

Resettlement Plan

February 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 #4: Chongzuo China-Viet Nam
Border Economic Cooperation Zone
Demonstration Project (Phase II)**

Resettlement Plan

(Draft Final)

Government of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City
Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.

February 2021

Endorsement Letter for Resettlement Plan

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 China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II) (hereinafter referred to as the subproject), to be carried out in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City, is one subproject of the Project (Tranche 3). The RP was formulated based on the feasibility study report of the subproject and the results of preliminary physical measurement survey on resettlement impacts. The RP complies with the laws and local regulations of the People's Republic of China, as well as the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and procedures. The RP also includes livelihood restoration and relocation/resettlement measures, arrangements for their implementation, monitoring and reporting.

The People's Government of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City hereby confirms the contents of the RP and commits that the budgetary funds herein will be included in the total budget of the subproject and will be allocated place on time. The People's Government of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City has discussed the draft RP with concerned organizations through the Office of the Project Leading Group in Jiangzhou District and the Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. And obtained their consent.

The people's Government of Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City has authorized the Office of the Project Leading Group in Jiangzhou District and the Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. to undertake the overall implementation of the subproject, and the planning and coordination of resettlement activities. Competent government agencies of Jiangzhou District 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) results, and the updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

Organization (Seal)	Signature	Date
Government of Jiangzhou District Chongzuo City	 	2021年2月25日
Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	 	2021.2.25

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1. Introduction

1. The Chongzuo China-Viet Nam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II) (the subproject) includes the construction of a new road network and its supporting facilities and the water supply expansion engineering of the Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park. The implementing agency (IA) of the subproject is Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.

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 of the subproject. The draft RP will be updated based on detailed measurement survey (DMS) and will be submitted to ADB for review and approval before commencement of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) and award of civil works.

ES3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

3. To avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts, resettlement consultants, feasibility study design institute, project management office, IA, concerned local government departments, and residents of the affected village communities conducted extensive and in-depth consultations to optimize the engineering scheme during the feasibility study and resettlement plan preparation.

4. According to the preliminary measurement survey, the subproject will acquire 192.73 mu (12.85 ha) of state-owned land (existing roads, acquired land), reclaim 182.64 mu (12.18 ha) of agricultural land of a state-owned farm, and 127.04 mu (8.47 ha) of rural collective agricultural land, affecting 171 households and 567 people in total. The subproject will also demolish a total of area of 1,035 m² of housing (828m² brick-concrete structures and 207m² brick-wood structure), affecting 16 households and 49 persons, who will also be affected by land acquisition. Therefore, the subproject will totally affect 171 households with 567 persons. Of them, 50 HHs with 161 persons are identified as significantly affected persons including 49 persons in 16 HHs who are to be physically relocated, and 34 HHs with 112 persons who will lose more than 10% of household income. Further, it is estimated that the subproject will temporarily occupy 191.83 mu (12.79 ha) of state-owned land and 256.48 mu (17.1 ha) of collective land.

ES5. Applicable Policies and Resettlement Entitlements

5. Compensation entitlements for permanent requisition (occupation) of land are governed by the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (amended on August 26, 2019), and the Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on Approving the Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and Housing Demolition in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City (CHONGZHENGHAN [2020] No. 60), as well as ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

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

7. The PMO, the IA, the resettlement office and the concerned local governments will provide necessary assistance during the LAR phase of the subproject. Proposed economic recovery measures include: (1) cropping restructure on the remaining land to increase

agricultural income; (2) social insurance; (3) access to income and employment opportunities at the subproject; (4) provision of skills training; and (5) provision of public welfare jobs.

8. With respect to house demolition and relocation, the Jiangzhou District Government will provide (a) cash compensation to the affected households on basis of full replacement value and (b) resettlement houses at the Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site, which was constructed in 2019. Specifically, the households affected by house demolition (HD) will be offered the resettlement houses free of charge on a 1:1 ratio to their demolished housing areas within limit area of 90 m²; If they want a housing area beyond the limit, they will need to pay for the additional area at the subsidized price of CNY1,500 /m² (lower than the market price). For any demolished area that exceeds 90 m², the local government will provide compensation at replacement prices (see details in Table VI-3), and provide transition allowance, relocation subsidy and other possible expenses.

ES6. Resettlement Cost and Implementation Schedule

9. Based on November 2020 pricing, the cost of LAR is estimated at CNY29.30 million, including compensation for permanent LA, related taxes, the cost of M&E, other related costs, and 15% for contingencies. To ensure that the resettlement schedule is linked with the construction schedule of the subproject, LAR will begin in September 2021 and the land and house compensation payment will be completed by April 2022.

10. All affected persons will be compensated and resettled, and their income and livelihood sources 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. Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and GRM

11. Consultations have been carried out from March 2020, and the comments and suggestions of people on compensation payment, advice on minimizing resettlement impacts, provision of proper compensation, support for increase income, and assistance to vulnerable households were discussed and include in the RP. Consultation is an iterative process and will continue during RP updating and implementation. Participation is also of equal importance and the strategy to encourage participation is included in the RP. Copies of resettlement information booklets, which contain key information, will be provided to the APs. In the event of any restrictions due to COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be carried out. The PMO and IA will strictly adhere to social distancing, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

12. A grievance redress mechanism has been established and elaborated in the RP and Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB).

ES8. Monitoring and Reporting

13. The IA of the subproject 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 resettlement program. An external monitoring agency in consultation with the PMO will conduct external M&E. The external monitoring report 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.

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II. OVERVIEW

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. The People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, through the Ministry of Finance, applied a loan from Asian Development Bank for the Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Development Promotion Project (Tranche 3). The Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II) (the subproject), to be carried out in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City, is a subproject of the Tranche 3 project in Guangxi. The subproject is to be carried out in Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (see Figure II-1). The subproject covers six roads and a water supply expansion component in a sugar circular economy industrial park. Xinhe Town is located at the intersection of South China Economic Circle, Southwest Economic Circle and ASEAN Economic Circle and is the most convenient land passage from China to ASEAN countries and the land bridge of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area and boasts unique geographical advantages.

2. The subproject will improve the investment environment of Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone in Xinhe Town and will intensify the zone's attraction to foreign investments and investors. The subproject will play a pilot and leading role in boosting healthy socioeconomic development in the region, a low-carbon economy, development of economic parks, and linking Jiangzhou District with ASEAN regional cooperation.



Figure II-1: Project Location Map

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3. The subproject consists of a new road network and supporting facilities, and the water supply expansion engineering component of Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park. The details are:

- (i) **New road network and supporting facilities.** The road network contains six roads, namely, Xinghe Avenue North Section, Xinggui Road (divided into Xinggui Road Section A and Xinggui Road Section B), Xingui Avenue (divided into Xingui Avenue Section A and Xingui Avenue Section B), the southern section of Xingong Avenue, Xinyuan Avenue and Baiwu 2nd Road.
- (ii) **Water supply expansion engineering component of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District.** The water supply plant is located on the hillside in the east of plot 1K2+620 on the north section of Xinghe Avenue. The construction area is 26.20 mu (0.0174667 km²), and the designed water supply capacity of the expansion engineering is 15,000 tons per day. The engineering component includes grid flocculation sedimentation tank, valveless filter tank, clean water tank construction and equipment installation; laying of about 46 km water supply pipes outside the plant; and other ancillary items concerning power distribution, paths, greening, lighting and so on in the plant.
- (iii) **Labor training service system construction.** Main contents include teaching materials, courseware, information promotion platform construction, teaching equipment, etc.

Table II-1: List of Construction Activities

I. Road Construction and Renovation								
No.	Rd.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Design Speed (km/h)	Grade	Nature	Pavement Type	Facilities Provided
1	North Section of Xinghe Avenue	6,461.204	21	50	Primary	New	Asphalt concrete	Roads, water supply, drainage, traffic, lighting, greening, etc.
2	Xinggui Road	493.096	/	/	/	/		
2.1	Section A of Xinggui Road	320.401	18	40	Secondary	New		
2.2	Section B of Xinggui Road	172.695	18	30	Secondary	New		
3	Xingui Avenue	2,595.844	/	/	/	/		
3.1	Section A of Xingui Avenue	2,285.348	30	50	Primary	New		
3.2	Section B of Xingui Avenue	310.496	18	30	Secondary	New		
4	South Section of Xingong Avenue	752.298	30	50	Primary	New		
5	Xinyuan Avenue	1,162.268	30	50	Primary	New		
6	Baiwu 2nd Road	926.110	15	30	Secondary	New		
Total	1. The construction area is about 863.80 mu (57.58667 ha); 2. The total length of the roads is 12,390.82 m.							
II. Water Supply Expansion Engineering of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District								
1	The water supply expansion (15,000 tons/day) engineering covers a construction land area of about 26.20 mu (1.75 ha) and the length of the associated water supply pipe network is about 46 kilometers. See a separate resettlement DDR for the completed land acquisition and compensation payment.							
III. Labor Training System Construction								
1	Labor training service system construction, including teaching materials, courseware, information promotion platform construction, teaching equipment, etc.							

4. In accordance with the latest FSR dated 17 December 2020, the estimated total investment of the subproject is CNY514.0771 million, including: CNY378.2716 million for construction, CNY78.57 million for other expenses, CNY45.6842 million for contingencies, CNY1.2563 million for front-end fee and commitment fee, CNY0.5 million for labor training service system construction fee, and CNY9.795 million for loan interest during implementation.

5. The investment in the subproject comes from the ADB loan, local government's financial fund and self-funding to be offered by the IA. An ADB loan with a total amount of to \$30 million (equivalent to about CNY195.9 million) will account for 38.11% of the total investment to the subproject, while the counterpart fund of local government and IA will be about CNY318.1771 million (61.89%). The preliminary preparation tasks of the subproject started in January 2020, and according to the project implementation schedule will start civil works in May 2022 and be completed by December 2024.

6. The overall layout of the subproject site is shown in Figure II-2.

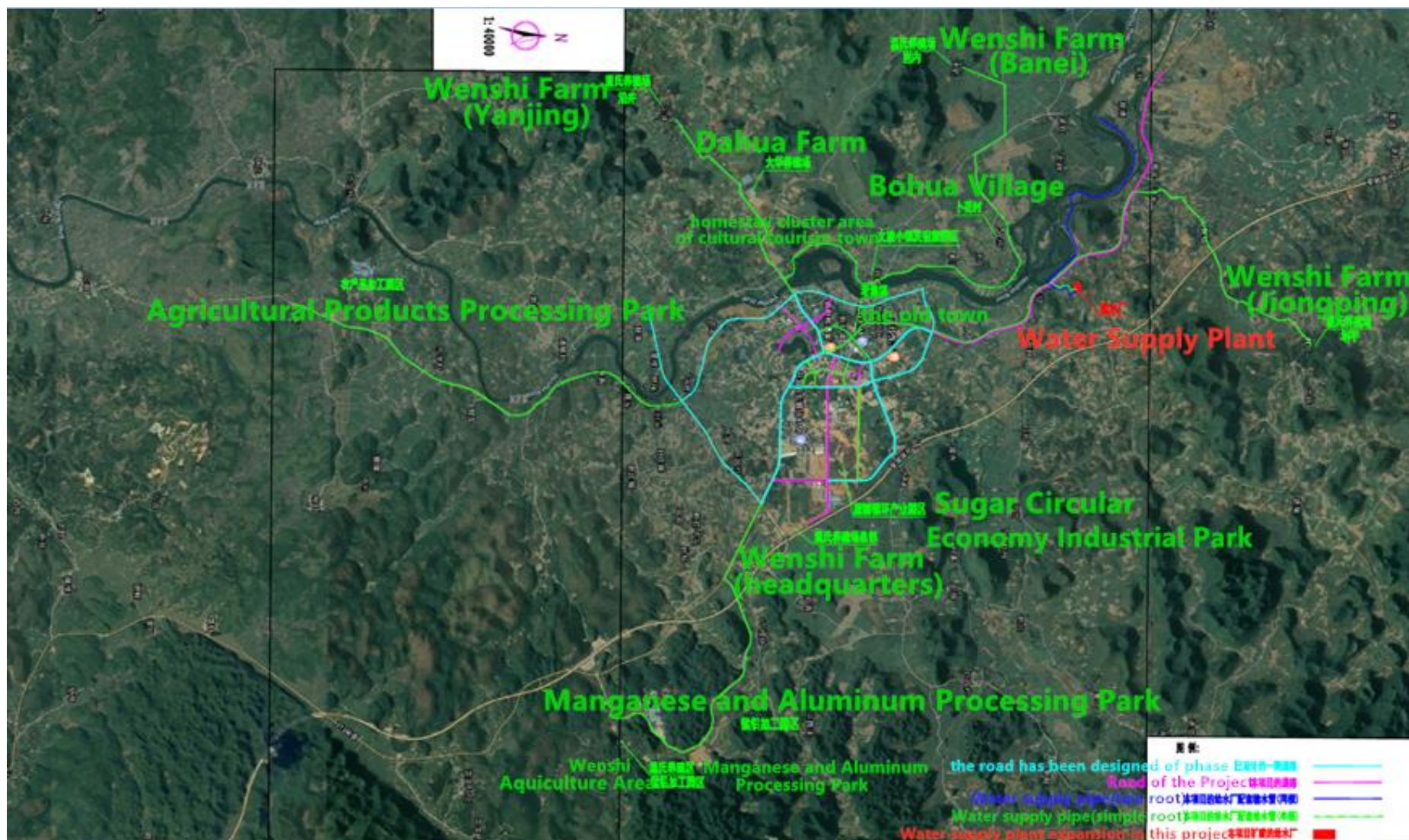


Figure II-2: Overall Layout of the subproject Site

C. OVERVIEW OF LAND USE AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

7. According to preliminary measurement survey results, the subproject will occupy 192.73 mu (12.85 ha) of existing state-owned land (existing roads, acquired land, etc.), reclaimed 182.64 mu (12.18 ha) of state-owned agricultural land from a state-owned farm, and acquire 127.04 mu of collective-owned agricultural land. Residential houses with a total area of 1,035m² will be demolished by the subproject, including 828m² with brick-concrete structure and 207m² with brick-wood structure, affecting 16 households with 49 people, who will be affected by land acquisition at the same time. Therefore, the subproject will affect 171 households with 567 people. Among them, 50 households (HHs) with 161 persons are identified as significantly affected people, including 16 HHs with 49 persons to be physically relocated, and 34 HHs with 112 persons to lose more than 10% of family income. In addition, it is estimated that the subproject will temporarily occupy 191.83 mu (12.79 ha) of state-owned land and 256.48 mu (17.1 ha) of collective land.

D. RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

8. 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 Jiangzhou District. The RP will be endorsed by Jiangzhou district government and submit it to ADB for review and approval.

9. 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) results, and submit it to ADB for review and approval.

E. RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE ON EXISTING FACILITIES

10. For the water supply expansion engineering component of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District, the first phase of the Water Supply Project is identified as an existing facility, for which the land had already been acquired between December 2019 and March 2020. According to the Town government, a total of 46.826 mu (3.1 ha) of collective-owned land of Xincun Village, Xinhe Township was acquired in the first phase of the Water Supply Project. Therefore, a resettlement due diligence report has been prepared by PIE, with assistance of consultants. See details in **Annex 1**.

11. There are no other associated facilities identified in this subproject.

III. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. MEASURES TO REDUCE LAR IMPACTS

12. To avoid and minimize the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, the IA and 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.

13. It is estimated that during the feasibility study and resettlement planning stage, approximately 100 mu (6.6 ha) of land acquisition and 3,000 m² of house demolition were avoided by careful planning and project selection, e.g., two roads (Binjiang Road and Lesifu Road) involving significant LAR impacts have been dropped out. The principle of avoiding/minimizing LAR impacts will be further followed during the subproject design and implementation stages as well.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

14. As shown in the project layout map presented in the feasibility study report, the area affected by the LAR is located in Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City.

15. The scope and specific impacts of the subproject's LAR are mainly based on the measurements surveys, questionnaires, focus group discussions (FDGs), conducted by IA and concerned local government agencies, with assistance of consultants.

C. PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION

16. The subproject needs to permanently occupy 192.73 mu (12.85 ha) of state-owned land (existing roads, acquired land, etc.), reclaim 182.64 mu (12.18 ha) of agricultural land from a state-owned farm, and acquire 127.04 mu (8.47 ha) of rural collective-owned agricultural land. In total, 502.41 mu of land (33.49 ha) will be permanently acquired affecting 171 households (HHs) and 567 persons (See Table III-1). It is confirmed during land pre-examination that the subproject will not involve occupation of permanent basic farmland.

Table III-1: Impacts of Permanent Land Acquisition

S.N.	Component	Main construction	Town	Administrative Village/Community	Land area (mu)			
					Occupation of state-owned land (existing roads, acquired land, etc.)	Reclaim of agricultural land from state-owned farms	Acquisition of rural collective-owned land	Subtotal
1	1. New road network and supporting facilities	North Section of Xinghe Avenue	Xinhe Town	Qinghe Village	82.38	0	127.04	209.42
2		Section A of Xinggui Road	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	0	11.70	0	11.7
3		Section B of Xinggui Road	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	0	5.70	0	5.7
4		Section A of Xingui Avenue	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	58.28	51.67	0	109.95
5		Section B of Xingui Avenue	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	0	13.95	0	13.95
6		South Section of Xingong Avenue	Xinhe Town	Team 5, Huaqiao Farm	20.31	13.19	0	33.5
7		Xinyuan Avenue	Xinhe Town	Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	0	68.79	0	68.79
8		Baiwu 2nd Road	Xinhe Town	Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	5.56	17.64	0	23.2
9	Water supply expansion engineering of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District		Xinhe Town	Siba Villager Group, Xincun Village	26.20	0	0	26.2
10	Labor Training System Construction (soft component)		Xinhe Town		0	0	0	0
Total					192.73	182.64	127.04	502.41

Source: IA and local government agencies.

D. IMPACTS OF HOUSE DEMOLITION

17. The subproject needs to demolish 1,035 m² of residential houses, including 828 m² brick-concrete structures and 207 m² brick-wood structure, mainly affecting the constructions of Xinyuan Avenue and Baiwu 2nd Road areas. In total, 16 HHs with 49 persons will be relocated.

Table III-2: Impacts of House Demolition

Serial No.	Component	Construction activities	Town	Village/Community	Demolition area (m ²)			AHS	APS
					Brick-concrete structure	Brick-wood structure	Subtotal		
1	1. New road network and supporting facilities	Xinyuan Avenue	Xinhe Town	Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	188	47	235	9	13
2		Baiwu 2nd Road	Xinhe Town	Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	640	160	800	7	36
Total					828	207	1035	16	49

Source: IA and local government agencies.

E. IMPACTS ON YOUNG CROPS AND GROUND ATTACHMENTS

18. A few young crops and ground attachments will be affected, including 230 sporadic fruit trees, 109 pieces of 10 m power and lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities), 14 pieces of 4 m broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities), 68.54 mu (4.57 ha) of garden, 1.75 mu (0.12 ha) of fishpond, and 24 m² of public toilet.

Table III-3: Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Type	Unit	Quantity	Remark
Sporadic fruit trees	Tree	230	Diameter at breast height 21-25cm
10-meter power & lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	109	10KV power line
4-meter broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	14	Communication line
Garden	Mu	68.54	
Fishpond	Mu	1.75	
Public toilet (brick-wood structure)	m ²	24	Public toilet
Transformer	Set	3	

Source: IA and local government agencies.

F. IMPACTS OF TEMPORARY LAND USE

19. To minimize the subproject's temporary land use impacts, state-owned land and acquired collective land will be used as construction sites and stockpiles of the subproject where possible. However, some activities, such as pipe networking and access roads, will inevitably occupy some SOL and COL (refer Table III-4). In total, 448.31 mu land will be temporarily used during the construction phase, affecting 116 HHs with 417 persons.

Table III-4: Impacts of Temporary Land Use During Construction

Serial No.	subproject	Main construction	Town	Village /Community	State-owned land (mu)				Collective-owned land (mu)					Total	AHs	APs
					Road	Dry land	Other	Subtotal	Dry land	Woodland	Road	Other	Subtotal			
1	1. New road network and supporting facilities	North Section of Xinghe Avenue	Xinhe Town	Qinghe Village	100.98	0	0	100.98	21.7	0	0	88.53	110.23	211.21	15	57
2		Section A of Xinggui Road	Xinhe town	Xinhe Community	0	0	11.7	11.7	0	0	0	0	0	11.70	0	0
3		Section B of Xinggui Road	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	0	0	5.7	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	5.70	0	0
4		Section A of Xingui Avenue	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	15.9	0.3	1	17.2	0	0	0	0	0	17.20	1	4
5		Section B of Xingui Avenue	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		South Section of Xingong Avenue	Xinhe Town	Team 5, Huaqiao Farm	13.5	0	0	13.5	0	0	0	0	0	13.50	0	0
7		Xinyuan Avenue	Xinhe town	Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		Baiwu 2nd Road	Xinhe Town	Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	1.9	1.1	21.3	24.3	0	0	0	0	0	24.30	1	5
9	Water supply expansion engineering of Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park	Water Treatment Plant	Xinhe Town	Siba Villager Group, Xincun Village	0	0	0	0	35.3	3.9	0	8.2	47.4	47.40	42	165
		Water supply pipeline network	Xinhe Town	Xincun Village	0	0	0	0	5.6	4	3	0	12.6	12.60	8	28
				Bohua Village	0	0	0	0	14.2	5	6	0	25.2	25.20	19	62
				Xinhe Community	10.56	0	0	10.56	0	0	0	0	0	10.56		
				Huaqiao Farm	3.03	0	0	3.03	0	0	0	0	0	3.03		
				Qinghe Village	0	0	0	0	2.55	0	0	0	2.55	2.55	4	14
				Zuozi Village	0	0	0	0	18.5	10	30	0	58.5	58.50	26	82
Xinhe Town	4.86	0	0	4.86	0	0	0	0	4.86							
Total					150.73	1.40	39.70	191.83	97.85	22.90	39	96.73	256.48	448.31	116	417

Source: IA and local government agencies.

G. AFFECTED POPULATION

1. Permanently Affected Households and Persons

20. The subproject's land acquisition will affect 171 households with 567 persons, and house demolition will affect 16 households with 49 persons, who, in turn, will be affected by land acquisition. Therefore, the subproject will permanently affect a total of 171 households with 567 persons. There are 35 households with 110 persons who belong to state-owned farm workers category. Each will receive 75% of land compensation, while the remaining 25% will be kept by the State Farm. That money will be used for a pension insurance premium for these workers. They will be eligible for other livelihood restoration measures as other rural farmer households do. (See Table III-5 and Section VII).

2. Temporarily Affected Households and Persons

21. The subproject's temporary land use will also affect 116 HHs and 417 persons.

3. Affected Vulnerable Groups

22. In the scope of the subproject, 'vulnerable groups' refer to disabled persons, five-guarantee¹ households, female-headed households, minimum living security allowance receiving households².

23. 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 stage to verify whether the subproject would affect vulnerable groups.

1 Government-aided rural residents who have no capability to work, have no income, and no competent statutory supporter.

2 Subsistence allowance receiving household refers to those families with incomes below the local minimum income level, that is, urban household with a per capita monthly income less than CNY720 and rural household with a per capita annual income of less than CNY5,100.

Table III-5: Permanently Affected Households and Persons

Serial No.	subproject	Major construction	Town	Village/Community	Land acquisition (occupation) impact		Impact of house demolition		Both land acquisition and demolition		Total	
					Number of households	Number of people	Number of households	Number of people	Number of households	Number of people	Number of households	Number of people
1	1. New road network and supporting facilities	North Section of Xinghe Avenue	Xinhe Town	Qinghe Village	104	355	0	0	0	0	104	355
2		Section A of Xinggui Road	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	20	61	0	0	0	0	20	61
3		Section B of Xinggui Road	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	3	10	0	0	0	0	3	10
4		Section A of Xingui Avenue	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	5	16	0	0	0	0	5	16
5		Section B of Xingui Avenue	Xinhe Town	Xinhe Community	4	15	0	0	0	0	4	15
6		South Section of Xingong Avenue	Xinhe Town	Team 5, Huaqiao Farm	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	6
7		Xinyuan Avenue	Xinhe town	Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	18	56	9	13	9	13	18	56
8		Baiwu 2nd Road	Xinhe Town	Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	15	48	7	36	7	36	15	48
9	Water supply expansion engineering of Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park	Xinhe Town	Siba Villager Group, Xincun Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total					171	567	16	49	16	49	171	567

Source: IA and local government agencies.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES OF AFFECTED AREA AND POPULATION

A. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES OF JIANGZHOU DISTRICT

24. Jiangzhou District, located in the southwest of Guangxi and in the middle reach of Zuojiang River, was officially established in August 2003. With a total area of 2,951 km², Jiangzhou District has 6 towns, 2 townships, 3 subdistricts and 2 overseas Chinese economic management zones, with a population of 379,000. There are more than 10 ethnic groups, including Zhuang, Yao, Hui, Miao and Dong, and ethnic minorities accounting for more than 80% of its total population. Jiangzhou District is the seat of Chongzuo Municipal Government. As the only urban area of Chongzuo Municipality, it is the economic, political, and cultural center of Chongzuo Municipality, the newest municipality in Guangxi. It is also a transportation hub and an important commodity distribution center in southwest Guangxi.

25. As the forefront of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, Jiangzhou District is an important urban node of the "Nanning-Singapore Economic Corridor". Its transportation network extends in all directions, and it is located at the center of Chongzuo City's "one-hour traffic circle" enjoying easy access to the border, the sea, the provincial capital city, and to all counties (or subsidiary cities) of Chongzuo City. In the territory of the Jiangzhou District, the Xianggui Railway and Nanyou Expressway crosses in an east-west direction, connecting the provincial capital city and Vietnam; and the Qinzhou-Chongzuo-Jingxi Expressway and Daxin-Shangsi second-level highway pass north-south and reach Qinzhou and Fangcheng Port. The only river in the Xijiang River system that connects to the ASEAN international waterway route is Zuojiang, which runs directly to Nanning, Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao. Jiangzhou District is a transportation hub that "connects borders and seas" in southwestern Guangxi, 110 km away from the provincial capital Nanning, 80 plus km away from Wuwei International Airport, 120 km from Qinzhou Port, 160 km from Fangcheng Port, 80 plus km from Pingxiang Friendship Pass, and 240 km from Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam.

26. Jiangzhou District has a warm climate throughout the year and has abundant rainfall. It is rich in sugarcane, rice, corn, cassava and other crops, among which sugarcane is the main economic crop. Jiangzhou District is one of the 33 sugar predominant regions in Guangxi. It is an important sugar production base in Guangxi. The average annual sugarcane planted area is maintained at more than 1.1 million mu (733.3 km²), with an average annual output of 5 million tons of sugarcane. The total daily crushing capacity of the five sugar enterprises in the district is 60,000 tons, and the district ranks first in the PRC in terms of cane sugar, and sugar production per capita, and has the reputation of "No. 1 sweet county/district in China". Jiangzhou District is rich in mineral resources, boasting nearly 20 kinds of proven mineral deposits including iron, copper, tungsten, coal, manganese, aluminum, rare earths, limestone. Among them, iron, rare earth and limestone are high in content and large in storage, which is of great extraction value. Forest coverage rate of the district is 44.81%.

27. Jiangzhou District comprises subdistricts, 6 towns, and 2 townships, as well as Qunli Forest Farm, Nada Forest Farm, Zuojiang Overseas Chinese Farm (Zuojiang Huaqiao Farm), Xinhe Huaqiao State Farm. The main economic indicators of Jiangzhou District in 2019 are shown in Table IV-1.

Table IV-1: Main Economic Indicators of Jiangzhou District in 2019

Indicator	Unit	Value	Growth from previous year	Rate the
Regional gross domestic product	CNY100 million	197.58		9
Primary industry	CNY100 million	31.79		5.4
Secondary industry	CNY100 million	57.26		14.5
Tertiary industry	CNY100 million	108.52		7.4
Fixed asset investment	CNY100 million	—		6.3
Total foreign trade value (customs value)	CNY100 million	7.08		1.3
Revenue	CNY100 million	9.34		16.1
Gross industrial output value of enterprises above designated size	CNY100 million	--		14.6
Value added of industrial enterprises above designated size	CNY100 million	--		14.6
Total retail sales of consumer goods	CNY100 million	36.65		8.1
Per capita disposable income of urban residents	CNY	35421		6.8
Per capita disposable income of rural residents	CNY	15181		12.5

Data source: statistical bulletin of Jiangzhou District.

B. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES OF XINHE TOWN

28. The subproject is located in Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City, which is in the west of Jiangzhou District, at 107°13' east longitude and 22°37' north latitude. Xinhe Town is adjacent to Daxin County to the north and northwest, Longzhou County to the southwest, and Heping Township to the southeast. The total area of the town is 265 km². The town has jurisdiction over 8 rural villages and 1 urban community.

29. Xinhe Town is at the intersection of South China Economic Circle, Southwest Economic Circle and ASEAN Economic Circle. It is the most convenient land passage from the PRC to ASEAN countries and the land bridge of China-ASEAN Free Trade area. Hena Expressway passes through the eastern part of the town with Xinhe exit here. Hence the town enjoys locational advantage. With the construction of Chongqing Expressway, Xinhe Town is forming a transportation network with Chongzuo City at the center, Nanning-Youyiguan Expressway and Xiang-Gui Railway as its vertical axis, and Qinzhou-Chongzuo-Napo Expressway connecting Funing in Yunnan as its horizontal axis. The expressway is the exit to the border and to the sea and connects the town with Southwest China. This cross-shaped transportation network shortens the traffic time from Jiangzhou District to surrounding counties and cities to less than 1 hour, and further improves the main traffic framework of the district.

30. The town has successively won 4 national titles of honor, namely, the National Characteristic Town, National Ecological Town, National Civilized Village/Town, and National Key Town. The district was also awarded 9 titles of honor at the autonomous region level, including Ecological Town of Guangxi, Forest Town of Guangxi, and Famous Industrial and Trade Town of Guangxi. It has successfully created one modern agriculture (core) demonstration zone at the level of autonomous region, 2 demonstration zones at county and township level, and 4 demonstration stations at village level. The town has applied for the title of National Demonstration Park for Rural Industries Integrated Development.

31. Xinhe Town has a population of 28,955, including 13,232 females, and 26,059 ethnic minorities (mainly Zhuang people).

Table IV-2: Table of Population of Xinhe Town

Town	Total population (person)	Among them								
		Female	Minority	Zhuang	Yao	Rural	Rural poverty-stricken (registered in 2015)	Rural poverty-stricken (currently remaining in poverty in June 2020)	Rural residents for MLS	Urban residents for MLS
Xinhe Town	28,955	13,232	26,059	25,991	68	17,373	1047	30	365	301

Source: IA and local government agencies.

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES OF AFFECTED POPULATION

32. In August 2020, the IA with the assistance of consultants carried out a socio-economic survey among the project-affected households. A total of 124 households with 490 persons were surveyed, accounting for 72.51% of the total households permanently affected by land acquisition in the subproject.

1. Demographic Features

33. The demographic features of the surveyed affected people are shown below.

Table IV-3: Statistical Characteristics of the Sampled APs

Index	Total	
	Number of people	(%)
Number of households: 124		
Population	490	
Adult	352	71.84
Minor	138	28.16
Gender		
Adult male	176	35.92
Adult female	176	35.92
Underage male	65	13.26
Underage female	73	14.9
Age		
≤ 15 years old	103	21.27
16-40 years old	206	42.28
41-55 years old	108	22.28
56-60 years old	34	6.58
≥ 61 years old	39	7.59
Ethnic group		
Han	274	55.92
Zhuang	206	42.04
Yao	3	0.61
Others	7	1.43

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

2. Educational Level

34. Among the 387 members of the sampled HHs over the age of 16, 12 persons did not go to school (3.1%); 105 persons had primary education (27.1%); 186 persons had junior middle school education (48.1%); 49 had senior secondary school/technical secondary school education (12.7%); and 35 studied to the level of junior college, bachelor's degree or above (9%).

3. Occupational Distribution

35. Of the sampled APs over the age of 16, the proportion of the population working as farmers is the highest, accounting for 30.31%, followed by that of employees of private enterprises (13.42%), and the proportions of mobile vendors, those taking care of household chores, unemployed, and others are below 3%, which is relatively small (See Figure IV-1).

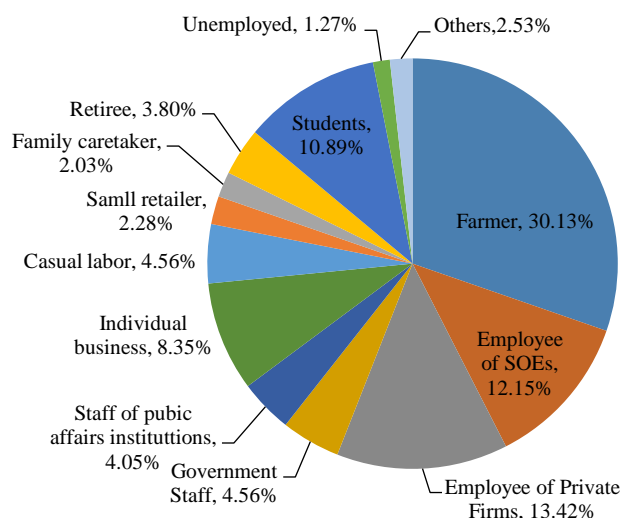


Figure IV-1: Occupational Distribution Map of People over the Age of 16

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

4. Household Income and Expenditure

36. **Household Income.** According to the household survey, the average per capital annual income of households in 2019 is CNY18,438.62: farming income CNY3,041.21 (16.49%); business operational income CNY1,915.74 (10.39%); wage income CNY13,016.78 (70.60%); transfer income CNY32.67 (0.18%), property income CNY199.70 (1.08%), and other incomes CNY232.52 (1.26%).

37. **Household Expenditure.** The average per capita annual expenditure of sampled households in 2019 is CNY15,949.28, of which consumer expenditure is CNY5,930.86 (37.19%); production and business operation expenditure CNY1,274.01, (7.99%); property expenditure CNY1,070.24 (6.71%); medical expenditure CNY845.28 (5.3%), expenditure on purchase of houses and cars CNY6,055.58 (37.97%), and other expenses CNY773.31 (4.85%).

38. The per capita net income of the affected households is CNY17,164.61, which is higher than the average level of Xinhe Town (see Table IV-4).

Table IV-4: Table of Income and Expenditure of Affected Households

Item	Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	
Annual household income	Farming income	12,012.77	3,041.21	16.49
	Business operational income	7,567.18	1,915.74	10.39
	Wage income	51,416.29	1,3016.78	70.60
	Transfer income	129.05	32.67	0.18

Item		Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)
	Property income	788.82	199.70	1.08
	Other income	918.45	232.52	1.26
	Subtotal	72,832.56	18,438.62	100
Annual household expenditure	Consumption expenditure	23,246.91	5,930.86	37.19
	Production and operation expenditure	5,032.35	1,274.01	7.99
	Property expenditure	4,227.44	1,070.24	6.71
	Medical expenditure	3,338.84	845.28	5.30
	Expenditure on house and car purchase	23,919.54	6,055.58	37.97
	Other expenses	3,054.56	773.31	4.85
	Subtotal	62,999.64	15,949.28	100
Net income [1]		67,800.21	17,164.61	

[1] Net income = annual household income-production and operation expenditure
Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

5. Ethnic Groups

39. 'A unified multi-ethnic country' is defined as the fundamental realities of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It highlights 'safeguarding national unification and ethnic unity' as its overarching goal of ethnic minority affairs management and policies. The Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) of September 1949 stipulated that "all the ethnic groups within Chinese territory are equal." The state provides opportunities to guarantee that EMs could participate equally in the administration of state affairs, and autonomously manage their own internal affairs. According to PRC's Constitution (adopted in 1954, and revised in 1982), Regional Autonomy of Ethnic Minorities (RAEM) is one of the fundamental national policies. Its key principles are ethnic equality and unity; equal opportunities for each ethnic minority to participate in the management of state affairs, and regional autonomy of ethnic minorities.

40. These principles are further elaborated as six policies: speed up economic development in ethnic minority areas' develop education facilities among ethnic minority groups, respect and develop languages of ethnic minorities, respect ethnic minorities' freedom in religious beliefs, protect ethnic minorities' cultural heritage, and respect customs and traditions of ethnic minorities.

41. The aim of recent government actions regarding rural development is to improve the living conditions and social safeguards in villages which apply to EMs and others equally. They are "Five Connections; Eight Haves". Five connections refer to (i) road connections; (ii) electricity connection; (iii) connection to water supply; (iv) connection to TV cables; and (v) connection to internet and telephone. The Eight haves include: (i) public space for organized activities; (ii) qualified clinic and village doctors; (iii) each natural village has comfortable living conditions; (iv) each household has descent and creditable house which is anti-seismic; (v) each person has at least one mu of stable high yielding paddy field or other farming land; (vi) each person has at least one mu of cash crop land; (vii) each person has at least one livestock animal to sell each year; (viii) each member of the labor force has one skill to increase his/her income.

42. From 2000, a series of national programs have been launched to accelerate the development of ethnic minority areas. "West Development Program", "Vitalizing Border Areas and Enriching the People Living There", "Supporting Smaller Ethnic Minorities", "the Re-

construction of Villages with Outstanding Ethnic Cultural Features”, “Poverty Alleviation Focusing on Contiguous Poor Areas”, “Water Cellar for Mothers” and many other local-level programs have had significant impact on the rural living conditions and socioeconomic development of ethnic minority villages, Han villages, and mixed villages.

43. At the project, cash compensation for land will be distributed among all APs in a transparent manner. Municipal and county people's governments approve land and other property compensation standards and the RPs before the acquisition of land and demolition of structures. Land compensation and resettlement fees are paid to the rural collective economic organization where applicable within prescribed time limit, prescribed by law. The local land and resources department will cooperate with agricultural and civil affairs departments in supervising the distribution and utilization of the land compensation funds within the rural economic organization. These procedures ensure that all APs including vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities will get approved compensation and other assistance.

44. Land and resources departments at all levels will supervise and review the implementation of the resettlement plan. If land acquisition is proved to lead to a decline of the living standards among the famers who lost land, local land and resources department actively work with relevant government departments to take effective measures to solve their production and livelihood issues through multiple channels to maintain the social stability.

45. During the project construction period, PMO and IA will provide temporary jobs and the affected villagers will get priority in getting employment. The project will also provide technical training for the APs. Such benefits are available for all APs including EMs. The procedures for selection of APs for jobs and training ensure that no category of APs is excluded.

46. The subproject area is dominated by ethnic minorities. 90% of the population of subproject areas are ethnic minorities, and 10% are Han nationality. The predominant ethnic minority is Zhuang who constitute 99.4% of the population. A few Yao (0.26%) also live in the subproject areas. There are no differences between ethnic minorities and Han nationality as they share the same social, political and economic systems. Ethnic minorities and Han nationality share similar agricultural production conditions and follow similar planting methods of crops. They do not distinguish themselves from others by clothes that they wear, eating habits and living environment. They enjoy the same job opportunities, similar salaries and wages, and political rights as Han nationality do. The affected ethnic minority households will get the same compensation, resettlement assistance and priorities in engaging as workers at the subproject activities.

a. Age structure

47. The age structure of sample household population by ethnic group is shown in Table IV-5.

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

Age group	ALL (%)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
≤15	21.27%	21.99%	18.45%
16-40	42.28%	40.66%	45.83%
41-55	22.28%	25.30%	16.67%
56-60	6.58%	4.22%	11.31%
>60	7.59%	7.83%	7.74%
Subtotal	100%	100%	100%

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

b. Occupational Distribution

48. The occupation distribution of the sampled households by ethnic group is shown below.

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

Occupational Distribution	ALL (%)	Ethnic minority (%)	Han (%)
Farmer	30.13%	32.99%	25.61%
Employee of SOEs	12.15%	14.58%	7.93%
Employee of private firms	13.42%	11.46%	17.07%
Government staff	4.56%	4.17%	5.49%
Staff of public affairs institutions	4.05%	2.78%	6.71%
Individual business	8.35%	8.68%	8.54%
Small retailer	4.56%	5.90%	2.44%
Casual labor	2.28%	0.35%	5%
Family caretaker	2.03%	1.74%	2.44%
Retiree	3.80%	3.13%	4.88%
Student	10.89%	11.11%	10.37%
Unemployed	1.27%	1.39%	1.22%
Others	2.53%	1.74%	1.83%
Subtotal	100%	100%	100%

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

c. Household Income and Expenditure

49. Social survey shows that the average annual income of ethnic minority families in the project area is similar to Han families, and even the per capita annual income and per capita disposable income are slightly higher than Han families. See Table IV-7 for details.

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

Item		All sample households			Ethnic minority sample families			Han sample families		
		Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)	Per household average (CNY)	Per capita average (CNY)	(%)
Annual household income	Farming income	12012.77	3041.21	16.49%	10197.3	2648.65	14.04%	15825.28	3785.95	21.60%
	Business operational income	7567.18	1915.74	10.39%	6063.2	1574.86	8.35%	10725.53	2565.92	14.64%
	Wage income	51416.29	13016.78	70.60%	53895.3	13998.78	74.21%	46210.38	11055.11	63.07%
	Transfer income	129.05	32.67	0.18%	166.66	43.29	0.23%	50.05	11.97	0.07%
	Property income	788.82	199.7	1.08%	1045.37	271.52	1.44%	250.08	59.83	0.34%
	Other income	918.45	232.52	1.26%	1257	326.49	1.73%	207.5	49.64	0.28%
	Subtotal	72832.56	18438.62	100%	72624.83	18863.59	100%	73268.82	17528.43	100%
Annual household expenditure	Consumption expenditure	23426.91	5930.86	37.19%	23911.98	6210.90	48.17%	21850.28	5227.34	24.15%
	Production and operation expenditure	5032.35	1274.01	7.99%	5148.83	1337.36	10.37%	4787.75	1145.39	5.29%
	Property expenditure	4227.44	1070.24	6.71%	3944.06	1024.43	7.94%	4822.55	1153.72	5.33%
	Medical expenditure	3338.84	845.28	5.30%	2706.7	703.04	5.45%	4666.33	1116.35	5.16%
	Expenditure on house and car purchase	23919.54	6055.58	37.97%	11547.65	2999.39	23.26%	49900.50	11937.92	55.14%
	Other expenses	3054.56	773.31	4.85%	2384.05	619.23	4.80%	4462.63	1067.61	4.93%
	Subtotal	62999.64	15949.28	100%	49643.27	12894.36	100%	90490.03	21648.33	100%
Net income ^[1]			17164.61			17526.23			16383.03	

[1] Net income = annual household income-production and operation expenditure

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

6. People's Willingness to LAR and Expected Compensation

51. The socioeconomic survey also included an awareness, willingness and opinion survey questions. Regarding the compensation and resettlement policies in the subproject area, 26% of the respondents said they knew very well about the policies, and 46% said they had a basic knowledge about the policy. 90% said that if their lands need to be acquired, they are willing to sign a land requisition agreement, based on the standards of latest compensation policy. 90% of the respondents said that if their houses need to be acquired and demolished, they are willing to sign a demolition agreement, based on the latest policy of compensation and resettlement in project area. Overall, the respondents showed a high degree of support for the land acquisition and house demolition for the subproject.

52. In terms of land acquisition, as for the options of restoring income after LA, 61% of respondents chose to work in enterprises or to be employed otherwise, 40% to do business, and 36% to participate in skills training. More than 20% of the respondents chose to continue farming or quit farming and join the social security program. Regarding the distribution of cash compensation for land, 58% of respondents preferred compensation being paid to each AHs. As for these farmers' dividends/profits, 51% respondents chose to share dividends/profits, based on the area of land acquired, and 20% chose to share dividends/profits based on the number of APs. Nearly 20% of AHs did not recommend the payment of a portion of income (such as dividends or interest) generated by the payment for land to the villager group (or state-owned farm).

53. In terms of demolition, 86% of respondents thought that house demolition will make a positive impact and it is a good opportunity for them to improve their living environment and social conditions. Regarding the choice of resettlement, 37% choose to have government-built housing, 35% chose to get cash compensation to buy new houses; and 28% chose to get cash compensation to build their own houses by themselves.

54. Of respondents, 91% were concerned about timely payment of cash compensation; 62% about whether the compensation rate offered is in line with the latest government policies and regulations; 68% wanted transparent information about compensation, 49% wanted well-planned livelihood restoration measures after land acquisition, and 36% wanted to participate in the project construction and subsequent management and maintenance of the subproject (refer Table IV-8 for further details).

Table IV-8: Public Consent Regarding Land Acquisition and House Demolition

Question	Option	Respondent	Proportion (%)
1. Do you know the compensation and resettlement policies for land acquisition and house demolition in the subproject area?	(1) Know very well	32	25.81
	(2) Basically know	57	45.97
	(3) Know little	27	21.77
	(4) Don't know	8	6.45
2. If your household's land needs to be acquired, are you willing to sign a land acquisition agreement based on the compensation policy?	(1) Yes	112	90.32
	(2) No	0	0.00
	(3) Hard to say	12	9.68
3. If your land were to be acquired, in which way would you like to recover your income after the acquisition?	(1) Continue to farm	37	29.84
	(2) Become urban residents and no longer work in agriculture	32	25.81
	(3) Work in an enterprise/get employed otherwise	76	61.29
	(4) Do business	50	40.32
	(5) Participate in social security program	28	22.58

Question	Option	Respondent	Proportion (%)
	(6) Attend skill training	45	36.29
	(7) Other	20	16.13
4. What kind of compensation distribution scheme do you prefer for land acquisition?	(1) Full payment to the villager group (or state-owned farm)	12	9.68
	(2) Full payment to the households concerned	72	58.06
	(3) Half of the compensation paid to the villager group (or state-owned farm), and half paid to the households concerned	4	3.23
	(4) A large part of the compensation paid to the villager group (or state-owned farm), and a small portion paid to the farmers concerned	3	2.42
	(5) A large part of the compensation paid to farmers concerned, and a small portion paid to the villager group (or state-owned farms).	33	26.61
5. If part of the land acquisition fund is paid to the villager group (or state-owned farm), how do you hope the fund will be used?	(1) This arrangement is not recommended	43	34.68
	(2) Concentrated investment in construction of homes/shopping malls and dividends for farmers	71	57.26
	(3) Depositing in bank with the farmers sharing the interests.	8	6.45
	(4) Other	2	1.61
6. In case that the land acquisition fund is to be paid to the villager group (or state-owned farm) to generate income (such as dividends or interest) what kind of distribution method do you prefer?	(1) This arrangement is not recommended	24	19.35
	(2) dividends/interests distributed based on the area of land acquired	63	50.81
	(3) dividends/interests distributed based on the number of people concerned	25	20.16
	(4) dividends/interests distributed based on the number of households concerned	10	8.06
	(5) other	2	1.61
7. If your house needs to be demolished, are you willing to sign a demolition agreement based on the policy of compensation?	(1) Yes	111	89.52
	(2) No	1	0.81
	(3) Hard to say	12	9.68
8. If your house needs to be demolished, what do you think of it?	(1) For the most part positive impact, it is a good opportunity to improve my living environment and condition	107	86.29
	(2) Mainly negative impacts, it will reduce our per capita living area and impose a shift of our lifestyle and convention	0	0.00
	(3) Neither good nor bad, the living environment and condition after demolition and resettlement will remain basically unchanged	6	4.84
	(4) Hard to say/don't know	11	8.87
9. If your house needs to be demolished, what kind of resettlement do you want?	(1) Provided with resettlement home built by the government	46	37.10
	(2) Provided with monetary compensation, and buy a home	43	34.68

Question	Option	Respondent	Proportion (%)
	(3) Provided with monetary compensation, and build my own house	34	27.42
	(4) Other	1	0.81
10. Regarding the land acquisition and house demolition for the subproject, what is the matter you are most concerned or worried about?	(1) Timely payment of compensation	113	91.13
	(2) Compensation complying with the latest policies and regulations	77	62.10
	(3) Open and transparent information	74	59.68
	(4) Proper solution to problems of income and livelihood after land acquisition	61	49.19
	(5) Having the opportunity to participate in the construction and subsequent management and maintenance of the subproject as a laborer	44	35.48
	(6) Other	4	3.23

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

7. Gender Analysis

55. Of the respondents, 48 were females (39%). Of the total population of the affected households surveyed, 249 respondents (51%) were women. As more and more men go out of the villages to engage in seasonal labor, and the number of women engaged in agricultural production and housework rises, the impact of land loss on women is greater than that on men. However, the subproject will provide women with jobs to engage in non-agricultural work. These job opportunities will make less labor intensity for women and allow them to get more benefits from the development of the tertiary industries. Therefore, all the women interviewed support the construction of the subproject, and they hope that during and after the execution of the subproject, priority would be given to providing women with jobs and opportunities to get better incomes, and that women's special needs would be considered. The gender analysis is detailed below.

Table IV-9: Gender Analysis

Part A—Gender analysis on rural women in the project area	
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.
2. Social status of women	Local women have relatively good social status. All key family matters are determined by husband and wife through discussion. Men attend the important village meetings. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at such meetings.
3. Title to land and properties	Women have the same title as men. Like other parts of the PRC, in the project area, when a daughter of a family is married, her land will remain in her mother's family and she can only share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was implemented in 1982. For LAR, women will have equal rights to compensation.
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.
5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender roles. However, women do housework mainly, and many young women are employed locally.
6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is mainly from agriculture, commerce and services.
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision-making.
8. Educational level	Boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.

9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women have a good informal network in the village and the village group. Women may participate in the election of the village committee and have the right to elect and be elected.
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the project area, and there is no restriction on gender role.

B—Gender analysis of women during LAR

Gender related LAR issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the subproject	Mitigation measures	Remarks
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Will women be deprived of land or properties or have no right to compensation?	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for LAR; the subproject will not have any significantly adverse impact on women.	1) Men and women enjoy equal rights in LAR; 2) Cash compensation, or improvement of land quality and crop restructuring	100% of the survey female respondents say that they are entitled to compensation.
2. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Are women affected more seriously, and receive less assistance?	All AHs will lose part of land only, so the AHs will lose part of income only. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. Only seriously affected households would have to change their income sources. In addition to cash compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (e.g., priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support).	(1) Women will receive compensation fees for land acquisition; (2) At least 30% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) During construction, at least 30% of jobs will be made available to women. During operation, at least 30% of permanent jobs will be made available to women.	No one is seriously affected. At least 30% of jobs and training participants are women. 77% of the survey female respondents say that LA will not increase their burden.
3. Increase of gender inequalities	Will women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities?	The subproject will not lead to gender inequalities. LAR impacts are not serious.		
4. Social network system	Will the social network-damaged?	The subproject will not affect the social network seriously.	No impact	88% of the female respondents say that their social networks are not affected by land acquisition.
5. Impact on health / increase of social problems	Will there be serious health or social problems due to LAR (violence, AIDS propagation, etc.)?	The subproject will not affect the villages seriously.	Mitigation of community health and safety through implementation of environmental management plan	

Source: socioeconomic sampling survey in project area.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

56. In preparing the subproject's FSR and RP, the Jiangzhou PMO and the IA attached great importance to the participation of APs. With the assistance of consultants, they thoroughly solicited the views and suggestions of the concerned government agencies of Xinhe Town and Jiangzhou District as well as of the affected households.

57. During preparation of the feasibility study report, the Project Office, the IA and the Design Institute held various meetings with related organizations, Xinhe Town government and representatives of the APs to negotiate the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policies. The attendees put forward comments and suggestions on compensation and income restoration measures.

58. During the subproject implementation phase, i.e. during RP updating and implementation, the local PMO, IA and the land acquisition and house demolition office will encourage the local residents to participate in the process of land acquisition and restoration of livelihood and income. In the event of any restrictions due to COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be carried out. The PMO and IA will strictly adhere to social distancing, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

A. PUBLIC CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

59. The public consultation efforts undertaken during the project preparation phase are shown in Table V-1 and the following figures.

Table V-1: Efforts Related to Public Participation and Consultation

Organization	Time	Venue	Activities	Participant
Feasibility study Design Institute				
1 st session	January 10, 2020	Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City	Site inspection and site selection in the preliminary stage of the subproject, communication with the government of Xinhe Town on the feasibility of the construction engineering.	10 participants from Jiangzhou District People's Government, Xinhe Town People's Government, Overseas Chinese Farm (Huaqiao Farm), and Xinghe Company
2 nd session	March 9, 2020	Xincun Village and Zhiqing Village, Xinhe Town	On-site inspection of the land acquisition situation and the operation of the enterprises settled in the park	12 participants from the design agency, environmental assessment agency, feasibility study agency, Xinhe Town Government and Xinghe Company.
Environment Impacts Assessment Agency				
1 st session	March 9, 2020	Xincun Village and Zhiqing Village, Xinhe Town	On-site inspection of the land acquisition situation and the impact on the surrounding environment	12 participants from the design agency, environmental assessment agency, feasibility study agency, Xinhe Town Government and Xinghe Company
2 nd session	March 23, 2020	Xinhe Community, Xinhe Town (Economic Industrial Park)	Investigating the impact of settled companies on the surrounding environment	7 participants from the Economic and Industrial Park Administration Committee, environmental assessment agency and Xinghe Company
Jiangzhou District Project Management Office and Consultants				
1 st session	January 10, 2020	Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City	Site inspection and site selection in the preliminary stage of the subproject, communication with the government of Xinhe Town	10 participants from Jiangzhou District People's Government, Xinhe Town People's Government, Overseas Chinese Farm (Huaqiao Farm), and Xinghe Company

Organization	Time	Venue	Activities	Participant
			on the feasibility of the construction engineering.	
2 nd session	March 9, 2020	Xincun Village and Zhiqing Village, Xinhe Town	On-site inspection of the land acquisition situation and the operation of the enterprises settled in the Park	12 participants from the FSR-DI, environmental assessment agency, feasibility study agency, Xinhe Town Government and Xinghe Company.
3 rd session	March 23, 2020	Xinhe Community, Xinhe Town	Investigating the impact of settled companies on the surrounding environment	7 participants from the Economic and Industrial Park Administration Committee, environmental assessment agency and Xinghe Company
4 th session	May 19-21, 2020	Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City	The Foreign Loan Office of Guangxi Autonomous Region, together with the concerned officials of the Foreign Loan Management Office of Guangxi Autonomous Region Department of Finance, and the ADB technological assistance team (Beijing Energy and Environment Technological Development Center), came to Chongzuo to carry out the ADB loan Guangxi Regional Cooperative Development Promotion Project (batch 3) technological assistance survey.	The involved personnel from Foreign Loan Office of Guangxi Autonomous Region, Foreign Loan Management Office of Guangxi Autonomous Region Department of Finance, ADB TRTA Team, Chongzuo City Development and Reform Commission (Project Office), Finance Bureau, concerned government agencies of the Project site, IA and FSR-DI

60. It was found through many public consultation and participation activities that the main concerns of APs are the compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition and the distribution of compensation funds, the resettlement methods for house relocation, and the job opportunities from the subproject. Jiangzhou District PMO, IA, the affected township government, and the village/community committees, through meetings with affected households and public consultation, explained to APs that the project will strictly follow the relevant land acquisition of the state, Guangxi Autonomous Region Government, Chongzuo City Government, and Jiangzhou District Government as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009); and applicable policies will be implemented under supervision and monitoring to ensure that all procedures are open and fair. APs are very supportive of the project and its' LAR.

Error! Reference source not found. - **Concerns and Feedbacks of the APs**

No.	Concerns	Feedbacks and Measures Taken in RP
1	Land acquisition and compensation standards	National, Guangxi Autonomous Region Government's and Chongzuo municipal policies on LAR will be strictly complied with to ensure all procedures open and fair
2	Accuracy on the land ownership, land type and size of land in the measurement survey	The final measurement results will be double checked and published for the public for concurrence.
3	Land-based livelihood measures to mitigate the impacts of land acquisition	AHs can obtain new land through land use rights transfer (LURT) in nearby area, with the assistance of local government departments.

5	Resettlement measures for AH to be relocated	The local government will provide cash compensation on the basis of full replacement value, and provide resettlement houses in Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site, which has been completed in 2019.
6	Job and income opportunities after LAR	Skills training and employment promotion measures have been developed for APs and incorporated in this RP.
7	Timeline of project and LAR implementation and adequate information transparency	RP and RIB will be disclosed to affected communities and AHs. The RP includes a LAR implementation schedule.



Figure V-1: Site Inspection and Site Selection during Project Preparation



Figure V-2: On-Site Inspection of Land Acquisition Impacts



Figure V-3: On-site Investigation on Project's Impacts

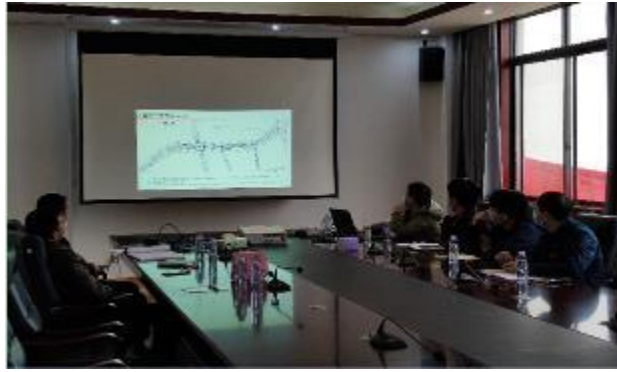


Figure V-4: Focus Group Discussion on Project's Impacts



Figure V-5: Focus Group Discussion on Project's Impacts (ii)



Figure V-6: Focus Group Discussion on Project's Impacts (iii)



Figure V-7: Consulting Service Matchmaking Meeting



Figure V-8: News Report of TA Field Review on Website



Figure V-9: Project Site Visits and Coordination with Surrounding Villagers



Figure V-10: Consultation with surrounding villagers on compensation rates of LA and implementation of the project (i)



Figure V-11: Consultation with surrounding villagers on compensation rates of LA and implementation of the project (ii)



Figure V-12: Consultation with Stakeholders on the Main Contents of Draft RP

B. PUBLIC CONSULTATION DURING IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

61. To successfully implement the LAR of the subproject, affected people are encouraged to actively participate in various land acquisition and resettlement activities. Details of the major public consultation activities to be carried out during implementation stage are shown in Table V-2. As mentioned in the earlier sections, in the event of any restrictions due to COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be carried out. The PMO and IA will strictly adhere to social distancing, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

Table V-2: Public Consultation Plan during Implementation Stage

Purpose	Mode	Timeline	Agencies	Involved	Topic
RIB distribution	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Dec 2020	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, Village/community committees	All APs	Distributing the RIB
DMS results verification and RP update	Field investigation	Sep/Oct 2021	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, town governments, community committees	All APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts; and updating the RP
Disclosure of updated RP and LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Oct 2021	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, town governments, community committees	All APs	Disclosure of updated RP, including LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Determination / implementation of resettlement and income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, town governments, village/community committees	All APs	Discussing final resettlement and income restoration programs and the use of compensation fees
Skills training program	Village meeting	During RP implementation	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, town governments, village/community committees	All APs	Discussing training needs

C. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

62. To address issues effectively and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

- Stage 1: If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of LAR, he/she may report this to village/community committee, which should record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township government after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the IA after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Jiangzhou PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within 4 weeks.

63. At any stage, an AP can bring a suit in a local court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC. The AP may also submit a complaint to ADB, first with the project team and then, if still unsatisfied, to ADB's accountability mechanism (<http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>).

64. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs without charge, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above GRM will be communicated to the APs at meetings or/and through the RIB.

65. During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information and submit such information to the PMO in writing monthly. The Jiangzhou PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

66. The contact telephone number for GRM and liaison of the IA is 13457850023, Ms. Zhao.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

A. LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO LAR

67. 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. Laws and Regulations in National level

- "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" (amended on August 26, 2019);
- "Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Payment for Use of Land as Additional Construction Land and Other Issues" (CAI ZONG [2006] No. 48);
- "Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management" (GUO FA [2004] No. 28) (October 2004);
- "Notice on Adjusting the Grading of Rates of Payment for Use of Land as Additional Construction Land in Some Areas" (CAI ZONG [2009] No. 24);
- "Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the National Development and Reform Commission on the Cancellation, Suspension and Exemption of a Number of Administrative Fees" (CAISHUI [2014] No. 101);
- "Farmland Occupancy Tax Law of the People's Republic of China" (adopted at the 7th meeting of the 13th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on December 29, 2018);
- "Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing the *Measures for Implementation of the Farmland Occupancy Tax Law of the People's Republic of China*" (Ministry of Finance Announcement No. 81 of 2019).

2. Laws and Regulations of Local Governments

- "Notice on Promulgating the "Standards of Annual Average Output Value Base Number and of Compensation for Demolition Relating to Land Acquired for Major Infrastructure Projects in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" (GUI FA GAI LAW [2009] No. 52);
- "Decision of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Abolishing the "Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Enforcing the 'Interim Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Farmland Occupancy Tax'" (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government Order No. 132);
- "Decision of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Applicable Tax Amount of Farmland Occupancy Tax" (adopted at the 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th People's Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on July 25, 2019);
- "Notice of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Finance Department, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Natural Resources Department, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission on Regulating and Adjusting the Farmland Reclamation Fee and Using Management Policies of Guangxi" (GUI CAI SHUI [2019] No. 35);

- " Notice of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Human Resources and Social Security Department, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Land and Resources Department, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Finance Department on Printing and Distributing the Guideline for Land-Acquired Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to Participate in the Basic Pension Insurance System" (GUI RENSHEFA [2016] No. 46);
- "Notice of Chongzuo City People's Government Office on Implementing a Unified Annual Output Value Standard for the New Round of Land Acquisition" (CHONGZHENG BANDIAN [2019] No. 9);
- "Reply of Chongzuo City People's Government on Approving the Compensation Standard for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and Demolition of Houses in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City" (CHONGZHENG HAN [2020] No. 60).

68. Key clauses of relevant laws, regulations and policies can be found in **Annex 3**.

B. ADB POLICY

69. ADB's policies on involuntary resettlement aim to (1) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (2) to minimize the involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (3) to improve, or at least restore, the living standards of all displaced persons to pre-project levels; and (4) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Table VI-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. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADB AND PRC AND GAP-FILLING MEASURES

70. Table VI-2 presents gaps between ADB SPS and PRC's system and local practice as well as gap filling measures.

Table VI-2: Comparative Analysis between PRC Laws and ADB Safeguard Policy, and Gap Filling Measures in the RP

ADB's safeguard policy	Differences from PRC laws and local practices	Measures in the RP
<p>Policy principle 1: Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.</p>	<p>The Measures for the Administration of Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.42 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) require that the size and type of the land offered to the project be screened before the feasibility study report or project proposal is approved. Before LA, the local natural resources bureau will conduct a DMS. Before HD, the HD agency will conduct a DMS. No past impact is assessed under PRC laws.</p> <p>Although no specific law includes the analysis of women and vulnerable groups in the RP, special measures may be developed and evaluated for them based on the policy and plan of the local government. In particular, vulnerable groups will be identified, and supporting measures developed under the social security system.</p>	<p>The RP has been prepared at the preparation stage to identify impacts and risks of involuntary resettlement, including social gender and vulnerable group issues.</p>
<p>Policy principle 2: Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>There are similar requirements for consultation and participation in the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2019), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011). The applicable provincial regulations and policies require that consultation, participation and information disclosure be conducted during LA and resettlement.</p> <p>Although public participation and consultation activities are conducted under the direction of the local government, they are not part of the resettlement booklet and plan or the compensation and resettlement program (CARP). All activities should be institutionalized appropriately.</p> <p>The local government has established a grievance redress mechanism, where farmers may file appeals to the village collective or directly through the legal system, but it is not part of the resettlement booklet and plan or CARP. According to the plan of the local government, needs of affected vulnerable groups may be identified and evaluation under the security system. In practice, all local government agencies pay attention to such needs.</p>	<p>The RP includes a) provisions on adequate consultation with APs, including consultation with vulnerable groups; b) consultation and information disclosure; and c) a grievance redress mechanism.</p>
<p>Policy principle 3: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-</p>	<p>For acquired collective land, the provincial government should develop and publish uniform AAOV rates and composite land prices.</p>	<p>The RP includes the following measures: compensation at</p>

ADB's safeguard policy	Differences from PRC laws and local practices	Measures in the RP
<p>based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	<p>SC [2004] No.28: 1) If the project generates benefits, the AP may share return on land as an investment; 2) The employment and social security system should be improved within the urban planning area to ensure the living standard of the APs; 3) Land resettlement, employment and relocation should be implemented out of the urban planning area; and 4) Employment training should be conducted.</p> <p>MLR [2004] No.238 and relevant provincial regulations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Developing agricultural production; 2) Reemploying the APs; 3) Using the land as part of construction land; 4) Offering replacement land <p>The compensation rate for any affected asset is determined through the specified appraisal procedure.</p>	<p>replacement cost and livelihood restoration. In addition, the project will provide skill training and employment opportunities for men and women of project-affected households with priority.</p>
<p>Policy principle 4: Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.</p>		
<p>Policy principle 5: Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups include five-guarantee and MLS households. Local village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of vulnerable groups, and provide them with living assistance (food, clothing, fuel, education, etc.), monthly living subsidies, and other assistance (except subsidies under the rural cooperative medical system).</p> <p>The Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011) stipulate that for personal housing demolished, the municipal or county government should offer replacement housing with priority.</p> <p>According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Solving Housing Difficulties for Low-income Population (SC [2007] No.24), affordable and low-rent housing should be offered to households with housing difficulties.</p>	<p>During the feasibility study and initial measurement survey, no affected households are identified as vulnerable households. Further identification will be conducted during DMS and RP updating to check, if the Project would affect vulnerable groups.</p>

ADB's safeguard policy	Differences from PRC laws and local practices	Measures in the RP
<p>Policy principle 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.</p>	<p>Not applied</p>	<p>Not applied</p>
<p>Policy principle 7: Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.</p>	<p>According to the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011), temporary buildings constructed after approval should not be compensated for.</p> <p>Any uncertified / unauthorized house (not eligible for compensation at replacement cost), and the socioeconomic profile and vulnerability of such household will be appraised by the local government to determine the necessity of assistance and ensure that its living standard is restored or does not worsen.</p> <p>According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Solving Housing Difficulties for Low-income Population (SC [2007] No.24), affordable and low-rent housing should be offered to households with housing difficulties.</p>	<p>Compensation and support will be provided to all APs, whether they have a legal title to land or assets or not.</p>
<p>Policy principle 8: Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p> <p>Policy principle 9: Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Except large-scale water resources projects, there is no specific requirement to prepare an RP similar to that required by ADB.</p> <p>For other projects, the natural resources bureau will prepare a construction land utilization note, farmland conversion plan, a cultivated land replenishment plan, an LA plan, and a land utilization plan, which may be regarded as resettlement planning documents.</p> <p>For HD, the local government will develop a compensation and resettlement program, which may also be regarded as an HD planning document.</p>	<p>The RP has been prepared, including arrangement of the entitlements of the APs, income and livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget, and a time-bound implementation schedule. The RP will be disclosed to the affected villages / communities and persons.</p>
<p>Policy principle 10: Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary</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,</p>	<p>The RP includes all LAR costs, which are included in the overall project cost.</p>

ADB's safeguard policy	Differences from PRC laws and local practices	Measures in the RP
resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	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. 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

71. 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 houses, 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 in.

E. COMPENSATION RATES

1. Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition/Occupation

72. According to the "Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on Approving the Standards of Compensation for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City (CHONGZHENGHAN [2020] No. 60)", the compensation for collective land will include land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for young crops and ground attachments. The land compensation rate shall be calculated according to the maximum multiple stipulated in the "Measures for the Enforcement of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China" in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and in consideration of the base number of the average annual output value of the land in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City in the previous three years. The land compensation rates will be applicable for occupation of state farmland in Xinhe Huaqiao State Farm as well.

Table VI-3: Comprehensive Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Area

Town		Compensation standard for land acquisition (CNY/mu)	Young crop compensation standard (CNY/mu)		
		Farmland	Arable land	Garden	Fishpond
Xinhe Town		36200	2750	3850	6000
Of which: Xinhe Huaqiao Farm	Paid to state farm	9000	0	0	0
	Paid to farm workers' households	27200	2750	3850	6000

73. According to estimates, the above compensation rates can offset the actual losses from land acquisition of affected people. See the replacement prices analysis following.

Table VI-4: Replacement prices Analysis for LA compensation Rates

Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CNY/mu)	Annual Risk-free returns of investment of LA Fees (yuan/mu) (A)	Annual average net income loss due to LA (yuan/mu) (B)	Differences (A-B)	Remarks
36,200	1,629	1200	429	Risk-free return rate is set as 4.5%, according to the average market return rate of commercial bank's financing products.

74. In terms of the occupation of state farmland in Xinhe Huaqiao Farm, the local authority will provide land compensation at the same rates for the collective-owned land. 75% of the farmland compensation will be paid to the affected worker households directly, while the remaining part detained by the State Farm will be used for pension insurance premium of these workers. See subsection VII.C.4 for details.

2. Compensation Rates for House Demolition

75. The households affected by house demolition (HD) will be offered cash compensation or resettlement houses free of charge on a 1:1 ratio to their demolished housing areas within limit area of 90 m². If they want housing area beyond the limit, they will need to pay for the additional area at subsidized price of CNY1,500 /m² (lower than the market price). For any demolished area that exceeds 90 m², the local government will provide compensation at replacement prices, and provide transition allowance, relocation subsidy and other possible expenses.

76. Table VI-4 and Table VI-6 provides details of compensation and subsidy rates for demolished houses. These compensation rates are consistent with estimated costs of house construction in various structures in project area, Table VI-5.

Table VI-4: Compensation Rates for Residential Houses on Collective-Owned Land

Scope of application	House structure			
	Frame (steel & concrete)	Brick & concrete (complex)	Brick & wood	Simply constructed
Within the urban planning area (CNY/m ²)	1,300	1,100	600	350

Note: The above standards only include the compensation for house structure without decoration or ancillary facilities' compensation.

Table VI-5: Estimate Costs of Local Building House

(Unit: CNY/m²)

Category	Brick & concrete (complex)	Brick & wood	Simply constructed
Cost of building material	800	450	250
Labor cost for building house	200	100	80
Decoration cost (labor and material)	100	50	20
Other cost	0	0	0
Subtotal	1100	600	350
Compensation Rates (within the urban planning area)	1100	600	350

Sources: local Housing Construction Bureau.

Table VI-6: Subsidies for House Demolition on Collective-Owned Land

Category	Item	Payment standard	
Housing Subsidy (applicable for both options of resettlement mode)	Temporary transition subsidy	1-person household	500 CNY/person*month
		Household with 2 or more persons	350 CNY/person*month
	Relocation subsidy	The subsidy is CNY10 / m ² based on the area of demolished residential building.	
	Loss of working time due to relocation	CNY500 / time per household	
Non-residential	Relocation subsidy	CNY6 / m ² based on the demolished house construction area, or the actual expenses due to relocation of things and disassembly, transportation and installation of equipment, calculated based on the market price	
Others	Subsidy for installation of	CNY250 or as charged by the telecommunication supplier	

Category	Item	Payment standard
	wire telephone and broadband network	
	Cable TV installation subsidy	CNY 300 or as charged by the television supplier
	Satellite TV receiving equipment installation subsidy	CNY100 /unit or as charged by the television supplier
	Wall-mounted TV installation subsidy	CNY100 /set
	Water and electricity meters installation subsidy	CNY300 /m or charge for installation on the date of dismantling
	Stainless steel water tank	Compensation
		CNY800-1000 /tank
		Relocation subsidy
		CNY300 /piece
	Three-phase power supply installation subsidy	Installation charge on the date of dismantling
	Pipeline fuel gas installation subsidy	CNY2,500 or Installation charge on the date of dismantling
	Water heater installation subsidy	CNY150 /unit for gas/electric water heater, CNY500 /unit for air energy water heater, CNY1500 /unit for solar energy water heater or installation charge on the date of dismantling
	Installation subsidy for range hood	CNY200 /set
	Wall-mounted disinfection cabinet removal and installation subsidy	CNY200 /set
	Air conditioner removal and installation subsidy	CNY250 /unit for window type and wall-mounted air conditioner, CNY350 /unit for cabinet type
	Ceiling fan removal and installation subsidy	CNY50 /set
	Property certificate grants	CNY300 / certificate

3. Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use and Ground Attachments

77. In accordance with the "The Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and Demolition of Houses in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City"

(CHONGZHENGHAN [2020] No. 60) and usual local practice, compensation for temporary land use will be calculated based on land rental and young crop compensation. The constructors will be responsible for restoring the land to original status after land use. See more details in Table VI-8.

Table VI-7: Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use

Category	Land compensation (within one year, CNY/mu)	Young crop compensation (CNY/mu)	Subtotal (CNY/mu)	Remark
Road	1,000	/	1,000	
Dry land	1,000	2,750	3,750	
Woodland	1,000	3,500	4,500	for commercial forest in harvest period
Other	1,000	/	1,000	

78. All affected ground attachments will be compensated at the replacement value and local common practices, as shown in Table VI-8. If compensation agreement cannot be reached during implementation, a third-party evaluation agency will be engaged by local government to assess the market value of ground attachments as the basis for negotiation and compensation; the evaluation fee will be borne by local government.

Table VI-8: Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

Type	Unit	CNY	Remark
Sporadic fruit trees	Tree	130	Breast diameter 21-25cm
10-meter power & lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	1,500	10KV power line
4-meter broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	650	Communication line
Public toilet (brick and wood structure)	m ²	250	Public toilet
Transformer	Set	38,000	

F. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

79. The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter and is shown in Table VI-9.

Table VI-9: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impacts	Scope of Impacts	AHs/APs	Policies of compensation & resettlement/rehabilitation	Compensation standards
Permanent takeover of state-owned land and acquisition of collective-owned land	182.64 mu state-owned agricultural land from a state-owned farm to be permanently occupied, and 127.04 mu rural collective-owned agricultural land to be acquired	171 households with 567 persons	(1) Cash compensation: following the latest compensation rates for LA announced by Government of GZAR; (2) Agricultural resettlement measures: land use transfer, crop restructuring, etc.; (3) Employment: Socialized and project related jobs; (4) Endowment insurance: APs to receive higher pensions after LA. (5) Skills training: Free skills training will be offered to the AHs.	Farmland: CNY36,200 /mu for agricultural land (as to state-owned farm compensation, CNY9,000 /mu to be paid to the farm and CNY27,200 /mu to be paid to affected households) (see details in Table VI-2).
Houses	1,035m ² houses, including 828m ² houses of brick-concrete structure and 207m ² houses of brick-wood structure to be demolished	16 households with 49 persons	(1) Cash compensation on the basis of full replacement value to be provided or resettlement housing; (2) Transition allowance, relocation subsidy, and other applicable expenses to be provided; (2) Resettlement houses in Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site will be provided to physically displaced AHs.	AHs will be offered with resettlement housing free charge on the basis of 1:1 ratio to their demolished house areas within limit area of 90m ² ; If they want housing area beyond the limit, they will need to pay for the additional area at subsidized price of CNY1,500 /m ² (lower than the market price). For any demolished area that exceeds 90 m ² , the local government will provide compensation at replacement cost (see details in Table VI-3 and Table VI-4).
Temporary land occupation	191.83 mu state-owned land and 256.48 mu collective-owned land to be temporarily occupied	116 AHs and 417 persons	(1) Cash compensation to APs. (2) Land reclamation: IA and/or contractors will reclaim the land to original status after civil works completed.	Dry land: CNY3,750 /mu for one year, Woodland: CNY4,500 /mu for one year (commercial forest with harvest), Other types of land: calculated at CNY1,000 /mu for one year. (see details in Table VI-4)
Ground attachments and young crops	230 sporadic fruit trees (diameter at breast height 21-25cm), 109 pieces of 10-meter power & lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities), 14 pieces of 4-meter broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities), and 24 m ² of public	Asset owners	Ground attachments will be compensated for as stipulated.	See details in Table VI-6.

Type of Impacts	Scope of Impacts	AHs/APs	Policies of compensation & resettlement/rehabilitation	Compensation standards
	toilets, 3 transformers. Young crops: 68.54 mu (0.0456933 km ²) of garden, 1.75 mu (0.0011667 km ²) of fishpond			
Vulnerable Groups	Households with disabled members, five-guarantee households, female-headed households, minimum living security allowance receiving households	None identified at project preparation stage, to be further identified during DMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Give priority to them during resettlement and restoration 2) Include eligible vulnerable groups in the MLS system 3) Offer urban and rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups 4) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups on the basis of the actual difficulties and needs, on "case by case" manner. And any additional necessary cash assistance to vulnerable groups will be paid from the contingencies in resettlement budget. 	See details in subsection VII.F

VII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

A. LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

80. The socio-economic survey and analysis of land and income impacts revealed that among the 171 affected HHs, 26 HHs will suffer land loss less than 10%, 100 households will lose land from 11% to 29%, and the remaining 45 households will lose 30% to 49% of their land. Furthermore, the income loss rate of 137 households and 455 persons are less than 10%, and 34 HHs and 112 persons will lose income between 11% and 29%. Therefore, there are 34 HHs and 112 persons are identified as significantly affected people.

81. More details are presented in the following tables.

Table VII-1: Permanent Land Acquisition Impact Analysis (Community level)

Village or Community	Before land acquisition				Land acquisition impact				Land acquisition impact rate			Income Loss (CNY, %)			
	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of Population	Cultivated land (mu)	Per capita cultivated land (mu)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Cultivated land (mu)	Per capita cultivated land after LA (mu)	Ratio of households (%)	Population ratio (%)	Land Loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Loss per household	Loss per capita	Accounting for per capita net income (%)
Qinghe Village	452	1700	20200	11.88	104	355	127.04	11.81	23.01	20.88	0.63	76224	732.92	214.72	0.98
Xinhe Community	1138	3250	23000	7.08	32	102	83.02	7.05	2.81	3.14	0.36	49812	1556.63	488.35	3.49
Team 5, Huaqiao Farm	78	229	130	0.57	2	6	13.19	0.51	2.56	2.62	10.15	7914	3957.00	1319.00	10.35
Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	162	477	2480	5.20	18	56	68.79	5.05	11.11	11.74	2.77	41274	2293.00	737.04	5.79
Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	178	504	2520	5.00	15	48	17.64	4.97	8.43	9.52	0.70	10584	705.60	220.50	1.73

Note: According to the information obtained from on-the-spot investigations, the net income of cultivated land per mu is about CNY600 /year, the per capita net income of Qinghe Village in 2019 is CNY22,000, that of Xinhe Community is CNY14,000, and that of Huaqiao Farm is CNY12,738.

Table VII-2: Land Loss Analysis of Affected Households (HH Level)

Village or Community	Land loss rate												Total	
	Less than 10%		11~29%		30~49%		50~69%		70~89%		90~100%			
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Qinghe Village	16	54	60	204	28	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	355
Xinhe Community	5	16	18	56	9	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	102
Team 5, Huaqiao Farm	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	3	9	12	36	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	56
Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	2	6	8	26	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	48
Total	26	85	100	328	45	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	567
Proportion (%)	15.20	14.99	58.48	57.85	26.32	27.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

Table VII-3: Income Loss Analysis of Affected Households (HH Level)

Village Community	Income loss rate												Total	
	Less than 10%		11-29%		30-49%		50-69%		70-89%		90-100%			
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Qinghe Village	85	288	19	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	355
Xinhe Community	22	77	8	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	102
Team 5, Huaqiao Farm	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Team 2, Huaqiao Farm	15	49	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	56
Team 1, Huaqiao Farm	11	35	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	48
Total	137	455	34	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	567
Proportion (%)	80.1%	80.2%	19.9%	19.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

B. CASH COMPENSATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS SLIGHTLY AFFECTED BY LA

82. The slightly affected village groups (with less than 10% income loss i.e. 137 households and 455 persons) will receive cash compensation in strict conformity with the applicable regulations and compensation policies in this RP. The specific standards are shown in Table VI-3.

83. After receiving cash compensation according to the allocation plan, the AHs suffering minor LA impacts will continue farming on their remaining land, and use land compensation to carry out income-generating activities, such as small business, running transport, etc. As the land compensation is based on full replacement cost, these HHs with minor LA impacts can be easily restored after paying land compensation. In addition, these households, including affected farm workers and rural farmers, will also be eligible for livelihood restoration activities to be implemented by local government departments.

C. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAMS FOR HHS SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY LA

84. Severely affected village groups (with more than 10% loss of HH income, 34 HHs and 112 persons) will receive additional measures such as agricultural development assistance, skills training, non-agricultural employment, and social security in addition to cash compensation. All these measures are based on the integration between the existing livelihood development strategies of local governments and the measures provided by the subproject.

85. The following livelihood and income restoration measures are developed mainly targeting the significantly affected households, but all affected HHs are also eligible to participate and benefit from these measures.

1. Agricultural Development

86. Since most of the HHs affected by LA will have remaining land, agricultural development will be an important means to promote their livelihood restoration.

87. Following agricultural development measures will be taken to support affected households to increase their agricultural incomes, and it is expected that AHs with remaining farmland, including affected farm workers or rural farmers, will benefit from these measures.

- (i) **Land use transfer:** Since many local villagers work or do business outside, they have contracted their land to other villagers by themselves on a voluntary manner, as a common practice in project area. Local governments encourage land use transfer actively to prevent land from lying idle and increase farmland utilization rate. It is learned that the average price of land use transfer is CNY800-1200 /mu per annum (market price). Therefore, after LA and land compensation, AHs can obtain and cultivate new farmland through land use rights transfer at their wills, to make up land losses.
- (ii) **Soil improvement:** The AHs may improve soil quality by such means as formulated fertilization with the assistance of local township agro-technical stations to increase agricultural output and income after LA.
- (iii) **Crop restructuring:** After LA, the AHs may switch to high yield commercial crops to increase agricultural income with support of local agriculture and rural affairs bureau, since more labor force can work on remaining land.

88. The cultivated land in subproject area is mainly sugarcane land, and the farm residents still have a certain amount of cultivated land left after LA. At present, Jiangzhou District is

boosting the construction of the "double high"³ sugar cane base, actively exploring and improving the mechanization technology of sugar cane production, and accelerating the improvement of the efficiency of the cane sugar industry and its ability to resist risks. Through the planting of the "double high" sugar cane, the previous yield of the sugar cane land can be increased from 4 tons to 8 tons per mu (approx. 667 m²), and the farmers' income can be doubled. The local agriculture and rural affairs bureau will provide free instructions and field management, while the government provides about CNY3,000 /mu as subsidy (including about CNY1,500 /mu for land leveling and road network reconstruction, about CNY1,000 /mu for water conservancy infrastructure, and about CNY500 /mu as planting subsidy). Therefore, the adoption of "double high" sugar cane technology will increase AHs' income and alleviate their losses caused by LA.

2. Skills Training

89. To help the APs in meeting skill requirements for above-mentioned jobs, Jiangzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau will organize skill training programs for APs free of charge. The training will be jointly carried out by the district government, town government, Women's Federation, and the government financed TEVT center. The training caters to all the affected people, especially the directly affected labor force and women. The training contents will include:

- Community public welfare job training, such as sanitation, public environment greening, parking lot management, etc.;
- Gardening skill, women's sewing and knitting skill, hairdressing and beauty skills training;
- Motorcycle, automobile and electrical appliance maintenance skills training;
- Automobile decoration and car cleaning equipment management training;
- Catering service, housekeeping service training;
- Marketing promotion, border trade business registration and management training; and
- Other skills needed by labor market and local enterprises.

90. It is expected that around 250 laborers among APs will receive skills training during the RP implementation.

3. Employment Promotion

91. Livelihood restoration of AHs will be promoted by offering more job opportunities.

92. **Job Opportunities in Labor Market.** In recent years, the economy of Jiangzhou District and Chongzuo City has developed rapidly. With the construction of the Chongzuo Economic and Industrial Park, a lot of employment opportunities will be created in Jiangzhou District with vast demand for labor force in the secondary and tertiary industries. The local government will give priority to offering jobs in the industrial park for APs. The Jiangzhou District Human Resource and Social Security Bureau has been organizing initiatives for employment promotion, including large job fairs. In addition, the local Employment and Social Security Service Center will further improve the employment service platform for APs, and offer one-stop services to them, including job referral, employment guidance, policy consultation, social insurance, and file management, etc. It is estimated that about 300 permanent jobs will be available to the APs during the RP implementation.

93. **Employment under the subproject.** During the construction and operational phases of the subproject, labor demand of the subproject will increase significantly so that more jobs

3 High yield and high sugar content

will be offered to APs. The subproject will generate about 80 skilled jobs and 500 temporary unskilled jobs at the construction stage. In the operation and maintenance stage of the project, 30 skilled jobs and 50 temporary unskilled jobs will be generated for the APs.

94. In addition, during the construction period, the affected people can also find some sources of income. For example, to lease out their surplus houses (if any) for use of the construction contractor's office or construction workers' housing, to set up grocery kiosks to sell food, cigarettes, and drinks. During the construction period, the local PMO and IA will offer part-time jobs with an estimated number of 200 person-times/year, such as cleaners, security guards, etc. Therefore, the affected people can grasp these employment opportunities to get additional income and to benefit from the subproject.

95. **Public Welfare Jobs.** For farmers aged 40-50 who are affected by LA, especially those with difficulties in re-employment, the local government will offer some jobs, such as cleaners, door-keeping and other public welfare jobs. The wage is about CNY1,600 per month, of which CNY800 will be appropriated from the national special funds, and the employer will pay CNY800. Approximately 280 jobs will be offered every year in Jiangzhou District. According to the survey, some affected people are eager to work on these public welfare positions.

4. Social Insurance

96. In addition to the proposed income restoration methods, local government will provide social security for APs by means of pension and medical care in accordance with applicable regulations and policies. On August 12, 2016, the " Guideline for Land-acquired Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to Participate in the Basic Pension Insurance System" (GUIRENSHEFA [2016] No. 46) was officially released. This document contains specific provisions for land-acquired farmers to participate in basic pension insurance.

97. Pension insurance system falls into urban employee pension insurance and urban-rural resident pension insurance. The employees of Xinhe Huaqiao State Farm are covered by the pension insurance for urban employees, and other HHs are generally covered by the pension insurance for urban and rural residents. Their participation rate for urban and rural residents' pension insurance is over 90%. The premiums range from CNY100-2,000 per annum at their will, and the government subsidies CNY30-80 per capita based on the premium levels. Most affected people have participated in the social security program. They also expressed their willingness to raise their insurance premium level after receiving land compensation, so that to receive higher pensions in their old age.

98. In terms of the medical insurance, all APs will be covered by the urban employee medical security system and/or the new rural cooperative medical care program. After land compensation paid, APs will more actively participate in these medical insurance schemes to enjoy better medical and health care services. Jiangzhou District Medical Insurance Bureau will provide assistance to the APs who participate these insurances.

D. HOUSING DEMOLITION AND RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

99. The Xinghe Jiayuan resettlement site is located in the Economic Industrial Park of Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, covering an area of 360.08 mu (24 ha), with a total investment of CNY470 million and a total construction area of 287,000 m². In total, 2,000 apartments have been built in 2019 for accommodating the HHs relocated in Jiangzhou District. Each building has six floors, the second to sixth floors are resettlement apartments, and the ground floor is for businesses. (See the photo below in Figure VII-1, and see details in Table VII-4).

100. The 16 households with 49 persons affected by house demolition by the subproject will be offered resettlement houses free charge on the basis of 1:1 ratio to their demolished house areas within limit area of 90 m². If they want housing area beyond the limit, they will need to pay for the additional area at subsidized price of CNY1,500 /m² (lower than the market price). For any demolished area that exceeds 90 m², the local government will provide compensation at replacement prices (**Error! Reference source not found.**), and provide transition allowance, relocation subsidy and other possible expenses. Public consultations have revealed that all HHs who are to be relocated opt to move into a resettlement site with better living environment and building facilities.

101. During public consultations, the host community welcomes the new HHs to be relocated next year, since the current occupation rate is quite low in this community. The enrollment of new residents at the resettlement site will help to boost the socioeconomic development in the area and to bring more job/income opportunities for the residents. Furthermore, it was confirmed during public consultations that there are no pending issues related to land use at this resettlement community, for which: 1) the compensation has been paid to affected village groups and households fully and in a timely manner, following the applicable rates; 2) the livelihoods of the affected households have been fully recovered and improved; and 3) there are no pending issues related to LA and HD.



Figure VII-1: Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site

Table VII-4: Key Information of the Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site

Floor Area (Mu)	360.08
Land Acquisition Completed	2018
Construction Time (Start Time - Completion Time)	2017.1-2019.1
Building number	49
Total number of apartment	2034
The number of available apartments at present	298
Main apartment type (m ²)	75
Distance from Team 1 Huaqiao Farm (km)	0.5
Distance from Team 2 Huaqiao Farm (km)	0.8
Basic public services in and around the resettlement site	There is health center, school, bus station, small supermarket in the community, 0.5km away from the bus station, farmers' market, large supermarket.
If there are any remaining issues related to land use or resettlement	None

Source: IA.

E. SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIONS AGREED DURING DDR OF EXISTING FACILITY

102. The Water Supply Project (Phase I) is identified as an existing facility of Water Supply Expansion Engineering of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District. Therefore, a resettlement DDR has been prepared with assistance of consultants (See Appendix 1). The land acquisition and compensation for the Water Supply Project (Phase I) completed in March 2020. However, the livelihood restoration and development measures for the APs (62 AHs with 117 APs) are still in progress. Some of the key resettlement measures have not yet been implemented completely.

103. To further promote and implement the livelihood restoration and development measures of the subproject, complete the resettlement objectives and tasks, and to ensure that the APs' production and living standards have been effectively restored, the Jiangzhou PMO has agreed to take following supplementary actions:

- (i) To effectively promote the implementation of the livelihood restoration and development measures, and to understand the livelihood restoration and development situations of the APs, following actions will be carried out continuously:
 - (a) carry out surveys on skills training needs of the APs, and develop practical skills training programs and implement them in early 2021; (b) coordinate with Jiangzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau to publish employment information, and promote the local laborers to get employed in various sectors; (c) coordinate with Jiangzhou District Agricultural and Rural Affairs Bureau to provide technical guidance for sugarcane planting and sugar extraction.
- (ii) Continue to learn about the actual demands of APs after LA, especially of those vulnerable groups, to help them solve problems and difficulties (if any) on livelihood restoration and reemployment; and handle complaints (if any) during subsequent livelihood assistance in a timely manner; and
- (iii) Include the livelihood restoration activities and performance evaluation in internal and external monitoring reports to be submitted to the PMO and ADB semi-annually.

104. The above supplementary action plan will be coordinated and managed by the Jiangzhou PMO, who will submit internal monitoring reports to GZAR PMO and ADB semi-

annually during the implementation stage of Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II).

F. MEASURES FOR AFFECTED WOMEN

105. Affected women will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the RP and to play an important role in income restoration programs. In addition, the local PMO will have female staff members to communicate with women more effectively and ensure women's participation. Job opportunities will be made available to women at the construction and operation stages with priority. The main measures to promote women's development during the RP implementation are summarized as follows⁴:

106. **Small-amount business startup loans for women** of up to CNY80,000 per capita are available for women doing business individually or CNY100,000 per capita for women doing business together.

107. **Equal rights of women in the development of resettlement programs.** During public consultation, women enjoyed equal rights of participation and decision-making. No less than 30% of participants of village meetings or congresses discussing resettlement programs will be women. All resettlement agencies will have female staff members.

108. **Priority of women in livelihood restoration.** Affected women will have priority in enjoying the above livelihood restoration measures, especially employment and skills training.

109. In addition to the specific measures mentioned above, a comprehensive Gender action plan has been prepared as a part of the Social Development and Gender Action Plan (SDAP). It presents detailed gender-specific subproject actions that would help women in the subproject area to have more accessibility and safety on traveling and a guaranteed % in specific skill training programs organized by the subproject. (See SDGAP of the Subproject for more details).

110. Women will be co-owners of new resettlement housing and land and of cash compensation received for the acquired land. The involvement of the Women's Federation in village level development programs provides women confidence and accessibility to development assistance and a measure of participation over project and resettlement activities.

G. SUPPORTING MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

111. During RP implementation, the PMO, IAs and local government departments will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups if any, identified during DMS and RP updating. Any necessary cash assistance to vulnerable groups will be expended from the contingencies in resettlement budget (see Table VIII-2). The supporting measures to be provided for vulnerable groups (if any), include:

112. **Giving priority to vulnerable groups during RP implementation.** Laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in receiving skills training, taking public welfare jobs in project area and jobs generated by the subproject, and applying for small-amount secured loans.

⁴ Separate gender and social development action plans provide details on overall opportunities for women to benefit from the project. The RP section covers only measures for LAR affected women.

113. **Including eligible vulnerable groups in the MLS system.** Eligible vulnerable persons affected by the subproject will be included in the Minimum Living Security (MLS) system of Jiangzhou District, with the support of Jiangzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau.

114. **Offering urban and rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups.** Urban and rural medical assistance will be offered to eligible vulnerable groups among APs, following the Measures for the Implementation of "Medical Insurance Assistance Program" in Project area. Jiangzhou PMO will coordinate with Jiangzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau to provide these medical assistances during the RP implementation.

115. In addition, special assistance will be provided to these vulnerable groups on basis of the actual difficulties and needs of them, with a manner of "case by case". And any additional necessary cash assistance to vulnerable groups will be expended from the contingencies in resettlement budget.

H. RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND TEMPORARY LAND USE

116. The subproject will affect several ground attachments. The PMO and IA will give cash compensation to proprietors on basis of 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.

117. The affected ground attachments including fruit trees, garden and fishpond, will be compensated in cash at replacement cost.

118. For temporarily used land, cash compensation will be paid to AHs on yearly basis according to the stipulated compensation rates during the land occupation period, and the IA will ensure the contractors to fully reclaim the land to its original status after the completion of civil works. Jiangzhou PMO and AHs will supervise the progress and quality of land reclamation.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATION

119. Resettlement cost is included in the subproject budget. The estimated total resettlement cost of the subproject is CNY29.30 million, including 15% contingencies (covering the cost of supplementary actions for APs' livelihood restoration in the Water Supply Project (Phase I)). The cost estimate includes compensation for land and for ground attachments, various taxes and fees, support fund for vulnerable groups, and contingences. The detailed resettlement cost estimation is shown in Table VIII-1 and **Annex 4**.

Table VIII-1: Detailed Resettlement Cost Estimation

S. N.	Cost Category	Unit	Rate (CNY/unit)	Total		Proportion
				Qty	Budget (CNY)	
1	Basic cost of resettlement	CNY		-	13,807,841	47.12%
1.1	Permanent land acquisition	CNY	/	310	11,210,416	38.26%
1.1.1	Agricultural land	Mu	36,200	310	11,210,416	38.26%
1.2	Temporary land use	CNY	/	448	801,401	2.74%
1.2.1	Road	Mu	1,000	190	189,730	0.65%
1.2.2	Dry land	Mu	3,750	99	372,188	1.27%
1.2.3	Woodland	Mu	4,500	23	103,050	0.35%
1.2.4	Other	Mu	1,000	136	136,434	0.47%
1.3	Compensation for young crops	/	/	70	274,365	0.94%
1.3.1	Arable land	Mu		-	-	
1.3.2	Garden	Mu	3,850	69	263,871	0.90%
1.3.3	Fishpond	Mu	6,000	2	10,494	0.04%
1.4	Housing compensation	/	/	1,059	1,204,650	4.11%
1.4.1	Brick-concrete structure	m ²	1,100	828	910,800	3.11%
1.4.2	Brick-wood structure	m ²	600	207	124,200	0.42%
1.4.3	Temporary transition subsidy	Person*month	2,100	49	102,900	0.35%
1.4.4	Relocation subsidy	m ²	10	1,035	10,350	0.04%
1.4.5	Compensation for loss of work time	Time	500	16	8,000	0.03%
1.4.6	wire telephone and broadband network	Household	250	16	4,000	0.01%
1.4.7	Cable TV installation subsidy	Household	300	16	4,800	0.02%
1.4.8	Water and electricity meters	Set	300	16	4,800	0.02%
1.4.9	Water heater (solar energy)	Set	1,500	16	24,000	0.08%
1.4.10	Air conditioner removal	Set	250	16	4,000	0.01%
1.4.11	Ceiling fan removal	Set	50	16	800	0.00%
1.4.12	Public toilet (brick-wood structure)	m ²	250	24	6,000	0.02%
1.5	Compensation for ground attachments	/	/	-	317,009	1.08%
1.5.1	Sporadic fruit trees	Tree	130	230	29,900	0.10%
1.5.2	10-meter power & lighting wires	Piece	1,500	109	164,178	0.56%
1.5.3	4-meter broadcast wires	Piece	650	14	8,931	0.03%
1.5.4	Transformer	Set	38,000	3	114,000	0.39%
2	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	CNY	/	-	552,314	1.88%
2.1	Resettlement planning fee (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%	-	138,078	0.47%
2.2	monitoring and evaluation fee (3% of basic cost)	CNY	3%	-	414,235	1.41%
3	Skills training cost (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%	-	138,078	0.47%

S. N.	Cost Category	Unit	Rate (CNY/unit)	Total		Proportion
				Qty	Budget (CNY)	
4	Land acquisition related tax and fee	CNY	/	-	12,593,716	42.98%
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	CNY/mu	16,666.75	-	5,161,359	17.61%
4.2	Cultivated land reclamation fee	CNY/mu	13,333.4	-	4,129,087	14.09%
4.3	Land use fee for new construction land	CNY/mu	10,666.72	-	3,303,270	11.27%
5	Vulnerable groups support fund (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%	-	138,078	0.47%
6	Contingences (15% of basic cost)	CNY	15%	-	2,071,176	7.07%
7	Total	CNY	/	-	29,301,204	100.00%

Source: IA and local DI.

B. ANNUAL BUDGET

120. According to the implementation schedule, the civil works of the subproject is to start in December 2021 and be completed by December 2024. The annual fund flow is expected to reach 80% or CNY23.44096 million in 2021, and 20% or CNY5.86024 million in 2022. Table VIII-2 shows the annual budget of resettlement costs.

Table VIII-2: Resettlement Cost Annual Budget

Category	2021	2022	Total
Total budget (CNY1,000)	23,440.96	5,860.24	29,301.20
Total budget ratio (%)	80%	20%	100%

Source: IA and local DI.

C. FLOW OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

121. All fees related to land acquisition and house demolition will be included in subproject overall budget, financed by Jiangzhou District Government's counterpart funds. The compensation funds will be distributed to the affected villages/communities and HHs by the Jiangzhou District Land Acquisition and Demolition Office. The land and house compensation fees will be paid directly to the APs, before land acquisition and resettlement occurs. Standing crops compensation fees will also be paid directly to the APs. Infrastructure and attachments compensation fees will be paid to related units or individuals (see Figure VIII-1).

122. 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.

123. If the resettlement budget needs to be increased due to changes of the project scope or compensation rates and inflation during compensation payment period, Jiangzhou 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.

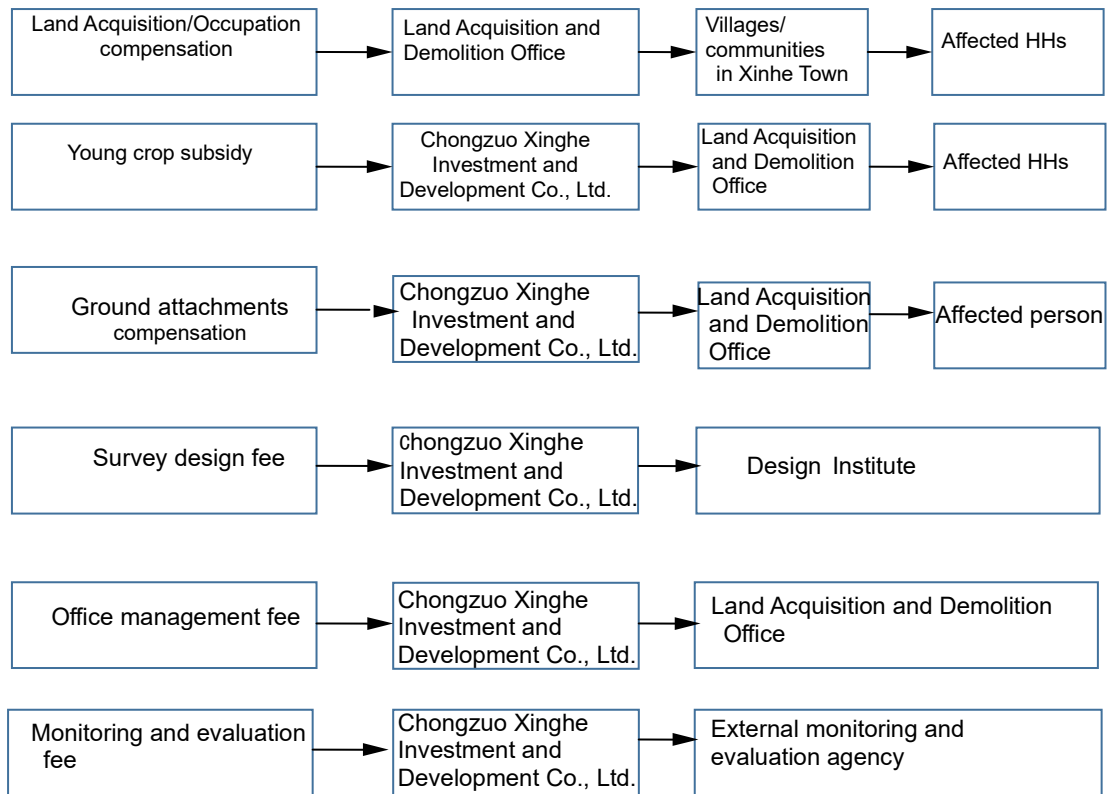


Figure VIII-1: Fund Flow Chart

IX. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. PRINCIPLES FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

124. 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.

125. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

126. The general resettlement schedule of the project has been drafted (see Table IX-1), 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 IX-1: Timetable of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB release based on draft RP	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Feb 2021	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Jiangzhou PMO, ADB	Feb 2021	
2	Notification and RP update				
2.1	Notice on Commencement of LAR	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou District Government	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.2	DMS and census of APs	Affected villages/ AHs	IA, township government, village committees	Sep 2021	
2.3	Social Stability Risk Assessment	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.4	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	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Oct 2021	
2.5	Disclose the updated RP (detailed compensation	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Oct 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement

	and resettlement program) for no less than 30 days				
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 Provincial Nature and Resources Department	LAR	Jiangzhou District Government, Jiangzhou Nature and Resource Bureau	Jan 2022	
3.2	Approval of LA	LAR	Nature and Resources Department of GZAR	Mar 2022	
4	LA Related Information Disclosure and Land Compensation Payment				
4.1	Release LA announcement after LA approved	Affected townships and villages	Jiangzhou District Government, Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
4.2	Compensation Payment	Affected townships and villages	Jiangzhou District Government, Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
5	Relocation, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Houses demolition	16 HHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, Town Government	May 2022	
5.2	Move to resettlement houses	16 HHs	Jiangzhou 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	District human resources and social security bureau	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.5	Hiring APs under the subproject	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, human resources and social security bureau, contractors	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Staff training of Jiangzhou PMO, IA and concerned agencies	50 person-times	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Jul 2021	
7.4	Baseline survey and 1 st Semi-Annual M&E report	Affected townships and villages	External monitor	Aug 2021	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External monitor	Jan 2022	No.2
				Jul 2022	No.3
				Jan 2023	No.4
				Jul 2023	No.5

				Jan 2024	No.6
				Jul 2024	No.7
				Jan 2025	No.8
7.6	Completion report		Jiangzhou PMO, External monitor	Dec. 2025	No.9
8	Public consultation		IAs	Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress		IAs	Ongoing	
10	Disbursement of compensation fees				
10.1	- To PMO/IA	Initial funds	Jiangzhou District Government	Feb 2022	
10.2	- To township government	Initial funds	PMO, IA	Mar2022	
10.3	- To AHs	Initial funds	Township governments	Apr 2022	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	The subproject		Jiangzhou PMO, IA	May 2022	

X. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

127. On October 9, 2018, the Jiangzhou District Government established the Leading Group for Foreign Loans in Jiangzhou District. The Leading Group has set up an office (PMO), which is responsible for overall coordination of foreign loan projects, the mid-term and later stage liaison and interactions, withdrawal of project funds, as well as for reports, reviews and aggregations of accounts, and other regular affairs. The Jiangzhou PMO is stationed in Jiangzhou District Development and Reform Bureau. It instructs and coordinates the involved department and agencies to facilitate the project preparation and implementation, and fulfill other tasks assigned by the Leading Group. Meanwhile, Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd., as the Implementing Agency (IA), has set up a land acquisition and resettlement department, which will coordinate land acquisition, house demolition, and resettlement affairs with concerned local government departments.

128. The IA plays a key role in the resettlement process. There are other agencies also who will be participating in the resettlement work (see Table X-1).

Table X-1: Involved Resettlement Agencies and Personnel

Agency	Personnel
Jiangzhou District Project Leading Group	Experienced Government officials, 15 persons holding university degree or above
Jiangzhou District Project Leading Group Office (Jiangzhou PMO)	Experienced Government officials, engineers, 5 persons holding university degree or above
Jiangzhou District Nature and Resources Bureau	Experienced Government officials, 10 persons holding university degree or above
Xinhe Town Government	Experienced Government officials, 6 persons holding university degree or above
Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. (IA)	Engineering and management personnel, 3 persons holding university degree or above
Jiangzhou District Land Acquisition and Demolition Office	Experienced officials and representatives of affected people, 6 persons holding university degree or above
Involved state farm and villages/communities	10 administrators, 2 per village/community
Design Institute	Several intermediate engineers
External monitoring and evaluation agency	Several resettlement experts

B. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

129. The responsibilities of relevant agencies are presented in the following the table.

Table X-2: Responsibilities of the Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Project Leading Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project leadership, organization, coordination and formulating principles; 2. Reviewing the execution of the Plan; 3. Conducting internal supervision and review; 4. Determining the major issues in the process of land acquisition and resettlement.
Project Leading Group Office (PMO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performing overall Project coordination and organization; 2. Coordinating the preparation and execution of the land acquisition and resettlement plan;

Agency	Responsibilities
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Organizing and coordinating the preparation of the Plan; 4. Providing help to women; 5. Coordinating between ADB, Execution Agency and other shareholders.
Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd. (IA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applying for "Land Use Permit" and "Land Construction Permit" to the Natural Resources Bureau; 2. Paying the resettlement fund and see to its usage; 3. Directing, coordinating and monitoring the Plan timetable; 4. Organizing and conducting internal monitoring, designate the external independent monitoring agency, and coordinate internal and external monitoring; 5. Reporting to ADB on land acquisition and resettlement, use of funds, and implementation of timetable; 6. Providing help to women; 7. Coordinating and handling the conflicts and problems arisen in execution of the Project; 8. Reporting the status quo of land acquisition and house demolition to the Project Leading Group.
Jiangzhou District Land Acquisition and Demolition Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing socio-economic surveys; 2. Conducting measurement survey of land acquisition and demolition; 3. Conducting relocation (if any in the execution phase); 4. Developing a timetable for relocation; 5. Assisting the local government to sign a land acquisition and demolition agreement with the affected people; 6. Monitoring the execution of the Plan; 7. Managing land acquisition and resettlement information; 8. Providing help to women; 9. Training resettlement employees; 10. Coordinating and handling conflicts and problems arisen in the execution of the Project; 11. Solving disputes and complaints through coordination and arbitration; 12. Dealing with legal issues in the process of land acquisition and resettlement; 13. Reporting the land acquisition and demolition situation to the Execution Agency.
Jiangzhou District Nature and Resources Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executing applicable national policies on land acquisition; 2. Participating in the inspection of compensation rates for land acquisition and ground attachments; 3. Handling and approving land acquisition; 4. Participating in measurement surveys and socio-economic surveys; 5. Participating in preparation of the Plan; 6. Issuing land plan permits and land construction permits; 7. Releasing public information about land acquisition; 8. Directing, coordinating and monitoring the execution of land acquisition and resettlement; 9. Coordinating and dealing with the conflicts and problems arisen in the execution of the Project.
Xinhe Town government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assisting in measurement and socio-economic survey; 2. Assisting in the preparation of resettlement plan; 3. Monitoring village/community's execution of resettlement and restoration plans.
Xinhe Huaqiao State Farm, affected villages/communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participating in socio-economic surveys and in formulation of resettlement and restoration plans; 2. Participating in formulation of resettlement plans and resettlement programs; 3. Organizing public consultation and announce the policies on land acquisition and resettlement; 4. Consulting the payment and handout of compensation; 5. Organizing livelihood and income restoration activities; 6. Organizing the development of the tertiary industry; 7. Reporting the complaints and suggestions of the affected people to the higher-level authority; 8. Providing help to women.
Design Institute	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing the resettlement impact to minimum by optimizing the design plan; 2. Clarifying the scope of impact of land acquisition and demolition; 3. Conducting measurements and socio-economic surveys; 4. Assisting in preparation of the Plan;

Agency	Responsibilities
	5. Providing technological services in collecting and processing information and data to the Project Office and the Execution Agency.
External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency	1. Providing technological support in land acquisition and resettlement; 2. Working as an independent monitoring agency to monitor the execution of the Plan and report to the Project Office, Execution Agency, Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office and Asian Development Bank.

C. CAPACITY BUILDING OF ORGANIZATIONS AND STAFF

130. To ensure successful implementation of resettlement activities, resettlement staff will be trained under the leadership of the Jiangzhou PMO.

131. During project preparation in 2020, several rounds of training on ADB's Involuntary Resettlement safeguard policy requirements and relevant project specific requirements on procedures were organized by Jiangzhou PMO and provided by resettlement specialists in the TA consultant team for the staff of PMO, IA and concerned local government departments.

132. A staff training and capacity building program will be established before and during LAR implementation. Further training as workshops, training courses, visiting tour and on-site study will also be conducted and will include:

- ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and principles;
- Differences and similarities between ADB and the PRC policies; and importance of the project's resettlement policies and implementation to comply with ADB policies;
- Resettlement implementation planning and management;
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation;
- Establishment and operation of GRM; and
- Resettlement monitoring and reporting.

Table X-3: Operational Training Program of Resettlement Implementation Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time
	A	B	C	D
1	Jiangzhou PMO	ADB's resettlement policy	Resettlement related staff	Mar to May, 2021
2	Jiangzhou PMO	Updates of policies on LA and HD	Resettlement related staff	Mar to May, 2021
3	Jiangzhou PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other ADB financed projects	Resettlement related staff	Mar to May, 2021
4	Jiangzhou PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement related staff	Mar to May, 2021
5	Consultants during Implementation stage	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Resettlement related staff	Jun to Aug, 2021
6	Consultants during Implementation stage	Resettlement policies and practice	Resettlement related staff	Jun to Aug, 2021
7	Consultants during Implementation stage	Internal and external resettlement monitoring and evaluation of ADB financed projects	Resettlement related staff	Jun to Aug, 2021

XI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

133. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA, HD and resettlement activities of the subproject will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy, including internal and external monitoring. In the event of any restrictions due to COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be carried out. The PMO and IA will strictly adhere to social distancing, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines during monitoring.

A. INTERNAL MONITORING

134. The Jiangzhou PMO, IA and other concerned authorities will conduct internal monitoring of LAR. The Jiangzhou PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring mechanism for LA and resettlement, including:

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

135. The Jiangzhou PMO will submit an internal monitoring report together with the progress report to GPMO and ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement, and use of compensation fees.

B. EXTERNAL MONITORING

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

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

1. Scope and Methods

138. **Baseline survey.** The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the villages affected by LAR to obtain baseline data on the sample AH's production level and living standards. The production level and living standards survey will be conducted semi-annually to track variations of the AP's production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using methods such as household sampling surveys (sample size: 10% of households affected by LA and 20% of the households affected by HD, to be sampled randomly), random interviews, and field observation to acquire necessary data and information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be prepared on this basis.

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

- (i) Payment and amount of compensation funds;
- (ii) Training;
- (iii) Support for vulnerable groups;
- (iv) Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- (v) Production restoration;
- (vi) Construction and allocation of resettlement housing;
- (vii) Compensation for lost properties;
- (viii) Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- (ix) Resettlement organization;
- (x) Income growth of APs through employment; and
- (xi) If APs have benefited from the subproject

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

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

2. Reporting

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

Table XI-1: M&E Schedule

No.	Activities/Reports	Date	Remarks
1	Baseline Survey and Monitoring Report No. 1	Aug. 2021	
2	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan. 2022	
3	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2022	
4	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jan. 2023	
5	Monitoring report (No.5)	Jul. 2023	
6	Monitoring report (No.6)	Jan. 2024	
7	Monitoring report (No.7)	Jul. 2024	
8	Monitoring report (No.8)	Jan. 2025	
9	Monitoring report (No.9)	Dec. 2025	Resettlement completion report

C. RESETTLEMENT COMPLETION REPORT

143. After the project implementation is over, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation based on M&E. Successful experience and lessons learned during LA, HD and resettlement will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on future resettlement programs. The external M&E agency will prepare and submit the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report to the Jiangzhou PMO, GPMO and ADB. The resettlement completion report will be submitted to PMO and ADB in December 2025.

XII. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW ON EXISTING FACILITY IDENTIFIED

A. BACKGROUND

1. For the water supply expansion engineering of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District, the first phase of the Water Supply Project is identified as an existing facility, for which the land was acquired from December 2019 to March 2020. According to the town government, a total of 46.826 mu (3.1 ha) of collective-owned land of Xincun Village, Xinhe Township was acquired in the first phase of the Water Supply Project. Therefore, a resettlement due diligence report has been prepared by the PIE, with assistance of consultants.

2. In accordance with the ADB involuntary resettlement policy, it is necessary to conduct resettlement due diligence on the collective-owned land acquisition of the Water Supply Project (Phase 1), which is associated with the water supply expansion engineering, to ensure i) the resettlement complies with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, ii) the legal rights and interests of the affected migrants are fully and effectively protected, iii) effective measures have been taken to fully restore the livelihoods and lives of the affected migrants, and iv) there are no outstanding issues related to the land acquisition.

3. The Foreign Loan Project Leading Group Office of Jiangzhou District (hereinafter referred to as the Project Management Office - PMO) is responsible for the preparation of this resettlement due diligence report. Under the guidance of the resettlement consultants, Jiangzhou PMO carried out several field investigations and visits at the project sites from June to August 2020, collected resettlement-related information, and finally formulated the Resettlement Due Diligence Report in November 2020.

4. During the due diligence investigation, PMO and resettlement consultants visited the site together and conducted interviews with relevant people, including 3 government and village committee staffs, and 9 representatives of affected households. See details in Table XII-12.

B. CONSTRUCTION CONTENTS AND SITE

5. Land acquisition for the Water Supply Project (Phase 1) was completed before the project preparation. According to the "Approval of the Feasibility Study Report on the Water Supply Project of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City" (JIANGFAGAITOUZI [2019] No. 37), the Water Supply Project (Phase 1) is to be executed in phases with a water plant construction in the first phase and a supporting pipeline network in the second phase. Based on the "Construction Design Drawing of the Water Supply Project of the Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City", the

capacity of the water supply plant constructed in the first phase is 15,000 tons per day. The Water Supply Project (Phase I) civil works have started.

6. The water supply plant is located at the hillside in the east of plot 1K2+620 on the northern section of Xinghe Avenue, and the water intake is by the Heishui River on the west side of plot 1K5+813.03, the designed end point of the northern section of Xinghe Avenue.

7. With the increase of enterprises established in the Park and the continuous growth of the population, the forecast of water consumption shows that the current designed capacity of the water supply plant under construction will not meet the actual water supply demand. Therefore, Jiangzhou District Government plans to build a 46 km supporting water supply pipe network with water delivery pipes and water supply pipes. At the same time, based on the actual ground situation, it is also planned to expand the water supply plant under construction to make an increment of 15,000 tons/day to the plant's capacity. The water treatment structure will be expanded by using the land reserved for the Water Supply Project (Phase I) as shown in Figure A1-1 and Figure A1-2.



Figure A1-1: Water Supply Project (Phase 1) under construction



Figure A1-2: Site of the Water Supply Plant Expansion Area

C. IMPACTS OF COMPLETED LAND ACQUISITION

8. From December 2019 to March 2020, the Water Supply Project (Phase I) completed the acquisition of the total area of 46.826 mu (3.1 ha) in Siba and Xinpo villager groups of Xincun Village, Xinhe Town. The acquired land included 35.333 mu (2.4 ha) arable land, 6.644 mu (0.4 ha) garden land, 3.937 mu (0.2 ha) woodland, and 0.912 mu rural roads. The land acquisition did not involve house demolition. A total of 62 households with 117 people were affected. (See Table A1-1).

Table A1-1: Summary of Collective Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Villager group	Land area (mu)				Subtotal	Affected population	
			Arable land	Garden	Woodland	Rural road		Households	Persons
Xinhe Town	Xincun	Siba	34.914	6.644	3.937	0.912	46.407	62	117
		Xinpo	0.419				0.419		
Subtotal			35.333	6.644	3.937	0.912	46.826		

Source: IA and local government agencies.

9. In total, 6 households with 6 persons among the affected population were identified as vulnerable groups, including 4 impoverished households, 1 five-guarantee household, and 1 widowed. The details are shown below.

Table A1-2: Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Project

No.	Town	Village	Householder	Household size (persons)	Female members (person)	Vulnerable member (persons)	Vulnerability category	Type of impact
1	Xinhe	Xincun	LXF	3	1	1	Impoverished	affected by land acquisition
2	Xinhe	Xincun	MZX	1	0	1	Impoverished	affected by land acquisition
3	Xinhe	Xincun	LLH	3	1	1	Impoverished	affected by land acquisition
4	Xinhe	Xincun	HLF	1	1	1	Widowed	affected by land acquisition
5	Xinhe	Xincun	LSN	1	0	1	Five-Guarantee	affected by land acquisition
6	Xinhe	Qinghe	LZW	3	1	1	Impoverished	affected by land acquisition
Subtotal				12	4	6	/	

Source: IA and local government agencies.

10. During the land acquisition for the Water Supply Project (Phase I), some young crops and ground attachments were affected, mainly involving 35.324 mu (2.4 ha) of cultivated land, 6.644 mu (0.4 ha) of garden land, 3.937 mu (0.26 ha) of woodland, and some fruit trees (see Table A1-3).

Table A1-3: Young Crops and Ground Attachments Affected by The Project

	Item	Unit	Quantity
Young crops	Arable land	mu	35.324
	Garden	mu	6.644
	Woodland	mu	3.937
	Total	mu	45.905
Fruit trees	Aboriginal Longan (41cm-50cm)	No.	1
	Carambola (60cm)	No.	1
	Chinese banana (above 1.5m)	No.	7
	Chinese banana (with fruits)	No.	1
	Grafted longan (30cm)	No.	4
	Grafted longan (15cm)	No.	1

Source: IA and local government agencies.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. Implementation Agencies

11. The implementing agency (IA) of the subproject is the Government of Jiangzhou District, the project implementing entity (PIE) is Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd., and the implementation agency of compensation for land acquisition is the Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City. Focal persons were assigned in each agency project implementation and resettlement related issues. See Table A1-4 **Error! Reference source not found.** for details. The Xinhe Town Government is responsible for assisting land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement work, and the village committees too participated in land acquisition and compensation of the subproject.

Table A1-4: Duties of the Project Management Personnel Involved in Land Acquisition and Resettlement

subproject	Agency Category	Agency Name	Duty	Name
Water Supply Project of Jiangzhou District Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park (Phase I)	Implementing Agency	Government of Jiangzhou District	Leader in charge	HUANG Yunhui
			Section chief	HUANG Jie
	Project implementing enterprise (PIE)	Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	Leader in charge	WEI Xinying
			Section chief	ZHAO Xiaoyun
			Liaison Person	MO Feiguang
	Implementation agency of land acquisition	Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office of Jiangzhou District	Leader in charge	FANG Yong

2. Implementation Timeline of Land Acquisition

12. On September 4, 2018, the Government of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City issued a pre-announcement on land acquisition for the Project (see Appendix 1 for details), marking the official startup of land acquisition for the Project. Subsequently, following the procedures of land compensation and resettlement plan announcement, investigation and registration, agreement signing, land pre-examination (see Appendix 2 for details), land acquisition approval, and payment of compensation, the land was officially handed over in May 2020. Details of the proceedings of land acquisition are shown in Table A1-5.

Table A1-5: Implementation Proceedings of Land Acquisition for Water Supply subproject (Phase I)

Land pre-audit		Land use application date	Land acquisition approval document		Land acquisition announcement date	Compensation and resettlement plan announcement date	Status quo survey and registration		Land acquisition agreement		Compensation payment		Transfer date
Approval date	Approval document No.		Approval date	Approval document No.			Start date	Close date	Start date	Close date	Start date	Close date	
Jul. 3, 2019	JIANGZIRANZHIAN [2019] No. 30	Jul. 3, 2019	Mar. 26, 2019	CHONGZHENGHAN [2019] No. 60	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Feb. 2019	May 2020	Jul. 2019	Dec. 2019	Aug. 2019	May 2020	May 2020

13. On July 18, 2019, the Nature and Resources Bureau of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City arranged personnel to work together with village officials and villagers' representatives to measure the land to be acquired in Xinpo Villager Group of Xincun Village. From July 17 to December 30, 2019, the measurement was completed in Siba Villager Group of Xincun Village, with assistance of village officials and villagers' representatives. The photos of on-site measurement are shown below.



Figure A1-3: Land Measurement in Siba Villager Group



Figure A1-4: Land Measurement in Xinpo Villager Group

3. Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition

14. According to the “Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on Approving the Standard of Compensation for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and for Demolition of Housing in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City” (CHONGZHENGHAN [2019] No. 60), the compensation for collective-owned land shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidy, young crop compensation and compensation for ground attachments. Table A1-6 presents comprehensive compensation rates for collective-owned land areas in Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City. Compensation rate is sufficient to offset the income loss of AHs from land (see the replacement price evaluation in Table A1-7).

Table A1-6: Comprehensive Compensation Rates for Collective Land of Xinhe Town, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City

Town	Land compensation fund and resettlement subsidy (CNY/mu)			Remarks
	Agricultural land	Construction land	Unused land	
Xinhe	35,929	35,929	14,371.6	Fully complied during land acquisition and compensation of Water Supply subproject (Phase I); 100% paid to affected rural famer households

Table A1-7: Replacement prices Analysis for LA compensation Rate

Land Acquisition Compensation Rates(CNY/mu)	Annual Risk-free returns of investment of LA Fees (yuan/mu) (A)	Annual average net income loss due to LA (yuan/mu) (B)	Differences (A-B)	Remarks
35,929	1,616	1200	416	Risk-free return rate is set as 4.5%, according to the average market return rate of commercial bank's financing products.

4. Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

15. The compensation for young crops and ground attachments involved in the Project is subject to “Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on Approving the Standard of Compensation for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and for Demolition of Housing in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City” (CHONGZHENGHAN [2019] No. 60). The 100% compensation payment went to AHs, compensation rates for ground attachment are based on replacement price and local common practices. The specific rates are shown below.

Table A1-8: Compensation Rates for Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

	Items	Unit	Compensation rate	Remarks
Young crops	Arable land	mu	2,750	Fully complied during land acquisition and compensation of Water Supply subproject (Phase I)
	Garden	mu	3,850	
	Woodland	mu	2,750	
Fruit trees	Aboriginal Longan (41cm-50cm)	Tree	300	
	Carambola (60cm)	Tree	500	
	Chinese banana (above 1.5m)	Tree	15	
	Chinese banana (hanging fruit)	Tree	40	

	Grafted longan (30cm)	Tree	300
	Grafted longan (15cm)	Tree	300

5. Implementation of Compensation Payment

16. On December 12, 2019, the Nature and Resources Bureau of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City signed a land compensation agreement with the Xinpo Villager Group of Xincun Village. On March 16, 2020, the Nature and Resources Bureau of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City signed a land compensation agreement with the Siba Village Group of Xincun Village. The total land compensation funds and resettlement subsidies are CNY1,682,411.354, and the compensation agreements are shown in Appendix 3-5.

17. Land acquisition and compensation for the Water Supply Project (Phase I) has been completed. Compensation has been paid fully to the owners in timely manner. The compensation paid for land and young crops totals CNY133,547.15, and for the ground attachments is CNY2,145. On the other hand, according to the "Minutes of the Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement Work Meeting of the Industrial Construction Headquarters of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City" (JIANGGONGZHUIHUIBUJI [2019] No. 3, see Appendix 6 for details), the Jiangzhou District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau organized an price evaluation on the fruit trees in project area, and divided the value of fruit trees into three grades (A, B and C) and updated relevant compensation rates accordingly. For the grade with higher evaluation price than the existing rate, the compensation gap will be filled by way of reward. Therefore, young crops and fruit trees were rewarded with extra funds in addition to the compensation offered based on the "Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on Approving the Standard of Compensation for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and for Demolition of Housing in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City (CHONGZHENGHAN [2019] No. 60)". The extra compensation for crops and fruit trees totals CNY75,566.1. (See Appendix 7 for details). The compensation amounts are shown in Table A1-10. The related electronic receipts of bank transactions are shown in Figure A1-5.

18. In addition, the village leaders and the villagers participated in the field land measurement. They received subsidies at CNY100 /person/day for loss of work time, with a total amount of CNY3,700. See Table A1-12 for details.



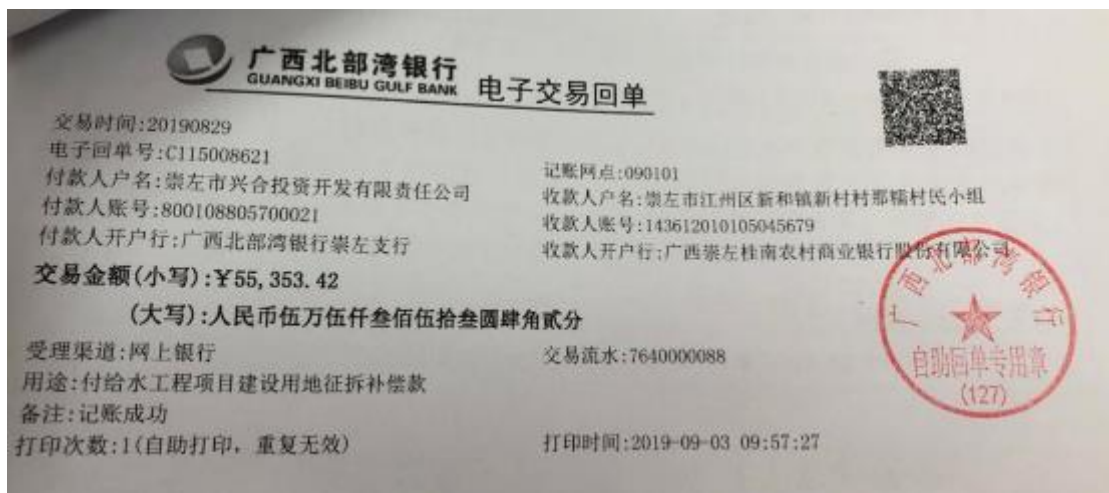
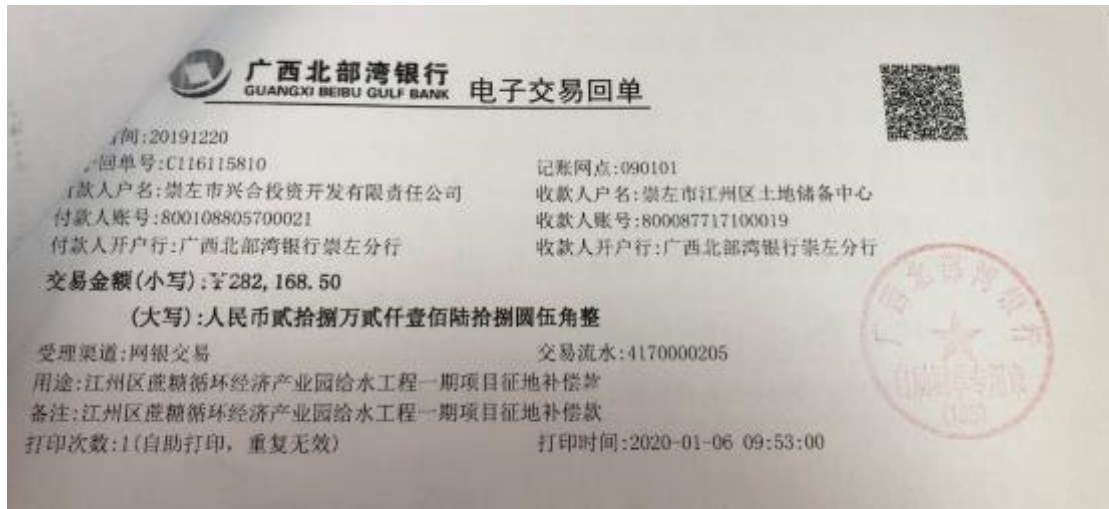


Figure A1-5: Electronic Receipts of Bank Transactions for Compensation

Table A1-9: Details of Land Compensation, Resettlement Subsidy and Young Crop Compensation

Village	Villager Group	Category	Land compensation, resettlement subsidies			Young crop compensation		
			Area (mu)	Rate (CNY/mu)	Amount (CNY)	Area (mu)	Rate (CNY/mu)	Amount (CNY)
Xincun	Siba	Arable land	1.110	35,929	39,881.19	1.110	2,750	3,052.50
		Garden	0.150	35,929	5,389.35	0.150	3850	577.50
		Woodland	1.292	35,929	46,420.27	1.292	2750	3,553.00
		Subtotal	2.552	/	91,690.81	2.552	/	7,183.00
		Arable land	33.804	35,929	1,214,543.92	33.795	2750	92,936.25
		Garden	6.494	35,929	23,3322.93	6.494	3850	25,001.90
		Woodland	2.645	35,929	95,032.21	2.645	2750	7,273.75
		Rural road	0.912	35,929	32,767.25			
	Subtotal	43.855	/	1,575,666.30	42.934		125,211.90	
	Total		46.407		1,667,357.103	45.486		132,394.900
	Xinpo	arable land	0.419	35,929	15,054.25	0.419	2750	1,152.25
Total			46.826	/	1,682,411.354	45.905	/	133,547.150

Source: IA and local government agencies

Table A1-10: Compensation for Sporadic Fruit Trees and Ground Attachments

Village	Villager Group	Longan (41-50cm)		Carambola tree (60cm)		Banana (Above 1.5m)		Banana (with fruits)		Grafted Longan (30cm)		Grafted Longan (15cm)		Subtotal
		Quantity	Amount (CNY)	Quantity	Amount (CNY)	Quantity	Amount (CNY)	Quantity	Amount (CNY)	Quantity	Amount (CNY)	Quantity	Amount (CNY)	
Xincun	Siba	1	300.00	1	500.00	7	105.00	1	40.00	4	1,200.00	1	300.00	2,145.00

Source: IA and local government agencies.

Table A1-11: Young Crop Reward Details

Village	Villager Group	Orange			Grafted longan			Camellia oleifera			Subtotal
		Quantity (mu)	Rate (CNY/mu)	Amount (CNY)	Quantity (mu)	Rate (CNY/mu)	Amount (CNY)	Quantity (mu)	Rate (CNY/mu)	Amount (CNY)	
Xincun	Siba	1.062	14,150	15,027.30	1.351	14,150	19,116.65	4.081	10,150	41,422.15	75,566.100

Source: IA and local government agencies.

Table A1-13: List of Interviewees During the DDR in Aug 2020

Village	Villager group	Date	Category	Rate (CNY/day)	Day	Number of people	Subtotal of subsidy amount (CNY)
Xincun	Siba	December 30, 2019	Village leader	100	2	2	400
		December 6, 2019	Village leader	100	2	2	400
		December 30, 2019	Villager	100	1	9	900
		December 6, 2019	Villager	100	1	18	1800
	Xinpo	July 18, 2019	Village leader	100	1	1	100
		July 18, 2019	Villager	100	1	1	100
Total					8	33	3700

Source: IA and local government agencies.

6. Livelihood Restoration

19. Local government departments are implementing following measures to promote the affected households' livelihood restoration and improvement: (1) payment of cash compensation; (2) adjustment of crops structure and increase of agriculture income; (3) provision of employment opportunities during project construction and management periods; (4) encouragement to develop tertiary industries; (5) provision of public welfare jobs and prioritized jobs at the industrial park; (6) strengthening skills training; (7) provide social security measures.

20. Land acquisition and compensation payment for the Water Supply Project (Phase I) was completed in March 2020. The livelihood restoration measures for the APs are still in progress. The impact of Covid-19 delayed the finalization of the livelihood restoration program and now it has gathered momentum and soon will be finalized and implemented.

21. **Cash compensation.** The affected farmers in Xinhe have been compensated in accordance with the government standard of collective land acquisition. The funds for land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and young crop compensation have been paid to the affected farmers. Most of the affected households plan to use part of compensation that they received to build new houses, purchase cars, and develop individual business such as restaurants and retail shops.

22. **Adjusting Crops Structure and Increasing Agriculture Income.** Arable land of the Xinhe Town is mainly used for sugarcane cultivation, and after the land acquisition, farm residents still have some of the sugarcane land to cultivate. At present, Jiangzhou District is actively exploring and improving the application of sugarcane production technologies to quicken the improvement of sugarcane industry benefits and risk resistance capacity. Through the "double-high" sugarcane planting, the original production of per mu sugarcane field can be increased from 4 tons to 8 tons, realizing double of income under the free technical and field management guidance, provided by Agriculture Department. Moreover, the government will provide a subsidy about CNY3000 /mu (of which, about CNY1500 /mu for land leveling and road network reconstruction, and about CNY1000 /mu for water infrastructure, and about CNY500 /mu as a planting subsidy).

23. **Providing Employment Opportunities during Project Construction and Operation Stages.** The implementation of the Demonstration Project of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone in Chongzuo (Phase II) will create some employment opportunities, which will preferentially be provided to the project-affected laborers. In addition, it will promote China-Vietnam border trade and bring some employment opportunities to the locals such as builders and fitters of houses and road construction, public security personnel at construction sites, carrier and builders of road construction, and the materials transporters, sand and stone exploiter, and machinery lease and maintenance workers. These employment opportunities will preferentially be given to the affected farm workers, which will provide additional income to compensate the losses caused by the Project.

24. Encouraging the Development of Tertiary Industries by Benefited from the Project Construction. During the project construction stage, the APs can improve their income sources by providing relevant services at project construction sites. For example, they can provide their surplus house (if any) to be used as offices of building contractors or by building workers; or as grocery booths to provide food, cigarette, beer and soft drinks for the construction workers. During the construction period, the PMO and the IA will provide temporary job opportunities for 200 persons/year such as sand and stone mining, transport of building materials and sand. As a result, the APs will have opportunity to earn additional income.

25. Providing Government-hired Public Welfare Jobs and Prioritizing Jobs in Industrial Park. For the affected farmers aged 50 years and above who have difficulty in re-employment, the Government will provide employment such as cleaners and gatekeepers. Each worker will receive about CNY1,600 per month, of which CNY800 is provided by the National Special Fund and the other CNY800 from the employer. In addition, each worker receives five social insurances and one housing fund. There will be about 280 government-hired public welfare jobs in each year. Project-affected persons with difficulties in re-employment are willing to engage in such public service positions.

26. The construction of the economic-industrial park has brought many employment opportunities to Jiangzhou District. Such opportunities are especially in the tertiary industries, which will have higher demand for labor. The Government will give priority to the affected households in recruiting workers at the industrial park.

27. Strengthening Skills Training. To help the APs to become self-reliant and to build a self-development environment, their living standards will be restored and improved. The PMO will cooperate with Human Resources and Social Security Department, Finance Department, Education Department, Science and Technology Department, and Women's Federation, etc. to organize technical skill training programs for the benefit of the APs. Technical training will be conducted, based on pragmatic and effective principles, according to the adjustment of economic structure, changes of labor market, and the requirements of employers. Skill training will be an effective action to restore and improve the income of the APs.

28. From January 2021 to July 2023, the Government will carry out skill training for the APs twice per year, and the training will be jointly organized and implemented by relevant departments, the Huaqiao Farm, the Xinhe Town, local Women's Federation, and Vocational and Technical Education Department of Jiangzhou District Government. The training will be free for all affected persons. The percentage of women's participation in such training programs will be increased by 50%. The training programs include:

- Training in sanitation: cleaning, public environmental greening, parking management and other community public welfare positions;
- Training in horticultural technology, sewing and weaving, haircut & beauty skills;
- Training in motorcycle, car, electrical equipment maintenance skills;
- Training in automobile decoration and car cleaning equipment management;

- Training in catering service, household management services;
- Training in product promotion, border trade registration and management.

29. After mastering labor technologies through training, the APs can find employment in subproject areas. Each AP will be given a training opportunity in their selected industry, and the affected women will have the same training budget as men. In Xinhe Town, some developers are building many shopping malls and small shops for the residents with the support of the Government. As a result, affected households can purchase or lease these business areas to develop business activities after receiving skills training, provided by the local government departments. If they lack the start-up capital, they may apply to the local banks for microcredit loans, and the local government will provide interest subsidies for these loans according to the national policies on rural microcredit loan.

30. **Social Security Measures.** In addition to the above income restoration and development measures Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City will provide social guarantees for the APs as pension and medical insurance as per the national regulations. On August 12, 2016, the "Notice of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Human Resources and Social Security Department, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Land Resources Department, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Finance Department on Printing and Distributing the Guideline for Land-acquired Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to Participate in the Basic Pension Insurance System" (GU RENSHEFA [2016] No. 46) was officially released. This document contains specific provisions for farmers who lost land to participate in basic pension insurance.

31. In addition, the APs who meet the minimum living security in rural areas have been included in the rural minimum living security system. Serious illness relief, financial difficult subsidies, and other policies have also benefited them. In the security system, priority will be given to the vulnerable households in the subproject areas.

E. **INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

32. **Information Disclosure.** In the early stages of the preparation of the Project, the Guangxi Development and Reform Commission and other relevant departments of local government published the project information in a timely manner.

33. Before the acquisition of collective-owned land for the Water Supply Project (Phase I), an announcement on the land acquisition details was made to the public, and the affected people were informed in advance. As to the field measurement, the affected farmers participated in the whole process and put their signatures to the document to confirm the land acquisition areas. These steps were open and transparent (see Figure A1-6).

GPS-RTK测量土地面积地类记录簿

单位: 镇 村 马坝 社 地名: 第 1 页

地类编号	农户姓名	地类	地类编号	面积	用途	附图	农户签名
W611	马志芸	旱地	起点编号 特点编号	0.576	甘蔗		马志芸
W611	马志芸	旱地	起点编号 特点编号	0.044	甘蔗		马志芸
W611	马智海	旱地	起点编号 特点编号	0.058	甘蔗		马智海
W611	马强	旱地	起点编号 特点编号	0.080	棕菜		马强
W611	马文科	旱地	起点编号 特点编号	0.017	甘蔗		马文科

测量员: 袁水强 记录员: 袁水强 测量时间: 2019年7月17日

Figure A1-6: Field Measurement Record Sheet

34. **Public Consultation and Participation.** The Water Supply Project (Phase I) has attached great importance to public participation and negotiation during the preparation and implementation periods of land occupation, and has carried out many public participation and negotiation activities, ensuring a relatively high public participation. As shown in Figure A1-7 the affected people participated in the on-the-spot land measurement.



Figure A1-7: Public Participation in Land Measurement

35. **Grievance Redress.** Based on the interviews with AHs and subproject staffs (list of interviewees during the DD is shown in Table A1-13), village group and affected farmers supported the land acquisition plan. Land compensation has been paid in full according to the agreed rates. The affected households' degree of satisfaction regarding compensation payment is high and all APs who were interviewed expressed support towards the subproject. There are no records of grievances or complaints.

Table A1-13: List of Interviewees During the DDR in Aug 2020

No.	Name	Gender	Department or village group	Identity
1	YZK	Male	Xinhe Huaqiao Farm	Individual merchant
2	MY	Male	Siba Village Group, Xincun Village	Villager
3	LS	Male	Naban Village Group, Xincun Village	Villager
4	YYX	Female	Xincun Village Group	Villager
5	HFZ	Male	Xinhe Community	Villager
6	LTH	Male	Siba Village Group, Xincun Village	Administration staff
7	CWW	Male	Xinpo Village Group, Xincun Village	Villager
8	LSL	Female	Xinhe Community	Office clerk
9	NLJ	Female	Xincun Village Group	Villager
10	DHF	Female	Xincun Village Group	Administration staff
11	LDQ	Female	Xinhe Community	Individual merchant
12	LQN	Female	Xinhe Town	Teacher

F. SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIONS FOR APS' LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

36. The land acquisition and compensation for the Water Supply Project (Phase I) has been completed in March 2020. However, the livelihood restoration and development measures for the APs are still in progress. Some of the key resettlement measures have not yet been implemented completely. Therefore, supplementary actions have been discussed with and agreed by Jiangzhou District Government and the IA, and necessary costs have been included in the budget of the RP of Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II).

37. To further promote and implement the livelihood restoration and development measures in the subproject, complete resettlement objectives and tasks, and to ensure that the APs' production and living standards have been effectively restored, the Jiangzhou PMO has agreed to take following supplementary actions:

- (i) To effectively promote the implementation of the livelihood restoration and development measures, and to understand the livelihood restoration and development situations of the APs, following actions will be carried out continuously:

- (a) carry out survey on the skills training needs of APs, and develop practical skills training programs and implement them in early 2021; (b) coordinate with Jiangzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau to publish employment information and promote the laborers to get employed in various sectors; (c) coordinate with Jiangzhou District Agricultural and Rural Affairs Bureau to provide technical guidance for sugarcane planting and sugar extraction.
- (ii) Continue to learn about the actual demands of APs after LA, especially of those vulnerable groups, so as to help them solve problems and difficulties (if any) on livelihood restoration and re-employment; and handle complaints (if any) during subsequent livelihood assistance in a timely manner;
 - (iii) Include the livelihood restoration activities and performance evaluation in internal and external monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB semi-annually.

38. The above supplementary actions will be coordinated and managed by the Jiangzhou PMO, who is also responsible for submitting internal monitoring reports to GZAR PMO and ADB semi-annually during the implementation stage of Chongzuo China-Vietnam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II).

崇左市江州区人民政府

征收土地预公告

〔2018〕第 23 号

根据崇左市土地利用总体规划、城市建设规划、土地利用计划安排和崇左市江州区住房和城乡建设局核发的《红线图》，崇左市江州区国土资源行政主管部门将对位于崇左市江州区新和镇新村村那逆经联社、新坡经联社约 35 亩土地实施征地拆迁工作（具体以规划红线图的范围为准）。征地拆迁后的土地主要用于崇左市江州区经济产业园自来水厂项目建设。现将征地拆迁的有关事项（附红线图）预公告如下：

一、自本公告发布之日起，位于上述范围内的土地所有权人、地上附着物所有人及他项权利人，须停止永久性建筑物的建设，不得擅自改变土地地类、地貌，不得有抢建、改建、扩建、抢开荒、抢种地上附着物等以套取征地补偿款为目的的行为，如违反上述规定，将一律不予补偿。

二、本公告拟征地范围内的土地补偿标准和安置方案按照《崇左市人民政府关于崇左市江州区集体土地征收及拆迁补偿

标准的批复》（崇政函〔2016〕129号）执行。

三、公告发布之后，征地拆迁范围内的土地所有权人、使用权人、他项权利人及地上附着物所有人应配合城区房屋征收补偿和征地拆迁办公室工作人员进行土地登记，青苗、建（构）筑物、地上附着物的清点工作，协商拟定征地拆迁补偿安置方案，签订征地拆迁协议书，并依法履行拆迁义务。

四、根据国土资源部发布的《国土资源听证规定》，被征地农村集体经济组织、村民或者其他权利人对拟征地项目的补偿标准和安置方案有申请听证的权利，当事人需要听证的，应在本公告送达之日起5个工作日内向江州区国土资源行政主管部门提出书面申请，申请材料由所在城区房屋征收补偿和征地拆迁办公室负责接收。逾期未提出的，视为放弃听证权利。

五、本公告自公布之日起生效。

特此公告。

附件：崇左市江州区经济产业园自来水厂项目用地红线图



江州区经济产业园自来水厂项目用地红线图



崇左市江州区自然资源局

江自然资函〔2019〕30号

关于崇左市江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水 工程项目建设用地预审的批复

崇左市兴合投资开发有限责任公司：

报来《关于申请办理崇左市江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程项目建设用地预审的报告》及相关资料收悉，经审查，现批复如下：

一、该项目已经崇左市江州区发展和改革局以《关于江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程项目建议书的批复》（江发改投资〔2017〕24号），项目代码（2017-451402-78-01-020971）。项目位于崇左市江州区新和镇江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园。主要建设内容为新建取水泵站1处，设计规模 $1.62 \times 104\text{m}^3/\text{d}$ ；建设一座供水量 $15000\text{m}^3/\text{d}$ 的自来水厂，配套供水管网14km。项目分期建设，其中一期建设自来水厂厂区，二期建设配套管网。建设内容主要包括：取水泵房、净水处理厂、管理用房等各类土建、装饰装修及设备采购、安装及其他附属工程，包括厂内配电、输水、道路、绿化、亮化等配套工程。总投资12851.64万元。项目用地符合《崇左市江州区新和镇土地利用总体规划图（2010-2020年）》（2015年调整）。项目符合国家产业政策和供地政策，原则

同意通过用地预审。

二、该项目总用地 1.4521 公顷，其中农用地 1.4521 公顷（有林地 1.4521 公顷），建设用地 0 公顷，未利用地 0 公顷。项目不涉及占用基本农田，用地规模基本合理，在初步设计阶段，应进一步优化设计方案，从严控制建设用地规模，节约集约利用土地。

三、要按照国家有关法律法规和《国务院关于深化改革严格土地管理的决定》（国发〔2004〕28号）、《国务院关于加强土地调控有关问题的通知》（国发〔2006〕31号）和《关于进一步加强和规范征地管理工作的指导意见》（桂国土资发〔2014〕81号）的要求，认真做好征地前期工作，足额安排征地补偿安置资金并纳入工程项目预算，合理确定被征地农民安置途径，明确就业、住房、社会保障等措施，保证被征地农民原有生活水平不降低，长远生计有保障，切实维护被征地农民的合法权益。

四、项目建设单位应对该项目用地范围是否位于地质灾害易发区、是否压覆重要矿产资源进行查询核实，位于地质灾害易发区或者压覆重要矿产资源的，应当依据相关法律法规的规定，在办理用地预审手续后，完成地质灾害危险性评估、压覆矿产资源登记等。

五、项目建设单位可依据此批复文件完善项目审批手续，并须按照《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和国务院文件的有关规定，办理建设用地报批手续，未取得建设用地批准手续的不得开工建设。

六、依据《建设项目用地预审管理办法》的规定，建设用地

预审文件有效期为三年，自批准之日起计算。需要延续本文件有效期的，应当在有效期届满 30 日前向我局提出申请。如需对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整的，应当重新申请预审。



崇左市江州区自然资源局办公室

2019年7月3日印发

Appendix 3 Land Compensation Agreement between Jiangzhou District Natural Resources Bureau and Xinpo Villager Group

江自然资 XYS2019-405

土地补偿协议书

崇左市江州区自然资源局 (简称甲方)

崇左市江州区新和镇新村村新坡村民小组 (简称乙方)

因江州区发展循环经济产业园给水工程一期项目需要,征收崇左市江州区新和镇新村村新坡村民小组管理范围内的集体土地,经 2019 年 07 月 18 日实地丈量土地面积 0.419 亩,其中耕地 0.419 亩,根据《崇左市人民政府关于同意崇左市江州区集体土地征收及拆迁补偿标准的批复》(崇政函〔2019〕60号)文件规定,按如下标准给予补偿:

一、土地补偿费、安置补助费:

1. 耕地: $0.419 \text{ 亩} \times 35929 \text{ 元/亩} = 15054.25 \text{ 元}$

小计: 15054.25 元

二、青苗补偿费:

1. 耕地: $0.419 \text{ 亩} \times 2750 \text{ 元/亩} = 1152.25 \text{ 元}$

小计: 1152.25 元

三、以上二项合计金额为 16206.5 元

四、本协议书壹式伍份,甲方执肆份,乙方执壹份

甲方: 崇左市江州区自然资源局 (章)

甲方负责人: (章)

经办人: 农世林 李纪培

乙方: 崇左市江州区新和镇新村村新坡村民小组 (章)

乙方法人代表: (主任)

签订时间: 2019年12月12日

Appendix 4 Land Compensation Agreement between Jiangzhou District Natural Resources Bureau and Siba Villager Group (1)

江自然资 XYS2019-456

土地补偿协议书

崇左市江州区自然资源局 (简称甲方)

崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (简称乙方)

因江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程一期项目需要,征收崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组管理范围内的集体土地,经2019年7月17日至12月30日实地丈量土地面积3.614亩,其中耕地1.110亩,园地0.150亩(其中1.062亩土地安置费,安置补助费已补偿,仅只补偿苗基费),林地1.292亩。根据《崇左市人民政府关于同意崇左市江州区集体土地征收及拆迁补偿标准的批复》(崇政函〔2019〕50号)崇左市江州区工业建设指挥部征地拆迁工作会议纪要〔2019〕3号文件规定,按如下标准给予补偿:

一、土地补偿费、安置补助费:

1. 耕地: 1.110亩 × 35929元/亩=39881.19元
2. 园地: 0.150亩 × 35929元/亩=5389.35元
3. 林地: 1.292亩 × 35929元/亩=46420.27元

小计: 91690.81元

二、青苗补偿费:

1. 耕地: 1.110亩 × 2750元/亩=3052.50元
2. 园地: 0.150亩 × 3850元/亩=577.50元
3. 林地: 1.292亩 × 2750元/亩=3553.00元


小计: 7183.00元


三、零星果木及地上附着物补偿费: 300.00元

四、以上三项合计金额为 99173.81元


五、本协议书壹式伍份,甲方执肆份、乙方执壹份

甲方: 崇左市江州区自然资源局 (章)

甲方负责人:  (局长)

经办人: 

乙方: 崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (章)

乙方法人代表:  (组长)

签订时间: 2020年 3月16日

Appendix 5 Land Compensation Agreement between Jiangzhou District Natural Resources Bureau and Siba Villager Group (2)

江自资 XYS2019-408

土地补偿协议书

崇左市江州区自然资源局 (简称甲方)
崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (简称乙方)

因江州区调整循环经济产业园给水工程一期项目需要,征收崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组管理范围内的集体土地,经2019年07月17日至2019年11月01日实地丈量土地面积43.855亩,其中耕地33.804亩(包含无青苗0.009亩)、园地6.494亩(其中5.432亩要求评估)、林地2.645亩、农村道路0.912亩。根据《崇左市人民政府关于同意崇左市江州区集体土地征收及拆迁补偿标准的批复》(崇政函〔2019〕60号)崇左市江州区工业建设指挥部征迁工作会议纪要〔2019〕3号文件规定,按如下标准给予补偿:

一、土地补偿费,安置补助费:

1. 耕地: 33.804亩 × 35929元/亩=1214543.92元
2. 园地: 6.494亩 × 35919元/亩=233322.93元
3. 林地: 2.645亩 × 35929元/亩=95032.21元
4. 农村道路: 0.912亩 × 35929元/亩=32767.25元

小计: 1575666.30元

二、青苗补偿费:

1. 耕地: 33.795亩 × 2750元/亩=92936.25元
2. 园地: 6.494亩 × 3850元/亩=25001.90元
3. 林地: 2.645亩 × 2750元/亩=7273.75元

小计: 125211.90元

三、零星果木及地上附着物补偿费: 2145.00元

四、以上三项合计金额为 1703023.20元

五、本协议书签式伍份,甲方执肆份、乙方执壹份

甲方: 崇左市江州区自然资源局 (章)
甲方负责人:  (局长)
经办人: 

乙方: 崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (章)
乙方法人代表: 

签订时间:  日






Appendix 6 Minutes of the Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement Work Meeting of the Industrial Construction Headquarters of Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City

会议纪要

江工指挥部纪（2019）3号

崇左市江州区工业建设指挥部

2019年11月21日

崇左市江州区工业建设指挥部征地拆迁 工作会议纪要

2019年11月18日下午，经济产业园管理委员会副主任刘丰球在江州区新和镇实训基地办公楼二楼小会议室召开江州区工业建设指挥部征地拆迁有关问题的工作会议，现纪要如下：

1. 讨论新德路、滨江大道、江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程项目用地内果树青苗补偿分类奖励方案的有关问题。

会议听取了江州区工业建设指挥部征地工作组及江州区农业农村局水果办技术人员对新德路、滨江大道、江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程三个项目用地内果树价格评估意见的情况说明（后附）。会议讨论并原则同意新和镇人民政府和广西壮族自治区国营新和华侨农场作出的关于新德路、滨江大道、江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程三个项目用地内果树青苗补偿奖励方案（后附），请新和镇人民

政府、新和华侨农场各组织签订有关材料，报送江州区征地拆迁办制做征地补偿协议书，并及时兑付征地补偿款。

**Appendix 7 Supplementary Agreement on Compensation for Land Acquisition
(rewards for fruit trees)**

征地补偿补充协议书

崇左市江州区自然资源局 (简称甲方)
崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (简称乙方)

因江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程一期项目建设需要征收崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组管理范围内的集体土地, 经至2019年07月17日现场调查测量登记确认后的土地面积为1.062亩(园地), 现根据《崇左市江州区工业建设指挥部征地拆迁工作会议纪要》江工指挥部纪[2019]3号文件, 果树青苗在按照【崇左市人民政府关于崇左市城区(工业园区)建设征收(用)土地补偿标准的批复】(崇政函【2019】60号)的青苗补偿标准给予补偿的基础上, 给予马译勇1.062亩茂谷柑进行奖励, 应补偿奖励费: 1.062亩×14150元/亩=15027.30元。奖励费合计: 15027.30元

本协议一式伍份, 甲方执肆份, 乙方执壹份
甲方: 崇左市江州区自然资源局 (章)
甲方法人代表: (局长)

经办人:  
乙方: 崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (章)
乙方法人代表:   (组长)

2020年3月10日

征地补偿补充协议书

崇左市江州区自然资源局 (简称甲方)
崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (简称乙方)

因江州区蔗糖循环经济产业园给水工程一期项目建设需要征收崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组管理范围内的集体土地, 经至2019年07月18日现场调查测量登记确认后的土地面积为5.432亩(园地), 现根据《崇左市江州区工业建设指挥部征地拆迁工作会议纪要》江工指挥部纪[2019]3号文件, 果树青苗在按照【崇左市人民政府关于崇左市城区(工业园区)建设征收(用)土地补偿标准的批复】(崇政函【2019】60号)的青苗补偿标准给予补偿的基础上, 1. 给予程新强1.351亩嫁接龙眼进行奖励, 应补偿奖励费: 1.351亩×14150元/亩=19116.65元。2. 给予马强4.081亩油茶果进行奖励, 应补偿奖励费: 4.081亩×10150元/亩=41422.15元。奖励费1+2总合计: 60538.80元

本协议一式伍份, 甲方执肆份, 乙方执壹份
甲方: 崇左市江州区自然资源局 (章)
甲方法人代表: (局长)

经办人:  
乙方: 崇左市江州区新和镇新村村四坝村民小组 (章)
乙方法人代表:   (主任)

年 月 日

ANNEX 2: RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET

A. Introduction

1. The Chongzuo China-Viet Nam Border Economic Cooperation Zone Demonstration Project (Phase II) (the subproject) includes the construction of a new road network and its supporting facilities and the water supply expansion engineering of the Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park. The implementing agency (IA) of the subproject is Chongzuo Xinghe Investment and Development Co., Ltd.

B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

2. According to the preliminary measurement survey, the subproject will acquire 192.73 mu (12.85 ha) of state-owned land (existing roads, acquired land), reclaim 182.64 mu (12.18 ha) of agricultural land of a state-owned farm, and 127.04 mu (8.47 ha) of rural collective agricultural land, affecting 171 households and 567 people in total. The subproject will also demolish a total of area of 1,035 m² of housing (828m² brick-concrete structures and 207m² brick-wood structure), affecting 16 households and 49 persons, who will also be affected by land acquisition. Therefore, the subproject will totally affect 171 households with 567 persons. Of them, 50 HHs with 161 persons are identified as significantly affected persons including 49 persons in 16 HHs who are to be physically relocated, and 34 HHs with 112 persons who will lose more than 10% of household income. Further, it is estimated that the subproject will temporarily occupy 191.83 mu (12.79 ha) of state-owned land and 256.48 mu (17.1 ha) of collective land.

C. Applicable Policies and Resettlement Entitlements

3. Compensation entitlements for permanent requisition (occupation) of land are governed by the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (amended on August 26, 2019), and the Reply of the People's Government of Chongzuo City on Approving the Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Collective-Owned Land and Housing Demolition in Jiangzhou District of Chongzuo City (CHONGZHENGHAN [2020] No. 60), as well as ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

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

5. The PMO, the IA, the resettlement office and the concerned local governments will provide necessary assistance during the LAR phase of the subproject. Proposed economic recovery measures include: (1) cropping restructure on the remaining land to increase agricultural income; (2) social insurance; (3) access to income and employment opportunities at the subproject; (4) provision of skills training; and (5) provision of public welfare jobs.

6. With respect to house demolition and relocation, the Jiangzhou District Government will provide (a) cash compensation to the affected households on basis of full replacement value and (b) resettlement houses at the Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site, which was constructed in 2019. Specifically, the households affected by house demolition (HD) will be offered the resettlement houses free of charge on a 1:1 ratio to their demolished housing areas within limit area of 90 m²; If they want a housing area beyond the limit, they will need to pay for the additional area

at the subsidized price of CNY1,500 /m² (lower than the market price). For any demolished area that exceeds 90 m², the local government will provide compensation at replacement prices, and provide transition allowance, relocation subsidy and other possible expenses.

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

Table 1: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impacts	Scope of Impacts	AHs/APs	Policies of compensation & resettlement/rehabilitation	Compensation standards
Permanent takeover of state-owned land and acquisition of collective-owned land	182.64 mu state-owned agricultural land from a state-owned farm to be permanently occupied, and 127.04 mu rural collective-owned agricultural land to be acquired	171 households with 567 persons	(1) Cash compensation: following the latest compensation rates for LA announced by Government of GZAR; (2) Agricultural resettlement measures: land use transfer, crop restructuring, etc.; (3) Employment: Socialized and project related jobs; (4) Endowment insurance: APs to receive higher pensions after LA. (5) Skills training: Free skills training will be offered to the AHs.	Farmland: CNY36,200 /mu for agricultural land (as to state-owned farm compensation, CNY9,000 /mu to be paid to the farm and CNY27,200 /mu to be paid to affected households) (see details in Table VI-2).
Houses	1,035m ² houses, including 828m ² houses of brick-concrete structure and 207m ² houses of brick-wood structure to be demolished	16 households with 49 persons	(1) Cash compensation on the basis of full replacement value to be provided or resettlement housing; (2) Transition allowance, relocation subsidy, and other applicable expenses to be provided; (2) Resettlement houses in Xinghe Jiayuan Resettlement Site will be provided to physically displaced AHs.	AHs will be offered with resettlement housing free charge on the basis of 1:1 ratio to their demolished house areas within limit area of 90m ² ; If they want housing area beyond the limit, they will need to pay for the additional area at subsidized price of CNY1,500 /m ² (lower than the market price). For any demolished area that exceeds 90 m ² , the local government will provide compensation at replacement cost (see details in Table VI-3 and Table VI-4).
Temporary land occupation	191.83 mu state-owned land and 256.48 mu collective-owned land to be temporarily occupied	116 AHs and 417 persons	(1) Cash compensation to APs. (2) Land reclamation: IA and/or contractors will reclaim the land to original status after civil works completed.	Dry land: CNY3,750 /mu for one year, Woodland: CNY4,500 /mu for one year (commercial forest with harvest), Other types of land: calculated at CNY1,000 /mu for one year. (see details in Table VI-4)
Ground attachments and young crops	230 sporadic fruit trees (diameter at breast height 21-25cm), 109 pieces of 10-meter power & lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities), 14 pieces of 4-	Asset owners	Ground attachments will be compensated for as stipulated.	See details in Table VI-6.

Type of Impacts	Scope of Impacts	AHs/APs	Policies of compensation & resettlement/rehabilitation	Compensation standards
	meter broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities), and 24 m ² of public toilets, 3 transformers. Young crops: 68.54 mu (0.0456933 km ²) of garden, 1.75 mu (0.0011667 km ²) of fishpond			
Vulnerable Groups	Households with disabled members, five-guarantee households, female-headed households, minimum living security allowance receiving households	None identified at project preparation stage, to be further identified during DMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Give priority to them during resettlement and restoration 2) Include eligible vulnerable groups in the MLS system 3) Offer urban and rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups 4) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups on the basis of the actual difficulties and needs, on "case by case" manner. And any additional necessary cash assistance to vulnerable groups will be paid from the contingencies in resettlement budget. 	See details in subsection VII.F

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

8. To address issues effectively and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

- Stage 1: If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of LAR, he/she may report this to village/community committee, which should record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township government after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the IA after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Jiangzhou PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within 4 weeks.

9. At any stage, an AP can bring a suit in a local court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC. The AP may also submit a complaint to ADB, first with the project team and then, if still unsatisfied, to ADB's accountability mechanism (<http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>).

10. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs without charge, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues.

11. The contact telephone number for GRM and liaison of the IA is 13457850023, Ms. Zhao.

E. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

12. See Table 2 for more details of the implementation schedule.

Table 2: Timeline for Resettlement Implementation

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB release based on draft RP	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Feb 2021	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Jiangzhou PMO, ADB	Feb 2021	
2	Notification and RP update				
2.1	Notice on Commencement of LAR	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou District Government	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.2	DMS and census of APs	Affected villages/ AHs	IA, township government, village committees	Sep 2021	
2.3	Social Stability Risk Assessment	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Sep 2021	New land Administration Law Requirement
2.4	Updating the RP based on the DMS and latest applicable regulations and	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Oct 2021	

	policies, disclose key information in the Updated RP, and submit to ADB for review and approval				
2.5	Disclose the updated RP (detailed compensation and resettlement program) for no less than 30 days	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou 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 Provincial Nature and Resources Department	LAR	Jiangzhou District Government, Jiangzhou Nature and Resource Bureau	Jan 2022	
3.2	Approval of LA	LAR	Nature and Resources Department of GZAR	Mar 2022	
4	LA Related Information Disclosure and Land Compensation Payment				
4.1	Release LA announcement after LA approved	Affected townships and villages	Jiangzhou District Government, Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
4.2	Compensation Payment	Affected townships and villages	Jiangzhou District Government, Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Apr 2022	
5	Relocation, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Houses demolition	16 HHs	Jiangzhou PMO, IA, Town Government	May 2022	
5.2	Move to resettlement houses	16 HHs	Jiangzhou 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	District human resources and social security bureau	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
5.5	Hiring APs under the subproject	Affected villages/ AHs	Jiangzhou PMO, human resources and social security bureau, contractors	May 2022 to Jun 2024	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Staff training of Jiangzhou PMO, IA and concerned agencies	50 person-times	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Ongoing	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Jiangzhou PMO, IA	Jul 2021	

7.4	Baseline survey and 1 st Semi-Annual M&E report	Affected townships and villages	External monitor	Aug 2021	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External monitor	Jan 2022	No.2
				Jul 2022	No.3
				Jan 2023	No.4
				Jul 2023	No.5
				Jan 2024	No.6
				Jul 2024	No.7
7.6	Completion report		Jiangzhou PMO, External monitor	Dec. 2025	No.9
8	Public consultation		IAs	Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress		IAs	Ongoing	
10	Disbursement of compensation fees				
10.1	- To PMO/IA	Initial funds	Jiangzhou District Government	Feb 2022	
10.2	- To township government	Initial funds	PMO, IA	Mar2022	
10.3	- To AHs	Initial funds	Township governments	Apr 2022	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	The subproject		Jiangzhou PMO, IA	May 2022	

F. Power of Interpretation for the Information Brochure

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

14. Thanks for your support to the Subproject!

Jiangzhou District Government

Date: _____, 2021

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF PRC LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

A. Provisions on the ownership and use rights of land

39. The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working masses. Land in urban districts shall be owned by the state. Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the state, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants (Article 2 and 9 in *Land Administration Law of the PRC*).

40. The state fosters the system of protecting the basic farmland. After the permanent basic farmland is demarcated according to law, any unit or individual may not occupy or change its use without authorization. If key construction projects for national energy, transportation, water conservancy and military facility and others have to be located in the permanent basic farmland and the transfer of agricultural land or land acquisition are required, the approval shall be obtained from the State Council. (Articles 33 and 35 of the *Land Administration Law of the PRC*)

41. In order to meet the demands of public interests, it is allowed to acquire lands owned collectively, premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties according to the statutory power limit and procedures. When acquiring land owned collectively, it is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, pay land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings and other fees, arrange for social security fees for the farmers with land acquired, guarantee their livelihood and protect their lawful rights and interests. When acquiring the premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties, it is required to compensate for demolition and relocation in accordance with law and protect the lawful rights and interests of the owners of the acquired realties; when acquiring the individuals' residential houses, it is required to guarantee the housing conditions of the owners of the acquired houses (Article 42 in *Property Law of the PRC*).

B. Provisions on land acquisition compensation

42. When the land acquisition is required, LLFs shall be compensated fairly and reasonably to ensure that the living standard of them will not be reduced and guarantee their long-term livelihood. When acquiring land, it is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, timely pay land compensation fees, placement subsidy, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the rural villagers' houses and lands, and seedlings and other fees, provide social security fees for the farmers with land acquired. The standard of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy for farmland acquisition shall be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government through formulating the location-based composite land price. The location-based composite land price shall be prepared while taking into account factors such as the original use, conditions, output value, and location of the land, the relationship between supply and demand of the land, the population and level of economic and social development, and shall be adjusted or republished at least once every three years. Compensation standards for acquisition of land other than farmland, ground attachments, and young crops shall be formulated by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Adhering to the principle of making compensation before relocation and improving the living conditions, rural villagers' wishes should be respected, and they should be given fair and reasonable compensation in the form of providing replacement house, temporary dwelling or money compensation for relocation, and other expenses caused from land acquisition, so as to protect their rights in living and legal housing property. Local people's governments at or above

the county level shall include LLFs into the corresponding social security systems such as endowment insurance. The social security fees of LLFs are mainly used as the payment subsidy of endowment insurance and other social insurance of eligible LLFs. Measures for the collection, management and use of social security fees for LLFs shall be formulated by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. (Article 48 in *Land Administration Law of the PRC*).

43. A paid leasing should be going through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people's governments at and above the county level according to law: (1) Land for use by government organs and for military use; (2) Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings; (3) Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State; (4) Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees. (Article 54 in *Land Administration Law of the PRC*).

C. Provisions on resettlement

44. Local people's governments at or above the county level shall include LLFs into the corresponding social security systems such as endowment insurance. The social security fees of LLFs are mainly used as the payment subsidy of endowment insurance and other social insurance of eligible LLFs. Measures for the collection, management and use of social security fees for LLFs shall be formulated by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. (Article 48 in *Land Administration Law of the PRC*).

45. The local people's government above county level shall work out specific methods to ensure the further living of LLFs. The farmers affected by LA can use legally approved construction land to buy a share of the land use-right projects with steady profit. For the inside of urban planning area, the local people's government shall list the farmers who will lose cultivated land because of land acquisition, into urban employment system and set up system of social security; for the outside of urban planning area, during the process of land acquisition, the local people's government shall, in its administration area, leave some cultivated land or arrange job for LLFs; for the farmers, who will lose their cultivated land and basic conditions of production and living, the local people's government shall resettle them in other area (Article 13 of the Selected Provisions of the Decision by the State Council about Deepening Reformation and Strictly Enforcing Land Administration).

46. LLFs can choose the following resettlement ways: (1) resettlement of agricultural production. For the acquisition of rural collective land outside the urban planning area, these kinds of land, such as rural collective non-planned land, contracted land handed back by contracting farmers, land for contracting transfer and land newly-added during land development and arrangement shall be used firstly as the necessary cultivated land for LLFs by land acquisition in order to ensure their continuous agricultural productions. (2) Resettlement by new employment. The land user or the local people's government shall try its best to provide LLFs with free labor skill training and arrange them with proper jobs. Under the same conditions, the land user shall employ LLFs first. During the acquisition of rural collective land in the urban planning area, the local people's government shall list the farmers who will lose cultivated land because of land acquisition, into urban employment system, and set up system of social security. (3) Placement by benefit-sharing compensation. For the project land with long-term stable income, under the premise of farmers' voluntary, the rural collective economic organizations whose land has been acquired may, after consultation with the land user, become a shareholder with compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition, or at the price of the approved use right for construction land. Rural collective economic organizations and farmers can obtain benefits in the form of preferred shares as agreed in the contract. (4) Resettlement in other area. If the local area is really unable to

provide basic production and living conditions for those who lost land due to land acquisition, the government can, under the premise of fully soliciting the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land has been acquired, resettle them in other area (Article 2 of the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition).

47. Guarantee the production and living of LLFs by multiple ways of resettlement. Mainly includes giving priority to agricultural resettlement. In some rural areas where cultivated land has been increased through land renovation and rural collective economic organizations have reserved more free disposed land, priority should be given to agricultural resettlement for land acquisition, and the newly increased cultivated land or free disposed land should be allocated to LLFs so that they can maintain basic production conditions and sources of income depending on this certain area of cultivated land. Standardize the resettlement in the reserved land. For land acquisition within the scope of urban construction land determined by the overall land use planning, the resettlement in the reserved land can be adopted based on the actual conditions, but guidance and management shall be strengthened. The reserved land shall be arranged within the scope of urban construction land and acquired to being owned by the state; the land that is acquired and transferred to the agricultural land shall be included in the annual land use plan, so as to prevent expansion of urban construction land due to resettlement in the reserved land; the development of reserved land shall conform to the requirements of urban construction planning and relevant regulations. In areas where resettlement in the reserved land is implemented, the local government should formulate strict management measures to ensure that the arrangement of reserved land is standardized and orderly, and the development and utilization of reserved land are scientific and reasonable. Promote the implementation of social security funds for LLFs. Land and resources departments at all levels shall actively promote the construction of the social security system for LLFs under the unified leadership of the local government, and in cooperation with relevant departments. (Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management).

48. The owner of acquired land can choose money compensation or exchange of house property rights. If the exchange of house property rights is chosen, the people's government at municipal and county level shall provide the owner of acquired land with house for the property rights exchange, and calculate and settle the difference between the value of the acquired house and that of the house for the property rights exchange with the owner of acquired land (Article 21 of the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and

D. Provisions on information disclosure and public participation

49. The people's governments at the municipal and county levels divided into districts and their departments shall also take initiative to disclose government information about municipal construction, public services, public welfare undertakings, land acquisition, house expropriation, public security management, social assistance, etc. According to the local specific conditions, the town/ship people's government should also publicize the government information about agricultural and rural policies, construction and operation of irrigation and water conservancy projects, transfer of contracted management rights of rural land, review of the curtilage using, land and house acquisition, fund raising and labor raising, social assistance, etc. (Article 21 of the *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the PRC*).

50. The administrative organ shall establish and perfect the government information release mechanism and release the government information which is voluntarily disclosed through government bulletins, government websites or other Internet government media, press conferences, newspapers, radio, television and other channels. The people's governments at all levels shall strengthen the work of publicizing government information by relying on

government portal websites, and centrally and actively publicize government information through a unified government information disclosure platform. The government information disclosure platform shall have the functions of information retrieval, access, download, etc.; the people's governments at all levels shall set up a place for consulting government information in the national archive, public library and government service place, which is equipped with corresponding facility and equipment to facilitate citizens, legal persons and other organizations to obtain government information; the administrative organ may set up public consultation rooms, data collection points, information bulletin boards, electronic information screens and other places and facility required to disclose government information; the administrative organ shall timely provide the government information which is voluntarily disclosed to the national archives and public libraries (Articles 23, 24 and 25 of the *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the PRC*).

51. For land acquired by the State, local People's Government at or above the county level shall, upon approval pursuant to legal procedures, make an announcement and organize its implementation. If a local people's government at or above the county level intends to apply for land acquisition, it shall carry out an investigation of the current status of the land to be acquired and a risk assessment of social stability, and shall make a public announcement of the scope and purpose of acquisition, land status, resettlement methods and social security in local town/ships, villages and group of villagers for at least 30 days, so as to listen to the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and their members, village committees and other interested parties. If most of the members of the rural collective economic organizations whose land has been acquired do not think the compensation and RP for land acquisition conform to the provisions of laws and regulations, the local people's government at or above the county level shall organize a hearing and revise the RP based on the hearing results and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Owners and persons of the right to use of the acquired land should, within the specified time period of the announcement, bring the ownership certificates of real estate to enter into registration for compensation for land acquisition. The local people's government at or above the county level shall organize relevant departments to estimate and implement relevant costs in full amount, and sign agreements on compensation and resettlement with the owners and users of the land to be acquired; if it is really difficult for some individuals to reach an agreement, it should be truthfully stated when applying for land acquisition. The local people's government at or above the county level may apply for land acquisition only after relevant preliminary work is completed. (Article 47 in *Land Administration Law of the PRC*).

52. The rural collective economic organization of the acquired land should publish the revenue and expenditure of the compensation fee of the acquired land for the members of the respective collective economic organization and accept supervision. It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses. (Article 49 of the *Land Administration Law of the PRC*).

53. The house acquisition department shall draw up a compensation plan and submit it to the people's government at municipal and county level. The people's government at the municipal and county level shall organize relevant departments to demonstrate and publish the compensation plan for land acquisition and solicit public opinions. The time limit for soliciting opinions shall not be less than 30 days; the people's government at the municipal and county level shall promptly publish the information on the solicitation and the revision made based on public opinions; for the reconstruction of the old urban areas requiring land acquisition, if most of the persons with their land acquired do not think the compensation plan for land acquisition conform to the provisions of these regulations, the people's government at the municipal and county level shall organize hearings for the persons with their land acquired and public representatives, and modify the plan based on the hearing results. (Articles 10 and 11 of the *Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation*).

E. Provisions on vulnerable groups

54. Women and men have equal rights in contracting rural land. The women's legal interests in the land contracting should be protected. No organization or individual may deprive or infringe upon the women's right to contract and use lands. During the contract period, the Employer shall not recover the contracted land. During the contract period, the employer shall not adjust the contracted land (Articles 6, 26 and 27 of the *Rural Land Contract Law of the PRC*).

Annex 4: Detailed Resettlement Budget

Serial No.	Cost Category	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)	North Section of Xinghe Avenue		Xinggui Road		Xingui Avenue		South Section of Xingong Avenue	
				Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)
1	Basic resettlement cost	CNY			5,000,306		663,874		2,467,675		503,578
1.1	Compensation for permanent land acquisition (occupation)	CNY	/	127	4,598,848	17	629,880	66	2,375,444	13	477,478
1.1.1	Agricultural land	mu	36,200	127	4,598,848	17	629,880	66	2,375,444	13	477,478
1.2	Compensation for temporary land use	CNY	/	211	270,889	17	17,400	17	18,025	14	13,500
1.2.1	Road	mu	1,000	101	100,980			16	15,900	14	13,500
1.2.2	Dry land	mu	3,750	22	81,375		-	0	1,125		-
1.2.3	Woodland	mu	4,500		-		-		-		-
1.2.4	Other	mu	1,000	89	88,534	17	17,400	1	1,000		-
1.3	Young crop compensation	/	/	-	-	1	2,194	15	56,346	-	-
1.3.1	Arable land	mu			-		-		-		-
1.3.2	Garden	mu	3,850		-	1	2,194	15	56,346		-
1.3.3	Fishpond	mu	6,000		-		-		-		-
1.4	House compensation	/	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4.1	Brick-concrete structure	m ²	1,100		-		-		-		-
1.4.2	Brick-wood structure	m ²	600		-		-		-		-
1.4.3	Temporary transition subsidy (calculated based on household with 2 persons or more, and transition time 6 months)	Person * month	2,100		-		-		-		-
1.4.4	Relocation subsidy	m ²	10		-		-		-		-
1.4.5	Loss of working time due to relocation	Time	500		-		-		-		-
1.4.6	Installation subsidy for wire telephone and broadband network	Household	250		-		-		-		-
1.4.7	Cable TV installation subsidy	Household	300		-		-		-		-
1.4.8	Water and electricity meters installation subsidy	Set	300		-		-		-		-
1.4.9	Water heater installation subsidy (solar energy)	Set	1,500		-		-		-		-
1.4.10	Air conditioner removal and installation subsidy	Set	250		-		-		-		-
1.4.11	Ceiling fan removal and installation subsidy	Set	50		-		-		-		-
1.4.12	Supporting living room (brick-wood structure)	m ²	250		-		-		-		-
1.5	Ground attachments	/	/		130,569		14,400		17,860		12,600
1.5.1	Sporadic fruit trees (diameter at breast height 21-25cm)	Tree	130	192	24,960		-	22	2,860		-
1.5.2	10-meter power & lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	1,500	64	96,678	10	14,400	10	15,000	8	12,600
1.5.3	4-meter broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	650	14	8,931		-		-		-
1.5.4	Transformer	Set	38,000								
2	Resettlement planning monitoring cost	CNY	/		200,012		26,555		98,707		20,143

Serial No.	Cost Category	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)	North Section of Xinghe Avenue		Xinggui Road		Xingui Avenue		South Section of Xingong Avenue	
				Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)
2.1	Resettlement planning and design fee (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%		50,003		6,639		24,677		5,036
2.2	Resettlement monitoring and evaluation fee (3% of basic cost)	CNY	3%		150,009		19,916		74,030		15,107
3	Training cost (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%		50,003		6,639		24,677		5,036
4	Land acquisition tax and fees	CNY	/		5,166,319		707,604		2,668,560		536,396
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	CNY/mu	16,666.75		2,117,344		290,001		1,093,672		219,834
4.2	Cultivated land reclamation fee (temporarily calculated as general cultivated land - dry land - high grade)	CNY/mu	13,333.4		1,693,875		232,001		874,938		175,868
4.3	Payment for use of land as additional construction land	CNY/mu	10,666.72		1,355,100		185,601		699,950		140,694
5	Subsidy for vulnerable groups (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%		50,003		6,639		24,677		5,036
6	Unforeseen expenses (15% of basic expenses)	CNY	15%		750,046		99,581		370,151		75,537
7	Total	CNY	/		11,216,689		1,510,892		5,654,447		1,145,725
Proportion					38.28%		5.16%		19.30%		3.91%

Detailed Resettlement Cost Estimation (Continued from the previous table)

Serial No.	Cost Category	In-kind Qty	Compensation rate (CNY /unit)	Xinyuan Avenue		Baiwu 2nd Road		Water supply expansion engineering of Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park		Total		Proportion
				Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	
1	Basic cost of resettlement	CNY			2,822,846		1,712,543		637,018	-	13,807,841	47.12 %
1.1	Compensation for permanent land acquisition (or occupation)	CNY	/	69	2,490,198	18	638,568	-	-	310	11,210,416	38.26 %
1.1.1	Agricultural land	Mu	36,200	69	2,490,198	18	638,568		-	310	11,210,416	38.26 %
1.2	Compensation for temporary land use	CNY	/	-	-	24	27,325	165	454,263	448	801,401	2.74%
1.2.1	Road	Mu	1,000			2	1,900	57	57,450	190	189,730	0.65%
1.2.2	Dry land	Mu	3,750		-	1	4,125	76	285,563	99	372,188	1.27%
1.2.3	Woodland	Mu	4,500		-		-	23	103,050	23	103,050	0.35%
1.2.4	Other	Mu	1,000		-	21	21,300	8	8,200	136	136,434	0.47%
1.3	Compensation for young crops	/	/	8	33,068	-	-	47	182,756	70	274,365	0.94%
1.3.1	Arable land	Mu			-		-		-		-	
1.3.2	Garden	Mu	3,850	6	22,574		-	47	182,756	69	263,871	0.90%
1.3.3	Fishpond	Mu	6,000	2	10,494		-		-	2	10,494	0.04%
1.4	Housing compensation	/	/	235	293,000	824	911,650	-	-	1,059	1,204,650	4.11%
1.4.1	Brick-concrete structure	m ²	1,100	188	206,800	640	704,000		-	828	910,800	3.11%
1.4.2	Brick-wood structure	m ²	600	47	28,200	160	96,000		-	207	124,200	0.42%
1.4.3	Temporary transition subsidy (calculated based on household with 2 persons or more, transition time 6 months)	Person*month	2,100	13	27,300	36	75,600		-	49	102,900	0.35%
1.4.4	Relocation subsidy	m ²	10	235	2,350	800	8,000		-	1,035	10,350	0.04%
1.4.5	Compensation for loss of work time	Time	500	9	4,500	7	3,500		-	16	8,000	0.03%
1.4.6	Subsidy for installation of wire telephone and broadband network	Household	250	9	2,250	7	1,750		-	16	4,000	0.01%
1.4.7	Cable TV installation subsidy	Household	300	9	2,700	7	2,100		-	16	4,800	0.02%
1.4.8	Water and electricity meters installation subsidy	Set	300	9	2,700	7	2,100		-	16	4,800	0.02%
1.4.9	Water heater installation subsidy (solar energy)	set	1,500	9	13,500	7	10,500		-	16	24,000	0.08%
1.4.10	Air conditioner removal and installation subsidy	set	250	9	2,250	7	1,750		-	16	4,000	0.01%

Serial No.	Cost Category	In-kind Qty	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)	Xinyuan Avenue		Baiwu 2nd Road		Water supply expansion engineering of Jiangzhou Sugar Circular Economy Industrial Park		Total		Proportion
				Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	Qty	Budget (CNY)	
1.4.11	Ceiling fan removal and installation subsidy	Set	50	9	450	7	350		-	16	800	0.00%
1.4.12	Supporting living room (brick-wood structure)	m ²	250		-	24	6,000		-	24	6,000	0.02%
1.5	Compensation for ground attachments	/	/		6,580		135,000		-	-	317,009	1.08%
1.5.1	Sporadic fruit trees (breast diameter 21-25cm)	Tree	130	16	2,080		-		-	230	29,900	0.10%
1.5.2	10-meter power & lighting wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	1,500	3	4,500	14	21,000		-	109	164,178	0.56%
1.5.3	4-meter broadcast wires with cement poles (pole wires and ancillary facilities)	Piece	650		-		-		-	14	8,931	0.03%
1.5.4	Transformer	Set	38,000			3	114,000			3	114,000	0.39%
2	Resettlement planning monitoring costs	CNY	/		112,914		68,502		25,481	-	552,314	1.88%
2.1	Resettlement planning and design fee (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%		28,228		17,125		6,370	-	138,078	0.47%
2.2	Resettlement monitoring and evaluation fee (3% of basic cost)	CNY	3%		84,685		51,376		19,111	-	414,235	1.41%
3	Training cost (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%		28,228		17,125		6,370	-	138,078	0.47%
4	Land acquisition tax and fee	CNY	/		2,797,474		717,364		-	-	12,593,716	42.98%
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	CNY/mu	16,666.75		1,146,506		294,001		-	-	5,161,359	17.61%
4.2	Cultivated land reclamation fee (temporarily calculated as general cultivated land - dry land - high grade)	CNY/mu	13,333.4		917,205		235,201	-	-	-	4,129,087	14.09%
4.3	Paid land use fee for new construction land	CNY/mu	10,666.72		733,764		188,161	-	-	-	3,303,270	11.27%
5	Subsidy for vulnerable groups (1% of basic cost)	CNY	1%		28,228		17,125		6,370	-	138,078	0.47%
6	Unforeseen expenses (15% of basic expenses)	CNY	15%		423,427		256,881		95,553	-	2,071,176	7.07%
7	Total	CNY	/		6,213,118		2,789,541		770,792	-	29,301,204	100.00%
Proportion					21.20%		9.52%		2.63%		100.00%	