB for review and approval	Updated RP	IAs, LAR Office	Oct 2021	Prior to contract award of civil work contracts and commencement of LAR
2.5	Disclosure of updated RP (detailed compensation and resettlement program) for no less than 30 days	Affected villages/AHs	Daxin PMO, IA	Oct 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.6	Registration of eligible AHs and affected land/assets	Affected villages/AHs	PMO, IA, township government, village committees	Dec 2021	
2.7	Pre-signing of LA and HD agreements	Affected villages/AHs	PMO, IA, township government, village committees	Dec 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
3	LA Approval				
3.1	Submission of LA Application to	LAR	Daxin County Government,	Jan 2022	

	Provincial Nature and Resources Department		Daxin Natural Resources Bureau		
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	Daxin County Government, Daxin PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
4.2	Compensation Payment	Affected townships and villages	Daxin County Government, Daxin PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
4	Relocation, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Houses demolition	13 HHs	Daxin PMO, IA, Town Government	May 2022	
5.2	Move to resettlement houses	13 HHs	Daxin PMO, IA, Town Government	Jul 2022	
5.3	Implementation of restoration programs	Affected villages/AHs	Township governments	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.4	Implementation of skills training program	Affected villages/AHs	Daxin human resources and social security bureau	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.5	Hiring APs under the subproject	Affected villages/AHs	Daxin PMO, human resources and social security bureau, contractors	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
6	Monitoring and evaluation				
6.1	Engaging the external monitoring agency	Resettlement Plan	PMO & IA	Jul 2021	
6.2	Establish internal monitoring	Resettlement Plan the APs	PMO & IA	Ongoing	
6.3	Internal Monitoring Report	Semiannual	PMO, IA, LAR offices	Jul 2021- Jan 2025	No.1 - No.8 reports

6.5	External Monitoring Reporting	Semi-annual	External supervising agency	Jan 2022 – Jan 2025	No.1 - No.8 reports
6.6	Resettlement Completion Report	1 report	External monitoring agency, local PMO	Complete all activities before Dec 2025	
7	Public consultation		IA, RO, RC		On-going
8	Grievance redress		IA, RO, RC		On-going

IX. RESETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A. RELEVANT RESETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONS

122. To ensure smooth implementation and achievement of the expected results for the Resettlement Plan during the project implementation, it is required to establish a vertical institutional organization to plan, coordinate, and monitor the resettlement activities. The institutional organization is shown below.

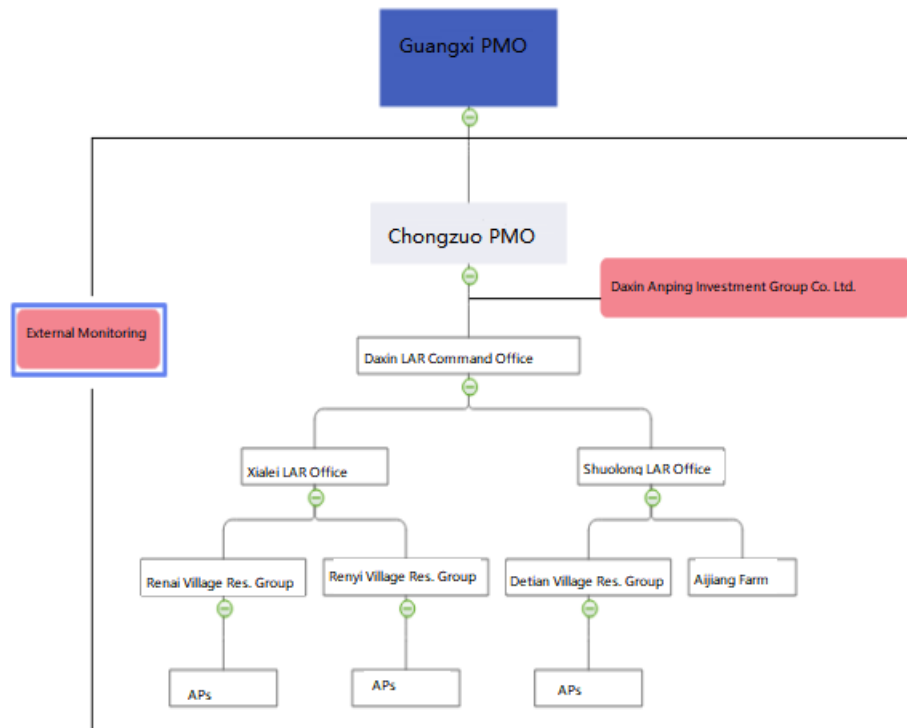


Figure IX-1: Resettlement Institutional Arrangement

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 Development and Reform Commission.

124. The major responsibilities are: to provide policy guidance for project implementation, coordinate and support the project implementation from the provincial government level. It is responsible for resettlement management and guidance of ADB loan projects. Its responsibilities are:

- i) Guide resettlement activities as per the approved Resettlement Action Plan and report to the ADB on progress and issues, if any;
- ii) Supervise and inspect the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds; and
- iii) Perform the internal monitoring for the Project.

2. Chongzuo Foreign Funds Utilization Office

125. Chongzuo Foreign Funds Utilization Office is responsible for overall planning of land acquisition and house demolition in the Project areas, and also to guide resettlement management. The responsibilities are:

- i) Guide resettlement activities according to the approved Resettlement Action Plan;
- ii) Examine the Resettlement Plan and implementation schedule and submit them to the Government for approval;
- iii) Responsible for mobilizing funds for resettlement of the subproject;
- iv) Supervise and inspect the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds;
- v) Supervise the progress of resettlement implementation and report the situation to ADB;
- vi) Perform the internal monitoring for the Project.

3. LAR Command Office of Daxin County

126. The Daxin County LAR Command Office will be responsible for land acquisition and house demolition activities. It will:

- i) Prepare Resettlement Action Plan and implementation schedule;
- ii) Organize and supervise land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities according to the Work Plan of the Chongzuo Foreign Funds Utilization Office;
- iii) Select the resettlement location for affected people;
- iv) Review the progress of resettlement implementation, solicit the comments of relevant units and individuals, deal with any grievances and respond quickly;
- v) Promptly report to the Foreign Funds Utilization Office the latest situation and problems of resettlement, propose comments, and suggestions;
- vi) Assist internal monitoring of the Project.

4. LAR Office of township

127. The LAR offices of Shuolong Town and Xialei Town will be responsible for the following:

- i) Assist the measurement and socio-economic survey;
- ii) Assist the preparation of RP;
- iii) Implementation of Resettlement and Restoration Plan;
- iv) Responsible for the distribution and management of compensation, organization of resettlement activities such as production development and training;
- v) Monitor resettlement progress of resettlement.

5. Resettlement working group of the village committee

128. The Resettlement Working Groups at the VCs of Renai Village, Renyi Village, and Detian Village consist of VC director, women's director and representative of APs, being responsible for the following:

- i) Participate in social and economic survey;
- ii) Organize public consultation, publicize the resettlement policies and organize participation of the APs in public hearings;
- iii) Report to the higher authorities the comments and proposals of the affected people;
- iv) Assist vulnerable affected households.

6. Independent external monitoring and evaluation agency

129. The agency is responsible for the monitoring of resettlement activities, soliciting comments from the APs, and reporting to Chongzuo Foreign Fund Utilization Office and IAs. Including:

- i) Investigate regional socio-economic conditions, prepare and submit a baseline survey report to ADB;
- ii) Evaluate in detail Project impacts and the status of production and livelihood restoration of the APs;
- iii) Conduct semi-annual resettlement assessments, and submit reports to the IAs and ADB.

C. INSTITUTIONAL COMPETENCE AND STAFFING

130. All relevant institutions will mobilize full-time staff to meet Project work and they will be equipped with computers and other office facilities. Details are shown below.

Table IX-1: Staffing Arrangement

Institution	Staff
Guangxi PMO	Experienced government officials,
Chongzuo city Foreign Fund Utilization Office	5 persons, experienced government officials, university degree or above
Daxin County's Government	Experienced government officials,
Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group Co. Ltd.	4 persons, personnel of engineering construction and management, university degree or above
LAR Office of Shulong Town	4 persons, experienced government department officials, university degree or above
LAR Office of Xialei Town	4 persons, experienced government department officials, university degree or above
Renai Villager's Committee	2 cadres of Villagers' Committee
Renyi Villager's Committee	2 cadres of Villagers' Committee
Detian Villager's Committee	2 cadres of Villagers' Committee
External monitoring agency	Some Resettlement specialists

D. MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

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

- 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 IX-2: Training Activities during RP Preparation

Time	Content	Organized by	Trainees
January 2021	land laws Land requisition policy of Chongzuo	Chongzuo Land & Resources Bureau	Staff of sub-PMO, IA and concerned agencies
February 2021	land laws Land requisition policy of Chongzuo	Chongzuo 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

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. COMPLETED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

132. The IA's resettlement consulting team (RCT) organized a series of activities for public participation and community consultation (see Table X-1 and Figure X-1).

133. **Consultation on compensation policies, social impacts of land acquisition and house demolition.** On September 3, 2020, the RCT participated in a meeting at DRC, Tourism Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, Women's Federation, Land and Resources Bureau, and LAR office of Daxin County to study the strategy of women's development, the policies for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. At the meeting, socio-economic impacts of the Project were discussed.

134. **Consultation on economic and social development in the project area, and the APs' willingness to hand over land.** On September 3, 2020, the RCT participated at the meetings held in Renai Village, Renyi Village and Detian Village organized by the PMO and attended by the APs. At the meetings, the construction contents of the Project were introduced and discussed. The RCT collected the information on economic and social development in the villages, as well as the willingness of the representatives of the villagers for the Project. Participants included women and village representatives.

135. **Publicity meetings on compensation policies on land acquisition and house demolition, and consultation on the subproject's resettlement impacts.** On September 3, 2020, the RCT went to Renai Village, Renyi Village, and Detian Village to publicize the compensation policies of the State, Guangxi, Chongzuo and Daxin County, as well as the safeguard policies of ADB. In addition, initial consultations with the cadres of the Village Committee about project impacts were also conducted. Participants included women and village representatives.

136. **Survey and consultation on affected households, their attitudes and their compensation demands.** During September 3-30, 2020, the RCT conducted a questionnaire survey and structured interviews with the APs in Renai Village, Renyi Village and Detian Village. The surveys had extensive representativeness and reliability and reflect the preferences of male and female APs. The contents of the survey included basic information on affected households, status of land acquisition and house demolition, household property conditions, status of income and expenditure households, their attitudes towards project implementation and compensation.

137. On September 3, 2020, the RCT conducted interviews with the relevant persons of Aijiang Farm to learn about their attitudes to the project implementation and demands of resettlement. The degree of their willingness to support the Project and their requests are summarized below:

- i) **The Personnel at the Aijiang Forest Farm.** Personnel of Aijiang Forest Farm believed that the Project would improve tourism facilities of the Farm and generate more earnings.

- ii) **Land acquisition.** Because the average per-capita land area to be acquired by the Project is small, land acquisition will not substantially affect their incomes of the APs. Because the project area is located in the border tourism area, in addition to agricultural production, most of the APs are working locally, in doing business or engaging in border trade activities. Agricultural income accounts for a small proportion of the total household income. All the APs agreed to the land acquisition and were satisfied with the compensation standards for land acquisition.
- iii) **APs' demands.** (i) In the past, they experienced delays in receiving land compensation, especially compensation for commercial land. Therefore the APs hope that this project will approve the allocation of commercial land as early as possible. (ii) The APs hoped that the government would provide some technical training for the APs on household services and construction, and skill development thereby enabling them to seek employment in other institutions, enterprises and businesses. (iii) The APs expected to get employment opportunities during the project construction and implementation on priority basis.
- iv) **Demolition of residential houses.** They expected that: (i) they can be resettled close to their current residential areas as a community, so that the project impacts on their existing social relationships and living style can be minimized. (ii) The relocating sites should be provided with complete infrastructures such as transportation and living facilities. (iii) The APs hoped that house reconstruction should be conducted before house demolition, so that the transition period could be minimized. (iv) Compensation should be paid in timely manner and in an equal and transparent way.
- v) **Minimize the negative impacts of construction on their living environment.** The APs expect that the project construction activities should be arranged in a scientific way to minimize the impacts on traffic and to reduce the construction-related pollution.

Table X-1: Records of Public Participation by Affected Persons

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and RP
Morning, September 3, 2019	Renai Villages' Committee	Understand economic and social development data of the villages of Xialei Town and Renyi Village, discuss the project construction, land acquisition and resettlement impacts with the APs, and check the willingness of the APs to participate.	Development and Reform Commission	IAs, RP team, cadres of town governments, cadres of LAR office, cadres of Villager's Committee, representatives of APs.	10	3	Initial understanding of the social and economic status of the affected areas, including the initial understanding of the in-kinds and scope of impacts of the project, as well as the attitudes and willingness of the APs to handover land to the project.	The APs said they had heard of the project and support its construction. They hope the construction of the project will minimize the environmental adverse effects and resettlement impacts.	In FSR, measures are designed to avoid the adverse effects of project construction on local residents.
September 3-30, 2020	Renai Village	Conduct in-kind survey for land acquisition and house demolition; acquire information on the attitudes of the APs and their willingness, and their demands for land acquisition and house demolition.	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, APs	12	6	Acquire the initial in-kind data of land acquisition and house demolition, with full understanding of the Attitudes of the APs towards the project construction; establish the information communication and feedback system; and enable all APs to be adequately informed about their entitlements.	The APs agreed to land acquisition and hope to get full amount of compensation.	As per the latest compensation policies, compensation entitlements and resettlement measures are designed to ensure that their living standards will not reduced.
In the morning of September 9, 2020	Renai Village	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, women representatives of APs	6	6	Women have the right to know the compensation for land acquisition and relocation; women with compensation can start their new businesses.	Hope project construction can create job opportunities and improve their livelihood.	Provide job opportunities for women
Afternoon, Thursday, September 03, 2020	Aijiang Forest Farm	Acquire the information of the operating conditions of Aijiang Forest Farm, and carry out interviews on the issues of land	Aijiang Forest Farm	IAs, resettlement consulting team, staff from Aijiang Forest Farm	10	4	Initial understanding of the social and economic status of the Aijiang Forest Farm, including the initial understanding of the in-kinds and scope of impacts of the	The construction of the project will benefit the forest farm tourism, and they support the construction of the project	The opinions of the Aijiang Forest Farm have been incorporated in the conclusion of the public participation

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and RP
		acquisition impacts and willingness to give up small portion of land to the Project					project, as well as the attitudes and willingness of the APs.		
September 3-30, 2020	Renyi Village	Conduct in-kind survey for land acquisition and house demolition; acquire information on the attitudes of the APs and their willingness and their demands.	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, APs	14	6	Collect initial in-kind data on land acquisition and house demolition, with full understanding of the attitudes of the APs towards the project construction; establish the information on communication and feedback system, and enable all APs be adequately informed about their entitlements.	They want to minimize house demolitions	During design stage, design will be optimized to minimize the amount of land acquisition and house demolition, where possible.
Afternoon, Wednesday, September 2, 2020	Renyi Village	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, women representatives of APs	5	5	Women have the right to know the compensation for land acquisition and relocation; women with compensation have the same power of disposal.	Hope project construction can create job opportunities and improve their livelihood.	Provide job opportunities for the APs
Afternoon, Tuesday, September 03, 2020	Detian Villagers' Committee	Understand the economic and social development data of the villages of Shuolong Town and Detian Village, discuss the project construction, land acquisition and resettlement impacts, and check the APs' willingness to land acquisition and house demolition.	Development and Reform Commission	IAs, resettlement consulting team, cadres of town governments, cadres of LAR office, cadres of Villager's Committee, representatives of APs.	9	4	Initial understanding of the social and economic status of the affected areas, including the initial understanding of the in-kinds and scope of impacts of the project, as well as the attitudes and willingness of the APs.	The Aps said they had heard of the project and support its construction. They hope the project will improve local tourist facilities.	In FSR, there are many designs to upgrade local tourist facilities

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results	Issues/comments raised by APs (including women) and communities	Actions/measures taken in project design and RP
September 3-30, 2020	Detian Village	Conduct in-kind survey for land acquisition and house demolition; acquire the information of the attitudes of the APs and their willingness to participate in the project and their demands	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, APs	14	6	Acquire the initial in-kind data of land acquisition and house demolition, with full understanding of the attitudes of the APs towards the project construction, establish the information communication and feedback system, and enable all APs be adequately informed about their entitlements.	The Aps agreed to land acquisition and hope to get full amount of compensation.	As per the latest compensation policies, compensation entitlements and resettlement measures are designed to ensure that their living standards will not reduced.
Afternoon, Thursday, September 03, 2020	Detian Village	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Resettlement consulting team	Resettlement specialists, women representatives of APs	4	4	Women have the right to know compensation rates for the land to be acquired and relocation; women with compensation can develop their own businesses.	They look forward training opportunities to upgrade their skills	Provide training opportunities for women and other APs



Figure X-1: Public Participation during Resettlement Plan Preparation

B. INVESTIGATION OF THE PUBLIC OPINIONS

138. The IA's resettlement consulting team 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 people, including their attitudes and suggestions on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. In addition, interviews with women were also conducted.

1. Survey on the APs

139. On September 3-30, the RCT conducted the social and economic survey, introducing the project to the APs, distributed 40 questionnaires to learn about the attitudes and concerns of the public. The survey results are summarized following.

Table X-2: Investigation of Public Opinions

SL	Questions	Choices	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	1. Do you know the construction contents of the project?	A. no B. little. C. Some D. very much. very much	5.0%	55.0%	40.0%			
2	7. From what means do you come to know the project construction information?	A. TV, broadcast, newspaper & Internet B. notices of governmental department (incl. Village committee) C. told by relatives and friends D. told by neighbors E. knew through this Survey F. Others	5.00%	90%			5%	
3	4. Are you clear about the policies of the government for land acquisition and house demolition?	A. very clear B. clear C. a little D. not at all	10.0%	40.0%	45.0%	5.0%		
4	Are you clear about the policies of the government for employment training and social safeguard for the land-expropriated farmers?	A. very clear B. basically clear C. a Little D. not at all	2.5%	12.5%	62.5%	22.5%		
5	Attitudes towards the project construction.	A. strongly support B. support C. fairly support D. object E. strongly object	12.5%	75.0%	7.5%	5.0%		
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	35.0%	45.0%	10.0%	10.0%		
7	What benefits will the project bring to your family?	A. Improvements in the living environment. B. Provide recreational places C. Improve health condition. D. Provide job opportunities. E. Other F. No idea	80.0%	60.0%	35.0%	35.0%		
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.)	70.0%	10.0%	70.0%	7.5%	75.0%	65.0%
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	75.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%

SL	Questions	Choices	A	B	C	D	E	F
		F. report to the media G. others						
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.	85.0%	80.0%	70.0%	60.0%	70.0%	90.0%

140. **Information of the project.** The publicity activities for the Project are relatively adequate. Among the 40 surveyed households, 95% of the surveyed households have heard of the Project.

141. **Means of getting project information.** The major means for knowing about the project among the surveyed households included: notice of government department (incl. Community / Villagers' Committee), accounting for 90%; 5% of them got information from this survey; 5% knew about the Project from the TV and the internet.

142. **Information on government policies on land and house expropriation, employment training; and social protection.** Among the 40 surveyed households, over 50% were knew well the government's policies on land and house expropriation; 45% have some understanding; and 5% had no idea. Those who knew about the policies for employment training and social safeguard for the land-expropriated farmers accounted for 15%, 62.5% knew some information; and 22.5% had no idea. During the interaction with stakeholders, the survey consultants had explained to the APs in detail the relevant policies for expropriation of land and house demolition, employment training, and social protection. Some APs hoped to obtain professional training in breeding, cooking and e-commerce etc.

143. APs' Attitudes towards the Project (i) Project will improve the living environment of the households; (ii) the governments at all levels show great interest in the project; (iii) APs will cooperate with the relevant departments on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement during project implementation; (iv) the project will provide necessary conveniences of human and material sources. Of the 40 households surveyed, 87.5% support the Project. Two households objected. The main reason for the objection was that they were worried that the house demolition and relocation may not happen simultaneously generating negative impacts on their lives.

144. The project implementation will benefit the economic development and living. The APs agreed on the positive impacts of the project. Those who believed that the project will bring about positive impacts on their economic and living conditions accounts for 80%, while only 10% feared that the project will bring about negative impacts. The major reasons for their fear are that they are worried about the pollution at resettlement sites and project construction sites.

145. **Positive impacts of the project.** Among the 40 survey households, 80% believed that the project would improve their living environment; 35% believed that the project would improve their health condition, and 35% believed that the project would improve their employment situation. In case of land acquisition and house demolition, in addition to reasonable compensation, the surveyed households hoped to get assistance from the government for training, employment, pension subsidies and education subsidies.

146. **Possible negative impacts of the project.** Of the households surveyed, 70% were worried about the loss of land, 10% were worried about loss of houses, 70% were worried about the decrease in their incomes, 7.5% were worried about unemployment, 75% were worried about the traffic inconvenience generated by construction activities, and 65% were worried about the noise and water pollution.

147. **Avenues for reporting complaints.** The village committee and the contractor are the major channels for accepting complaints of the APs. As for the problems arising from the project implementation, 75% would choose to report to the village committee, 10% to the contractor, 10% to the IA, and 5% to the medias. No surveyed households would choose petition or obstructing project construction.

148. **Environmental protection measures.** The APs expect the Project would adopt the following measures: (i) material stacking site to place far away from residential area, (ii) spraying water or covering to prevent dusting, (iii) trucks to be covered during transporting construction materials and earthwork, (iv) prohibiting night work, (v) standard discharge of construction wastewater after treatment, and (vi) reduce impacts on traffic through reasonable scheduling of construction timetable.

2. Interviews with women

149. (1) Xialei Town is dominated by agriculture and industry, and Shuolong Town is dominated by agriculture and tourism. These differences determine the difference in local livelihood models. Because the two towns are relatively close to the Detian Waterfall Scenic Area, the local villagers do not go out to look for work. In Renai and Renyi Villages in Xialei Town, the family division of labor is still a typical model of "women inside, men outside". Normally, men work in nearby factories or engage in self-employment nearby. There are also silkworm breeding, clothing and handicraft processing positions that are more suitable for women to work. However, in the past two years, as the price of silkworm cocoons has fallen, fewer farmers would still engage in silkworm breeding. The number of people who engaged in lace making and handicraft has also decreased due to the assiduous work involved. The industrial structure of Detian Village in Shuolong Town is mainly based on tourism, benefiting from the driving role of tourism development. Women are mainly engaged in tourism-related affairs in scenic spots, such as ticket sales, catering industry service industry, and sales staff.

150. (2) In terms of the women's status, the status of local women is consistent with the status of women in most parts of the PRC. The project area is adjacent to Viet Nam. In Viet Nam, most women are the major source of family incomes. There is a saying that "women dominate the outside family activities." In the Lihue channel and cross-market trade around the village, Vietnamese women are engaging in freight transport (tricycle, handcart) and vending. However, during the interviews, it transpired that the APs still maintain the Chinese traditional division between men and women -- "women inside, men outside". Men are more involved in public affairs, and women would also be involved in public affairs when men are absent. Men and women are basically equal in the villages. At present, most villages in the area have more men than women, and there are more "singles", and women have a higher status.

151. (3) In terms of employment, women usually engage in some relatively easy jobs. Married women are mostly responsible for taking care of children and doing housework, while men are responsible for making money to support the family. Of the 10 women interviewed in Renai Village and Renyi Village of Xialei Town, three were 20-30 years old, four were 31-40 years old, and 3 were 41-65 years old. Of the women, 4 persons were in farming and taking care of children at home, 3 persons doing odd jobs around the village, and 3 persons only taking care of children. Among the 5 female representatives interviewed in Detian Village of Shuolong Town, the age distribution was 2 persons from 25-30 years of age, 2 persons of 36-45 years of age, and 1 person from 46-65 years of age. Of them, 3 of them were taking care of their children at home, and 2 persons were engaging in catering services and sales in the scenic farmhouse.

152. (4) In terms of women's development plans, they enjoy equal rights with men. Among the 15 female interviewees, there were 2 poor households and 2 female heads of households. There is no special development plan for women in the local area. However, women and men enjoy the same industrial development subsidies for poverty alleviation. Among local poverty alleviation subsidies, the poultry subsidy is CNY22.5 /each, CNY840 /mu of star anise planting, CNY210 /person each month for the border "three kilometers" (Renyi Village and Detian Village). The female-headed

families would generally have difficulties at the early stage of the family (when the children are minors), but as the children grow up, the family situation will improve.

153. (5) Women have low demand for skill training. Local women's training programs cover family planning, economic female talent development, and housekeeping. In terms of family planning training, women exchange relevant knowledge on social platforms such as WeChat groups. As for the training for the "economic female talent", each year the township government selects the candidates to participate in such training. The housekeeping training is organized by the Women's Federation. Participants in such training may get CNY50 each time as the compensation for loss of working time. However, few women participate in such activities because of their family obligations.

154. Project-affected women support the Project. Most women do not know much about the Project. After a brief introduction by the RCT, the women interviewees believed that the Project would have positive impacts on local development. What they are concerned about improvement of infrastructure, land acquisition compensation, and job opportunities. They were also concerned about traffic inconvenience and land acquisition.

155. (7) In terms of women's development needs, they tended to find jobs nearby. Most women take care of children while doing odd jobs around the village, and they are willing to learn skills that would help them to find better employment. In Renai Village of Xialei Town, the village has little connection with the development of border tourism. But village women hope to benefit from the development of tourism. They plan to introduce industries such as clothing, handicrafts, and agriculture. The women in Detian Village of Shulong Town hope to build a folk village, which can lead them in getting more job opportunities nearby.

C. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

156. To address the problems and needs of the APs adequately and in a timely manner regarding LAR, further consultations with the APs will continue so that all issues could be addressed prior to the start of the construction work and the implementation of the RP. IAs will arrange meetings for LAR, as appropriate. Each affected household will have the opportunity to negotiate the compensation contract, which they will sign with the Resettlement offices. Table X-3 lists the plan and procedure of public consultation.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

1. Resettlement plan approved by ADB

157. Upon approval of the RP by ADB, the plan will serve as the basis and standards for resettlement activities of the Project. All resettlement implementing agencies will place and post detailed information related to the resettlement activities at the office locations, covering the description of the project impacts, conditions of relocating site (including photos and documents), resettlement policies and compensation standards as well as the procedures for grievance redress. Information disclosure will help the APs to fully understand resettlement issues and which shall also be the basis for their participation and supervision.

2. Resettlement information booklet

158. To enable all the APs to be fully and timely informed of the resettlement policies and details of the project, the PMO will distribute the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) to each household in the project-affected areas. The RIB introduces the profile of the project, applicable resettlement policies and compensation standards, project

implementation schedule, procedures of grievances redressing etc. The booklet will be distributed to the APs before commencement of the project.

159. The RIB will cover the following:

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

160. The RIB will be distributed to the APs within one month after the loan appraisal of ADB. And the APs will receive relevant documents such as RIB before signing the resettlement and compensation agreements.

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

Table X-3: Plan and Procedures for Public Consultations

Objectives	Forms of meeting	Time	Implementing Agency	Targeted participants	Remarks
1. Further Introduce the Project and the RP to the APs and solicit their opinions.	Villagers' representatives meeting, workers' representative meeting	March, 2021.	Foreign Fund Utilization Office, EA, IAs, DI, Counties Gov. VC, unit	APs affected by LAR	Meeting held in affected villages or units
2. Disclose final RP to the APs	Public and community meetings, unit meeting, focus group discussion	March 2021	Foreign Fund Utilization Office, EA, IAs, County Government, VC and enterprise	APs affected by LAR	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	March 2021	Foreign Fund Utilization Office, EA, IAs, Counties Gov. VC, unit, Land & Resources Bureau, LAR office	APs affected by LAR	Publicize RIB, discuss key issues and the APs' suggestions
4. Conduct DMS	Site survey and household interview	September 2021	Foreign Fund Utilization Office, IAs, County Gov. VC, unit, County's Land & Resources Bureau, LAR office	APs affected by LAR	Survey of LA, in-kind indexes, collect socio-economic data
Information to the APs of entitlements and date of payment	Public meetings	October 2021	Foreign Fund Utilization Office, IAs, County Gov. VC, unit	LAR beneficiaries and the APs	Organize affected families' meeting to introduce eligible compensation and entitlements
6. Disclose the updated RP to APs	Public and community meetings, enterprise meeting, focus group discussion	October 2021	PMO, IAs, RO	All project participants, beneficiaries and the APs	Meetings with beneficiaries & the APs
7. Monitoring of the APs and beneficiaries	Household interview	2021 - 2024	Foreign Fund Utilization Office, IAs, County Gov. Township Gov., LAR Office, VC, unit, independent Monitoring Agency.	Random sampling	Provide RAP, Resettlement Monitoring Plan

Data Sources: Sorted by RP preparation team.

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

162. If the APs are satisfied with proposed compensation rates and means of restoration, they will sign the agreements to receive eligible entitlements. The disclosure procedure can increase the transparency during the resettlement implementation. At the same time, it will advise the APs how they can raise their requests, grievances, and appeals through various channels such as Village Committees, PMO, IAs, Resettlement Office, Land bureau, LAR office, court), and various methods of filing such as visits, letters or telephone calls.

1. Means for collection of complaints and grievances

163. The APs are provided with multiple means to report their grievances and problems during the resettlement implementation to resettlement offices at all levels:

- i) Report to the local Resettlement Office grievances, complaints, and problems.
- ii) Contact contractors who will send a fax to the IA reporting the work logs, especially reflecting the issues that should be reported through contractors.
- iii) The IAs address the problems of land acquisition, house demolition found during routine inspection.
- iv) Independent monitoring agencies investigate reported complaints and grievances and report them to the PMO and ADB.

2. Grievance procedures and handling

164. Stage 1: If the APs are unsatisfied with the RAP, they can complain orally or in written form to the villager committee or township government or to the resettlement working group of village. They handle the complaint or grievance and keep written records resolve the problem or grievance within one week.

165. Stage 2: If the APs are unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 1, they can lodge a complaint with the LAR Command Office of the Township which will resolve the issue within one week.

166. Stage 3: If the APs are still unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 2, they can lodge a complaint after receiving the decision to the Chongzuo Foreign Fund Utilization Office / Letters and Visit Bureau who will resolve the issue within two weeks.

167. At any stage, if the APs are unsatisfied with the decisions, they may directly go to civil courts for relief.

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

3. Principle for grievance redressing

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

- i) All relevant institutions will have a special staff member to be responsible for the custody of the letters of complaint, and a person to sort out and make records of the oral complaints. All complaints and grievances should be returned with effective response within 2 weeks at all levels.
- ii) Relevant institutions will accept complaints and grievances lodged by APs. The reasonable expenses incurred in such actions will be reimbursed by the PMO from its contingency funds.
- iii) During the process of project construction, the grievance procedures remain valid so that the APs may deal with project-related issues. The above means of grievance redress will be announced in public meetings and in the Resettlement Information Booklet. The APs shall be informed of their rights for grievance and appeal. At the same time, the procedure for appeal and grievance shall be published through media among the APs.

170. During the RP implementation period, the relevant departments shall properly record and manage the documents of grievances and the handling. The IAs should promptly collect necessary materials related to the complaints or cases, and report to the PMO in writing monthly. The PMO will check them and progress of their resolution on regular basis.

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

171. During the RP implementation period, the LAR departments shall properly record and manage the documents of grievances and their handling and report to the provincial Resettlement Office monthly. To standardize and completely record the handling results of the grievances of the APs, the project Resettlement Office has designed a tabular format (see below) to record the grievance and handling results.

Table X-4: Resettlement Grievance Redressing 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 will truthfully record the complaints and the demand of the grievant. 2. The whole process of recording of grievances shall not be hampered or interfered with. 3. The proposed solution to the grievance will be delivered to the grievant on time.				

172. The resettlement institutions at all levels and the local competent departments of the government shall arrange full-time personnel to be responsible for handling the complaints and grievances of the APs. During the epidemic, the county and township LAR offices can set up WeChat official accounts to accept complaints of the APs. The APs can make oral appeals over the phone. The names and contacting telephones of the relevant institutions and responsible persons are shown below.

Table X-5: Institutions and Staff for Accepting Complaints and Grievances of APs

Unit	Name	Telephone
Guangxi Daxin Foreign Fund Utilization Office	Qin Xiaoliu	07713622173
Guangxi Daxin Anping Investment Group Co. Ltd.	Xu Chengliang	07713629966
LAR Command Office of Daxin county	Miss li	07713695677
LAR Office of Shulong Town	ZhangYuezhen	07713773236
LAR Office of Xialei Town	Liang tao	077713783199
Renai Villages' Committee	Nong Liping	13768810606
Villagers' Committee Renai Village	Zhao Tingying	13878629832
Detian Villagers' Committee	Liang Zhuoqing	15296351706

XI. MONITORING & EVALUATION

A. INTERNAL MONITORING

173. The local PMO and other concerned authorities will conduct internal monitoring of LAR. The PMO will submit stand-alone internal monitoring reports to Guangxi GPMP quarterly. The Guangxi PPMO will submit to ADB comprehensive internal resettlement monitoring reports for all subprojects semi-annually, which will include:

- 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.

174. The local PMO 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.

175. 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

176. 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. Via the process of site surveys and interviews, including the collection of the data and information of resettlement activities, it is to carry out an evaluation of resettlement implementation to identify potential problems and suggest solutions to the identified problems.

1. External monitoring agency

177. 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 semi-annually.
- 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

178. 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 & evaluation report

179. External monitoring reports 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

180. 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.

181. 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.

182. 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 external monitoring agency:

- 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.

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.