

**Guangxi Chongzuo Border
Connectivity Improvement Project
Resettlement Action Plan**

Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment

Development Group Co., Ltd.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	13
1 Introduction and Project Overview	24
1.1 Introduction	24
1.2 Project Overview	28
1.3 Associated Facilities	34
1.4 Project Construction Background	34
1.5 Project Schedule	37
1.6 Measures to Alleviate Negative Impacts	39
1.6.1 Principles for Site and Route Selection	40
1.6.2 Option Comparison	41
1.6.3 Continuous Optimization of Design to Mitigate Impact	45
1.6.4 Reasonable Arrangements to Reduce Impact of Temporary Land Occupation	47
1.6.5 Construction Management	48
1.7 Cut-off Date	49
2 Impacts of the Project	51
2.1 Project Area	51
2.2 Types of Impacts	54
2.3 Land Permanent Acquisition and Temporary Occupation	54
2.3.1 Permanent Land Acquisition	59
2.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation	74
2.4 House Demolition	78
2.5. Affected Households and Population	78
2.5.1 Population Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland	82
2.5.2 Population Affected by House and Attachment Demolition	83
2.5.3 Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation	84
2.5.4 Vulnerable Groups in the Population Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland and House Demolition	85
2.6 Ground Attachments	89
2.6.1 Young Crops	89
2.6.2 Tomb	91
2.6.3 Other Ground Attachments	91
2.6.4 Special Facilities	93
3 Overview of Project Area and Economic and Social Situation of Affected Villages and Population	97
3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area	97
3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	97
3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongzuo City	98
3.1.3 Overview of Economic, Social and Cultural Development of Daxin County	100
3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of Tiandeng County	101
3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Shulong Town in Daxin County and Fuxin Town in Tiandeng County in Project Area	102

3.2.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Shuolong Town.....	102
3.2.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Fuxin Town.....	103
3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Villages and Wood Farms Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition	104
3.3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Villages Affected.....	104
3.3.2 Overview of Affected Wood Farms	108
3.4 Overview of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area	109
3.4.1 Overview of Minority Population in Project Area.....	109
3.4.2 Population Basic Conditions and Status of Zhuang Ethnic Group in Project Area.....	111
3.4.3 The Project and indigenous peoples.....	114
3.5 Socioeconomic Situation of AHs.....	115
3.5.1 Survey Methods and General Situation	115
3.5.2 Socioeconomic Overview of AHs	120
3.6 Women’s Status.....	127
3.7 Vulnerable Groups.....	130
3.8 Project Impact Analysis	133
3.8.1 Impact Analysis of Permanent LA	133
3.8.2 Impact Analysis of HD	138
3.8.3 Impact Analysis of Attachments.....	139
3.9 Alleviation Measures	140
4 Resettlement Policy Framework	143
4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies of the PRC.....	143
4.2 Key Provisions of National Laws, Regulations and Policies.....	145
4.2.1 Relevant Provisions of the <i>Real Estate Law of the PRC</i>	145
4.2.2 Relevant Provisions of the <i>Land Administration Law of the PRC</i>	146
4.2.3 Relevant Provisions of <i>Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</i>	148
4.2.4 Relevant Provisions of the <i>Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration</i>	150
4.2.5 Relevant Provisions of <i>Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management</i>	152
4.2.6 Relevant Provisions of <i>Forest Law of the PRC</i>	153
4.2.7 Relevant Provisions of <i>Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC</i>	153
4.2.8 Relevant Provisions of <i>Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor</i>	154
4.2.9 Relevant provisions in the <i>Circular of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Ensuring the Rational Use of Land for Rural Villagers' Housing Construction</i>	156
4.3 Local Regulations and Policies	156
4.3.1 Relevant Provisions of <i>Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	156

4.3.2	Relevant Provisions of <i>Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition</i>	158
4.3.3	Relevant Provisions of the <i>Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Strengthening Land Security for Transportation Construction Projects</i>	161
4.3.4	Relevant Provisions of <i>Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Forwarding the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region by the Labor and Social Security Department and Other Departments of the Autonomous Region</i>	162
4.3.5	Relevant Provisions of <i>Notice on Issuance of Guiding Opinions on Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</i>	162
4.3.6	Relevant Provisions of the <i>Notice of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Temporary Use of Last Year's Calculation Base of Pensions Granted for Advance Granting of Basic Endowment Insurance Benefits for Employees in 2020</i>	166
4.3.7	Relevant provisions in the <i>Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Department of Housing and Urban-rural Development of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing the Examination and Approval of New Rural Homesteads and the Management of Housing Construction</i>	166
4.3.8	Compensation Documents for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of the Governments of Daxin County and Tiandeng County ..	167
4.4	AIIB Policy: Environment and Social Framework	169
4.5	Principal differences between AIIB's policies and China's regulatory policies and the practice proposed in this RP	181
4.6	Compensation Rates of the Project.....	187
4.6.1	Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition.....	187
4.6.2	Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation.....	189
4.6.3	Compensation Rates for House Demolition	190
4.6.4	Compensation Rates for Young Crops.....	192
4.6.5	Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments.....	193
4.6.6	Compensation Rates for Relocation of Special Facilities.....	194
5	Action Plan for Women and Vulnerable Groups	197
5.1	The Status of Women and Programme for Promoting Equal Opportunities in Project Area.....	197
5.1.1	Women's Participation in Development Stage of Resettlement Action Plan of the Project	197
5.1.2	Women's Situation in Project Area	198
5.1.3	Gender action plan (GAP) in the program.....	201
5.2	Situation of Vulnerable Groups in Project Area and Government Assistance	

Policies	204
5.2.1 Situation of Vulnerable Groups in Project Area	204
5.2.2 Assistance Plan for Vulnerable Groups in Project Area	204
5.3 Special Considerations in Monitoring	207
5.4 Special Considerations in Employment Training	207
6 Income Restoration and Resettlement Action Plan	209
6.1 Principles of Resettlement.....	209
6.2 Resettlement	210
6.2.1 Income Restoration and Resettlement of the Population Affected by Permanent Farmland Acquisition.....	210
6.2.2 Resettlement of the Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation	217
6.2.3 Resettlement of the Population Affected by House Demolition.....	219
6.2.4 Demolition and Relocation of Unowned Tombs.....	231
6.2.5 Resettlement Strategy of Vulnerable Groups.....	231
7 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation.....	237
7.1 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation during the Social Stability Risk Assessment of the Project	237
7.1.1 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Stakeholder Participation in the Project Area of Daxin County	238
7.1.2 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Stakeholder Participation in the Project Area of Tiandeng County	240
7.1.3 Results of Questionnaire Survey in the Project Areas of Daxin County and Tiandeng County	242
7.2 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation at the RAP Preparation Stage	242
7.2.1 Consultation with Government Agencies	243
7.2.2 Survey on Township Governments	245
7.2.3 Social Investigation and Public Participation in Villages Affected by Land Acquisition.....	245
I. Questionnaire Survey Involved the Public from March 18 to April 3, 2020	245
II. Social Impact Survey of the Project from July 22 to July 23, 2020	248
III. Public Participation and Consultation on August 11, 2020.....	249
IV. Public Participation Survey Conducted on October 20, 2020	252
V. Public Participation and Consultation on October 27, 2020.....	252
VI. Public Participation and Consultation on March 30, 2021	255
7.2.4 Summary of Public Demands during the Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan	258
7.3 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation at the RAP Implementation Stage	263
8 Resettlement Budget.....	266
8.1 Compensation for Parties Affected by LA and HD	266
8.1.1 Compensation for Permanent LA	266

8.1.2 Compensation for temporary land occupation	270
8.1.3 Compensation for HD	271
8.1.4 Compensation for Ground Attachments	273
8.1.5 Compensation for Relocation of Professional Facilities.....	280
8.2 Fees Paid to Relevant Authorities	281
8.2.1 Cost for Recovery of Forest Vegetation	282
8.2.2 Cultivated Land Occupation Taxes.....	282
8.2.3 Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers	282
8.2.4 Compensation for soil and water conservation.....	284
8.2.5 Cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator costs	284
8.2.6 Rehabilitation Bonds for Temporary Land Occupation.....	285
8.3 Independent Cost.....	285
8.3.1 Costs for Operation and Management of the Implementation Agency	285
8.3.2 Costs for Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan and Due Diligence	286
8.3.3 Social Impact Assessment Fee	286
8.3.4 Costs for evaluation for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan	287
8.4 Contingencies	287
8.5 Total Impact Compensation and Related Costs.....	287
8.6 Capital Flow	291
9 Organizational Structure and Responsibilities.....	292
9.1 Organizational Structure	292
9.2 Organizational Responsibilities.....	294
9.2.1 Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.....	294
9.2.2 Project Implementation Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.....	295
9.2.3 Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.....	298
9.2.4 Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.....	299
9.2.5 County Natural Resources Bureau	301
9.2.6 County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau.....	302
9.2.7 County Labor and Social Security Bureau	302
9.2.8 Local Township Governments	302
9.2.9 Affected Villages/Village Committees	302
9.2.10 Affected Wood Farm Resettlement Task Force.....	303
9.2.11 External M&E Agency	304
9.3 Staffing.....	304
10 Appeal Mechanism	308

10.1 Scope of Appeals	308
10.2 Appeal Modes	308
10.3 Appeal Channels	308
11 Resettlement Implementation Schedule	314
11.1 Preparatory Work.....	314
11.2 Resettlement Implementation.....	317
12. Monitoring and Evaluation	321
12.1 Internal Monitoring.....	321
12.1.1 Purpose and Tasks	321
12.1.2 Agencies and Staff.....	321
12.1.3 Scope	321
12.1.4 Implementation Procedures.....	321
12.2 External Monitoring.....	322
12.2.1 Purpose and Tasks	322
12.2.2 Main M&E Indicators.....	322
12.2.3 M&E Methods	323
12.2.4 Implementation Procedure	324
12.3 Reporting Requirements	325
13 Entitlement Matrix	327
Attachment 1	345
Attachment II.....	379
Attachment III	391
Attachment IV	394

List of Tables

Table 1-1 Main Technical Parameters of Component A.....	30
Table 1-2 Main Technical Parameters of Component B.....	32
Table 1-3 Construction Schedule of Component A.....	38
Table 1-4 Construction Schedule of Component B.....	39
Table 1-5 Comparison of Main Quantities of Two Level Crossing Options.....	42
Table 1-6 Comparison of Main Quantities of Options.....	44
Table 1-7 Comparison of Residential and Operating Houses Affected Before and After Continuous Optimization.....	46
Table 2-1 Project Area.....	52
Table 2-2 Affected Entities.....	53
Table 2-3 Land Use of the Project.....	57
Table 2-4 Permanent LA of the Project.....	61
Table 2-5 Detailed Table of Permanently Acquired Land Type of the Project.....	67
Table 2-6 Temporary Land Occupation of the Project.....	76
Table 2-7 Affected Houses.....	78
Table 2-8 Various Affected Households and Population.....	80
Table 2-9 Population Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland.....	82
Table 2-10 Population Affected by House and Attachment Demolition.....	83
Table 2-11 Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation.....	84
Table 2-12 Vulnerable Groups in the Population Affected.....	87
Table 2-13 Contiguous Young Crops in Farmland of Affected by Project Construction....	89
Table 2-14 Sporadically Planted Fruit Seedlings Affected by Project Construction.....	90
Table 2-15 Tombs Affected by Project Construction.....	91
Table 2-16 Other Ground Attachments Affected by Project Construction.....	92
Table 2-17 Facilities of Water Plants and Sewage Treatment Works Affected by Project Construction.....	95
Table 2-18 Power and Telecommunication Facilities Affected by Project Construction....	96
Table 3-1 Overview of Shuolong Town and Fuxin Town.....	103
Table 3-2 Overview of Villages/Communities Affected by Permanent LA.....	106
Table 3-3 Types of Households Surveyed.....	117
Table 3-4 Distribution of Households Surveyed.....	119
Table 3-5 Gender and Age Distribution.....	121
Table 3-6 Educational Level of Population Aged 16 and Above.....	122
Table 3-7 Employment of Workforce in Households.....	123
Table 3-8 Household Income and Expenditure.....	126
Table 3-9 Comparison of Educational Levels of Females and Males.....	127
Table 3-10 Comparison of Industrial and Occupational Distribution of Employment between Females and Males.....	128
Table 3-11 Comparison of Household Income between Females and Males.....	130
Table 3-12 Labor Employment of Vulnerable Group Households.....	131
Table 3-13 Impact of Permanently Acquired Farmland on the 7 Villages (Communities).....	135
Table 3-14 Impact of Permanently Acquired Irrigated Land on the 7 Villages (Communities).....	

.....	136
Table 3-15 Distribution of Land Loss Proportion of Households Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland	136
Table 4-1 National Laws, Regulations and Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	143
Table 4-2 Location-based Land Price Rates for Land Acquisition of the Affected Area ..	160
Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition.....	189
Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation	190
Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for House Demolition.....	192
Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Contiguous Farmland of Young Crops	193
Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Transplanting and Felling of Sporadically Planted Fruit Trees and Seedlings	193
Table 5-1 Gender Action Plan	203
Table 5-2 Support Plan for Affected Vulnerable Groups.....	205
Table 6-1 Distribution of Compensation Fees for Affected Villages/Communities and Forest Farms	213
Table 6-2 Per Capita Compensation Fee for Land-expropriated Farmers in the Project Area	216
Table 6-3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation	218
Table 6-4 Compensation for House Demolition, Temporary Resettlement Subsidies and Relocation Subsidies	222
Table 6-5 Resettlement Scheme for the Population Affected by House Demolition	226
Table 7-1 Attitude to and Requirements for the Project of the Government Agencies	238
Table 7-2 Comments and Suggestions of Village Committees	239
Table 7-3 Attitude to and Requirements for the Project of the Government Agencies	240
Table 7-4 Comments and Suggestions of Xuanjie Village Committee	241
Table 7-5 Consultation with Government Agencies Concerned	244
Table 7-6 Awareness of, Attitudes to and Expectations for the Project of APs	246
Table 7-7 Public Consultations and Negotiations during the Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan	258
Table 7-8 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation Plan in the Implementation Process.....	264
Table 8-1 Compensation for Permanent LA.....	267
Table 8-2 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation	270
Table 8-3 Compensation for HD and Subsidies for Temporary Resettlement and Relocation	272
Table 8- 4 Compensation for Contiguous Farmland of Young Crops	274
Table 8-5 Compensation for Transplanting and Felling of Sporadically Planted Fruit Trees and Seedlings.....	276
Table 8-6 Compensation for Other Facilities	278
Table 8-7 Compensation for Tombs	280
Table 8-8 Compensation for Power and Telecommunications Facilities	281
Table 8-9 Social Security Costs for LEFs	283
Table 8-10 Budget Costs for Resettlement	288

Table 8-11 Payment Plan of Various Compensation	291
Table 9-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies	304
Table 10-1 Information on Organizations and Personnel Receiving Appeals from Affected Personnel	311
Table 11-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule	318
Table 12-1 Resettlement M&E Schedule	326
Table 13-1 Entitlement Matrix	328
Table 1 Basic Information and Impact on 17 Households.....	356
Table 2 Types and Quantity of Affected Trees	359
Table 1 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition.....	382
Table 2 Compensation Rates for Contiguous Young Crops	385
Table 3 Compensation Rates for Transplanting and Felling of Sporadically Planted Fruit Seedlings.....	385
Table 4 Information on Organizations and Personnel Receiving Appeals from Affected Persons.....	388

List of Figures

Figure 1-1 Geographical Location of Project	28
Figure 1-2 Location Relationship Diagram of Three Components	34
Figure 1-3 Schematic Diagram of Bangtun Level Crossing Option	42
Figure 1-4 Schematic Diagram of Alternative Options for Shulong Town Section..	43
Figure 2-1 Water Source of the Water Plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town.....	93
Figure 2-2 Abandoned Building of the Water Plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town..	93
Figure 2-3 Current Status of Sewage Treatment Works	95
Figure 2-4 Project Overview Board of Sewage Treatment Works	95
Figure 3-1 Geographical Location of Chongzuo City in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.....	100
Figure 3-2 Geographical Positions of Daxin County and Tiandeng County in Chongzuo City	102
Figure 3-3 Questionnaire Survey on Affected Villagers by the Task Force	120
Figure 3-4 Mountain Land and Irrigated Land in the Project Area	126
Figure 6-1 Site Selected for Resettlement of Relocated Households	229
Figure 7-1 FGDs with Relevant Departments and Village Committees and Questionnaire Survey by the Resettlement Team	243
Figure 7- 2 Visit of the Task Force to Relocated Households and Enterprises along the Line.....	249
Figure 7-3 Forum on Issues Related to Resettlement Action Planning Held by the Project Implementation Agency	251
Figure 7-4 Social Consultants of AIIB Project Team Visit Affected Families	251

Figure 7-5 The Project Implementation Agency and the Resettlement Action Plan Task Force Conduct Questionnaire Survey on Affected Families in Rentun.....	252
Figure 7-6 Negotiation between Project Implementation Agency and Villages Affected by the Temporary Site.....	254
Figure 7-7 Project Implementation Agency Visits Affected People in Longmeitun .	255
Figure 7-8 Project Implementation Agency Visits Affected People in Bukan Hamlet	257
Figure 7-9 Stakeholder Symposium Held by Project Implementation Agency	258
Figure 9-1 Organization Structure of Resettlement of Component A	293
Figure 9-2 Organization Structure of Resettlement of Component B and Component C	294
Figure 10-1 Appeal Channel and Procedure Structure	311
Figure 1 Location Relationships of Component C and Associated Facilities	348
Figure 2 Land Zoning Map of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II Project	348
Figure 3 Site Map of South Plot of the Project	350
Figure 4 Site Map of North Plot of the Project	350
Figure 5 Field Investigation of Resettlement Due Diligence Personnel at North Plot	352

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Executive Summary

1. Project Description

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project consists of three components, namely Component A: Wuzhou (Longyanzui) - Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section), Component B: Detian - Shuolong Highway, and Component C: Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Gate) (Phase II) under Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County. Component A is the 7th horizontal line in the "1 ring road, 12 horizontal lines, 13 vertical lines and 25 connecting lines" of *Expressway Network Planning of Guangxi (2018-2030)*, which is located in Tiandeng County and Daxin County of Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Component B is a tourism road directly serving the Detian Waterfall Scenic Area, which is located in Daxin County, Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Component C is located in Daxin County, Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and it is Phase II of the Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County. Among others, the collective land acquisition, compensation and resettlement involved in Component C has been completed in May 2019, and the local government has reached an agreement with the holder of the right to use the state-owned land to be replaced. The Owner of the Project has conducted due diligence on the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities, and the land replacement situation, arising from or in connection with the land to be used for Component C (See the Attachment "Due Diligence on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Component C and Related Facilities of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project").

2. Associated Facilities

The Phase II works of the Detian (Daxin)–Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong–Tianxi Section), with a total length of 355 m, is a channel connecting Component C and Component A, which is necessary and related to the project. The people's government of Daxin County is pushing ahead with the second phase of the Detian (Daxin)–Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong–Tianxi Section) project in terms of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The Owner of the Project has conducted due diligence on

the resettlement arising from or in connection with the related facilities (See the Attachment "Due Diligence on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Component C and Related Facilities of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project").

3. Impacts of Project Construction

With a total land use of 2517.94 *mu*, Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project involves 7 villages/communities in 2 towns/townships in 2 counties in 1 city. They are the Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, Chongzuo City, and the Yining Village, Yixian Village, Shuolong Community, Detian Village and Aijiang Village in Shuolong Town, Daxin County. The area of land to be used by Component A is 2004.96 *mu*, the area of land to be used by Component B is 485.18 *mu*, and the area of land to be used by Component C is 27.8 *mu*. In view of the fact that the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, and the land replacement, involved in Component C are carried out separately, and that the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement has been completed, the resettlement action plan of the Project is mainly targeted at Component A and Component B, and all the data about the physical objects affected relate only to Component A and Component B. The total area of land to be occupied by Component A and Component B is 2490.14 *mu*, including the area of state-owned land of 235.54 *mu*, and the collective land area of 2254.6 *mu*. Of the collective land area of 2254.6 *mu*, the basic cultivated land area is 340 *mu*; the general cultivated land area is 1825.31 *mu*; the area of construction land (mainly rural homesteads) is 5.3 *mu*; the unused land area is 83.99 *mu*.

The construction of Component A necessitates demolishing 8 agricultural makeshift houses in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, with a total area of 329.2 square meters, 350 square meters of buildings within the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, and 139.2 square meters of buildings within Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin. The construction of Component B necessitates demolishing 3528.96 square meters of houses in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. The ground attachments affected by the engineering construction mainly include young crops, graves, special facilities and other ground attachments (sunning ground, concrete floors, walls, pools, etc.). The total number of households and population affected by

Component A and Component B is 945 households (4067 people), including 844 households (3635 people) affected by permanent acquisition of farmland, 18 households (78 people) affected by house demolition, 186 households (816 people) affected by temporary land occupation, and 1 household (4 people) affected by demolition of ancillary facilities. And 19 households (82 people) are jointly affected by permanent acquisition of farmland and demolition of houses or ancillary facilities, while 85 households (384 people) are jointly affected by the permanent acquisition of farmland and temporary land occupation.

4. Affected Minority Populations and Vulnerable Groups

The main population in the affected area of the Project is the Zhuang people. Among the population affected, the registered population is all Zhuang people. In the project area, the Zhuang people are indigenous people with a long history, which is the main ethnic group in the local area and plays a leading role. Although the Zhuang language exists, Chinese is still the common language orally and in writing among middle-aged and young people of the Zhuang nationality. Sawndip, the writing system used by the Zhuang People in ancient times is no longer used. The Zhuang alphabetic writing system created by the government is not widely used in the project area. In addition, the Zhuang people do not use the Zhuang alphabet in their everyday life, nor do they use the Zhuang language and Zhuang alphabet in school education. The local Zhuang nationality does not have their own unique ethnic culture, due to the cultural integration between the Zhuang and Han nationalities. The Zhuang people mainly rely on migrant work and non-agricultural business for living instead of relying on land and agricultural resources. They have no collective attachment to the land and other natural resources in the village where their ancestors lived. There is no difference to the mainstream society in counties, towns, and villages of the project area in terms of political, economic, cultural, or educational system. Therefore, the local Zhuang people do not meet the definition of indigenous people in AIIB, and ESS3 is not applicable. The preparation of a development plan for indigenous peoples is not required for the Project.

Daxin County and Tiandeng County both belonged to deeply poverty-stricken areas in Guangxi, centralized contiguous poor areas and key counties for national poverty alleviation and development, with a large population of relatively poor people in the region. According to statistics, of 844 households (3635 people) affected by permanent acquisition of farmland

and house demolition in Component A and Component B, 194 households (760 people) were identified as vulnerable groups by the government. Among them, there are 11 households with 48 people eligible for the “Five Guarantees” (food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses), there are 71 households with 274 people enjoying the minimum living guarantee, and there are 112 poverty-stricken households with 438 people in 2015.

5. Policy Framework and Entitlements

The Resettlement Action Plan is prepared in accordance with the applicable regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongzuo City, Daxin County and Tiandeng County, as well as AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework* (February 2016) and relevant regulations. According to these regulations and policies, the resettlement principles of the Project are as follows: (1) The livelihoods of all resettled people should be improved or at least restored; (2) Capacity and financial assistance should be provided to the resettled people; (3) The affected people should be consulted meaningfully, and made aware of their rights and resettlement options, so that they can participate in resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation; (4) No land should be acquired before the affected people receive full compensation; (5) The implementing agency or an independent third party will conduct internal supervision and external monitoring on implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan; (6) Attention should be paid to needs of vulnerable groups, especially those old people, women, children and those without legal title to land, and the affected groups should be fully informed of the rights they are entitled to, compensation rates and costs, living and income restoration plans, project scheduling, etc., to enable them to participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan; (7) The resettlement budget should cover all aspects to be compensated for.

6. Compensation Rates

The compensation rate for the impact of the Project is determined according to the replacement price. **(1) Compensation rates for permanent land acquisition:** According to the relevant provisions of the *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Integrated Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition* (GZBH [2020] No.5), and the location-based land prices for

land acquisition will be implemented. For the expropriation of permanent basic cultivated land, compensation shall be made no less than 1.1 times of the location-based land prices for expropriation of farmland; for the acquisition of collective construction land, compensation shall be made no less than 0.4 times of the location-based land prices for expropriation of farmland; for the acquisition of unused collective land, compensation shall be made 0.1 to 0.4 times of the location-based land prices for expropriation of farmland; for the state-owned agricultural land, compensation shall refer to the location-based land prices. **(2)**

Compensation rates for temporary land occupation: According to the provisions of Article 48 of the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*: the compensation fee for farmland shall be calculated by multiplying the average annual output value in the three years before the temporary use of the land with the number of years of temporary use; the compensation fee for construction land shall be calculated by multiplying the annual rent of similar local state-owned land with the number of years of temporary use; the compensation fee for unused land shall be 60% of the product of the average annual output value of the non-irrigated land in the last three years and the temporary use years. The period for temporary land occupation is 1-3 years. **(3) Compensation rates for house demolition:** (i) compensation rate for housing, which depends on the housing structure; (ii) compensation rate for decoration, which depends on whether and how the house is decorated; (iii) compensation for relocation; (iv) subsidy for temporary and transitional resettlement, which depends on the necessity of moving back and the time length for transitional resettlement. For the Project, the compensation for residential houses generally includes the above-mentioned four parts. In addition to 1) and 3), the compensation for houses for commercial purposes includes 4), which is temporarily regarded as the compensation for operating losses of merchants in the construction period of the Project, the final rate of which however is subject to the results of actual evaluation by a professional evaluation company and the compensation agreement concluded between the land user and the relocated family during the implementation of the Project; and, sometimes 2), which applies to finished or decorated houses. The compensation for non-operating houses includes 1) and 3). **(4) Compensation rates for young crops.** The cultivated land occupied by the project construction is mainly

planted with corn and rice, and the contiguous wood land mainly involves commercial wood land, open forest land and shrub land. Seedlings mainly include camphor trees, banana trees, longan trees, bamboos and unspecified trees. The compensation rates for young crops are determined based on the Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section) (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.8), and finally are subject to the compensation agreements signed between the land user and the village committees or families of the occupied villages. (5) Compensation rates for ground attachments: The ground attachments affected by the Project mainly refer to graves, sunning grounds, concrete floors, walls and pools. The compensation rates are determined based on the Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section) (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.8). (6) Compensation rates for relocation of special facilities: The special facilities affected by the Project include power, telecommunication, transportation, water conservancy, municipal facilities and other facilities. The compensation rates are determined based on the Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section) (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.8). The special facilities to be relocated in the Project, the water plant and sewage treatment works are extraordinary special facilities, which are compensated for as they are restored to their original scales and standards for their original purposes. Highway signboards and street lamps in Component B belong to the existing highway ancillary facilities. The scope of works covers the removal of highway signboards and street lamps and the installation of new ones, so there is no need

to consider compensation for such signboards and street lamps in this report.

7. Resettlement Measures

The land to be used by the Project is within Tiandeng County and Daxin County of Chongzuo City. There is no significant difference between the two counties in the resettlement solution for the population affected by permanent land acquisition. In the Project, the income restoration for the population affected by the permanent acquisition of collective farmland is mainly realized by monetary compensation, including compensation for land requisition and compensation for ground attachments. For the village collective with a large amount of land loss, land is reserved for the development of commercial service industry in the land-expropriated villages. At the same time, land-expropriated farmers who are qualified as stipulated in the Notice on the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land Expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and approved by the villagers' congress can also enjoy social security resettlement. Population affected by temporary land occupation are mainly compensated through the payment of compensation fee for land occupation and compensation fee for ground attachments, and land reclamation upon completion of construction.

For the resettlement of the population affected by house demolition, they will be generally provided with monetary compensation and replacement of settlement. Monetary compensation refers to the payment of housing compensation, homestead compensation (for the difference between the area of the homestead expropriated and the area of the land replacement), temporary resettlement subsidy and relocation subsidy to the relocated households. As to the reconstructed housing sites for resettlement of relocated households whose houses (residential houses and houses for commercial purposes) have been demolished, the township government is responsible for the site selection in order to perform the task assigned by the county's natural resources bureau; the county's natural resources bureau is responsible for the land acquisition according to the standard of permanent land acquisition for main works; the relocated household is responsible for applying for approval of construction to the county's natural resources bureau. The reconstruction area shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*,

and it shall be verified and approved by the county's natural resources bureau in the principle of "one housing site for one household, with an area of not more than 150 m²". The Sub-headquarters is responsible for arranging the contractor to perform the works on water & electricity supply, accessible roads and ground leveling of the homesteads and the temporary prefab houses used in the transitional period for resettlement of relocated households of demolished houses, and the relocated households generally need to construct the homesteads for resettlement by themselves. The conditions are available for most relocatees to build houses at the sites behind or beside their old housing sites, in the principle of "one new site for one occupied site", with a total area smaller than the area permitted by the state. The owner of the housing site appraised as a site occupying too much land by the county's natural resources bureau is entitled to monetary compensation, but no site for housing reconstruction.

8. Implementing Agency

The Project will be implemented in Daxin County and Tiandeng County of Chongzuo City. The Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project is responsible for coordinating the resettlement activities of Component A and Component B. The project construction office is responsible for coordinating the work of different departments to solve the difficulties and problems existing in the implementation process of the Project, and performing the duties of reporting to leadership and making known to lower levels, and is in full charge of the implementation of the *Resettlement Action Plan* to protect the rights of the land-expropriated farmers. The key organizations in charge of the impact compensation and resettlement in each region of Component A and Component B are Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters for Land Acquisition and Demolition of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Daxin County Sub-headquarters for Land Acquisition and Demolition of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, as well as Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau and Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Tiandeng County and Daxin County, People's Governments of Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County and Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and villagers' committees of affected villages and communities.

9. Public Participation

The Owner of the Project attaches great importance to public participation. In the feasibility study stage of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section), entrusted by the Owner, Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd. undertakes the preparation of the social stability risk analysis report for Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section). From October 2019 to November 2019, it conducted extensive information disclosure, consultation and work participated by the stakeholders in the affected counties and villages within the project area of Chongzuo City.

At the development stage of RAP, From March 18 to December 17, 2020, the task force went to Daxin County and Tiandeng County for multiple times, and visited to planning and natural resources bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, relevant township governments, committees of villages/communities affected by LA. Consultation was carried out mainly aiming at the social, economic and cultural development of the project area, the amount of permanently acquired land, demolished houses and temporary occupied land, affected population, compensation methods and standards, settlement measures for LEFs. And extensive surveys and negotiations were carried out in conjunction with the members from the Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, the Implementation Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, the Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction, the Daxin County Sub-headquarters for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction, and the Transportation Bureau of Daxin County, mainly aiming at the APs' understanding of the Project and their attitudes, willingness to accept compensation and opinions and suggestions. During the implementation phase of RAP, public participation will be further encouraged and effective consultation will be carried out with them.

10. Appeal Mechanism

An open appeal channel has been established for the Project, including village committees, wood farm, township governments, project land acquisition and relocation sub-headquarters, county natural resources bureau, county housing and urban-rural development bureau, county labor and social security bureau, county complaint handling bureau, project

resettlement leading team, and project implementation office, in order to address issues arising from the Project timely and effectively, and protect the lawful rights and interests of resettled people. The resettled people can get some booklets and learn about the appeal channels, ways to appeal and contact information of the persons in charge from them.

11. Costs

The People's Government of Daxin County has made it clear that the resettlement cost of Component C needs not to be borne by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. The compensation payable to the population affected by Component A and Component B (including compensation for permanent land acquisition, compensation for temporary land occupation, compensation for house demolition, compensation for ground attachments, etc.) is estimated to be RMB 80,798,500.00. of which RMB 66,863,000.00 is for Component A and RMB 13,935,500.00 is for Component B. All compensation costs are calculated according to the replacement value. All the resettlement costs of Component A and Component B will be included in the total project estimates. Daxin County People's Government will provide all funds for compensation for land acquisition and demolition of Component B and Component C, and Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. will provide all funds for compensation for land acquisition and demolition of Component A and all resettlement activities of Component B and Component C except for compensation for land acquisition and demolition. This budget in RAP will be updated after the physical quantities of permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD and ground attachments are jointly counted by relevant agencies and affected villages, and the insured LEFs are fixed.

12. Schedule

In the project, Component A is planned to be commenced in October 2021 and be completed and open to traffic in October 2024, Component B is planned to be commenced in October 2021 and be completed and open to traffic in June 2023, and Component C is planned to be commenced in December 2021 and put into service in February 2023. The resettlement work of Component C has been completed in May 2019. Therefore, RAP will start in October 2021. With the preparatory work for the construction and the progress of the Project, compensation for permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD and resettlement

of LEFs will also be carried out accordingly. Among them, the compensation for permanent LA, HD and temporary land occupation and the resettlement will be completed by January 31, 2022 for Component B, and by December 31, 2021 for Component A. The basic principles of the scheduling are as follows: the starting time of compensation for permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD and resettlement will be determined according to the progress of the Project and LA procedures, and the completion time will be one month before use of the land for the Project. Sufficient time must be left for compensation for LA and HD before the commencement of project construction.

13. Monitoring and Reporting

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan will be subject to internal supervision and external M&E. Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project (the project implementation agency), established by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. (the Project Owner), is responsible for internal supervision and preparation of quarterly reports for submission to the Project Owner, the external monitoring and evaluation agency and AIIB, focusing on monitoring whether the compensation and resettlement for LA and demolition of the Project meet the requirements of RAP and compensation policies. Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. will recruit third parties with working experience in border areas and minority areas through open means for external monitoring and evaluation, and evaluate whether the resettlement objectives are achieved independently from the resettlement agency. Such an independent agency will regularly prepare evaluation reports on the resettlement progress, compensation payment and other measures and submit them to the Owner and AIIB until the resettlement is completed to ensure that the affected people, especially the single-parent households with female heads, households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, households with subsistence allowance, low-income households, and other vulnerable groups, can maintain their living standards and are not suffer from the Project.

1 Introduction and Project Overview

In the construction and loan management of the Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, the Project Owner is Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "GCCCIDG"). Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. is responsible for the implementation of the Project, including project construction, service and goods procurement, operation and maintenance of existing roads during the project construction period, use of funds in a standardized, safe and effective manner, and handover, operation and maintenance of all assets built under the Project after the completion of the Project. As the Owner, Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. will set up a project implementation office to be responsible for the daily work during preparation and implementation of the Project.

Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. shall assume the responsibility of repaying the loans used in the Project.

According to the requirements of AIIB, the Project Owner, Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., has compiled the *Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project*, which will be implemented by the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.

1.1 Introduction

According to AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework*, proposed projects are divided into categories A, B and C according to the environmental and social impact. Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project belongs to category A, which means the Project may produce irreversible, cumulative and diverse major adverse environmental and social impacts. In its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), AIIB requires the client to conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for each project of category A. The Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project will also lead to involuntary resettlement. AIIB requires the client to prepare a RAP

for the Project according to the requirements of Environmental and Social Standards 2: Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and provide it to AIIB as an independent document.

The Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Guangxi is prepared in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the State of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongzuo City, Daxin County and Tiandeng County, as well as the relevant policies and regulations of AIIB. The plan was designed to provide mitigation measures for the adverse impacts identified in the social impact assessment, develop an income restoration and RAP for resettled people to ensure that the impact on them is reduced, minimized, or compensate for their property losses, so that they can benefit from the Project and their living standards can be improved, or at least after the completion of the Project, their living standards can be restored. RAP conforms to the guidelines outlined in AIIB's ESS 2.

The baseline situation of population, culture and education, family property, employment and income sources of the communities and the AH in the project area in the Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Guangxi is obtained based on the results of the social survey, through extensive socioeconomic survey, consultation on relevant laws and policies of the project area, sampling questionnaire survey on the population affected by LA and HD in the project area and face-to-face communication and consultation with the affected population.

The *Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project* is prepared mainly based on the following: (1) relevant policies and standards in AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework* (February 2016); (2) China's laws and regulations, including the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration*, and the *Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor*, etc. (3) Local regulations and policies, including the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Integrated Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition*, the *Opinions of the General Office of the*

People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Strengthening Land Security for Transportation Construction Projects, the Notice of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Approving and Forwarding Provisions of the Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Other Departments on Supporting Land Acquisition and Demolition of Construction Land for Major Infrastructure Projects, the Notice on Announcing the Standards of Average Annual Output Value Base and Compensation for Demolition of Expropriated Land for Major Infrastructure Projects in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Notice of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Issuance of Measures for Implementation of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Major Railway Transportation Infrastructure Construction Projects in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land Expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Notice on Issuance of Guiding Opinions on Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Notice on Issuance of Detailed Rules for Implementation of Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Notice of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Temporary Use of Last Year's Calculation Base of Pensions Granted for Advance Granting of Basic Endowment Insurance Benefits for Employees in 2020, the Notice of the Office of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Implementation of Unified Annual Output Value Standards for Upcoming Land Acquisition, etc. These laws and policies provide basic guarantees for restoring the income of APs and alleviating the negative impacts of the Project.

For both AIIB and the Chinese government, the basic purpose of development of RAP is to ensure that those who have lost their land, houses and other property permanently or temporarily due to the inevitable impact of the project construction can receive adequate compensation and assistance so that they can live a life equivalent to or even better than the standard of living without the project.

In order to organize and lead the project preparation and implementation, Chongzuo Municipal People's Government has set up a leading team for Guangxi Chongzuo Border

Connectivity Improvement Project. The leading team has an office, which is located in the Municipal Transportation Bureau. The director of the office is undertaken by the director of the Chongzuo Municipal Transportation Bureau. The deputy director is undertaken by the heads of Daxin County and Tiandeng County. The members of the office are composed of relevant personnel drawn from relevant entities directly under the municipal government and in Daxin County and Tiandeng County. GCCCIDG is responsible for preparing the Resettlement Action Plan for the Project. The Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., and the People's Governments of Daxin County and Tiandeng County are responsible for implementing the resettlement action plan of the Project.

The *Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Guangxi* is prepared based on the following data: (1) the *Feasibility Study Report of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (section from Chongjing Expressway to Shuolong Port)*, the *Engineering Feasibility Study Report of Detian-Shuolong Highway*; (2) the *Engineering Social Stability Risk Analysis Report of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongjing Expressway-Shuolong Port Section)*, and the *Engineering Social Stability Risk Assessment Report of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongjing Expressway-Shuolong Port Section)*; (3) the socioeconomic survey conducted by the task force, and the people's governments of Daxin County and Tiandeng County on the affected areas, field investigation on the physical indicators of project impact, and the sampling questionnaire survey on the population affected by LA and HD; (4) consultation of the opinions and suggestions of relevant government agencies and APs.

The engineering data in RAP and the physical quantities affected by LA and HD are roughly determined. However, before permanent LA, temporary occupation and HD, the Employer, the planning and natural resources bureaus of Daxin County and Tiandeng County, the governments of Fuxin Town and Shuolong Town, the village committees of the affected villages, the AH, etc. will jointly carry out DMS. After detailed statistics, calculation and in-depth evaluation of various affected physical quantities, the physical quantities and resettlement costs affected by the Project will be revised and RAP will be updated.

The RAP approved by AIIB will be published on AIIB's website, and the Chinese version will also be published on the website of Project Owner, Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. (<http://www.czcjtt.com.cn/c600.html>).

1.2 Project Overview

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project consists of three components, namely Component A: Wuzhou (Longyanzui) - Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section), Component B: Detian - Shuolong Highway, and Component C: Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Gate) (Phase II) under Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County. Wuzhou (Longyanzui) - Shuolong Highway is located in Tiandeng County and Daxin County, Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, while Detian - Shuolong Highway and Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) (Phase II) under Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project are located in Daxin County. The geographical locations of the 3 components in China and Guangxi are shown in Figure 1-1.



Figure 1-1 Geographical Location of Project1

Component A - Wuzhou (Longyanzui) - Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section) is "west-east road 7" among the "1 ring road, 12 west-east roads, 13 north-south roads, and 25 connecting lines" as planned in the Guangxi

Expressway Network Plan (2018-2030). The route is divided into main line and Shuolong Connecting Line. The starting point of the main line is located near Neitun, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County. The main line is connected to the Long 'an-Shuolong Expressway under construction. The route passes through Bulitun, Xuanjie Village, and Longrun and Baidou, Yining Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County in the southwest, and finally reaches the ending point of the main line via the Heishui River and Bangtun, Yixian Village. Shuolong Connecting Line connects the end point of the main line and extends southwards to the vicinity of Rentun of Shuolong Community in the southeast corner of Shuolong Town via Guitun and Mengtun of Yixian Village. Then, it crosses Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong to Tianxi Section) at the same level, and finally reaches the end point of the Project. The total length of the route is 17.679km, including 12.263km for the main line and 5.416km for the connecting line. The mainline has 5.1125km of bridges and 3.6455km of tunnels, with a bridge-tunnel ratio of 71.42%. The Shuolong Connecting Line has 98.5m of bridges and 1.43km of tunnels, with a bridge-tunnel ratio of 28.22%. The mainline adopts the technical standard of the two-way four-lane expressway with a design speed of 100 km/h and a subgrade width of 26 meters. The Shuolong Connecting Line adopts the technical standard of the two-way four-lane Class I highway with a design speed of 80 km/h, and a subgrade width of 25.5 meters. There are one interchange (jointly built with Long'an-Shuolong Expressway), one maintenance work area, one mainline toll station, and one section monitoring and communication branch center along the whole route.

The estimated total investment amount of Component A is RMB 2,705,091,232.00. The loan is USD 265.7 million from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and RMB 442,336,987 from National Development Bank. Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. is responsible for loan repayment, and Chongzuo Finance Bureau serves as the responsibility guarantee organization of the AIIB loan.

Component A is planned to commence in October 2021, and be completed and open to traffic in October 2024. Refer to Table 1-1 for the major technical and economic indexes of the Project.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 1-1 Main Technical Parameters of Component A1

S/N	Indicator		Unit	Main line	Shuolong Connecting Line	Remarks
1	Route length		Km	12.263	5.416	
2	Subgrade Earthwork	Excavation	m ³	589533	430249	Excluding the earthworks for road relocation, interchanges and facilities along the route
		Filling	m ³	1829355	331740	
3	Asphalt concrete pavement		1000 m ²	72.318	87.08	Excluding the interchanges
4	Special subgrade (soft foundation)		km	5.091	1.988	Calculated according to one side of division subgrade
5	Protection and drainage works (masonry)		1,000 m ³	26.358	16.566	Excluding the interchanges
6	Super major and major bridges		m/Nr.	3669.5/6	98.5/1	
7	Medium bridges		m/Nr.	-	-	
8	Total of bridges		m/Nr.	3669.5/6	98.5/1	
9	Super long tunnels		m/Nr.	-	-	
10	Long tunnels		m/Nr.	1182.5/1	1430/1	
11	Medium tunnels		m/Nr.	642.5/1	-	
12	Short tunnels		m/Nr.	1820.5/4	-	
13	Total of tunnels		m/Nr.	3645.5/6	1430/1	
14	Interchanges		Nr.	1	-	Jointly built with Long'an - Shuolong Expressway
15	Neitun Hub Interchange	Excavation for subgrade	m ³	352214	-	within the scope of main line for interchanges
		Filling for subgrade	m ³	139	-	
		Asphalt Concrete Pavement	1000 m ²	7.946	-	
		Protection and	1,000 m ³	2.814	-	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		drainage works (masonry)				
		Major bridges	m/Nr.	1443/1	-	
		Medium bridges	m/Nr.	-	-	
		Ramp bridges	m/Nr.	3026/6		within the scope of ramps for interchange
		Ramp tunnels	m/Nr.	201/1		
16	Culverts		Nr.	9	11	
17	Overpass		Pc.	-	-	
18	Channels		Nr.	3	-	
19	Monitoring and communication branch center		Nr.	1	-	
20	Maintenance work area		Nr.	1	-	
21	Service area		Nr.	-	-	
22	Rest area		Nr.	-	-	
23	Mainline toll station		Nr.	1	-	
24	Floor area		Mu	1062	330	
25	Demolished buildings		m ²	329.2	-	
26	Estimated Investment		RMB 100 million	22.37	4.68	27.05

Component B, the Detian–Shuolong Highway, is a tourist highway directly serving the Detian Waterfall Scenic Area. The line starts from the entrance of Detian Waterfall Scenic Area, Detian Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and connects the starting point of the existing Detian-Renai Highway. It extends eastwards along the existing border roads, passes through Liudeng of Detian Village, Wanlong of Aijiang Village, as well as Longhong and Gutun of Shuolong Community, ends at the vicinity of Rentun of Shuolong Community in the southeast corner of Shuolong Town. It crosses the Shuolong Connecting Line of Component A at the same level. The total length of the route of Component B is 13.632km. K0+000 ~ K3+860, K5+260 ~ K7+050, K7+280 ~ K8+400 and K8+700 ~ K9+362.310 sections adopt the standard of Class-II highway with a design speed of 40km/h and subgrade

width of 10m. The Aitun section (K3+860 ~ K5+260) in the first-class water source conservation area of ShuoLong Town adopts the standard of Class-III highway with a design speed of 30km/h and original subgrade width of 7.5m. K7+050~K7+280 section is an urban section that adopts the standard of Class-II highway with a design speed of 40km/h and subgrade width of 16m, taking into account the cross section of urban road and having sidewalks on both sides. K8+400~K8+700 section is a terrain-restricted section with a speed limit of 30km/h and subgrade width of 10m. K10+155.050~K12+520 section adopts the standard of Class-II Highway with a design speed of 40km/h and subgrade width of 16m. The left carriageway (K9+362.310~K10+155.050) and right carriageway (YK0+000~YK1+053.383) are the sections with separated subgrade that adopt the standard of Class-II highway with a design speed of 40km/h and single subgrade width of 8.5m. K12+520~K13+632.053 section is an urban section that adopts the standard of Class-II highway with a design speed of 40km/h and subgrade width of 17.5m, taking into account the cross section of urban road and having a sidewalk on one side (inner side). Most of Component B is reconstructed from old roads by widening. The whole line has no bridge, but one single-tube two-lane adit with a length of 395m.

The estimated total amount of Component B is RMB 270,227,837.00 of which the estimated total amount of section K0+000~K9+362.31 is RMB 155,101,747.00, and the estimated total amount of section K9+362.31~K13+632.053 is RMB 115,126,090.00. The loan is USD 23.9 million (equivalent to RMB 154.872 million) from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and RMB 56.85115 million from the domestic bank. The loan category is the loan that the government is responsible for repayment. Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. is responsible for loan repayment, and Daxin County Finance Bureau serves as the responsibility guarantee organization of the AIIB loan.

Component B is planned to be commenced in October 2021, and be completed and open to traffic in June 2023. Refer to Table 1-2 for project major technical and economic indexes.

Table 1-2 Main Technical Parameters of Component B2

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

S/N	Indicator	Unit	Section of Detian – Tourist Center (K0+000 – K9+362.310)	Section of Tourist Center – north end of the Shulong Medium Bridge (K9+362.310 – K13+632.053)
1	Route length	km	9.362	4.270
2	Highway Class	Class	Class II (Class III)	Class II
3	Design speed	km/h	40(30)	40
4	Number of Lanes		Two-way two-lane	Two-way four-lane
5	Subgrade width	m	10 (common road section) 7.5 (level 1 water source conservation area) 16 (urban road section)	16 (common road section) 2*8.5 (separated subgrade) 17.5 (urban road section)
6	Occupied land	Mu	258.38	162.80
7	House demolition	m ²	-	3528.96
8	Quantities of earthwork and stonework	1,000 m ³	84.615	72.341
9	Drainage works	1,000 m ³	15.84	8.37
10	Protection	1,000 m ³	21.6	6.82
11	Pavement	1000 m ²	81.81	63.23
12	Culverts	m/set	33	21
13	Tunnel	m/Nr.	-	395/1
14	Level crossing	Nr.	14	9
15	Total estimate	RMB 10,000	15510.1747	11512.609

Component C - Shulong Port (Shulong Main Gate) (Phase II) under Shulong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project is located in Shulong Town, Daxin County. It is Phase II project of Shulong Port (Shulong Main Gate), with a planned land area of about 27.80 *mu* and a total floor area of 11668.03 m², including the Port Service Center, service station, public toilet, corridor, ecological parking lot and supporting revegetation works, Guichun River revetment landscape park and basement.

Component C is planned to be commenced in December 2021 and put into service in February 2023.

The positional relationship among the three components is shown in Figure 1-2.



Figure 1-2 Location Relationship Diagram of Three Components2

1.3 Associated Facilities

A road section in the Phase II works of the Detian (Daxin)–Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong–Tianxi Section), with a total length of 355 m, is a channel connecting Component C and Component A, and it is necessary for feasibility of this project and associated with the project.

According to AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy, associated facilities must comply with the requirements of the ESP and ESS, and the Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared for those involving involuntary resettlement.

The people's government of Daxin County is pushing ahead with the second phase of the Detian (Daxin)–Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong–Tianxi Section) project in terms of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The due diligence report on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement arising from or in connection with associated facilities is given in the Attachment "Due Diligence on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Component C and Associated Facilities of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project".

1.4 Project Construction Background

As an important pivot for cooperation between China and ASEAN, Vietnam has

assumed the role of a bridge to promote the development of China and ASEAN. With the establishment of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, the border cities between China and Vietnam have increasingly become the economic growth center, trade center and a drive for regional economic development in the China-ASEAN border area, thus placing higher demands on their infrastructure construction at the same time.

Guangxi, as one of the eight border provinces of China, borders and has close contacts with Vietnam. Chongzuo City is located in the southwest of Guangxi, bordering Vietnam in the west and south of its jurisdiction. The border is 533 kilometers long, accounting for 52% of the total length of Guangxi's land border. Chongzuo City has 5 national Category-1 ports and 2 national Category-2 ports. It is Guangxi's convenient international gateway to Vietnam and other ASEAN countries, and is Guangxi's window and frontier for opening up. Daxin County is located in the northern part of Chongzuo City and is connected to Tiandeng County in the north. Daxin County is adjacent to Vietnam, covering a national boundary of 43 kilometers. It has national Category-1 ports - Shuolong Port and three frontier trade points in Yanying, Shuolong and Detian. It is one of China's convenient land passages to Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries. Tiandeng County is located at the junction of Zuo River in Chongzuo City and You River in Baise City. The development of China-ASEAN free trade and tourism will usher in better opportunities of economic development for Tiandeng.

In recent years, Guangxi has accelerated the construction of transportation facilities at border ports, actively implemented the strategy of land link with ASEAN, improved the level of infrastructure connectivity, and planned and laid out 12 international highway interfaces to Vietnam with the focus on port passages. The construction of transportation facilities at border ports has made great progress, but it still does not meet the actual demands. At present, the proportion of high-grade highways in border counties and cities is generally low, and most highways are of Class III or below, which is difficult for large vehicles to pass through. And there is a lack of cross-border bridge facilities, which limits the passage of people and goods. The structure of the regional road network is simple, and main trunk lines have low grades and an overly concentrated layout, which limit the interconnection between ports and the hinterland, and restrict the open development of border trade economy and society. Daxin County and Tiandeng County are typical counties densely populated by minorities, rich in

resource (manganese ore resources are relatively rich) and located on the border. However, for a long time, due to inconvenient transportation and inability to carry out industrial development, the economy is relatively backward and the people's living standard is relatively low. Tiandeng County is a deeply poverty-stricken county in Guangxi. Although Daxin County has been lifted out of poverty since the end of 2018, which is only at a low level, the low living quality of the people has not been fundamentally changed.

In 2019, the Department of Transport of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and other relevant agencies and Chongzuo Municipal People's Government decided to start the project construction of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo-Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section) and Detian-Shuolong Highway, so as to implement the national development strategy, fully enhance the ability of transportation to open up in an all-round manner, strengthen the construction of outgoing border passages of expressways, promote connectivity with neighboring regions and countries, develop the port economy and further consolidate the foundation of frontier cities as important gateways of organic linking. Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo-Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section) is an extended section from the ending point of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway. It is a high-grade highway directly connecting Chongzuo City, Daxin County, Tiandeng County and Nanning City with Shuolong Port, a national port on the border between China and Vietnam, an important international land passage connecting Guangxi of China, ASEAN and Vietnam, and an expressway connecting Detian-Shuolong Highway with Detian Scenic Area. The construction of the Project is of great significance to further build and perfect the China-ASEAN international corridor, and build a regional international transportation hub. Component A is the "last kilometer" bottleneck section of the road connecting Guangxi and Vietnam. The completion of the Project will establish a highway network between China and Vietnam to realize connectivity and mutual benefit between China and Vietnam. The construction of the Project has received support from relevant parties of Vietnam. The construction of the Project can promote the employment and civil activities and exchange among ethnic minorities, women and Vietnamese workers, open up a new inter-provincial channel between Guangdong and Guangxi, realize the effective connection between the areas along the route and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, facilitate

undertaking the relocation of industries in the east, and effectively improve the travel conditions along the route. The implementation of the Project will open up major traffic arteries between Daxin County, Tiandeng County and more developed areas, help the people of the two counties to shake off poverty and achieve prosperity, and improve the living standards of the people along the route. The construction of the Project is of great significance to greatly improve the traffic capacity of the port tourism highway, drive the development of border trade and tourism, promote the construction of the Sino–Vietnamese Detian–Ban Gioc Waterfalls International Tourism Cooperation Zone, promote the prosperity of the local economy, and realize the goal of vitalizing border areas and enrich the people living there.

1.5 Project Schedule

According to the project scale and the plan of the Project Owner, and in combination with the timing and possibility of project financing, it is proposed in the project engineering feasibility study report that: Component A is planned to be commenced in October 2021 and be completed and open to traffic in October 2024; Component B is planned to be commenced in October 2021 and be completed and open to traffic in June 2023. See Tables 1-3 and 1-4 for the specific implementation steps of the two components.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 1-3 Construction Schedule of Component A3

Item	Date of commencement	Duration	Ending Date
“three supplies and one leveling” and land acquisition	October 1, 2021	120	January 29, 2022
Materials and site preparation	February 1, 2022	60	April 2, 2022
Excavation for subgrade	February 1, 2022	400	March 8, 2023
Filling for subgrade	April 1, 2022	500	August 14, 2023
Culvert works	May 1, 2022	350	April 16, 2023
Drainage works	August 1, 2020	400	September 5, 2023
Protection	June 1, 2022	500	October 14, 2023
Pile foundation and substructure of Neitun Hub Interchange	February 1, 2022	210	August 30, 2022
Pile foundation and substructure of Nongwan No. 1 Viaduct	April 1, 2022	150	August 29, 2022
Pile foundation and substructure of Nongwan No. 2 Viaduct	June 1, 2022	180	November 28, 2022
Pile foundation and substructure of Buxuan Viaduct	September 1, 2022	240	April 29, 2023
Prefabrication and installation of girder segments in 1# prefabrication yard for Neitun Hub Interchange	June 1, 2022	120	September 29, 2022
Installation of girder segments in 1# prefabrication yard for Nongwan No. 1 Viaduct	October 10, 2022	20	October 30, 2022
Installation of girder segments in 1# prefabrication yard for Nongwan No. 2 Viaduct	December 1, 2022	30	December 31, 2022
Installation of girder segments in 1# prefabrication yard for Buxuan Viaduct	November 1, 2023	30	December 1, 2023
Nongwan Tunnel	February 1, 2022	180	July 31, 2022
Buli No.1 Tunnel	August 1, 2020	210	February 27, 2023
Buli No.2 Tunnel	March 1, 2023	240	October 27, 2023
Tunnel on Ramp D	September 1, 2022	180	February 28, 2023
Pile foundation and substructure of Dunli Viaduct	February 1, 2022	300	November 28, 2022
Pile foundation and substructure of Longchanglang Super Viaduct	February 1, 2022	280	November 8, 2022
Pile foundation and substructure of Bangtun Heishui River Major Bridge	December 1, 2022	150	April 30, 2023
Pile foundation and substructure of Shuolong Guichun River Medium Bridge	May 1, 2023	150	September 28, 2023
Installation of girder segments in 2# prefabrication yard for Dunli Viaduct	December 1, 2022	40	January 10, 2023
Installation of girder segments in 2# prefabrication yard for Longchanglang Super Viaduct	February 1, 2023	40	March 13, 2023
Installation of girder segments in 2# prefabrication yard for Bangtun Heishui River Major Bridge	June 1, 2023	20	June 21, 2023
Installation of girder segments in 2# prefabrication yard for Shuolong Guichun River Medium Bridge	October 1, 2023	20	October 21, 2023
Longchanglang tunnel	May 1, 2022	200	November 17,

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			2022
Longdong No.1 Tunnel	January 1, 2023	240	August 29, 2023
Longdong No.2 Tunnel	February 1, 2022	500	June 16, 2023
Shulong Tunnel	February 1, 2022	500	June 16, 2023
Bed course of pavement	November 1, 2023	60	December 31, 2023
Pavement subbase	December 1, 2023	60	January 30, 2024
Road base course	January 10, 2024	45	February 24, 2024
Pavement lower course	February 14, 2024	30	March 15, 2024
Pavement intermediate course	March 4, 2024	30	April 3, 2024
Pavement upper surface course	March 24, 2024	30	April 23, 2024
Electromechanical works	February 1, 2024	150	June 30, 2024
House building	August 1, 2023	200	February 17, 2024
Traffic safety facilities, greening works	August 15, 2023	360	August 9, 2024

Table 1-4 Construction Schedule of Component B4

Item	Date of commencement	Ending Date	Duration(day)
Land acquisition and resettlement and “three supplies and one leveling”	October 1, 2021	February 28, 2022	151
Culvert works	December 1, 2021	August 31, 2022	274
Tunnels	November 1, 2021	June 30, 2022	242
Subgrade works	January 1, 2022	November 30, 2022	334
Pavement Works	September 1, 2022	March 31, 2023	212
Drainage works	March 1, 2022	February 28, 2023	365
Protection	March 1, 2022	February 28, 2023	365
Landscape works	April 1, 2022	December 31, 2022	275
Traffic safety facilities, greening works	December 1, 2022	April 30, 2023	151
Completion Acceptance	May 1, 2023	June 30, 2023	61

1.6 Measures to Alleviate Negative Impacts

During the engineering feasibility study of the Project, the adverse impacts of the Project were minimized through proper site and route selection. In the on-site survey of

resettlement, attention should be paid to collecting the opinions of the masses along the route and feeding them back to the Owner and design entity in time. Through the optimization of the project scheme, special structures should be actively avoided to reduce HD.

During the construction, strict management should be carried out to minimize the occupation of land, timely protection and greening should be carried out to ensure the living and traffic safety of the surrounding residents.

1.6.1 Principles for Site and Route Selection

(1) Components A and B of the Project are highway infrastructure projects, which are belt structures featuring a long route and much land to be occupied. The basic national policy of "cherishing and rationally utilizing every inch of land and practically protecting cultivated land" is strictly followed in the selection of route scheme. Reconstructed sections shall make use of existing roads as much as possible to reduce land occupation.

(2) The Project has beautiful scenery along the route, and passes through Xialei Nature Reserve and Huashan Scenic Area. Damage to the water source and natural landscape along the route should be minimized as far as possible in the design.

(3) The design concept of safety, environmental protection and economy should be implemented in the scheme. Through flexible and detailed design, occupied cultivated land should be minimized as far as possible, and concentrated residential areas, upper and middle reaches of drinking water source conservation areas, forest conservation areas, wood land ecological environment maintenance areas, etc. should be avoided, and water conservancy and irrigation works along the route should be fully considered to reduce HD and impact on existing facilities as much as possible.

(4) The opinions of relevant entities should be fully solicited in the period of planning, design and implementation to reasonably locate the buildings and structures and route the highways. For the highways, the connection between the economic development center and the tourism center should be strengthened as much as possible to adapt to the planning of economic development along the route. The project should be reasonably connected with relevant highways and coordinated with traffic planning and development.

(5) Guangxi is an autonomous region inhabited by multiple ethnic groups, and the Zhuang nationality accounting for the vast majority of the population in Tiandeng and Daxin

counties. When selecting the site and route for the Project, temples, ancestral graveyards, etc. should be initiatively avoided, and the local folk customs and culture should be fully considered to minimize the impact on the folk customs along the route.

(6) During the next-stage design of the Project, the route will be designed in a more detailed manner and optimized to minimize the occupation of fertile farmland, avoid schools and villages, etc., and alleviate the negative impact on residents along the route.

(7) The Project is associated with a long construction period and a large number of people involved in the construction. After the construction of the Project is commenced, for construction living area, spoil area, temporary soil dump area and other temporary occupation areas, the amount of land occupied can be reduced by renting local houses or arranging them in permanent occupation areas. When new land must be occupied, the site should be reasonably selected to avoid occupying basic cultivated land, commercial crop areas, wood land and other areas, and to occupy wasteland, abandoned land or land hard to utilize as much as possible; attention should be paid to housekeeping, courtesy, sanitation and respect to the local customs and habits, to reduce the adverse impact on local residents.

1.6.2 Option Comparison

In the engineering feasibility study of the Project, for the 2 highway components, options that bypass villages, avoid fertile farmland, reduce HD, and have zero or little impact on the surrounding ecological environment, nature reserves and water sources have been chosen as far as possible.

(1) Component A - Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section)

As for the channelized intersection between the starting section of Shuolong connecting line and G359, there are two options for comparison and selection, as shown in Figure 1-3.

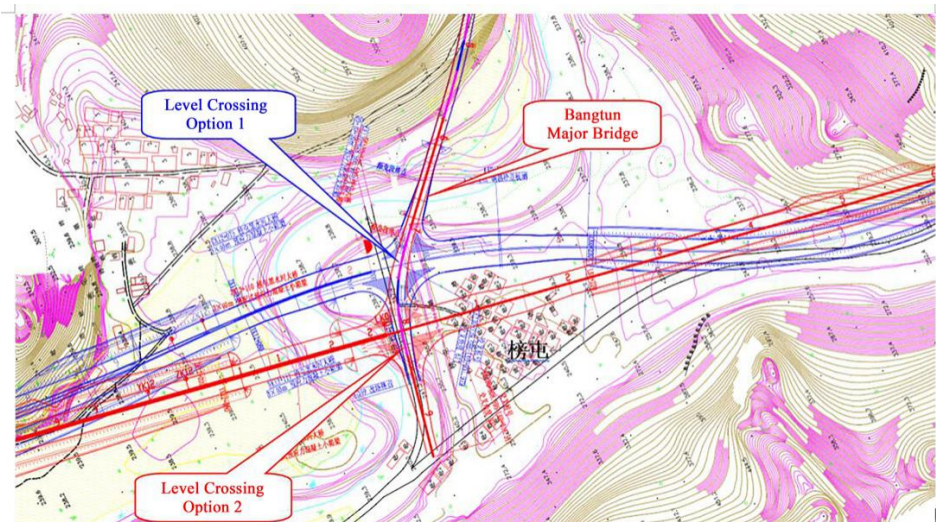


Figure 1-3 Schematic Diagram of Bangtun Level Crossing Option

Option 1 needs not to demolish houses, occupies less land and has less impact on the village. The comparison of quantities of major works is shown in Table 1-5. The Client of the Project has chosen Option 1.

Table 1-5 Comparison of Main Quantities of Two Level Crossing Options

S/N	Indicator		Unit	Level Crossing Option 1	Level Crossing Option 2	Option 2 – Option 1
1	Route length		km	3.121	3.158	0.037
2	Quantities of earthworks and stoneworks for subgrade	Earthwork (excavating)	km ³	0.0687	0.0041	-0.0646
		Earthwork (filling)	km ³	2.4400	33.7154	31.2754
		Stonework (excavating)	km ³	0.0687	0.0041	-0.0646
		Stonework (filling)	km ³	78.8311	111.4280	32.5969
3	Protection works (concrete)		m ³	10106	11054.1	948.1
4	Drainage works (concrete)		m ³	2660.85	3043.54	382.69
5	Excavation protection	Passive protection screening	m ²	1722	2400	678
		Open curtain-type screening		1813	4320	2507
6	Treatment of special subgrade	Soft foundation replacement	m ³	144206	137206	-7000
		Karst subgrade coverplate treatment		9808	21250	11442
		Foam Light Soil		21280	56126	34846
		Dynamic compaction		7546	7546	0
7	Medium and small bridges		m/Nr.	200/2	120/1	80/1
8	Culverts		Nr.	11	11	0

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

9	Tunnel	m/Nr.	1925/1	1825/2	-
10	Occupied land	Mu	219.61	241.57	21.96
11	Occupation of basic farmland	Mu	97.82	107.60	9.78
12	Houses to be relocated	m ²	93.88	4966.16	4872.28
13	Civil and erection cost + land-use cost	RMB 10,000	37045	37883	838

For the Shuolong Town section at the ending point of the Project, there are 4 local alternative options of routes A, B, C and L. The alignment of the 4 options of routes A, B, C and L is shown in Figure 1-4.

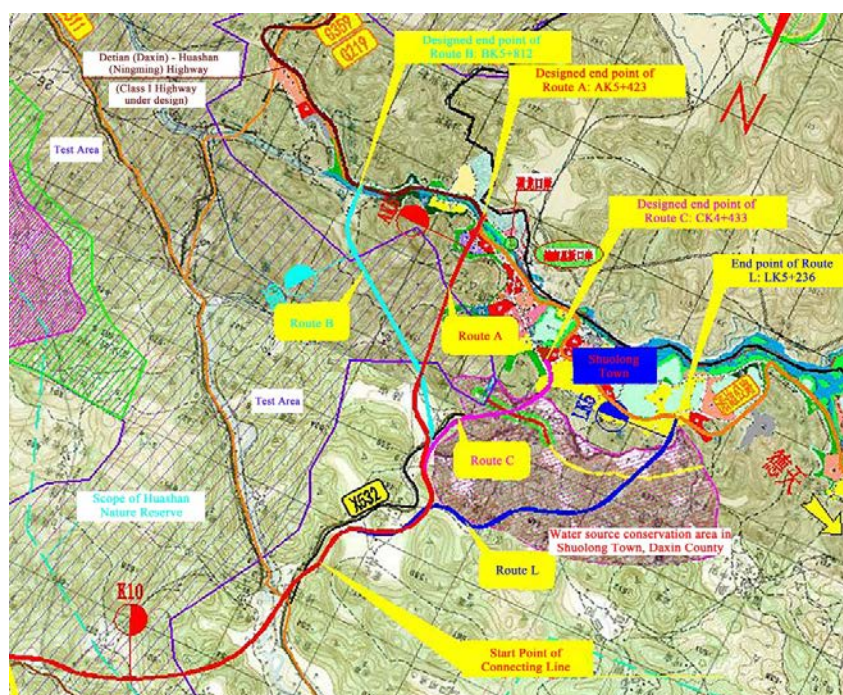


Figure 1-4 Schematic Diagram of Alternative Options for Shuolong Town Section

Route A has the following characters: it runs through the east of Shuolong Town and does not go downtown, so the construction has less interference to the traffic of the existing county highway X532; the end point is close to the main channel of Shuolong Port, which is suitable for connecting with the port; it bypasses the drinking water source conservation area of Shuolong Town; it passes through the nature reserve in the form of tunnel, which can minimize the impact; it needs the least area of land to be acquired and needs not to demolish houses. Route L runs through the center of Shuolong Town, the Huashan Scenic Area (second-class reserve) and the second-class reserve of the water source conservation area in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, which has a certain impact on the town area and reserves.

Route B, with a long distance, runs through the seat of Shuolong Town, the Huashan Scenic Area (second-class reserve) and the Nature Reserve of Guangxi Xialei Autonomous Region (experimental area), which has a relatively large impact on the town area and reserves. Route C runs through the first- and second-class reserves of the water source conservation area in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, which has legal obstacles, and also through Huashan Scenic Area (second-class reserve), which has a certain impact on the reserve. Therefore, considering all the influencing factors, the route A option has been chosen by the Client of the Project.

See Table 1-6 for the comparison of main quantities of options for the Shuolong Town section.

Table 1-6 Comparison of Main Quantities of Options⁶

S/N	Indicator	Unit	Route A	Route L	Route B	Route C
1	Route length	KM	5.416	5.295	5.905	4.537
2	Earthworks for subgrade	10,000 m ³	43.0249	42.8885	46.4289	109.1132
3	Bridge-tunnel ratio	%	28.2	24.0	16.6	3.5
4	Major bridge	m/Nr.	-	-	-	-
5	Medium bridge	m/Nr.	98.5/1	-	98.5/1	-
6	Tunnel	m/Nr.	1430/1	1270/3	880/3	160/1
7	Culvert	Nr.	11	12	15	13
8	Channels	Nr.	-	-	-	-
9	Occupation of land/Basic farmland	Mu/Mu	330/115	361/90	447/116	390/109
10	Houses to be relocated	m ²	-	1495	1490	2397
11	Level crossing	Nr.	3	3	3	2
1	Estimated total investment	RMB 100 million	4.69	5.31	5.37	3.01

(2) Component B - Detian-Shuolong Highway

This route is an old road reconstruction work. The existing road is 13.51km long and is a Class III road, with a subgrade width of 7m, and bituminous concrete pavement in most area. The construction scheme determined by the feasibility study is that arranging most of the sections along the existing old road, and reconstructing 12.56km of the old road, with a reconstruction rate of the old road reaching 93.0%, which can greatly reduce the agricultural land to be acquired. In order to make the residents living along the route benefit from the Project, at-grade intersection is considered as the form of crossing with highway and tractor road. For sections passing through villages and towns and densely populated areas, the

subgrade side ditches shall be rectangular side ditch with cover plates to reduce the land occupation and demolition and the interference to residents' production and life.

1.6.3 Continuous Optimization of Design to Mitigate Impact

In November 2019, during the field survey stage of preliminary design for Component A, surveyors found that the route ran into the teaching building of Yixian Village Complete Primary School. In order to alleviate the impact on the teaching order of the school, the design entity actively revised the route alignment to make the route deviate to the right to avoid HD of the teaching building.

In March 2020, during the on-site survey of resettlement, the resettlement leading team of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project organized on-site setting out of the boundary line of the project land. The task force, the Tiandeng County Headquarters for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction and the Daxin County Headquarters for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction jointly conducted a pre-LA touching base survey on the land within the boundary line of the project land, and found that the local people did not quite agree with the design scheme of several sections. After the information was fed back to the design entity, the schemes were optimized in time and informed the masses. Specific details are as follows:

(1) Component A - Xuanjie Village section

The original design scheme of this section involves the expropriation of funeral and interment land in Xuanjie Village, which dissatisfied some local elderly people. In order to consider the demands of the local people, it is planned to finely adjust the route of the Project locally to actively avoid this land.

(2) Component A - Yixian Village Complete Primary School section

The scheme of this section has been optimized in the preliminary design, where the school buildings are avoided and only one corner of the open space inside the campus wall will be expropriated, but it is still relatively close to the teaching building, and traffic noise may affect the quality of students' classes. It is planned for the Project to add retaining wall measures during construction, to reduce the subgrade slope toe, thus reducing the occupied area, and avoiding construction in the school range, and to set up sound barriers to reduce noise so as to reduce the impact on the school.

(3) Component A - Exit section of Shuolong tunnel on the connecting line

This section ran into a land temple in Rentun at the exit of Shuolong Tunnel. In order to take into account the opinions of the local people, it is planned to finely adjust the route of the Project locally to actively avoid the land temple.

(4) Service areas and maintenance work areas on the connecting line of Component A

Shuolong service area and maintenance work area existing in the original design option of the connecting line of Component A have been removed from the optimized route option because they have to occupy a large area of prime farmland.

(5) Component B - Gutun intersection to Darongshu section in Shuolong community

This section is an old road reconstruction section. There are residential buildings on both sides of the route, and parts of both areas are located within the boundary line of the project land. Houses are densely distributed on the right side of the route, and there is a "geomantic tree" (also known as "lucky tree") on the left side. It is planned to slightly adjust the local part of the route, and take engineering measures to reduce the land occupation and bypass houses while bypassing such trees where possible.

Up to now, the continuous optimization has achieved the following effects: the construction of Component A no longer requires demolishing residential houses, and the area of residential and operating houses to be demolished in the construction of Component B decreases by 13536.4 m²; the sphere of influence from residential and operating houses to be demolished decreases from five villages to one, and the total area of residential and operating houses to be demolition decreases from 17566 m² to 3528.96 m². See Table 1-7 for details.

Table 1-7 Comparison of Residential and Operating Houses Affected Before and After Continuous Optimization⁷

Item	County	Township/town	Village	Area to be demolished in original feasibility study	Area to be demolished in continuously-	Area to be demolished in original feasibility study proposal - Area to be demolished in continuously-

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

				proposal (m ²)	optimized proposal Area (m ²)	optimized proposal (m ²)
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village			
			Xuanjie Village			
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County					
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village			
			Yixian Village	1899		1899
			Shuolong Community	353		353
	Subtotal of Daxin County			2252		2252
Subtotal of Component A			2252		2252	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	2464.33		2464.33
			Aijiang Village	1130		1130
			Shuolong Community	11719.67	3528.96	9942.11
	Subtotal of Component B			15314	3528.96	13536.4
Total				17566	3528.96	15788.4

1.6.4 Reasonable Arrangements to Reduce Impact of Temporary Land Occupation

In the feasibility study stage of the Project, the temporary land occupation is greatly reduced in the following ways:

(1) The existing roads are used as many as possible, and the new roads are distributed in the light of construction and reconstruction of rural road network.

(2) There are 4 concrete mixing plants, 1 asphalt mixing plant, 1 rock crushing yard and 3 spoil grounds in Component A. Among them, concrete mixing plant #1, asphalt mixing plant, rock crushing yard and some living quarters for project management personnel are distributed at the site of K6+000 main line toll station management station; concrete mixing plants #3 and #4 and bridge girder prefabrication yard are distributed on the finished

embankment; the spoil ground located 340m to the left of K4+330 is used for the stockpiles in the rock crushing yard; the existing houses along the route are leased as the project management offices and dormitories for some staff. Such arrangement makes it possible to reduce the area of land to be temporarily occupied by about 160 mu.

(3) The spoil and borrow are reduced through the internal excavation-fill balancing of the Project. The borrow area is removed from Component A. The borrow area in Xiangkou Village has been turned into a reserved area.

1.6.5 Construction Management

(1) The scope of LA should be strictly controlled through coordinate surveying and mapping.

(2) At the construction stage, existing roads will be utilized where possible. Construction site ranges and widths will be controlled strictly, construction vehicles and staff will be not allowed to cross construction sites. And earth and rock produced during construction not piled up out of the construction area.

(3) The contract should be signed before the temporary land is acquired, where the state required for the land returned at the end of use should be agreed upon. For the temporarily occupied cultivated land, the land should be reclaimed with the required quality and quantity after the completion of the works. Efforts will be made by contractors to avoid occupying farmland during construction. If occupied, the contractor will be responsible to restore them into original condition before returning them to affected people. Once the construction on the temporary occupied land is completed, they will be restored into original condition before returning to land owners. Such requirement is often specified in land leasing agreement and cost of restoring land into original condition will be set aside by local government.

(4) Soil and water conservation should be properly conducted during construction, especially the protection of cultivated topsoil. Damaged cultivated land, road systems, water systems and other original infrastructure should be timely repaired. During a mission in October 2020, there was a request by one of the farmers for the construction of drains alongside the highway as the run-off may have an adverse impact on their cultivation. Considering such issues, more efforts will be made during project implementation to ensure

all damaged drainages and access roads will be restored.

1.7 Cut-off Date

The construction of the Project involves permanent LA. Most of these lands belong to rural collective land, and a few of them belong to state-owned land for transfer and allocation. The land user needs to apply to the local planning and natural resources bureaus for LA. According to law, after the land user files a land use application with the district/county natural resources and planning bureau, the basic information of the affected entity and the land to be acquired will be investigated, a compensation rate will be fixed, and a resettlement program will be developed together with the local township government and the affected entity. The district/county natural resources and planning bureau will notify the purpose and location of the land to be acquired, compensation rate and resettlement program to the affected village committee and villagers in writing. The notification files will be posted in prominent positions in the office spaces of village committees. Within 3 working days after the notice of LA is delivered to the affected entity, the county natural resources and planning bureau should, in conjunction with relevant authorities, jointly confirm the investigation results (ownership, types and quantities of land, young crops and ground attachments) with the affected rural collective organization, villagers and proprietors. The date of issue of such notice is the cut-off date, and any crop cultivated after this date will not be included.

For Component A, the prior announcement of land acquisition in Tiandeng County was issued on March 20, 2020, and the prior announcement of land acquisition in Daxin County was issued on April 20, 2020. At present, the notice of land acquisition has not been issued.

Article of Guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (GTZF [2004] No. 238) issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China: Before the land acquisition is submitted for approval according to law, the local land and resources departments shall inform the rural collective economic organizations and peasant households in written form of the purpose, location, compensation standards and resettlement way of the proposed land acquisition. No compensation shall be made for the overground attachments and seedlings planted, sowed or built by the rural collective economic organizations and peasant households on the land to be requisitioned

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

after the date of being informed. The release date of the Notification of Land Acquisition is the deadline for compensation calculation. After the Notification of Land Acquisition is issued, the Planning and Natural Resource Department of the County will conduct a general survey of the land to be requisitioned and the overground attachments and seedlings together with relevant departments. After the general survey is completed, the Resettlement Action Plan will be updated.

2 Impacts of the Project

The construction of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project has a wide range of impacts, involving 7 administrative villages in 2 townships of 2 counties in Chongzuo City. There are many types of impacts, including permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD, ground attachments cleaning and relocation of professional facilities. Some households are affected by permanent LA, temporary land occupation and HD, some wood farm workers are affected by permanent LA, and some entities' land, ground attachments or professional facilities are affected.

2.1 Project Area

Component A - Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section) includes the mainline and Shuolong connecting line, with a total length of 17.679 km. The starting point of the main line is located near Neitun, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County. The route goes southwest to Bukan and Tunong in Liliang Village, Buli, Bujie and Datun in Xuanjie Village, etc. A mainline toll station is arranged near Buguotun. It goes to Daxin County via Tunlitun, and then to Bangtun, Yixian Village after passing through Longrun and Baidou, Yining Village, ShuoLong Town and crossing the Heishui River. At last, it reaches the ending point of the mainline. The Shuolong connecting line starts at the end of the mainline, goes south through Guitun and Mengtun in Yixian Village and Longmei in Shuolong Community, reaches the vicinity of Rentun in Shuolong Community in the southeast corner of Shuolong Town, and reaches the end of the project after crossing the Guichun River. The sphere of influence of Component A covers 2 villages (Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village) in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County and 3 villages / communities (Yining Village, Yixian Village and Shuolong Community) in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, directly affecting 19 natural villages / villager (resident) groups under the jurisdiction of 5 villages. In addition, 3 organizations are affected, including Liliang Village Water Plant, Kangmiao River Sewage Treatment Plant and Yixian Village Primary School.

Component B - Detian-Shuolong Highway Project. The total length of the route is

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

13.632km. Starting from the entrance of Detian Waterfall Scenic Area, Detian Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, the route extends eastwards along the existing border roads, passes through Detian and Liudeng of Detian Village, Aitun, Baquan, Longjian and Wanlong of Aijiang Village, and Longhong, Gutun and Shuolong Subdistricts of Shuolong Community, and ends at the vicinity of Rentun of Shuolong Community, where it crosses the Shuolong Connecting Line of Component A at the same level. The impact scope of Component B covers 3 villages/communities including Detian Village, Aijiang Village and Shuolong Community in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, directly affecting 12 natural villages/villager (resident) groups under their jurisdiction. In addition, 6 organizations are affected, namely Aijiang Forest Farm in Daxin County, Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office, Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd., Detian Management and Protection Station of Guangxi Xialei Nature Reserve Management Office, Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd. and a troop.

Component C - Phase II of the Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County. The project site is located in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. The compensation and resettlement arising from or in connection with the farmland to be permanently acquired has been completed in May 2019, and the local government has reached an agreement with the holder of the right to use the state-owned land to be replaced. Such farmland and state-owned land are not included in the area of land planned to be occupied by the Project. The AIIB expert group (October 2020) requested that a rapid due diligence be carried out to ensure that the compensation and resettlement could be carried out in accordance with stated laws. This due diligence has been completed, see Attachment I.

According to preliminary statistics, the Project affects 2 counties, 2 towns, 7 administrative villages, 30 natural villages/villager (resident) groups and 9 entities in Chongzuo City. See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 for details.

Table 2-1 Project Area1

Construction Project	Construction Mileage (Km)	County	Township/town	Administrative village (community)	Natural village
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

				Name	Qty. (Nr.)	Name	Qty. (Nr.)
Component A	7.9	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	2	Bukan, Neitun, Tunong	3
				Xuanjie Village		Buguo, Bujie, Buli, Datun, Tunli	5
	9.779	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	3	Longrun, Baidou	2
				Yixian Village		Bangtun, Guitun, Mengtun, Longliang	4
				Shuolong Community		3rd Team of ShuoLong Subdistrict, Jintun, Xitun, Longmei, Rentun	5
	Subtotal	17.679	2	2		5	
Component B	13.632	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	3	Detian, Liudeng	2
				Aijiang Village		Aitun, Baquan, Longjian, Wanlong	4
				Shuolong Community		Longhong, Gutun, 1st, 2nd and 4th Teams of Shuolong Subdistrict, Rentun	6
Subtotal	13.632	1	1		3		12
Total	31.311	2	2		7		30

Note: ① Component A affects 5 natural villages/villager (resident) groups in Shuolong Community, and Component B affects 6 natural villages/villager (resident) groups in Shuolong Community, of which 1 natural village, Rentun, is affected by 2 components, so the total number of affected natural villages/villager (resident) groups in Shuolong Community is 10, and the total number of affected natural villages/villager (resident) groups of the Project is 30.

Table 2-2 Affected Entities2

Item	Construction Mileage (Km)	County	Unit Name
Component A	17.679	Daxin County	Water plant in Liliang Village
			Kangmiao River sewage treatment works
			Yixian Village Complete Primary School

Component B	13.632		Aijiang Forest Farm
			Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office
			Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd.
			Detian Management and Protection Station of Guangxi Xialei Nature Reserve Management Office
			Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd.
			A troop

2.2 Types of Impacts

The impact categories of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project include: permanent land acquisition (permanent LA), temporary land occupation, house demolition, and demolition of ground attachments such as young crops, tombs, pools, street lamps, signboards, telegraph poles and transformers. Permanent land acquisition will cause some village collectives and farmer families to permanently lose part of their land, wood farms to permanently lose part of their wood land, and some entities to lose part of their construction land. House demolition will make some households need to move. Temporary land occupation will affect the agricultural production of some farmer families for a certain period of time.

2.3 Land Permanent Acquisition and Temporary Occupation

As the highway project falls within field linear engineering, it is inevitable for some small roads, irrigation channels, and power and telecommunication poles and lines to be relocated or occupy some land in the course of construction. However, the specific area of land cannot be determined at this stage, so it is not included in the area of land planned to be occupied by the Project. The scope of the land to be permanently acquired for the second

time for relocation of roads, canals and ditches, and poles and lines is expected to be determined during implementation of the project. The land to be used by the project will be acquired and compensated for by the county natural resources bureau according to the standard of permanent land acquisition for main works.

According to the sphere of influence determined by the *Feasibility Study Report of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)– Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo – Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section) Project* of Component A and the *Feasibility Study Report of Detian-Shuolong Highway Project* of Component B, the total area of land to be occupied by Component A and Component B is 2490.14 *mu*, including 215.27 *mu* of old roads and rivers, 1597.87 *mu* of land to be permanently acquired (64.17%) and 677 *mu* of land to be temporarily occupied (27.19%). Among 2004.96 *mu* of land to be used by Component A, the area of land to be permanently acquired is 1325.96 *mu*, and the area of land to be temporarily occupied is 613 *mu*. Among 485.18 *mu* of land to be used by Component B, the area of land to be permanently acquired is 271.91 *mu*, and the area of land to be temporarily occupied is 64 *mu*.

Of the total land area of 2490.14 *mu*, the area of state-owned land is 235.54 *mu*, accounting for 9.46%, and the collective land area is 2254.6 *mu*, accounting for 90.54%. Component A occupies 66.96 *mu* of state-owned land and 1938 *mu* of collectively-owned land, whilst Component B occupies 168.58 *mu* of state-owned land and 316.6 *mu* of collectively-owned land.

Of the 235.54 *mu* of state-owned land, the area of construction land is 190.42 *mu*, accounting for 80.84%; the area of wood land is 10.12 *mu*, accounting for 4.3%; and the area of unused land is 35 *mu*, accounting for 14.86%. Component A occupies 31.96 *mu* of land for construction and 35 *mu* of unused land, whilst Component B occupies 158.46 *mu* of land for construction and 10.12 *mu* of wood land.

Of the collective land area of 2254.6 *mu*, the area of basic cultivated land is 340 *mu*, accounting for 15.08%; the area of general farmland is 1825.31 *mu*, accounting for 80.96%; the area of construction land (rural homesteads) is 5.3 *mu*, accounting for 0.24%; and the area of unused land is 83.99 *mu*, accounting for 3.73%. Component A occupies 340 *mu* of prime cultivated land, 1552.3 *mu* of general farmland, 4 *mu* of land for construction (rural

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

housing site) and 41.7 mu of unused land, whilst Component B occupies 273.01 mu of general farmland, 1.3 mu of land for construction (rural housing site) and 42.29 mu of unused land.

See Table 2-3 for the area, nature and type of the land for construction of the Project.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2-3 Land Use of the Project3

Construction Project	Type	Total (mu)	Land area by nature (mu)		Land area by type (mu)										
			State-owned	Collective-owned	State-owned			Collective-owned							
					Construction Land	Woodland	Unused land	Basic farmland	Subtotal	General farmland				Construction Land	Unused land
										General cultivated land	Woodland	Grassland	Miscellaneous		
Component A	Old roads and rivers	66.00	66.00		31.00		35.00								
	Permanent land acquisition	1325.96	0.96	1325.00	0.96			340.00	981.00	601.00	373.00		7.00	4.00	
	Temporarily land occupation	613.00		613.00					571.30	234.70	310.60		26.00		41.70
	Total land use	2004.96	66.96	1938.00	31.96		35.00	340.00	1552.30	835.70	683.60		33.00	4.00	41.70
Component B	Old roads and rivers	149.27	149.27		149.27										

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Permanent land acquisition	271.91	19.31	252.60	9.19	10.12			209.01	84.83	95.00	19.26	9.92	1.3	42.29
	Temporary land occupation	64.00		64.00					64.00	25.30	14.30		24.40		
	Total land use	485.18	168.58	316.60	158.46	10.12			273.81	110.13	109.30	19.26	34.32	1.3	42.29
Total	Old roads and rivers	215.27	215.27		180.27		35.00								
	Permanent land acquisition	1597.87	20.27	1577.60	10.15	10.12		340.00	1190.01	685.83	468.00	19.26	16.92	5.3	42.29
	Temporary land occupation	677.00		677.00					635.30	260.00	324.90		50.40		41.70
	Total land use	2490.14	235.54	2254.60	190.42	10.12	35.00	340.00	1825.31	945.83	792.90	19.26	67.32	5.3	83.99

2.3.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

For the construction of the Project, the total area of land to be permanently acquired for Component A is 1325.96 mu, of which 877.74 Mu is in Tiandeng County, accounting for 66.2% of total and 448.22 mu is in Daxin County, accounting for 33.8% of total. The total area of land to be permanently acquired for Component B in Daxin County is 271.91 mu. The total area of land to be permanently acquired for Components A and B is 1597.87 mu, of which Component A accounts for 82.98% and Component B accounts for 17.02%.

Of the 1597.87 mu of land to be permanently acquired, the area of land belonging to Tiandeng County is 877.74 mu, accounting for 54.93%; the area of land belonging to Daxin County is 720.13 mu, accounting for 45.07%.

Of the 1597.87 mu of permanent LA area, there is a total of 1540.13 mu of farmland, accounting for 96.39%, 15.45 mu of construction land, accounting for 0.97%, and 42.29 mu of unused land, accounting for 2.65%. Of the 1540.13 mu of farmland, 1530.01 mu is rural collective land, accounting for 99.34%, and 10.12 mu is state-owned land, accounting for 0.66%.

The 1597.87 mu of permanent land acquisition area includes 20.27 mu of state-owned land, accounting for 1.27%, and 1577.6 mu of collective land, accounting for 98.73%.

Of the 20.27 mu of state-owned land, the closed forest land area is 10.12 mu, accounting for 49.93%, the construction land area is 10.15 mu, accounting for 50.07%.

The 1577.6 mu of collective land includes 340 mu of prime farmland, accounting for 21.55%, 1190.01 mu of general farmland, accounting for 75.48%, 5.3 mu of rural homestead, accounting for 0.24%, and 42.29 mu of unused land, accounting for 2.68%.

Of the 1530.01 mu of collective basic cultivated land and general farmland, 155.2 mu is irrigated land, accounting for 10.14%, and 1374.81 mu is non-irrigated land, garden land and other farmland, accounting for 89.86%.

Among 1190.01 mu of collective-owned general cultivated land, 685.83 mu is general farmland (irrigated land and non-irrigated land), accounting for 57.63%; 468 mu is wood land, accounting for 39.33%; 19.26 mu is grassland, accounting for 1.62%; and 16.92 mu is other farmland (rural roads, ponds, ditches and raised paths through fields), accounting for 1.42%.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

There are 2 towns and 7 villages/communities affected by permanent LA, including 1 town and 5 villages/communities of Daxin County, and 1 town and 2 villages of Tiandeng County.

See Table 2-4 for the specific conditions of permanent LA and land types in various villages and entities of the Project.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2-4 Permanent LA of the Project4

Item	Administrative Area					Nature	Area of land acquisition (mu)	Farmland (mu)						Constructi on land (mu)	Collecti ve unused land (mu)			
	City	Count y	Township/to wn	Administrative village/community/e ntnity	Natural village			Subtot al	Basic farmla nd	General cultivat ed land	Woodla nd	Grasssla nd	Othe rs					
Compon ent A	Chongz uo City	Tiande ng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	Bukan	Collecti ve	140.18	139.8	63.1	29.7	47			0.38				
					Cunwei	Collecti ve	61.6	61.6	6.6	55								
					Neitun	Collecti ve	125.54	124.4	49.9	50.5	24			1.14				
					Tunong	Collecti ve	8.71	7.9	0.2	7.7				0.81				
				Water plant in Liliang Village					State-owned	0.53							0.53	
				Xuanjie Village	Buguo	Collecti ve	161.27	160.6		70.1	90.5					0.67		
					Bujie	Collecti ve	28.4	28.4		28.4								
					Buli	Collecti ve	75.5	75.5		18.9	55			1.6				
					Cunwei	Collecti ve	174.3	174.3	1.5	172.4				0.4				

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

				Datun	Collective	90.6	90.6	33.7	11.4	45.5						
				Tunli	Collective	10.9	10.9		10.9							
				Kangmiao River sewage treatment works		State-owned	0.21						0.21			
			Subtotal of Tiandeng County				877.74	874	155	455	262		2	3.74		
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	Longrun	Collective	46.5	46.5		28.4	18.1						
				Baidou	Collective	1.6	1.6	1.6								
			Yixian Village	Bangtun	Collective	79.82	78.82	42.1	22	14.72				1		
				Guitun	Collective	45.74	45.74	35.2		10.54						
				Mengtun	Collective	68.04	68.04	23.9	27	17.14						
			Yixian Village Complete Primary School			State-owned	0.22								0.22	
			Shuolong Community	3rd team of the	Collective	5.8	5.8	5.8								

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

					subdistrict														
					5th team of the subdistrict	Collective													
					6th team of the subdistrict	Collective													
					7th team of the subdistrict	Collective													
					Jintun	Collective	53.92	53.92	29.2	18	6.72								
					Xitun	Collective	5.2	5.2	0.9	4.3									
					Longmei	Collective	88.44	88.44	46.3		42.14								

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Component B					Rentun	Collective	52.94	52.94		46.3	1.64		5				
				Subtotal of Daxin County			448.22	447	185	146	111		5	1.22			
				Subtotal of Component A			1325.96	1321	340	601	373		7	4.96			
				Detian Village		Detian	Collective	23.35	4.8		2.7	2.1					18.55
						Liudeng	Collective	13.7	8.7		5.3	3.4					5
				Aijiang Village		Aitun	Collective	13.3	13.3		10.6	2.7					
						Baquan	Collective	39.74	21.6		13.5	8.1					18.14
						Longjia	Collective	12.39	12.39		7.09	5.3					
						Wanlong	Collective	16.6	16.6		11.8	4.8					
				Shulong Community		1st team of the subdistrict	Collective	17.84	17.74		4.9	10.5	1.22	1.02	0.2		
						2nd team of the	Collective	16.37	16.27		4.28	8	2.79	1.2	0.1		

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

				subdistrict										
				4th team of the subdistrict	Collective	22.28	22.28		5.4	15.3	0.13	1.45		
				Rentun	Collective	26.07	26.07		3.89	16.2	4.5	1.48		
				Gutun	Collective	30.56	30.26		8.63	10.6	7.3	3.03	1	
				Longhong	Collective	20.4	19.8		6.74	8	3.32	1.74		0.6
				Aijiang Forest Farm		State-owned	10.12	10.12		10.12				
				Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office		State-owned	0.45						0.45	
				Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd.		State-owned	6.08						6.08	
				Detian Management and Protection Station of Xialei Natural Reserve		State-owned	0.24						0.24	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	State- owned	1.14							1.14	
			A troop	State- owned	1.28							1.28	
			Subtotal of Component B		271.91	219.93		84.83	105.12	19.26	9.92	10.49	42.29
Total of Tiandeng County					877.74	874.00	155.00	455.00	262.00		2.00	3.74	
Total of Daxin County					720.13	666.93	185.00	230.83	216.12	19.26	14.92	11.71	42.29
Total					1597.87	1540.13	340.00	685.83	478.12	19.26	16.92	15.45	42.29

Note: (1) 340 mu of basic cultivated land includes 50 mu of irrigated land and 290 mu of non-irrigated land;

(2) 685.83 mu of general cultivated land includes 105.2 mu of irrigated land and 580.63 mu of non-irrigated land;

(3) 478.12 mu of wood land includes 35.92 mu of closed forest land, 380.54 mu of shrubland and 61.66 mu of others.

(4) 15.45 mu of construction land includes 8.50 mu of commercial service land, 0.74 mu of land for hydraulic works, 0.22 mu of science education land, 0.69 mu of unused land and 5.3 mu of rural homesteads.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2-5 Detailed Table of Permanently Acquired Land Type of the Project5

Item	Administrative Area					Nature	Area of land acquisition (mu)	Subtotal of farmland	Basic farmland		General farmland (mu)						Construction land (mu)					Collective unused land (mu)				
	City	County	Township/town	Administrative village/community/entity	Natural village				Paddy field	Dry land	General cultivated land		Woodland			Grassland	Others	State-owned					Collective			
											Paddy field	Dry land	Forest Land	Shrubland	Other woodland			Pond water surface	Commercial service land	Hydraulic worker	Science education land			Vacant	Rural homestead	
Component A	Chongzuo City	Tian deng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	Bukan	Collective	140.18	139.8	10.8	52.3	4.1	25.6		47								0.38				
					Cunwei	Collective	61.6	61.6		6.6		55														
					Neitun	Collective	125.54	124.4	14.2	35.7	6.2	44.3		24											1.14	
					Tunong	Collective	8.71	7.9		0.2	3.7	4													0.81	
				Water plant in Liliang Village	State-owned	0.53														0.53						
Xuanjie Village	Buguo	Collective	161.27	160.6						34.4	35.7		35.7	54.8								0.67				

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

				Bujie	Collective	28.4	28.4				28.4										
				Buli	Collective	75.5	75.5			14.8	4.1	55			1.6						
				Cunwei	Collective	174.3	174.3		1.5	5.7	166.7				0.4						
				Datun	Collective	90.6	90.6		33.7	3.7	7.7		45.5								
				Tunli	Collective	10.9	10.9			3.4	7.5										
				Kangmiao River sewage treatment works		State-owned	0.21										0.21				
				Subtotal of Tiandeng County			877.74	874	25	130	76	379	207.2	54.8	2	0.74				3	
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	Longrun	Collective	46.5	46.5				28.4	18.1									
Baidu				Collective	1.6	1.6		1.6													
Yixian Village			Bangtun	Collective	79.82	78.82		42.1		22	8.3	6.42									1
			Guitun	Collective	45.74	45.74		35.2					10.54								

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			Meng tun	Colle ctive	68.04	68.0 4	23.9		2	25	16.92	0.2 2						
			Yixian Village Complete Primary School		State- owne d	0.22										0.22		
			Shulong Community	3rd team of the subdi strict	Colle ctive	5.8	5.8		5.8									
				5th team of the subdi strict	Colle ctive													
				6th team of the subdi strict	Colle ctive													
				7th team of the subdi strict	Colle ctive													

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Component B		Jintun	Collective	53.92	53.92	1.1	28.1		18		6.72										
		Xitun	Collective	5.2	5.2		0.9		4.3												
		Longmei	Collective	88.44	88.44		46.3				41.92	0.22									
		Rentun	Collective	52.94	52.94			7	39.3		1.64			5							
	Subtotal of Daxin County			448.22	447	25	160	9	137		104.14	6.86		5			0.22		1		
	Subtotal of Component A			1325.96	1321	50	290	85	516		311.34	61.66		7			0.74	0.22		4	
	Detian Village		Detian	Collective	23.35	4.8				2.7	2.1										18.55
			Liude	Collective	13.7	8.7					5.3	3.4									
	Aijiang Village		Aitun	Collective	13.3	13.3			2	8.6		2.7									
			Baquan	Collective	39.74	21.6				8.2	5.3		8.1								
Longjian			Collective	12.39	12.39				2	5.09		5.3									
Wanlong			Collective	16.6	16.6				8	3.8		4.8									

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Total	1597. 87	1540 .13	50.00	290. 00	105.2 0	580. 63	35. 92	380.5 4	61. 66	19.26	16. 92	8.50	0.74	0.22	0.6 9	5.3	42.29
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2.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

According to the construction project estimation in "Feasibility Study Report of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section)" of Component A and "Engineering Feasibility Study Report of Detian-Shuolong Highway" of Component B, the construction of the Project requires a total of 677 mu of temporary land occupation, including land occupation for construction production and living area (including temporary office and living area, material stacking area, temporary sites for concrete mixing, component prefabrication, and steel bar processing, etc.), muck stacking area (including temporary soil stacking yard and spoil yard) and construction of temporary access. Among them, Component A requires a temporary land occupation of 613 mu, accounting for 90.55% of the total temporary land occupation, and Component B requires a temporary land occupation of 64 mu, accounting for 9.45% of the total temporary land occupation.

There are 2 towns and 7 villages/communities affected by temporary land occupation, including 1 town and 5 villages/communities of Daxin County, and 1 town and 2 villages of Tiandeng County.

Among 677 mu of land to be temporarily occupied, the area of land belonging to Tiandeng County is 344 mu, accounting for 50.81%; the area of land belonging to Daxin County is 333 mu, accounting for 49.19%.

Of the 677 mu temporary land occupation, 395.3 mu of land is used for the muck stacking yard, accounting for 58.39%; 100 mu of land is used for construction, production and living areas, accounting for 14.77%; and 181.7 mu of land is used for construction of temporary roads, accounting for 26.84%.

Among 677 mu of land to be temporarily occupied, 260 mu is non-irrigated land, accounting for 38.4%; 324.9 mu is shrubland, accounting for 48%; 50.4 mu is rural roads, accounting for 7.44%; 41.7 mu is unused land, accounting for 6.16%.

The actual location and quantity of temporary land occupation during the construction of the Project shall be proposed by the construction contractor according to the design documents or actual needs. The temporary land use plan shall be submitted to the land acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters after being reviewed by the Supervisor. The

land acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters shall be responsible for the investigation and comments raising and then submit the plan to the project implementation office for review. The acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters shall be responsible for handling after the plan is approved. For the temporary land beyond the design scope, the application form for temporary land use shall be filled in and submitted to the acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters for execution after being approved by the acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters and project implementation office.

Each construction contractor and the personnel of the acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters and the entity (head of a household) whose land is used shall go to the site to verify the area and type of the land, enter into a registration, specify the quantity and boundary range of the land, and issue a survey and demarcation map (the location and area of the temporary land, and distance between the boundary of land and the mainline shall be indicated in the survey and demarcation map). Each construction contractor shall sign a temporary land lease agreement with the entity whose land is be used. The time limit for temporary land use shall not exceed two years. If the use period expires and the use needs to be continued, an extension agreement shall be signed.

The Resettlement Action Plan will be updated after the temporary land occupation changes in quantity.

See Table 2-6 for the specific conditions of temporary land occupation and land types in various villages and entities of the Project.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2-6 Temporary Land Occupation of the Project6

Item	Administrative Area					LA area (mu)	Land area by purpose (mu)			Land area by type (mu)					
	City	County	Township/town	Administrative village/community	Natural village		Waste soil storage yard	Production and livelihood	Temporary roads	Agricultural Land			Unused land		
										Dry land	Shrubland	Rural roads		Subtotal	
Component A	Chongzuo City	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	Neitun	37		10	27	14.8	18.5		33.3	3.7	
					Bukan	86.8	24		62.8	43.4	17.4	26	86.8		
				Xuanjie Village	Buguo	16.5			16.5	6.6	8.3		14.9	1.6	
					Buli	93.7	72.6		21.1	72.6	21.1		93.7		
					Datun	110	110				110		110		
		Subtotal					344	206.6	10	127.4	137.4	175.3	26	338.7	5.3
		Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	Longrun	9			9	3.6	4.5		8.1	0.9	
				Yixian Village	Bangtun	56		55	1	28	11.2		39.2	16.8	
					Guitun	42.8	42.8				42.8		42.8		
					Mengtun										
				Shuolong Community	Longliang	52.6	52.6				21	26.3		47.3	5.3
					Jintun	35.5	35.5				14.2	17.8		32	3.5
					Xitun	28.7	28.7				11.5	14.3		25.8	2.9
					Longmei	12.6			12.6	6.3	2.5		8.8	3.8	
		Rentun	31.8		25	6.8	12.7	15.9		28.6	3.2				
Subtotal					269	159.6	80	29.4	97.3	135.3		232.6	36.4		
Subtotal of Component A					613	366.2	90	156.8	234.7	310.6	26	571.3	41.7		
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village		24.8	13.5	1.5	9.8	11.3	4.9	8.6	24.8			
			Aijiang Village		8.2	3.6	0.5	4.1	7.5	0.7		8.2			
			Shuolong Community	Longhong	31	12	8	11	6.5	8.7	15.8	31			
			Subtotal of Component B					64	29.1	10	24.9	25.3	14.3	24.4	64

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Total of Tiandeng County	344.00	206.60	10.00	127.40	137.40	175.30	26.00	338.70	5.30
Total of Daxin County	333.00	188.70	90.00	54.30	122.60	149.60	24.40	296.60	36.40
Total	677.00	395.30	100.00	181.70	260.00	324.90	50.40	635.30	41.70

2.4 House Demolition

The preliminary investigation finds that the construction of Component A necessitates demolishing 8 agricultural makeshift houses in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, with a total area of 329.2 square meters, whilst the construction of Component B necessitates demolishing 3528.96 square meters of houses in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

See Table 2-7 for details of the area of houses with different structures to be demolished for the construction of the Project.

Table 2-7 Affected Houses⁷

Item	County	Township/town	Village	Brick concrete structure (m ²)	Masonry structure (m ²)	Iron shed (m ²)	Total (m ²)
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	40.5	103	67.4	210.9
			Xuanjie Village	41.3	47.4	29.6	118.3
Subtotal				81.8	150.4	97	329.2
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Shuolong Community	3106.36		422.6	3528.96

As the Project is still in the feasibility study stage, the boundary line of land acquisition has not been completely determined, and in order to ensure safety, houses will be avoided as much as possible when the line is designed in detail, so the specific types and property rights of houses that may be affected have not been investigated in detail at present. The Resettlement Action Plan will be updated after the detailed design of the line and the detailed statistics of the affected houses are completed.

2.5. Affected Households and Population

The households and population affected by the Project mainly include six categories: households and population affected by permanently acquired farmland, households and population affected by house demolition, households and population affected by temporary land occupation, households and population affected by demolition of attachments, population affected by both permanently acquired farmland and demolition of houses or attachments, and population affected by both permanently acquired farmland and temporary land occupation.

The total number of households and population affected by the Project is 945 households (4067 people), including 844 households (3635 people) affected by permanent acquisition of

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

farmland, 18 households (78 people) affected by house demolition, 186 households (816 people) affected by temporary land occupation, and 1 household (4 people) affected by demolition of ancillary facilities. And 19 households (82 people) are jointly affected by permanent acquisition of farmland and demolition of houses or ancillary facilities, while 85 households (384 people) are jointly affected by the permanent acquisition of farmland and temporary land occupation.

See Table 2-8 for details of various affected populations in the counties, towns and villages (communities).

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2-8 Various Affected Households and Population8

Township/town	Village	Population affected by permanently acquired farmland		Population affected by temporary land occupation		Population affected by house demolition		Population affected by attachment demolition		Population affected by both permanently acquired farmland and house or attachment demolition		Population affected by both permanently acquired farmland and temporary land occupation		Subtotal of affected population	
		Household (Nr.)	Population	Household (Nr.)	Population	Household (Nr.)	Population	Household (Nr.)	Population	Household (Nr.)	Population	Household (Nr.)	Population	Household (Nr.)	Population
Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	75	312	7	25	6	26			6	26	7	25	75	312
	Xuanjie Village	197	890	78	359	2	6			2	6	78	359	197	890
Shuolong Town	Yining Village	27	117											27	117
	Yixian Village	135	588	68	312			1	4	1	4			203	900
	Shuolong Community	221	926	33	120	10	46			10	46			254	1046
	Detian Village	34	187											34	187
	Aijiang Village	144	570											144	570
	Aijiang Forest Farm	11	45											11	45

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Total	844	3635	186	816	18	78	1	4	19	82	85	384	945	4067
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2.5.1 Population Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland

The construction of the Project requires a total of 1597.87 mu of permanent LA, of which 1540.13 mu of farmland (including 1530.01 mu of collective farmland and 10.12 mu of state-owned wood land) is related to affected population. According to preliminary statistics, permanent acquisition of farmland affects 3635 people in 844 households. Among them, the acquisition of collective farmland affects 3590 people in 833 households, and the acquisition of state-owned wood land affects 45 people in 11 households in Aijiang Forest Farm.

The permanent acquisition of farmland of Component A affects 2218 people in 512 households, while the permanent acquisition of farmland of Component B affects 1417 people in 332 households.

The permanent acquisition of farmland in Tiandeng County of the Project affects 1202 people in 272 households, and that in Daxin County affects 2433 people in 572 households.

See Table 2-9 for the specific distribution of population affected by permanently acquired farmland for the Project.

Table 2-9 Population Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland⁹

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Area of permanently acquired farmland (mu)	Affected households and population	
					Household (Nr.)	Population
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	333.7	75	312
			Xuanjie Village	540.3	197	890
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			874	272	1202
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	48.1	27	117
			Yixian Village	192.6	135	588
			Shuolong Community	206.3	78	311
	Subtotal of Daxin County			447	240	1016
Subtotal of Component A			1321	512	2218	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	13.5	34	187
			Aijiang Village	63.89	144	570
			Shuolong Community	131.62	143	615
			Aijiang Forest Farm	10.12	11	45
	Subtotal of Component B			219.13	332	1417
Total of Tiandeng County				874	272	1202

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Total of Daxin County	666.13	572	2433
Total	1540.13	844	3635

2.5.2 Population Affected by House and Attachment Demolition

The construction of the Project necessitates demolishing 8 houses with a total area of 329.2 square meters in Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County. These houses are agricultural makeshift houses for farmers to shelter from rain, rest and store farm tools when they are doing farm work. The affected population is 32 people in 8 households. 3528.96 square meters of houses in Shulong Community, ShuoLong Town have to be demolished, including 4 residential houses, 4 roadside operating houses whose usage has changed from "residential to commercial" (their owners changed their residential houses to commercial operating houses by giving play to the geographic advantage, that is, their houses are beside the road), 2 makeshift houses with iron ceiling which operate as small shops, 1 temporary office and 1 vacant agricultural makeshift house. The eight residential and operating houses are of brick-concrete structure. Six of them owned by six households, with a total floor area of 1863.3 square meters, are located in Gutun of Shulong Community, and two owned by two households, with a total floor area of 1198.06 square meters, are located in Shulong Subdistrict of Shulong Community. The two makeshift houses with iron ceiling owned by two households which operate as small shops, with a total floor area of 262.6 square meters, are located in Gutun of Shulong Community. The vacant agricultural makeshift house collectively owned by Gutun, with a total floor area of 45 square meters, is located in Gutun of Shulong Community. The temporary office owned by the anti-smuggling duty office, with a floor area of 160 square meters, is located in Shulong Subdistrict, Shulong Community.

78 persons of 18 local households will be affected by the HD in total.

The construction of the Project also requires the demolition of a section of fencing wall in Yixian Village, affecting a population of 4 people from 1 household.

All 19 households affected by the demolition of houses and ancillary facilities are also affected by permanent land acquisition.

See Table 2-10 for the specific distribution of the population affected by house and attachment demolition of the Project.

Table 2-10 Population Affected by House and Attachment Demolition¹⁰

Township/town	Village	Area of demolished house	Houses to be relocated Affected households and population	Affected households and population by Demolition of Attachments	Total households and population affected by house
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		(m ²)					and attachment demolition	
			Household (household)	Population (person)	Household (household)	Population (person)	Household (Nr.)	Population (person)
Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	210.9	6	26			6	26
	Xuanjie Village	118.3	2	6			2	6
Shuolong Town	Yining Village							
	Yixian Village				1	4	1	4
	Xiangkou Village							
	Shuolong Community	3528.96	10	46			10	46
	Detian Village							
	Aijiang Village							
	Aijiang Forest Farm							
Total		3858.16	18	78	1	4	19	82

2.5.3 Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

The Project requires a temporary land occupation area of 677 mu, which affects 816 people in 186 households from 2 towns and 7 villages. Among them, 432 people in 101 households are solely affected by temporary land occupation, and 384 people in 85 households are affected by both permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation. 816 people from 186 households are affected by the temporary land occupation of Component A. The land to be temporarily occupied by Component B is owned by the village collective, which has no population affected. The temporary land occupation of the Project affects 384 people in 85 households in Tiandeng County and 432 people in 101 households in Daxin County. See Table 2-11 for the specific distribution of population affected by temporary land occupation of the Project.

Table 2-11 Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation11

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Temporarily occupied	Population solely affected by temporary land occupation	Population affected by both permanently acquired	Total population affected by temporary land occupation
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

				land area (mu)			farmland and temporary land occupation			
					Household (Nr.)	Populat ion	Household (Nr.)	Populat ion	Household (Nr.)	Populat ion
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	123.8			7	25	7	25
			Xuanjie Village	220.2			78	359	78	359
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			344			85	384	85	384
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	9						
			Yixian Village	151.4	68	312			68	312
			Shuolong Community	108.6	33	120			33	120
	Subtotal of Daxin County			269	101	432			101	432
Subtotal of Component A			613	101	432	85	384	186	816	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	24.8						
			Aijiang Village	8.2						
			Shuolong Community	31						
			Aijiang Forest Farm							
	Subtotal of Component B			64						
Total				677	101	432	85	384	186	816

2.5.4 Vulnerable Groups in the Population Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland and House Demolition

According to statistics, the population affected by the permanent expropriation of agricultural land in the project is 844 households totaling 3635 people, including 78 people from 18 households and 4 people from 1 household affected by the demolition of ancillary facilities. According to statistics, the vulnerable groups identified by the government (including households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance, households enjoying the five guarantees and poverty-stricken households registered in 2015, the same below) are 194 households with 760 people, accounting for 20.91% of the total population affected. Among them, there are 11 households enjoying the five guarantees with 48 people, accounting for 6.32%

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

of the total population of vulnerable groups; there are 71 households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance with 274 people, accounting for 36.05%; and there are 112 poverty-stricken households with 438 people, accounting for 57.63%.

See Table 2-12 for the specific distribution of vulnerable groups in the population affected by permanent acquisition of farmland and demolition of houses.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2-12 Vulnerable Groups in the Population Affected¹²

Scope of Works	County	Township/ town	Village	Affected population									
				Total		Low-income population							
						Total		Household enjoying the five guarantees		Household enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance		Poverty-stricken household	
				Household	Population	Household	Population	Household	Population	Household	Population	Household	Population
(household)	(person)	(household)	(person)	(household)	(person)	(household)	(person)	(household)	(person)				
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang	75	312	15	51			15	51		
			Xuanjie	197	890	37	154	7	33	30	121		
		Subtotal of Tiandeng County		272	1202	52	205	7	33	45	172		
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining	27	117	21	80	1	1	7	26	13	53
			Yixian	135	588	24	101			6	28	18	73
			Shuolong Community	78	311	22	84			3	9	19	75
	Subtotal of Daxin County		240	1016	67	265	1	1	16	63	50	201	
Subtotal of Component A				512	2218	119	470	8	34	61	235	50	201
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	34	187	2	7					2	7
			Aijiang Village	144	570	59	228	2	10	9	34	48	184
			Shuolong Community	143	615	14	55	1	4	1	5	12	46

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		Aijiang Forest Farm	11	45								
Subtotal of Component B			332	1417	75	290	3	14	10	39	62	237
Subtotal of Tiandeng County			272	1202	52	205	7	33	45	172		
Subtotal of Daxin County			572	2433	142	555	4	15	26	102	112	438
Total			844	3635	194	760	11	48	71	274	112	438

2.6 Ground Attachments

According to the classification standards for ground attachments in Daxin County and Tiandeng County, the ground attachments affected by the Project mainly include the following types: young crops, tombs, special facilities and other ground attachments (sunning ground, floors, fencing walls, pools, etc.).

2.6.1 Young Crops

The total area of land use of the Project is 2490.14 mu, of which the farmland in permanent LA is 1540.13 mu and the farmland in temporary land occupation is 635.3 mu, totaling 2175.43 mu.

(1) Contiguous farmland of young crops

The construction of the Project requires acquisition and occupation of 1285.83 mu of cultivated land (including 1025.83 mu of land to be permanently acquired and 260 mu of land to be temporarily occupied), 803.02 mu of wood land (including 478.12 mu of land to be permanently acquired and 324.9 mu of land to be temporarily occupied), and 16.92 mu of fishpond. The area of cultivated land to be acquired or occupied includes 155.2 mu of irrigated land and 1130.63 mu of non-irrigated land (including 870.63 mu of land to be permanently acquired and 260 mu of land to be temporarily occupied). The area of wood land to be acquired or occupied includes 35.92 mu of commercial wood land and 767.1 mu of shrubland and others (including 442.2 mu of land to be permanently acquired and 324.9 mu of land to be temporarily occupied).

See Table 2-13 for details of contiguous young crops in farmland affected by the Project.

Table 2-13 Contiguous Young Crops in Farmland of Affected by Project Construction13

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Paddy field	Dry land	Commercial wood land	Shrubland and others	Fish pond
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	39.00	281.90		106.90	
			Xuanjie Village	62.00	364.50		330.40	2.00
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			101.00	646.40		437.30	2.00
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village		33.60		22.60	
			Yixian Village	25.90	173.30		122.70	
			Shuolong Community	8.10	187.40		101.00	5.00
	Subtotal of Daxin County			34.00	394.30		246.30	5.00
Subtotal of Component A			135.00	1040.70		683.60	7.00	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village		19.30	5.50	4.90	
			Aijiang Village	20.20	30.29		21.60	
			Shuolong Community		40.34	20.30	57.00	9.92
			Aijiang Forest Farm			10.12		
Subtotal of Component B				20.20	89.93	35.92	83.50	9.92
Total				155.20	1130.63	35.92	767.10	16.92

(2) Sporadically planted seedlings

According to preliminary investigation, the seedlings affected by the construction of the Project are mainly plantain, longan and other fruit trees, and the seedlings growing sporadically are mainly camphor trees, unspecified trees and bamboos.

See Table 2-14 for the number, type and specific distribution location of seedlings affected by the Project.

Table 2-14 Sporadically Planted Fruit Seedlings Affected by Project Construction14

Item	County	Township/town	Village	Camphor trees (Nos.)	Musa basjoo Siebold (Nos.)	Other fruit trees (already bearing fruit) (Nos.)	Longan (not bearing fruit) (Nos.)	Unspecified trees ($\Phi > 10\text{cm}$) (Nos.)	Unspecified trees ($\Phi < 10\text{cm}$) (Nos.)	Bamboo (Nos.)	
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	51		20		107	495		
			Xuanjie Village	46		243		96	406		
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County				97		263		203	901	
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	13		71		25	78	78	
			Yixian Village	95	157	181	25	178	467	118	
			Shuolong Community	13	20	60		13	78	30	
	Subtotal of Daxin County				121	177	312	25	216	623	226
Subtotal of Component A				218	177	575	25	419	1524	226	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	5	6	10		30	100		
			Aijiang Village	8	20	8		20	150		
			Shuolong Community	10	50	20	15	80	230	50	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		Aijiang Forest Farm							
Subtotal of Component B			23	76	38	15	130	480	50
Total			241	253	613	40	549	2004	276

2.6.2 Tomb

There are 136 tombs affected by the construction of the Project, of which 132 are within the construction scope of Component A and 4 are within the construction scope of Component B. 109 of them are in Tiandeng County and 27 are in Daxin County. See Table 2-15 for the specific distribution of affected tombs.

Table 2-15 Tombs Affected by Project Construction15

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Quantity (Nr.)
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	19
			Xuanjie Village	90
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			109
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	
			Yixian Village	23
			Shuolong Community	
Subtotal of Daxin County			23	
Subtotal of Component A			132	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	
			Aijiang Village	
			Shuolong Community	4
	Subtotal of Component B			4
Total of Daxin County			27	
Total			136	

2.6.3 Other Ground Attachments

The preliminary investigation finds that the area of land for construction of the section of Component A in Liliang Village includes 63 square meters of sunning ground and 2 cubic meters of pond (pool or cistern), whilst the area of land for construction of Component B includes the concrete floor of the parking lot at the entrance of Detian Waterfalls Scenic Area, which belongs to Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd., and the concrete floor at the entrance of Old Kapok Scenic Area, which belongs to Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd. Other ground attachments affected by the construction of the Project include road signs, street lamps, and fencing walls, etc. Among them, road signs and street lamps are attachments of the existing highway. After the new highway is built, new attachments of highway will be provided. See Table 2-16 for specific conditions.

Table 2-16 Other Ground Attachments Affected by Project Construction16

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Signboard (piece)	Street lamp (Nr.)	Concrete floor (m ²)	Threshing ground (m ²)	Fencing walls (m ²)	Water pool (m ³)	
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village				63	390	2	
			Xuanjie Village					40		
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County						63	430	2	
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village							
			Yixian Village	4				80		
			Shuolong Community							
	Subtotal of Daxin County			4				80		
Subtotal of Component A			4			63	510	2		
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village		10	1440				
			Aijiang Village							
			Shuolong Community							
	Subtotal of Component B				10	1440				
Total				4	10	1440	63	510	2	

2.6.4 Special Facilities

The construction of Component A necessitates relocating the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, and Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin. The construction of Components A and B necessitates relocating some power and telecommunication facilities.

(1) Water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town

The water plant is located in Bukantun, with a floor area of about 350 m² under use and a designed water supply capacity of 150 m³/d. It supplies water to 7 natural villages (e.g., Bukan) and 1 primary school, serving a population of 1057.



Figure 2-1 Water Source of the Water Plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town1



Figure 2-2 Abandoned Building of the Water Plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town2

The drinking water source conservation area where this water plant is situated was approved on July 1, 2018. As the Neitun Hub Interchange, the starting point of Project, is constructed with Long'an - Shuolong Expressway, the scheme has been determined and approved at the construction drawing stage of Long'an - Shuolong Expressway, while the Class-I drinking water source conservation area is located within the range of Neitun Hub Interchange, so the route will pass through the conservation area.

Now we introduce the progress of relocation of the water plant.

The People's Government of Tiandeng County sent a letter agreeing to adjust the scope of the Bukan water source conservation area in Liliang village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County.

In April 2020, the *Technical Report on Adjustment of Drinking Water Source Conservation Area in Bukan District, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County* was

completed, and relevant authorities were solicited for their opinions.

In the middle of May 2020, according to the opinions of relevant authorities, it is determined to classify Buli water source conservation area as an alternate water source conservation area first, and cancel the existing Bukan water source conservation area after Buli water supply works is put into operation. On the request of the Ecological Environment Bureau of Tiandeng County, Chongzuo City, the *Water Resources Demonstration Report for Water Supply Project in Bukan District, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County* has to be supplemented and optimized. In the same period, the *Water Conservancy Bureau of Tiandeng County entrusted relevant organizations to complete the Design of Water Supply Project in Bukan District, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, Tiandeng County*, which is being submitted for approval, and the *Water Resources Demonstration Report for Water Supply Project in Bukan District, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County* has been completed and submitted to the Water Conservancy Bureau of Tiandeng County for review and approval at the end of October.

It is planned to hold a meeting to review the *Technical Report on Adjustment of Drinking Water Source Conservation Area in Bukan District, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County* after the Water Resources Demonstration Report is approved. A reply on approving the Buli water source conservation area can be made only after the Technical Report on Adjustment goes through the review of county and city level.

After Buli water supply works is put into operation, the existing Bukan water source conservation area, the water intake point of the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town will be cancelled, and the water intake facilities will be removed. The land so vacated can be used for Component A.

(2) Datun and Buguo sewage treatment project in the first phase of the comprehensive environmental management project of Kangmiao River drainage basin (Xuanjie region) in Tiandeng County

The engineering structure covers an area of about 139.2 m², including one set of domestic sewage treatment facilities with a treatment capacity of 50t/d. The multistage ecological purification based sewage treatment process (primary sedimentation tank + anaerobic tank + primary aerobic tank + secondary aerobic tank + secondary sedimentation

tank + plant/sand filter + surface flow constructed wetland) is adopted. The project can benefit 112 households, involving 483 permanent residents. The construction of the sewage treatment works in Datun and Buguo, Xuanjie Region, Kangmiao River Drainage Basin was started by Tiandeng County Environmental Protection Bureau on September 8, 2018. The project investment was RMB 782,404.63, and the project completion date was on July 4, 2019.



Figure 2-3 Current Status of Sewage Treatment Works3



Figure 2-4 Project Overview Board of Sewage Treatment Works4

(3) Electricity and telecommunications facilities

The power facilities affected by the construction of the Project include telegraph poles, power lines and transformers, while the affected telecommunication facilities include telegraph poles and overhead communication optical cables, which belong to the departments of electric power, telecommunication and radio and television respectively.

See Table 2-17 and Table 2-18 for the type, quantity and distribution of special facilities affected by the Project.

Table 2-17 Facilities of Water Plants and Sewage Treatment Works Affected by Project Construction17

S/N	Location	Brick concrete construction area (square meters)	Remarks
1	Bukan	350	Water intake point of the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

2	Buguo	139.2	Kangmiao River sewage treatment works
Total		489.2	

Table 2-18 Power and Telecommunication Facilities Affected by Project Construction18

Facilities		Unit	Quantity		
			Component A	Component B	Total
Electric power	Hafnium queen post	Nos.	4		4
	Hafnium pole	Nos.	91		91
	35KV power line	KM	3.261		3.261
	10KV power line	KM	7.852	2.85	10.702
	380V power line	KM	2.1		2.1
	220V power line	KM	7.081	5.44	12.521
	Transformer	KVA	100	240	340
Telecommunication	Hafnium pole	Nos.	113		113
	Overhead 100-paired electrical cable	KM	1.1		1.1
	Overhead 12-core optical cable	KM	2.1		2.1
	Coaxial cable line of CATV	KM	3.8	4.365	8.165

3 Overview of Project Area and Economic and Social Situation of Affected Villages and Population

The construction site of the Project is in Daxin County and Tiandeng County under the jurisdiction of Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

In March 2020, while investigating the impact of land acquisition and demolition, the personnel preparing the Resettlement Action Plan also collected information of the socioeconomic profile of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongzuo City, Tiandeng County and Daxin County where the Project is located, collected the economic and social development data of Fuxin Town, Shuolong Town and 7 villages affected by land acquisition and demolition, and also learned about the number and distribution of minority population in the project area. The personnel preparing the Resettlement Action Plan investigated the social and economic conditions of the households affected by land acquisition and demolition through questionnaires.

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is located in southern China, bordering Guangdong Province in the east, Beibu Gulf in the south and facing Hainan Province across the sea, and bordering Yunnan Province in the west, Hunan Province in the northeast, Guizhou Province in the northwest and Vietnam in the southwest. It covers a total area of 237,600 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over an area of about 40,000 square kilometers in the Beibu Gulf.

In 2019, the region's GDP was RMB 2123.714 billion, with a per capita GDP of RMB 42,964.

At the end of the year, the region had a total registered population of 56.95 million and a resident population of 49.60 million, of which 25.343 million was urban population, accounting for 51.09% of the resident population.

There were 28,532,000 employees in the region at the end of the year, including

13,148,000 urban employees. The total number of migrant workers in the region was 12,872,000, including 8,942,000 out-migrant workers, a decrease of 2.0%, and 3.93 million local migrant workers, an increase of 8.8%. The consumer price index (CPI) in the region rose by 3.7% over the previous year, and the producer price index (PPI) of agricultural products rose by 15.5%.

In the whole year, the per capita disposable income of residents in the whole region was RMB 23,328 (RMB 34,745 for urban residents and RMB 13,676 for rural residents), and the per capita monthly income of migrant workers in the whole region was RMB 3,909, with an increase of 7.0% over the previous year. In the whole year, the per capita consumption expenditure of the whole region was RMB 16,418 (RMB 21,591 for urban residents and RMB 12,045 for rural residents).

The poverty headcount ratio in the region at the end of the year was 1.2%, 2.1 percent lower than that at the end of the previous year. In the whole year, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in poverty-stricken areas (33 national-level poverty-stricken counties) was RMB 11,958, an increase of 11.1% (6.7% after adjusting for inflation) over the previous year.

The whole region of Guangxi has been lifted out of poverty on November 20, 2020.

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongzuo City

Chongzuo City is located in the southwest of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, facing Southeast Asia, with its back to the southwest, its east and southeast to Nanning and Qinzhou City, and its north to Baise City. <https://baike.so.com/doc/1641417-1735024.html><https://baike.so.com/doc/4706000-4920343.html> Chongzuo City was established in August 2003 and is the youngest city in Guangxi. The City has 7 counties (cities, districts), 75 townships (41 towns, 34 townships), 3 subdistrict offices, 752 villagers' committees and 95 community residents' committees under its jurisdiction. The total area is 17,300 square kilometers, of which 520,200 hectares are cultivated land, accounting for 30% of the total land area. The per capita cultivated land area is higher than the average level in Guangxi. Chongzuo is China's southern gate. It is along the border, near the sea and the provincial capital, and connects ASEAN. It has four counties (municipalities) bordering

Vietnam, and the borderline is 533 kilometers long. There are five national category-1 ports, two category-2 ports and 14 cross-border trade points between border residents. It is the city with the largest number of land ports in China and is an important node city for the south passage".

Chongzuo is located in the resource-rich area of western Guangxi and is an important base for sucrose and manganese industry. Its manganese ore reserve rank first in China, and it also has abundant bauxite, rare earth, bentonite, iron ore and other mineral resources. Chongzuo is a famous eco-tourism city with a forest coverage rate of 54.92%. It is one of the four major tourist destinations in Guangxi, with a world cultural heritage site, Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, the largest transnational waterfall in Asia, Detian Waterfall, and Friendship Pass, one of China's nine famous strategic passes.

In 2019, its GDP reached RMB 76.046 billion, an 8.5% increase year on year. The fiscal revenue was RMB 6.125 billion, an increase of 6.4% over the previous year. The value of foreign trade imports and exports was RMB 189.339 billion, up 28.3% over the previous year.

At the end of 2019, the total registered population was 2,523,200, including 1,331,700 males and 1,191,500 females. The resident population was 2,110,300, including 844,100 urban population, accounting for 40.0% of permanent population, and 1,266,200 rural population.

The per capita disposable income of residents was RMB 20,967 (RMB 33,297 for urban residents and RMB 13,320 for rural residents). The per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was RMB 20,291, while that of rural residents was RMB 8,685.

The rural poverty stricken population of Chongzuo City decreased from 341,800 at the end of 2015 to 10,900 at the end of 2019, and the poverty headcount ratio decreased from 18.16% to 0.54%. On May 9, 2020, Chongzuo City got rid of poverty in an all-round way.

The geographic location of Chongzuo City in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is shown in Figure 3-1.



Figure 3-1 Geographical Location of Chongzuo City in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

3.1.3 Overview of Economic, Social and Cultural Development of Daxin County

Daxin County is located in the northern part of Chongzuo City, with a total area of 2,742 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over 14 townships (towns), 1 overseas Chinese economic management area, 146 administrative villages (communities) and 1,356 natural villages. It borders Tiandeng County in the north and Vietnam in the west. The national boundary line is 43 kilometers long. It has a national category-1 port, Shulong Port, and 3 cross-border trade points between border residents, Yanying, Shulong and Detian. Located at the intersection of three central cities, Nanning, Baise and Chongzuo, as one of the major convenient land routes leading from China to Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries, it has the advantages of being located along the border, and adjacent to the sea, the provincial capital and the airport.

In 2019, the annual GDP of the county was RMB 9.867 billion, and the fiscal revenue was RMB 393 million.

The total population of the county at the end of the year was 385,495, including 199,437 males and 186,058 females. The county had a resident population of 310,000, including urban population of 91,000, accounting for 29.35% of the resident population.

The annual per capita disposable income of all residents in the county was RMB 19,871

(RMB 34,918 for urban residents and RMB 14,042 for rural residents).

Daxin County used to be a national-level poverty-stricken county, which is an area of extreme poverty, a concentrated contiguous poverty-stricken area and a key county for national poverty alleviation and development in Guangxi. It was successfully lifted out of poverty in April 2019.

3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of Tiandeng County

Tiandeng County is located in the northernmost part of Chongzuo City, with Daxin County in the south and about 9 kilometers to the China-Vietnam border. The county has a total area of 2,159.23 square kilometers, of which 46,530.47 hectares are cultivated land, accounting for 21.5% of the total land area. Tiandeng County has jurisdiction over 13 towns, 116 villagers' committees and 8 community committees.

At the end of 2019, the annual GDP of the county was RMB 7.341 billion, and the fiscal revenue was RMB 382 million.

At the end of the year, the county had 119,100 registered households with a total registered population of 459,500, of which the male population was 243,900 and the female population is 215,600. The per capita disposable income of all residents in 2019 was RMB 16,518 (RMB 29,058 for urban residents and RMB 11,588 for rural residents).

Tiandeng County used to be a national-level poverty-stricken county, which is an area of extreme poverty, a concentrated contiguous poverty-stricken area and a key county for national poverty alleviation and development in Guangxi. It was successfully lifted out of poverty in May 2020.



Figure 3-2 Geographical Positions of Daxin County and Tiandeng County in Chongzuo City²

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Shuolong Town in Daxin County and Fuxin Town in Tiandeng County in Project Area

3.2.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Shuolong Town

Shuolong Town is located in the southwest of Daxin County and connected to Fuxin Town of Tiandeng County in the northeast, and is an ecological border trade tourism town in Daxin County. Shuolong Town is located on the China-Vietnam border, facing Vietnam across the river on the west. It is connected to Vietnam by highway on land. It borders Ha Lang District and Trung Khanh District in Cao Bang Province, Vietnam. There is a national category-2 port, Shuolong Port, and 3 cross-border trade points between border residents, Detian, Shuolong and Yanying, in the town. It is 13 kilometers from Detian Waterfall Scenic Area on the west, 50 kilometers from Daxin County on the east, and 201 kilometers to Nanning, the provincial capital.

Shuolong Town has jurisdiction over 1 community, 9 village committees, 83 villager (resident) groups, and 71 natural villages. Among them, 7 administrative villages and 42 natural villages are adjacent to Vietnam, with a 37-kilometer borderline. The town has a total population of 13,601 from 3,310 households, a total area of 169 square kilometers, including 12,758 *mu* of cultivated land, and an agricultural population of 11,967 from 3,182 households.

In recent years, Shuolong Town has made great efforts to develop port economy and tourism economy. It has developed from a former border town into a "town with flourishing border trade" and a "famous tourism town". The economic and social development of the whole town has shown a good overall situation of improvement, harmony and stability in people's livelihood. In 2017, Shuolong Town received more than 1.19 million tourists, with a comprehensive tourism income of over RMB 600 million and over 3,000 people engaged in tourism in the whole town.

3.2.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Fuxin Town

Fuxin Town is located in the southwest of Tiandeng County, 31 kilometers away from the urban area of the county. There are 234 natural villages in 13 administrative villages, with a total population of 33,074 from 8,384 households. The town has a total area of 278 square kilometers, including 35450 mu of cultivated land and 298517 mu of wood land. There are lofty mountains with rising layers of peaks in the county. The county is also rich in forest, mineral, water and tourism resources. The entire town has more than 50,000 *mu* of anise trees. It is rich in star anise and anise oil, and is known as the "hometown of star anise". In recent years, Fuxin Town has promoted industrial restructuring and vigorously developed the commercial crop cultivation and forestry production, such as sugar cane, red cluster pepper, fresh ginger, Kuding tea, anise trees, and longan trees; through making full use of natural resources, it has established Genghu and Nianchang hydropower stations and developed some tourist attractions.

The basic situation of Shuolong Town and Fuxin Town and the economic and social development in 2019 are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Overview of Shuolong Town and Fuxin Town1

Item	Unit	Quantity	
		Shuolong Town, Daxin County	Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County
I. Territory area	km ²	169	278
II. Number of administrative villages (communities) under its jurisdiction	Nr.	10	13
III. Population and labor force			

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

1. Total number of households and total population	households / persons	3310/13601	8384/33074
1.1 Households and population of the Zhuang nationality	households / persons	3310/13601	8384/32838
1.2 Households and population of other nationalities	households / persons		0 household/236
1.3 Rural Population	10,000 persons	1.1967	3.2082
1.4 Non-rural Population	10,000 persons	0.1634	0.0992
1.5 Female population	10,000 persons	0.63	1.6282
1.6 Households and population enjoying the "Five Guarantees"	households / persons	58/60	138/140
1.7 Households and population receiving subsistence allowances	households / persons	258/723	770/2476
1.8 Poor households and population	households / persons	1155/4306	2711/11113
2. Total rural labor force	10,000 persons	0.68	2.1498
2.1 Total agricultural labor force	10,000 persons	0.52	2.0853
2.2 Total labor force in industry and construction industry	10,000 persons	0.03	0.5160
2.3 Total labor force in commercial and service industries	10,000 persons	0.13	0.3969
IV. Cultivated land and grain output			
1. Cultivated land area	Mu	12758	35450
2. Per capita cultivated land of agricultural population	Mu	0.93	1.1
V. Per capita annual net income	RMB	8000	8354
VI. Per capita living area	m²	30	25

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Villages and Wood Farms Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition

3.3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Villages Affected

There are a total of 7 villages/communities affected by permanent LA of the Project, namely: Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County; Yining Village, Yixian Village, Shuolong Community, Detian Village and Aijiang Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. Seven villages / communities are also affected by temporary land occupation, and three villages (Liliang Village, Xuanjie Village and Shuolong Community) are also affected by house demolition.

According to statistics, all the nationalities of the registered population in these villages/communities are Zhuang.

There are 2638 households with 10539 persons in total in 7 villages affected by land acquisition and house demolition. Among them, Shuolong Community has the largest population, with 676 households and 2641 persons in total; Detian Village has the smallest population, with 151 households and 596 persons in total. Other villages have a population of 969-2302.

The affected villages/communities have much farmland, among which Detian Village has the least, with a per capita of 1.34 mu, Yining Village has the most, with a per capita of 5.4 mu, and other villages/communities have a per capita between 1.62-3.16 mu. Most of the affected villages have relatively more per capita cultivated land, while Detian Village has relatively less, with a per capita of 0.67 mu, Yining Village has the most, with a per capita of 3.73 mu, and other villages/communities have a per capita between 1.06-2 mu.

All affected villages/communities have some irrigated land in their cultivated land. Among them, Shuolong Community has more irrigated land; the existing irrigated land of Shuolong Community covers an area of 1675.53 mu, accounting for 31.98% of all agricultural land in the Community. Yining Village has less irrigated land; the existing irrigated land of Yining Village covers an area of only 60 mu, accounting for 1.15% of all agricultural land in the Village.

As former areas of extreme poverty, centralized contiguous destitute areas in Guangxi, and key counties included in the national plan for poverty alleviation through development, Daxin County and Tiandeng County still had a large registered poverty stricken population in their jurisdiction in 2015. Among the 7 villages/communities affected by the Project, Yining Village of Shuolong Town had the largest poverty stricken population, nearly 90% of

the total population of the village, while Shuolong Community of Shuolong Town had the smallest poverty stricken population, accounting for 13.59% of the total population of the community.

According to the survey, the agriculture of the affected villages/communities is dominated by rice, corn, sugar cane, vegetables and fruits. However, the income of local villagers mainly comes from non-agricultural industries, especially Shuolong Town in Daxin County, which is located on the China-Vietnam border and has rich tourism resources. Therefore, the income of villagers here mainly comes from tourism and border trade.

See Table 3-2 for details of economic and social development of affected villages/communities in 2019.

Table 3-2 Overview of Villages/Communities Affected by Permanent LA2

Item		Unit	Quantity						
			Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County		Shuolong Town, Daxin County				
			Liliang Village	Xuanjie Village	Yining Village	Yixian Village	Detian Village	Aijiang Village	Shuolong Community
Households and population (household registration)	Total households and population	households / persons	550/2302	331/1405	250/969	277/1151	151/596	403/1475	676/2641
	Where: male	Persons	1177	720	536	565	295	752	1254
	Female	Persons	1125	685	433	586	301	723	1387
	Where: Households and population of the Zhuang nationality	households / persons	550/2302	331/1405	250/969	277/1151	151/596	403/1475	676/2641
	Households and	households /	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	population of other nationalities	persons							
	Households and population enjoying the "Five Guarantees"	households / persons	11/11	8/8	11/11	6	2	5	14
	Households and population receiving subsistence allowances	households / persons	77/248	26/80	42/141	14/43	9/21	42/113	32/74
	Poor households and population	households / persons	230/918	93/418	220/869	58/226	40/140	177/616	107/359
Labor and employment	Total labor force	Persons	1359	841	787	817	374	971	1842
	Where: Male	Persons	719	454	381	395	193	469	875
	Female	Persons	640	387	406	422	181	506	967
	Total employment	Persons	1359	841	787	817	374	971	1842
	Where: Agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery	Persons	1359	760	468	487	214	581	1111
	Industry	Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Construction industry	Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transportation	Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Business service industry	Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	Persons	0	81	319	330	160	390	731

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Land and output	Total farmland area	Mu	3730.8	2444	5235.95	3637.85	800	2625.3	5239.1
	Where: Cultivated land	Mu	2714	1453	3616.95	2306.85	399	1560.3	3452.1
	Paddy field	Mu	1610.1	1009.35	60	627.54	262	902.322	1675.53
	Plantation Land	Mu	0	0	19	16	5	12	12
	Woodland	Mu	619.8	750	1549	1273	383	1019	1718
	Grassland	Mu	241	0	51	42	13	34	57
	Others	Mu	156 (forestry and fruit)	241	0	0	0	0	0
	Average output of major crops per mu	RMB	900	2000	7178	7178	7128	7178	7178
	Net income per mu of cultivated land	RMB	850	1000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Villager livelihood	Per capita annual net income	RMB	7913	6100	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
	Per capita living area	m ²	33	45	30	30	30	30	30
Number of natural villages under its jurisdiction		Nr.	12	7	9	9	5	5	10
Per capita farmland		Mu	1.62	1.74	5.40	3.16	1.34	1.78	1.98
Per capita cultivated land		Mu	1.18	1.03	3.73	2.00	0.67	1.06	1.31

3.3.2 Overview of Affected Wood Farms

Aijiang Wood Farm in Daxin County is affected by the permanent LA of the Project. The forest farm has a total forest area of 86.7 million *mu* and 26 employees. It used to be a

state-owned poverty-stricken forest farm. Now it has been listed as a state-owned forest farm reform pilot area of Guangxi and identified as a second-class public welfare institution.

3.4 Overview of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area

3.4.1 Overview of Minority Population in Project Area

Guangxi is a multi-ethnic autonomous region with 12 long-dwelling peoples, including Han, Zhuang, Yao, Miao, Dong, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui and Gelao. In the resident population, the minority population accounts for 38% of the total population, of which Zhuang is the most populous minority in Guangxi, accounting for 33% of the total population, and Zhuang is also the most populous minority in China.

Chongzuo City is a multi-ethnic border city with Zhuang as the main population, inhabited by 28 ethnic groups such as Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao and Dong. Among them, Zhuang, Han and Yao are long-dwelling peoples. It is the prefecture-level city with the highest proportion of minority population in Guangxi and the largest concentration of Zhuang population in China. In 2009, the total population of ethnic minorities of the city was 2,169,500, accounting for 89.66% of the city's total population, of which the total population of Zhuang was 2,159,700 million, accounting for 89.26% of the city's total population, the total population of Yao was 6,526, accounting for 0.27% of the city's total population, and other ethnic minorities accounted for 0.13%. Ethnic minorities with a population of more than 500 included Zhuang, Yao, Miao and Dong nationalities. The total population of Han nationality was 250,000, accounting for 10.34% of the city's total population. The Han population was mainly distributed in cities and towns, government organs, farms and some villages along the Zuo River, and Huan'an Village, Bahe Township, Tiandeng County, etc. Yao people mainly lived in remote areas, close to the mountain and distributed in 15 villages in 8 townships (towns) in 4 counties (districts), including Fusui, Tiandeng, Ningming and Jiangzhou.

The ethnic groups in Daxin County are mainly Zhuang, accounting for 96.89% of the total population of the county. In addition, there are Han, Miao, Yao, Dong, Hui, Yi, Jing, Shui, Tujia, Mulao and other ethnic groups, which are the descendants of officers and soldiers left over from past dynasties' wars and cadres dispatched south. Most of them live

in towns, factory and mine areas, a few live in villages. And there are also a small number of Vietnamese who get married across national boundaries. **The registered population of Shuolong Town in the project area is all Zhuang population. There are a small population of other minorities living in Shuolong Town, and most of them flow into the place through business, work or marriage. The villages directly affected include Yining Village, Yixian Village, Detian Village, Aijiang Village and Shuolong Community, where no other ethnic groups live.**

The languages used in Daxin County include Chinese and the Zhuang language orally, and Chinese in writing. Most of the residents of Shuolong Subdistrict settle down for business in this county from other places, mainly speaking vernacular, and some speaking the Zhuang language or other languages. However, mandarin (standard Beijing pronunciation) has become popular in Shuolong Town. The locals mainly eat rice and corn as staple food, supplemented by wheat, sweet potatoes and taro. The meat includes pork, beef, chicken, duck, goose, and fish, etc., and the edible method is similar to that of other places. The rural population typically live in brick and tile houses with toilets, cattle pens, pig pens, chicken and duck sheds generally built, and people and animals are separated. Inhumation is still practiced in villages.

The indigenous population in Tiandeng County is Zhuang, accounting for 98.9% of the total population. The other ethnic groups are Yao, Han, Miao and Dong, etc., but their folk customs and culture are not different from that of Zhuang. The Yao population in Tiandeng County is concentrated in Xiangdu Town, while Han people are mostly concentrated in Bahe Township. **The registered population of Fuxin Town in the project area is all Zhuang population, and there is a permanent non-Zhuang minority population of 236. Li Liang and Xuanjie villages directly affected have no other ethnic minorities.**

The adults in Tiandeng County can speak Tiandeng Zhuang dialect and Chinese language, and the written language is Chinese. Yao people use Chinese, the Yao language and the Zhuang language orally, and Chinese in writing. Mandarin is widely used in primary and secondary school teaching and county-level meetings. People use Chinese characters for their work, study and communication. The food is mainly corn and rice,

followed by sweet potatoes, taros, vegetables and meat. The farmers usually build fenced houses while wealthy households build reinforced concrete buildings. Inhumation is still practiced in villages.

3.4.2 Population Basic Conditions and Status of Zhuang Ethnic Group in Project Area

In the project area, the Zhuang nationality is the main ethnic group, which holds a dominant position. It can be mainly summarized in the following aspects:

1. Zhuang is the main residential ethnic group in Lingnan with a long history

The ancestors of Zhuang nationality, such as Xi'ou and Luoyue, were the earliest pioneers in Lingnan (today's Lingnan covers Guangdong, Hainan and the majority of Guangxi). In prehistoric times, the complex landform constituted by mountains, hills, plateaus and basins and the climate characterized by rainy and hot seasons in the same period created favorable conditions for the emergence of wild rice and the development of early rice farming of Zhuang nationality. In the pre-Qin period, the productivity of the people of Xi'ou and Luoyue developed continuously, which wrote a glorious chapter in the history of the Zhuang people. After the unification of China in Qin Dynasty, the Zhuang nationality began to merge into the big family of the Chinese nation. The central government implemented the ethnic policy of "harmony with Baiyue nationality" (allowing the Zhuang people to get involved in the political power management, respecting the Zhuang people's customs, encouraging intermarriage with the Zhuang people, and "autonomy" with the Zhuang people according to local conditions) in the places inhabited by the Zhuang nationality, which laid a foundation for the formation, development and consolidation of a unified multi-ethnic country.

Tiandeng County and Daxin County of Chongzuo City where the Project is located are the important homelands of Luoyue ancestors of Zhuang nationality. Zhuang nationality is the main ethnic group living there for a long history.

2. Zhuang population accounts for the vast majority in the project area

Zhuang is the most populous minority in China. In Tiandeng County and Daxin County, the Zhuang population accounts for 96.89% and 98.9% respectively. In the project areas of Fuxin Town and Shulong Town, the registered population is all Zhuang people.

3. Although the Zhuang nationality has its own language, it is not the only language used by the Zhuang population in the project area

Zhuang nationality has the Zhuang language, which can be roughly classified into two major dialects: the northern dialect and the southern dialect, each of which is further classified into about 20 dialects. The principal difference lies in the local accent with different intonation, furthermore, in the expression of a small number of words.

In the 1950s and 1960s, both the Zhuang language and Mandarin were used in schools in Tiandeng County and Daxin County. The textbooks used by the students were written in Chinese characters, and the teachers gave lessons in the Zhuang language to help the students understand. Later, with the frequent migration of population and the increase of external contacts, the young men tended to communicate in Mandarin, and the teachers no longer needed to teach in the Zhuang language. Since then, Mandarin has been adopted for teaching in all schools. The middle-aged and elder people (over 50 or 60 years old), especially the rural elderly, mainly use the Zhuang language orally in everyday communication. Not only the Zhuang elderly, but also the Han and Yao elderly can substantially speak the Zhuang language. Due to their going out for study, work, or business, the intermarry with people from other places, the frequent migration of population, and the increase of the cultural exchange among middle-aged and younger Zhuang, most of them used to using local Mandarin to communicate. Since the new generation born in the 1990s and the 2000s only used Mandarin to communicate at school and the Mandarin holds a dominant place in the linguistic environment in which they grew up, most of them only master the listening rather than the speaking of the Zhuang language. For those younger Zhuang who grew up in other places, they even cannot understand the Zhuang language.

4. The official created Zhuang characters for the Zhuang nationality, but Zhuang characters are not widely used among the people

Zhuang characters include ancient Zhuang characters and Zhuang alphabetic characters (called the “Zhuang characters” for short). Ancient Zhuang characters, also known as folk characters, originated in the Tang Dynasty, and were created from Chinese characters or their radicals by some Zhuang literati educated in Chinese culture background. However, they were not widely used, and they were mostly used by the Zhuang folk people

for writing place names, compiling folk songs and keeping records. No one has used these folk characters in modern times.

In 1955, the Government of China created official Zhuang characters, namely Zhuang alphabetic characters based on Latin alphabet, which was based on the northern dialect and took the intonation of Wuming County as standard. They were finalized in December 1955, and approved by the Government Affairs Council and promulgated for execution in 1957, and partially modified in 1982. The **Zhuang characters** were based on the northern dialect, but Chongzuo is part of the region where the southern Zhuang dialect is popular. Due to the differences between these two dialects, the **Zhuang characters** have not been widely used in this region, and never used in school teaching. In Chongzuo city, except that both Chinese characters and **Zhuang characters** must be used on official seals and plaques according to the Regulations on the Work of Minority Languages and Characters in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, there are basically no occasions where **Zhuang characters** are used, and most of the local people do not recognize or use the **Zhuang characters** except those who have received special training.

5. The production and lifestyle of the local Zhuang people are roughly the same as those of the Han people, and they do not have their own unique culture

Guangxi is one of the origins of rice cultivation in China. In history, Zhuang people are good at using abundant water resources to grow rice, and they are one farming ethnic group with rice cultivation culture as its core, which is roughly the same as the production mode of the Han ethnic group in central China, and both are of the same economic type. It is this similar farming culture that makes it easier for the Zhuang people and the Han people to approach psychologically and learn & accept each other's culture. After Qin and Han Dynasties unified Lingnan, a unified country was formed in Ancient China, and the central government set up prefectures and counties in Lingnan to govern. A large number of Han people went south to mix with the Zhuang people, and the economic and cultural exchanges between the ancestors of Zhuang and Han people became increasingly close. Through long-term natural exchanges, the Zhuang and Han people show a state in which their production and lifestyle are basically the same and their ideology and culture identify with each other. Traditionally, Zhuang practices monogamy, and women and men are both family laborers.

The diet, residence and most customs and cultures of the Zhuang people are basically the same as those of the Han people. Spring Festival, a major festival of the Han people, is also a major festival of the Zhuang people. The traditional festivals of Zhuang people include Gexu Festival, Kaigeng Festival, Changxin Festival and Nihun Festival, among which Gexu Festival is the most popular and famous. Gexu Festival is usually held on the third day of the third lunar month every year. Now, the "March 3rd" Song Festival has developed into a unique regional festival celebrated by people of all ethnic groups in Guangxi. Other festivals of Zhuang people are the same as those of Han people. The folk culture, production and living habits of the Zhuang people and other local ethnic minorities are basically the same as those of the local Han people, without their own unique culture. In the local area, the Zhuang people and the Han people are in a state of cultural integration.

6. The local Zhuang people have diversified sources of livelihood and have no collective attachment to the land and other natural resources in the village

The local Zhuang people have the same mode of production and life as the Han people in other places, and earn their income mainly by migrant work and non-agricultural business. Both men and women, middle-aged and young laborers are in a state of mobility, not dependent on local land and agricultural resources for living, nor do they have a collective attachment to the land and other natural resources in their villages.

7. The local Zhuang people have no political, economic and cultural systems independent of the mainstream society

The local political, economic, cultural and educational systems in the project area are consistent with those in other regions of the country, and there is no independent systems different from the mainstream society.

3.4.3 The Project and indigenous peoples

The *Environmental and Social Policy Framework* of AIIB stipulates that the Bank shall screen each project to determine whether it will affect indigenous peoples. If the project will have an impact on indigenous peoples, the World Bank will require the Client to formulate an indigenous peoples development plan or IPPF.

Through the analysis of the basic situation and status of Zhuang people in the project area, it can be made clear that the local Zhuang people do not conform to the definition of

indigenous peoples of AIIB, so ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples is not applicable to the Project, and there is no need to prepare the *Indigenous Peoples Plan*.

3.5 Socioeconomic Situation of AHs

3.5.1 Survey Methods and General Situation

The Owner set up a task force for RAP preparation, from late March to early April in 2020. With the cooperation of the members from the Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, the Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction, and the Daxin County Sub-headquarters for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction, the task force conducted economic and social surveys in Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County; Detian Village, Aijiang Village, Shuolong Community, Yining Village and Yixian Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County; and, Aijiang forest farm in Daxin County, and sampled the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition.

A total area of permanent LA of 1597.87 mu, a total area of temporary land occupation of 677 mu, a total area of HD of 3858.16 m² of HD are required for the Project and there are a total of 945 households affected, including 844 households affected by permanent acquisition of farmland, 18 households affected by HD, 186 households affected by temporary land occupation, 1 household affected by demolition of ancillary facilities, 19 households affected by permanent acquisition of farmland and houses as well as demolition of ancillary facilities, and 85 households affected by both permanent acquisition of farmland and temporary land occupation. Combined with the actual situation of the Project affected areas, 246 AHs were selected randomly in this sample survey. As the task force listened to the opinions of the villagers during the survey and put forward suggestions, according to which, the Project Owner has continuously optimized the route construction scheme and reduced some of AHs. The village committee of each village repeatedly verified the list of AHs in the village and identified some of the households surveyed that are not affected. The final result is: 164 out of 246 households surveyed are actually affected, accounting for 17.35% of the total number of AHs; 82 households are not affected. Of the 164 affected households, 160 are rural households and 4 are households of staff in Aijiang Forest Farm, Daxin County.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

The 160 rural households are all affected by permanent LA, of which 11 are also affected by HD and 43 are also affected by temporary land occupation. The specific categories and distribution of 246 households surveyed are shown in Table 3-3.

The 160 rural households surveyed belong to 7 affected villages. See Table 3-4 for the number of households surveyed in each village and the proportion of it in the total number of AHs in the village.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 3-3 Types of Households Surveyed3

Township/town	Village	Effect by permanently acquired farmland and households surveyed			Demolition and relocation of houses and ancillary utilities Households affected and households surveyed			Households affected by temporary land occupation Households surveyed			Total number of households affected and total number of households surveyed			Total number of households surveyed	
		Households affected	Households surveyed	Proportion	Households affected	Households surveyed	Proportion	Households affected	Households surveyed	Proportion	Total households affected	Total households surveyed	Proportion	Households not affected by LA and HD	Total number of households surveyed
		(household)	(household)		(household)	(household)		(household)	(household)		(household)	(household)		(household)	(household)
Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	75	19	25.33%	6	2	33.33%	7	2	28.57%	75	19	25.33%	4	23
	Xuanjie Village	197	18	9.14%	2	1	50.00%	78	18	23.08%	197	18	9.14%	24	42
Shuolong Town	Yining Village	27	9	33.33%							27	9	33.33%	1	10
	Yixian Village	135	19	14.07%	1	1	100.00%	68	15	22.06%	203	19	9.36%	13	32
	Shuolong	221	51	23.08%	10	7	70.00%	33	8	24.24%	254	51	20.08%	29	80

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Commu nity														
	Detian Village	34	13	38.24%							34	13	38.24%		13
	Aijiang Village	144	31	21.53%							144	31	21.53%		31
Subtotal		833	160	19.21%	19	11	57.89%	186	43	23.12%	934	160	17.13%	71	231
Aijiang Forest Farm		11	4	36.36%							11	4	36.36%	11	15
Total		844	164	19.43%	19	11	57.89%	186	43	23.12%	945	164	17.35%	82	246

Table 3-4 Distribution of Households Surveyed⁴

Township/town	Village	Total number of households affected	Households surveyed	Proportion of households surveyed in households affected (%)	Remarks
		(household)	(household)		
Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	75	19	25.33%	
	Xuanjie Village	197	18	9.14%	
Shuolong Town	Yining Village	27	9	33.33%	
	Yixian Village	203	19	9.36%	
	Shuolong Community	254	51	20.08%	
	Detian Village	34	13	38.24%	
	Aijiang Village	144	31	21.53%	
Total		934	160	17.13%	

The contents of the questionnaire mainly include the population, labor and employment, land resources, household property, annual household income and expenditure, understanding of and attitude towards the Project, willingness for LA and compensation, etc. of AHs. See Figure 3-3 for the questionnaire survey conducted by the task force on part of the affected villagers.





Figure 3-3 Questionnaire Survey on Affected Villagers by the Task Force3

3.5.2 Socioeconomic Overview of AHs

In view of the fact that the income sources, affected situations and resettlement methods of the affected workers in Aijiang Forest Farm are quite different from those of the rural AHs, this section only analyzes the economic and social situations of 160 rural AHs.

(1) Household demographics

Of the 160 AHs surveyed, the total population is 777, with the number of family members that live together ranging from 2 to 10, with an average of 4.86.

① Ethnic structure of the population

Of the 777 samples, 769 are Zhuang, accounting for 98.97%, 5 are Han, 1 is Yao, 1 is Tujia and 1 is Vietnamese.

② Gender structure of the population

Of the 777 samples, 377 are females, accounting for 48.52% of the total population,

while 400 are males, accounting for 51.48% of the total population.

③ Gender and age structure of the population

The gender and age structure of the 777 samples: the population aged under 16 is 201, accounting for 25.87% of the total population, of whom 118 are males, accounting for 29.5% of the total male population, and 83 are females, accounting for 22.02% of the total female population; the population aged 16-40 is 266, accounting for 34.23% of the total population, of which 133 are males, accounting for 33.25% of the total male population and 133 are females, accounting for 35.28% of the total female population; the population aged 41-60 is 201, accounting for 25.87% of the total population, of which 101 are males, accounting for 25.25% of the total male population and 100 are females, accounting for 26.53% of the total female population; the population aged over 60 is 109, accounting for 14.03% of the total population, of whom 48 are males, accounting for 12% of the total male population and 61 are females, accounting for 14.03% of the total female population. See Table 3-5 for details.

Table 3-5 Gender and Age Distribution⁵

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Population (people)	Percentage (%)	Population (people)	Percentage (%)	Population (people)	Percentage (%)
< 16 years old	118	29.50	83	22.02	201	25.87
16-40 years	133	33.25	133	35.28	266	34.23
41-60 years	101	25.25	100	26.53	201	25.87
>60 years	48	12.00	61	16.18	109	14.03
Total	400	100.00	377	100.00	777	100.00

④ Education of workforce

This survey item is for the population aged 16 or above.

Of the 777 samples in the 160 sample households, 576 are aged 16 or above, accounting for 74.13% of the total population. Among them, 282 are males, accounting for 48.96%, and 294 are females, accounting for 51.04%.

Among the 576 samples, 39 are illiterate, accounting for 6.77%; 166 have received primary school 28.82%, accounting for 28.82%; 275 have received junior high school education, accounting for 47.74%; 69 have received senior high or technical secondary

school education, accounting for 11.98%; 21 have received junior college education, accounting for 3.65%; and 6 have received undergraduate or above education, accounting for 1.04%. In general, among the workforce samples aged 16 or above, the population at junior high school educational level is the largest, accounting for nearly half; the population at the primary school educational level is the second largest, accounting for more than a quarter; the population at the senior high or technical secondary school educational levels accounts for one tenth; the population at the junior college or above educational level is relatively small, and the total population is less than one twentieth. See Table 3-6 for details.

Table 3-6 Educational Level of Population Aged 16 and Above6

Degree of education	Total	
	Population (people)	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	39	6.77
Primary school	166	28.82
Junior high school	275	47.74
Senior high/technical secondary school	69	11.98
Junior College	21	3.65
Undergraduate or above	6	1.04
Total	576	100.00

⑤ Employment of workforce

This survey item is for a workforce population aged 16 years or above of 576.

Of the 576 samples, 413 are employed, accounting for 71.7%, and 163 are unemployed, accounting for 28.3%.

Of the 413 employed samples, 214 are males, accounting for 51.82% of the total employed population, while 199 are females, accounting for 48.18%. Among them, there are 9 public institution workers, accounting for 2.18%; 51 enterprise employees, accounting for 12.35%; 71 private business owners or self-employers, accounting for 17.19%; 221 farmers, accounting for 53.51%; 61 casual laborers, accounting for 14.77%.

Of the 163 unemployed samples, 68 are males, accounting for 41.72% of the total unemployed population, while 95 are females, accounting for 58.28%. Among them, there are

3 retirees, accounting for 1.84% of the unemployed population; 48 housekeepers,, accounting for 28.83%; 0 waiting for school enrollment; 76 unemployed persons, accounting for 46.63%; 37 students, accounting for 22.70%. See Table 3-7 for details.

Table 3-7 Employment of Workforce in Households7

Item		Population (people)	Percentage (%)
Employed population	Party and government organ workers	3	0.73
	Public institution workers	6	1.45
	Enterprise employee	51	12.35
	Private business owner	13	3.15
	Self-employer	58	14.04
	Farmer	221	53.51
	Casual laborer	61	14.77
	Total	413	100
Unemployed population	Retiree	3	1.84
	Housekeeper	47	28.83
	Waiting for school enrollment	0	0.00
	Unemployed	76	46.63
	Student	37	22.70
	Total	163	100
Total		576	100

(2) Houses and Properties

149 out of the 160 sample households filled in their house size. The 149 households have an average house size of 228 m² per household or 43.7 m² per capita. The 160 sample households have an average of 1.5 color TV sets, 1.18 refrigerators/freezers, 1.53 air-conditioners, 0.94 washing machines, 0.33 PC, 3.16 mobile phones, 1.39 motorcycles/electric bicycles, 0.73 car, 0.04 truck/shop trucks and 0.17 agricultural tricycles per household. In addition, 43 of the 160 sample households have stores with an area ranging from 20 to 2200 m², with an average of 155.26 m² per household. It can be seen from the overall house and property situation of these households, the surveyed households lead a good life in general with generally large housing areas and relatively complete daily

household appliances.

(3) Current situation and affected situation of land resources

The 160 sample households have a total land area of 845.68 mu, and an average land area of 5.29 mu per household and 1.09 mu per capita. The 160 sample households have a total expropriated area of 188.66 mu, and an average expropriated area of 1.18 mu per household and 0.24 mu per capita, accounting for 22.31% of the total land area per capita.

(4) Income and Expenditure

The average annual disposable income of the 160 sample households is 64345.38 yuan, and the average annual disposable income per capita is 13250.01 yuan; the average annual expenditure per household is 37993.34 yuan, and the per capita expenditure is 7823.60 yuan, accounting for 59.05% of the income. This indicates that about one third of the annual income of AHs can be deposited for savings or investment.

In terms of income structure of the 160 sample households, agricultural income accounts for 5.16%, wage income accounts for 44.64%, operational income accounts for 27.24%, property income accounts for 4.93%, transfer income accounts for 2.87%, and government subsidy income accounts for 15.16%. In general, the income of these households mainly comes from wage income and operational income, with agricultural income accounting for a relatively low proportion. According to the survey, most of the villages affected by the Project are in karst mountainous areas. Although each village has more farmland resources, which can reach more than 1 mu per capita, the mountain farming conditions are poor and the output is low. As a result, laborers in many households go out to work, thus leaving the fields abandoned, and all the grain and vegetables they eat need to be purchased. Some households cultivate only a small area of good land and produce only food for their own consumption. Only a small number of laborers who cannot go out to work and farmers with certain planting skills mainly live on agriculture. There are some paddy fields in the villages affected by the Project, but their output is also very limited, and the average net income per mu is about 1000 yuan. Living entirely on agriculture is still difficult for ordinary households to obtain higher incomes. Of the 160 sample households, 14 have an agricultural income that accounts for more than 30% of the total household income, accounting for 8.75% of the total number of households surveyed; 11 have an agricultural

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

income that accounts for more than 50% of the total household income, accounting for 6.88% of the total number of households surveyed. For households with higher agricultural incomes, the income level is mostly between 20,000 yuan and 30,000 yuan. Shuolong Town and Vietnam are separated by the river, which allows most of the villagers in the area to engage in border trade. A considerable number of people earn higher incomes through smuggling.





Figure 3-4 Mountain Land and Irrigated Land in the Project Area

The 160 sample households have an average annual expenditure of 37,993.34 yuan. Of which, the average expenditure on living consumption per household is 26,886.58 yuan, accounting for 70.77% of the total household expenditure, and the expenditure on children's education is 6,581.64 yuan, accounting for 17.32%. These two items are the main household expenditures.

See Table 3-8 for the specific income and expenditure structure of the 160 sample households.

Table 3-8 Household Income and Expenditure8

Item		Amount (RMB)	Structural proportion (%)
Average annual household income	Net agricultural income	3323.13	5.16%
	Wage income	28725.09	44.64%
	Operational income	17525.05	27.24%
	Property income	3174.50	4.93%
	Transfer income	1844.47	2.87%
	Government subsidies	9753.14	15.16%
	Total	64345.38	100%
Average annual household expenditure	Expenditure on living consumption	26886.58	70.77%
	Expenditure on children's education	6581.64	17.32%

	Expenditure on health care	2147.25	5.65%
	Other expenditures	2377.88	6.26%
	Total	37993.34	100%

3.6 Women’s Status

The Resettlement Action Plan Task Force pays special attention to conditions of the women in the project affected area during the socio-economic survey. They try to fully understand women's education, employment and income, family status, social status, participation in public affairs, etc. in the process of the questionnaire survey and panel discussion.

In terms of educational level, according to the results of the questionnaire survey, the proportion of females at the primary school education level or below in the total female population is 45.58%, while that of males is 25.18%, which indicates that the proportion of females at a low educational level is significantly higher than that of males; the proportion of females at the junior high school and senior high school educational level in the total female population is 49.32%, while that of males is 70.57%, which indicates that the proportion of females at a middle educational level is significantly lower than that of males; the proportion of females at a junior college educational level or above in the total female population is 5.10%, while that of males is 4.26%, which indicates that the proportion of females at a high educational level is slightly higher than that of males. In general, the educational level of females is lower than that of males. See Table 3-9 for details.

Table 3-9 Comparison of Educational Levels of Females and Males⁹

Degree of education	Male		Female		Total	
	Population (people)	Percentage (%)	Population (people)	Percentage (%)	Population (people)	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	5	1.77	34	11.56	39	6.77
Primary school	66	23.40	100	34.01	166	28.82
Junior high school	151	53.55	124	42.18	275	47.74
Senior	48	17.02	21	7.14	69	11.98

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

high/technical secondary school						
Junior College	9	3.19	12	4.08	21	3.65
Undergraduate or above	3	1.06	3	1.02	6	1.04
Total	282	100	294	100	576	100

In terms of employment, according to the results of the questionnaire survey, of 413 employed people, 51.82% are males and 48.18% are females, with males slightly higher than females. Of the 163 unemployed population, 41.72% are males and 58.28% are females, with females much higher than males. The results of this survey are consistent with the information learned by the task force at the forum, that is, in the division of labor in the local villagers' households, males perform more household economic functions, while females undertake more responsibilities of household work, taking care of the elderly and education of their children.

In terms of the employment distribution structure, 2.4% of males work in party and government public institutions, while the proportion of females is 3.01%, which is higher for females than for males; 15.89% of males are employees in enterprises, while the proportion of females is 8.54%, which is higher for males than for females; 1.87% of males are private business owners, while the proportion of females is 4.52%, which is higher for females than for males; 16.36% of males are self-employed, while the proportion of females is 11.56%, which is higher for males than for females; 50% of males are only engaged in agricultural production, while the proportion of females is 57.29%, which is higher for females than for males; 14.49% of males are casual laborers, while the proportion of females is 15.08%, which is higher for females than for males. It can be seen from the survey results that although there are some differences between females and males in the industrial and occupational distribution of employment, there is no significant difference between females and males in terms of the employment distribution breadth. See Table 3-10 for details.

Table 3-10 Comparison of Industrial and Occupational Distribution of Employment between Females and Males¹⁰

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Item		Population (people)				Subtotal	Percentage (%)
		Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)		
Employed population	Party and government organ workers	2	0.93	1	0.50	3	0.73
	Public institution workers	1	0.47	5	2.51	6	1.45
	Enterprise employee	34	15.89	17	8.54	51	12.35
	Private business owner	4	1.87	9	4.52	13	3.15
	Self-employer	35	16.36	23	11.56	58	14.04
	Farmer	107	50.00	114	57.29	221	53.51
	Casual laborer	31	14.49	30	15.08	61	14.77
	Total	214	100	199	100	413	100
Unemployed population	Retiree	2	2.94	1	1.05	3	1.84
	Housekeeper	10	14.71	37	38.95	47	28.83
	Waiting for school enrollment		0.00		0.00		0
	Unemployed	37	54.41	39	41.05	76	46.63
	Student	19	27.94	18	18.95	37	22.7
	Total	68	100	95	100	163	100
Total		282		294		576	100

In terms of income, it can be seen from the questionnaire survey results that of the average annual household income of 64345.38 yuan, males earn 43469.06 yuan, accounting for 67.56%; females earn 20876.32 yuan, accounting for 32.44%, with the economic income earned by females significantly lower than that of males. According to information, in local households, the majority of females who do not take up an occupation due to housework are females aged under 40, mainly because the children in the households are young or need to be picked up when going to school, and the females need to cook and tutor their children in homework. Therefore, the number of females who work is less than that of males, which results in significantly lower household wage income and operational income of females. Meanwhile, among the male and female population who go out to work, the income of males

is generally higher than that of females because the type of work they are engaged in requires high physical strength. However, for the same type of work, the income of females and males is equivalent with no obvious difference. See Table 3-11 for details.

Table 3-11 Comparison of Household Income between Females and Males¹¹

Item		Average annual income of male (yuan)	Average annual income of females (yuan)	Average annual household income (yuan)	Proportion in average household income (%)	
					Male	Female
Household income	Net agricultural income	2435.63	887.5	3323.13	73.29%	26.71%
	Wage income	18357.59	10367.5	28725.09	63.91%	36.09%
	Operational income	13650.05	3875	17525.05	77.89%	22.11%
	Property income	2936.7	237.8	3174.5	92.51%	7.49%
	Transfer income	1174.76	669.71	1844.47	63.69%	36.31%
	Government subsidies	4914.33	4838.81	9753.14	50.39%	49.61%
	Total	43469.06	20876.32	64345.38	67.56%	32.44%

3.7 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are another matter of concern to the task force.

Among the 777 people from 160 households that have participated in the questionnaire survey, 3 households have 3 members of ethnic minorities that are not Zhuang, including 1 member of Yao, 1 of Tujia and 1 from Vietnam. The ethnic minority members that are not Zhuang in these 3 households only live together and are not registered in the household register. The condition that these ethnic minority members that are not Zhuang live in the same household are the same as that of other Zhuang households in the village, and the task force decide that these people are not of vulnerable groups.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

26 of 160 households were identified as vulnerable groups by the government, of which 22 were registered as poverty-stricken households and 4 were households enjoying the minimum living guarantee in 2015.

The 26 households have a total population of 107, of which 55 are female, accounting for 51.40% of the total population, and 52 are male, accounting for 49.55% of the total population.

Among the 26 households, there are 85 people aged 16 and above and 63 people in employment, accounting for 74.12%. The unemployed population is 22, accounting for 25.88%. Among the 63 employed samples, there are 6 enterprise employees, accounting for 9.52% of the total employed population, 2 self-employers, accounting for 3.17%, 38 farmers, accounting for 60.32%, and 17 casual laborers, accounting for 26.98%. Among the 22 unemployed samples, there are 8 housekeepers, accounting for 36.36%, 6 unemployed persons (3 of whom are over 80 years old), accounting for 27.27%, and 8 students, accounting for 36.36%. In general, nearly 3/4 of these households are engaged in agricultural production. See Table 3-12 for details.

Table 3-12 Labor Employment of Vulnerable Group Households¹²

Item		Population (people)			Percentage
		Male	Female	Subtotal	(%)
Employed population	Party and government organ workers				
	Public institution workers				
	Enterprise employee	4	2	6	9.52%
	Private business owner				
	Self-employer	1	1	2	3.17%
	Farmer	19	19	38	60.32%
	Casual laborer	8	9	17	26.98%
	Total	32	31	63	100.00%
Unemployed population	Retiree				
	Housekeeper	1	7	8	36.36%
	Waiting for school enrollment			0	
	Unemployed	3	3	6	27.27%

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Student	2	6	8	36.36%
	Total	6	16	22	1
	Total	38	47	85	100

26 sample households have a house area of 4,506 m², with 173.31 m² per household and 42.11 m² per capita. On average, each household has 0.96 color TV sets, 0.96 refrigerators/freezers, 0.19 air conditioners, 0.77 washing machines, 0 computers, 2.58 mobile phones, 0.96 motorcycles/electric bicycles, 0.23 cars and 0.15 agricultural tricycles. In addition, 2 of the 26 sample households own shops with an area of 20 and 40 m² respectively.

The annual average income of the 26 sample households in 2019 was 39836.46 yuan, including 4.48% agricultural income, 70.65% salary income, 0.17% operating income, 11.76% transfer income and 12.94% government subsidy. From this point of view, the main source of income for these households is salary.

The annual average living expenditure of the 26 sample households was 15917.38 yuan, accounting for 61.55% of the total household expenditure.

The income status of 26 families is as follows: the annual per capita income of poverty-stricken households is 10017.1 yuan, and that of households enjoying the minimum living guarantee is 7439.86 yuan.

In general, 3 of 26 households, accounting for 11.54% of total, have no houses of their own. 1 household, accounting for 3.85%, have very low income, with a per capita net income of about 900 yuan; 2 households accounting for 7.69%, have a per capita net income of 2,000-5,000 yuan; 13 households, accounting for 50%, have an annual per capita net income of 5,000-10,000 yuan; 8 households, accounting for 30.76%, have an annual per capita net income of 10,000-20,000 yuan; and there are only 2 households, accounting for 7.69%, which have an annual per capita net income of more than 20,000 yuan.

In general, about 40% of the 26 sample households have basically got rid of poverty through the poverty alleviation measures taken by the local government. Nearly 15% of households have low incomes, nearly 50% have relatively low incomes, and these households are relatively poor. According to the investigation, the main reasons for the poverty of these households are as follows: the households have mental or chronic patients,

so they have more expenditure and heavier burden; the elderly in these households are very old, and the children are very young or are still in school, which prevent the labor force in these households from going out to work.

The permanent LA of the Project will affect the agricultural income of these households, but the compensation for LA will be higher than the agricultural income of these households. After the compensation is paid, the economic difficulties of these households will be alleviated to a certain extent, and part of the financial problems will be solved for these households to expand agricultural production or engage in self-employed activities. At the same time, as the Project will bring many temporary jobs to the local area, the Owner of the Project will also give priority to these vulnerable groups in employment to increase their household income and improve their economic situation. Moreover, with the construction of tourism projects such as Xuanjie Agricultural Tourism Project and Detian Cultural Tourism Town Project, as well as the promotion of local economy by the Project, the development of local tourism and border trade will be promoted, the economic development in the villages and towns will be improved, and the economic strength of village collective will be strengthened. The village collective will be able to provide better welfare to households of vulnerable groups, and their living standards will be gradually improved.

3.8 Project Impact Analysis

The Project will affect 7 villages/communities and 9 entities in 2 towns of 2 countries of 1 city, requiring a total of 2490.14 mu of construction land, including 1597.87 mu of permanent LA, 677 mu of temporary land occupation and 3858.16 m² of house demolition. A total of 945 households with 4067 people are affected in different ways to different extent by the Project.

3.8.1 Impact Analysis of Permanent LA

Among the 1597.87 mu of land permanently acquired for the Project, there is farmland of 1540.13 mu, accounting for 96.44% of the total land acquired. In general, the proportion of farmland in the land permanently acquired for the Project is relatively high.

Among the 1540.13 mu of farmland permanently acquired, 1530.01 mu belongs to the 7 rural collectives, accounting for 99.34% of the total farmland acquired. The state-owned

land belonging to Aijiang Wood Farm is 10.12 mu, accounting for 0.66%. In general, the permanent acquisition of farmland mainly affects 7 villages/communities.

(1) Impact of permanent acquisition of collective farmland on the 7 villages/communities

Among 1530.01 mu of collective-owned farmland to be permanently acquired, 340 mu is prime cultivated land, accounting for 22.22%; 685.83 mu is general cultivated land, accounting for 44.83%; 468 mu is wood land, accounting for 30.59%; 19.26 mu is grassland, accounting for 1.26%; and 16.92 mu is other farmland, accounting for 1.11%. In general, the total proportion of basic cultivated land and general cultivated land is relatively high, up to 67.05%.

Among the 340 mu of collective basic cultivated land, there is irrigated land of 50 mu, accounting for 14.71%, and non-irrigated land of 290 mu, accounting for 85.29%. Among 1190.01 mu of collective-owned general farmland, 685.83 mu is general cultivated land (irrigated land and non-irrigated land), accounting for 57.63%; 468 mu is wood land, accounting for 39.33%; 19.26 mu is grassland, accounting for 1.62%; and 16.92 mu is other farmland, accounting for 1.42%. In general, the Project occupies a lot of fertile land.

Through survey, the forest land acquired by this project mainly includes commercial forests such as shrub forest, sparse forest land, arbor forest and bamboo forest, and the planted tree species include longan, masson pine, cedar, theaceae, and buerretiodendron hsienmu, etc. In general, the acquisition of wood land will bring some losses to the local forestry.

According to investigation, the 7 villages/communities affected by permanent LA in the Project currently have 23713 mu of farmland, and 1530.01 mu of farmland is acquired in these villages/communities, accounting for 6.45% of the total farmland. In general, the permanent LA of the Project has small impact on these villages. In terms of villages/communities, the permanent LA of the Project has a greater impact on Xuanjie Village than that on other villages, with the land loss proportion in Xuanjie Village being 22.11%; and the impact on Yining Village is relatively small, with the land loss proportion in Yining Village being 0.92%.

See Table 3-13 for details of the land loss in the 7 villages/communities.

Table 3-13 Impact of Permanently Acquired Farmland on the 7 Villages (Communities)13

County	Township/town	Village/community	Existing farmland area (mu)	Acquired farmland area (mu)						Land loss proportion
				Total	Basic farmland	General cultivated land	Woodland	Grassland	Miscellaneous Agricultural Land	
Tiandeng	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	3730.8	333.7	119.8	142.9	71			8.94%
		Xuanjie Village	2444	540.3	35.2	312.1	191		2	22.11%
Daxin	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	5235.95	48.1	1.6	28.4	18.1			0.92%
		Yixian Village	3637.85	192.6	101.2	49	42.4			5.29%
		Shuolong Community	5239.1	337.92	82.2	102.44	119.1	19.26	14.92	6.45%
		Detian Village	800	13.5		8	5.5			1.69%
		Aijiang Village	2625.3	63.89		42.99	20.9			2.43%
Total			23713	1530.01	340	685.83	468	19.26	16.92	6.45%

Among the basic cultivated land and general farmland acquired for the Project, there is a total of 155.2 mu of irrigated land, from 5 affected villages, accounting for 2.52% of the total existing irrigated land (6146.84 mu) in these villages. In general, the acquisition of irrigated land of the Project have small impact on the local villages. In terms of villages, Xuanjie Village is most affected by the acquisition of irrigated land in the Project, and the area of irrigated land acquired from it accounts for 6.14% of its total existing irrigated land; Yixian Village and Liliang Village take the second place, and the area of irrigated land acquired from them accounts for 4.13% and 2.42% of their total existing irrigated land respectively; Shuolong Community is least affected, and the area of irrigated land acquired from it accounts for 0.48% of its total existing irrigated land; there is no irrigated land in the farmland acquired in Yining and Detian Village. See Table 3-14 for details.

Table 3-14 Impact of Permanently Acquired Irrigated Land on the 7 Villages (Communities)¹⁴

County	Township/town	Village/community	Existing irrigated land	Acquired irrigated land	Proportion of acquired irrigated land
Tiandeng	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	1610.1	39	2.42%
		Xuanjie Village	1009.35	62	6.14%
Daxin	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	60		
		Yixian Village	627.54	25.9	4.13%
		Shuolong Community	1675.53	8.1	0.48%
		Detian Village	262		
		Aijiang Village	902.32	20.2	2.24%
Total area of existing irrigated land in affected villages			6146.84	155.2	2.52%

(2) Impact of permanently acquired farmland on households affected by land acquisition in the 7 villages/communities

Totally, 844 households with 3635 people are affected by the permanent acquisition of farmland for the Project, of which 833 households with 3590 people are from the 7 affected villages/communities, and the rest 11 households with 45 people are from Aijiang Wood Farm.

According to the preliminary statistical results, 833 households are affected by permanent acquisition of farmland, to different extent, with different land losses. Among them, 346 households have a land loss less than 20%, accounting for 41.54% of the total affected households; the total number of households that have a land loss more than 50% is 160, accounting for 19.21%. Among them, 22 households have a land loss more than 80%, accounting for 2.64% of the total affected households. In general, nearly half of the households were less affected. See Table 3-15 for the specific distribution of land loss proportion of households affected by permanently acquired farmland for the Project.

Table 3-15 Distribution of Land Loss Proportion of Households Affected by Permanently Acquired Farmland¹⁵

S/N	Land loss proportion	Tiandeng County (household)	Daxin County (household)	Total (household)	Proportion
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		Liliang Village	Xuanjie Village	Yining Village	Yixian Village	Shuolong Community	Detian Village	Aijiang Village		
1	Land loss ≥90%				2	4	2	2	10	1.20%
2	80%≤ land loss < 90%				9		2	1	12	1.44%
3	70%≤ land loss <80%	1			12	6	4		23	2.76%
4	60%≤ land loss <70%	11			9	16	3	1	40	4.80%
5	50%≤ land loss <60%	13			6	52	2	2	75	9.00%
6	40%≤ land loss <50%	11	6		8	52	8	7	92	11.04%
7	30%≤ land loss<40%	8	34		17	29	3	6	97	11.64%
8	20%≤ land loss <30%	15	30	1	16	38	7	31	138	16.57%
9	Land loss <20%	16	127	26	56	24	3	94	346	41.54%
	Total	75	197	27	135	221	34	144	833	100.00%

(3) Impact of permanent acquisition of wood land on Aijiang Wood Farm and its employees

A total of 210.89 mu of wood land is acquired for the Project, of which 10.12 mu belongs to Aijiang Wood Farm. Aijiang Wood Farm has a total of 8670 mu of wood land. The permanently acquired wood land only accounts for 0.12% of the total wood land of the wood farm, which has little impact on the wood farm.

11 households with 45 people who are employees of the wood farm are affected by permanent acquisition of wood land. The average land loss of each household is 0.92 mu, and the average per capita land loss is 0.23 mu. According to the investigation, there are 26 employees in the wood farm, and 38 households with about 160 people are under the management of the wood farm. The original wood land management and protection is subject to the employee contract system, with each employee managing and protecting an average of 20 mu of wood land. There is still 1~2 years of contract period left. The land

acquired in the Project accounts for about 4.6% of the contracted wood land of affected households. In general, this has relatively light impact on the affected households in the wood farm. According to the investigation, Aijiang Wood Farm in Daxin County has been included in the pilot reform of Guangxi's state-owned wood farm, which is classified as a Class II public welfare institution and the contract system is gradually abolished. In the acquisition of wood land of the wood farm for the Project, the forest compensation fees belong to the affected employees, which can compensate their current income losses. After that, the affected employees in the wood farm will receive their salaries from the public institution, so that their livelihood will not be affected.

3.8.2 Impact Analysis of HD

The construction of Component A necessitates demolishing 8 agricultural makeshift houses in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, with a total area of 329.2 square meters, 350 square meters of buildings within the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, and 139.2 square meters of buildings within Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin. The construction of Component B necessitates demolishing 3528.96 square meters of houses in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

Component A requires demolishing 8 agricultural makeshift houses in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, which could affect 32 local residents of 8 households. These houses are for farmers to store farm tools and shelter from rain and rest when they are doing farm work. The house demolition in the Project will not adversely affect the owners of those houses.

3528.96 square meters of houses in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County have to be demolished in Component B, including 4 residential houses, 4 roadside houses whose usage has changed from "residential to commercial" (their owners changed their residential houses to operating houses by giving play to the geographic advantage, that is, their houses are beside the road), 2 makeshift houses with iron ceiling which operate as small shops, 1 temporary office and 1 vacant agricultural makeshift house. Totally, 10 local households with 46 people are affected by house demolition.

The four residential houses, with a total floor area of 1468.06 m², are of brick-concrete structure. Two of them owned by two households, with a total floor area of 270 m², are located in Gutun of Shuolong Community; and, two with a total floor area of 1198.06 m²

(one owned by one household from 1st team of the subdistrict, with an area of 592.74 m², and the other owned by 2nd team of the subdistrict, with an area of 605.32 m²) are located in Shuolong Subdistrict of Shuolong Community.

The six operating houses are all located in Gutun of Shuolong Community. Four of them are “residential to commercial” houses of brick-concrete structure with a floor area of 1593.3 m², and two of them are makeshift houses with iron ceiling with a floor area of 262.6 m². The commercial houses of brick-concrete structure include three private small hotels owned by three households, with a total floor area of 1443.3 m², and one restaurant with a total floor area of 150 m². The makeshift houses with iron ceiling include one shop with a floor area of 150 m², which sold local specialties before and now are out of business, and one small restaurant with a floor area of 112.6 m².

The vacant agricultural makeshift house collectively owned by Gutun, with a total floor area of 45 square meters, is located in Gutun of Shuolong Community. The temporary office owned by the anti-smuggling duty office, with a floor area of 160 square meters, is located in Shuolong Subdistrict, Shuolong Community.

For the 10 local residents whose current residential and commercial houses are affected, the demolition of residential and commercial houses has a certain impact on the life of these households because they need to move to other places for transition before the current residential and commercial houses are demolished and new houses are built, and some even need to build houses in different places, thus requiring an adaptation period for the new residential and commercial environment.

The water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, and the Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin, will be relocated to new sites by relevant authorities. After the new facilities and equipment start normal operation, the Employer will dismantle the existing water plants and sewage treatment works. The demolition of water plants and sewage treatment works has no adverse impact on the local area.

3.8.3 Impact Analysis of Attachments

In terms of the ground attachments, apart from some crops, orchards (mainly plantain and longan) and some trees on the wood land (mostly masson pine, cedar, theaceae,

unspecified trees, bamboo and a small amount of *burretiodendron hsienmu*), the relocation and removal of scattered camphor trees, some telegraph poles, transformers, road signs, street lamps, sunning ground, concrete floors, fencing walls, pools and tombs are also involved. Among them, there are 208 telegraph poles (21.746 km of power lines and 7.465 km of overhead communication cable lines), 3 transformers (340 kVA), 4 road signs, 10 sets of street lamps, 63m² of sunning ground, 1440 m² of concrete floor, 236 m (510 m²) of fencing walls, 1 pool (2 m³) and 136 tombs.

The relocation of telegraph poles and transformers is generally undertaken by the local power department, and preparations are made in advance, which will not affect the power supply or the local residents. Road signs and street lamps are existing highway ancillary facilities. The period from demolition of them to provision of new ones, there might be a short-term adverse impact on the traffic of local residents.

The removal of the concrete floor of the parking lot at the entrance of Detian Waterfalls Scenic Area, which belongs to Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd., may bring short-term adverse effects on tourism companies and tourists.

The sunning grounds, fencing walls and ponds (pools or cisterns) are the ancillary facilities of houses. The demolition of them may bring certain economic losses to some villagers in Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, and the Yixian Village Complete Primary School, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and affect the production and life of the villagers and school within a certain period of time.

Tomb relocation will involve local customs and personal feelings, and may have negative impacts if not handled properly.

3.9 Alleviation Measures

For the above potential negative impacts, the following alleviation measures are proposed:

First, strengthen communication with the APs to protect their rights of information and participation. While strengthening information disclosure, their attitudes to, comments on and expectations for the Project will be collected to protect their rights, especially vulnerable groups.

Second, conduct permanent LA fairly, openly and justly in strict conformity with the statutory procedures and compensation rates. Temporary land occupation shall be coordinated with local township governments, with reference to relevant compensation standards formulated by local governments. The compensation standards shall be determined through consultation with affected villagers' committees and farmers or evaluation by the third party. The compensation fees shall be paid in full before the construction is commenced.

Third, properly carry out the resettlement. Conduct resettlement of the land-expropriated farmers properly to ensure that the land-expropriated farmers' living standard is not reduced and their long-term livelihoods are secure.

Fourth, take multiple measures to mitigate the impact during construction. Conduct construction before spring sowing and after autumn harvest in rural areas; set up warning signs and bulletin boards on the boundary of construction and protected areas, and restrict the movement of construction workers and vehicles to reduce construction impacts; take such measures as horn prohibition, speed restriction, and solid waste and wastewater control near construction sites.

Fifth, ensure the quality of land reclamation. The top soil shall be stripped for occupied cultivated land and wood land, and the stripped top soil shall be used for land reclamation. The land occupied shall be reclaimed in strict accordance with the reclamation plan approved by the natural resources bureau to ensure its return to the original cultivation conditions.

Sixth, for the demolition of residential houses, after signing an agreement with the relocated households, the Employer will build temporary panel houses next to or behind the original sites (new sites) of the houses according to the actual situation on site. After the relocated households transfer all their belongings to the temporary panel houses, the Employer can demolish the original houses, and properly implement the "supply of water, electricity, accessible roads and ground leveling" for the adjusted homestead. The relocated households will build their new houses on the new homesteads by themselves, and then move into the new houses after these new houses are constructed.

Seventh, For the demolition of houses for commercial purposes, if it is feasible to offer land for reconstruction according to the national land management policy, the land suitable for commercial operation will be offered. The Employer can dismantle the existing houses

only after the affected people are relocated; if the land cannot be offered according to the national land management policy, financial compensation will be provided, and the specific amount of compensation will be determined through consultation with the affected people and based on the evaluation results of the professional evaluation company.

Eighth, as to demolition of water conservancy facilities affected by construction of the Project, the Employer can demolish the existing water conservancy facilities only when the facilities with alternative functions start normal operation after being constructed by relevant authorities.

Ninth, as to demolition of agricultural makeshift houses, by referring to the relevant compensation rates established by the local government, the final compensation rates will be determined through consultation with the affected farmers. The compensation will be paid in full prior to the commencement of construction. The Employer can demolish the existing agricultural makeshift houses only after the owners move all their properties out of their houses.

Tenth, as to demolition of water plants and sewage treatment works, the Employer can demolish the existing water plants and sewage treatment works only after the facilities and equipment are moved to new sites by relevant authorities and put into normal operation.

Eleventh, The highway signboards, street lamps and other existing highway ancillary facilities will be dismantled when the corresponding sections of the highway are closed for construction, and they will be restored before the sections are opened for passage of vehicles.

4 Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Guangxi has been prepared in accordance with the AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework* (ESF), the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China and the local provisions and policies of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongzuo City, Daxin County and Tiandeng County. The Resettlement Action Plan shall be implemented in strict conformity with these policies and any change during the implementation shall be reported to AIIB.

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies of the PRC

See Table 4-1 for the laws, regulations and policies on the land acquisition and resettlement to Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.

Table 4-1 National Laws, Regulations and Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement1

Hierarchy	Policy documents	Effective date
State	<i>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (Decree No.28 of the President, amended on August 26, 2019)	2004.8.28
	<i>Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</i> (Decree No.256 of the State Council, amended on July 29, 2014)	1998.12.27
	<i>Real Right Law of the PRC</i> (Decree No.62 of the President)	2007.10.1
	<i>Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration</i> (CS [2004] No. 28)	2004.10.21
	<i>Guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition</i> (MLR [2004] No. 238)	2004.11.3
	<i>Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management</i> (MLR [2010] No. 96)	2010.6.26
	<i>Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor</i> (Decree No.590 of the State Council)	2011.1.21
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing A Practical Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (MLSS [2007] No.14)	2007.4.28

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	<i>Forest Law of the PRC (Decree No.3 of the President) (amended in 2009)</i>	1985.1.1
	<i>Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (Decree No.278 of the State Council, amended in 2018)</i>	2000.01.29
	<i>Circular of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Ensuring the Rational Use of Land for Rural Villagers' Housing Construction (ZRZF[2020] No. 128)</i>	2020.7.29
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	<i>Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Announcement No.37 of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region)</i>	2001.7.29
	<i>Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (GZBH [2020] No.5)</i>	2020.2.28
	<i>Notice of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Approving and Forwarding Provisions of the Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Other Departments on Supporting Land Acquisition and Demolition of Construction Land for Major Infrastructure Projects (GZF [2008] No.63)</i>	2008.12.31
	<i>Notice of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Issuance of Measures for Implementation of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Major Railway Transportation Infrastructure Construction Projects in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZF [2010] No.52)</i>	2010.10.15
	<i>Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Strengthening Land Security for Transportation Construction Projects (GZBF [2019] No.24)</i>	2019.3.7
	<i>Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Forwarding the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region by the Labor and Social Security Department and Other Departments of the Autonomous Region (GZBF [2008] No.18)</i>	2008.3.14
	<i>Notice on Issuance of Guiding Opinions on Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GRSF [2016] No. 46)</i>	2016.8.12

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	<i>Notice on Issuance of Detailed Rules for Implementation of Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GRSF [2017] No. 23)</i>	2017.6.13
	<i>Notice of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Temporary Use of Last Year's Calculation Base of Pensions Granted for Advance Granting of Basic Endowment Insurance Benefits for Employees in 2020 (GRSF [2020] No.2)</i>	2020.1.19
	<i>Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Department of Housing and Urban-rural Development of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing the Examination and Approval of New Rural Homesteads and the Management of Housing Construction (GZRZF[2020] No.70)</i>	2020.11.3
Daxin County	<i>Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County (XZF [2017] No.14)</i>	2017.8.24
	<i>Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.8)</i>	2019.8.19
	<i>Notice of the Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.13)</i>	2019.12.16
Tiandeng County	<i>Notice of the People's Government Office of Tiandeng County on the Issuance of the Interim Measures for the Resettlement Guarantee Work for the Land Acquisition and Demolition of Construction Land (TZBF [2017] No.27)</i>	2017.6.9
	<i>Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section) (TZBF [2018] No.36)</i>	2018.10.12

4.2 Key Provisions of National Laws, Regulations and Policies

4.2.1 Relevant Provisions of the *Real Estate Law of the PRC*

Article 42 For public interests, collectively owned land, and houses and other properties

of organizations and individuals may be acquired according to law.

For collectively owned land acquired, land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid in full, and social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be set aside to ensure their livelihood and protect the lawful rights and interests of them.

Houses and other properties of organizations and individuals acquired shall be compensated for according to law; for individual residential houses acquired, living conditions shall be provided.

4.2.2 Relevant Provisions of the *Land Administration Law of the PRC*

Article 43 Whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the entities or individuals occupying the land shall be responsible for reclamation according to the relevant provisions of the State; for lack of ability of reclamation or for failure to meet the required reclamation, land reclamation fees shall be paid, for use in land reclamation. Land reclaimed shall be first used for agricultural purposes.

Article 47 Where a county-level and above local government intends to apply for land acquisition, it shall carry out an investigation of the current situation of the land to be expropriated and a risk assessment of social stability, make an announcement of the scope of expropriation, the current situation of the land, the purpose of expropriation, compensation rates, resettlement methods and social security within the scope of the township (town), village and villagers' groups where the land to be expropriated is located for at least thirty days, and listen to the opinions from land-expropriated rural collective economic organizations and their members, villagers' committees and other interested parties. If most of the land-expropriated members of rural collective economic organizations believe that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement action plan does not conform to provisions of laws and regulations, county-level and above local governments shall organize a hearing and revise the plan according to provisions of laws and regulations as well as the hearing. The owners and the users of the land to be expropriated shall handle the compensation registration with the certificate of real estate ownership within the time limit specified in the announcement. County-level and above local governments shall organize relevant departments to calculate and implement relevant expenses, ensure the amount is

available in full and on time and sign agreements on compensation and resettlement with the owners and users of the land to be expropriated. If it is really difficult to reach an agreement, it shall be truthfully stated in the application for land acquisition. County-level and above local governments may apply for land acquisition only after the relevant preliminary work is completed.

Article 48 For land acquisition, fair and reasonable compensation shall be given to ensure that the original living standard of the land-expropriated farmers is not reduced and their long-term livelihood is guaranteed. For land acquisition, the land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be fully paid timely, and social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be set aside. The rate of land compensation and resettlement subsidy for farmland to be expropriated shall be determined by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government through the formulation and publication of the integrated location-based land prices. The formulation of the integrated location-based land prices shall take into account factors such as the original use of the land, conditions of land resources, the output value of the land, the location of the land, the relationship between supply and demand of the land, the population and the level of economic and social development, and prices shall be adjusted or republished at least once every three years. Compensation rates for acquisition of other lands other than farmlands, ground attachments and young crops shall be formulated by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. For the rural villagers' houses, according to the principles of compensation before relocation and improvement of living conditions, respect the intentions of rural villagers, give fair and reasonable compensation by rearranging residential land for housing, providing resettlement houses or cash compensation and compensate for the relocation and temporary resettlement caused by expropriation, so as to protect the living rights and legitimate housing property rights of rural villagers. County-level and above local governments shall include land-expropriated farmers into the corresponding social security systems such as endowment security system. The social security costs of the land-expropriated farmers are mainly used for social insurance payment subsidies such as endowment insurance for eligible land-expropriated farmers. Measures for the collection,

management and use of social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be formulated by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Article 49 The rural collective economic organization of the requisitioned land shall publish the revenue and expenditure of the compensation fee of the requisitioned land for the members of the respective collective economic organization and accept supervision. It is forbidden to embezzle or misappropriate the land acquisition compensation fees and other related expenses of the land-expropriated entities.

Article 54 The Employer shall obtain the state-owned land by means of compensated use such as transfer in application; however, the following construction land can be obtained through allocation upon the approval of the people's government at or above the county level according to the law: (iii) land for energy, transportation, water conservancy and other infrastructure supported by the state.

Article 57 If temporary use of state-owned land or land collectively owned by farmers is required for construction of a construction project and geological survey, it shall be subject to the approval of the competent department of land administration of the people's government at or above the county level. Among which, for temporary use of land within an urban planning zone, consent of the competent department of urban planning shall be sought first prior to submission for approval. The land user shall conclude a contract for the temporary use of the land with the competent department of land administration concerned or the rural collective economic organization and villagers' committee in accordance with the ownership of the land, and effect the payment of compensation fee for the temporary use of the land.

The duration of temporary use of land shall generally not exceed two years.

4.2.3 Relevant Provisions of *Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC*

Article 23 If land is to be used for a construction project, state-owned construction land within the range of the master land utilization plan must be applied for according to law. If farmland out of the range of the master land utilization plan is used for a construction project, the following provisions shall apply:

- (i) During the feasibility study, the administrative department for land shall examine

land use, and prepare a preliminary examination report, which must be attached when the feasibility study report is submitted for approval.

(ii) The Employer shall file an application for construction land with the municipal or county administrative department for land, which shall draft a farmland conversion program, a farmland replenishment program, an land acquisition plan and a land supply plan. Such plans shall be submitted level by level to superior authorities after approval by the municipal or county government.

(iii) After the above plans are approved, they shall be implemented by the municipal or county government, and a construction land approval issued to the Employer. In case of compensated use of state-owned land, the municipal or county administrative department for land shall enter into a compensation contract with the land user; in case of allocation of state-owned land, the municipal or county administrative department for land shall issue a state-owned allocation decision to the land user.

(iv) The land user shall apply for land registration according to law. If collective unused land out of the range of the master land utilization plan is used for a construction project, only the land acquisition and land supply plans shall be submitted for approval.

Article 24 If state-owned unused land within the range of the master land utilization plan is to be occupied for a construction project, the applicable provisions of the province, autonomous region or municipality shall apply; however, land used for any national key construction project, military facility, construction project across provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, or other construction project specified by the State Council shall be submitted to the State Council for approval.

Article 26 Land compensation fee goes to the rural collective economic organization; compensation fee for ground appendices and young crops shall be for the owner(s) of ground attachments and young crops. Funds earmarked for land acquisition resettlement subsidy must be used for the designated purpose and shall not be diverted to any other purpose. For persons required to be resettled by the rural collective economic organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization and administered and used by the rural collective economic organization; where resettlement is to be arranged by other entities, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the resettlement

entities; where no unified resettlement is required, the resettlement subsidy shall be given to the individuals to be resettled or used for the payment of insurance premium for the resettled persons on gaining the consent of the resettled persons. Municipal, county and village (township) people's governments shall strengthen supervision over the use of resettlement subsidy.

4.2.4 Relevant Provisions of the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration*

Article 12 Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of land-expropriated farmers due to land acquisition, the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the land-expropriated farmers, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full.

Article 13 Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of the land-expropriated farmers. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land

acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for the land-expropriated farmers within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for the land-expropriated farmers as soon as possible.

Article 14 Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation rate and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and the land-expropriated farmers; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the land-expropriated farmers shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of the land-expropriated farmers and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

Article 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall

strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

4.2.5 Relevant Provisions of *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management*

(i) Apply uniform Average Annual Output Value (AAOV) rates and location-based land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition at all localities, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually.

(iii) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition shall be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

(iv) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land-expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

(vi) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. During land use examination and approval, the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers shall be controlled at all localities.

(x) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict

conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

4.2.6 Relevant Provisions of *Forest Law of the PRC*

Article 18 Prospecting, mining and various construction projects shall not occupy or occupy as little as possible woodlands; in case of necessary occupancy or expropriation of woodlands, upon examination and approval of the competent forestry authorities under the people's government above the county level, the examination and approval formalities for land needed for construction shall be gone through in line with relevant land administration laws and administrative regulations; and the land user shall pay forest vegetation recovery expenses in line with the relevant provisions of the State Council. The forest vegetation recovery payments shall be used for designated purposes; the competent forestry authorities shall use them, according to relevant provisions, for forestation, recovery of forest vegetation; the area of forestation shall not be smaller than the area of forest vegetation reduced as a result of woodlands occupied or expropriated. The competent forestry authorities at a higher level shall periodically urge and inspect the competent forestry authorities at a lower level in the organization of forestation and recovery of forest vegetation.

4.2.7 Relevant Provisions of *Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC*

Article 16 If woodland is to be occupied or acquired for investigation, mining, road construction, water conservancy, power or communication, the following provisions must be complied with:

(i) The land user shall file a land use application with the forestry authority at or above the county level; after approval, it shall pay forest vegetation restoration fees, receive a woodland approval, and then apply for approval. The land user shall go through the examination and approval procedures for construction land in accordance with the law with the approval of the use of wood land. If the land user's occupation, expropriation or

requisition of land has not been examined and approved by the forestry authority, the land administrative department shall not accept its application for construction land.

(ii) If over 10 hectares of shelter forest woodland or special purpose forest woodland is occupied or acquired, or 35 hectares of timber forest, commercial forest or firewood woodland, or over 70 hectares of other woodland is to be occupied or acquired, it shall be reviewed by the forestry authority of the State Council; if the woodland area occupied or acquired is less than the above area, it shall be reviewed by the forestry authority of the provincial, autonomous region or municipal government. The occupation, expropriation and requisition of woodland in key forest areas shall be examined and approved by the forestry authority of the State Council.

(iii) If the land user is to fell trees on woodland approved for occupation or acquisition, a felling permit shall be applied for with the forestry authority of the county or above government, or the forestry authority of the State Council.

Article 17 If woodland is to be occupied temporarily, it shall be approved by the forestry authority of the county or above government.

The period of temporary occupation shall not exceed two years, and no permanent structure shall be built on such woodland; after the expiry of the occupation period, the land user must restore the occupied land.

4.2.8 Relevant Provisions of *Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor*

Article 8 In order to protect national security, promote economic and social development and for other public interests, if houses are absolutely required to be expropriated in any of the following circumstances (the needs of energy, transportation, water conservation and other infrastructure construction projects carried out under the organization of the governments), decisions on house expropriation shall be made by city and county people's governments:

Article 10 The house expropriation departments shall propose a program for expropriation compensation, report it to the city and county people's governments. The city and county people's governments shall organize relevant departments to demonstrate and publish the program for expropriation compensation and seek for public opinions. The time

limit for seeking for opinions shall not be less than 30 days.

Article 13 After having made decisions on house expropriation, city and county people's governments make a public announcement thereof in a timely manner. The announcement shall specify the program for expropriation compensation, and administrative reconsideration, administrative litigation rights and other matters.

Article 14 If any Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated have an objection to the decisions on house expropriation made by the city and county people's governments, such persons may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative action according to law.

Article 15 The house expropriation departments shall organize survey and registration of the ownership, location, use, floor areas and other matters of the houses in the scope of house expropriation, and the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall cooperate. The survey results shall be disclosed to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated within the scope of house expropriation.

Article 16 After the scope of house expropriation has been determined, no new construction, expansion or reconstruction of houses within the scope of house expropriation may be carried out, and the purposes of the houses may not be altered, and any other acts aimed at receiving more compensation may not be carried out. If such acts are carried out in violation of the regulations, no compensation shall be paid.

Article 17 The compensation to be paid by the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall include:

- (i) The compensation for the value of the houses to be expropriated; and
- (ii) The compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement arising from the house expropriation; and
- (iii) The compensation for losses arising from production and business suspension caused by the house expropriation.

City and county people's governments shall formulate the procedures for subsidies and incentives, and grant subsidies and incentives to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated.

Article 19 The compensation for the value of the expropriated house shall not be lower than the market price of a similar property on the date of announcement of the expropriation decision. The value of the expropriated house shall be appraised by a qualified agency.

Article 27 In house expropriation, compensation shall be paid first before relocation.

4.2.9 Relevant provisions in the *Circular of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Ensuring the Rational Use of Land for Rural Villagers' Housing Construction*

III. Strengthen planning control. In the land space planning and village planning at the county and township level, it is necessary to make space for construction of residential houses of rural villagers. If there is village planning, it should be put into practice. If there is no village planning, an overall consideration of housing site is required.

V. Strictly obey relevant rules and regulations. In the construction of rural villager's residential houses, the principle of "one housing site for one household" should be followed by operation of law, and the housing site standard stipulated by each province (autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government) should be strictly implemented without authorized change.

4.3 Local Regulations and Policies

4.3.1 Relevant Provisions of *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*

Article 26 If the cultivated land is approved to be occupied in non-agricultural construction, the cultivated land equivalent in quantity and quality to the cultivated land occupied must be reclaimed in accordance with the following provisions: (iii) If the cultivated land is occupied by construction projects such as energy, transportation, water conservancy, mines and military facilities outside the scope of construction land in cities, villages and market towns determined in the master land utilization plan, the entity occupying cultivated land shall be responsible for reclamation. The cultivated land reclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be accepted by the competent land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region in conjunction with the competent administrative department of agriculture. If there

is newly reclaimed cultivated land no more than 4 hectares, it may also be accepted by the regional administrative office and the competent land administrative department of the city people's government in the construction area in conjunction with the competent administrative department of agriculture upon authorization of the people's government of the autonomous region, and reported to the competent land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region for confirmation.

Article 27 If the cultivated land is approved to be occupied in non-agricultural construction, entities and individuals occupying cultivated land shall pay reclamation fees for the cultivated land if they have no conditions for reclamation. Entities and individuals occupying the cultivated land shall reclaim the cultivated land on their own subject to the approved cultivated land reclamation projects and reclamation time limit and shall prepay the cultivated land reclamation fees when handling the approval procedure. The payment standard for the cultivated land reclamation fees and specific measures for their collection, use and management as well as the refunding measures for prepaid cultivated land reclamation fees shall be separately stipulated by the people's government of the autonomous region.

Article 34 During the production and construction, whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the entities and individuals occupying the land shall reclaim the land in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state and the autonomous region and apply for acceptance to the competent land administrative department of the city or county (city) people's government in the construction area where the land is located within 30 days from the date of completion of reclamation. If there are no conditions for reclamation or the experience for reclamation does not meet requirements, the entities and individuals occupying the land shall pay a land reclamation fee of 20-80 yuan per square meter to the competent land administrative department of the city or county (city) people's government in the construction area where the land is located and the department shall organize reclamation.

Article 35 Any entity or individual occupying land for construction must be approved by the people's government at or above the county level according to the law. In the construction of permanent buildings and structures within the scope of farmland, the

examination and approval procedure for construction land shall be handled.

Article 48 Where temporary use of state-owned land or collective land is required for geological exploration, construction of construction projects and other temporary facilities, the examination and approval procedure shall be carried out in accordance with the following limits of authority: (i) for the use of cultivated land outside the scope of construction land in cities and villages/communities and market towns determined in the master land utilization plan, the approval of the competent land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region shall be obtained; (ii) for the use of cultivated land within the scope of construction land in cities and villages/communities and market towns determined in the master land utilization plan, the approval of the regional administrative office and the competent land administrative department of the city people's government in the construction area shall be obtained; (iii) for the use of other land, the approval of the competent land administrative department of the county (city) people's government shall be obtained. The compensation fee for temporary use of farmland shall be calculated by multiplying the average annual output value of the three years before the temporary use of the land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of construction land shall be calculated by multiplying the annual rent of similar local state-owned land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of unused land shall be 60% of the product of the average annual output value of the three years before the disusing of land and the temporary use years. If the ground attachments are damaged, appropriate compensation shall be given according to the specific conditions. For temporary use of cultivated land, the land user shall restore the planting conditions within one year from the date of expiration of the temporary land. If failing to restore the planting conditions within the time limit or the restored planting conditions are below the original planting level, the user shall pay the land reclamation fees in accordance with the relevant provisions of the people's government of the autonomous region. If the land is damaged due to temporary use of other land, the user shall be responsible for reclamation or pay land reclamation fees in accordance with the provisions of Article 34.

4.3.2 Relevant Provisions of *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices*

for Land Acquisition

The location-based land prices for land acquisition in the whole area have been agreed by the people's government of the autonomous region and is implemented as of January 1, 2020. The original uniform average annual output value compensation rates for land requisition shall be simultaneously suspended.

The city people's government of each construction area shall complete the publication of the location-based land prices for land acquisition in the city (including counties, cities and districts under the jurisdiction) by the end of March 2020, timely publish them on the official websites of the people's government at the corresponding level and the natural resources bureau as well as the major local media and submit them to the natural resources department of the autonomous region for the record. The contents published shall include the location scope and the compensation prices, the proportion of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, etc.

The location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland are applicable to the expropriation compensation of collective agricultural land (except permanent basic farmland and nature reserves) within the whole region. For the expropriation of permanent basic farmland, compensation shall be made in accordance with 1.1 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective construction land, compensation shall be made according to not less than 0.4 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective unused land, compensation shall be made according to 0.1 to 0.4 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the new villages and towns, the higher location-based land price rates for land acquisition of the neighboring villages and towns shall be followed; for the recovery of state-owned agricultural land in accordance with the law, compensation may be made in accordance with the relevant provisions, with reference to the location-based land price rates for land acquisition.

The location-based land prices for land acquisition include land compensation and resettlement allowance, excluding social security costs for the land-expropriated farmers, compensation for housing of villagers, other ground attachments and young crops on the land, etc. When specific compensation and resettlement plans for land acquisition are

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

formulated by government organizations of cities and counties, the compensation fee for seedlings, the compensation fee for ground attachments and the social security fee shall be separately included, instead of being included in the location-based land prices for land acquisition, and they shall not occupy the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy fee.

Government organizations of cities and counties may further expand the resettlement channels for land-expropriated farmers in combination with their actual situation. In addition to one-time monetary compensation for resettlement, land-expropriated farmers can be resettled through provision for agricultural production, land usufruct returning, housing, employment, stock ownership, resettlement in other places and other ways. For the mode of land usufruct returning, except for the central urban areas and livelihood, public services and large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects organized and implemented by the governments, at least 5% of the land collectively owned by farmers shall be used as reserved land (in principle, the maximum is 10 mu) for the development of village-level collective economy in the land-requisitioned villages, so as to ensure that the original living standard of the land-expropriated farmers is not lowered and the long-term livelihood is guaranteed.

Table 4-2 Location-based Land Price Rates for Land Acquisition of the Affected Area2

Municipal Name	County level Name	Location Name	Scope of area	Location-based land prices for land acquisition in 2020		
				Integrated land price (yuan/mu)	Land Compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement Subsidy (yuan/mu)
Chongzuo City	Daxin County	Area II	Shulong Town: Shulong Community, Aijiang Village, Detian Village, Yixian Village and Yining Village	35700	14280	21420
	Tiandeng County	Area I	Fuxin Town: Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village	37924	18018	19906

4.3.3 Relevant Provisions of the *Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Strengthening Land Security for Transportation Construction Projects*

V. Overall Implementation of Balance of Farmland Occupation and Compensation for Transportation Construction Projects

For the occupation of farmland by transportation construction projects, the balance of farmland occupation and compensation shall be strictly achieved in accordance with the requirements of "occupying the land by compensation, occupying the land after compensation, one compensation for one occupation, superior compensation for superior occupation, and compensation of irrigated land for occupation of irrigated land". The Employer must fulfill its obligation to replenish farmland in accordance with the law. The farmland may be replenished according to the amount and quality of the land occupied by the means of land reclamation or the trading of replenished farmland indexes; if the amount and quality cannot be achieved by the contractor, the government of the city or county where the construction project is located may be entrusted, and the land reclamation fee shall be paid in full in accordance with the regulations.

If permanent basic farmland is to be occupied after approval according to law, the payment of land reclamation fees shall be paid at twice the maximum rate for the same type of land reclamation. In the total project investment, the transportation construction project shall fully account for the expenses needed to meet the balance of farmland occupation and compensation.

For major transportation construction projects that are included in the overall promotion at the level of the autonomous region and are approved (approved and filed) by the state and the autonomous region government, the amount index of replenished farmland shall be arranged by the government of autonomous region as a whole, and the quality of replenished farmland shall be the responsibility of the municipal and county governments along the project.

VI. Securing Land for Resettlement for Transportation Construction Projects

For the resettlement land involved in major national transportation construction projects

and the autonomous region's overall promotion of major transportation construction projects, it can be submitted for approval together with the project construction land in accordance with the principle of "demolishing one and replenishing one".

The resettlement land shall conform to the standards for urban and rural construction land, and in principle its size shall not exceed the size of original occupied area.

4.3.4 Relevant Provisions of *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Forwarding the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region by the Labor and Social Security Department and Other Departments of the Autonomous Region*

Article 16 In accordance with the principle of the local management, all land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the coverage of the local medical security system.

(I) Land-expropriated farmers, if become non-employed urban residents, join in the basic medical insurance for urban residents.

(II) Land-expropriated farmers, if their identity is still a rural resident, join in the new rural cooperative medical insurance.

(III) Land-expropriated farmers, if their identity is still a rural resident of migrant workers and or they have been urban residents employees, with the employer, join in the basic medical insurance for urban workers with the employer; personnel employed in flexible forms shall join in the basic medical insurance for urban workers in their personal capacity.

(IV) Farmers whose lives are difficult and who are unable to join in the basic medical insurance for urban workers or the new rural cooperative medical system, shall be included in the scope of urban and rural medical assistance by the local government in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Article 17 In accordance with the principle of local management, land-expropriated farmers who meet the conditions for enjoying the minimum living guarantee for urban residents shall be included in the minimum living guarantee for urban residents in accordance with the provisions.

4.3.5 Relevant Provisions of *Notice on Issuance of Guiding Opinions on Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi*

Zhuang Autonomous Region

II. Scope and Target of Security

The land-expropriated farmers joining in endowment insurance mentioned in the Opinions mainly refer to the registered population over 16 years old who lost their land due to the unified collection of rural collective land by the government according to law after the implementation of the Opinions and who enjoy the right to contract rural collective land at the time of land acquisition.

The list of endowment insurance targets for land-expropriated farmers shall be proposed by village collective economic organizations or village (neighborhood) committees in accordance with the law, and submitted to the township government or subdistrict offices for preliminary examination, publicity and confirmation. After being examined and approved by land acquisition agencies, land resources and agricultural departments, if there is no opinion, it shall be submitted to the local government for examination and approval. Taking the date on which the people's government with the authority to approve the conversion of agricultural land and the expropriation of land is approved in accordance with the law as the base date, determine whether the age of a land-expropriated farmer meets the conditions for endowment insurance.

III. Subsidy Measures

The people's government of the place where the land is expropriated shall raise endowment insurance subsidies for the land-expropriated farmers through multiple channels. The endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers shall be listed separately in the cost of land expropriation and may not be included in the compensation rate of the unified annual production value of expropriated land.

The endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers shall be extracted according to the number of people involved in land acquisition, the number of land acquisition and the scale of land acquisition. The minimum subsidy rate for each land acquisition is: 60% of the average wage of on-the-job workers in urban entities in the whole region last year at the time of land acquisition x the per capita number of mu of land-expropriated households.

After one or more land acquisitions, if the per capita area of land-expropriated

households exceeds 8 mu, the endowment insurance subsidy will not be calculated for the excess. The land shall be completely expropriated, and if the per capita land acquisition area of the land-expropriated farmers is less than 1 mu, the payment subsidy shall be paid based on 1 mu.

IV. Insurance Scheme

Governments at all levels shall incorporate land-expropriated farmers into the basic endowment insurance according to law to protect their basic endowment insurance rights and interests. Land-expropriated farmers who join in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or for enterprise employees can enjoy the endowment insurance subsidy for land-expropriated farmers. If they do not join in the basic endowment insurance, they cannot enjoy the pension insurance subsidy.

The basic endowment insurance premium paid by the land-expropriated farmers shall be first charged from the endowment insurance subsidies. After the endowment insurance subsidies are used up, the premium shall be borne by the individual. For land-expropriated farmers who have already received the basic endowment insurance pension, the endowment insurance subsidy will be paid to them in one lump sum.

V. Management of the Raising of Subsidy Funds

(I) Full implementation of endowment insurance subsidy funds of land-expropriated farmers. After approval of the land acquisition plan, the entity applying for the land (including the owner of the site selected separately) shall request the land acquisition agency, land and resources bureau and Human Resources and Social Security Department to calculate the funds for the endowment insurance subsidies for the land-expropriated farmers, based on the list of farmers subject to endowment insurance, the area of land expropriated and the criteria for endowment insurance subsidies, and transfer the full amount to the designated account of the government before supplying the land. If the land is expropriated by local government, the local government shall promptly transfer the funds for endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers to the designated account of the government.

(II) Adhere to the principle of "Guarantee before supply" for newly expropriated land. If the endowment insurance subsidy funds allocated by the entity applying for land or the

local government have not received, the land and resources department shall not handle the land supply procedures.

(III) For the endowment insurance subsidies of land-expropriated farmers, “special fund for special purpose” system shall be implemented, and no region, department, entity or individual shall misuse or embezzle them.

VI. Approval of Implementation Plan

(I) The implementation plan of endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers before approval shall be drawn up by the Human Resources and Social Security Department in consultation with the land and resources bureau and finance department under the unified leadership of the people's government of the county (city, district) of the place where the land is expropriated and submitted to the people's government at the same level for review.

(II) If the land acquisition is reported to the State Council and the people's government of the autonomous region for approval, the people's government at the county (city, district) level of the place where the land is expropriated shall send the relevant materials such as the endowment insurance implementation plan for the land-expropriated farmers to the municipal Human Resources and Social Security Department for examination and approval, and the municipal Human Resources and Social Security Department shall timely submit written examination opinions as necessary materials for the land and resources department to handle the approval procedures for construction land.

VII. Organizational Guarantee

The main leaders of the local people's government undertake the overall responsibility for the endowment insurance of the local land-expropriated farmers and take effective measures to ensure the lawful rights and interests of the land-expropriated farmers in social security. The Human Resources and Social Security Department shall review and approve the endowment insurance participation of land-expropriated farmers, calculate the amount of insurance subsidies, process the insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers and issue endowment insurance benefits. The land and resources bureau shall examine the legality of land acquisition and the area of the land of the land-expropriated farmers. The land acquisition agency under the local government shall review the list and number of people subject to endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers. The financial

department shall coordinate the implementation of the relevant funds of land-expropriated farmers, emphasize the supervision of funds, and include the endowment insurance funds for land-expropriated farmers in the financial budget at the same level. The agricultural department shall define and verify the contracted land area of the households when land is requisitioned. The public security department shall verify the household registration and personal identity information of the land-expropriated farmers. The development and reform department shall incorporate the endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers into the economic and social development plan. The auditing and supervision department shall audit and supervise the collection, management and use of endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers.

4.3.6 Relevant Provisions of the *Notice of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Temporary Use of Last Year's Calculation Base of Pensions Granted for Advance Granting of Basic Endowment Insurance Benefits for Employees in 2020*

In 2020, the basic endowment insurance benefits for employees in the whole region will adopt the calculation base of 2019, i.e. 66928 yuan/year or 5577.4 yuan/month will be temporarily used for the calculation of the basic endowment insurance benefits for employees in 2020 involving "the average wage of employees in urban entities in the whole region last year". After the new regulations are issued by China, the pension benefits will be settled again according to the new regulations. In 2020, the base for calculation and payment of basic endowment insurance for employees in the region is 5,889 yuan/month.

4.3.7 Relevant provisions in the *Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Department of Housing and Urban-rural Development of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing the Examination and Approval of New Rural Homesteads and the Management of Housing Construction*

Rural housing site refers to the collective-owned land for construction, which is used by rural villagers to build residential houses and their ancillary facilities, including the land occupied by residential houses, ancillary houses and courtyards. If a new house is approved

to be built in a different location, the old housing site shall be returned to the village collective in strict accordance with the requirement that "the new house cannot be built until the old house is demolished". If a house is renovated or reconstructed or expanded on its original site, the used area of, and the floor area on, the house site shall not exceed the level specified by the government of the autonomous region.

(I) Application requirements

The "one site for one household" system specific to rural housing site shall be strictly implemented. One rural villager is entitled to only one housing site. Household refers to all the family members listed in the household register issued by the public security organ. All the family members appearing in one household register make up one household. Those who meet one of the following conditions may apply for rural housing site in the capacity of household:

1. A member of the village collective organization really needs to be separated from his or her original household register (it is compulsory to have one child stay with his or her parents after such separation), but he or she has no housing site to build a residential house after the separation.

2. A member of the village collective organization really needs to build a residential house, but he or she has no housing site, or his or her existing housing site is not up to standard but he or she promises to expand his or her residential house within the standard area of his or her housing site.

3. New residential houses have to be built for residents resettled due to natural disaster and emergency avoidance of disaster, new countryside construction, resettlement, planning adjustment, expropriation of old housing site, etc.

(II) Area standard

The homestead area of rural villagers should not exceed 100m² per household in plain and suburban areas and 150m² per household in hilly and mountainous areas. For new rural houses, the floor area per household shall not exceed 450 square meters under the premise of meeting the requirements on the land area occupied by housing site.

4.3.8 Compensation Documents for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of the Governments of Daxin County and Tiandeng County

In the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County* (ZXF [2017] No.14), the Daxin County People's Government has stipulated compensation rates for sugarcane fields, vegetable and fruit cane fields, fish ponds, medicinal materials and nurseries, plots of trees, other young crops and scattered young crops, and compensation rates for removal of attachments on acquired (occupied) land.

In the *Notice of the People's Government Office of Tiandeng County on the Issuance of the Interim Measures for the Resettlement Guarantee Work for the Land Acquisition and Demolition of Construction Land* (TZBF [2017] No.27), the people's government of Tiandeng County has stipulated the functional orientation, fund raising and use management, use and management of working funds, acceptance and storage of reserved land, assessment and acceptance of resettlement work, supervision and management, legal liability and other contents of relevant departments or agencies involved in land requisition, demolition and resettlement for construction land within the jurisdiction of Tiandeng.

In response to the interchange of the Long'an-Shulong Expressway at the starting point of Component A, the people's government of Tianhe County has issued the *Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Tiandeng County on Printing and Distributing Compensation Rates for Land Expropriation for Long'an-Shuolong Expressway Project Construction (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF [2018] No.36), which provides for the compensation rates of the demolition and removal of green seedlings, sporadic planting of young crops, the ground attachments.

With regard to Long'an-Shuolong Expressway, the people's government of Daxin County has issued the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No.8), which stipulates compensation rates for removal of young crops, scattered planting of young crops and ground attachments.

For the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway, which crosses level with the end of the Shulong connecting line of Component A, the people's government of Daxin County issued the *Notice of the Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan*

(Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.13), which provides for the compensation fee rate for the demolition of young crops, scattered planting of young crops, ground attachments.

4.4 AIIB Policy: Environment and Social Framework

The Resettlement Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, Guangxi is mainly prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Environmental and Social Framework* of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). Relevant policy requirements set out in the *Environmental and Social Framework* include:

(I) Basic definitions and provisions in the *Environmental and Social Framework*

Client: means the recipient of the Bank financing for a Project and any other entity responsible for implementation of the Project.

Project: means the specific set of activities for which the Bank financing is provided, as defined in the agreement governing such financing, regardless of the financing instrument or the source of such financing or whether the Project is financed in whole or in part by the Bank.

The environmental and social framework includes:

- Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). including the compulsory environmental and social requirements of a Project.

- Environmental and Social Standards. Three associated mandatory environmental and social standards (ESSs) set out more detailed environmental and social requirements relating to the following:

ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management

ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement

ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples

- Environmental and Social Exclusion List. The Bank will not knowingly finance a project that involves activities or items specified in this list (Exclusion List).

Scope of Application of Environmental and Social Policy (ESP): All projects. The Bank requires each Client to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts

associated with its Project in a manner designed to meet the ESP and the applicable ESSs in accordance with the environmental and social management plan (ESMP), and environmental and social management planning framework (ESMPF), as applicable, required for the Project under this ESP and ESSs.

(II) Classification of Items

AIIB classifies the proposed projects into four categories as follows:

- Class A. A Project is categorized A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented. These impacts may affect areas outside the project site, either temporarily or permanently. The Bank requires the Client to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or equivalent environmental and social assessment, for each Category A Project, and to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF), which is included in the ESIA report for the Project. The ESIA for a Category A Project examines the Project's potential environmental and social impacts, both positive and adverse, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including the "without Project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental and social performance of the Project.

- Class B. A Project is categorized B when: it has a limited number of potentially adverse environmental and social impacts; the impacts are not unprecedented; few if any of them are irreversible or cumulative; they are limited to the Project area; and can be successfully managed using good practice in an operational setting. AIIB requires the Client to conduct an initial review of the environmental and social implications of the Project. On the basis of this review, the Bank, in consultation with the Client, determines the appropriate instrument for the Client to assess the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts, on a case-by-case basis. The Bank may determine that an environmental and social assessment or another similar instrument is appropriate for the Project. The scope of the assessment may vary from Project to Project, but it is narrower than that of the Category A ESIA. As in the case of a Category A Project, the assessment examines the Project's potentially negative and positive environmental and social impacts and recommends any

measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental and social performance of the Project.

- Class C. A Project is categorized C when it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. The Bank does not require an environmental and social assessment, but does require the Client to conduct a review of the environmental and social implications of the Project.

- Category FI. A Project is categorized FI if the financing structure involves the provision of funds to or through a financial intermediary (FI) for the Project, whereby the Bank delegates to the FI the decision-making on the use of the Bank funds, including the selection, appraisal, approval and monitoring of Bank-financed components. The Bank requires the FI Client, through the implementation of appropriate environmental and social policies and procedures, to screen and categorize components as category A, B or C; review; conduct due diligence on; and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Bank-financed subprojects, all in a manner consistent with this ESP. A Project categorized as FI is also subject to: (a) the Environmental and Social Exclusion List and applicable host country national laws for all Bank-financed components; and (b) the applicable ESSs for the Bank-financed components that are classified as Category A components (and if the Bank so determines, some or all of the Bank-financed components that are classified as Category B components).

(III) Requirements of Environmental and Social Standards

When the Bank has determined, in consultation with the Client, that the Project has potentially adverse environmental or social risks and impacts, it requires the Client:

- To conduct an environmental and social assessment relating to these risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them, all as required under ESS 1.

- If the Project will result in Involuntary Resettlement, this issue should be addressed in the social section of the assessment report, complemented by further elaboration as required under ESS 2. The Client shall include Involuntary Resettlement in the Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), which is provided to the Bank as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated into the report as

a recognizable element.

If the Project will affect Indigenous Peoples, this issue should be addressed in the social section of the assessment report, complemented by further elaboration as required under ESS 3. The Client shall include the impacts on Indigenous Peoples in the Indigenous Peoples Plan or Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), which is provided to the Bank as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated into the report as a recognizable element.

(IV) Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary resettlement: It covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood).

The Bank screens each Project to determine whether or not it involves Involuntary Resettlement (which covers both physical and economic displacement, as defined in ESS 2). Where it is not feasible to avoid Involuntary Resettlement, the Client is required to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

If the Project involves Involuntary Resettlement, the Bank requires the Client to prepare an RP or RPF (as applicable) that is proportional to the extent and degree of the impacts. The degree of impacts is determined by: (a) the scope of physical and economic displacement; and (b) the vulnerability of the affected population. The RP complements the social risks and impacts and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition and expropriation, livelihood restoration for resettled people and resettlement.

The Bank does not endorse illegal settlement; however, it recognizes that significant population have already inhabited both urban and rural land without title or recognized land rights. Given this situation, the Bank requires the Client to ensure that resettled people without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, and that they are

included in the resettlement consultation process within the cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan.

Related facilities: refer to activities not included in the project description in the project management agreement, but determined by AIIB, after consulting with the Client, as being or to be: (a) directly and substantially related to the Project; (b) carried out or planned to be carried out simultaneously with the Project; (c) essential to the feasibility of the Project and not be constructed or expanded if the Project does not exist.

Related facilities controlled or not controlled by the Client. AIIB requires the Client to identify and assess the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the related facilities as part of the environmental and social assessment. More specifically,

· To the extent that the Client controls or influences the related facilities, the bank requires the Client to: (a) within the sphere of its control or influence over the related facilities, the Client must meet the requirements of ESP and ESS for such facilities; (b) if the related facilities are funded by another multilateral development bank or bilateral development organization, AIIB may use the requirements of the said development partner in place of all or part of the requirements in ESP and ESS, provided that, in its judgment, there is no material difference between these requirements and those specified in ESP and ESS.

· If the Client does not control or influence the related activities, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of such facilities on the Project will be identified in the environmental and social assessment.

· The Client must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the bank that it has no control or influence over the related facilities by providing details of its considerations, including legal, regulatory and institutional factors.

(V) Resettlement Action Plan

1. Objective: To avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible; to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all resettled people in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; to improve the overall

socioeconomic status of the resettled poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

2. Scope and Application: ESS 2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary resettlement of the near future or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project). Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

3. Countermeasures: If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts shall be avoided; when avoidance is not feasible, they shall at least be minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under ESS 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected people to at least pre-Project level or better.

4. Requirements: The Client is required to undertake the following actions in relation to the Project:

- **Planning.** Determine the required scope of Involuntary Resettlement planning, through a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, and an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts. This establishes baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. Include consideration of customary rights, collective or communal forms of land tenure. Take gender into account in conducting the above. If Indigenous

Peoples are affected, follow the requirements of ESS 3.

- **Resettlement Action Plan.** Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on resettled people's entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Involve affected persons in consultation on the resettlement plan and disclose the draft resettlement documentation in accordance with the Information Disclosure below. The resettlement plan complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition; changes in land use rights, including customary rights; physical and economic displacement; and potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement requirements. Under some circumstances, with the prior approval of AIIB, resettlement will be part of the overall community development plan. In this plan, the Client should make special efforts to ensure that resettled people receive appropriate benefits. When displacement is only economic, prepare a livelihood restoration plan. Provide measures to be taken in case of disputes over compensation.

- **Abbreviated Resettlement Plan.** If the impact on the total population to be resettled is small, or the number of people to be resettled is less than 200, the Client may, with the prior approval of AIIB, prepare a brief resettlement action plan including the elements specified by AIIB. If the affected people are not really resettled and their ratio of loss of productive assets is less than 10%, the impact is considered "slight".

- **Resettlement Planning Framework.** If (a) the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement but consists of a program or series of activities whose details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank, or (b) in exceptional circumstances, duly justified by the Client, the Bank determines that the environmental and social assessment of identified Project activities involving Involuntary Resettlement may be conducted using the phased approach under the *Environmental and Social Policy*. Prepare the resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan as early as possible during development of the activities, in conformity with the RPF approved by the Bank.

- **Scale.** Ensure that the resettlement plan or RPF is proportional to the extent and degree

of the impacts. The degree of impacts is determined by: (a) the scope of physical and economic displacement; and (b) the vulnerability of the persons to be displaced by the Project.

- **Consultation.** Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. In respect of their rights, qualifications, resettlement options and further participation in the resettlement process. Consult with all resettled people about their rights, qualifications, resettlement options and further participation in the resettlement process, and ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement action plan. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

- **Grievance Mechanism.** Establish a suitable grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the grievances from Involuntary Resettlement of the Project and inform the related people of its utilization method. Adjust the grievance mechanism based on the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided that they are properly designed and implemented, and determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements. Design the mechanism to address resettled people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested. Disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes in accordance with the Information Disclosure below.

- **Social Support.** Support the social and cultural institutions of persons displaced by the Project and the host population to address resettlement. Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key

compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget.

- **Livelihood Restoration.** Improve or, as a minimum, restore the livelihood of all people displaced due to the Project by: (a) where the affected people live on land or cooperative land ownership, working out a land based resettlement strategy if possible; on the premise that the loss of land does not impair the source of livelihood, calculating the cash compensation based on the replacement value of land, including transitional living costs; (b) replacing the relevant assets with assets of equal or higher value rapidly; and, (c) compensating for the unrecoverable assets at full replacement cost immediately; and, (d) developing a capacity building program to support the ability to use the resources required for livelihood improvement and gain more access to alternative sources of livelihood; including the transaction costs in the amount of compensation to be determined; investigating opportunities to provide additional revenue and services through benefit sharing depending on the nature and goal of the Project.

- **Resettlement Assistance.** Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are as strong as the rights the resettled people had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and assets, as applicable), proper housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled people economically and socially into their host communities and extension of Project benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- **Persons without Title or Legal Rights.** Ensure that persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan. Include them in the resettlement consultation process. Do not include compensation to these people for the illegally settled land. Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish

clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment. If claims have been made by these resettled people that are currently under administrative or legal review, develop procedures to address these situations.

- **Negotiated Settlement.** Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land acquisition and expropriation of the Project are acquired through negotiated settlement, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- **Information Disclosure.** Disclose the draft Resettlement Action Plan, including documents of the consultation process, in a timely manner and in a form and language(s) understandable to resettled people and other stakeholders can understand, in places accessible to them, and disclose the final Resettlement Action Plan and any updates to the affected persons and other stakeholders in the same way within the project area in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental and Social Policy*. Disclose any resettlement planning framework in the same way. Regularly disclose updated environmental and social information, as well as information on any relevant major changes in the Project.

- **Implementation.** Design and execute Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Project. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the 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 project.

- **Compensation and rights.** Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the Project.

- **Supervision.** Closely supervise the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan throughout Project implementation.

- **Monitoring.** Using qualified and experienced experts to monitor and evaluate the resettlement results of the Project, the impact on the living standards of resettled people and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and resettlement monitoring results. Disclose monitoring reports according to the above information disclosure requirements. Consider using a third party with appropriate qualifications and experience to implement the monitoring plan.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

In February 2016, AIIB issued the ESF to integrate environmental protection and sustainable development into the whole process of project screening, preparation and implementation, and realize the coordinated development of economy, society, environment and resources.

The ESF includes environmental and social policies, ESSs (Standard 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement; Standard 3: Indigenous Peoples), and environmental and social exclusion lists.

The main points and requirements on resettlement in the ESF:

1. Involuntary resettlement: The involuntary resettlement should be avoided, and if it is not feasible to avoid involuntary resettlement, it has to ensure that the resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programs providing sufficient resources to enable the displaced persons to share in project benefits.

2. Involuntary resettlement: including involuntary resettlement in the near or foreseeable future directly related to the project, including physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood), as a result of: (a) the involuntary taking of land; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

3. Social survey: Determine the range of the involuntary resettlement through a survey of land and assets, a general survey of displaced persons, and an assessment of socioeconomic conditions related to risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement.

4. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF): If the project involves involuntary resettlement, the project proponent has to prepare a RAP or RPF, subject to the extent and degree of the impacts. The degree of impacts is determined by the physical and economic displacement and vulnerability of the affected people. The RAP or RPF will cover social risks and impacts and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with involuntary resettlement,

including land acquisition, changes in land use rights, displacement and need for livelihood restoration.

5. Non-titled affected persons: AIIB requires the Client to ensure that displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for and receive resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan, and that they are included in the resettlement consultation process.

6. Indigenous peoples: AIIB seeks the technical judgment of qualified social scientists for project impacts on indigenous peoples, on customary use or rights of use and access to land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and heritage, health, education, livelihood systems and social security status and indigenous knowledge and vulnerability of affected indigenous peoples. If the project would have impacts on Indigenous Peoples, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) have to be prepared on the coverage of social risks and impacts on the indigenous peoples and provides specialized guidance to address specific issues associated with the need of the affected Indigenous Peoples.

7. Information Disclosure: The draft resettlement plan, including the documents of the negotiation process, have to made available in the Project area in a timely and accessible manner, and in form and language(s) understandable to the project affected people, other stakeholders and the general public. The final resettlement plan and any latest information shall be disclosed to the affected population and other stakeholders in the same way. The resettlement planning framework should be disclosed in the same way. The latest environmental and social information as well as any relevant major changes in the project shall be disclosed regularly.

8. Consultation: Meaningful consultations with the stakeholders during the Project's preparation and implementation phases, have to be held, which will cover Project design, mitigation and monitoring measures, sharing development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues of the project. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land,

and ensure their participation in consultations.

9. Appeal Mechanism: A suitable grievance mechanism, which may include formal or informal existing mechanism, will be designed to address affected peoples' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people.

10. Monitoring: The resettlement results will be compared with the baseline data to learn the impacts on the APs' living standard and if the objectives of the RAP have been realized. The monitoring report shall be disclosed according to the above points. The monitoring plan will be implemented by an appropriately qualified and experienced third party.

4.5 Principal differences between AIIB's policies and China's regulatory policies and the practice proposed in this RP

(1) AIIB's policies and regulations on involuntary resettlement are embodied in the *Environmental and Social Framework*, and China's policies and regulations are embodied in several laws and policies.

"Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement" in AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework* specifies the objectives, scope and application of involuntary resettlement, the resettlement action planning and the basic principles followed in resettlement action planning. China's laws and policies include laws, rules & regulations, policies and implementation measures of all levels (state, province/municipality/autonomous region, city, and county/district) and all categories (including land administration, land acquisition and demolition procedures and compensation to and resettlement of the affected people, employment and social security of land-expropriated farmers, law on the protection of women's rights and interests, social assistance law, and poverty alleviation and development regulations). For example, at the state level, the laws, rules and regulations concerning land administration, compensation for land acquisition and demolition, and resettlement

include the *Property Law of the people's Republic of China* (implemented on October 1, 2007), the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (revised for the third time on August 26, 2019), the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration* (GBF [2004] No. 28), the *Guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition* (GTZYBL [2004] No. 238), the *Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (2011)*, and the *Circular of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Ensuring the Rational Use of Land for Rural Villagers' Housing Construction* (ZRZF [2020] No. 128); the regulation concerning the assistance to vulnerable groups such as households enjoying the minimum living guarantee and households enjoying the “Five Guarantees” include the *Interim Measures for Social Assistance* (implemented on May 1, 2014); and, the law concerning the protection of women's rights and interests include the Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women (latest revised on October 26, 2018). At the local level, the laws and regulations of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region include the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition*, the *Notice on Issuance of Guiding Opinions on Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region*, the *Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region*, the *Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region* and the *Department of Housing and Urban-rural Development of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing the Examination and Approval of New Rural Homesteads and the Management of Housing Construction*, etc. These domestic laws and policies are the main basis for the resettlement action planning of the Project.

(2) The basic principles defined in AIIB's “Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement” are generally consistent with the main principles defined in China's laws and policies, but there are some differences in specific provisions and

practical practices. The resettlement action plan has made provision for these differences.

① In terms of treating vulnerable groups, caring for vulnerable groups is an important part for AIIB to attain its policy objectives, which requires giving assistance to vulnerable groups during compensation and resettlement. The PRC laws and policies on land administration, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement do not address the issue of identification of poor population and vulnerable groups specifically, and do not specify assistance for them. However, China's laws and policies on social assistance and poverty alleviation have clearly defined the criteria for identifying vulnerable groups and provided for sound assistance or support policies.

The vulnerable groups in China generally include households enjoying the “Five Guarantees”, households enjoying the minimum living guarantee and poverty-stricken households. The household enjoying the “Five Guarantees” refer to the elderly, the disabled and the underage in rural areas who have no ability to work, no source of livelihood, or no legal obligors to provide for or support them, or have legal obligors to provide for or support them who however have no capability to do so. The household enjoying the minimum living guarantee refers to the household whose per capita monthly income is lower than the minimum living security level stipulated by the local government and who enjoys the minimum living security subsidy granted by the government. The poverty-stricken household refers to the household who has low income or high expenditure because of heavy family burden or low working skills, as were assessed by government agencies in 2015 according to the criteria of “two assurances and three guarantees” (assuring the rural poor population that they have enough to eat and to wear and guaranteeing them access to compulsory education, basic medical services, and safe housing) and “no urban house, no enjoyable car, no large deposit”. So far, these vulnerable groups have received extensive financial, material and policy support from the government (see Part 12 “Entitlement Matrix” of the Resettlement Action Plan for the support policies that these vulnerable groups can enjoy). Therefore, the resettlement action plan has no policy for special support to the vulnerable groups identified from the affected population. However, during the

implementation of the plan, the External Monitoring Agency should pay close attention to the vulnerable groups among the resettled people, inspect the implementation of the support policies they should enjoy, and evaluate how their impact is eliminated.

In this resettlement action plan, people who are not considered as vulnerable groups according to the government's definition but may be at risk of becoming vulnerable groups under the influence of land acquisition / house demolition, that is, people who may need special support (such as labor and means of transport in the period of relocation) in the transitional living period, will also be identified as vulnerable groups who then can receive necessary assistance.

Some minority residents, old persons and members of families without male labor who do not conform to the government's definition should also be further identified in vulnerability during the detailed measurement survey.

② In terms of public participation and consultation, AIIB requires extensive public participation and meaningful consultation with the resettled people and relevant stakeholders to ensure their participation in the formulation, implementation, supervision and evaluation of resettlement action plans. Special attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups to ensure their participation in consultation. Appropriate complaint mechanisms need to be established to receive complaints from the affected people and help them solve problems.

At the national level of China, there are similar requirements for consultation and participation in the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration*, the *guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition*, and the *Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor*. In Guangxi, relevant laws and policies also require consultation, participation and information disclosure in the whole process of land acquisition and resettlement. In practice, local governments also organize consultation and participation activities of the affected groups, but they are recorded in just a few of procedural documents. As prescribed by law, the local government should establish an appeal mechanism. Farmers can first put forward their opinions to the

village committee, or directly lodge an appeal under the legal system but which is not perfect.

During the formulation of the resettlement action plan, public participation and consultation activities were organized several times. In the same period, a full information disclosure was made, and opinions were extensively solicited from the population affected by land acquisition and demolition, relevant stakeholders, women, poverty-stricken households and households enjoying the minimum living guarantee. All of these activities have been included in the resettlement action plan. Such activities will continue to be conducted and recorded during the implementation of the resettlement action plan. A sound appeal mechanism has been established for the Project, and the complaints and appeals will be recorded as part of the monitoring report. Key information in the RAP will be disclosed via RIB distribution.

③ In terms of resettlement strategy, AIIB requires that the livelihood of all resettled people be improved or, as a minimum, restored by: (i) where the affected people live on land, working out a land based resettlement strategy if possible; on the premise that the loss of land does not impair the source of livelihood, calculating the cash compensation based on the replacement value of land; (ii) replacing the affected assets with the assets with equal or higher value rapidly; (iii) compensating for the unrecoverable assets at full replacement cost immediately; and, (iv) trying every means to increase income and service through benefit sharing plan.

The Land Administration Law requires the provincial government to finalize and announce the location-based land prices for land acquisition and consider the social security budget in the compensation for collective-owned land. The State Council's *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration* points out that: (i) the resettled people can become the shareholders of the project creating stable revenue by investing in the project with their right to use the land for construction approved by operation of law; (ii) in the urban planning area, the employment system and social security should be improved to ensure the life of the affected people. (iii) outside the urban planning area, when the land collectively owned by farmers has to be expropriated, the local people's government shall reserve essential

farming land or assign jobs to the land-expropriated farmers within its administrative area. For landless farmers who do not have the basic production and living conditions, they shall be resettled in other places. (iv) employment training. The *guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition* issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources and the relevant policies of Guangxi require: (i) arranging for agricultural production; (ii) arranging for re-employment (iii) taking land as a part of the project; (iv) providing the land for replacement. The compensation rate of the affected assets is usually determined by the county/district administrative departments according to open and transparent evaluation procedures.

During RAP preparation, a project impact assessment was conducted by means of socioeconomic survey, consulting meeting, detailed measurement, key informant interview and social gender analysis. On the basis of these measures, in the light of the compensation rates for land acquisition and demolition and resettlement methods as are determined by Guangxi regional and local governments, specific resettlement, livelihood restoration and gender strategies have been formulated, which are reflected in the resettlement action plan.

④ In terms of assistance to households who are not eligible to be compensated for housing at replacement cost, AIIB's policy requires ensuring that the affected people without land ownership or any identifiable legal land rights are eligible for, and can receive by the deadline specified in the resettlement action plan, the resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. Include them in the resettlement consultation process. Do not include compensation to these people for the illegally settled land.

According to the *Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor*, illegal houses and temporary buildings constructed beyond the approved period will not be compensated for. As a good one of local practices, if a household is not eligible to be compensated for housing at replacement value, the local government and relevant institutions will assess not only the history or reason of lack of title certificate of the household's building, but also the socio-economic condition and vulnerability of the household, so as to determine the necessary

assistance that can be provided and ensure that its socio-economic condition can recover or will not get worse after it is resettled. According to the *Provisions of the State Council on Solving the Housing Problems of Low-Income Households*, households with housing difficulties should be provided with affordable housing and low-rent housing. The relocated households can apply for affordable housing and low-rent housing.

At present, illegal houses are not involved in the houses to be demolished in the Project.

(3) The PRC laws and policies lack specific provisions on RAP implementation monitoring and reporting.

AIIB's policy requires that a qualified and experienced third party should be employed to monitor the implementation of the resettlement action plan from the outside, to monitor and evaluate the results of resettlement and their impact on the living standards of the resettled people and whether the objectives of the resettlement action plan are achieved. The monitoring report has to be disclosed.

In China, except for large-scale water conservancy projects, it is not required to monitor and evaluate the resettlement results, including the impact on the living standards of the resettled people.

The Owner of the Project will conduct internal monitoring on the implementation of the resettlement action plan and regularly submit the monitoring report. An independent third-party organization will be employed for external monitoring and evaluation. The external monitoring report will be disclosed to the public. And all monitoring reports will be submitted to AIIB regularly.

4.6 Compensation Rates of the Project

4.6.1 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition

According to the relevant provisions of the *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition* (GZBH [2020] No.5), and the new location-based land prices for land acquisition will be implemented from January 1, 2020. All kinds of compensation for land acquisition must be strictly implemented in

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

accordance with the integrated location-based land price for land acquisition, and the rates shall not be adjusted at will. The Notice stipulates that the location-based land prices for land acquisition in 2020 is applicable to the expropriation and compensation of collective farmland (except permanent basic farmland and nature reserves). If the permanent acquisition of basic cultivated land is involved, compensation shall be made according to not less than 1.1 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective construction land, compensation shall be made according to not less than 0.4 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective unused land, compensation shall be made according to 0.1 to 0.4 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of state-owned farmland in accordance with the law, compensation can be made in accordance with the relevant provisions with reference to the location-based land price rates for land acquisition. Accordingly, the compensation rate for collective farmland and general farmland acquisition is determined to be the integrated land price of the area where each township with land acquisition is located. The rate is 37,924 yuan/mu for Fuxin Town in Tiandeng County and 35,700 yuan/mu for Shuolong Town in Daxin County. The compensation rate for permanent basic farmland is 1.1 times of the location-based land price rate for land acquisition; rural construction land (mainly homestead) is compensated according to farmland rate; the compensation rate for rural roads and collective unused land is 0.4 times of the location-based land price rate for land acquisition; the land of the state-owned agricultural and forestry farm shall be compensated according to the rate of expropriation of similar collective land.

The holder of the right to use the state-owned land for construction affected by the Project will be given economic compensation at the local land market price in the case that his or her land is obtained through granting, or given an equal area of state-owned allocated land for construction by the county natural resources bureau to replace his or her original land in the case that his or her land is obtained through allocation.

See Table 4-3 for specific compensation rates for various types of land permanently expropriated in the Project.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition³

Township/ Town	Integrated location-based land prices for land acquisition/compensation rates for general collective farmland, rural homesteads and state-owned wood land			Compensation Rates for Prime Farmland (yuan/mu)	Compensation Rates for Rural roads, Collective Unused Land (yuan/mu)	Compensation Rates for State-owned Land for Construction (yuan/mu)
	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Land Compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement Subsidy (yuan/mu)			Leased land
Fuxin Town	37924	18018	19906	41716.4	15169.6	
Shuolong Town	35700	14280	21420	39270	14280	50000

4.6.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to consultation, no compensation rate for temporary land occupation has been determined in all counties and districts within the project area at present. According to the provisions of Article 48 of the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*: the compensation fee for temporary use of farmland shall be calculated by multiplying the average annual output value of the three years before the temporary use of the land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of construction land shall be calculated by multiplying the annual rent of similar local state-owned land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of unused land shall be 60% of the product of the average annual output value of the three years before the disusing of land and the temporary use years. According to the relevant provisions of the *Notice of the Office of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Implementation of Unified Annual Output Value Standards for Upcoming Land Acquisition* (CZBD [2019] No.9), the unified annual output value standard for Fuxin Town and Shuolong Town is 1,810 yuan/mu and 1,829 yuan/mu respectively. According to consultation, most of the township governments and village

committees in the project area think that the compensation rates for temporary land occupation of the project shall not be lower than these rates. See 4-4 for the compensation rates for temporary occupation of land for the Project. The final specific compensation rates for temporary land occupation shall be subject to the compensation agreement signed between the land user and the village committee of the occupied village or the occupied household.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation⁴

Township/town	Compensation rate (yuan/mu•year)	
	Agricultural Land	Unused land
Fuxin Town	1810	1086
Shuolong Town	1829	1097.4

4.6.3 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

The houses affected by the Project are classified into residential houses and non-residential houses. Non-residential houses include operating houses and non-operating houses. Operating houses include some small hotels, small restaurants and small shops, while non-operating houses are mostly agricultural makeshift houses and temporary offices. The compensation for demolition of residential and operating houses includes the compensation for main buildings and ancillary facilities, the compensation for relocation, and the temporary transitional resettlement subsidy. Compensation for non-operating houses includes compensation for main buildings and ancillary facilities and compensation for relocation.

(1) Compensation rates for demolition of residential houses and attachments

According to preliminary investigation, the main residential structures affected by the Project are brick and concrete structures. According to consultation, the compensation rate for brick-concrete structure in the project area is 900 yuan/m² (including the cost of common wooden doors and windows, water supply and drainage, electricity and other facilities).

Due to the complexity of the measurement of the compensation rates for the house

decoration of the project area, in order to facilitate the measurement, in the Project, the quantity is temporarily calculated according to the residential area, and the compensation for the house decoration is made according to the rate of 200 yuan/m². These expenses will be updated in the Resettlement Action Plan after the physical quantity of house decoration is jointly counted and determined by relevant departments and affected households.

(2) Temporary transitional resettlement subsidies

A one-time subsidy of 3000 yuan per household for temporary transition rent (300 yuan per month in a transition period of 10 months); relocation subsidies for relocated households (including one for moving out and one for moving into the new house), totaling 800 yuan.

(3) Compensation rate for demolition of non-residential houses

The preliminary investigation finds that the non-residential houses affected by the Project are mainly buildings of brick-concrete and brick-tile structure, and makeshift houses with iron ceiling, for agricultural purposes which are the property of villagers in Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County; small inns and restaurants of brick-concrete structure and makeshift houses with iron ceiling as small shops, small restaurants and temporary offices, which are the property of villagers in Gutun, Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

After a consultation, it is known that the common practice in case of demolition of operating houses in the project area is: after an announcement of land acquisition is issued, the County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau and the Employer, in the principle of respecting the wishes of the affected people, can help them to rent or rebuild suitable houses for them to continue with their commercial operation. The compensation rates for housing and temporary transitional resettlement subsidy will be determined by the land user through consultation with the relocated households according to the results of evaluation made by a professional evaluation company.

Due to the fact that the house valuation has not been carried out yet, in order to facilitate the estimation and calculation, the compensation for main buildings and ancillary facilities, and the compensation for relocation, in relation to the operating

houses in the Project are temporarily calculated on the basis of the compensation rates for residential houses, and the temporary transitional resettlement subsidy for residential houses is temporarily regarded as the compensation for operating losses of merchants in the construction period of the Project, the final rate of which however is subject to the results of actual evaluation by a professional evaluation company and the compensation agreement concluded between the land user and the relocated household during the implementation of the Project.

Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for House Demolition⁵

Township/town	Brick-concrete Structure (RMB/m²)	Masonry Structure (RMB/m²)	Iron sheds (RMB/m²)
Fuxin Town	900	450	130
Shuolong Town	900	450	130

4.6.4 Compensation Rates for Young Crops

According to the investigation, the farmland occupied by the Project is mainly planted with corn and rice, the vegetable fields are mainly planted with leafy vegetables, and contiguous wood land mainly includes commercial wood land, open wood land and shrub land. The ponds in Xuanjie and Shuolong Community are fish ponds.

The compensation rates for land requisition (use) on Long 'an-Shuolong Expressway and Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway, which are closely related to the Project, are approximately consistent with the compensation rates determined in the *Notice of the People's Government Office of Tiandeng County on the Issuance of the Interim Measures for the Resettlement Guarantee Work for the Land Acquisition and Demolition of Construction Land* (TZBF [2017] No. 27) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County* (XZF [2017] No. 14). Therefore, the compensation rates for young crops in the Project are temporarily determined based on the *Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF [2018]

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

No.36) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No.8), and are finally subject to the compensation agreements signed by the land user and relevant village committees or families of the occupied land. See Table 4-6 and 4-7 for specific compensation rates.

Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Contiguous Farmland of Young Crops⁶

Township/town	Paddy field (yuan/mu)	Dry land (yuan/mu)	Leafy vegetable (yuan/mu)	Commercial wood land (yuan/mu)	Shrubland and others (yuan/mu)	Fish pond (yuan/mu)
Fuxin Town	1200	1000	-	3550	800	2000
Shuolong Town	2500	2000	3000	2500	1200	2000

Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Transplanting and Felling of Sporadically Planted Fruit Trees and Seedlings⁷

Township/town	Camphor trees (yuan/tree)	Musa basjoo Siebold (yuan/tree)	Other fruit trees (already bearing fruit) (yuan/tree)	Longan (not bearing fruit) (yuan/tree)	Unspecified trees ($\Phi > 10\text{cm}$) (yuan/tree)	Unspecified trees ($\Phi < 10\text{cm}$) (yuan/tree)	Bamboo (RMB/Nr.)
Fuxin Town	50		45	-	35	15	-
Shuolong Town	50	20	45	45	30	10	10

4.6.5 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

The ground attachments for permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation of the Project include mainly: tombs, sunning ground, concrete floor, walls, and pools. According to investigation, within the scope of the project area in Daxin County and Tiandeng County, the compensation rates for ground attachments are generally consistent at present. Therefore, the compensation rates for ground attachments in the Project are temporarily determined based on the *Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of*

Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section) (XZF [2019] No.8), and are finally subject to the compensation agreements signed by the land user and relevant village committees or families of the occupied land.

(1) Compensation rates for pool demolition

After a consultation, it is known that the compensation rate for ponds (pools or cisterns) is 12,000 yuan/m³.

(2) Compensation rates for concrete floor, sunning ground and cement brick walls

After a consultation, it is known that the compensation rate for floors with a concrete thickness of 16~20 cm is 85 yuan/m²; the compensation rate for sunning ground is 80 yuan/m²; and, the compensation rate for enclosure walls is 110 yuan/m³.

(3) Compensation rates for tomb relocation

According to preliminary investigation, the tombs to be relocated in the Project are mainly tombs of skeletal remains.

According to consultation, the number of tombs is determined according to the number of skeletal remains (one set of skeletal remains is taken as one tomb, two sets of skeletal remains are taken as two tombs, and so on). The compensation rates for tombs of skeletal remains are 5000 yuan/tomb for Tiandeng County and 2000 yuan/tomb for Daxin County, and no compensation will be made for unowned tombs.

4.6.6 Compensation Rates for Relocation of Special Facilities

The special facilities affected by the Project include power facilities, telecommunications facilities, transportation facilities, water conservancy facilities, and municipal facilities. The compensation rates for special facilities in the Project are temporarily determined based on the *Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No.8).

(1) Compensation rate for relocation of power facilities

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

According to preliminary investigation, the power facilities to be relocated in the Project mainly include transformers, 220V power transmission and distribution lines, 380V power transmission and distribution lines, 10,000V power transmission lines, and 35,000V power transmission lines.

According to consultation, the compensation rate for relocation of transformers is 400 yuan/kVA, the compensation rates for relocation of power transmission and distribution lines are 42,000 yuan/km for 220V lines and 80,000 yuan/km for 380V lines, and the compensation rates for relocation of power transmission lines are 120,000 yuan/km for 10,000V lines and 1,200,000 yuan/km for 35,000V lines.

(2) Compensation rate for relocation of telecommunication facilities

The preliminary investigation finds that the main telecommunication facilities to be relocated in the Project are overhead 100-paired electrical cables, overhead 12-core optical cables, and coaxial cables for cable TV.

After a consultation, it is known that the subsidy for demolition is 60,000 yuan/km for overhead 100-paired electrical cables, 25,000 yuan/km for overhead 12-core optical cables, and 23,000 yuan/km for coaxial cables for cable TV.

(3) Compensation rates for relocation of transportation facilities, water conservancy facilities and municipal facilities

According to preliminary investigation, the transportation facilities, water conservancy facilities and municipal facilities to be relocated in the Project mainly include signboards, street lamps, water plants and sewage treatment works.

Highway signboards and street lamps belong to the existing highway ancillary facilities. The construction content of Component B already includes the removal of highway signboards and street lamps and the installation of new ones, so there is no need to consider compensation for the said in this report.

The water plant and sewage treatment works are extraordinary special facilities, which are compensated for as they were restored to their original scale and standard for their original purpose. The land for construction will be provided by the local natural resources authority.

The preliminary investigation finds that the replacement cost of the water plant in

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County to be relocated in the Project includes schematic design cost (approx. 550,000 yuan) and construction cost (approx. 3 million yuan); the replacement cost of Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin, whose construction was completed in July 4, 2019 and original investment was 782,404.63 yuan, is approx. 800,000 yuan.

5 Action Plan for Women and Vulnerable Groups

Special attention should be paid to families with single women as the head, the old, weak, sick and disabled, and other vulnerable groups in the resettlement process of the Project. Rights and interests of women and vulnerable groups will be fully considered in the Project.

5.1 The Status of Women and Programme for Promoting Equal Opportunities in Project Area

5.1.1 Women's Participation in Development Stage of Resettlement Action Plan of the Project

Public questionnaire surveys on risk analysis of social stability of the Project and on resettlement were conducted in October ~ November 2019 and in March 2020 respectively. Relevant organizations at all levels, village committees (including representatives of woman's congress) and villagers' representatives (including women) for land acquisition and resettlement all participated in these survey activities. In these surveys, women were basically present. They carefully checked indicators in final results of these surveys and fully expressed their ideas on behalf of local women.

Among 246 families who accepted the public questionnaire survey on resettlement of the Project, women were interviewed in 48 families, accounting for 19.5%; 8 and 5 women respectively attended two symposiums invited by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. for face-to-face communication and consultation, accounting for 4/13 and 1/3 of total attendees of affected persons respectively; seven women accepted in-depth household interview, accounting for 7/12 of total number of interviewees. Female interviewees all said that they knew the situation where the Project is to be constructed; in addition, they hope that the compensation for land acquisition will be paid in time in accordance with the standards set by the government and that they can get some employment opportunities while taking care of their families.

In general, women in the project area all hope to obtain fair compensation standards and see timely payment of the compensation, obtain more support from the government in land acquisition and resettlement and preferential policies in employment training, and wish to improve the income level of their families by engaging in capable works so that children education, daily household expenditure and retirement in the future are safeguarded.

5.1.2 Women's Situation in Project Area

The *Development Plan for Women in Chongzuo City (2011-2020)* sets the following general objective: Social gender consciousness is to be included in laws, regulations and public policies, to promote women's all-round development, harmonious development of both sexes and simultaneous development of women, economy and society. The Plan can safeguard that women can have the following rights on the basis of equality with men: Get access to basic medical and health services to see significant improvement of the quality of life and health level; have the right and opportunity to receive education to see continuous improvement of their education level; get economic resources and participate in economic development to see significant improvement of their economic status; participate in the management of state and social affairs to see continuous improvement of access level to political affairs; participate in environmental decision-making and management to improve the development environment; see improved laws, regulations and public policies safeguarding women's rights and interests to ensure that women's legitimate rights and interests are practically protected.

According to the investigation, the *Development Plan for Women in Chongzuo City (2011-2020)* in the project area has been undergoing final evaluation as women's federations at the county level have not conducted any special development plan for women. However, women's federations promote development of women with other business departments, mainly including the following activities:

(1) Trainings in various production technologies are conducted for women, mainly in agricultural planting, aquaculture and handicraft processing;

(2) The Women's Federation helps urban and rural women who meet the

conditions for small secured loans to apply for small secured loans;

(3) The Women's Federation conducts employment trainings and migrant work trainings jointly for women with the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the Agriculture Bureau, the Poverty Relief Office and other departments, including legal and rights protection knowledge, basic professional training, such as housekeeping and cleaning skills;

(4) Assist women in getting non-agricultural jobs, including provision of job information, car rental to designated places and reimbursement of ticket fares for working outside.

The *Development Plan for Women in Chongzuo City* sets 74 major objectives in 6 areas. According to the statistical monitoring in 2019, 71 objectives have been reached, with the rate of reaching the standard in advance of 95.95%. The government continuously carries out the following activities: Legal Right Protection Week on March 8, "Women Action to Build the Rule of Law in China", National Constitution Day, Anti-domestic Violence Law, and Propaganda of Drug Control and AIDS Prevention Knowledge. In addition, the government has released the anti-domestic violence linkage mechanism with 12 relevant departments (such as the municipal court, procuratorate, public security bureau), and established "five mechanisms" to prevent sexual assault on minors and safeguard rights and interests of girls. The government has established 9 mediation committees for marriage and family disputes at city and county levels and 2 studios for cherishing the fate. The government puts more effort to the handling of all kinds of calls, letters and visits, conducts conflict mediation more efficiently and actively safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of women victims via 12338, the hotline serving for women's rights protection. In 2020, Chongzuo Women's Federation and the Municipal Taxation Bureau organized a special publicity and assistance meeting for the Municipal Women Entrepreneurs Association on preferential taxation policies for epidemic prevention and control, to guide members of the association to establish an on-line distribution platform covering all counties (cities and districts) called Express Errands; organized Kangjia Vocational Training School in Chongzuo City and Guangxi Chongzuo Zhuangjianv Service Co., Ltd. to publicize

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

household service and give training and employment opportunities, to serve for families whose members work in enterprises with production resumed and stimulate women's energy in entrepreneurship and income-raising; established the women's employment and entrepreneurship training center, where 360 women accepted employment training in 12 sessions and were given the certificate of qualification; established 5 demonstration bases for poverty alleviation by women in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and tried to obtain RMB 200,000 establishment expenditure, with which 600 households living under poverty are driven to find jobs; actively conducted housekeeping training in relocation sites, including 7 "caravan" publicity activities in villages (communities), to further open up a new prospect that training helps women to find jobs; organized more than 60,000 urban and rural women to go through the "cervical and breast" cancer screening; applied to the All-China Women's Federation for the "Special Fund for Cervical and Breast Cancer Relief for Rural Poor Mothers" of RMB 2.22 million, which benefited 222 women; covered the "Cervical and Breast Cancer" Insurance for Caring Women's Health to 170268 women, with an accumulated premium of RMB 8.51 million, which has effectively promoted poverty alleviation via healthcare.

The new *Development Plan for Women in Chongzuo City* is prepared to high standards and implemented in the project area, to continuously improve women's well-being and promote sound and rapid development of women's cause.

According to statistics, Shulong Town and Fuxin Town have a population of 35,580 in the Project, with 17,339 women accounting for 48.73% of the total. 945 families with 4067 persons are affected by land acquisition and demolition of the Project, and women account for about 48.52% of the affected population according to the questionnaire survey. It can be reckoned that there are about 1973 women in the affected population, accounting for 11.38% of the total women in the Project site.

It is learned from this survey, in the division of labor in the local villagers' households, males perform more household economic functions, while females undertake more responsibilities of household work, taking care of the elderly and education of their children. The number of women working outside is less than that of

men for raising young kids, taking them to school, cooking meals and assisting them in finishing homework. At the same time, among both men and women who work outside, men's income is generally higher than women's as the former engages in the type of work requiring great physical strength. In general, women in the project area are obviously inferior to men in terms of education level and proportion of household economic contribution. There are certain differences between men and women in the distribution structure of engaged industry and occupation. However, there is no significant difference between them in the distribution of engaged industry and occupation, and no obvious difference between women and men in the same type of work in income.

5.1.3 Gender action plan (GAP) in the program

The resettlement survey of the Project discloses that young and middle-aged women in affected families generally work outside, and some run small businesses on usual times, but older women lack labor skills other than farming and housekeeping, and are inferior to men when trying to find new job opportunities. Some are single household heads who are the economic pillars and shoulder the heavy responsibility of their families. Compensation, vocational skill training and other measures adopted for the Resettlement Action Plan should pay attention to their special needs to reduce special social risks that these families may face due to project construction and implementation.

Women are equally entitled to all compensation payments, training programs and other assistances, and all resettlement sites and compensation received are common property of family couples. Names of both husband and wife should be filled in when they handle relevant certificates, to protect the property of relocated personnel. For the sake of assurance, the project implementation agency will make necessary explanations and publicity to the women in the community to ask them to pay close attention to resettlement in the resettlement phase.

The government, relevant implementing agencies, women's federations and village committees have concluded an agreement that the women's federations will directly contribute to the guidance and consultation on income recovery and openly

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

participate in it, so that women can earn enough money to support their families after demolition by combining such work with the current project.

In order to improve women's awareness and their abilities to participate in public affairs, women's employment, social status, and equal opportunities for both genders to benefit from the Project, a gender action programme has been developed for the Project, as shown in Table 5-1.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 5-1 Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan	Contents of the Plan	Enhancement or promotion measures	time arrangement.	Implemented by	Monitored by	Monitoring Indexes	Freq uency
Women participati on	During consultation, supervision and assessment in stages of preparation, implementation and operation of the Project, it is necessary to make sure the participation of women in the Project area, consult and respect their insights, and include their insights in making decisions and plans.	Disseminate information with radios and televisions, publicity columns, brochures and other channels to protect women's right to know about matters related to the Project construction	Preparation, implementation and operation period of women	The Employer and government offices and women's federations at all levels in the project area	Project Office and External Monitoring Agency	Ensure participation of 40% women	Twice /year
Increase employeme nt	Best efforts should be made to create employment opportunities for women during the project implementation period and operation period; They can cut down trees and dig roots, clean up the site and serve as toll collectors the site during the construction period; Positions such as toll collectors and cleaning staff should be given priority to women during the operation period.	The Project Employer shall fully understand women's employment needs and wishes during the preparation stage of the Project.	Project preparation, implementation and operation period	Project implementation office, women's federations at all levels	Project Office and External Monitoring Agency	Provide women with 1/3 of temporary employment opportunities in the construction period and 1/3 of jobs in the operation period of the Project	Twice /year
Focus on single-parent families with female householders	Care for single-parent families with female householders, preferentially consider their employment needs, and provide them with job opportunities suitable for their participation in a way to improves their living conditions.	The Project Employer shall fully understand and identify the number of single-parent families with female householders, population, economic and social conditions, etc. of the affected families during the project preparation stage	Preparation, implementation and operation period of women	Project implementation office, women's federations at all levels	Project Office and External Monitoring Agency	All families with female householders requiring employment	Twice /year

5.2 Situation of Vulnerable Groups in Project Area and Government Assistance Policies

5.2.1 Situation of Vulnerable Groups in Project Area

According to estimation, a total of 844 households with 3635 people are affected by the permanent expropriation of farmland and the demolition of houses and ancillary facilities in the Project, among which 194 households with 760 people are identified as vulnerable groups by the government (households enjoying the minimum living guarantee and five guarantees and poverty-stricken households registered in 2015, the same below), accounting for 20.91% of the total affected population. Among them, there are 11 households with 48 people enjoying five-guarantees, 71 households with 274 people enjoying the minimum living guarantee and 112 poverty-stricken households with 438 people. Families of these vulnerable groups all are affected by permanent LA of the Project.

5.2.2 Assistance Plan for Vulnerable Groups in Project Area

For vulnerable groups affected by the Project, in addition to the same compensation and resettlement measures as other households affected by land acquisition, they also enjoy various supportive policies of the government, such as free vocational knowledge and skills training, social security measures, work opportunities generated by the Project or work information and micro-low-interest loans. The government also grants living subsidies to the border residents within 0-3 km of the land border to ensure their sustainable livelihood, and the income is restored and improved.

In view of the potential adverse effects of the project construction on vulnerable groups, the Owner and relevant institutions shall focus on their resettlement, monitor the availability of various government subsidies, take measures to give priority to temporary employment opportunities for these families as much as possible, eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects of the project on them, and restore their livelihood and income level as soon as possible. Therefore, the following management plans are developed. See Table 5-2 for details.

Table 5-2 Support Plan for Affected Vulnerable Groups

Types and numbers of affected vulnerable groups	The Project compensation Resettlement measures	Government support policy	Enhance promotion measures	time arrangement.	Monitoring Indexes	Implemented by	Monitored by	Frequency
Households enjoying five-guarantees: 11 households with 48 persons	Monetary resettlement: provide land acquisition compensation to affected families (the compensation is RMB 37,924 /mu in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, and the compensation is RMB 35,700/mu in Shuolong Town, Daxin county; Eligible affected populations can also receive social security resettlement	The government centralized provide support or distribute support payment for households enjoying five guarantees. Border region residents can also obtain living allowances for border region residents.	Households enjoying five guarantees have no working capacity	Construction period	The living allowance for border region residents is RMB 210 /person/year; The standard for households enjoying five guarantees is RMB 595/month/person	County Civil Affairs Bureau and Town Government	Project Office and External Monitoring Agency	Twice a year
Low-income families, 71 households with 274 persons	Monetary resettlement: provide land acquisition compensation to affected families (the compensation is RMB 37,924 /mu in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, and the compensation is RMB 35,700/mu in Shuolong Town, Daxin county; Eligible affected populations can also receive social security resettlement	For those receiving the guaranteed income supplement, the government pays endowment insurance premiums and medical insurance premiums for them, and distributes life and nutrition subsidies and other support to compulsory education students. The border region residents can also obtain living allowances for the border region residents.	Preferentially provide those who have the ability to work with temporary employment opportunities; Preferentially provide those who meet the employment	After the construction period and operation of the	The living allowance for border region residents is RMB 210/person/year; The minimum standard for the guaranteed income supplement is RMB 5,100/year; The medical insurance subsidy is RMB 250/person/year for rural residents, and the endowment insurance subsidy is RMB 100/person/year for 16-60 years old and RMB 131 /person/year for the old over 65	County Civil Affairs Bureau and Town Government	Project Office and External Monitoring	Twice a year

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			conditions with fixed jobs	Project	years; Living and nutrition subsidy for compulsory education students in primary schools is RMB 1800/person/year		Agency	
Poverty - stricken households registered in 2015, 438 people in 112 households		Each household enjoys different targeted poverty alleviation policies according to different conditions, mainly including poverty alleviation on development and production, employment, education, health, asset income and social security. The border region residents can also obtain living allowances for the border region residents.			The living allowance for border region residents is RMB 210/person/year; Medical insurance subsidy for rural residents is RMB 250/person/year; the endowment insurance subsidy is RMB 100/person/year for 16-60 years old and RMB 131 /person/year for the old over 65 years; Living and nutrition subsidy for compulsory education students in primary schools is RMB 1800/person/year	County Civil Affairs Bureau, County Poverty Alleviation Office and Town Government	Project Office and External Monitoring Agency	Technical

5.3 Special Considerations in Monitoring

Special attention should be paid to women, poverty stricken population and vulnerable groups in monitoring the Resettlement Action Plan of the Project, including:

(I) Women's status and role: Closely monitor subtle changes in women's status, roles and situation. Women at least account for 40% of the affected persons surveyed. The monitoring and evaluation organizations will provide the implementing organization with advice and assistance on women's issues.

(II) Attention to vulnerable groups: Carefully monitor post-relocation living conditions of poverty stricken families, the elderly, the disabled affected persons and other vulnerable groups to ensure that they will not live a tough life.

(III) The monitoring and evaluation organization will provide sufficient relocation funds and information on fund usage. Chongzuo Audit Bureau will audit relocated people's accounts and funds, with audit results successively helpful to the work of independent monitoring organization.

(IV) During the resettlement, single-parent household with female heads, the disabled and the elderly have priority in selecting housing locations, receive labor and transport assistance from the project implementation agency and local governments;

(V) The project implementation agency and local governments pay special attention to women's production arrangement in arranging new employment opportunities, especially industry establishment, such as hairdressing, nail salon, grocery store, restaurant, household service, manual workshop, tourism commodity sales. These industries are well suitable for women.

5.4 Special Considerations in Employment Training

In order to help the resettled people create an environment of self-reliance and self-development, and try to restore or improve the living standards of immigrants in a short time, the project implementing agency will cooperate with the labor and social security, finance, education, science and technology, women's federations and other departments in Tiandeng and Daxin county to organize free training on technical skills for land-losing people caused by this Project. Technical training will be carried out according to the adjustment of economic structure, the change of labor market and the requirements of employers in each county, adhering to the principle of practicality and effectiveness. The technical training will be an effective action to restore and improve the income of

affected people.

Considering that the main labor force in many affected families lacks necessary job skills, especially women, over half of women are assured to participate in each training. Affected people, who are trained to gain labor skills, can find jobs nearby. Technical training will cover all affected persons. According to the consultation, the annual budget training expenses of labor and social security, finance, education, science and technology, women's federation and other departments in Tiandeng County and Daxin County are sufficient. The Employer of the Project does not additionally reserve such a training expenses in the project budget.

The skills training for the affected people will be conducted once every half a year three months before the resettlement, and the training will be jointly organized and implemented by the town government, village committee, women's Federation and vocational and technical education department where the project is located. The training are aimed at all affected people, especially the directly affected labor force and women, and more than 50% of women are guaranteed to participate in each training. Such trainings cover:

(1) Training on community public welfare posts such as community security, sanitation, public environment greening, public facility maintenance and parking lot management;

(2) Horticultural techniques, women's sewing and knitting, beauty salons and nail art skills training;

(3) Training on maintenance skills of motorcycles, automobiles and electrical appliances;

(4) Training on management of automobile beauty and cleaning equipment;

(5) Training on catering and hotel service, domestic service;

(6) Product promotion, registration and operation of small businesses.

6 Income Restoration and Resettlement Action Plan

6.1 Principles of Resettlement

(1) The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be based on the socioeconomic survey and DMS on the project area, the state and local regulations and policies on land acquisition compensation, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)'s *Environmental and Social Framework* (ESF).

(2) The project design shall be optimized to minimize permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation Project Area, and measures shall be taken during construction to reduce impacts.

(3) The acquired land and resulting losses shall be compensated for reasonably. The land acquisition compensation shall be fully paid within 3 months after the approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement action plan.

(4) The APs shall receive full compensation for lost assets before land handover, and their living standard, productivity and income level shall be restored to the pre-land-acquisition levels or higher after land acquisition.

(5) Anyone who occupies land or builds a house in the project area after the cut-off date shall not be subject to compensation and resettlement.

(6) The APs shall be encouraged to participate during RAP preparation and implementation, consulted meaningfully, notified of their rights and resettlement options, and involved in resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

(7) It shall be ensured that APs without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for and receive resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

(8) Attention shall be paid to the APs' grievances and appeals, and they shall be assisted in overcoming difficulties in land acquisition compensation timely and reasonably.

(9) Before the Project is approved, the draft RAP shall be disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders at a suitable location, and in the language and mode understood by the APs timely. The final RAP and its updated versions shall be disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders.

(10) Any major change during RAP implementation (reducing any compensation

rate, changing the location or size of LA or HD, adding a component, or funding a component with domestic funds, etc.) shall be reported to AIIB in advance. The RAP may be revised or a separate RAP prepared if necessary.

(11) The IA shall conduct internal monitoring on LA compensation and resettlement during project implementation, and appoint a qualified and experienced third party in a public way to conduct external monitoring and submit monitoring reports to AIIB regularly. After the completion of all activities, the resettlement work shall be evaluated.

(12) The resettlement outcome shall be monitored and evaluated through AIIB and the IA, and its impact on the APs' living standard examined to see if the RAP is implemented as expected. The M&E reports shall be published.

6.2 Resettlement

Resettlement mainly involves compensation, the availability of production and living conditions, and income restoration to provide sustainable livelihood support.

The project area involves two counties of Chongzuo City: Daxin County and Tiandeng County. Since the two counties have no difference in land acquisition compensation and resettlement laws and policies for land-expropriated farmers, the population affected by permanent LA will be resettled in a unified manner. The population affected by temporary land occupation in the two counties will be resettled in a unified manner based on research results, consultation and negotiation since no specific regulations or policies have been formulated.

The population affected by permanent LA in the Project is 844 households with 3635 people; the collectively-owned farmland acquisition involves 7 villages/communities, and the affected population is 833 households with 3590 people; the acquisition of state-owned farmland involves 11 households with 45 people in Aijiang Forest Farm of Daxin County.

6.2.1 Income Restoration and Resettlement of the Population Affected by Permanent Farmland Acquisition

According to relevant provisions in the *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition* (GZBH [2020] No.5), cities and counties can further develop more resettlement methods for land-expropriated farmers in combination with local conditions. In addition to one-time monetary compensation for

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

resettlement, land-expropriated farmers can be resettled through provision for agricultural production, land usufruct returning, housing, employment, stock ownership, resettlement in other places and other ways. For the mode of land usufruct returning, except for the central urban areas and livelihood, public services and large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects organized and implemented by the governments, at least 5% of the land collectively owned by farmers shall be used as reserved land (in principle, the maximum is 10 mu) for the development of village-level collective economy in the land-requisitioned villages, so as to ensure that the original living standard of the land-expropriated farmers is not lowered and the long-term livelihood is guaranteed.

According to the samples of the investigation participated by the public collected in the social stability risk analysis report of Component A, 93% of the respondents hope to get one-time monetary compensation and 4% hope to obtain job opportunities as compensation. Therefore, the income restoration method for the population affected by the permanent acquisition of collective-owned farmland for the Project is mainly monetary compensation. For the village collective with large land loss, land is reserved to development the commercial service industry in the land-expropriated village.

Those land-expropriated farmers who meet the qualifications stipulated in the *Trial Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers* and are approved by the villagers' congress can also obtain compensation in the form of social security.

According to the regulations and practices of relevant documents, for farmer households whose land has been expropriated, the compensation fee for land acquisition shall belong to relevant village collectives (village committee or villager group) or the farmer households contracting the land according to the contracted-responsibility on household basis. For houses, young crops, and general attachments on the land (including tombs and pools), the compensation fee will be paid to the owners of the ground attachments and young crops. For transportation facilities, water conservancy facilities, municipal facilities, electric power facilities, and telecommunications facilities on the land, the compensation fee shall be exclusively used in the restoration of these facilities by the organization designated by the owner of the removed facilities. Ancient tombs with the value of cultural relics shall be protected or compensation fees shall be paid for them in accordance with relevant regulations.

The area of land to be permanently acquired by the Project is 1597.87 mu,

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

including 1577.60 mu of collective-owned rural land and 10.12 mu of state-owned forest farm land.

The 1577.60 mu collectively-owned land includes 340 mu of basic farmland, 61.55 mu of rural roads and collectively-owned unused land, and 1176.05 mu of other cultivated land, garden land, wood land, grass land, and house site.

The total compensation for permanent expropriation of rural collective land in the project is 58,613,200 yuan, including 49,636,200 yuan for affected villagers and 8,977,000 yuan for village collective.

The total compensation for the rural land to be permanently acquired by the Project is 58,974,500 yuan, of which 361,300 yuan is the compensation for the state-owned forest farm land to be permanently acquired.

The specific situations of permanent LA of the Project are shown in Table 6-1.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 6-1 Distribution of Compensation Fees for Affected Villages/Communities and Forest Farms

Village	Natural village	Area of Land Acquisition (mu)	Compensation Fee for Basic Cultivated Land			Compensation Fee for Cultivated Land, Garden Land, Wood Land, and House Site			Compensation Fee for Rural Roads and Collectively-owned Unused Land			Total Compensation Fee (10,000 yuan)	Compensation Fee paid to Land-expropriated Farmers (10,000 yuan)	Compensation Fee paid to Land-expropriated Village Committees (10,000 yuan)
			Quantity (mu)	Compensation Rate (10,000 yuan /mu)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	Quantity (mu)	Compensation Rate (10,000 yuan /mu)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	Quantity (mu)	Compensation Rate (10,000 yuan /mu)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)			
Liliang Village	Bukan	140.18	63.1	4.17164	263.23	77.08	3.7924	292.32		1.51696		555.55	555.55	
	Cunwei	61.6	6.6	4.17164	27.53	55	3.7924	208.58		1.51696		236.11		236.11
	Neitun	125.54	49.9	4.17164	208.16	75.64	3.7924	286.86		1.51696		495.02	495.02	
	Tunong	8.71	0.2	4.17164	0.83	8.51	3.7924	32.27		1.51696		33.11	33.11	
Xuanjie Village	Buguo	161.27		4.17164		161.27	3.7924	611.60		1.51696		611.60	611.60	
	Bujie	28.4		4.17164		28.4	3.7924	107.70		1.51696		107.70	107.70	
	Buli	75.5		4.17164		75.5	3.7924	286.33		1.51696		286.33	286.33	
	Cunwei	174.3	1.5	4.17164	6.26	172.8	3.7924	655.33		1.51696		661.58		661.58
	Datun	90.6	33.7	4.17164	140.58	56.9	3.7924	215.79		1.51696		356.37	356.37	
	Tunli	10.9		4.17164		10.9	3.7924	41.34		1.51696		41.34	41.34	
Subtotal for Fuxin Town of Tiandeng County		877	155		646.60	722		2738.11				3384.72	2487.02	897.70
Yining Village	Longrun	46.5		3.927		46.5	3.57	166.01		1.428		166.01	166.01	
	Baidou	1.6	1.6	3.927	6.28		3.57			1.428		6.28	6.28	
Yixian Village	Bangtun	79.82	42.1	3.927	165.33	37.72	3.57	134.66		1.428		299.99	299.99	
	Guitun	45.74	35.2	3.927	138.23	10.54	3.57	37.63		1.428		175.86	175.86	
	Mengtun	68.04	23.9	3.927	93.86	44.14	3.57	157.58		1.428		251.44	251.44	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Shuolong Community	3rd team of the subdistrict	5.8	5.8	3.927	22.78		3.57			1.428		22.78	22.78	
	5th team of the subdistrict			3.927			3.57			1.428				
	6th team of the subdistrict			3.927			3.57			1.428				
	7th team of the subdistrict			3.927			3.57			1.428				
	Jintun	53.92	29.2	3.927	114.67	24.72	3.57	88.25		1.428		202.92	202.92	
	Xitun	5.2	0.9	3.927	3.53	4.3	3.57	15.35		1.428		18.89	18.89	
	Longmei	88.44	46.3	3.927	181.82	42.14	3.57	150.44		1.428		332.26	332.26	
	Rentun	52.94		3.927		52.94	3.57	189.00		1.428		189.00	189.00	
Subtotal for Shuolong Town of Daxin County		448	185		726.50	263		938.91				1665.41	1665.41	
Subtotal of Component A		1325	340		1373.10	985		3677.02				5050.12	4152.42	897.70
Detian Village	Detian	23.35		3.927		4.8	3.57	17.14	18.55	1.428	26.49	43.63	43.63	
	Liudeng	13.7		3.927		8.7	3.57	31.06	5	1.428	7.14	38.20	38.20	
Aijiang Village	Aitun	13.3		3.927		13.3	3.57	47.48		1.428		47.48	47.48	
	Baquan	39.74		3.927		21.6	3.57	77.11	18.14	1.428	25.90	103.02	103.02	
	Longjian	12.39		3.927		12.39	3.57	44.23		1.428		44.23	44.23	
	Wanlong	16.6		3.927		16.6	3.57	59.26		1.428		59.26	59.26	
Shuolong Community	1st team of the subdistrict	17.84		3.927		17.84	3.57	63.69		1.428		63.69	63.69	
	2nd team of the subdistrict	16.37		3.927		16.37	3.57	58.44		1.428		58.44	58.44	
	4th team of the subdistrict	22.28		3.927		22.28	3.57	79.54		1.428		79.54	79.54	
	Rentun	26.07		3.927		26.07	3.57	93.07		1.428		93.07	93.07	
	Gutun	30.56		3.927		30.56	3.57	109.10		1.428		109.10	109.10	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Longhong	20.4		3.927		19.8	3.57	70.69	0.6	1.428	0.86	71.54	71.54	
Subtotal of villages/communities		1577.6	340		1373.10	1195.31		4427.83	42.29		60.39	5861.32	4963.62	897.70
Aijiang Forest Farm		10.12				10.12	3.57	36.13				36.13		36.13
Subtotal of Component B		262.72				220.43		786.94	42.29		60.39	847.33	811.20	36.13
Total		1587.72	340		1373.10	1205.43		4463.96	42.29		60.39	5897.45	4963.62	933.83

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

In the project area, each land-expropriated farmer household lost 1.89 mu of land (0.44 mu of land per capita). According to investigation, most of the expropriated land is planted with rice, corn, leafy vegetables, and fruit trees, and the average net income per mu is about 800 yuan. Based on this calculation, the per capita loss is 369 yuan/mu · year. For the land acquisition of the project, the compensation for land is 13,800 yuan per capita. (Since there is no market price for rural collective land in China, it is assumed that the average output value of household contracted land in 30 years is taken as the replacement cost of rural collective land. In the Project, the affected population lost 0.44 mu of land per capita. According to the local average output value per mu of 800 yuan, the average output value in 30 years is about 10,500 yuan. In the Project, the affected people can get land compensation fee of 13,800 yuan per capita, which is much higher than the replacement cost of affected land. And this meets the requirements of the Social Security Policy Statement of AIIB). If the sum of money is deposited in the bank, according to the current three-year periodic interest rate of 2.75%, the annual interest income will be 380 yuan, which is higher than the income loss due to land acquisition. Of course, depositing the compensation into the bank is one of the income restoration schemes without investment risks, but it can be seen that the compensation is largely sufficient for income restoration.

Table 6-2 Per Capita Compensation Fee for Land-expropriated Farmers in the Project Area

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Area of Expropriated Farmland, House Site and Unused Land (mu)	Families Affected by the Land Acquisition		Area of Land Loss Per Capita (mu)	Per capita compensation (RMB 10,000)
					Family (household)	Population		
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	274.43	75	312	0.88	3.47
			Village collectives	61.6				
			Xuanjie Village	366.67	197	890	0.41	1.58
			Village collectives	174.3				
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			877	272	1202	0.73	2.07
	Daxin County	Shulong Town	Yining Village	48.1	27	117	0.41	1.47

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			Yixian Village	193.6	135	588	0.33	1.24
			Shuolong Community	206.3	78	311	0.66	2.46
		Subtotal of Daxin County		448	240	1016	0.44	1.64
		Subtotal of Component A		1325	512	2218	0.60	1.87
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	37.05	34	187	0.20	0.44
			Aijiang Village	82.03	144	570	0.14	0.45
			Shuolong Community	133.52	143	615	0.22	0.77
	Subtotal of Component B			252.6	321	1372	0.18	0.59
Total				1577.6	833	3590	0.44	1.38

As arranged by the People's Government of Tiandeng County, the Natural Resources Bureau of Tiandeng County plans to reserve 5.52 mu, 7.86 mu and 9.83 mu (23.21 mu in total) of land for resettlement houses with right of use, right of possession and right of disposal, respectively for Datun, Buguotun and Tunlitun in Xuanjie Village, where the remaining area of cultivated land after the accumulative land acquisition is less than 30% of the original area. The proposed site is located in the dry land between Component A and Baidou River within the scope of the agricultural tourism project in Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, which was originally planned to be used for eco-tourism and agricultural leisure project.

6.2.2 Resettlement of the Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

The temporarily occupied land of the Project is mainly used for construction, production and living, dumping of spoil, and construction of temporary access roads. The resettlement of the population affected by temporary land occupation involves mainly the distribution of the compensation fees for land occupation and ground attachments and the land reclamation after construction. The project temporarily covers an area of 677 mu, affecting 816 people in 186 households.

(1) Distribution of compensation fees for temporary land occupation

According to the provisions in the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* and the unified annual output standards determined in the *Notice of the Office of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Implementation of Unified Annual Output Value Standards for Upcoming Land Acquisition*, the land occupation

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

compensation rates of the Project are 1,810 yuan/mu and 1,086 yuan/mu for farmland and unused land respectively in Fuxin Town and 1,829 yuan/mu and 1,097.4 yuan/mu for farmland and unused land respectively in Shuolong Town. The temporary land occupation period is 1.5-3 years. The total compensation for temporary land occupation in the Project calculated on the above basis is 3,428,100 yuan, of which 1,212,600 yuan is for the affected village collectives. See Table 6-3 for the details of compensation fees for temporary land occupation in all affected villages.

Table 6-3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Agricultural Land		Unused land		Period of the Temporary Land Occupation (years)	Total Compensation Fee (10,000 yuan)
				Area of Occupied Land (mu)	Compensation Rate (RMB 10,000/mu)	Area of Occupied Land (mu)	Compensation Rate (RMB 10,000/mu)		
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	120.1	0.181	3.7	0.1086	3	66.42
			Xuanjie Village	218.6	0.181	1.6	0.1086	3	119.22
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			338.7		5.3			185.64
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	8.1	0.1829	0.9	0.10974	3	4.74
			Yixian Village	129.3	0.1829	22.1	0.10974	3	78.22
			Shuolong Community	95.2	0.1829	13.4	0.10974	3	56.65
	Subtotal of Daxin County			232.6		36.4			139.61
Subtotal of Component A			571.3		41.7		3	325.25	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	24.8	0.1829		0.10974	1.5	6.80
			Aijiang Village	8.2	0.1829		0.10974	1.5	2.25
			Shuolong Community	31	0.1829		0.10974	1.5	8.50
	Subtotal of Component B			64				1.5	17.56
Total				635.3		41.7			342.81

According to the research, the compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments of the Project are higher than their actual values and will ensure full income restoration of the affected families.

(2) Land reclamation

For land damaged by excavation, compression, collapse, etc. during construction, the land user will reclaim such land in strict conformity with the reclamation program approved by the land and resources authority to ensure that it is restored to the original condition. The contractor will strip top soil for occupied cultivated land and wood land, and the stripped top soil will be used for land reclamation. If reclamation is nonconforming, land reclamation fees will be paid.

6.2.3 Resettlement of the Population Affected by House Demolition

According to the sampling questionnaire survey conducted during the RAP preparation stage of the Project, 93% of the respondents directly affected by the land requisition and house demolition hope to get one-time monetary compensation. Nevertheless, based on local experience with similar projects, people with houses to be demolished will often again ask for homestead replacement before signing an agreement.

(1) Resettlement of population affected by demolition of agricultural makeshift houses

According to the relevant documents and practices, Natural Resources Bureaus of Tiandeng County and Daxin County proposed the resettlement option for the people affected by the demolition of agricultural makeshift houses, that is, monetary compensation.

(2) Demolition and relocation of operating houses

The main operating houses within the scope of land to be used by the Project are small inns, small restaurants and local specialty stores beside the roads in Gutun, Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

According to the relevant documents, local situation and practice, the Natural Resources Bureau and the Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau of Daxin County proposed the resettlement schemes for the households with their operating houses to be demolished: monetary compensation will be provided for main buildings and ancillary facilities; the County Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau and the Employer will, based on the will of the affected people, help coordinate the renting of houses in districts suitable for commercial operation for them to continue commercial operation, or replace the operating houses with homesteads covering an area not exceeding the area permitted by the state in districts of equivalent commercial value in the principle of “one new site for one occupied site” for them to continue commercial

operation after resettlement and reconstruction. The operating losses of merchants in the construction period of the Project will be compensated in money.

Due to the particularity of the value of commercial houses, the relocation design of these houses shall follow the principle of "restoring the original function, original scale, and original standards", and the Owner of the Project shall negotiate with the owners of the removed houses.

Due to the fact that the house valuation has not been carried out yet, in order to facilitate the estimation and calculation, the compensation for operating houses in the Project are temporarily calculated on the basis of the compensation rates for demolition of houses of appropriate structure (including interior finishing and decoration), the final rate of which however is subject to the results of actual evaluation by a professional evaluation company and the compensation agreement concluded between the land user and the relocated household during the implementation of the Project.

(3) Resettlement of the population affected by residential house demolition

According to the regulations of relevant documents and practices, the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County has drawn up a preliminary resettlement scheme for households to be relocated according to the site selected by Shuolong Town Government.

For local households relocated due to demolition of their residential houses or operating houses, they are given monetary compensation or assigned new homesteads that cover an area not exceeding the area permitted by the state according to the principle of "one new site for one occupied site".

① Monetary compensation

Monetary compensation refers to the payment of housing compensation, homestead compensation (for the difference between the area of the homestead expropriated and the area of the land replacement), temporary resettlement subsidy and relocation subsidy to the relocated households.

According to the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County* (XZF [2017] No. 14), and the *Notice of the People's Government Office of Tiandeng County on the Issuance of the Interim Measures for the Resettlement Guarantee Work for the Land Acquisition and Demolition of Construction Land* (TZBF [2017] No. 27), rural homesteads shall be compensated at the compensation rate for

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

farmland; the main body of the houses shall be compensated per different structural types according to the area circled by the outer wall; for house decoration, interior and exterior walls shall be compensated according to the wall area, the floor shall be compensated according to the actual paved area, aluminum alloy windows, security windows, ordinary ceilings, and shop doors shall be compensated according to the actual area, indoor suite room doors shall be compensated according to the number of door leaves, kitchen worktops (washing tables) shall be compensated according to the number of worktops, the cabinet combination shall be compensated according to its length (in meter), the stoves shall be compensated as per different materials according to the number or length (in meter), and stair handrails shall be compensated according to their materials and length (in meter).

The standards for the temporary resettlement subsidies (referring to residential houses) and relocation subsidies for households relocated due to house demolition shall be determined by the people's government of the county with reference to the Rules for the Implementation of the *Regulations on Management of Demolition of Urban Housing in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region*, and shall be calculated per household.

The Project necessitates demolishing 329.2 square meters of agricultural makeshift houses in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, and demolishing 3858.16 square meters of various categories of houses (including residential houses, operating houses, agricultural makeshift houses, and temporary offices) in Shulong Community. According to the calculation based on various compensation rates for house demolition defined in 4.6.3 of the Plan, the compensation for house demolition, temporary resettlement subsidies and relocation subsidies total 3,670,200 yuan in the Project. See Table 6-4 for details of compensation fees for various types of affected houses.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 6-4 Compensation for House Demolition, Temporary Resettlement Subsidies and Relocation Subsidies

County	Compensation for House Demolition							Temporary Resettlement Subsidies and Relocation Subsidies					Total compensation (10,000 yuan)
	Brick concrete structure		Masonry structure		Iron shed		Total Compensation for House Demolition (10,000 yuan)	Residential and commercial buildings (household)	Subsidy rate (yuan/household)	Other Houses (Household)	Relocation Subsidy Rate (10,000 yuan)	Total Subsidy Fee (10,000 yuan)	
	Area of Houses (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Area of Houses (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Area of Houses (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)							
Tiandeng County	81.8	900	150.4	450	97	130	15.391		3800	8	800	0.64	16.03
Daxin County	3106.36	1100		450	422.6	130	347.1934	10	3800		800	3.8	350.99
Total	3188.16		150.4	900	519.6		362.5844	10		8		4.44	367.02

② Replacement of Rural Residential Land

As to the reconstructed homesteads for resettlement of relocated households whose houses (residential houses and operating houses) have been demolished, the township government is responsible for the site selection in order to perform the task assigned by the county's natural resources bureau; the county's natural resources bureau is responsible for the land acquisition according to the standard of permanent land acquisition for main works; the relocated household is responsible for applying for approval of construction to the county's natural resources bureau. The original homesteads, vacant land, bleak slope, and wasteland in the village must be fully utilized, the occupation of farmland must be strictly controlled, the occupation of prime farmland is not permitted, and the village and town planning must be complied with. As far as possible, the households shall be resettled in the original place. The reconstruction area shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, and it shall be verified and approved by the county's natural resources bureau in the principle of "one housing site for one household, with an area of not more than 150 m²".

The acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters is responsible for arranging the contractor to carry out the supply of water, electricity, access roads and ground leveling of the reconstructed homesteads for relocated households with demolished houses, and the relocated households generally need to reconstruct their homesteads by themselves.

At present, the resettlement scheme initially determined by the Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau of Daxin County for 10 households with residential and operating houses to be demolished is as follows:

First, 3 households are relocated. The resettlement site is initially selected in Longhongtun of this community, and the plot is located between Gutun and Longhongtun, beside the border road and opposite to CNOOC Gas Station. Within the scope of *Regulatory Detailed Planning of Shulong Town, Daxin County*, the area of resettlement land for each household is equal to the area expropriated, totaling 390.1 square meters (about 0.6 mu, which has been included in the permanent LA of the project). The houses of two households to be relocated in Gutun are about 0.91 km away from the currently selected site, and the house of one household to be relocated in the 1st team of the subdistrict is about 2.88 km away from the currently selected site. Since

the relocation site is located in this community, the relocated households report that their daily life and work will not be affected much after the relocation; the new site has convenient transportation, complete surrounding facilities and strong commercial atmosphere. These families have stopped farming at present, and the relocation will help them to engage in border trade and tourism, so they are very satisfied with the new site.

Second, 7 families are resettled at the original site. For the construction of the Project, a total of only 371.3 m² of homesteads of the seven households are occupied, accounting for 38.34% of their existing homesteads. Among them, four households currently occupy homesteads exceeding 150 m² in area, and after the land acquisition of the Project, one household still occupies a homestead exceeding 150 m² in area. According to the principles of "one new site for one occupied site" and the total area of the homestead occupied by the family not exceeding 150 m², the Projects will need to arrange for 180.21 m² of land for reconstruction next to the original site. According to preliminary investigation, there are enough open spaces behind or on the left and right sides of these 7 households, which are located within the scope of *Regulatory Detailed Planning of Shuolong Town, Daxin County*, and can meet the requirements of land for reconstruction. The seven households will be resettled at the original site: After the existing houses are demolished, they are merged with the open spaces behind the houses or on the left and right sides to the reconstructed homesteads for the construction of new houses. Among them, three households occupy homesteads of the same size and four households occupy smaller homesteads. Monetary compensation will be given for the difference in the homestead area. This resettlement method is conducive to making use of building materials from the old houses when these households build new houses and also convenient for relocation. Therefore, these households are also satisfied with the resettlement scheme.

After signing an agreement with the relocated households, the Employer will build temporary pre-fabricated or rented houses next to or behind the original sites of the houses according to the actual situation on site. The Employer will only demolish the original houses after the relocated households have transferred all their belongings to the temporary pre-fabricated or rented houses, and then lay the water pipes and electric cables, build the access roads and level the ground for the new homesteads as adjusted. The relocated households will build their new houses on the new homesteads by themselves, and then move into the new houses after these new houses are constructed.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

The details of the resettlement scheme for these 10 households are listed in Table 6-5, and the resettlement site is shown in Figure 6-1.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 6-5 Resettlement Scheme for the Population Affected by House Demolition

S/ N	Households Affected by House Demolition				Natural Village or Village Group	Total population of families (person)	Current situation of houses to be expropriated (m ²)			Homes tead area of household (m ²)	Acquisition area (m ²)			Area of reconstruction land to be replenished (m ²)	House hold of vulnerable groups or not? Category of the vulnerable groups?	Whether it is the only house	Whether schooling is affected by the relocation	Whether work is affected by the relocation	Remarks
	Household head Name	Household head Gender	Age	Ethnic Group			Brick-concrete building	Steel shed	Residential land		Brick-concrete building	Steel shed	Residential land						
1	Huang Gan	Male	65	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	1	150	150	150		150	150	No	Yes	No	No	Small shop, relocation		
2	Xu Lixin	Male	55	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	5	366	122	122	366	122	122	No	Yes	No	No	Small hotel, relocation		
3	Chen Yongqian g	Male	58	Zhuang Ethnic Group	1st team of the subdistrict	4	592.74	125.04	125.04	592.74	118.1	118.1	No	No	No	Yes	Residential house, relocation		
Subtotal						10	958.74	150	397.04	397.04	958.74	150	390.1	390.1					

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

1	Meng Zuoan	Male	42	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	7		112.6	112.6	342.6	112.6	45.3		No	No	/	/	Small restaurant, resettlement at the original site
2	Huang Aiying	Female	57	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	4	627.3		209.1	209.1	627.3	127.5	68.4	No	Yes	/	/	Small hotel, resettlement at the original site
3	Huang Chaoxin	Male	50	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	3	195		65	150	195	20	20	No	Yes	/	/	Residential house, resettlement at the original site
4	Ma Shanzhong	Male	57	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	3	450		150	150	450	20	20	No	Yes	/	/	Small hotel, resettlement at the original site
5	Huang Wei	Male	64	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	6	75		75	120	75	35	35	No	Yes	/	/	Residential house,

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

																			resettle ment at the original site
6	Huang Fang	Female	54	Zhuang Ethnic Group	Gutun	4	150		150	180	150		50	20	No	Yes	/	/	Small restaura nt, resettle ment at the original site
7	Huang Yingyan	Female	79	Zhuang Ethnic Group	2nd team of the subdi strict	9	605.3 2		206.69	206.69	605.3 2		73.5	16.81	No	Yes	/	/	Reside ntial house; two sons have actually relocate d, but they live here togethe r. Resettl ement at the original site

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Subtotal				36	2102.62	112.6				968.39	1358.39	2102.62	112.6	371.3	180.21				
Total				46	3061.36	262.6	1365.43	1755.43	3061.36	262.6	761.4	570.31							



Figure 6-1 Site Selected for Resettlement of Relocated Households

6.2.4 Demolition and Relocation of Unowned Tombs

When the deadline for tomb relocation required in the tomb relocation notice is reached, if no one claims a tomb, the tomb will be regarded as an unowned tomb. The acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters shall be responsible for numbering the unowned tombs, taking photos for the landform of the place for relocation after relocating them to the place through hiring labor workers.

6.2.5 Resettlement Strategy of Vulnerable Groups

1. Types of vulnerable groups and ways of support from the government

The vulnerable groups affected by the Project are households enjoying the five guarantees, households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance and poverty-stricken households. The list of households enjoying the five guarantees and households enjoying the minimum living guarantee comes from the official statistics as of 2019, and the list of poverty-stricken households comes from the official register in 2015. According to the preliminary investigation, the elderly, widowed or divorced female-headed families are almost included. These groups are all low-income groups, but they are different in poverty level, family ownership of labor force, etc., so the government adopts different ways to support them. Households enjoying the five guarantees and households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance, as recognized by the county civil affairs department, enjoy the social security, of which the security funds are from government finance; poverty-stricken households are the list screened and determined by the county government in 2015 according to the standard of "two assurances and three guarantees". The way to support them is "precise poverty alleviation", that is, through a series of poverty alleviation policies, including industrial poverty alleviation, employment and social security poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation, medical assistance and poverty alleviation, as well as poverty alleviation teams formed by government departments and state-owned enterprise staff to help directly in the village and mobilizing social forces to help, so that poverty-stricken households with different causes of poverty can get different kinds of precise support. There are two types of benefits for poverty-stricken households: first, direct cash subsidies, cash income or fee reductions, such as the living and tuition subsidies for students in school, dividends and rewards in some poverty alleviation projects with a stable income, and medical care and insurance premiums; reduced payment and other expenses; the second is to improve the income level by obtaining employment opportunities, microloans and technical training. After several years of support, poverty-stricken households will

continuously improve their income, thus steadily getting rid of poverty. Poverty alleviation work is mainly carried out by the "Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development" (referred to as "Poverty Alleviation Office") at all levels of the government, while all relevant government departments participate in poverty alleviation work within their jurisdictions by implementing relevant poverty alleviation policies at higher levels and dispatching poverty alleviation teams according to their own responsibilities.

2. Social security enjoyed by households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance and households enjoying the five guarantees

(1) Social security enjoyed by households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance

On September 1, 2009, Guangxi issued the *Measures on Minimum Subsistence Allowance for Rural Residents of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region*, establishing a minimum social security system for rural areas. The security object is the rural residents whose annual per capita net income is lower than the minimum subsistence allowance standard of local rural residents. The government responsibility system is implemented for the minimum subsistence allowance for rural residents. It is included in the financial budget, and the civil affairs department of the county government pays the minimum subsistence allowance for rural residents monthly through banks.

Households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance are mainly those who lack sufficient working ability due to illness, disability, old age and infirmity, and cannot maintain a normal life on their own and need subsidies from the government. The minimum subsistence allowance standard for rural residents shall be determined by the Municipal People's Government in accordance with the expenses of eating, dressing, water and electricity necessary to maintain the basic life of rural residents throughout the year. The rural minimum living standard in Chongzuo City in 2020 is 5,100 yuan per person per year. Civil affairs departments at the county level and township people's governments regularly or irregularly investigate and understand the living conditions of poor rural residents, and promptly bring all eligible poor rural residents into the scope of protection. Xu Hanzhong, for example, is from a household enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance with two family members in Shuolong Community, Daxin County. The social security enjoyed by the family includes the minimum subsistence allowance of 265 yuan per capita per month (the difference

between the per capita net income of the family and the standard of minimum living guarantee) and the government-paid medical insurance for rural residents of 250 yuan per capita per year and endowment insurance premiums for the population aged 16-60 years of 100 yuan per capita per year.

(2) Social security enjoyed by households enjoying the five guarantees

The household enjoying the five guarantees refer to the elderly, the disabled and the underage in rural areas who have no ability to work, no source of livelihood, or no legal obligors to provide for or support them, or have legal obligors to provide for or support them who however have no capability to do so. On January 11, 2006, the State Council adopted the *Regulations on Rural Five-Guarantees Subsistence Work* in order to ensure the normal livelihood of rural recipients of the Five-Guarantees Subsistence Scheme and to promote the development of the rural social security system. The funds for supporting the rural households enjoying the five guarantees shall be arranged in the financial budget of the local people's government. The standard of support for the five guarantees in rural areas is not lower than the average standard of living of local villagers.

Households enjoying the five guarantees receive five social security items: food security (to supply grain and oil, non-staple food and domestic fuel), clothing security (to supply daily necessities such as clothing and bedding and pocket money), medical security (to provide disease treatment and care for those who cannot take care of themselves), housing security (to provide housing that meets basic living conditions), funeral security (to properly handle funeral affairs) or education security (to guarantee the expenses that orphans under or over 16 years of age and still receiving compulsory education need to receive compulsory education according to the law). For example, Liang Gaoquan from a household enjoying the five guarantees in Aijiang Village, Shulong Town, Daxin County, enjoys a government support fund of 595 yuan/month, totaling 7140 yuan a year.

3. Government and social support for poverty-stricken households

In 2015, due to the Chinese government's decision to comprehensively solve the rural poverty problem in China within five years, the State, provinces, autonomous regions, cities and counties all set up the Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development ("Poverty Alleviation Office"), and governments and functional departments at all levels issued a series of poverty alleviation policies. The

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Poverty Alleviation Office at the county level is responsible for implementing the principles, policies and measures formulated by the government at a higher level for poverty alleviation through development, and organizing and coordinating the poverty alleviation work of various government departments and all walks of life in the region. Government agencies, such as county-level civil affairs bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, agricultural and rural bureaus, veterans affairs bureaus, health bureaus, medical security bureaus, education bureaus, all implement national, district and municipal poverty alleviation policies in relevant industries within their own work scope, and promote "work for relief" in transportation, water conservancy, housing construction and other industries to provide job opportunities for poverty-stricken households with working ability; finance, development and reform departments give priority to approving poverty alleviation projects. In addition, a poverty alleviation team composed of county-level government agencies and state-owned enterprises and institutions is stationed in the village to help. According to the actual situation of poverty-stricken villages and poverty-stricken households, the poverty alleviation team adopts precise support measures, such as introducing funds and projects for poverty-stricken villages, improving local infrastructure, helping to sell agricultural and sideline products, training the labor force of poverty-stricken households in applicable technologies, and providing small loans. In these ways, it can help poverty-stricken households obtain the ability and opportunity to raise their income level persistently, getting rid of poverty stably. Huang Shiwu, for example, is from a poverty-stricken household with seven people in Yixian Village, Shulong Community, Daxin County. According to the poverty alleviation policies, the support enjoyed by the family in 2020 includes poverty alleviation microcredit discount of 50,000 yuan; poverty alleviation microcredit entrusted business dividends of 4,000 yuan/year; industrial poverty alleviation awards of 1,965 yuan; compulsory education students' living and nutrition subsidies 1,800 yuan (1,800 yuan/person/year); 400 yuan for pension contribution assistance (4 persons in total, 100 yuan/person/year); 1,750 yuan for individual health insurance contribution assistance (7 persons in total, 250 yuan/person/year). The family of Nong Lishan, a poverty-stricken household with five people, enjoys the following support according to the poverty alleviation policy: 1,560 yuan of the 2020 industrial poverty alleviation award; 1,800 yuan (1,800 yuan/person/school year) of living and nutrition allowance for students receiving compulsory education; 200 yuan of endowment insurance contribution subsidy (2

persons in total, 100 yuan/person/year); 1,250 yuan (5 persons in total, 250 yuan/person/year) of medical insurance individual contribution subsidy; 252 yuan/year of dividend income from pigeon breeding (a poverty alleviation industry). According to statistics, the per capita income of these two poverty-stricken households in 2020 has exceeded 10,000 yuan.

4. The income level of households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance, households enjoying the five guarantees and poverty-stricken households affected by the Project and the national poverty alleviation strategy

The questionnaire survey on 160 affected households of the Project shows that the per capita disposable income of the 160 households is 13,250.01 yuan, the annual per capita income of households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance is 7,439.86 yuan, and the annual per capita income of poverty-stricken households is 10,017.10 yuan. The standard of low income of rural families in 2019 issued by Chongzuo Municipal Government is 6,000 yuan per capita per year. Judging from this, the annual per capita income of poverty-stricken households affected by the Project has been far higher than the low-income line determined by the government after years of precise assistance from the government and all sectors of society.

According to the government's poverty alleviation plan, all poverty-stricken households in the project area will be lifted out of poverty by the end of 2020. In fact, in May 2020, all poverty-stricken households in the project area have achieved the goal of getting rid of poverty. In order to ensure poverty-stricken households get rid of poverty stably, the government's poverty alleviation strategy is to maintain the support policy for another 2-3 years. If some households still have difficulties in living after the support policy is stopped and meet the standard of minimum living guarantee, these households will enjoy the minimum social security and receive a living subsidy monthly from the government.

5. The resettlement strategy for vulnerable groups of the Project

The vulnerable groups affected by the Project are all households affected by land acquisition, and there are no vulnerable groups in households affected by house demolition. Due to land expropriation, households of vulnerable groups lose part of their land. For households enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance and households enjoying the five guarantees, because they lack or have weak labor force, they have insufficient ability to cultivate land, and their basic livelihood is guaranteed by the society, so they often abandon the land, find someone to cultivate land or simply

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

cultivate their own land, so their agricultural income is low. The land acquisition of the project can make them get a cash income higher than their agricultural income without farm work, and their basic living is fully guaranteed by the government. Therefore, there is no need to establish special resettlement measures for them in the Project.

For poverty-stricken households, with the precise support of local governments and all sectors of society, by May 2020, poverty-stricken households will be lifted out of poverty. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition on them in the Project is basically the same as that of other non-poverty-stricken households. Moreover, they will continue to enjoy the current support policies in the next 2-3 years, including various cash subsidies, fee reduction and other benefits, and their income level will keep steady or continue to increase. Even if some households return to poverty after the support policy is suspended, they will enjoy the minimum social security or other social assistance. Therefore, there is no need to formulate special resettlement measures for the affected poverty-stricken households in the Project.

In conclusion, no separate vulnerable community development plan is to be prepared to support these low-income families to restore their livelihoods.

7 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation

Information disclosure, public participation and consultation are an essential part of the Project's resettlement plan and social assessment. The effective participation of the stakeholders can improve project sustainability and acceptability, and enhance the public understanding and support of the Project.

Involuntary resettlement will cause many problems to the APs. If the stakeholders have an appropriate understanding of the Project, and are allowed to make meaningful choices, these problems can be mitigated to a great extent.

The Owner of the Project attaches great importance to public participation, and has conducted extensive consultation to ensure public participation during the project identification. During RAP implementation, further public participation and effective consultation will be encouraged.

7.1 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation during the Social Stability Risk Assessment of the Project

According to the relevant regulations of the Chinese government, for major projects, when applying for project approval, the application materials submitted by project investment enterprises shall include the social stability risk assessment report and examination opinions of the project. During the social stability risk assessment, extensive information disclosure, social investigation and public participation shall be carried out to identify the risk factors of social instability that may be caused by the project and put forward measures to prevent and resolve risks. The practice shall be completely consistent with the relevant policy requirements of the *Environmental and Social Framework* of AIIB.

Entrusted by the Chongzuo Transportation Bureau, Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd., the preparer of the social stability risk analysis report for the Component A Wuzhou (Longyanzui) - Shulong Highway (the section from Chongzuo-Jingxi Expressway to Shulong Port), with the assistance of the project owner, carried out extensive information disclosure, consultation and stakeholder participation work in the project area of Daxin County and Tiandeng County in Chongzuo City

respectively on October 17 and November 7, 2019.

7.1.1 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Stakeholder Participation in the Project Area of Daxin County

The Component A's scope of influence in Daxin County of Chongzuo City includes mainly Shuolong Town.

From October 2019 to November 2019, with the assistance of Chongzuo Transportation Bureau and Daxin County Transportation Bureau, the Social Stability Risk Analysis Task Force of Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd. carried out the following work:

(1) Information disclosure

The Task Force posted announcements on the bulletin boards of Shuolong Community, Yixian Village Committee and Yining Village Committee to disclose the project overview, matters of public consultation, and the Employer's contact information to collect public comments and suggestions.

(2) Consultation with government agencies

In order to learn relevant government agencies' attitudes to and requirements for the Project, the social stability risk analysis task force of Component A held forum at the People's Government of Daxin County on October 17, 2019, and invited representatives of functional departments (including the departments of public complaints and proposals, ecological environment, development and reform, housing construction, water conservancy, justice, and politics and law) under the jurisdiction of the People's Government of Daxin County and representatives of Shuolong Town People's Government to attend the forum. The attitude and opinions/suggestions of the government agencies on the construction of the Project are listed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Attitude to and Requirements for the Project of the Government Agencies1

Government Agencies	Type	Requirements and Suggestions
People's Government of Daxin County	Compensation for LA and HD	The investigation work for land acquisition and house demolition shall be carried out properly; the relocation plan for power facilities shall be reported to China Southern Power Grid; for the relocation of telecommunications facilities, the communication with the telecommunications department shall be conducted in advance.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Design Scheme	The project is feasible; during the construction, it is necessary to consider the changes related to the water and electricity facilities crossing the highway; after project completion, dedicated lines shall be erected to supply power to bridges and tunnels.
People's Government of Shuolong Town	Compensation for LA and HD	No controversial land is involved; the publicity for land acquisition shall be well organized; land acquisition shall be carried out in accordance with laws and regulations and compensation shall be paid according to regulations;
	Construction management	The construction shall be speeded up; the management of the project department shall be strengthened during construction, the employers of the contractor must be recruited in accordance with laws and regulations; during the construction period, communication and coordination with government agencies shall be conducted frequently; after the construction is completed, the site shall be restored and solid wastes must be cleaned up.

(3) Survey on affected villages and villagers

The influence scope of Component A in Daxin County includes 3 villages / communities: Shuolong Community, Yixian Village and Yining Village under the jurisdiction of Shuolong Town. On October 17, 2019, the Social Stability Risk Analysis Task Force of Component A visited 3 villages/communities, held symposiums and questionnaire surveys in Shuolong Town People's Government to extensively consult the villagers' committees of the 3 affected villages/communities and the public, and conduct in-depth public participation and consultation. The attitude and suggestions of the village committees on the Project are shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Comments and Suggestions of Village Committees²

Affected Village	Type	Requirements and Suggestions
Shuolong Community, Yixian Village and Yining Village	Compensation for LA and HD	The compensation shall be paid fully and timely according to the compensation rates.
	Construction management	Ensure safe construction and civilized construction; during the construction process, the local ethnic customs shall be respected, and good relations with local people shall be built; the reasonable demands of the masses shall be met as far as possible during construction; after the

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		construction is completed, the site shall be restored and the solid wastes shall be cleaned up.
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The social stability risk analysis task force of the Component A also conducted a questionnaire survey in affected villages (including Shuolong Community, Yixian Village and Yining Village) through simple random sampling, with 34 copies distributed and 34 copies recovered for each village. All recovered copies are effective, with an effective rate of 100%.

7.1.2 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Stakeholder Participation in the Project Area of Tiandeng County

The influence scope of Component A in Tiandeng County of Chongzuo City is Fuxin Town.

From April 2019 to November 2019, with the assistance of Chongzuo Transportation Bureau and Daxin County Transportation Bureau, the Social Stability Risk Analysis Task Force of Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd. carried out the following work:

(1) Information disclosure

The Task Force posted announcements at the bulletin boards of Fuxin Town Government and Liliang and Xuanjie Village Committees along the project to publicize the general situation of Component A construction, matters for public consultation, contact persons of the Employer and their contact information, and invited the public to participate and put forward opinions and suggestions on the Project.

(2) Consultation with government agencies

In order to learn relevant government agencies' attitudes to and requirements for Component A, the social stability risk analysis task force of Component A held forum at the People's Government of Tiandeng County on November 7, 2019, and invited representatives of functional departments (including the departments of public complaints and proposals, ecological environment, development and reform, housing construction, water conservancy, justice, and politics and law) under the jurisdiction of the People's Government of Tiandeng County and representatives of Fuxin Town People's Government to attend the forum.

Table 7-3 Attitude to and Requirements for the Project of the Government Agencies³

Government Agencies	Type	Requirements and Suggestions
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

People's Government of Tiandeng County	Environmental Protection	Attention shall be paid to noise, sewage and other pollution problems during design and construction to avoid pollution of water source conservation areas.
	Communication and consultation	The red line map shall be provided as soon as possible; the social stability risk analysis report and assessment report of the Project shall be submitted to the Political and Legal Affairs Commission for filing.
	Qualified reclamation	The reclamation work shall be carried out properly, irrigation shall be ensured, and damaged water conservancy facilities shall be repaired to ensure normal operation.
People's Government of Fuxin Town	Compensation for LA and HD	After the basic cultivated land is expropriated, the land use policy for the tertiary industry shall be implemented as soon as possible.
	Design Scheme	It is recommended that the toll station be set between K4 and K5 and occupy less basic cultivated land.

(3) Survey on affected villages and villagers

On November 7, 2019, the social stability risk assessment task force of the Component A conducted extensive consultations with the villagers' committee and the public (of the affected Xuanjie Village), as well as in-depth public participation and consultation in the Xuanjie Village Committee of Fuxin Town by holding forum and questionnaire survey. The attitude and suggestions of the Xuanjie Village Committee on the Project are shown in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Comments and Suggestions of Xuanjie Village Committee⁴

Type	Requirements and Suggestions
Land acquisition scheme	606 mu agricultural land has been expropriated for the Xuanjie Rural Scenery Tourism Project. If agricultural land acquisition in Xuanjie Village is also required in this Project, the Government needs to carry out the ideological work properly among the masses.
Impact compensation	The damage to the original water conservancy infrastructure shall be avoided as much as possible; damaged infrastructure shall be repaired in time.
Design Scheme	The drainage ditches shall be reasonably designed to prevent the cultivated land from being flooded during rainy season.

Qualified reclamation	After construction, the temporary site shall be restored to its original state, the reclamation work shall be carried out properly, and the irrigation shall be ensured.
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The task force also conducted a questionnaire survey in Xuanjie Village through simple random sampling, with 23 copies distributed. All copies were recovered and effective.

7.1.3 Results of Questionnaire Survey in the Project Areas of Daxin County and Tiandeng County

A total of 84 questionnaires (including 12 of Tiandeng Government, 23 of Fuxin Town, 15 of Daxin County Government and 34 of Shulong Town) were distributed by the Social Stability Risk Assessment Task Force of Component A in Daxin County and Tiandeng County.

According to the survey, 83.33% of the respondents support the Project; 16.67% of the respondents do not support the Project and their main worry is too much accumulated land loss. The suggestions on and the requirements for the Project of the villagers include mainly the timely payment of the compensation for land acquisition, the strengthened construction management, and the maintenance and restoration of the original infrastructure. As for complaints, 39.29% of the respondents would file appeals to the village committee, 59.52% to the Employer and 1.19% to higher authorities.

7.2 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation at the RAP Preparation Stage

At the RAP preparation stage, the RAP preparation task force went to Daxin County and Tiandeng County from March to October, 2020; paid visits to the planning and natural resources department, the human resources and security departments, relevant township governments, and villagers' committees of villages/communities affected by land acquisition; conducted consultations mainly on the social economy and culture in the project area, compensation methods and rates for permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation of the Project, and the resettlement of land-expropriated farmers; by means of symposiums, questionnaires and household interviews, carried out extensive investigation and consultation mainly on the understanding about and the attitude to the Project, the willingness to accept

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

compensation, and opinions and suggestions of affected villagers together with the leading team for resettlement of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.

The site survey, focus group discussions (FGDs) with relevant town governments and village committees, and questionnaire survey by the resettlement team are shown in Figure 7-1



Figure 7-1 FGDs with Relevant Departments and Village Committees and Questionnaire Survey by the Resettlement Team1

7.2.1 Consultation with Government Agencies

The task force visited the government agencies concerned of Chongzuo City, Daxin County and Tiandeng County, and inquired about regulations, policies and measures on LA compensation and land-expropriated farmer resettlement. See Table 7-

5 for details.

Table 7-5 Consultation with Government Agencies Concerned⁵

Area	Agencies Concerned	Scope of Consultation
Chongzuo City	Transportation Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Committee, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Planning Administration	Relevant regulations and policies issued by Chongzuo Municipal Government on the compensation for land acquisition; social security measures and standards for the withdrawal of security fees for land-expropriated farmers; location-based land prices for land acquisition of Chongzuo City; location-based land prices for land acquisition of the Project in 7 villages/communities, 2 towns and 2 counties in Chongzuo; compensation rates for ground attachments and young crops on the land acquired in Chongzuo City; compensation rates for temporary land occupation; applicable policies and standards for the compensation for land acquisition of the Project, etc.
Daxin County	Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau, Land Acquisition Office, Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, Civil Affairs Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Bureau, Veterans Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Medical Security Bureau and Education Bureau	Relevant regulations and policies issued by the Government of Daxin County on the compensation for land acquisition; social security measures for land-expropriated farmers; compensation rates for ground attachments and young crops; methods for determining the compensation rates for temporary land occupation; support policies for vulnerable groups, etc.
Tiandeng County	Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Land Acquisition Office	Relevant regulations and policies issued by the Government of Tiandeng County on the compensation for land acquisition; social security measures for land-expropriated farmers; compensation rates for ground attachments and young crops; methods for determining the

		compensation rates for temporary land occupation, etc.
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7.2.2 Survey on Township Governments

The task force held FGDs with leaders and staff of the governments of Shuolong Town and Fuxin Town to learn local socio-economic profile, labor employment, income sources and level, women's social status and participation, Zhuang population and other minority (excluding the Zhuang nationality), poor population, vulnerable groups enjoying the minimum social security, compensation and resettlement practices of past projects, duties of township governments, etc., and inquired of them about comments and suggestions on the Project.

7.2.3 Social Investigation and Public Participation in Villages Affected by Land Acquisition

In order to ensure the extensiveness and representativeness of the survey, the Project Implementation Agency specially carried out large-scale public engagement in all the villages affected by land expropriation before and after the unique "March 3" holiday in Guangxi, and then conducted social impact surveys, public engagement and consultations of different scales for specific problems in some aspects. And some supplementary research and public engagement activities were carried out as required by AIIB's social experts. During these activities, the Task Force has members who can speak Zhuang dialect, so as to communicate with some elderly people who are only willing to speak Zhuang dialect; more than half of the members are women, which facilitates good communication with local women.

I. Questionnaire Survey Involved the Public from March 18 to April 3, 2020

The Task Force conducted the socioeconomic survey mainly on Liliang Village, Xuanjie Village of Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, Detian Village, Aijiang Village, Shuolong Community, Yining Village, Yixian Village of Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and Aijiang Forest Farm affected by permanent LA of the Project, with public participation and consultation. 246 households were randomly selected from the affected households in the 7 villages for the questionnaire survey. After the subsequent optimization of the route design scheme and careful screening, 160 households were finally determined as the households actually affected by LA and HD.

Through the investigation, the team preparing the resettlement action plan learned

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

about the publicity of relevant information of the Project and the awareness of the affected people. In general, the proportion of people who know the construction information of the Project is relatively high, and they show great support for the Project. The proportion of people who know about the local LA compensation and resettlement policy is also high. See Table 7-6 for details.

Table 7-6 Awareness of, Attitudes to and Expectations for the Project of APs6

Item		Number of Persons	Proportion (%)	
Awareness of and attitude to the Project	When did you first know about the Project?	Very early	67	27.24
		Half a year ago	96	39.02
		3 months ago	22	8.94
		1 month ago	21	8.54
		Just now	40	16.26
		Total	246	100.00
	How did you know about the Project?	TV	9	3.66
		WeChat/Network	16	6.50
		Public notice	29	11.79
		Heard about	136	55.28
		Meetings	30	12.20
		Informed by social investigators	24	9.76
		Miscellaneous	2	0.81
		Total	246	100.00
	Do you expect the Project?	Yes	222	90.24
		No	10	4.07
		Don't care	14	5.69
		Total	246	100.00
	Do you think this project will promote the economic and social development and people's life in this area?	It will have a great effect	120	48.78
		It will have a certain effect	102	41.46
		It will be of no effect	11	4.47
		Can not tell	13	5.28
		Total	246	100.00
	Do you think the Project will benefit you and your family?	Yes	205	83.33
		No	12	4.88
		Don't know	29	11.79
		Total	246	100.00
Expectations for LA, temporary land occupation compensation	Do you accept LA with lawful compensation for the Project?	Yes	236	95.93
		No	10	4.07
		Total	246	100.00
		Yes	215	87.40
		No	31	12.60

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Do you accept house demolition and relocation with lawful compensation for the Project?	Total	246	100.00
Are you aware of the local compensation policies and rates for LA and temporary land occupation?	Highly	31	12.60
	Somewhat	55	22.36
	A little	117	47.56
	None	43	17.48
	Total	246	100.00
Are you aware of the house demolition compensation and resettlement policies of the Project?	Highly	35	14.23
	Somewhat	40	16.26
	A little	130	52.85
	None	41	16.67
	Total	246	100.00
How will you use the land compensation?	Daily consumption	38	15.45
	Depositing at bank/buying financing products	43	17.48
	Buying or building a new house	34	13.82
	Child's marriage	45	18.29
	Child's education	32	13.01
	Production investment	23	9.35
	Old age support	21	8.54
	Miscellaneous	10	4.07
Do you know how to file an appeal when you're treated unfairly during land acquisition or house demolition?	Yes	171	69.51
	Don't know	75	30.49
	Total	246	100.00

According to the survey results, more than 80% of the villagers were aware of the Project 1 month in advance, more than 90% of the villagers support the Project, more than 90% of the villagers believe that the project will promote the local economic and social development and improve people's life, more than 80% of the villagers believe that they will benefit from the Project, and more than 95% of the villagers accept occupation of part of their land provided that the compensation rate is legal and paid timely. 87.4% of the villagers accept demolition of their houses provided that the compensation rate is legal and paid timely. 12.6% of the villagers are unwilling to demolish their houses, and it is suggested that the project construction should avoid villagers' houses as much as possible. 80% of the villagers have a certain understanding of the local resettlement and compensation policies and standards for permanent LA, temporary land occupation and house demolition, and 69.51% of the villagers are aware

of the appeal channels.

The task force explained the construction scope and impacts of the Project, compensation rates for permanent LA and temporary land occupation, construction method and schedule, and grievance mechanism, etc. to the respondents and FGD participants. By the end of the investigation, all villagers were fully aware of the Project and fully supported the Project. They said that as long as they could receive compensation in full and on time after their land was acquired or occupied, they would agree to the occupation of their land for the Project.

The villagers also exchanged views with the task force on the issues that they were most concerned about in the LA and HD, and put forward suggestions and opinions on the Project. The main points are as follows: First, compensation for LA and HD are reasonable and villagers' opinions are fully solicited; Second, the livelihood guarantee of farmers with no legal title to land after LA; Third, houses and irrigated land shall be avoided in LA as much as possible; Fourth, they hope that local workers can be employed as much as possible for the Project; Fifth, the river bank slope protection shall be properly made, to prevent farmland from being scoured; Sixth, they hope that compensation will be paid before demolition.

II. Social Impact Survey of the Project from July 22 to July 23, 2020

For further social impact assessment of the project, from July 22 to 23, 2020, the Task Force went to Daxin County and Shulong Town to learn about the social impact of the built high-grade highway on the enterprises and the masses in Heshulong Town of the county, and made full investigation and evaluation on the local social impact of the project construction.

Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway, the first expressway in Daxin County, was commenced at the end of 2012 and was completed and opened to traffic in June 2016. After visiting the Daxin County Administration of Commerce and Port, Tourism Development Bureau and Statistics Bureau, the Task Force collected data on tourism reception in Daxin County in 2012 and 2017. In 2012, the number of tourists in the county was 2,514,800, and in 2017 the number rose to 6,507,000; in 2012, the total tourism consumption was 1.523 billion yuan, and it increased to 5.054 billion yuan in 2017. The traffic conditions improved by highway construction directly promoted the development of tourism economy in Daxin County.

The Task Force visited the Sun Hotel along Component B (the demolition and resettlement families of Shulong connecting line of Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway),

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Guichun River Food Co., Ltd. in Shuolong Community, Laojie Local Cuisine Restaurant, etc., and the owners of these small businesses reflect that the improvement of highway infrastructure has given them a good opportunity to upgrade their industries or try new industries.

The Task Force visited the managers of Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd. and Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd. along Component B, and they thought that the construction of highway infrastructure could improve the business environment of enterprises, and they all welcomed and supported the construction of the Project. Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd. hopes that Component B can set aside pedestrian walkways to ensure the safety of hotel guests walking, and CTS hopes that the Project can be completed as soon as possible.



Figure 7- 2 Visit of the Task Force to Relocated Households and Enterprises along the Line2

III. Public Participation and Consultation on August 11, 2020

In order to cooperate with the project identification work of AIIB, the Project Implementation Agency organized a symposium in the People's Government of Shuolong Town, Daxin County on the morning of August 11, 2020 in response to the opinions put forward by AIIB experts in reviewing the first draft of the resettlement plan. The participants included Chongzuo Transportation Bureau and representatives of government agencies such as Shuolong Town, Daxin County and Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, as well as mass representations from Yixian Village, Yining Village, Xiangkou Village, Shuolong Community, Detian Village and Aijiang Village in Shuolong Town, Daxin County. The representatives of the participants expressed their support for the construction of the Project, and put forward the following opinions on compensation for land acquisition and demolition, resettlement and mitigation of construction impact, etc.:

1. Compensation for land requisition and resettlement

(1) The recognition of cultivated land compensation rate

The masses did not agree with the compensation price of young crops in water fields and dry lands in the resettlement plan, but understood that the land is compensated according to the land price of the area. Although the income of paddy fields in mountainous areas is higher, the labor cost is high, and the input-output ratio of paddy fields and dry land is similar.

(2) Recognition of housing demolition and resettlement scheme

The masses would agree with the resettlement action plan in case of resettlement near the site; In case of resettlement at other places, most persons said that it had little impact on their livelihood. But a householder felt that it was inconvenient for their children to go to school, and they were a little reluctant to leave their neighborhood. However, according to preliminary investigation, the expropriated house of the householder is not his only house in the local area.

(3) Views on the compensation rate of house demolition

Some affected people think that the compensation rate of house demolition is low. If they use it to build new houses, they have to input extra money. If conditions permit, they hope to get more compensation. The main reason is that the masses don't know much about the valuation methods of expropriated houses, and think the decoration and life of the houses are not considered. After being explained by the Task Force, the masses accepted the rate.

2. Mitigating the impact of construction

(1) It is expected that more viaducts will be built on the cultivated land sections, so that less cultivated land will be occupied and convenient conditions will be created for farming on both sides of the route.

(2) It is expected that attention will be paid to drainage design in depressions prone to waterlogging and flood discharge channels.

(3) The fields, roads, canals and irrigation facilities damaged during construction should be repaired in time.

(4) In the farming season, temporary measures should be taken to ensure the smooth traffic of tractor roads.

3. Employment and income opportunities

(1) It is expected the construction team employs as many local workers as possible during the implementation of the Project.

(2) It is expected that the construction team would purchase living supplies such

as grain, vegetables and catering services locally as much as possible.

(3) It is expected that the construction contractor would rent local vacant houses as much as possible as production and living places.

(4) According to the feedback from some of the masses, since there is not much land left after LA, they need to find a new way for living, and at the same, they need to take care of children and the elderly at home, so they expected to find a suitable job locally.



Figure 7-3 Forum on Issues Related to Resettlement Action Planning Held by the Project Implementation Agency³



Figure 7-4 Social Consultants of AIIB Project Team Visit Affected Families⁴

On the afternoon of August 11, 2020, the Project Implementation Agency accompanied the social consultants of the AIIB Project Team to make on-the-spot investigations and home visits to villages and buildings affected by the Project. The respondents told the AIIB's social consultants that they prefer local work to non-local work since they need to take care of their families; they are willing to make short-term

sacrifices for the foreseeable benefits brought by the construction of the road that facilitates their business.

IV. Public Participation Survey Conducted on October 20, 2020

On October 20, 2020, in the due diligence process of LA compensation and resettlement for Component C and related facilities, in order to understand the actual impact of LA for the Project, the Project Implementation Agency and the Resettlement Action Plan Task Force conducted a questionnaire survey on 17 families affected by LA in the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee in Shuolong Town, Daxin County. For details of the survey results, please refer to the Attachment Due Diligence on Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement for Component C and Associated Facilities of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.



Figure 7-5 The Project Implementation Agency and the Resettlement Action Plan Task Force Conduct Questionnaire Survey on Affected Families in Rentun5

V. Public Participation and Consultation on October 27, 2020

On October 27, 2020, the social consultants of the AIIB Project Team accompanied by the Project Implementation Agency conducted an on-the-spot investigation on the proposed temporary office and living areas, material processing, stacking and concrete mixing areas and spare borrow area for Component A, and conducted on-site negotiations with representatives of the affected villages.

The No.1 concrete mixing plant, asphalt mixing plant, stone rolling yard, and residential area of some project management personnel of Component A are set up at

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

the site of the mainline toll station management office covering a total area of about 100 mu together with the construction access road. The site is located next to Tunlitun, Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, where most of the land belongs to Buguotun, Xuanjie Village, and a small part belongs to Datun. At present, the land is covered by ditches, cornfields and abandoned non-irrigated land.

According to the Deputy Town Chief of Fuxin Town, Xuanjie Village is isolated with a low economic level. Since the Class II highway was opened to traffic in 2016, the villagers' income source changed from farming to working and setting up in business, till then, their living standard is improved.

According to Nong Huanhui, Secretary of Xuanjie Village, and Zhao Junliang, Deputy Leader of Buguotun, the villagers' demands as follows: (1) It is expected that the scope of land for the Project would be strictly controlled and would not cross Xiaohegou River which is close to the villagers' ancestral tombs; (2) As 606 mu of farmland has been requisitioned for the rural scenery tourism project in Xuanjie Village before, the area of the remaining cultivated land in Xuanjie Village is less, and now the per capita area of cultivated land in Buguotun is less than 1 mu, so it is expected that the land for the tertiary industry would be reserved for future living security. (3) It is expected that temporary employment, toll collectors and other job opportunities for future projects will give priority to the villagers affected by LA.

Tunlitun villagers, who are greatly affected by the processing of materials and concrete mixing on the temporary site, said that the impact was temporary and life would be improved when the road was constructed.

The Project Implementation Agency told the villagers that during the construction of the Project, some non-technical temporary job opportunities can be provided with priority given to qualified local labor; during the operation period, a certain number of cleaning and security personnel will be required with priority given to local villagers, especially the female. During the use of the site, low-pollution equipment and process will be adopted according to the requirements of the environmental protection department, and dust-proof, noise-reducing and toxic gas filtering facilities will be installed. If damage is indeed caused to the production and life of villagers, corresponding compensation will be given.

After consulting Tiandeng County People's Government, Tiandeng County Natural Resources Bureau has planned to reserve 5.52 mu, 7.86 mu and 9.83 mu of resettlement land for the tertiary industry between Component A route and Baidou

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

River for Datun, Buguotun and Tunlitun in Xuanjie Village, totaling 23.21 mu, which were originally within the scope of land for the agricultural tourism project in Xuanjie Village. The County Labor and Social Security Bureau plans to help, through free professional training and guidance, the LEFs to develop tourism-related industries taking advantage of Xuanjie Village's future geographical advantage of being located at the junction of the expressway, Class-I highway and Class-II highway, so as to increase their income and improve their living standard.

The spare borrow area for Component A is located next to Xiangkou Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. The land is currently a collective wood land that belongs to Xiangkou Village. After the temporary soil borrowing is completed, the plot will be leveled and reclaimed into cultivated land.

The social consultants visited Xiangkou Village, which may be affected if the borrow area is set. The village officials said that the soil borrowing might be conducive to cultivation and thus the land can be used if necessary for highway construction; the compensation rate has not been determined yet and needs specific negotiation; the land is under the village collective ownership, and will be contracted out through collective discussion after excavated and leveled, and the earnings will be used for public welfare.



Figure 7-6 Negotiation between Project Implementation Agency and Villages Affected by the Temporary Site6

During this on-the-spot investigation, the Project Implementation Agency also organized random visits to affected families in natural villages such as Bangtun, Longmeitun and Gutun in Shuolong Community of Shuolong Town. The respondents in Bangtun said that they knew that the construction of the Project requires LA in Bangtun; they could accept the compensation rate set by the government; they were informed of the appeal channels; they supported the construction of the Project.

Inquiries on the household income of the respondents in Longmeitun are made. According to which, their annual income from sugar cane cultivation is about 3-4,000 yuan, accounting for less than 10% of the family's total income, and the main source of income is their own restaurant business. The respondents believe that the pillar industries of Shulong Town are border trade and tourism at ports. As the Project is completed, the roads leading to the villages will facilitate transportation and tourism. It is expected that the government will make unified plans to strongly support the local people in developing catering, homestay and other services, so that the local labor can work locally.



Figure 7-7 Project Implementation Agency Visits Affected People in Longmeitun7

During the visits, the people also put forward some demands: (1) proper drainage systems should be designed in the Project; (2) proper access roads for rural activities should be provided to facilitate cultivation and transportation of sugar cane. The Project Implementation Agency said that these demands would be considered and properly treated.

VI. Public Participation and Consultation on March 30, 2021

On March 30, 2021, the project implementation agency accompanied consultants of AIIB project team to visit Bukan Hamlet, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County under land acquisition effect of Component A. They also visited and negotiated with the village chief (who also belongs to the affected family). The chief had worked in many places and had a wide range of knowledge, so the masses chose him as the chief. According to the chief of Bukan Hamlet, people in the whole hamlet belong to Zhuang ethnic group. At present, the family livelihood mainly relies on the young and middle-aged (including young women) who work outside and the labor force who

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

grows corn and raise chickens at home. Now, the government is supporting the development of passion fruit planting. Therefore, life here is so pretty. Since the Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway in front of the hamlet was opened to traffic, it was heard that some businessmen in other places are going to open factories for famous hot peppers in Tiandeng County. Fresh agricultural products are suitable for local processing and distribution to other areas via convenient smooth road. When the Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway was built, the compensation will be directly paid to bank accounts in names of villagers after measurement, statistics and publicity of the county land requisition and house demolition headquarters and mass confirmation through signing. Temporary construction land was given annual rental, reclaimed and returned after construction completion. The Contractor recruits local labor, also including female workers, and gives equal pay for equal work. In the future, the compensation is planned to be used to buy houses and go to schools in places with good educational resources, and to buy endowment insurances for themselves, while some households are planned to repay debts. According to previous experience, the masses suggest that the project implementation agency should consult the affected persons more on their comments in many aspects, such as engineering and construction, especially before commencement; the project implementation agency is wished to solve mass's difficulties; the Contractor should communicate with owners and neighbors as its house rental is sure to affect their living. Financial management consultants of AIIB project team suggested that the local government should properly provide investment management training in communities, in which it could recommend some reliable financial plans, expand correct information obtained by the masses, and guide them in wealth management, to promote liquidity and value addition of the compensation in the hands of the affected persons and to prevent poverty caused by careless spending of money.



Figure 7-8 Project Implementation Agency Visits Affected People in Bukan Hamlet

On the same day, the project implementation agency also held a symposium to collect stakeholders' comments/observations on ESIA, ESMP and RAP in 4F conference room of Shuolong Town Government, Daxin County. Organizations invited to attend the symposium include Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, Yixian Village in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, Yining Village, Shuolong Community, Detian Village, Aijiang Village, Water plant in Liliang Village, Kangmiao River Sewage Treatment Plant, Yixian Village Complete Primary School, Aijiang Wood Farm in Daxin County, Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office, Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd., Detian Management and Protection Station of Guangxi Xialei Nature Reserve Management Office, Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd. and armed force. In fact, representatives of 2 towns and 7 villages attended the symposium. Stakeholder's representatives attended the meeting and listened to the project implementation agency's introductions on the scope of project influence, recent progress and the purpose of the meeting, while representatives of the people's governments of Shuolong Town and Fuxin Town and villagers/community residents verbally expressed their support for project construction and put forward some comments and suggestions. For details of the minutes formed after the meeting, please refer to Attachment IV, *Minutes of Meeting for Symposium on ES Information Communication and Consultation of*

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.



Figure 7-9 Stakeholder Symposium Held by Project Implementation Agency

7.2.4 Summary of Public Demands during the Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

During the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan, the Task Force received a large number of demands from the masses during the public participation negotiation, which is summarized in Table 7-7. The Project Owner will, for reasonable and feasible demands, fully meet the requirements in the actual work, and for some infeasible demands, make reasonable explanations to the masses for their understanding.

Table 7-7 Public Consultations and Negotiations during the Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan7

S / N	Date of Negotiation	Demand Side	Main Demands	Owner's Response
1	2020.3.18 ~ 4.3	Residents	1. To make reasonable compensation for LA and resettlement for HD with the opinions of villagers fully solicited; 2. To provide living security for LEFs after land expropriation; 3. To avoid the acquisition of houses and irrigated land as much as possible; 4. To employ local workers as much as possible during the construction of the Project; 5. To provide proper riverside slope protection to prevent cultivated land from being scoured; 6. To compensate before demolition.	Accept

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	ve y		
2020.7.22 ~ 23	Daxin De tia n O l d K a p o k T o u r i s m D e v e l o p m e n t C o ., L t d.	1. To reserve pedestrian walkways with safety protection for walking hotel guests in Component B;	Acc ept
	Gu a n g x i C T S D e t i a n W a t e r f a l l T o u r i s m D e v e l o p m e n t C o ., L t d.	2. To complete the Project as soon as possible.	Acc ept
2020.8.11	P a r t i c i p a n t s i n t h e	1. It is expected that more viaducts will be built on the cultivated land sections, so that less cultivated land will be occupied and convenient conditions will be created for farming on both sides of the route.	Acc ept
		2. It is expected that attention will be paid to drainage design in depressions prone to waterlogging and flood discharge channels.	
		3. The fields, roads, canals and irrigation facilities damaged during construction should be repaired in time.	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	for um	4. In the farming season, temporary measures should be taken to ensure the smooth traffic of tractor roads.	
		5. The construction team employs as many local workers as possible during the implementation of the Project;	
		6. The construction team purchases living supplies such as grain, vegetables and catering services locally as much as possible;	
		7. It is expected that the construction contractor would rent local vacant houses as much as possible as production and living places.	
		8. To provide local jobs for the affected people.	
202 0.10 .27 4	Pe opl e in Xu anj ie Vil lag e	1. To limit the scope of land between County Road 569 and Xiaohegou River, and not to cross Xiaohegou River;	Acc ept
		2. To arrange for "land for the tertiary industry".	
	Pe opl e in Lo ng me itu n	1. The government plans catering and homestay business in a unified way.	
	Pe opl e in Ba ngt un and Lo ng me itu n	1. To design for drainage in the Project to solve poor drainage problem of the existing underground drains;	
		2. To construct access roads for rural activities to facilitate cultivation and transportation of sugar cane.	
202 0.11 .9	Yo ng ho ng Ho tel in	1. Cash compensation. And to reserve the right to rebuild a hotel on its own plots in the future.	Acc ept

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Gu tun		
5	202 1.3. 26 M ass es of Re ntu n Ha ml et	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation should be paid in time after land acquisition; 2. The government should allow people under land acquisition to sell goods to tourists on roadside stalls. 	Acc ept
6	212 1.3. 30 M ass es of Bu ka n Ha ml et	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project implementation agency should consult the affected persons more on their comments in many aspects, such as engineering and construction, especially before commencement; 2. The project implementation agency is wished to solve mass's difficulties; 3. The Contractor should communicate with owners and neighbors as its house rental is sure to affect their living. 	Acc ept
	212 1.3. 30 Fi na nci al ma na ge me nt co ns ult ant s of AI IB pr oje ct tea m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local government should properly provide investment management training in communities, in which it could recommend some reliable financial plans, expand correct information obtained by the masses, and guide them in wealth management, to promote liquidity and value addition of the compensation in the hands of the affected persons and to prevent poverty caused by careless spending of money. 	Acc ept
	212 1.3. 30 Re pre se nta tiv e of Sh uol on g Co	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The highway should be built as fast as possible; 2. The Project Owner is wished to expand communication with the land acquisition and house demolition department for material collection and sorting, and pay the compensation to villagers' band cards within one week after the land acquisition and house demolition department signs with villagers relevant agreement on compensation for land acquisition; 3. The elderly, who wish to live in old houses forever, should be communicated to change their mind for relocation. 	Acc ept

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

m mu nit y		
Re pre se nta tiv e of Xu anj ie Vil lag e	1. The Contractor is wished to minimize land occupation and destruction during construction.	Acc ept
Re pre se nta tiv e of Sh uol on g To wn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Villagers wish to know more detailed compensation standards; 2. Relocated households prefer in-situ resettlement; 3. Border information disclosure is a serious problem, so construction personnel on site is required not to disclose information to others irrelevant to the Project. 4. Information of the construction personnel should be registered in the police station; 5. Villagers wish to see commencement and effect as soon as possible. 	Acc ept
Re pre se nta tiv e of Fu xin To wn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In terms of design, the Project Owner should expand communication with villagers of involved hamlets and not allow sewage discharge to affect all aspects of life; 2. The construction personnel living in temporary houses rented for construction are wished to pay attention to hygiene and environmental protection, and be given pre-mobilization training not to throw construction waste and domestic garbage; the construction personnel from other places should follow local customs, not run about nor touch villager's objects; 3. Remedial work for rehabilitation and production recovery should be performed upon project completion. 	Acc ept
En vir on me nta l ma na ge me nt co ns ult ant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Contractor should not be awarded the contract nor carry out construction on site before masses have not been given compensation and the Owner has not obtained the land; 2. An effective appeal mechanism should be established to safeguard interests of the masses and feed back information via a smooth channel; 3. The Contractor should consider unique aspects in minority areas and borders, and observe local customs; 4. The Owner should carefully read the project plan, while the affected persons should be able to read the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report, Environmental and Social Management Plan, Resettlement Action Plan to know the project information; 5. Stakeholder representatives should take the protection responsibility for the affected persons, for example, helping the affected persons to review the contracts that they will sign before resettlement, consider how to protect rights and interests of them and play a supervisory role in subsequent process. 	Acc ept

	s of AI IB pr oje ct tea m		
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7.3 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation at the RAP Implementation Stage

After this RAP is approved by AIIB, it will be disclosed on the websites of AIIB. The text will also be published in the website of the Employer (<http://www.czcjtt.com.cn/c600.html>). The project owner will also compile the resettlement information book in Chinese (Chinese characters are the common characters of Zhuang population in the affected areas) and distribute it to the village committees of all affected villages/communities, and the book will be kept by special personnel. All affected people can borrow it at any time to fully understand their rights and interests.

Public participation will be encouraged during the whole process of RAP preparation:

Public participation during the DMS: Each AH will sign to confirm LA and occupation impacts, and compensation amount, and each village will disclose all compensation and resettlement matters for public supervision.

Public participation in land compensation management, distribution and use: village committees and villagers' groups must distribute and use the land compensation jointly owned by the collective with the approval of the village congress and under the supervision of villager representatives or villagers.

Public participation in project construction: Public participation will be encouraged during construction to ensure that the affected people benefit from the Project, and local building materials and laborers will be used with priority under equal conditions.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 7-8 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Consultation Plan in the Implementation Process⁸

	Purpose	Method	Time	Agency	Participant	Theme
1	Announce the draft Resettlement Action Plan and distribute the manual of resettlement information	Official website, village bulletin board, Village Committee Office	April 2021	Project Executive Office, town government and Village Committee	Affected villagers	Announce the draft Resettlement Action Plan and distribute the manual of resettlement information
2	Publish the draft resettlement action plan	AIIB website	April 2021	AIIB	Affected villagers	Publish the draft Resettlement Action Plan on the AIIB website
3	Measure and update the resettlement action plan in detail 【断句】	Field investigation and consultation	October-December 2021	Project Executive Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters, Township Government and Village Committee	Affected villagers	1) Carry out detailed measurement 2) Detailed investigation of land, houses, young crops and ground attachments of affected villagers 3) Prepare compensation agreement
4	Publish the updated resettlement action plan and information manual	Official website, village bulletin board, Village Committee Office	December 2021	Project Executive Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters, Township Government and Village Committee	Affected villagers	Formally publish the Resettlement Action Plan and information manual
5	Publish the updated resettlement action plan	AIIB website	December 2021	AIIB	Affected villagers	Publish the updated Resettlement Action Plan on the AIIB website
6	Notice of land acquisition	Village announcement and village meeting	October 2021	Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters, Town Government and Villages Affected	Affected villagers	Announce the land acquisition area, compensation rates, resettlement channels, etc.
7	Publish the compensation and resettlement scheme for land acquisition	Village bulletin board and village meeting	December 2021	Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters, Town Government and Villages Affected	Affected villagers	Compensation amount and payment method
8	Determine the revenue recovery plan	Affected villagers' meeting	Before implementation	Project Implementation Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Affected villagers	Discuss the management, distribution and use of land compensation fees

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Purpose	Method	Time	Agency	Participant	Theme
	and implement it			and Town Government Affected villages		
9	Participation in project construction	Affected villagers' meeting	October 2021 to October 2024	Project Implementation Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters and Township Government	Affected villagers	Give priority to the use of local building materials and laborers
10	Monitoring	Forum, field visit, site inspection	October 2021 to December 2024	Project Implementation Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters, Township Government and Affected Villages	Affected people	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Recovery of production and life

8 Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget of the Project mainly includes the costs compensated to the affected parties, the fees paid to relevant departments, extra costs and contingency costs. The total amount of these costs is RMB 283.741 million, and all the costs will be included in the general budget of the Project. Of which, the resettlement budget for Component A includes RMB 66.863 million to compensate the affected parties and RMB 154.8854 million to pay to relevant departments, which will be borne by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.; the resettlement budget for Component B includes RMB 13.9355 million to compensate the affected parties and RMB 24.629 million to pay to relevant departments, which will be borne by Daxin County People's Government; extra costs of RMB 11.5054 million and contingency costs of RMB 23.4282 million will be jointly borne by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. and Daxin County People's Government. This budget in RAP will be updated after the physical quantities of permanent LA, temporary land occupation and ground attachments are jointly counted by relevant agencies and affected people, and the insured LEFs are fixed.

8.1 Compensation for Parties Affected by LA and HD

The compensation for affected parties under the Project includes compensation for permanent LA, compensation for temporary land occupation, compensation for HD, compensation for ground attachments and compensation for relocation of professional facilities, totaling RMB 80.7985 million. Of which, the total cost of Component A is RMB 66.863 million, the total cost of Component B is RMB 13.9355 million, and Component C is not involved.

8.1.1 Compensation for Permanent LA

The construction of the Project requires permanent LA of 1,597.87 mu, with total compensation of 59.3995 million yuan. Component A requires permanent LA of 1,325.96 mu, with total compensation of 50.5012 million yuan, of which the compensation for LA of 5 affected villages/communities is 50.5012 million yuan, and the compensation for affected entities is 0 million yuan. Component B requires permanent LA of 271.91 mu, with total compensation of 8.8983 million yuan, of which the compensation for LA of 3 affected villages/communities is 8.112 million yuan, and the compensation for affected entities is 786,300 yuan. See Table 8-1 for details.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 8-1 Compensation for Permanent LA1

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Area of Land Acquisition (mu)	Collective land						State-owned land		Total compensation (10,000 yuan)	Remarks	
					Basic farmland (mu)		Cultivated land, garden land, woodland, fish pond (mu)		Rural roads, collective unused land, etc. (mu)		Quantity	Standard			
					Quantity	Compensation Rate	Quantity	Compensation Rate	Quantity	Compensation Rate					
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	336.03	119.8	4.17164	216.23	3.7924					1319.79		
			Water plant in Liliang Village	0.53							0.53				Allocated land
			Xuanjie Village	540.97	35.2	4.17164	505.77	3.7924						2064.92	
				Kangmiao River sewage treatment works	0.21							0.21			Allocated land
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County				877.74	155		722				0.74		3384.72	
	Daxin County	Shulong Town	Yining Village	48.1	1.6	3.927	46.5	3.57						172.29	
			Yixian Village	193.6	101.2	3.927	92.4	3.57						727.28	
			Yixian Village Complete Primary School	0.22									0.22		

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			Shuolong Community	206.3	82.2	3.927	124.1	3.57				765.84		
			Subtotal of Daxin County	448.22	185		263				0.22	1665.41		
			Subtotal of Component A	1325.96	340		985				0.96	5050.12		
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	37.05			13.5	3.57	23.55	1.428		81.82		
			Aijiang Village	82.03			63.89	3.57	18.14	1.428		253.99		
			Shuolong Community	133.52			132.92	3.57	0.6	1.428		475.38		
			Aijiang Forest Farm	10.12							10.12	3.57	36.13	
			Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office	0.45							0.45			Allocated land
			Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	6.08							6.08	5	30.40	Leased land
			Detian Management and Protection Station of Xialei Natural Reserve	0.24							0.24			Allocated land

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Developme nt Co., Ltd.	1.14						1.14	5	5.70	Leased land
		A troop	1.28						1.28	5	6.40	Leased land
Subtotal of Component B			271.91			210.31		42.29	19.31		889.83	
Total			1597.87	340		1195.3 1		42.29	20.27		5939.95	

8.1.2 Compensation for temporary land occupation

An estimated total of 677 mu of temporary land occupation is required for the Project, and the total compensation for temporary land occupation is 3,428,100 yuan. The estimated total area of temporary land occupation for Component A is 613 mu, with total compensation of 3.2525 million yuan. The estimated total area of temporary land occupation for Component B is 64 mu, with total compensation of 175,600 yuan. See Table 8-2 for details.

Table 8-2 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation2

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Agricultural Land		Unused land		Period of the Temporary Land Occupation (years)	Total Compensation Fee (10,000 yuan)
				Area of Occupied Land (mu)	Compensation Rate (RMB 10,000/mu)	Area of Occupied Land (mu)	Compensation Rate (RMB 10,000/mu)		
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	120.1	0.181	3.7	0.1086	3	66.42
			Xuanjie Village	218.6	0.181	1.6	0.1086	3	119.22
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			338.7		5.3			185.64
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	8.1	0.1829	0.9	0.10974	3	4.74
			Yixian Village	129.3	0.1829	22.1	0.10974	3	78.22
			Shuolong Community	95.2	0.1829	13.4	0.10974	3	56.65
	Subtotal of Daxin County			232.6		36.4			139.61
Subtotal of Component A			571.3		41.7		3	325.25	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	24.8	0.1829		0.10974	1.5	6.80
			Aijiang Village	8.2	0.1829		0.10974	1.5	2.25
			Shuolong Community	31	0.1829		0.10974	1.5	8.50
	Subtotal of Component B			64				1.5	17.56

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Total	635.3		41.7			342.81
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8.1.3 Compensation for HD

The total area of HD under the Project is 3,858.16 square meters, of which Component A requires HD at 8 agricultural sheds with a total area of 329.2 square meters in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, with total compensation for HD of 160,300 yuan. Component B requires HD of 3,528.96 square meters in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, with compensation for HD, temporary resettlement subsidies and relocation subsidies totaling 3.5099 million yuan. See Table 8-3 for details.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 8-3 Compensation for HD and Subsidies for Temporary Resettlement and Relocation3

Township/town	Village	Brick concrete structure		Masonry structure		Iron shed		Total Compensation for House Demolition (10,000 yuan)	Temporary Resettlement Subsidies and Relocation Subsidies					Total Compensation (10,000 yuan)
		Area of Houses (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Area of Houses (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Area of Houses (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)		Residential and operating houses (household)	Subsidy rate (yuan/household)	Other Houses (Household)	Relocation Subsidy Rate (10,000 yuan)	Total Subsidy Fee (10,000 yuan)	
Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	40.5	900	103	450	67.4	130	9.16			6	800	0.48	9.64
	Xuanjie Village	41.3	900	47.4	450	29.6	130	6.23			2	800	0.16	6.39
Shuolong Town	Shuolong Community	3106.36	1100		450	422.6	130	347.19	10	3800		800	3.8	350.99
Total		3188.16		150.4		519.6		362.58	10				4.44	367.02

8.1.4 Compensation for Ground Attachments

Compensation for ground attachments includes compensation for contiguous farmland of young crops, transplanting and felling of sporadically planted fruit trees and seedlings, tombs and other ancillary facilities, totaling RMB 3.617 million, of which compensation for ground attachments for Component A are RMB 3.0322 million and compensation for Component B are RMB 0.5849 million.

(1) Compensation for contiguous farmland of young crops

The total area of farmland to be permanently acquired under the Project is 1,540.13 mu, including 1,321 mu for Component A and 219.13 mu for Component B. Of which, the total area of farmland such as irrigated land, non-irrigated land, wood land and fish ponds to be permanently acquired is 1,321 mu for Component A and 199.87 mu for Component B.

The total area of farmland to be temporarily acquired under the Project is 635.3 mu, including 571.3 mu for Component A and 64 mu for Component B. Of which, the total area of farmland such as non-irrigated land and wood land to be permanently acquired is 545.3 mu for Component A and 39.6 mu for Component B.

Therefore, the total amount of farmland that needs to be compensated for contiguous farmland of young crops is 2105.77 mu. The total compensation for young crops of the Project is RMB 2,740,800, as detailed in Table 8-4.

(2) Compensation for transplanting and felling of sporadically planted fruit trees and seedlings

The sporadic seedlings affected by the Project mainly include camphor tree, banana trees, other fruit trees, Longan trees, unspecified trees, bamboos, etc. The total compensation for various sporadic seedlings is RMB 91,300, as detailed in Table 8-5.

(3) Compensation for other ground ancillary facilities

Other ground ancillary facilities include concrete floors, sunning ground, walls and pools. The total compensation for these ancillary facilities is RMB 185,900, as detailed in Table 8-6.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 8- 4 Compensation for Contiguous Farmland of Young Crops4

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Paddy field	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Dry land	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Leafy vegetable	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Commercial closed forest land (mu)	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Commercial wood land, open wood land, shrub land	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Fish pond	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Total compensation (10,000 yuan)	
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	39.0	1200	281.9	1000				3550	106.9	800		2000	41.42	
			Xuanjie Village	62.0	1200	364.5	1000				3550	330.4	800	2.0	2000	70.72	
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			101.00		646.40					437.30		2.00			112.14	
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village		2500	33.6	2000		3000		2500	22.6	1200		2000	9.43	
			Yixian Village	25.9	2500	173.3	2000		3000		2500	122.7	1200		2000	55.86	
			Shuolong Community	8.1	2500	187.4	2000		3000		2500	101.0	1200	5.0	2000	52.63	
	Subtotal of Daxin County			34.00		394.30					246.30		5.00			117.92	
	Subtotal of Component A			135.00		1040.70					683.60		7.00			230.06	
	Component B		Shuolong Town	Detian Village		2500	19.30	2000		3000	5.50	2500	4.90	1200		2000	5.82

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Daxin County	Ajiang Village	20.2 0	2500	30.29	2000		3000		2500	21.60	1200		2000	13.70
	Shuolon g Communi ty		2500	40.34	2000		3000	20.30	2500	57.00	1200	9.9 2	2000	21.97
	Ajiang Forest Farm		2500		2000		3000	10.12	2500		1200		2000	2.53
	Subtotal of Component B	20.2 0		89.93				35.92		83.50		9.9 2		44.02
Total		155. 20		1130. 63				35.92		767.10		16. 92		274.08

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 8-5 Compensation for Transplanting and Felling of Sporadically Planted Fruit Trees and Seedlings⁵

Item	County	Township/ town	Village	Camphor trees		Musa basjoo Siebold		Other fruit trees (already bearing fruit)		Dimocarpus longan (not bearing fruit)		Unspecified trees				Bamboo		Total compensation (10,000 yuan)
				Number (plant)	Subsidy rate for transplantation fee (yuan/plant)	Number (plant)	Compensation Rate (yuan/plant)	Number (plant)	Compensation Rate (yuan/plant)	Number (plant)	Compensation rate (yuan/plant)	Quantity (Φ>10 cm) (plant)	Falling fee rate (yuan/plant)	Quantity (Φ<10 cm) (plant)	Falling fee Rate (yuan/plant)	Number (plant)	Compensation Rate (yuan/plant)	
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	51	50			20	45			107	35	495	15			1.46
			Xuanjie Village	46	50			243	45			96	35	406	15			2.27
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			97				263					203		901			3.73
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village	13	50			71	45			25	30	78	10	78	10	0.62
			Yixian Village	95	50	157	20	181	45	25	45	178	30	467	10	118	10	2.84
			Shuolong Community	13	50	20	20	60	45			13	30	78	10	30	10	0.52
	Subtotal of Daxin County			121		177		312		25		216		623		226		3.97

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Subtotal of Component A			218		177		575		25		419		1524		226		7.70
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village	5	50	6	20	10	45			30	30	100	10		10	0.27
			Aijiang Village	8	50	20	20	8	45			20	30	150	10		10	0.33
			Shuolong Community	10	50	50	20	20	45	15	45	80	30	230	10	50	10	0.83
			Aijiang Forest Farm															
	Subtotal of Component B			23		76		38		15		130		480		50		1.43
Total				241		253		613		40		549		2004		276		9.13

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 8-6 Compensation for Other Facilities6

Scope of Works	County	Township/town	Village	Concrete floor (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	Thresholding ground (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	Fencing walls (m ²)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	Water pool (m ³)	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	Total compensation (10,000 yuan)	
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village				63	80	0.5040	390	110	4.2900	2	1200	0.2400	5.03	
			Xuanjie Village								40	110	0.4400				0.44
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County						63		0.5040	430		4.7300	2		0.2400	5.47	
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village														
			Yixian Village								80	110	0.8800				0.88
			Shuolong Community									110					
	Subtotal of Daxin County									80		0.8800				0.88	
Subtotal of Component A						63		0.5040	510		5.6100	2		0.2400	6.35		
Component B		Shuolong Town	Detian Village	1440	85	12.2400										12.24	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Daxin County	Aijiang Village													
	Shuolong Community													
Subtotal of Component B		1440		12.2400										12.24
Total		1440		12.2400	63.00			510.00		5.6100	2	1200	0.2400	18.59

(4) Compensation for tombs

A total of 136 tombs are affected by the Project and the total compensation is 599,000 yuan. See Table 8-7 for details.

Table 8-7 Compensation for Tombs7

Item	County	Township/town	Village	Quantity (Nr.)	Compensation rate (yuan/Nr.)	Compensation Fee (10,000 yuan)
Component A	Tiandeng County	Fuxin Town	Liliang Village	19	5000	9.5
			Xuanjie Village	90	5000	45
	Subtotal of Tiandeng County			109		54.5
	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Yining Village			
			Yixian Village	23	2000	4.6
			Shuolong Community			
	Subtotal of Daxin County			23		4.6
Subtotal of Component A			132		59.1	
Component B	Daxin County	Shuolong Town	Detian Village			
			Aijiang Village			
			Shuolong Community	4	2000	0.8
	Subtotal of Component B			4		0.8
Total				136		59.9

8.1.5 Compensation for Relocation of Professional Facilities

(1) Compensation for Relocation of Water Plant and Sewage Treatment Works

The construction of Component A requires HD of 350 square meters of the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, with compensation including 550,000 yuan for scheme design and 3 million yuan for construction, and HD of 139.2 square meters of sewage treatment works in Datun and Buguotun under Xuanjie Village in the Kangmiao River Basin, with compensation of 800,000 yuan for the construction of the new works and the relocation of facilities.

(2) Compensation for power and telecommunication facilities

The power and telecommunication facilities affected by the Project mainly include

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

power lines, transformers and overhead communication optical cables with different voltage levels. The total compensation for the relocation of various power and telecommunication facilities is RMB 6.3336 million. See Table 8-8 for details.

Table 8-8 Compensation for Power and Telecommunications Facilities

Facilities		Unit	Quantity			Compensation Rate	Compensation (10,000 yuan)		
			Component A	Component B	Total		Component A	Component B	Total
Electric power	35KV power line	KM	3.261		3.261	1200000 yuan/km	391.32		391.32
	10KV power line	KM	7.852	2.85	10.702	120,000 yuan/km	94.22	34.20	128.42
	380V power line	KM	2.1		2.1	80000 yuan/km	16.80		16.80
	220V power line	KM	7.081	5.44	12.521	42000 yuan/km	29.74	22.85	52.59
	Transformer	KVA	100	240	340	400 yuan/kVA	4.00	9.60	13.60
Telecommunication	Overhead 100-paired electrical cable	KM	1.1		1.1	60000 yuan/km	6.60		6.60
	Overhead 12-core optical cable	KM	2.1		2.1	25,000 yuan/km	5.25		5.25
	Coaxial cable line of CATV	KM	3.8	4.365	8.165	23000 yuan/km	8.74	10.04	18.78
Total							556.67	76.69	633.36

8.2 Fees Paid to Relevant Authorities

According to the relevant regulations of China, the project construction costs that need to be paid to relevant departments include the forest vegetation restoration fee, farmland conversion tax, endowment insurance premiums for LEFs, compensation for soil and water conservation, cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator cost and other fees and the rehabilitation bond for temporary land occupation, totaling RMB 179.5144 million, of which RMB 154.8854 million is for Component A

and RMB 24.6290 million is for Component B.

8.2.1 Cost for Recovery of Forest Vegetation

According to the rates stipulated in the Notice on Adjusting the Collection Standards of Forest Vegetation Restoration Fee in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to Guide Economical and Intensive Use of Forest Land (GCS [2016] No.42), the forest vegetation restoration fee is calculated according to 10 yuan/square meter (6,667 yuan/mu) for general wood land in non-planning areas.

The area of wood land to be occupied under the Project is 478.12 mu, with a total forest vegetation restoration fee of 3.1876 million yuan,

including 373 mu for Component A, with a forest vegetation restoration fee of 2.4868 million yuan, and 105.12 mu for Component B, with a forest vegetation restoration fee of 700,800 yuan.

8.2.2 Cultivated Land Occupation Taxes

According to the Farmland Occupation Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, the farmland occupation tax of highway lines is calculated per 2 yuan/m² (1333 yuan/mu). The area of cultivated land to be occupied under the Project is 1,025.83 mu, with a total farmland conversion tax of 1.3674 million yuan.

including 941 mu for Component A, with a farmland conversion tax of 1.254 million yuan, and 84.83 mu for Component B, with a farmland conversion tax of 113,100 yuan.

8.2.3 Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers

According to preliminary estimates, the total social security cost for LEFs in Daxin County and Tiandeng County under the Project is RMB 67.0959 million, of which, the total endowment insurance premium for LEFs is RMB 56.0115 million for Component A and RMB 11.0844 million for Component B.

For the land-expropriated farmers covering basic endowment insurance, premiums shall be paid by the land user in addition to location-based land prices for land acquisition. After approval of the land acquisition scheme, the land user filing application should request the land acquisition agency, land and resources bureau and labor and social security bureau to calculate the funds for the endowment insurance subsidies for LEFs based on the list of insured LEFs, the LA area and the rates for endowment insurance subsidies, and transfer the full amount to the designated account of the government before land supply.

The endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers shall be

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

extracted according to the number of people involved in land acquisition, the number of land acquisition and the scale of land acquisition. The minimum subsidy rate for each land acquisition is: 60% of the average wage of on-the-job workers in urban entities in the whole region last year at the time of land acquisition x the per capita number of mu of land-expropriated households.

According to the Notice of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Department of Finance of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Issuance of the Calculation Base and Upper and Lower Limits for Premiums of Basic Endowment Insurance Benefits for Employees in 2020 (GRSF [2020] No. 35), the calculation base of basic endowment insurance benefits for employees in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in 2020 is 5,889 yuan/month. The number of insured LEFs is the acquired cultivated area divided by the per capita cultivated area before LA. The specific insured LEFs will be discussed and put forward by the villager's representative meeting in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and reported to the township and town governments for the record. At present, since the practical LA has not yet started, it is difficult to determine the exact number of insured LEFs. In order to facilitate calculation, it is temporarily calculated according to the number of people of all the households involved.

The endowment insurance premium for LEFs that needs to be paid = the number of insured LEFs × 60% of the average wage of on-the-job workers of urban entities in the whole region in the previous year at the time of LA × the number of mu per capita of LEFs = the number of insured LEFs × 60% of the average wage of on-the-job workers of urban entities in the whole region in the previous year at the time of LA × (the amount of cultivated land acquired/the number of insured LEFs) = 60% of the average wage of on-the-job workers of urban entities in the whole region in the previous year at the time of LA × the amount of cultivated land acquired.

A total of 874 mu of cultivated land (calculated by deducting the construction land use from the permanent land use, the same below) in Tiandeng County will be acquired under the Project, so the Owner of the Project needs to pay RMB 37.0583 million of endowment insurance premiums for LEFs in Tiandeng County. A total of 708.42 mu of cultivated land will be acquired in Daxin County, so the Owner of the Project needs to pay RMB 30.0376 million of endowment insurance premiums for LEFs in Daxin County. See Table 8-9 for details.

Table 8-9 Social Security Costs for LEFs9

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Scope of Works	County	Area of Cultivated Land to be Acquired	Average wage in the previous year (RMB/month)	Endowment insurance premiums for LEFs to be paid (RMB 10,000)
Component A	Tiandeng County	874	5889	3705.83
	Daxin County	447	5889	1895.32
	Subtotal of Component A	1321		5601.15
Component B	Daxin County	261.42	5889	1108.44
	Total of Daxin County	708.42		3003.76
Total of the Project		1582.42		6709.59

8.2.4 Compensation for soil and water conservation

According to the regulations of GJF [2017] No.37 File of the Price Bureau and Finance Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, for general production and construction projects, the compensation fee for soil and water conservation shall be calculated and levied at 1.1 yuan/m² (733 yuan/mu) at one-time according to the land area occupied.

The total area of land to be acquired and occupied for project construction is 2,490.14 mu, and the total compensation for soil and water conservation is 1.8253 million yuan, including 2,004.96 mu for Component A, with compensation for soil and water conservation of 1.4696 million yuan, and 485.18 mu for Component B, with compensation for soil and water conservation of 355,600 yuan.

8.2.5 Cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator costs

It shall be calculated according to the standard specified in GZRZF [2020] No. 74 Document. Cultivated land occupation and compensation balance costs are calculated according to the lowest guide price for trading of replenished farmland indexes as stipulated in the *Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Department of Finance of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Adjusting the Guide Price for Trading of Replenished Farmland Indexes* (GZRZF (2020) No. 41), i.e., it is included in the project investment estimation and project budget estimate at RMB 15,000/mu for replenished farmland quantity index, RMB 150,000/mu for paddy field, RMB 7,000/mu*100kg for grain output. According to the document requirements, in the balance cost of farmland occupation and compensation of the Project, the price of paddy field is calculated as RMB 228,000/mu, and that of dry land is calculated as RMB 64,000/mu.

The land to be permanently acquired under the Project includes 172.12 mu of irrigated land and 870.63 mu of non-irrigated land, with a total cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator cost of RMB 94.9637 million, including 142 mu of irrigated land (including fish pools) and 806 mu of non-irrigated land for Component A, with a total cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator cost of RMB 83.96 million; 30.12 mu of irrigated land (including fish pools) and 64.63 mu of non-irrigated land for Component B, with a total cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator cost of RMB 11.0037 million.

8.2.6 Rehabilitation Bonds for Temporary Land Occupation

According to Document No. 52 of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZF [2010] No. 52), the pricing rate for temporary land for project construction is 20,000 yuan/mu (including compensation for temporary land occupation and rehabilitation bonds for temporary land occupation). Therefore, in the Resettlement Action Plan for the Project, the amount of the rehabilitation bond for temporary land occupation is calculated as per the following formula: the total area of temporary land (mu) × 20,000 yuan - compensation for temporary land occupation - compensation for young crops for temporary land occupation = rehabilitation bond for temporary land occupation.

Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation. The total area of temporary land occupation for project construction is 677 mu, and the total amount of rehabilitation bonds for temporary land occupation is RMB 9.4095 million, including 613 mu for Component A, with a rehabilitation bond for temporary land occupation of RMB 8.3729 million, and 64 mu for Component B, with a rehabilitation bond for temporary land occupation of RMB 1.0367 million.

8.3 Independent Cost

Extra costs include the costs for operation and management of the Implementation Agency, preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan and due diligence, social impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, totaling RMB 11.5054 million.

8.3.1 Costs for Operation and Management of the Implementation Agency

The costs for operation and management of the Implementation Agency refer to the rent for office space, vehicle costs, equipment purchase costs and other costs needed for the start-up and operation of the Implementation Agency for LA compensation and

resettlement. The costs are calculated according to the standard stipulated in Document No. 52 of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZF [2010] No. 52). Among them, the survey and demarcation costs are calculated per 0.25 yuan/m² (167 yuan/mu), the land acquisition work expenses are calculated per 1 yuan/m² (667 yuan/mu), and the on-site setting-out and piling costs are calculated per 9,000 yuan/km. The surveying and mapping costs for ownership cadastral shall be calculated according to the criteria stipulated in GJSZ [1994] No.210 File, namely, 0.1 yuan/m² (67 yuan/mu).

The construction of the Project requires a total of 1597.87 mu of permanent LA, 677 mu of temporary land occupation, 31.311 kilometers of on-site pegging out, and a total cost of RMB 2.5254 million for operation and management of the Implementation Agency. Of which, Component A requires 1325.96 mu of permanent LA, 613 mu of temporary land occupation, 17.679 kilometers of on-site pegging out, and a total cost of RMB 1.9656 million for operation and management of the Implementation Agency; Component B requires 271.91 mu of permanent LA, 64 mu of temporary land occupation, 13.632 kilometers of on-site pegging out, and a total cost of RMB 0.5598 yuan for operation and management of the Implementation Agency.

8.3.2 Costs for Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan and Due Diligence

The cost for employing a professional agency to assist the Owner in work related to the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan is calculated at 5% of the compensation for the parties affected by Components A and B, which is about RMB 4.04 million.

The cost for employing a professional agency to assist the Owner to carry out due diligence on the land to be occupied and related facilities of Component C and the land occupied by the Phase II works of the Detian (Daxin)–Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong–Tianxi Section) is 300,000 yuan in total, with about 150,000 yuan for each of the two due diligence investigations.

The costs for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan and due diligence for the Project are about **RMB 4.34 million** in total, which will be borne by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.

8.3.3 Social Impact Assessment Fee

The costs for employing a third party to evaluate the social impact of the components are about 300,000 yuan in total, with about 150,000 yuan for each of Components A and B.

8.3.4 Costs for evaluation for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan

After the implementation of LA compensation, a professional agency is required to carry out external monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for each component and related facilities. Such costs for Components A and B are calculated at 5% of the costs to be compensated to the affected parties, which is about RMB 4.04 million. The costs for monitoring and evaluation of Component C and one related facility are 300,000 yuan in total, with about 150,000 yuan for each of the two items.

The costs for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for the Project are about **RMB 4.34 million** in total, which will be borne by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.

8.4 Contingencies

Contingency costs are calculated at 9% of the sum of compensation for the impact of LA and HD, fees paid to relevant departments and extra costs, with an estimated amount of RMB 23.4282 million.

8.5 Total Impact Compensation and Related Costs

The resettlement budget of the Project is RMB 283.7410 million (including all resettlement costs for Components A and B, as well as costs for due diligence and monitoring and evaluation of implementation for Components C and one related facility). See Table 8-10 for details.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 8-10 Budget Costs for Resettlement10

S/N	Item	Unit	Standard (RMB/unit)	Quantity	Amount (RMB 10,000)	Quantity	Amount (RMB 10,000)	Total (RMB 10,000)	Remarks
				Component A	Component B	Component A	Component B		
I	Compensation to affected parties				6686.30		1393.55	8079.85	Subtotal
1	Compensation for permanent LA	Mu		1325.96	5050.12	271.91	889.83	5939.95	
2	Compensation for temporary land occupation	Mu		613	325.25	64	17.56	342.81	
3	Compensation for HD	m ²		329.2	16.03	3528.96	350.99	367.02	
4	Compensation for ground attachments				303.22		58.49	361.70	
5	Compensation for relocation of professional facilities				991.67		76.69	1068.36	Of which, the relocation of the water plant is 3.55 million yuan and the relocation of the sewage treatment works is 800,000 yuan.
II	Fees paid to relevant departments				15488.54		2462.90	17951.44	Subtotal
1	Cost for recovery of forest vegetation	Mu	6667 yuan/mu	373	248.68	105.12	70.08	318.76	
2	Tax of cultivated land occupation	Mu	1333 yuan/mu	1938.96	258.46	335.91	44.78	303.24	
3	Endowment insurance for landless peasants	Mu	42401 yuan/mu	1321	5601.15	261.42	1108.44	6709.59	
4	Compensation for soil and water conservation	Mu	733 yuan/mu	2004.96	146.96	485.18	35.56	182.53	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

5	Cultivated land occupation and compensation balance indicator costs				948	8396.0 0	94.75	1100.3 7	9496.3 7	Subtotal
(1)	Paddy field	Mu	22.8	10,000 yuan/mu	142	3237.6 0	30.12	686.7 4	3924.3 4	
(2)	Dry land	Mu	6.4	10,000 yuan/mu	806	5158.4 0	64.63	413.6 3	5572.0 3	
6	Rehabilitation bonds for temporary land occupation	Mu			613	837.29	64	103.6 7	940.95	
III	Independent cost					1150.54			Subtotal	
1	Costs for operation and management of the implementation agency					196.56		55.98	252.54	Subtotal
(1)	Surveying and Demarcation Fee	Mu	167	yuan/mu	2004.9 6	33.48	485.18	8.10	41.59	
(2)	Land acquisition	Mu	667	yuan/mu	2004.9 6	133.73	485.18	32.36	166.09	
(3)	Costs for Setting out and Staking	K M	9000	yuan/km	17.679	15.91	13.632	12.27	28.18	
(4)	Surveying and mapping costs for ownership cadastral	Mu	67	yuan/mu	2004.9 6	13.43	485.18	3.25	16.68	
2	Costs for preparation of resettlement action plan and due diligence					434			Subtotal	
(1)	Costs for preparation of resettlement action plan					404			5% of the costs of Item I	
(2)	Costs for due diligence					30				
3	Social Impact Assessment Fee					30				
4	Costs for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement action plan					434			Subtotal	
(1)	Land to be acquired					404			5% of the costs of Item I	
(2)	Land has been acquired					30				

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

IV	Contingency cost			2342.82	9% of the sum of Items I-III
Total				28374.10	

8.6 Capital Flow

The compensation and resettlement funds under the Project will be disbursed and used according to the rates specified in the RAP under the supervision of the internal and external monitoring agencies.

Daxin County People's Government will provide all funds for compensation for land acquisition and demolition in Component B and Component C, and the Company will provide all funds for compensation for land acquisition and demolition in Component A, and all funds for resettlement in Component B and Component C except for compensation for land acquisition and demolition. Before the land requisition is submitted for approval, Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. and Daxin County People's Government shall pay the social security fees of the land-expropriated farmers according to the amount calculated by the functional departments of the local government. Before construction is commenced, all land and house compensation and resettlement subsidies must be paid in full. Compensation for land and ground attachments and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the accounts of affected village committees, villagers' groups and villagers via banks. See Table 8-11 for the specific fund payment plan.

Table 8-11 Payment Plan of Various Compensation¹¹

Scope of Works	Annual	2021	2022	Year 2023	Total
Component A	Payment of compensation (10,000 yuan)	22835.39	217.00	1409.27	24461.67
	Proportion (%)	93.35%	0.89%	5.76%	100.00%
Component B	Payment of compensation (10,000 yuan)	3564.05	348.39		3912.43
	Proportion (%)	91.10%	8.90%		100.00%
Total	Compensation (10,000 yuan)	26399.44	565.39	1409.27	28374.10

9 Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

9.1 Organizational Structure

The Project is located in Tiandeng County and Daxin County of Chongzuo City. The Company should ensure that the *Resettlement Action Plan* is implemented in all aspects in the Project to safeguard rights of land-expropriated farmers. Daxin County People's Government establishes the acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters of the Project to accomplish land acquisition and house demolition in sections of the Project falling under the scope of Daxin County. Tiandeng County People's Government establishes the acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters of the Project to accomplish land acquisition and house demolition in sections of Component A falling under the scope of Tiandeng County. Funds for land acquisition and house demolition for Component A should be raised by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., while those for Components B and C should be raised by Daxin County.

To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure has been established for Components A, B and C respectively during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities.

Agencies responsible for compensation for the engineering impact of the Project and resettlement mainly include the leading team for resettlement of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project (hereinafter referred to as the "project resettlement leading team"), Project Implementation Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project Implementation Office"), Tiandeng and Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, as well as Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau and Labor and Social Security Bureau of Tiandeng County and Daxin County, People's Governments of Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County and Shulong Town, Daxin County, villagers' committees of villages along the Project and Aijiang Wood Farm Resettlement Task Force. See Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2 for the specific organizational structure.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

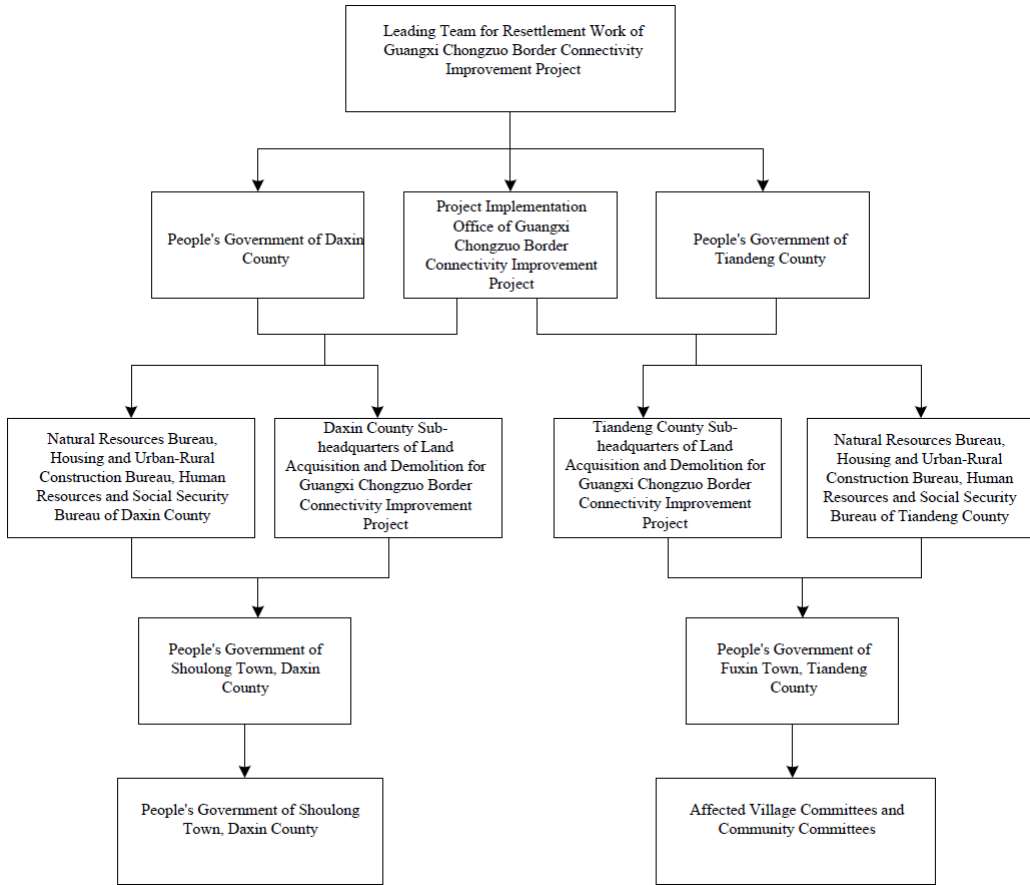


Figure 9-1 Organization Structure of Resettlement of Component A1

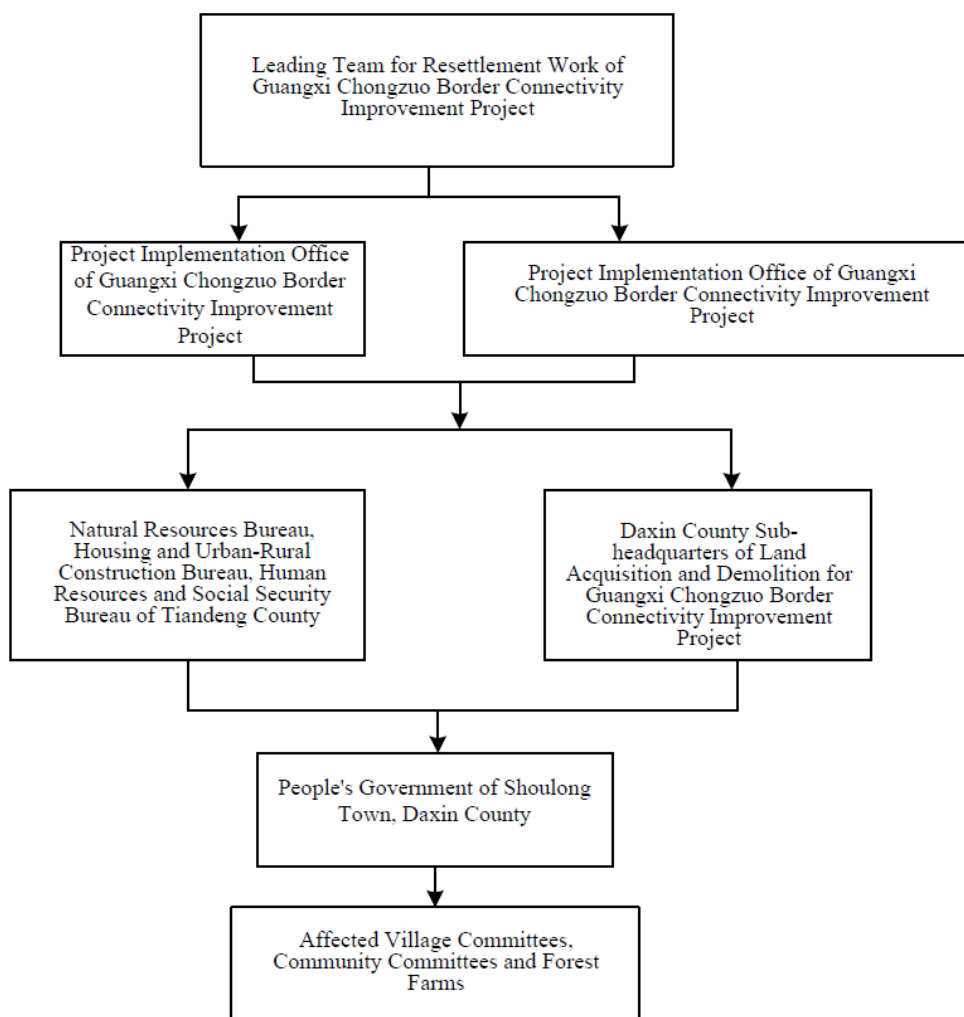


Figure 9-2 Organization Structure of Resettlement of Component B and Component C

9.2 Organizational Responsibilities

For Tiandeng County and Daxin County in Chongzuo City, the organizational structure responsible for permanent LA, temporary land occupation and HD procedures, compensation, and resettlement differs at the municipal and county levels, but almost the same at the township and village levels.

9.2.1 Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

The main responsibilities of the leading team are: to implement the decisions and arrangements of the central government and the autonomous region government on LA, HD and resettlement, and to study and formulate policies on LA, HD and resettlement under the Project; to properly carry out communication and interfacing with AIIB, and

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

to coordinate and handle the LA, HD and resettlement under the Project as required; to study and solve major issues related to LA, HD and resettlement of the Project and major disputes arising therefrom, and to make overall plans and coordinate and deal with the difficulties and problems encountered in LA, HD and resettlement under the Project; to supervise and guide the people's governments of Daxin, Tiandeng and other counties and relevant agencies directly under the municipal government to properly carry out LA, HD and resettlement, social insurance, later support and other work.

The office of the leading team is located in Chongzuo Municipal Transportation Bureau. The director of the office is held by the director of the Bureau, while the deputy directors are held by the deputy county heads in charge of transportation of Tiandeng and Daxin counties. The members of the office include personnel drawn from relevant entities directly under the municipal government and of Daxin County and Tiandeng counties, and are responsible for the resettlement of Wuzhou (Longyanzui)-Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port section) and Detian-Shuolong Highway.

The main responsibilities of the office of the leading team are: to undertake the daily work of the leading team and implement the matters decided by the leading team; to take charge of organization and preparation of important work and major activities of the leading team, and supervision of the implementation, evaluation and other work of the targets and responsibilities of LA, HD and resettlement; properly carry out overall coordination, comprehensive management, supervision, inspection and other work of LA, HD and resettlement; to promptly submit major problems and matters encountered in the work to the leading team for study and decision-making; to complete other matters assigned by the leading team.

The leading team for resettlement of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project has the responsibilities of leading, guiding and coordinating the Project construction to ensure that the construction tasks of the Project are completed on schedule as required for quality. The specific responsibilities are as follows:

- (1) Complete the relevant work assigned by superior leaders, relevant agencies and AIIB;
- (2) Coordinate, supervise and implement other related work.

9.2.2 Project Implementation Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity

Improvement Project

The project implementation office is located in Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., and its personnel are transferred from relevant departments and offices of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. and relevant departments of its subsidiaries and appointed from universities and the society to form the comprehensive team, technical team, social environment monitoring team, finance team, procurement team and information team.

The project implementation office shall assume the following responsibilities in the land acquisition compensation and resettlement of the Project:

(1) Coordinate the work of various departments, solve the difficulties and problems existing in the implementation process of the Project, report to leadership and make known to lower levels, and complete the tasks assigned by superiors.

(2) Submit materials to natural resources bureaus of Tiandeng County and Daxin County for issuing the pre-announcement of land acquisition in a timely manner; coordinate with Tiandeng County headquarters and Daxin County headquarters for land acquisition and demolition of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, and implement the investigation of the current land use; entrust a qualified unit to carry out potential risk assessment after issuance of the pre-announcement of land acquisition; pay resettlement-related expenses of the loan project to relevant departments; arrange resettlement funds for compensation for permanent LA, temporary land occupation and house demolition for Component A; ensure that the *Resettlement Action Plan* of the loan project is fully implemented and that the rights of land-expropriated farmers are safeguarded.

(3) Accept the entrustment of the people's governments of Tiandeng County and Daxin County, communicate and contact with the Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters and Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, timely review the detailed data of Component A land acquisition compensation submitted by Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters and Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, and timely allocate the land acquisition compensation and house demolition compensation to the bank accounts of the stakeholders, and promote resettlement of the project.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

(4) Handle the social security procedures, impact compensation and resettlement and other related work for the land-expropriated farmers, in conjunction with the natural resources bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, Daxin County and Tiandeng County governments;

(5) Employ support experts with corresponding qualifications and experience to help deal with environmental issues and resettlement issues so as to ensure legal compliance and submit progress reports and support monitoring reports to AIIB.

(6) Ensure the full implementation of the *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report* and *Environmental and Social Management Plan*, coordinate the appeal mechanism, and report the compliance of environmental and social development in quarterly progress report and annual environmental and social monitoring report.

(7) To coordinate and deal with other related work.

The social environment team of the Executive Office is responsible for the progress supervision of environmental monitoring work such as environmental impact, hydrology, water and soil conservation and humanity required for project approval, and reporting to relevant authorities for obtaining the approval documents of various environmental impact reports of the Project; for communication and contact with the sub-headquarters of each county for land acquisition and demolition, the women's federations at all levels, the county civil affairs bureau, the poverty alleviation office, natural resource authorities, ecological environment authorities, forestry authorities, water conservancy authorities, hydrology authorities, town governments and other authorities, and preparing the resettlement plan, environmental and social impact assessment report and environmental and social management plan required by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank with the help of the technical assistance organization; for communication and contact with relevant departments of land acquisition and demolition of the Project, reviewing and confirming the appropriation information of land acquisition and demolition, and promoting the land acquisition and demolition of the Project; for the internal monitoring of the resettlement action plan, and providing relevant monitoring conditions to the external monitoring organization; for coordinating and implementing environmental management with the competent authorities of ecological environment; for the environmental and social protection management of the project; managing and supervising the environmental and social work during the construction period, and accepting and handling public complaints;

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

tracking the implementation of the environmental and social management plans and reporting to relevant authorities regularly; regularly organizing the training arranged in the resettlement action plan and environmental and social management plan.

The financial team shall be fully responsible for the financial work of the project, establishing a financial management system for the project, implementing domestic supporting funds, reviewing withdrawal and reimbursement data, paying relevant expenses such as resettlement and environmental monitoring and project funds, preparing financial reports, cooperating with audit work, carrying out financial management and supervision, and preventing potential risks.

9.2.3 Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

The main responsibilities of Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project in the land acquisition compensation and resettlement work of the Project are as follows: Under the leadership of the county Party committee and the county government, under the entrustment of the People's Government of Tiandeng County, and according the requirements of the resettlement leading team and the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, be responsible for the land acquisition and demolition for Component A of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project within Tiandeng County, and ensure that the project land acquisition and demolition is completed on schedule with good quality. The specific responsibilities are as follows:

(1) Complete the relevant work assigned by the superior leaders and the leading team for resettlement of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project and the Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project Implementation Office;

(2) After the county people's government issues the pre-announcement of land acquisition, contact the project owner, determine the organizations for survey, counting and measurement, and arrange to carry out the current land use investigation. The current land use investigation shall include the land ownership, land type and land area, as well as the ownerships, types and quantities of rural villagers' houses, other ground attachments and young crops. The Land Acquisition Questionnaire shall be filled timely

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

after the investigation.

(3) Select a professional evaluation company, calculate the compensation standard, quantity and amount of the houses to be demolished according to law, and disclose and publicize the purpose, location, compensation standard, resettlement route, the insured objects of the land-expropriated farmers, the insured objects of the households to be resettled, the standard and the cost raising method of the households to be resettled;

(4) Organize the registration and confirmation of land acquisition compensation for Component A in Tiandeng County; calculate and verify the number of land-expropriated farmers and the number of households to be resettled according to law, preliminarily select the resettlement site together with the local township (town) government and the land-expropriated organizations, plan the resettlement site, formulate the resettlement plan, and coordinate the "three supplies and one leveling" of the resettlement site;

(5) Sign contracts with relevant units such as Water Resources & Electric Power Group Co., Ltd., China Telecom, China Mobile, China Unicom, and China Broadcast Network, as well as enterprises and public institutions affected by land acquisition, villagers' groups, villagers and residents, and timely transfer the compensation details of land acquisition, demolition and temporary land occupation to the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project.

(6) Publicize and acquisition purpose of the Project to the masses affected by the environmental and social impacts of the Project, receive, record and handle the appeal events;

(7) Be responsible for implementing the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan in Tiandeng County, and handle impact compensation and resettlement and other related work in conjunction with the natural resources bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, township governments and village committees;

(8) Take charge of supervising the contractor to complete the land reclamation work after temporary land occupation as required, and organizing the acceptance of the land reclamation results;

(9) Coordinate and deal with other related work.

9.2.4 Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

The main responsibilities of Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project in the land acquisition compensation and resettlement work of the Project are as follows: Under the leadership of the county Party committee and the county government, under the entrustment of the People's Government of Daxin County, and according to the requirements of the resettlement leading team of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project and the requirements of the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, be responsible for the land acquisition and demolition for Components A, B and C of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project within Daxin County, and ensure that the project land acquisition and demolition is completed on schedule with good quality. The specific responsibilities are as follows:

(1) Complete the relevant work assigned by the superior leaders and the leading team for resettlement of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project and the Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project Implementation Office;

(2) After the county people's government issues the pre-announcement of land acquisition, contact the project owner, determine the organizations for survey, counting and measurement, and arrange to carry out the current land use investigation. The current land use investigation shall include the land ownership, land type and land area, as well as the ownerships, types and quantities of rural villagers' houses, other ground attachments and young crops. The Land Acquisition Questionnaire shall be filled timely after the investigation.

(3) Select a professional evaluation company, calculate the compensation standard, quantity and amount of the houses to be demolished according to law, and disclose and publicize the purpose, location, compensation standard, resettlement route, the insured objects of the land-expropriated farmers, the insured objects of the households to be resettled, the standard and the cost raising method of the households to be resettled;

(4) Organize the registration and confirmation of land acquisition compensation for Components A and B in Daxin County; calculate and verify the number of land-expropriated farmers and the number of households to be resettled according to law, preliminarily select the resettlement site together with the local township (town) government and the land-expropriated organizations, plan the resettlement site, formulate the resettlement plan, and coordinate the "three supplies and one leveling" of

the resettlement site;

(5) Sign contracts with relevant units such as Water Resources & Electric Power Group Co., Ltd., China Telecom, China Mobile, China Unicom, and China Broadcast Network, as well as enterprises and public institutions affected by land acquisition, villagers' groups, villagers and residents, and timely transfer the compensation details of land acquisition, demolition and temporary land occupation of Component A to the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project; apply to the People's Government of Daxin County for the land acquisition, demolition compensation and resettlement funds of Component B, and timely allocate the compensation for land acquisition, demolition and temporary land occupation of Component B to the bank accounts of all stakeholders;

(6) Publicize and acquisition purpose of the Project to the masses affected by the environmental and social impacts of the Project, receive, record and handle the appeal events;

(7) Be responsible for implementing the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan in Daxin County, and handle impact compensation and resettlement and other related work in conjunction with the natural resources bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, township governments, village committees and forest farm;

(8) Take charge of supervising the contractor to complete the land reclamation work after temporary land occupation as required, and organizing the acceptance of the land reclamation results;

(9) Coordinate and deal with other related work.

9.2.5 County Natural Resources Bureau

There are 2 counties affected by the Project construction. The responsibilities of each county natural resources bureau are as follows:

(1) To take charge of the acceptance, review and approval of LA;

(2) Apply to the government for issuing the pre-announcement of land acquisition according to the application materials submitted by the project owner. According to laws, calculate the compensation standards for land acquisition;

(3) Approving temporary land occupation;

(4) Issuing planning permits for construction land (including temporarily used land and resettlement land).

9.2.6 County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau

The responsibilities of county housing and urban and rural construction bureaus are as follows:

(1) Be responsible for providing file query service for investigation on the ownership, type and quantity of attached houses on the land to be requisitioned or temporarily occupied.

9.2.7 County Labor and Social Security Bureau

The responsibilities of county labor and social security bureaus are as follows:

(1) Securing social security costs for LEFs;

(2) Handling the insurance procedure for LEFs;

(3) Paying endowment insurance proceeds for the insured LEFs;

(4) Taking effective measures to improve vocational and employment skills of LEFs, and developing jobs in diverse ways to promote their employment.

9.2.8 Local Township Governments

There are 2 towns affected by the Project. The responsibilities of each town government are as follows:

(1) Participating in the investigation of the ownership, type and area of the land to be acquired or temporarily occupied, and the ownership, types and quantities of ground attachments and young crops;

(2) Participating in the drafting of the resettlement mode for LEFs and owners of the demolished houses, and the selection of resettlement sites;

(3) Organizing public participation, and giving publicity to regulations and policies on LA compensation, temporary land occupation and resettlement;

(4) Approving and supervising land compensation disbursement by village committees;

(5) Coordinate the relationship between the Employer and affected villages/communities and affected households, and solve the contradictions and problems in the consultation.

9.2.9 Affected Villages/Village Committees

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

There are 7 villages/communities affected by the Project. The responsibilities of the village committees are as follows:

(1) Participating in the investigation of the ownership, type and area of the land to be acquired or temporarily occupied, and the ownership, types and quantities of ground attachments and young crops;

(2) Organizing village congresses or meetings, discussing and proposing the social security personnel among the LEFs according to the relevant laws and regulations, and reporting them to the town government for record;

(3) Organizing public participation, and giving publicity to regulations and policies on compensation and resettlement for temporary land occupation and LA;

(4) Participating in resettlement;

(5) Reporting resettlement progress to the town government;

(6) Paying LA compensation for collective land to affected households according to the LA compensation and resettlement action plan, and disclosing relevant information;

(7) Reporting comments and suggestions on compensation and resettlement to higher authorities.

9.2.10 Affected Wood Farm Resettlement Task Force

There is 1 wood farm affected by the Project. The responsibilities of the wood farm resettlement task force are as follows:

(1) Participating in the investigation of the ownership, type and area of the land to be acquired or temporarily occupied, and the ownership, types and quantities of ground attachments and young crops;

(2) Organizing staff representative meetings to publicize the policies of LA compensation and resettlement;

(3) Participating in resettlement;

(4) Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation to higher authorities;

(5) Paying compensation for ground attachments and young crops to be removed to the affected staff according to the LA compensation and resettlement action plan, and disclosing relevant information;

(6) Reporting comments and suggestions on LA compensation and resettlement action plan of affected staff to higher authorities.

9.2.11 External M&E Agency

The external M&E agency is an experienced third party agency appointed by the project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, responsible for monitoring RAP implementation, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to AIIB through the project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project. The responsibilities are detailed in the chapter of external M&E.

9.3 Staffing

In order to carry out the impact compensation and resettlement work smoothly, all the implementing agencies are equipped with special staff, forming a smooth information transmission channel from top to bottom. Implementing agencies at all levels are mainly composed of administrative personnel and professional and technical personnel, all of whom have certain professional level and management quality, and have long-term working experience. See Table 9-1 for the staffing of resettlement agencies in the Project.

Table 9-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies¹

Authority(ies)	Agency staffing	Staff Composition
Leading Team for Resettlement Work of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project	1 team leader	Vice Mayor of Chongzuo Municipal Government
	2 deputy team leaders	Deputy Secretary General of Chongzuo Municipal Government; Director of the Municipal Transportation Bureau
	7 members	Deputy Director of the Municipal Development and Reform Commission; Deputy Director of the Municipal Finance Bureau; Deputy Director of the Municipal Labor and Social Security Bureau; Deputy Director of the Municipal Natural Resources Bureau; Deputy Director of the Municipal Natural Resources Bureau; Deputy Head of Daxin County; Deputy Head of Tiandeng County

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Several office workers	Composed of personnel drawn from relevant entities directly under the municipal government and in Daxin County and Tiandeng County
Project Implementation Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project	Director (1 person)	Party Secretary and Chairman of GCCCIDG
	3 deputy directors	Vice Chairman and General Manager of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., Chairman and General Manager of Chongzuo Communications Investment Co. Ltd., and Deputy General Manager of Zuojiang Huashan Investment Co., Ltd. of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.
	2 persons of the general affairs team	Allocated from relevant departments of GCCCIDG and Chongzuo Communications Investment Co. Ltd., 2 bridge and tunnel experts, 1 social environment purchasing officer, 1 financial consultant and 1 procurement expert are hired
	Technical group: 8 persons	
	4 persons of the social environment team	
	Financial group: 4 persons	
	3 persons of the procurement team	
Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement	1 commander	County head
	1 deputy standing commander	Deputy county head

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Project, Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project	4 deputy commanders	Secretary of the County Politics and Law Committee, Deputy Director of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice Chairman of CPPCC, Political Commissar of the Public Security Bureau
	21 heads of relevant entities	County Government Office, Performance Office, Legitimate Affairs and Mediation Office, Complaint Handling Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Justice Bureau, Finance Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Transportation Bureau, Water Conservancy Bureau, Aquatic Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Forestry and Grassland Bureau, Work Safety Bureau, Public Security Bureau, Town Government, Water Resources & Electric Power Group Co., Ltd., County Branches of China Telecom, China Mobile, Unicom, and China Broadcast Network
	9 office workers	Personnel appointed by County Government, Transportation Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Land Acquisition Office and Legitimate Affairs and Mediation Office, and Deputy Town Chief of Town Government
	8 persons of land acquisition and resettlement mediation section	Personnel appointed by County Legitimate Affairs and Mediation Office, Natural Resources Bureau, Land Acquisition Office and Town Government
	5 persons of social stability task force	Personnel appointed by County Public Security Bureau, Complaint Handling Bureau and Town Police Station
Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Chongzuo City	3 persons	Leaders, section heads and staff
County Natural Resources Bureaus	3 persons	Leaders, section heads and staff

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureaus	3 persons	Leaders, section heads and staff
County Labor and Social Security Bureaus	3 persons	Section heads and staff
Local Township Governments	5 persons	Leaders and staff
Affected village committees	5 persons	Village officials and villager representatives, statisticians
Aijiang Wood Farm resettlement task force	5 persons	Wood farm leaders and staff
External monitoring agency	5 persons	Staff

10 Appeal Mechanism

As required by AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, an appropriate appeal mechanism shall be established in accordance with the ESP and ESS to learn the APs' environmental and social concerns and grievances on the compensation for land requisition and resettlement. 【断句】 and ensure that they (subject to negative impacts) can protect their rights and interests through this mechanism.

10.1 Scope of Appeals

The scope of appeals includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Issues related to LA compensation and resettlement, including the measurement of affected land and houses, calculation of compensation fees, payment of compensation fees, and resettlement for production and living of resettled people, etc.;

(2) Issues related to the safety of people's lives and property related to construction, including any personal injury caused by inadequate construction protection; Property losses of related people or entities caused by construction activities, including damage degree judgment, loss quantity measurement, and compensation calculation, etc.;

(3) Prevention and control of environmental pollution related to construction, including noise pollution caused by vehicle traffic, and machinery, etc.; Air pollution caused by construction activities; Water pollution caused by treatment of various wastes;

(4) Damages to cultural resources out of the project area

10.2 Appeal Modes

The channels of appeal are as follows:

(1) Letter or e-mail;

(2) Appeal by telephone. All appeals by phone shall be recorded and documented;

(3) Oral appeals: all oral appeals be recorded and documented.

The above appeal modes have been disclosed in the affected area, and mass media utilized to strengthen publicity and reportage to make the stakeholder groups full aware of their appeal right.

10.3 Appeal Channels

In order to solve the specific problems in the process of project construction in a

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

timely and effective manner and protect the legitimate rights and interests of resettled people and related interest groups, this project has established a public complaint channel, including village committees, forest farm resettlement team, township government, land requisition and demolition sub-headquarters of the project, county natural resources bureau, housing and urban-rural construction bureau, county human resources and social security bureau, ecological environment bureau, compliant handling bureau, project resettlement leading group, project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, court, etc.

The general appeal procedure is as follows:

(1) Where a resettled people or other stakeholder groups are not satisfied with the compensation and resettlement scheme for land acquisition and demolition, and the safety and environmental problems caused by construction, they may file oral or written appeals to the local villagers' committee and the resettlement team of the forest farm. For an oral appeal, the villagers' committee and the resettlement team of the forest farm shall keep a written record. The villagers' Committee and the resettlement team of the forest farm shall deal with the appeals within 2 weeks.

(2) Where the resettled people or the stakeholder groups are not satisfied with the dealing results of villagers' committees or the resettlement team of the forest farm, they can file the appeal to the local town government office orally, by telephone or in writing after receiving the results. For an oral appeal or appeal by telephone, the town government office shall keep a written record. The town government office shall, within 2 weeks, obtain the original complaint records from the villagers' committee and the forest farm resettlement team, deal with the complaints, and give a written decision to the complainants.

(3) If immigrants or related interest groups are not satisfied with the treatment results of the town government, they can submit written complaint to the corresponding project land acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters after receiving the decision. The Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters should obtain the original complaint records from the town government within 2 weeks, deal with the complaint matters, and issue a written treatment decision to the complainant.

(4) If immigrants or related interest groups are not satisfied with the processing results of the project land acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters, they can submit written complaints to the local county natural resources bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Ecological

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Environment Bureau or Complaint Handling Bureau after receiving the decision. The county Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and Ecological Environment Bureau should retrieve the original complaint records from the Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters within 2 weeks and make a decision on the complaint matters; The Complaint Handling Bureau shall reply within 1 week, or transfer it to the Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and Ecological Environment Bureau for specific treatment. The department receiving the written grievance shall issue a written decision to the filing person.

(5) If the resettled person or stakeholder groups are dissatisfied with the handling results of the relevant functional departments of the county government, they can bring a lawsuit to the people's court according to the Civil Procedure Law after receiving the decision.

The resettled people or stakeholder group can also appeal directly to any level of the appeal channels, or directly to the project resettlement leading group or the AIIB which will deal with the complaints (<https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>).

All oral or written appeals will be reported to AIIB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

For the appeal channel and the procedure structure of the Project, see Figure 10-1.

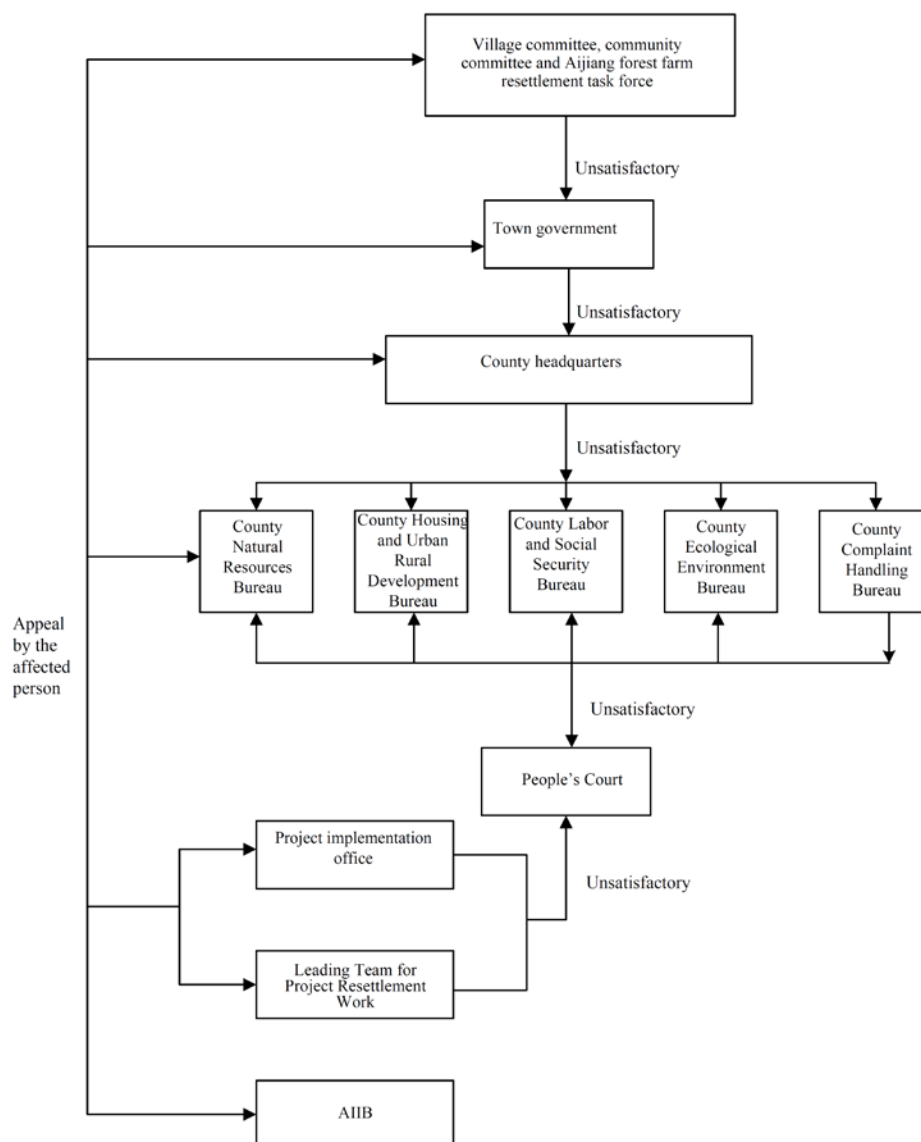


Figure 10-1 Appeal Channel and Procedure Structure

Organizations at all levels receiving appeals from the resettled people and stakeholder groups will assign personnel to receive and deal with complaints and appeals. For the name, office address and telephone of the director, see Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Information on Organizations and Personnel Receiving Appeals from Affected Personnell

County	Organizations and Departments	Contact Person	Address/Mail	Tel.
Tiandeng County	Village Committee of Liliang Village, Fuxin Town	Zhao Shaoqiu	/	18307808879
	Village Committee of Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town	Lv Yongjiang	/	13471106011
	Fuxin Town Government	Huang	tdfxxf@163.com	0771-

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

County	Organizations and Departments	Contact Person	Address/Mail	Tel.
		Hedi		3570023
	Tiandeng County Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Zhao Yihan	tdxfzhhb@163.com	0771-3528886
	County Natural Resources Bureau	Xu Yongliang	tdxzrzyj@163.com	0771-3521223
	County Labor and Social Security Bureau	Liang Zhicheng	tdrs112@163.com	0771-3521112
	County Ecological Environment Bureau	Nong Baoguang	hbj3527685@163.com	0771-3527685
	County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau	Bi Weiqi	tdjs2007@163.com	0771-3521287
	County Complaint Handling Bureau	Yang Lindao	tdxxfj@163.com	0771-3521636
Daxin County	Village Committee of Yining Village, Shuolong Town	Zhao Jiancheng	/	18275950561
	Village Committee of Yixian Village, Shuolong Town	Tang Xiuqun	/	18275952436
	Village Committee of Gangkou Village, Shuolong Town	Zhao Shimin	/	13737904084
	Shuolong Community neighborhood Committee of Shuolong Town	Liang Haiyan	/	13737905313
	Aijiang Wood Farm resettlement task force	Bi Yuxiong	Dxajlc@163.com	0771-3773604
	Government of Shuolong Town	Huang Zhonghui	No.248 Shuolong Street, Shuolong Town/sl3773359@163.com	0771-3773236
	Daxin County Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Huang Jianhua	No.462 Yangli Road, Taocheng Town, Daxin County /dxgs3626740@163.com	0771-3626740
	County Natural Resources Bureau	Xu Wanshu	dxgtj@126.com	0771-3622091
	County Labor and Social Security Bureau	Zhao Congping	No.192 Anping Avenue, Taocheng Town, Daxin County/dxsbj3631658@163.com	0771-3622147
	County Ecological Environment Bureau	Huang Haihong	No.84 Minzhu Road/dxhb12369@163.com	0771-3627599
	County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau	Huang Zhengfu	No.81 Minzhu Road, Taocheng Town, Daxin County	0771-3623132
	County Complaint Handling Bureau	He Yuheng	No.95 Minzhu Road, Taocheng Town, Daxin County/	0771-3622319

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

County	Organizations and Departments	Contact Person	Address/Mail	Tel.
			Dxxfb@163.com	
	Project implementation office	Huang Yanhui	GCCCID, No.18 Lanhuaishan Road, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City	0771-7837718
	Leading Team for Project Resettlement Work	Tao Yanyan	Office Building of Chongzuo Transportation Bureau, Youyi Avenue/	0771-7863411

11 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

11.1 Preparatory Work

According to the schedule of project implementation, Component A of the Project, Wuzhou (Longyanzui)– Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo– Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section), is scheduled to be started in October 2021 and be completed in October 2024, with the conditions for opening to traffic. Component B, Detian-Shuolong Highway Project, is scheduled to be started in October 2021 and be completed and open to traffic in June 2023. And Component C, Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) (Phase II) under Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County, is scheduled to be started in December 2021 and put into service in February 2023.

The resettlement work of Component C has been completed in May 2019. The resettlement work plan of the Project is implemented from October 1, 2021 with the procedures for land acquisition and demolition of Components A and B, and permanent land acquisition, house demolition, compensation for temporary land occupation and resettlement work will be carried out accordingly. The permanent land acquisition, house demolition, compensation for temporary land occupation and resettlement work of Component B will end on January 31, 2022, while that of Component A will end on December 31, 2021.

The basic principles of the scheduling are as follows: the starting time of compensation for permanent land acquisition, house demolition and temporary land occupation will be determined according to the progress of the Project and land acquisition and demolition procedures, and the completion time will be 1 month before actual use of the land for the Project. Sufficient time must be left for compensation for LA and HD before the commencement of project construction. Production and income restoration should be completed before the Project is put into operation.

(1) Establishing resettlement agencies

The resettlement leading team of Guangxi Border Road Improvement Project was established in March 2020.

It is planned to establish the project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project in April 2020.

Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project and Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project are planned to be established in October 2020.

(2) Defining the LA and demolition range

Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. will define the LA range based on the project design and layout and detailed design, and each acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters will organize publicity and mobilization meetings in affected townships (towns) and villages along the line to clarify the legal basis and compensation policy for LA and demolition, and the time, tasks and requirements for LA and demolition.

Each acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters will be equipped with sufficient manpower and material resources, financial staff with certificates according to the tasks of LA and demolition in its assigned areas. All other staff are off-job and fixed during the construction period, with fixed office locations and division of responsibilities. The people's governments of the counties will announce the matters of LA and demolition to the affected village committees through issuing pre-announcement of LA and convening meetings. The notice about LA and demolition will be disclosed at the village committee.

(3) DMS

After the boundary line of Component B is approved by Chongzuo Natural Resources Bureau and the boundary line of Component A is approved by the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project informs the Designer to organize the survey personnel to set out at the project site according to the coordinates, excavate the land acquisition side ditches and embed boundary stakes.

The field survey and office compensation accounting for land acquisition and demolition shall be undertaken by each sub-headquarters for land acquisition and demolition (hereinafter referred to as the "sub-headquarters"). The sub-headquarters will appoint a professional engineering surveying and mapping company to carry out a comprehensive measurement survey on the affected scope of LA and demolition and temporary land occupation of the Project. According to the topographic map, cadres of villagers' groups, villages and townships (towns) will identify the land boundary, the County Natural Resources Bureau will identify the land type, the survey team of the

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

surveying and mapping company will carry out field survey, and take the villagers' group as the unit for calculation, statistics and summary of the land acquired (used) according to the administrative jurisdiction. The unit of land area is standard mu. Each sub-headquarters shall, according to the land use requirements of each project working face, submit the land acquisition and demolition work information in accordance with the principle that the compensation shall be completed 1 month before the land use.

For the ground attachments within the LA scope and affected by temporary land occupation of the Project, each sub-headquarters shall organize personnel to count and register them, and calculate the specific compensation amount according to the compensation rate approved by the people's government of the county.

For houses within the boundary line of land for the Project that need to be demolished, each sub-headquarters shall organize personnel to carry out measurement and value evaluation, calculate the specific compensation amount and resettlement area according to the compensation rate approved by the people's government of the county, and arrange resettlement sites according to the principle of "local resettlement" and the wishes of the owners of the acquired land and demolished houses, based on the resettlement site area calculated by the County Natural Resources Bureau.

For the villages and towns involved in the resettlement of the Project, the resettlement positions of the villages and towns shall be selected according to the tasks arranged by the County Natural Resources Bureau. If there is no plot found to meet the resettlement requirements in the township, the County Natural Resources Bureau will assign a plot within the county. After the resettlement site is selected, the County Natural Resources Bureau will acquire it according to the standard of permanent LA for the main project, and the owners of the acquired land and demolished houses will apply to the County Natural Resources Bureau for construction. After the procedures for resettlement land are completed, each sub-headquarters will coordinate to properly realize the supply of water, electricity, accessible roads and ground leveling. The resettlement work is generally carried out by the owners of the demolished houses themselves.

Other types of ground attachments affected by the project's land acquisition and temporary land area will be inventoried by each sub-headquarters together with the corresponding proprietors (entities), and registered in detail.

(4) Drafting of compensation for land acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan and confirmation of budgeting

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Based on the approved land acquisition plan, the county people's government shall, within 45 days from the date of issuing the land acquisition announcement, draft a compensation and settlement plan for land acquisition and issue the announcement, taking the proprietor as the entity.

The Resettlement Action Plan shall be updated based on detailed design and detailed survey results and sent to AIIB for approval.

(5) Contract signing

Tiandeng County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project will sign a land acquisition compensation contract with the affected villagers, villagers' groups and village committees, and after submitting the details of land acquisition compensation to the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, the Executive Office will pay the affected villagers, villagers' groups and village committees land acquisition compensation and attachment compensation.

Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project will sign a compensation contract for land acquisition, young crops and utility poles/pipelines with the affected villagers, villagers' groups, village committees and affected land attachment owners (organizations), and submit the details of land acquisition compensation for Component A to the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project, and the Executive Office will pay the affected villagers, villagers' groups, village committees and property owners (organizations) land acquisition compensation and attachment compensation. After application is made to the People's Government of Daxin County for the land acquisition compensation cost of Component B, the affected villagers, villagers' groups, village committees and property owners (organizations) will be paid with the land acquisition compensation and attachment compensation respectively.

11.2 Resettlement Implementation

The compensation for LA and attachments will be paid by the project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project and the acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters of Daxin County for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project to the accounts of affected villagers, villagers' groups, village committees, forest farms and forest farm

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

workers via banks in accordance with the list of affected families and the distribution plan of land acquisition and relocation compensation fees, and in accordance with the relevant procedures for local land acquisition and relocation compensation payments.

Each acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters shall collect and collate information on the payment of compensation. The payment of compensation for expropriation and demolition is subject to audit by the national audit department and inspection and supervision by the relevant departments at higher levels and the public. The project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project shall audit the payment of the compensation for expropriation and demolition in batches to form an audit report and report it to Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.

Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. is responsible for internal monitoring, and submits a monitoring report to AIIB every six months.

Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. employs an external professional monitoring agency, which submits an external monitoring and evaluation report to AIIB every six months. The external monitoring is to ensure that the incomes of those affected by expropriation and demolition are restored and raised as quickly as possible, and to recommend coercive measures if this is not achieved.

Table 11-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule1

S/N	Task	Index	Responsible unit	Deadline
1	Information disclosure			
1.1	RAP disclosure	Affected townships and entities	County government	2021.4
1.2	RAP disclosure	Affected townships, entities and all affected households	County government	2021.4
2	Updating the RAP			
2.1	Detailed measurement survey (DMS)		implementing agency	2021.10
2.2	Updating the RAP based on the DMS		implementing agency	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

2.3	Approving the RAP and budget		County government	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
2.4	Disclosing the updated RAP	Affected townships, entities and all affected households	County government	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
3	Signing compensation agreements			
3.1	Entity and village level		Each Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
3.2	Group level		Each Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
3.3	Household level		Each Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
4	Compensation			
4.1	Disbursing compensation to affected entities and village committees		Implementation agency, Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
4.2	Disbursing compensation to affected villagers' groups		Implementation agency, Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
4.3	Paying compensation to AHs	All AHs	Implementation agency, Daxin County Sub-headquarters of Land Acquisition and Demolition	Component A in December 2021; Component B in January 2022
5	M&E			
5.1	Baseline survey		External monitoring	2021.10
5.2	Establishing an internal M&E mechanism	Based on the RP	implementing agency	2021.10
5.3	Signing a contract with the external M&E agency	Based on the RP	Executing agency	2021.10
5.4	Internal M&E reporting	Frist report, 1 report to be submitted quarterly	implementing agency	2021.12
5.5	External M&E reporting	Frist report,	External monitoring agency	2022.3

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		1 report to be submitted semiannually		
5.6	Completion report	1 report	implementing agency	2024.12

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, the Project will monitor the whole process of compensation and resettlement. Monitoring is divided into internal and external monitoring.

12.1 Internal Monitoring

12.1.1 Purpose and Tasks

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that all resettlement agencies function properly during RAP implementation, the lawful rights and interests of the APs are not affected, and the Project is constructed smoothly.

12.1.2 Agencies and Staff

The internal monitoring is hosted by Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. In order to effectively exercise the internal monitoring function, the staff of the Executive Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project of Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd participated in the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, and will carry out internal monitoring along with the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

12.1.3 Scope

Internal monitoring covers the following:

- (1) Implementation of the policies specified in the Resettlement Action Plan;
- (2) Grievances and appeals of the APs;
- (3) Participation and consultation of the APs during Resettlement Action Plan implementation;
- (4) Support for vulnerable groups;
- (5) Operation of resettlement agencies.

12.1.4 Implementation Procedures

GCCCCIDG implements internal monitoring mechanism to inspect resettlement activities.

The project implementation office for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. shall establish a basic compensation and resettlement database, and monitor the whole process of resettlement preparation and

implementation.

During implementation, all resettlement agencies will establish a resettlement database, update it dynamically, and report resettlement activities and progress to higher agencies level by level timely to maintain continuous monitoring.

In the above mechanism, the information forms with specified formats will be developed to realize the continuous information flow from a village level to Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., with regular inspection and verification by the project implementation office.

12.2 External Monitoring

For external monitoring and evaluation, the project owner will publicly recruit third-party institutions with relevant work experiences in border areas and minority areas.

12.2.1 Purpose and Tasks

External monitoring and evaluation are mainly for regular monitoring and evaluation of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement activities outside the resettlement organizations, so as to evaluate whether the resettlement objectives are realized. Propose evaluation opinions and suggestions on the whole process of resettlement and the recovery of production and living standards of the resettled people, and provide an early warning system for engineering management departments to provide channels for the resettled people and stakeholder groups to reflect their insights through the external monitoring and evaluation.

The external monitoring will include but not be limited to: (i) review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared; (ii) monitor the work carried out by agency and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of implementation, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important tasks of external monitoring is the feedback of the affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

12.2.2 Main M&E Indicators

(1) Progress: LA compensation preparation and implementation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, etc.;

(2) Quality: satisfaction of the APs during compensation, etc.;

(3) Funds: disbursement and use of compensation, etc.;

(4) Resettlement: financial status and production of AHs before and after LA.

The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: (i) land acquired (ha) - collective; (ii) land transferred (ha) - state-owned; (iii) obtained certificates of land; (iv) number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); (v) number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (non-titleholders); (vi) number of families provided alternative resettlement house; (vii) number of vulnerable people received additional support; (viii) number of CPRs relocated; and (ix) number of grievance received and resolved.

The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: (i) amount paid as land compensation; (ii) amount paid as structure compensation; (iii) amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; and (iv) amount spent on common property resources.

These indicators should be re-examined prior to updating the RAP and revised in accordance with the last approved RAP framework.

In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to ensure social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in resettlement plan implementation. Proportion of women land owners who received compensation; number of women headed families who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; local female labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation. Refer to the details in the *Outline for Monitoring and Evaluating the Resettlement Action Plan*.

12.2.3 M&E Methods

Monitoring and evaluation activities are based on the base line survey data completed by the external M&E agency. Based on overall investigation and understanding, the evaluation work is a method combining sampling investigation with rapid evaluation.

The external M&E agency will also perform the following tasks:

(1) Baseline survey

The overall base line survey was conducted for the resettled people to collect data of the basic production and living standard of selected samples (selected by the random sampling method). It is required to survey the production and living standards once or twice a year to survey the changes of production and living standards of the samples. The methods of regular survey, random interview and on-site observation are applied to get relevant necessary information. Make statistical analysis and evaluation based on the above conditions.

The questionnaire will cover indicators measuring production level and living standard. These indicators will be compared to reflect changes in production level and living standard truthfully. Whether the design of indicators truly reflects the changes in the production level and living standard of resettled people will be tested by comparing with the data obtained from the baseline survey, and improvement will be made according to the actual situation to ensure that the obtained information can truly reflect the quantity and quality of the production level and living standard of resettled people.

(2) Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend township and village public consultation meetings to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation. These activities will continue during and after the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

(3) Listen to and reflect the opinions of the resettled people

The external M&E agency will visit township and village resettlement agencies regularly to collect comments, and give suggestions on improvement to make the resettlement process more effective.

(4) Other duties

The independent M&E agency will also monitor the following activities:

- ① Resettlement organization network setup;
- ② Payment and amount of compensation for affected land and houses;
- ③ Support for vulnerable groups;
- ④ Production resettlement and livelihood restoration.

12.2.4 Implementation Procedure

- (1) Preparing the M&E work outline;
- (2) Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record cards of relevant villages

and typical households;

- (3) Design of sampling survey scheme;
- (4) Establishing an M&E information system;
- (5) Baseline survey and monitoring assessment survey, including
 - Regional socioeconomic survey;
 - Survey of related villages;
 - Survey of typical households;
 - Monitoring by the resettlement implementing agency.
- (6) Compiling monitoring data and establishing a database;
- (7) Comparative analysis;
- (8) Preparing M&E reports.

12.3 Reporting Requirements

The internal monitoring report shall be submitted quarterly by the project implementing agency to the Employer, external monitoring and evaluation agency and AIIB.

The external monitoring and evaluation report shall be submitted by the external monitoring agency to the Employer and AIIB at the same time every six months until the resettlement work is completed. A summary report will be submitted to AIIB after the completion of resettlement.

The report requires assessing the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance provided to the affected persons. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio-economic indicators developed during resettlement plan preparation through the census and socio-economic surveys and will include but not limited to, the number of persons paid compensation, number of persons who had purchased land and assets with compensation and assistances, number of persons relocated to resettlement houses, number of persons who have self-relocated, number of vulnerable provided training, number of vulnerable who had taken up alternate livelihood through the training imparted, income levels, immovable assets owned, income of re-established businesses, standard of living and number of vulnerable linked to government welfare schemes. For the details, refer to the *Monitoring and Evaluation Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan*.

The Project does not need to formulate a development plan for vulnerable communities to support those low-income families, since these families are now

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

enjoying various kinds of support from the local government, But the impact of land acquisition and demolition in the Project could put an additional burden on these vulnerable families. It is necessary to pay close attention to the compensation, resettlement and income recovery of vulnerable groups, check the implementation of the supportive policies they shall enjoy, assess the impact and recovery, and compile them into the monitoring report during the monitoring.

Table 12-1 Resettlement M&E Schedule

S/N	M&E Report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	October 2021
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	December 2021
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	March 2022
4	Annual evaluation report (No.1)	March 2022
5	Annual evaluation report (No.2)	September 2023
6	Annual evaluation report (No.3)	March 2024
7	Annual evaluation report (No.4)	September 2024
8	Summary evaluation report	December 2024

13 Entitlement Matrix

The impacts of the Project have been determined preliminarily, and the compensation rates and resettlement measures have been developed in consultation with the affected village committees and APs. The following entitlement matrix can be used as a basis for compensation payment.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 13-1 Entitlement Matrix1

Scope of Works	Type of impact	County	Village / township	AHs	Impacts	Compensation Rate	Compensation and resettlement
Component A	Permanent land acquisition	Tiandeng County	Liliang Village, Fuxin Town	75 households with 312 persons	Basic farmland of 119.8 mu, general farmland, wood land and homesteads of 216.23 mu	41,716.4 yuan/mu for basic farmland, and 37,924 yuan/mu for general farmland, wood land, fish ponds and homesteads	1. Cash compensation: The land compensation will belong to the land owners (village committees and villagers' groups) affected by LA, or the farmer households contracting the land according to the contracted-responsibility on household basis. 2. Land usufruct returning: Xuanjie Village with less than 30% of the original farmland after the accumulated land acquisition has obtained 23.21 mu of "land for the tertiary industry" for resettlement; 3. Social security: The land-expropriated farmers with the qualifications stipulated in the <i>Notice of the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</i> and approved by the
			Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town	197 households with 890 persons	Basic farmland of 35.2 mu, general farmland, wood land, fish ponds and homesteads of 505.77 mu		

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

						villagers' representatives assembly can also get social security.
		Water plant in Liliang Village		0.53 mu of allocated land		Replacement of state-owned construction land with equal area
		Kangmiao River sewage treatment works		0.21 mu of allocated land		
	Daxin County	Yi'ning Village, Shuolong Town	27 households with 117 persons	Basic farmland of 1.6 mu, general farmland and wood land of 46.5 mu	39,270 yuan/mu for basic farmland, and 35,700 yuan/mu for general farmland, wood land, fish ponds and homesteads	1. Cash compensation: The land compensation will belong to the land owners (village committees and villagers' groups) affected by LA, or the farmer households contracting the land according to the contracted-responsibility on household basis. 2. Social security: The land-expropriated farmers with the qualifications stipulated in the <i>Notice of the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</i> and approved by the villagers' representatives assembly can also get social security.
		Yinxian Village, Shuolong Town	135 households with 588 persons	Basic farmland of 101.2 mu, general farmland, wood land and homesteads of 92.4 mu		
		Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town	78 households with 311 persons	Basic farmland of 82.2 mu, general farmland, wood land and fish ponds of 124.1 mu		

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		Yixian Village Complete Primary School		0.22 mu of allocated land		Replacement of state-owned construction land with equal area
Temporary land occupation	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 villages	85 households with 384 persons	Farmland of 338.7 mu, unused land of 5.3 mu	1810 yuan/mu•year for farmland, and 1086 yuan/mu•year for unused land	1. Compensation will be paid to the AHs. 2. The land will be reclaimed after the completion of construction.
	Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities	101 households with 432 persons	Farmland of 232.6 mu, unused land of 36.4 mu	1829 yuan/mu•year for farmland, and 1097.4 yuan/mu•year for unused land	
Non-residential house	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 villages	8 households with 32 persons	Brick concrete structure houses of 81.8 m ² , brick-tile structure houses of 150.4 m ² , makeshift houses with iron ceiling of 97 m ²	900 yuan/m ² for brick concrete houses, 450 yuan/m ² for brick-tile houses, 130 yuan/m ² for makeshift houses with iron ceiling	Paying compensation to proprietors based on the specified rates; distributing subsidies for moving households.
Contiguous farmland of young crops	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 villages	272 households with 1202 persons	Irrigated land of 101 mu, non-irrigated land of 646.4 mu, shrub land and other wood land of 437.3	1200 yuan/mu of irrigated land, 1000 yuan/mu of non-irrigated land, 800	The numbers are based on the affected cultivated land, wood land and fishpond, and the industrial regulations, and compensation will be

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

					mu, fish ponds of 2 mu	yuan/mu of shrub land and other wood land, 2000 yuan/mu of fishpond	based on actual impacts and specified rates.
	Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities	240 households with 1016 persons		Irrigated land of 34 mu, non-irrigated land of 394.3 mu, shrub land and other wood land of 246.3 mu, fish ponds of 5 mu	2500 yuan/mu of irrigated land, 2000 yuan/mu of non-irrigated land, 1200 yuan/mu of shrub land and other wood land, 2000 yuan/mu of fishpond	
Sporadically planted fruit trees and seedlings	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 villages	272 households with 1202 persons		97 camphor trees, 263 other fruit trees (already bearing fruit), 203 unspecified trees with DBH > 10 cm, 901 unspecified trees with DBH < 11cm	50 yuan/plant of subsidy rate for transplantation of camphor tree, 45 yuan/plant of compensation for other fruit trees (already bearing fruit), 35 yuan/plant of falling fee rate for unspecified	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

						trees with DBH > 10 cm, 15 yuan/plant of falling fee rate for unspecified trees with DBH < 10 cm
		Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities	240 households with 1016 persons	121 camphor trees, 177 plantain trees, 312 other fruit trees (already bearing fruit), 25 longan trees (not bearing fruit), 216 unspecified trees with DBH > 10 cm, 623 unspecified trees with DBH < 10 cm and 226 bamboos	50 yuan/plant of subsidy rate for transplantation of camphor tree, 20 yuan/plant of compensation for banana trees, 45 yuan/plant of compensation for other fruit trees (already bearing fruit), 45 yuan/plant of compensation for longan trees (not bearing fruit), 30 yuan/plant of falling fee rate for unspecified trees with DBH > 10 cm, 10

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

					yuan/plant of falling fee rate for unspecified trees with DBH < 10 cm, 10 yuan/plant of compensation for bamboos	
Tomb	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 villages	40 households	109 tombs	5000 yuan/Nr.	Paying compensation to AHs based on the specified rates
	Daxin County	1 township, 2 villages/communities	18 households	23 tombs	2000 yuan/Nr.	
Electricity and telecommunications facilities	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 villages	Electricity, telecommunications, radio and television, mobile, national defense	208 telegraph poles, power lines of 13.456 km, telecommunication lines of 3.1 km, transformers of 100 KVA	1.2 million yuan/km for 35,000V, 120,000 yuan/km for 10,000V, 80,000 yuan/km for 380V, 42,000 yuan/km for 220V, 400 yuan/KVA for transformers, 60,000 yuan/km for 100 pairs of overhead cables, 120,000 yuan/km for overhead 12-core optical cables, 23,000	Paying subsidy to exclusive agencies to restore the original facilities based on the specified rates
	Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities, 3 entities				

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

						yuan/km for cable TV coaxial cables	
Other facilities	Tiandeng County	1 township, 2 village		Sunning ground of 63 m ² , fencing walls of 430 m ² , pools of 2 m ³	80 yuan/m ² for sunning ground, 110 yuan/m ² for fencing walls, 1200 yuan/m ³ for pools	Paying compensation to proprietors based on the specified rates	
	Daxin County	Yixian Village	1 household with 4 persons	Fencing walls of 80 m ²			
	Tiandeng County	Water plant in Liliang Village Kangmiao River sewage treatment works				Paying subsidy to exclusive agencies to restore the original facilities based on the replacement costs	
Component B	Permanent land acquisition	Daxin County	Detian Village, Shuolong Town	34 households with 187 persons	13.5 mu of cultivated land and woodland, 23.55 mu of rural vacant land	39,270 yuan/mu for basic farmland, 35,700 yuan/mu for general farmland, woodland, grassland, fish ponds and homesteads, and 14,280 yuan/mu for rural vacant land	1. Cash compensation: The land compensation will belong to the land owners (village committees and villagers' groups) affected by LA, or the farmer households contracting the land according to the contracted-responsibility on household basis. 2. Social security: The land-expropriated farmers with the qualifications stipulated in the <i>Notice of the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-</i>
			Aijiang Village, Shuolong Town	144 households with 570 persons	63.89 mu of cultivated land and woodland, 18.14 mu of rural vacant land and road land		
			Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town	143 households with 615 persons	Cultivated land, wood land, grassland, fish ponds and homesteads of 132.92 mu, rural		

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

					vacant land of 0.6 mu		<i>expropriated Farmers in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and approved by the villagers' representatives assembly can also get social security.</i>
		Aijiang Wood Farm in Daxin County	11 households with 45 persons		10.12 mu of wood land		Cash compensation: Land compensation will belong to the wood farm.
		Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office			0.45 mu of allocated land		Replacement of state-owned construction land with equal area
		Detian Management and Protection Station of Xialei Natural Reserve			0.24 mu of allocated land		
		Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd.			6.08 mu of leased land	50,000 yuan/mu	Cash compensation: Land compensation will belong to the entities affected by LA.
		Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd.			1.14 mu of leased land	50,000 yuan/mu	
		A troop			1.28 mu of leased land	50,000 yuan/mu	
Temporary land occupation	Daxin County	1 township, 1 community			64 mu of farmland	1829 yuan/mu•year for farmland, and 1097.4	Paying compensation for land occupation to the original entity with land use right.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

					yuan/mu•year for unused land	
Residential house	Daxin County	1 township, 2 villages/communities	4 households with 16 persons	1468.06m ² of brick concrete	900 yuan/m ² for brick concrete, 200 yuan/m ² for decoration	Arranging site for reconstruction and paying compensation to proprietors based on the specified rates; distributing temporary transitional rental fees to the users; distributing subsidies for moving households.
Operating houses	Daxin County	1 township, 1 community	6 households with 30 persons	Brick concrete houses of 1593.3 m ² , makeshift houses with iron ceiling of 262.6 m ²	900 yuan/m ² for brick concrete houses, 130 yuan/m ² for makeshift houses with iron ceiling, 200 yuan/m ² for decoration	In accordance with the standard, the owner of the house will be arranged to rebuild the land and pay compensation fees, and the owner of the right to use will be paid compensation fees for business losses and relocation subsidies. Arranging site for reconstruction and paying compensation to proprietors based on the specified rates; distributing compensation for business losses and relocation subsidies to the users.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Collective houses	Daxin County	1 township, 1 community	1 villagers' group and 1 entity	Brick concrete houses of 45 m ² , makeshift houses with iron ceiling of 160 m ²	900 yuan/m ² for brick concrete houses, 130 yuan/m ² for makeshift houses with iron ceiling	Paying compensation to proprietors based on the specified rates; distributing subsidies for moving households.
Contiguous farmland of young crops	Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities, 1 wood farm	332 households with 1417 persons	Irrigated land of 20.2 mu, non-irrigated land of 89.93 mu, wood land of 35.92 mu, shrub and other wood land of 83.5 mu, fish ponds of 9.92 mu	2500 yuan/mu of irrigated land, 2000 yuan/mu of non-irrigated land, 2500 yuan/mu of wood land, 2000 yuan/mu of fishpond	The numbers are based on the affected cultivated land, garden land, wood land and fishpond, and the industrial regulations, and compensation will be based on actual impacts and specified rates.
Sporadically planted fruit trees and seedlings	Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities	332 households with 1417 persons	23 camphor trees, 76 plantain trees, 38 other fruit trees (already bearing fruit), 15 longan trees (not bearing fruit), 130 unspecified trees with DBH >10 cm, 480 unspecified trees with DBH < 10 cm and 50 bamboos	50 yuan/plant of subsidy rate for transplantation of camphor tree, 20 yuan/plant of compensation for banana trees, 45 yuan/plant of compensation for other fruit trees (already bearing fruit),	

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

					45 yuan/plant of compensation for longan trees (not bearing fruit), 30 yuan/plant of falling fee rate for unspecified trees with DBH > 10 cm, 10 yuan/plant of falling fee rate for unspecified trees with DBH < 10 cm, 10 yuan/plant of compensation for bamboos	
Tomb	Daxin County	1 township, 1 community	2 households	4 tombs	2000 yuan/Nr.	Paying compensation to AHs based on the specified rates
Electricity and telecommunications facilities	Daxin County	1 township, 3 villages/communities, 6 entities	Electricity, telecommunications, radio and television, mobile, national defense	8.29km of power lines, 3 transformers of 240 kVA, 4.365km of telecommunication lines	1.2 million yuan/km for 35,000V, 120,000 yuan/km for 10,000V, 80,000 yuan/km for 380V, 42,000 yuan/km for 220V, 400	Paying subsidy to exclusive agencies to restore the original facilities based on the specified rates

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

						yuan/KVA for transformers, 60,000 yuan/km for 100 pairs of overhead cables, 120,000 yuan/km for overhead 12-core optical cables, 23,000 yuan/km for cable TV coaxial cables	
	Other facilities	Daxin County	Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd.		Parking lot concrete floor of 1440 m ²	85 yuan/m ²	Paying compensation to proprietors based on the specified rates
	Women		About 1973, no single-parent household with female heads found				Women are equally entitled to all compensation payments, training programs and other assistances, and all resettlement sites and compensation received are common property of family couples. Names of both husband and wife should be filled in when they handle relevant certificates. Ensure women's participation in consultations, monitoring and evaluation, and focus on integrating women's views. Make every effort to create employment opportunities for women, giving priority to women in jobs suitable for them and to the employment needs of female heads of single-parent

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			households. During the resettlement, single-parent household with female heads have priority in selecting housing locations, receive labor and transport assistance from the project implementing agency and local governments.
Vulnerable Groups	Household enjoying the five guarantees	A total of 11 households with 48 people	<p>Five-guarantee households who cannot take care of themselves can get centralized support from the government to ensure their daily food, clothing, housing and medical care. When they die, the government will take care of the funeral and the orphans at the age of compulsory education. For the five-guarantee households who can take care of themselves, they will receive decentralized support, and the government will pay them 595 yuan a month. For the elderly people aged 80-89, the government grants them a subsidy of 30 yuan per month, for the elderly people aged 90-99, 100 yuan per month, and for the elderly people aged over 100, 300 yuan per month. For children under scattered raising and de facto un-raising conditions, the government grants 800 yuan per month; for children under centralized raising, the government grants 1,200 yuan per month. Border region residents can also obtain living allowances for border region residents.</p> <p>During the resettlement, the elderly people have priority in selecting housing</p>

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	Household enjoying the minimum subsistence allowance	A total of 71 households with 274 people	<p>locations, receive labor and transport assistance from the project implementing agency and local governments.</p> <p>Each person receives the minimum living allowance every month, and the amount is the difference between the per capita net income of the family and the minimum living standard; The government pays medical insurance for rural residents, 250 yuan per person per year, and endowment insurance premiums for people aged 16-60, 100 yuan per person per year. In the stage of rural compulsory education, the meal allowance is 4 yuan every day, the boarder's living allowance is 1,000 yuan/year/student in primary school, 1,250 yuan/year/student in junior high school, 500 yuan/year/student in non-boarder primary school and 625 yuan/year/student in junior high school. Ordinary high school students with full-time official status are exempted from tuition and miscellaneous fees including tuition fees, accommodation fees and textbook fees, and each student is subsidized by 3,500 yuan per year. If the students are admitted to and are willing to study in colleges and universities, each student admitted by colleges and universities in the region will receive a one-time subsidy of 500 yuan, and each student admitted by colleges outside the region will receive a one-time subsidy of</p>
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

			<p>1,000 yuan. For full-time formal students in secondary vocational schools, those in grades one, two and three are exempted from tuition fees by 1,500 yuan per year, and those in grades one and two are subsidized by 3,000 yuan per year. If the students are admitted by higher vocational and technical schools, they will receive an annual subsidy of 2,000 yuan per student. The national bursary is provided for students in full-time colleges and universities (including higher vocational colleges and second bachelor's degrees), the first class is 4300 yuan per student per year, and the second class is 2300 yuan per student per year. The disabled receive government subsidy of 80 yuan every month. Border region residents can also obtain living allowances for border region residents. During the resettlement, the disabled and the elderly have priority in selecting housing locations, receive labor and transport assistance from the project implementing agency and local governments.</p>
	<p>Poverty-stricken households registered in 2015</p>	<p>A total of 112 households with 438 people</p>	<p>Different poor households receive support based on different policies and standards. Comprehensive support policies enjoyed by local poverty-stricken households generally include: poverty alleviation microfinance interest subsidies, industrial poverty alleviation awards or</p>

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		<p>shareholding dividends. The government pays rural residents' medical insurance for poverty-stricken population, 250 yuan per person per year, and pays endowment insurance premiums for poverty-stricken population aged 16-60 years, 100 yuan per person per year. The government grants subsidies to students: children with formal registration status in kindergartens are exempted from 750 yuan education fees per student every semester. In the stage of rural compulsory education, the meal allowance is 4 yuan every day, the boarder's living allowance is 1000 yuan/year/student in primary school, 1250 yuan/year/student in junior high school, 500 yuan/year/student in non-boarder primary school and 625 yuan/year/student in junior high school. Ordinary high school students with full-time official status are exempted from tuition and miscellaneous fees including tuition fees, accommodation fees and textbook fees, and each student is subsidized by 3500 yuan per year. If the students are admitted to and are willing to study in colleges and universities, each student admitted by colleges and universities in the region will receive a one-time subsidy of 500 yuan, and each student admitted by colleges outside the region will receive a one-time subsidy of 1000 yuan. For full-time formal students in secondary vocational schools, those in grades one, two and</p>
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

		<p>three are exempted from tuition fees by 1500 yuan per year, and those in grades one and two are subsidized by 3000 yuan per year. If the students are admitted by higher vocational and technical schools, they will receive an annual subsidy of 2000 yuan per student. The national bursary is provided for students in full-time colleges and universities (including higher vocational colleges and second bachelor's degrees), the first class is 4300 yuan per student per year, and the second class is 2300 yuan per student per year. Border region residents can also obtain living allowances for border region residents.</p>
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Attachment 1

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project Compensation for Land Acquisition of Component C and Associated Facilities Resettlement Due Diligence

Component C-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II with a planning land area of 18,533.72 m² (equivalent to 27.80 mu), involving two plots (that is, north and south plots). The north plot is located north of the border highway, covering approximately 16.07 mu (including the highway land that passes through the plot). It formerly served as rural collective land and was approved by the Guangxi Autonomous Region government for acquisition and conversion to state-owned construction land in May 2019. The south plot, approximately 11.73 mu, is a state-owned construction land and involves land replacement. As required by the AIIB policy, the Project Owner has conducted due diligence on the land acquisition compensation and resettlement and state-owned land replacement involved in the construction land of Component C.

Component C is connected to Component A by a 355 m-long highway section. This highway section is a passage connecting Component C to Component A. It is necessary for the feasibility of the Project and functions as the associated facilities in the Project. This highway section is under the construction scope of the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II. Among them, from the highway design starting point to 105 m towards Shuolong Town and from the starting point to about 120 m towards the Yanying border region residents trade point (K0+000-K0+120 section), the road construction land of about a total of 225 m is included in the scope of North Plot of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II, and in the K0+120-K0+250 section, the new construction land of about 130 m road currently belongs to the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, with the land

acquisition procedures being processed. According to AIIB's *Environmental and Social Policy*, associated facilities must comply with the requirements of the ESP and ESS, and the Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared for those involving involuntary resettlement. To this end, the Project Owner has conducted due diligence on the land acquisition formalities for the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II.

The land acquired for the construction of Component C and associated facilities and the land currently being acquired are connected together, and both belong to the collective land of the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. Therefore, the due diligence report investigates land acquisition compensation and resettlement for the construction of Component C and associated facilities together, and is reported here in a unified manner.

I. Basic Information on Component C and Associated Facilities

(I) Project Overview of Component C

Component C is located in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. It is the Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II, with a planned land area of 27.80 mu and a total building area of 11,668.03 m², including port service center, service station, public toilet, ecological parking lot and supporting road greening works, Guichun River revetment landscape park and basement.

Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Project is located at No. 846 boundary marker on the China-Vietnam border, which corresponds to Ly Van Port in Vietnam. The port is located 1 km south of Shuolong Town Government and by Guichun River. The Project will be constructed in two phases according to its functional orientation. The Phase I Project functions as a travel inspection and customs clearance area, including the gateway, passenger clearance buildings, inspection posts, inspection hall with motor vehicle passages, and the inbound and outbound concourse hall, mainly to provide port travel inspection services and management for customs passing vehicles and personnel. The Phase I Project was constructed by Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County from 2017 to 2020. It has been accepted in succession and has not yet been delivered for use. The Phase II Project functions as an integrated service area, mainly to provide service for boarding and alighting of customs passing passengers, parking of customs passing vehicles and development of border

port tourism. Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Gate) Phase II, that is, Component C, will be implemented under the responsibility of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. After the completion of the project, the Project belongs to the fixed assets of the Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County and will be used and managed by Shuolong Customs.

(II) Overview of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Project and Associated Facilities

1. Overview of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Project

Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) is located in Daxin County, Longzhou County and Ningming County of Chongzuo City in southwest Guangxi. Running from north to south, the route starts near Bami, Shuolong Town and ends at Tianxi Interchange Exit of Nanning-Friendship Pass Expressway in Tingliang Township, Ningming County, with a total design length of 84.171 km. The Project will be constructed in three phases. Among them, Phase II is the Shuolong-Yanying Section, which starts near the main passage gate of Shuolong Port in the southeast of Shuolong Town, Daxin County and ends in Yanying, connecting to Phase I, with a total design length of 9.092 km. It adopts Class-I highway technical standard, with a design speed 60 km/h, and a subgrade width of 22.5 m.

Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II will be implemented under the responsibility of Guangxi Xingchong Infrastructure Investment Co., Ltd.

2. Overview of Associated Facilities

Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II will pass through the Sholong Port (Sholong Main Passage). From the design starting point to 105 m towards Shuolong Town, and from the starting point to about 250m towards the Yanying border region residents trade point, the road section of a total length of about 355 m connects Components C and A, which is necessary for the feasibility of the Project, thus being associated to the Project. The section project is intended for the upgrading of a partial section of the border highway. The specific location relationships of Component C and associated facilities are shown in Figure 1.

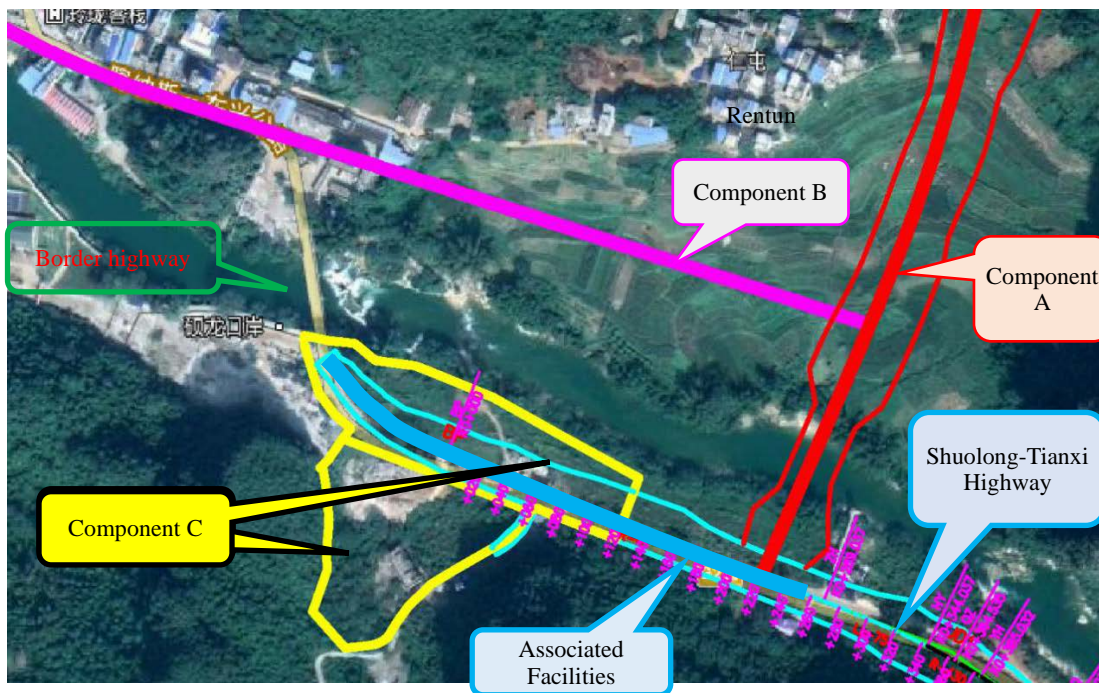


Figure 1 Location Relationships of Component C and Associated Facilities

II. Current Status of Construction Land for Component C and Associated Facilities

(I) Current Status of Construction Land for Component C

The construction land for Component C is divided by the border highway into two plots (north and south), of which the north plot covers approximately 16.07 mu (including the land for highway passing through the plot) and the south plot covers approximately 11.73 mu. See Figure 2 for specific location.

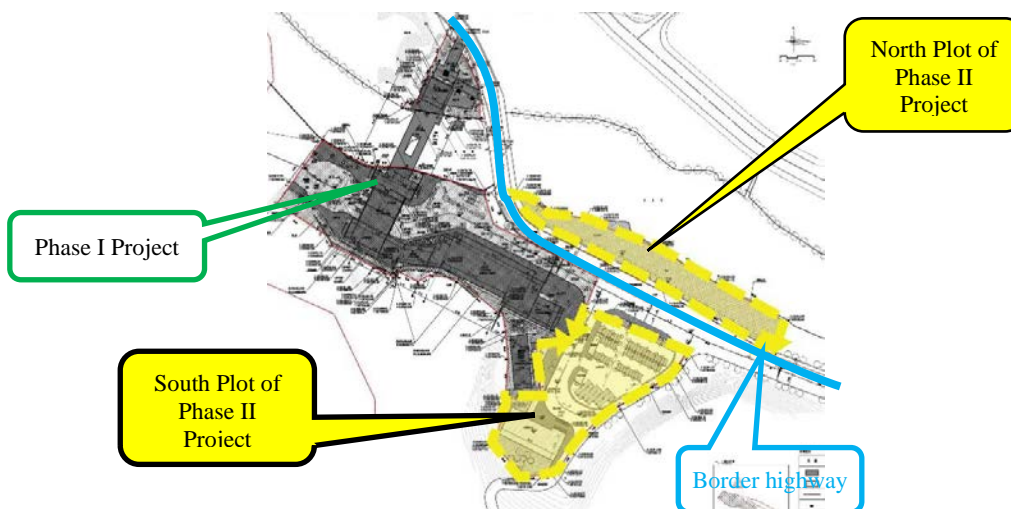


Figure 2 Land Zoning Map of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II Project

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

The south plot of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II Project is a part of Shuolong Old Courtyard of Nanning Shuikou Customs. Customs Shuolong Old Courtyard covers an area of about 15.8 mu. Its nature of the land is state-owned construction land, and the land use rights belong to the Nanning Shuikou Customs. There is one three-storey residential building attached to the land, with a construction area of 925.71 square meters, which is a fixed asset of Nanning Shuikou Customs. The building has been abandoned for many years. In order to construct Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage), the Party Committee of Daxin County and Shuikou Customs have reached an agreement on the land replacement of the Shuolong Old Courtyard on July 10, 2019: Daxin County replaces a state-owned construction land of not less than 30 mu for Shuikou Customs on one side of the existing Shuolong Customs Technology Complex in Shuolong Town, and builds a comprehensive house with a building area of not less than 1000 m². Among them, the Shuolong Old Courtyard land that has been used is 4.07 mu in Phase I, and 11.73 mu in Phase II.

The north plot has a total of 22.05 mu of land (including highway land), including Phase I land of 5.98 mu and Phase II land (including highway land) of 16.07 mu.

Of the 22.05 mu of land, 12.696 mu of land is newly acquired collective land of the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and the other 9.35 mu of land is de facto state-owned construction land.

In May 2019, according to the *Reply of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government on the Land for Construction of Daxin Shuolong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Gate) Project* (GZTPH [2019] No. 145), the 1.4697 hectares (equivalent to 22.05 mu) of land in Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, is converted into construction land and acquired as state-owned. Nevertheless, according to the consultation with the Land and Resources Department of the county, of the 22.05 mu of land, only 12.696 mu of non-irrigated land actually belongs to the collective land of Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee before land acquisition, and the other 9.35 mu of land has been expropriated for the construction of roads and border inspection stations as early as more than 50 years ago when the state built the 0519 Xialei-Lushan war reserve highway; however, in the archives of the Ministry of Land and Resources, the ownership of this land is still registered in the Rentun Villagers' Group without change. On this occasion, all

adjustments and changes will be made by taking the advantage of the land acquisition opportunity of the Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II.

The current land status of the south and north plots of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.



Figure 3 Site Map of South Plot of the Project



Figure 4 Site Map of North Plot of the Project

(II) Current Status of Proposed Construction Land for Associated Facilities

At present, the construction land for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II is in the process of acquisition, and the exact number and ownership of occupied land are still under measurement and confirmation.

In the 355 m long road associated with the Project in the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II, from the design starting point to 105 m towards Shuolong and from the starting point to about 120 m towards Yanying (K0+000-K0+120 section), the construction land for the road of about 225 m in total is included in the North Plot of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II, and has had land acquisition compensation and resettlement completed in May 2019 by the Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County according to the *Reply of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government on the Land for Construction of Daxin Shuolong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Project* (GZTPH [2019] No. 145). The remaining 130 m long road construction land, along with the remaining 8842 m (9092 m - 250 m) long road construction land in Phase II, is currently under the land acquisition compensation and resettlement by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Agency of Daxin County People's Government.

According to the information provided by the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, the new construction land for the 130 m long road in the K0+120-K0+250 Section of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II covers about 7 mu, of which about 4.971 mu of farmland belongs to Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and 0.366 mu of construction land belongs to the Shuolong Hydrometric Station.

III. Process of Due Diligence on Resettlement

According to the AIIB's policy requirements in *Environmental and Social Framework*, the Project Owner, Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd., conducts due diligence on the resettlement of the lands that have completed the acquisition in the proposed Component C and associated facilities, and reports the ongoing land replacement of Shuolong Old Courtyard of Shuikou Customs and the land acquisition compensation and resettlement of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II.

Due diligence on land acquisition and resettlement aims to: (1) review the completed and ongoing land acquisition compensation and resettlement of the Component and associated facilities in accordance with the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* and applicable policies and regulations in Guangxi Autonomous Region and Chongzuo City; (2) check the process, development and effects of land acquisition and resettlement; (3) check the recovery of the production and living standards of the affected population; (4) check the satisfaction of the affected population with the land acquisition and resettlement; (5) identify unresolved land acquisition and resettlement issues in accordance with the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, and confirm that any measure taken in the implementation of land acquisition compensation and resettlement of the Component and associated facilities comply with the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard 2 "Involuntary Resettlement" of the AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework*; and (6) propose corrective measures in the case of significant left issues.

From October 20 to 21, 2020, the staff from the project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. and the technical support entity for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan of Guangxi

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project paid a visit to Daxin County and Shuolong Town, and conducted field research and investigation on the acquisition of North Plot of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II, with the assistance of Deputy Director Nong Tiangui of Daxin County People's Government Office, Director Wei Zhuoxin of Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, Deputy Town Chief Huang Zhonghui of Shuolong Town People's Government and Director Zhao Bingfeng of Shuolong Community. By checking the relevant documents provided by Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, the staff interviewed the person in charge of the handling of land procedures and payment of related fees, communicated with Huang Jie, the land acquisition agent of Shuolong Town Government, Bi Wenming, the leader of Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community of the affected village, and the personnel of affected families on relevant issues, and completed the investigation on the acquisition of the north plot of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II.



Figure 5 Field Investigation of Resettlement Due Diligence Personnel at North Plot

From October 10 to 22, 2020, the staff from the project implementation office of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. and the technical support entity for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project conducted telephone interview and investigation on the relevant staff responsible for the replacement of south plot of Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II, including Deng Tao, Section Chief of Shuikou Customs, to understand the progress of land replacement, with the assistance of Unit Chief Zhang Huaping and Huang Rili of Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County.

From October 27 to November 16, 2020, the staff from the project implementation

office of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. and the technical support entity for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project conducted telephone interview and investigation on the construction land of the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II to understand the progress of land acquisition compensation and resettlement of the Project, especially the K0+120-K0+250 section, with the assistance of Director Wei Zhuoxin of Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, Deputy Town Chief Huang Zhonghui of Shuolong Town People's Government, Deputy Director Luo Qiyao of Acquisition and Demolition Coordination Department of Guangxi Xingchong Infrastructure Investment Co., Ltd., and Acquisition and Demolition Coordination Director Yang Shaoning of Project Management Department of Construction Contractor.

IV. Due Diligence on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of North Plot of Component C

From October 20 to December 3, 2020, Resettlement Due Diligence Team paid visits to Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, Shuolong Town Government, Shuolong Community Residents Committee and Rentun Villagers' Group successively, and completed due diligence on the land compensation and resettlement of Component C north plot by consulting with the relevant responsible persons and accountants of Natural Resources Bureau, Town Government, Residents Committee and Villagers' Group, consulting the files of Natural Resources Bureau, Guangxi Communications Department Design Institute (former Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd.), and conducting interviews and questionnaire survey on affected households.

(I) Total Land Acquisition and Land Use of Component C North Plot

The north plot of Component C is part of the construction land of Daxin Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage). The north plot has a total of 22.05 mu of land (including highway land), including Phase I land of 5.98 mu and Phase II land (including highway land) of 16.07 mu.

Of the 22.05 mu of land, 12.696 mu of land is newly acquired collective land of the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong

Town, Daxin County. The land acquisition involves 17 agricultural contracting households of the Rentun Villagers' Group, and 52 agricultural personnel and 40 labor forces that need to be resettled.

(II) Review of Land Acquisition Procedures and Compensation Payment Process

The main activities of land acquisition in the north plot and the payment of land acquisition compensation are as follows:

In February 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County arranged the surveying and mapping entity to complete the area map of land acquisition (see **Attachment 14**).

In March 2018, the People's Government of Shuolong Town, Daxin County measured and counted the number of the land proposed to be acquired and its ground attachments together with the 17 affected households.

From March 2018 to April 2018, the People's Government of Shuolong Town, Daxin County discussed the land acquisition and compensation plan of the plot with the affected persons.

On April 16, 2018, the People's Government of Shuolong Town, Daxin County submitted the compensation plan for land acquisition to the People's Government of Daxin County. On April 28, the leading team of Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County discussed and issued opinions. On May 4, the People's Government of Daxin County approved the compensation plan.

On June 4, 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County issued a land acquisition notice (see **Attachment 10**) to the affected entity, Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, announced the boundaries in four directions for land acquisition position, land compensation and resettlement standards and methods, and signed a land acquisition compensation agreement with Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

On June 10, 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County compiled a detailed list of compensation for land acquisition according to the household name, land type, area and variety, quantity and specification of ground attachments, which were counted by the People's Government of Shuolong Town, Daxin County together with the affected persons and confirmed by the affected persons.

On June 11, 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County issued a notice of hearing (see **Attachments 12 and 13**) to Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

On June 20, 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County gave a written explanation of land acquisition procedures and hearings for construction land of the Project (see **Attachment 11**) to its superior entity, Land and Resources Bureau of Chongzuo City.

On July 9, 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County paid off the compensation to the affected persons by bank transfer.

On May 15, 2019, the *Reply of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government on the Land for Construction of Daxin Shuolong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Project* (GZTPH [2019] No. 145) was issued.

On May 20, 2019, the People's Government of Daxin County issued the *Notice on the Land for Construction of Daxin Shuolong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Project* (see **Attachment 17**), announcing that 1.2265 hectares of collective farmland (1.0635 hectares of non-irrigated land, 0.0445 hectares of forested land and 0.1185 hectares of raised path through fields) of Shuolong Community Residents Committee in Shuolong Town were converted into construction land and expropriated as state-owned land, and another 0.2432 hectares of collective construction land (0.1327 hectares of rural homestead and 0.1105 hectares of highway land) were acquired, totaling 1.4697 hectares of land.

(III) Land Acquisition Impact Analysis

The rural collective land acquisition in the Daxin Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Project involves the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. There are a total of 136 people from 42 households in the Rentun Villagers' Group, including 75 labor forces. The total land area of the Rentun prior to land acquisition is 118.3556 hectares, including 17.3906 hectares of farmland. The total area of land expropriated for the project construction is 1.4697 hectares, accounting for 1.24% of the total land area of Rentun; Among them, cultivated land is 1.0635 hectares, accounting for 6.12% of the total cultivated land area of Rentun. After land acquisition, the remaining cultivated land in Rentun is 16.3271

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

hectares. The per capita cultivated land decreases from the original 0.1260 hectares to 0.1183 hectares, with a per capita cultivated land decrease of 6.11%, and the average labor cultivated land decreases from the original 0.2319 hectares to 0.2177 hectares, with an average labor land decrease of 6.12%.

In the Daxin Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Project, a total of 1.4697 hectares (22.05 mu) of collective land is acquired in Rentun Village, of which the site for Component C-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase II involves household contracted land of 12.696 mu, and 17 agricultural contracting households.

The investigation team has made a comprehensive investigation on the population, land, property, production, living income and expenditure of the 17 village households.

The original contracted land of the 17 households is 98.8 mu, and the land acquired for the north plot of Component C is 12.696 mu, with an average land loss ratio of 12.85%. See Table 1 for the family population and impact on the 17 households.

Table 1 Basic Information and Impact on 17 Households

S/ N	Householder Name of the Affected Household	Household Population	Farming Population	Vulnerable Household or Not	Land Loss			Number of Trees Affected (Nr.)
					Area of Household Contracted Land Before Land Acquisition (mu)	Acquired Land Area (mu)	Land Loss Proportion (%)	
1	Bi Shuxin	6	2	Yes	3.736	0.406	10.87%	
2	Mo Xiuyan	5	1	No	5.383	1.013	18.82%	
3	Bi Wenwu	4	1	No	0.905	0.905	100.00%	
4	Xu Hanyou	5	4	No	3.055	0.455	14.89%	
5	Bi Shude	3	2	No	7.875	0.905	11.49%	
6	Xu Hanzhong	3	0	No	3.283	0.483	14.71%	
7	Bi Linwei	1	0	No	5.677	0.497	8.75%	
8	Fang Yinglan	6	2	No	11.315	0.905	8.00%	60
9	Bi Shulong	5	2	No	9.639	0.239	2.48%	75
10	Bi Xianhui	4	1	No	3.733	0.333	8.92%	36
11	Xu Hanguang	3	2	No	6.245	0.715	11.45%	77
12	Ling Meihong	5	4	Yes	9.803	0.983	10.03%	15
13	Xu Hanxin	3	3	No	6.522	0.592	9.08%	
14	Bi Wenming	7	4	No	7.328	0.448	6.11%	
15	Xu Hanbao	4	1	Yes	1.596	0.656	41.10%	17

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

16	Bi Chunlei	2	1	Yes	5.695	0.725	12.73%	
17	Bi Wenzhong	4	3	No	7.01		0.00%	103
18	Collective					2.436		104
	Subtotal	70	33	4 households	98.8	12.696	12.85%	487

Source: Resettlement Impact and Socio-economic Survey

The investigation team has also conducted a questionnaire survey on the 17 households of land-expropriated villagers. The survey result shows that the 17 households have a total of 70 persons, with an average household size of 4.12 persons, including 43 labor forces. Among the 43 labor forces, there are 37 employed people, of which 17 are mainly engaged in agriculture, accounting for 45.9% of all employed people. Among the 70 persons from 17 households, 17 persons from 4 households are identified by the government in 2015 as the poor households, accounting for 21.28% of the total affected population.

During the research, villagers reflected that they had received the compensation for land acquisition, that the land acquisition had little impact on their families' livelihoods, and that they were quite satisfied with the compensation methods and standards.

(IV) Land and Ground Attachment Compensation Rate and Compensation Payment

According to the relevant provisions of the *Real Estate Law of the PRC*, for the sake of public interests, collectively-owned land, houses and other real estate of entities and individuals can be expropriated in accordance with the authority and procedures prescribed by laws. The acquisition of collectively-owned land shall be paid in full in accordance with the law, including land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops.

The land acquisition compensation of the Project includes two parts, land compensation and ground attachment compensation.

1. Land Compensation

According to relevant provisions of the *Land Administration Law of the PRC*, fair and reasonable compensation shall be given for land expropriated to ensure that the living standards of land-expropriated farmers will not be reduced and that their long-

term livelihood will be guaranteed. For land acquisition, the land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be fully paid timely in accordance with the law. The rate of land compensation and resettlement subsidy for farmland to be expropriated shall be determined by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government through the formulation and publication of the integrated location-based land prices. The formulation of the integrated location-based land prices shall take into account factors such as the original use of the land, conditions of land resources, the output value of the land, the location of the land, the relationship between supply and demand of the land, the population and the level of economic and social development, and prices shall be adjusted or republished at least once every three years.

According to relevant provisions of the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County* (XZF [2017] No. 14), the compensation rate for land acquisition in Shulong Town is RMB 30,816/mu (excluding compensation for young crops and ground attachments).

Considering that the land is located in the area where the Shulong Town planning and the Shulong Port planning are superimposed, close to the main traffic road, characterized by special geographical location, with an added value of land higher than that of surrounding lands, and that the function of Component C is defined as a comprehensive service area attached with commercial functions, upon approval by the county leaders, in order to improve the enthusiasm of the expropriated collective and the masses, the expropriated collective and farmers are provided with RMB 14,184/mu of special incentives.

2. Compensation for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

The compensation rate for young crops and ground attachments of the Project shall be subject to relevant provisions of the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County* (XZF [2017] No. 14), which is based on the market conditions of trees and seedlings, local conditions and market investigation, demonstrated by experts and comprehensively disclosed. A total of 487 bamboos and woods of various types are affected. See Table 2 for details.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Table 2 Types and Quantity of Affected Trees

S/ N	Householder Name of the Affected Household	Land Area (mu)	Species	Specification	Quantity	Compensation Rate	Amount (RMB)
					(Nr.)	(RMB/Nr.)	
1	Fang Yinglan	0.905	Bamboo		60	10	600
2	Bi Shulong	0.039	Plum tree	φ7	70	60	4200
			Musa basjoo Siebold	Below 1.5 m	5	15	75
			Total		75		4275
3	Collective	0.186	Bamboo		95	10	950
			Musa basjoo Siebold	Below 1.5 m	8	15	120
			Litchi chinensis	φ15	1	250	250
			Total		104		1320
4	Bi Xianhui	0.333	Mango	Small	35	20	700
			Melia azedarach Linn	φ18	1	25	25
			Total		36		725
5	Xu Hanguang	0.715	Banana	Below 1.5 m	76	15	1140
			Melia azedarach Linn	φ45	1	50	50
			Total		77		1190
6	Ling Meihong	0.983	Musa basjoo Siebold	1.5 m	15	15	225
7	Xu Hanbao	0.656	Mango	φ5	9	60	540
			Peach tree	φ1	6	12	72
			Bombax ceiba L.	φ5	2	22.5	45
			Total		17		657
8	Bi Wenzhong		Musa basjoo Siebold	Below 1.5 m	99	15	1485
			Dimocarpus longan Lour.	φ18	1	300	300
			Dimocarpus longan Lour.	φ7	2	100	200
			Melia azedarach Linn	φ30	1	40	40
			Total		103		2025
Total				487		11017	

Source: Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County

According to the interviews with the affected persons, on July 9, 2018, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County paid off the land compensation and resettlement subsidy of RMB 571,320 and RMB 11,017 for young crops and ground attachments for the 12.696 mu of farmland. The total compensation of RMB 582,337 has been paid and received in full by bank transfer. The actual compensation rate shall be no lower than

the requirements of the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Issuance of the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Daxin County* (XZF [2017] No. 14), and no lower than the integrated location-based land prices at the time of land acquisition.

According to Wei Zhuoxin, Director of Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County has paid RMB 159,525 for farmland reclamation fee of 1.0635 ha farmland, which can be used for AIIB projects, according to the rate of RMB 150,000/ha for farmland reclamation fee of general projects, general farmland (non-irrigated land) and medium-class farmland in GCS [2016] No. 38.

V. Due Diligence on Land Replacement in South Plot of Component C

(I) Plot Ownership and Current Status

The south plot is about 11.73 mu and is part of the Shuolong Old Courtyard of Shuikou Customs. The Courtyard, covering an area of 10,524.6 square meters (about 15.79 mu, of which about 4.06 mu have been used for Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) Phase I), is the former Shuolong Customs land. On August 30, 1996, Shuikou Customs obtained the urban land use right by means of allocation for office and residential use. There is one three-storey residential building attached to the land, with a building area of 925.71 square meters (see **Attachment 15**). As Shuolong Customs has stopped its customs service since 1980 due to historical reasons, the Shuolong Old Courtyard, which is under the jurisdiction of Shuikou Customs, has been abandoned for many years. The new Shuolong Customs is currently under preparation for establishment. Thus, the project site has no impact on Shuolong Customs and its employees.

(II) Plot Replacement Agreement

On the morning of July 10, 2019, the Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Chongzuo Municipal Committee and the Secretary of CPC Committee of Daxin County held a meeting on promotion for preparation of Shuolong Customs in Daxin

County. Four representatives, headed by Yan Guangsheng, Director of Shuikou Customs, attended the meeting. At the meeting, issues such as land replacement of the Old Courtyard of Shuolong Customs were studied. At the meeting, Daxin County and Shuikou Customs preliminarily agreed to the survey and boundary map of land replacement for Shuolong Customs, and the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County was requested to speed up the preparation of detailed survey and boundary map and replacement scheme of land replacement for Shuolong Customs, and submit them for review in time according to procedures. At the same time, Shuikou Customs shall discuss the survey and boundary map and replacement scheme prepared by the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County in time and submit them to the General Administration of Customs for examination and approval according to procedures.

At present, the local government plans to compensate Shuolong Customs through land replacement. The land compensation scheme is to replace a state-owned land for construction with an area of not less than 30 mu on the side of the existing Shuolong Customs Technology Complex Building in Shuolong Town, and build a comprehensive building with a building area of not less than 1000 m². According to the telephone interview with Section Chief Deng Tao, who is in charge of the land replacement in the Shuikou Customs, it is learned that Shuikou Customs has so far received the boundary map and the replacement scheme of land replacement, and is quite satisfied with the replacement scheme, and the Customs will strive to come up with a construction scheme by December 15 and submit it to Nanning Customs.

(III) Schedule of Plot Replacement

According to the *Schedule for Replacement of Use Right of State-owned Land for Construction of Shuolong Customs* provided by Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County, the schedule for the land replacement of north plot is shown below:

By November 2020, the local government completes the approval of replacement scheme of use right of state-owned land for construction of Shuolong Customs, Daxin County;

By December 2020, the local government completes the initial signing of the *Replacement Agreement* with the Customs;

By April 2021, the General Administration of Customs completes the approval of

the replacement scheme;

By May 2021, complete the replacement of use right of state-owned land for construction of Shuolong Customs and the recovery of state-owned land use certificate originally issued for the plot;

By June 2021, complete the procedures for land allocation and supply of this plot.

VI. Due Diligence on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Associated Facilities

At present, the land acquisition of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II has not yet been completed for land survey and inventory. The due diligence report, with the assistance of the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, provides a preliminary statistics on the number of land acquisitions, land class, and affected households of the 130 m long road in the associated facilities. The following gives a report on the overall status of the handling of land acquisition procedures and compensation and resettlement for Phase II.

(I) Overview of Land Acquisition of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II

The Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II covers a total land area of about 600 mu, and the land acquisition area involves 5 villagers' groups in Shuolong Community and 2 villagers' groups in Yanying Village in Shuolong Town. The land acquisition of the associated facilities only involves the Rentun of Shuolong Community, and the land acquisition of Phase II has not yet been completed for land survey and inventory.

According to the information provided by the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County, the land for the construction of the associated facilities covers about 7 mu, which requires to acquire a total of 4.971 mu of collective land in Rentun Village, and 0.366 mu of land for the construction of the Shuolong Hydrometric Station, including 4.848 mu of household contracted lands which are all non-irrigated land and belong to 16 agricultural contracting households.

According to the information learnt from the interviews with the affected persons, the affected persons understand the land compensation, resettlement subsidy, the

compensation rate for young crops and ground attachments, the resettlement method of the agricultural personnel involved, the time limit and method of rights and interests claim, and the contact information of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Agency, and feel that land acquisition has little impact on their household livelihood. Because the area is a mountainous area with karst landscape, many stones, fragmented land, thin soil and no water retention, farming is hard and not profitable. Young people are unwilling to farm. Household income does not depend on farming. Generally, households only cultivate plots with relatively good conditions to grow enough for their family members. A small amount of surplus will be used to raise pigs and chickens. Household income mainly depends on going out for business and working. In addition, various government subsidies also form an important part of the local villagers' source of income. Depending on the age and status of its members, each household is entitled to a different type of subsidies that are regularly paid by the government. The income generated by the expropriated land does not represent a significant proportion of the total household income.

(II) Progress of New Land Acquisition Procedures for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II

The new land acquisition procedures for the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II are as follows:

On April 2, 2020, the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) obtained the Opinions on Land Pre-Qualification and Site Selection (see **Attachment 16**). The Project starts at Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and ends at Tianxi Interchange Exit of the Nanning-Friendship Pass Expressway in Tingliang Town, Ningming.

On April 20, 2020, the People's Government of Daxin County issued a *Notice on the Proposed Land Acquisition for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section) Phase II*, informing those affected by the land acquisition and demolition of the land use, the location and scope of the acquired land, the village (group) and total area of the acquired land, land compensation, resettlement subsidies, compensation standards for young crops and ground attachments, the resettlement method of the agricultural personnel involved, the time limit and method of rights and

interests claim, and the contact information of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Agency.

On April 28, 2020, the mapping entity completed the area map of land acquisition. In the K0+120-K0+250 section of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II Project, the new lands proposed to be acquired are the collective land of the Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community Residents Committee, Shuolong Town, Daxin County as well as the land of Shuolong Hydrometric Station, Nanning Branch of Guangxi Hydrology and Water Resources Bureau.

(III) Compensation for New Land Acquisition for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II

The new land acquisition for the Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II has not yet entered the confirmation and compensation process. According to the *Notice on the Proposed Land Acquisition for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section) Phase II* issued by the People's Government of Daxin County, the compensation rates for land compensation and resettlement subsidy are proposed to be subject to the document *Notice of the Office of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on the Implementation of Integrated Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition* (CZBH [2020] No. 4), and the compensation rates for ground attachments and various types of young crops are proposed to be subject to the document *Notice of the Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No. 13). If the trees (fruits and bamboo) have the conditions to be transplanted, it is proposed to organize transplanting and pay the labor cost and seedling loss fee to the transplanters; if transplanting is not possible, pay the price compensation. If the young crops are short-term crops, the compensation shall be made according to the output value of one production. If the young crops are perennial crops, reasonable compensation shall be given according to the its planting period and growth period.

(IV) Schedule of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

According to the *Schedule of Land Acquisition for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II* provided by the Acquisition and Demolition Coordination Department of Guangxi Xingchong Infrastructure Investment Co., Ltd.:

Complete the preparation of land acquisition and compensation schedule for the project by the construction headquarters of Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) by November 2020, and fully discuss with the affected persons by December.

By January 2021, submit a land acquisition compensation scheme to the People's Government of Daxin County to try to obtain the approval by February.

It is expected that from February 2021 to May 2021, the People's Government of Daxin County issues a land acquisition notice to the affected entity and signs a land acquisition compensation agreement with the affected entity.

It is expected that from February 2020 to May 2021, the compensation is paid in full to the affected persons by the Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County by bank transfer.

It is expected that in May 2021, the approval of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government on the land for construction of the Project is obtained.

VII. Complaints and Appeals

Transparent and effective appeal channels have been established for both Component C and Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II, including the associated facilities sections. Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County and Shuolong Town People's Government are responsible for explaining all issues related to land acquisition to the affected persons. The affected persons shall also know the appeal procedure and the procedure of seeking help from the court and arbitration against disputes. Affected persons know well all resettlement policies and compensation rates. According to official records, the Authority has not received any appeal or complaint so far. At the same time, no related lawsuits have been raised.

The replacement of use rights of state-owned land for construction of Shuolong

Customs, and the acquisition and resettlement of the land for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase I Project are in progress in an orderly way, without impact on the construction and use of Component C.

VIII. Conclusions and Next Monitoring Arrangements

According to interviews with the principals from Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County (now Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County) and the People's Government of Shuolong Town, who participated in the resettlement, and the field research at the affected villages and household questionnaire survey of the affected households, after a comprehensive review, it is considered that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement policies defined in the Component C and associated facilities conform to the resettlement laws and policies of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chongzuo City, and the opinions of the affected persons are fully solicited. Land acquisition and compensation activities for the north plot of Component C have been completed in July 2018. All compensation has been paid in full and on time to the affected persons, and the land has been converted to construction land and acquired for state ownership in May 2019. There is no pending land acquisition and compensation issues. The affected persons are satisfied with the resettlement policy. So far, no one has filed an appeal through the appeal mechanism.

The Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong-Tianxi Section) Phase II, including the associated facilities sections of the Project, has not yet completed land acquisition procedures, and land acquisition compensation and resettlement work is still underway. However, according to the *Notice on the Proposed Land Acquisition for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section) Phase II* issued by the People's Government of Daxin County, the compensation rates for project land compensation and resettlement subsidy are proposed to be subject to the *Notice of the Office of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on the Implementation of Integrated Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition* (CZBH [2020] No. 4). That is, the same compensation policies and standards apply for the land acquisition of Phase II and Components A and B.

The Project Owner will monitor and review its progress and report to AIIB, to ensure that its land acquisition and resettlement is consistent with the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard 2 "Involuntary Resettlement" of AIIB's

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project*Environmental and Social Framework.***Attachment 1: List of Key Personnel Met/Interviewed by Telephone During Due Diligence**

S/N	Unit	Position	Name	Gender
1	Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County	Director	Wei Zhuoxin	Male
2	People's Government of Shuolong Town	Deputy Town Chief	Huang Zhonghui	Male
3	People's Government of Shuolong Town	Deputy Director	Huang Jie	Male
4	Shuolong Community	Director	Zhao Bingfeng	Male
5	Villagers' Group	Group Leader	Bi Wenming	Male
6	Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County	Secretary	Xu Feijin	Male
7	Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County	Unit Chief	Zhang Huaping	Male
8	Commerce and Port Administration Bureau of Daxin County	Staff	Huang Rili	Male
9	Nanning Shuikou Customs	Section Chief	Deng Tao	Male
10	Acquisition and Demolition Coordination Department of Guangxi Xingchong Infrastructure Investment Co., Ltd.	Deputy Director	Luo Qiyao	Male
11	Project Management Department of Construction Contractor	Acquisition and Demolition Coordination Director	Yang Shaoning	Male

Attachment 2: Statement of Natural Resources Bureau of Daxin County on the Planning of Proposed Land for the Daxin Shulong Port Infrastructure (Gate) Project

大新县自然资源局

关于大新县硕龙口岸基础设施工程主通道项目拟用地规划情况的说明

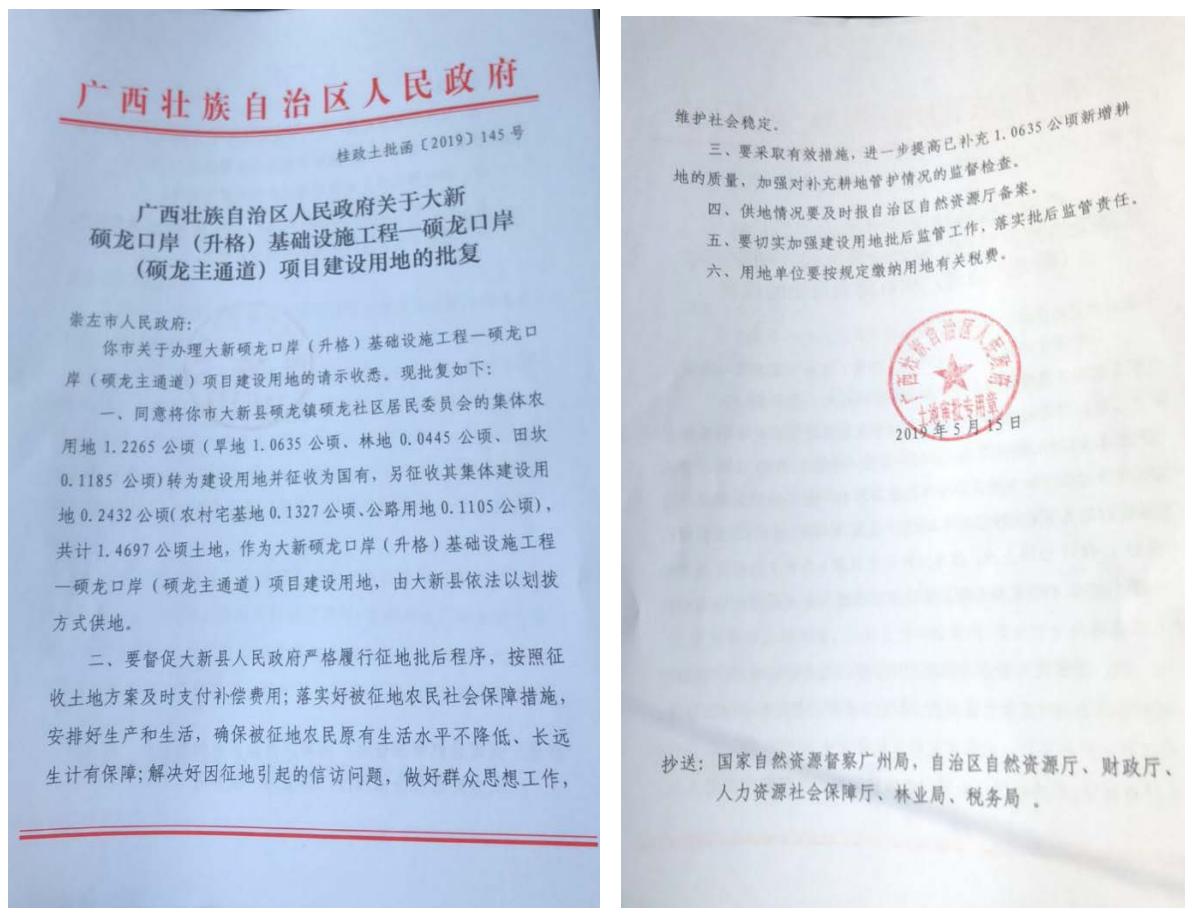
硕龙口岸基础设施工程主通道项目，位于大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯。该项目拟用地面积约 55 亩，规划为城镇建设用地区，符合大新县硕龙镇土地利用总体规划（2010-2020 年）。项目在初步设计中要严格按照建设项目用地标准进行设计，从严控制建设用地规模，集约利用土地。建设单位进行建设前，应按照相关程序和规定，及时办理建设用地手续，依法取得土地使用权。

特此说明。

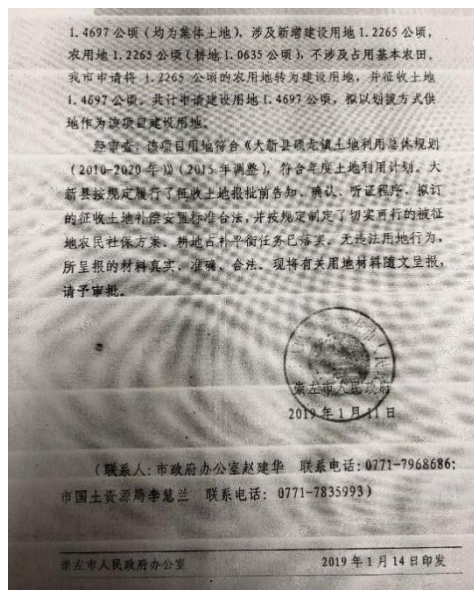
大新县自然资源局
2020 年 10 月 21 日



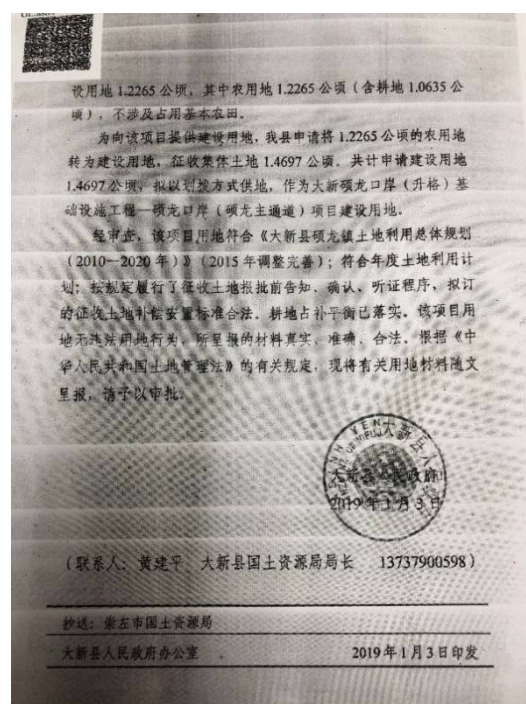
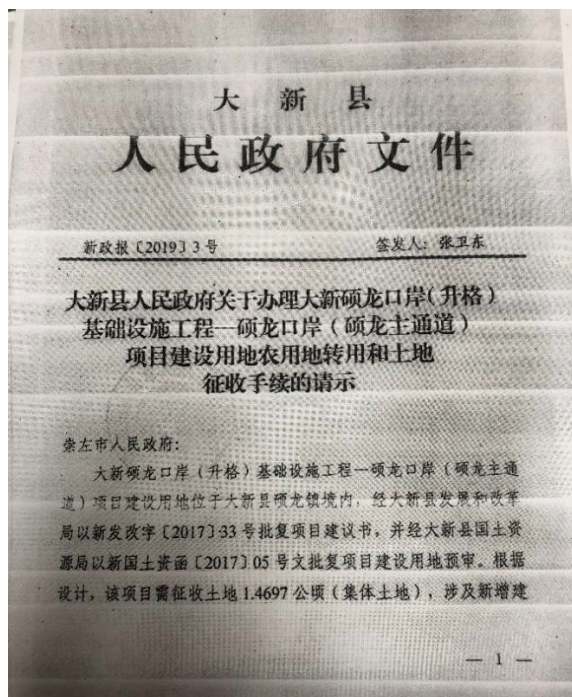
Attachment 3: Reply of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government on the Land for Construction of Daxin Shulong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shulong Port (Shulong Gate) Project



Attachment 4: Request of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Handling Procedures for Land for Construction of Daxin Shulong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shulong Port (Shulong Gate) Project




Attachment 5: Request of Daxin County People's Government on Handling Procedures for Farmland Conversion and Land Acquisition of Construction Land of Daxin Shuolong Port (Upgraded) Infrastructure Project-Shuolong Port (Shuolong Gate) Project



Attachment 6: Voucher of Transferring Compensation from Land Acquisition and Reserve Center of Daxin County to the Bank Account of Rentun Villagers' Group of Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County


Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

012

 **中国农业银行** 客户回单
AGRICULTURAL BANK OF CHINA

客户付款入账通知

3年07月09日
行号: 200571 传票号: 0 币种: 人民币
账号: 20057101040004192 日志号: 462221695
户名: 大新县土地收购储备中心
账簿编号:
账簿名称:
开户行: 中国农业银行股份有限公司大新县支行
账号: 166612010100422167
户名: 大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组
账簿编号:
账簿名称:
开户行: 广西大新农村商业银行股份有限公司
金额大写: 伍拾捌万贰仟叁佰叁拾柒元整
金额小写: 582337.00
渠道: BOSS 交易柜员: 20000BQkG
: 转账取款
: 大新硕龙口岸项目建设征地补偿款



银行签章:

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Attachment 7: List of Compensation for Land Acquisition of Shulong Port in Daxin County

大新县硕龙口岸项目征地补偿汇总表

制表单位: 大新县国土资源局 时间: 2017年6月27日

序号	涉及被征地户姓名	宗地编号	土地类别	面积	土地安置补助费(包含标准补助费3000元/亩, 奖励补助费1000元/亩)	青苗补偿费		零星果树及地上附着物补偿费		补偿总额(元)	单位或个人签字
						金额(元)	面积(亩)	金额(元)	面积(亩)		
1	林	林	林地	0.40	4000	0.00				16000	林
2	林	林	林地	0.10	1000	0.00				4000	林
3	林	林	林地	0.25	2500	0.00				10000	林
4	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
5	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
6	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
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83	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
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90	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
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93	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
94	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
95	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
96	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
97	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
98	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
99	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林
100	林	林	林地	0.15	1500	0.00				6000	林

大新县硕龙口岸项目征地补偿明细表

制表单位: 大新县国土资源局 时间: 2017年6月27日

序号	涉及被征地户姓名	宗地编号	土地类别	面积	土地安置补助费(包含标准补助费3000元/亩, 奖励补助费1000元/亩)	青苗补偿费		零星果树及地上附着物补偿费		补偿总额(元)	单位或个人签字
						金额(元)	面积(亩)	金额(元)	面积(亩)		
10	林	林	旱地	0.2	4000	900				4900	林
11	林	林	旱地	0.205	4000	905				4905	林
12	林	林	旱地	0.186	4000	930				4930	林
13	林	林	旱地	0.333	4000	1285				5285	林
14	林	林	旱地	0.715	4000	2215				6215	林
15	林	林	旱地	0.111	4000	695				4695	林
16	林	林	旱地	0.883	4000	4235				8235	林
17	林	林	旱地	0.592	4000	2660				6660	林

大新县硕龙口岸项目征地补偿明细表

制表单位: 大新县国土资源局 时间: 2017年6月27日

序号	涉及被征地户姓名	宗地编号	土地类别	面积	土地安置补助费(包含标准补助费3000元/亩, 奖励补助费1000元/亩)	青苗补偿费		零星果树及地上附着物补偿费		补偿总额(元)	单位或个人签字
						金额(元)	面积(亩)	金额(元)	面积(亩)		
20	林	林	旱地	0.518	4000	2210				6210	林
21	林	林	旱地	0.435	4000	1860				5860	林
22	林	林	旱地	0.466	4000	2020				6020	林
23	林	林	旱地	0.466	4000	2020				6020	林
24	林	林	旱地	0.466	4000	2020				6020	林
25	林	林	旱地	0.466	4000	2020				6020	林
26	林	林	旱地	0.466	4000	2020				6020	林
27	林	林	旱地	0.466	4000	2020				6020	林

Attachment 8: Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement Between Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County and Rentun Villagers' Group of Shulong Community, Shulong Town, Daxin County

征地补偿协议书

一、订立协议双方:

甲方: 大新县国土资源局 (以下简称甲方)

乙方: 大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组 (以下简称乙方)

二、根据大新县土地利用总体规划和已落实的建设项目要求,拟将你村民小组位于硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯的集体土地共 12.696 亩(农用地)征收作为大新县硕龙口岸项目建设用地。甲乙双方本着平等、互利、有偿的原则,订立本协议。征地理位置、面积、范围已经甲乙双方共同确认。

三、经甲乙双方协商同意,根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》、《广西壮族自治区实施〈中华人民共和国土地管理法〉办法》和《大新县人民政府关于印发大新县被征收(用)土地拆迁补偿标准的通知》(新政发〔2017〕14号)的有关规定,结合当地实际情况确定补偿标准如下:

(一) 土地补偿费和安置补助费

征收乙方农用地 12.696 亩,按该农用地被征收前三年平均年亩产值的 18 倍补偿,平均年亩产值每亩 1712 元,即: 12.696 亩×1712 元/亩×18 倍=391239.94 元。

(二) 青苗及地上附着物补偿费

征收土地范围的青苗及地上附着物以实地清点后按新政发〔2017〕14 号文件标准另计给予补偿

以上土地补偿费和安置补助费共计人民币叁拾玖万壹仟贰佰叁拾玖元玖角肆分整(¥391239.94 元)。

四、甲方按照上述款额自双方签字盖章之日起十五日内以银行转帐方式将补偿款付清给乙方,在甲方付清征地补偿费给乙方后,该地块即由甲方安排作为项目建设用地,乙方不得以任何借口妨碍甲方用地,否则一切损失责任由乙方承担。

- 1 -

征地奖励安置补偿协议

一、订立协议双方:

甲方: 大新县国土资源局 (以下简称甲方)

乙方: 大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组 (以下简称乙方)

二、大新县人民政府根据硕龙口岸等城镇化项目建设用地发展需要,拟征收大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组的集体土地(具体征收面积以实际测量为准)作为硕龙城镇化项目建设用地。根据县政府领导的批示精神,为提高被征地集体及群众的积极性,确保征地工作的顺利进行,给予被征地集体及农户一定的奖励安置补偿。经双方协商,订立协议如下:

(一) 征地补偿标准及奖励标准

1. 根据《大新县人民政府关于印发大新县被征收(用)土地拆迁补偿标准的通知》(新政发〔2017〕14 号),征收土地补偿费和安置补助费标准为 30816 元/亩。

2. 被征地集体及农户积极配合征地工作人员到项目现场指界丈量征地面积,配合做好公示、确认被征地面积并签订征地补偿协议书的,在办理征地补偿费领取手续时按被征地面积给予 14184 元/亩的奖励。

以上两项合计补偿金额: 45000 元/亩。

(二) 预留三产安置用地

1. 安置地点: 由规划部门根据硕龙镇建设总体规划确定预留位置,并报县人民政府审批后给予预留三产安置用地。

2. 按被征收土地面积的 5% 预留作为集体三产用地。

五、本协议一式肆份,甲方执有叁份,乙方执有壹份,均各具有同等法律效力,自双方签字盖章之日起生效。本协议不因甲乙双方法定代表人变更而改变,双方必须遵守协议,不得违约。

六、本协议未尽事宜,可由甲乙双方约定后作为协议附件,与本协议具有同等法律效力。

甲方: 大新县国土资源局 (章)

法定代表人(签字): 黄建平 职务: 局长

分管领导(签字): 李兆雄

土地征用和开发整理中心主任(签字): 韦祥鑫

经办人(签字): 梁恩和

乡镇经办人(签字): 黄志

乙方: 大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组 (章)

法定代表人(签字): 梁恩和 职务:

群众代表(签字):

梁恩和 许贵坚 梁恩明 梁永海 莫秀梅

梁林威 梁树德 许汉新 梁恩和 许汉光

许汉光 方英兰 梁恩和 许汉忠 梁恩和

梁树德 梁树新

签订日期: 2018 年 6 月 4 日

甲方: 大新县国土资源局 (章)

法定代表人(签字): 黄建平 职务: 局长

分管领导(签字): 李兆雄

土地征用和开发整理中心主任(签字):

经办人(签字): 梁恩和

乙方: 大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组 (章)

法定代表人(签字): 梁恩和 职务:

群众代表(签字):

梁恩和 许贵坚 梁恩明 梁永海 莫秀梅

梁林威 梁树德 许汉新 梁恩和 许汉光

许汉光 方英兰 梁恩和 许汉忠 梁恩和

梁树德 梁树新

签订协议见证方: 大新县硕龙镇人民政府 (章)

经办人: 黄志

签订日期: 2018 年 6 月 4 日

Attachment 9: Questionnaire on Land Acquisition for Construction Land of Daxin Shulong Port Infrastructure Project-Main Passage Project

征收土地情况调查表

用地项目名称: 大新硕龙口岸基础设施工程主通道项目建设用地
被征收村(组): 硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组

被征收村(组)的基本情况	土地总面积	118.3556 公顷	
	耕地	17.3706 公顷	
	基本农田		
	农业人口	138 人	
征收土地总面积		1.4697 公顷	其中: 耕地 1.0635 公顷
征收前后	耕地(公顷)	17.3706	0.1260
	人均耕地(公顷)	0.1183	0.2317
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	分区域补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	水田		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	旱地	1.0635	46.2240
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	田坎	0.1185	46.2240
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	有林地	0.0445	46.2240
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	灌木林地	0.1105	18.4896
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	公路道路		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	沟渠		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	河流水面		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	果园		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	城镇住宅用地		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	农村宅基地	0.1327	18.4896
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	农业承包		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	安置农业人口		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	安置劳动力		
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	青苗补偿费		2.7311 万元
征收其他土地	名称	面积(公顷)	补偿标准(万元/公顷)
	地上附着物		按实际清点计算 万元

调查人: 李永水 审核人: 陈光秀
2018年6月4日

Attachment 10: Notice of Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County on Land Acquisition

大新县国土资源局

征地情况告知书

(2018) 19号

硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组:

大新县人民政府根据大新县硕龙镇建设项目的需要, 拟征收你村民小组的土地作为大新硕龙口岸(升格)基础设施工程—硕龙口岸(硕龙主通道)项目建设用地, 根据法律有关规定和《国务院关于深化改革严格土地管理的决定》(国发〔2004〕28号)第三条第十四款、国土资源部《关于印发〈关于完善征地补偿安置制度的指导意见〉的通知》(国土资发〔2004〕238号)第三条第九款的有关规定, 现将拟征地内容和有关事项告知如下:

- 一、土地用途: 公共管理与公共服务用地。
- 二、征地位置(四至范围): 详见用地平面界址图。
- 三、被征地村(组)及面积: 拟征收土地涉及大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组的集体土地面积1.4697公顷(折合22.0455亩)。
- 四、土地补偿安置标准:

地类名称	土地补偿费和安置补助费标准	备注
农用地	1829元/亩×19倍=34751元	

(一) 土地补偿和安置补助费拟补偿标准

用地	1829元/亩×19倍×0.4=13900.4元	
未利用地	1829元/亩×19倍×0.2=6950.2元	

(二) 地上附着物补偿标准
林(果、竹)木有条件移栽的, 应当组织移栽, 付给移栽人员人工费和林木损失费, 不能移栽的给予作价补偿。

(三) 青苗补偿费标准
属短期农作物的, 按一造产值补偿, 属多年生农作物的, 根据其种植期和生长期长短给予合理补偿。各地类拟按如下标准给予补偿。
旱地: 1829.00元/亩
水田: 1829.00元/亩

五、被征收土地所涉及的农业人员采取发放安置补助费的办法进行货币安置。

六、被征收土地四至范围内的土地所有权人、使用权人自告知之日起, 在5个工作日内期限内, 持土地权属证书或其它有关证明材料, 配合土地丈量组到实地指界确认地类、丈量土地及清点青苗和地上物, 请互相转告。

根据国土资源部国土资发〔2004〕238号文件第三条第九款的规定: 在告知后, 凡被征地农村集体经济组织和农户在拟征土地上抢栽、抢种、抢建的地上附着物和青苗, 征地时一律不予补偿。

七、土地所有权人、使用权人在规定期限内不到实地指界确认地类、丈量土地、清点地上物和青苗的将被视为放弃其应有的权益。

大新县国土资源局
2018年6月4日

Attachment 11: Statement of Land Acquisition Procedures and Hearings for Construction Land of Daxin Shulong Port Infrastructure Project-Main Passage Project



大新县硕龙口岸基础设施工程主通道项目建设用地征收土地程序及听证情况的说明

崇左市国土资源局：

我县根据城镇建设的需要，拟征收大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组的集体土地共 1.4697 公顷，其中旱地 1.0635 公顷、有林地 0.0445 公顷、田坎 0.1185 公顷、农村宅基地 0.1327 公顷、公路用地 0.1105 公顷。作为大新县硕龙口岸基础设施工程主通道项目建设用地。

我局根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》、《关于印发〈关于完善征地补偿安置制度的指导意见〉的通知》（国土资发〔2004〕238号）和《国土资源听证规定》的有关规定，于 2018 年 6 月 4 日向被征地单位发放征地情况告知书（2018）19 号，然后组织人员对被征地农民集体土地和人口等基本情况进行调查，并根据调查结果拟定征收土地安置补偿方案。被征地农民集体对安置补偿方案没有提出异议，并予以确认。6 月 11 日，我局又向被征地单位发放听证告知书（2018）22 号，根据告知书要求，被征收土地单位有要求举行听证的权利。至听证告知期满，被征地单位均没有提出听证书面申请，视为放弃听证。

特此说明。



Attachment 12: Notice of Land and Resources Bureau of Daxin County on Hearing



大新县国土资源局

听证告知书

（2018）22 号


大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组：

大新县硕龙口岸基础设施工程主通道项目建设用地拟征收你村民小组的集体土地，我局依据《广西壮族自治区实施〈中华人民共和国土地管理法〉办法》第 53、54、55 条的规定，拟定征收土地的补偿标准和安置方案，并按规定逐级上报审批。根据国土资源部令第 22 号《国土资源听证规定》第 19 条的规定，你村民小组有要求听证的权利。如要求听证的，请接到本告知书之日起 5 个工作日内向我局提出书面申请，逾期未提出的，视为放弃听证。


特此告知




Attachment 13: Receipt of Land Management Official Documents

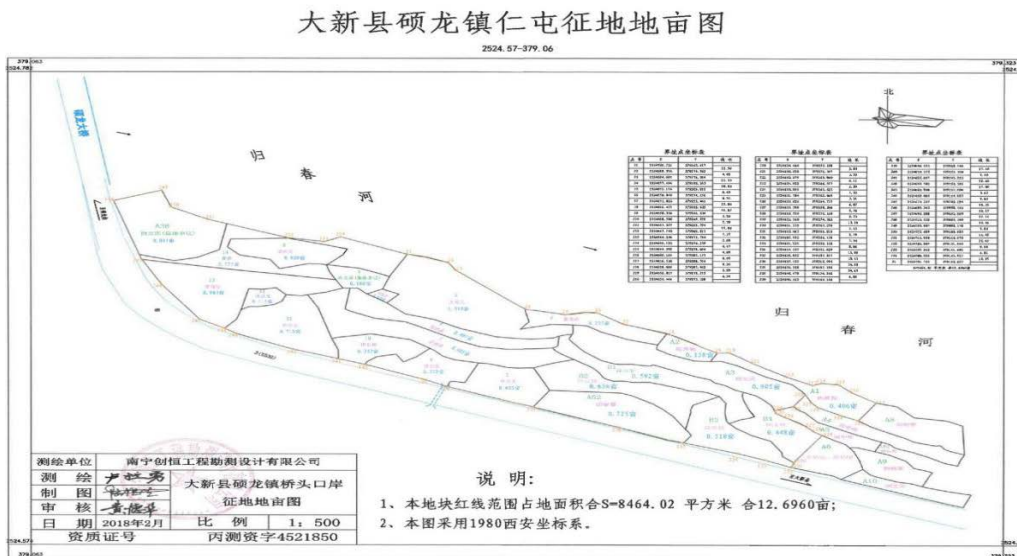


土地管理公文送达回执



受送达人	大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组		
送达人			
送达地点	大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯村民小组		
送达文件名称	征收告知书（2018）19号 听证告知书（2018）22号		
签发人	李小红		
受件人签章		2018年6月11日	
受送达人拒收理由	年 月 日		
受送达人拒收时见证人签名	年 月 日		
不能送达理由	年 月 日		
备注			

Attachment 14: Area Map of Land Acquisition in Rentun, Shuolong Town, Daxin County



Attachment 15: Certificate of Real Estate Rights of Shulong Old Courtyard of Shuikou Customs

土地使用者	中华人民共和国硕龙海关
地址	大新县硕龙镇
图号	
地号	
用途	办公、住宅
批准使用期限	
四至	东南至石山
	西南至石山
	西北至石山、边防工作站
	东北至公路
填发机关	大新县土地管理局 (印) 96年8月10日

城镇土地 (平方米)	
用地面积	10524.60 (包括零位与文松家坡地)
其中: 建筑占地	304.50
共有使用权面积	
其中: 分摊面积	
土地等级	

农村土地 (亩)	
土地总面积	
其中地类面积	
耕地	居民点及工矿用地
其中旱地	其中企业建设用地
中水田	中宅基地
园地	交通用地
林地	水域
牧草地	未利用土地

Annex 16: Opinions on Land Pre-Qualification and Site Selection for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shulong-Tianxi Section)

中华人民共和国 建设项目 用地预审与选址意见书 用字第 45140020200003 号	
根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合国土空间用途管制要求，核发此书。	
核发机关	崇左市自然资源局 2020年4月2日 行政审批专用章
日期	

项目名称	大新德天至宁明花山公路 (硕龙至天西段)
项目代码	2017-4514400-54-02-025297
建设单位名称	广西兴崇基础设施投资有限公司
项目建设依据	崇发改交通〔2020〕3号
项目拟选位置	起点位于大新县硕龙镇，终点位于宁明县凭祥镇南友高速天西互通出口
拟用地面积 (含各地类明细)	总用地面积 345.6534 公顷，其中农用地 272.8214 公顷 (耕地 184.4101 公顷，合基本农田 85.1292 公顷)，建设用地 20.3149 公顷，未利用地 52.6171 公顷
拟建设规模	全长 84.2673 公里，一级公路，路基宽度 22.5 米
附图及附件名称	1.大新德天至宁明花山公路 (硕龙至天西段) 建设用地要求; 2.项目规划选址范围图。

遵守事项

- 一、本书是自然资源主管部门依法审核建设项目用地预审和规划选址的法定依据。
- 二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。
- 三、本书所需附图及附件由相应权限的机关依法确定，与本书具有同等法律效力，附图指项目规划选址范围图，附件指建设用地要求。
- 四、本书自核发之日起有效期三年，如对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整的，应当重新办理本书。

Annex 17: Notice of Daxin County People's Government on the Proposed Land

Acquisition for Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Daxin Section)

Phase II

大新县人民政府关于大新德天至宁明花山公路工程项目
(大新段)二期拟征收土地的通告

大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯、咪屯、三队、五队、沙屯、门村门屯，岩应村底屯、内屯村民小组：

大新德天至宁明花山公路工程项目是崇左市主要战备公路，经广西壮族自治区交通战备办公室同意纳入国防项目（桂交战函〔2018〕2号）；经崇左市发展和改革委员会《关于大新德天至宁明花山公路项目核准的批复》（崇发改交通〔2017〕17号）同意项目立项和建设；经崇左市国土资源局《关于大新德天至宁明花山公路项目建设用地预审的批复》（国土资函〔2017〕330号）批复项目用地预审。为保障该项目建设用地，现将拟征收土地的有关事项通告如下：

一、土地用途

公共管理与公共服务用地。

二、征收土地位置（四至范围）

详见用地平面界址图。

三、被征地村（组）及面积

拟征收土地涉及大新县硕龙镇硕龙社区仁屯、咪屯、三队、五队、沙屯，门村门屯，岩应村底屯、内屯村民小组。各村小组拟征收土地面积660亩，以实际测量、确认为准。

四、土地补偿、安置补助、青苗及地上附着物补偿标准

（一）土地补偿和安置补助费拟补偿标准

根据《崇左市人民政府办公室关于实施征地区片综合地价的通告》（崇政办函〔2020〕4号）文件执行。

（二）地上附着物补偿标准

林（果、竹）木有条件移栽的，应当组织移栽，付给移栽人员人工费和林苗损失费，不能移栽的给予作价补偿。根据《大新县人民政府关于大新德天至宁明花山公路（大新段）征收（用）土地拆迁补偿标准的通知》（新政发〔2019〕13号）文件执行。

（三）青苗补偿费标准

属短期农作物的，按一造产值补偿，属多年生农作物的，根据其种植期和生长期长短给予合理补偿。各类青苗补偿标准按《大新县人民政府关于大新德天至宁明花山公路（大新段）征收（用）土地拆迁补偿标准的通知》（新政发〔2019〕13号）文件执行。

五、被征收土地所涉及的农业人员采取发放安置补助费的办法进行货币安置。

六、被征收土地四至范围内的土地所有权人、使用权人自告知之日起，请在5个工作日内，持土地权属证书或其它有关证明材料，配合土地丈量组到实地指界确认地类、丈量土地及清点青苗和地上附着物，请互相转告。

根据国土资源部国土资发〔2004〕238号文件第三条第九款的规定：在告知后，凡被征地农村集体经济组织或农户在拟征土地上抢栽、抢种、抢建的地上附着物和青苗，征地时一律不予补偿。

七、土地所有权人、使用权人在规定期限内不到实地指界确认地类、丈量土地、清点地上附着物和青苗的将被视为放弃其应有的权益。

八、联系方式

大新县建设办联系电话：3626740

大新县硕龙镇人民政府联系电话：3773236。



Attachment II

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project Resettlement Information Manual

I. Project Overview

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project consists of three components, of which Component A is Wuzhou (Longyanzui)– Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo–Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section), Component B is Detian - Shuolong Highway, and Component C is Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Passage) (Phase II) under Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County. Component A is located in Tiandeng and Daxin County, while Component B and Component C are located in Daxin County.

Component A has a total length of 17.679 km. The route is divided into main line and Shuolong Connecting Line. The starting point of the main line is located near Neitun, Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County. The main line is connected to the Long 'an-Shuolong Expressway under construction. The route passes through Bulitun, Xuanjie Village, and Longrun and Baidou, Yining Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County in the southwest, and finally reaches the end point of the main line via the Heishui River and Bangtun, Yixian Village. Shuolong Connecting Line connects the end point of the main line and extends southwards to the vicinity of Rentun of Shuolong Community in the southeast corner of Shuolong Town via Guitun and Mengtun of Yixian Village. Then, it crosses Detian (Daxin)-Huashan (Ningming) Highway (Shuolong to Tianxi Section) at the same level, and finally reaches the end point of the Project. Component A is planned to commence in October 2021, and be completed and open to traffic in October 2024.

Component B has a total length of 13.632 km. The route starts from the entrance of Detian Waterfall Scenic Area, Detian Village, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and connects the starting point of the existing Detian-Renai Highway. It extends eastwards along the existing border roads, passes through Liudeng of Detian Village, Wanlong of Aijiang Village, as well as Longhong and Gutun of Shuolong Community, ends at the

vicinity of Rentun of Shuolong Community in the southeast corner of Shuolong Town. It crosses the Shuolong Connecting Line of Component A at the same level. Component B is planned to be commenced in July 2021, and be completed and open to traffic in March 2023.

Component C, located in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, has a total floor area of 11,668.03 m², including the Port Service Center, service station, public toilet, corridor, ecological parking lot and supporting revegetation works, Guichun River revetment landscape park and basement. Component C is planned to be commenced in December 2021 and put into service in February 2023.

II. Project Purposes and Significance

As an important pivot for cooperation between China and ASEAN, Vietnam has assumed the role of a bridge to promote the development of China and ASEAN. With the establishment of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, the border cities between China and Vietnam have increasingly become the economic growth center, trade center and a drive for regional economic development in the China-ASEAN border area, thus placing higher demands on their infrastructure construction at the same time. In 2019, the Department of Transportation of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and other relevant agencies and Chongzuo Municipal People's Government decided to start the Border Connectivity Improvement Project, so as to implement the national development strategy, fully enhance the ability of transportation to open up in an all-round manner, strengthen the construction of outgoing border passages of expressways, promote connectivity between Guangxi and neighboring regions and countries, develop the port economy and further consolidate the foundation of frontier cities as important gateways of organic linking. The implementation of the Project will open up major traffic arteries between Daxin County, Tiandeng County and more developed areas, help the people of the two counties to shake off poverty and achieve prosperity, and improve the living standards of the people along the route. The construction of the Project is of great significance to greatly improve the traffic capacity of the port tourism highway, drive the development of border trade and tourism, promote the construction of Sino-Vietnamese Detian-Ban Gioc Waterfalls International Tourism Cooperation Zone, promote the prosperity of the local economy, and realize the goal of vitalizing border areas and enriching local people there. The construction of the Project will promote foreign economic exchange and cooperation among Chongzuo, Daxin and Tiandeng counties, directly promote the development of foreign trade, tourism and

transportation industry, drive the rise and prosperity of business and catering service industries along the route, promote the employment of local labor force, especially poor people and women, improve the income level of the masses, provide convenience for the resident travel, shorten travel time and improve the travel comfort.

III. Project Impact

The scope of impact of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project includes Tiandeng County and Daxin County.

During the construction of Component A and Component B, permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation and house demolition are involved. The scope of land acquisition and relocation involves Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County and Yining Village, Yixian Village, Shuolong Community, Detian Village and Aijiang Village in Shuolong Town, Daxin County. During the construction of Component C, permanent land acquisition and house demolition are involved, and the scope of land acquisition and relocation involves Shuolong Community in Shuolong Town, Daxin County and Shuolong Old Courtyard of Nanning Shuikou Customs.

In view of the fact that the formalities for permanently-acquired land of 12.696 mu of the Village Collective of Shuolong Community involved in Component C have been completed in May 2019, and the compensation fee has been paid off, the following contents in this Information Manual are mainly for Component A and Component B.

The area of permanent land required for Component A totals 1325.96 mu, of which 877.74 mu belongs to Tiandeng County and 448.22 mu belongs to Daxin County; the area of temporary land is 613 mu. The area of permanent land required for Component B totals 271.91 mu, and all lands belong to Daxin County; the area of temporary land is 64 mu. The construction of Component A necessitates demolishing 8 agricultural makeshift houses in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, with a total area of 329.2 square meters, 350 square meters of buildings within the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, and 139.2 square meters of buildings within Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin. The construction of Component B necessitates demolishing 3528.96 square meters of houses in Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County.

Based on preliminary statistics, the total number of households and population affected by land acquisition and demolition for Component A and Component B is 945 households (4067 people), including 844 households (3635 people) affected by

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

permanent land acquisition, 18 households (78 people) affected by house demolition, 186 households (816 people) affected by temporary land occupation, and 1 household (4 people) affected by demolition of ancillary facilities. Some households are affected by permanent land acquisition and house demolition or temporary land occupation.

The ground attachments affected by the project construction mainly include young crops, graves, special facilities and other ground attachments (sunning ground, concrete floors, walls, pools, etc.).

IV. Compensation Rate of the Project

1. Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition

The compensation rate for the impact of the Project is determined according to the replacement price.

(1) Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition

According to the relevant provisions of the *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition* (GZBH [2020] No.5), and the new location-based land prices for land acquisition will be implemented from January 1, 2020. All kinds of compensation for land acquisition must be strictly implemented in accordance with the integrated location-based land price for land acquisition, and the rates shall not be adjusted at will. The Notice stipulates that if the permanent acquisition of basic farmland is involved, compensation shall be made according to not less than 1.1 times of the integrated location-based land price for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective construction land, compensation shall be made according to not less than 0.4 times of the integrated location-based land prices for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective unused land, compensation shall be made according to 0.1 to 0.4 times of the integrated location-based land price for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of state-owned farmland in accordance with the law, compensation can be made in accordance with the relevant provisions with reference to the integrated location-based land price rates for land acquisition. According to the above-mentioned regulations and the integrated location-based land price rates specified in the Notice, the compensation rates for permanent land acquisition of the Project are proposed. See Table 1 for details:

Table 1 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition1

Township/town	Integrated location-based land prices for land acquisition/compensation rates for general collective farmland,	Compensation Rates for Prime	Compensation Rates for Rural roads,	Compensation Rates for State-owned
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Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

	rural homesteads and state-owned wood land			Farmland (yuan/mu)	Collective Unused Land (yuan/mu)	Land for Construction (yuan/mu)
	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Land Compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement Subsidy (yuan/mu)			Leased land
Fuxin Town	37924	18018	19906	41716.4	15169.6	
Shuolong Town	35700	14280	21420	39270	14280	50000

Note: The state-owned land for construction obtained through allocation shall be replaced with equal area of land by the natural resources bureau of county level.

(2) Compensation fees for temporary land occupation

According to the provisions of Article 48 of the *Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*: the compensation fee for temporary use of farmland shall be calculated by multiplying the average annual output value of the three years before the temporary use of the land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of construction land shall be calculated by multiplying the annual rent of similar local state-owned land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of unused land shall be 60% of the product of the average annual output value of the three years before the disusing of land and the temporary use years. According to the relevant provisions of the *Notice of the Office of Chongzuo Municipal People's Government on Implementation of Unified Annual Output Value Standards for Upcoming Land Acquisition* (CZBD [2019] No.9), the unified annual output value standard for Fuxin Town and Shuolong Town is 1810 yuan/mu and 1829 yuan/mu respectively. According to this regulation, the compensation rates for temporary land occupation of the Project are: 1810 yuan/mu for farmland and 1086 yuan/mu for unused land for Fuxin Town; 1829 yuan/mu for farmland and 1097.4 yuan/mu for unused land for Shuolong Town. The period for temporary land occupation is 1-3 years.

(3) Compensation rates for house demolition

The houses affected by the Project are classified into residential houses and non-residential houses. Non-residential houses include operating houses and non-operating houses. Operating houses include some small hotels, small restaurants and small shops, while non-operating houses are mostly agricultural makeshift houses and temporary

offices. The compensation for house demolition includes: compensation for housing, the rate of which depends on the housing structure; compensation for finishing and decoration, the rate of which depends on whether the house has been finished or decorated and how about the house finishing and decoration; compensation for relocation; and, temporary transitional resettlement subsidy, depending on the necessity of moving back and the time length of transitional living. For the Project, the compensation for residential houses generally includes the above-mentioned four parts. In addition to 1) and 3), the compensation for houses for commercial purposes includes 4), which is temporarily regarded as the compensation for operating losses of merchants in the construction period of the Project, the final rate of which however is subject to the results of actual evaluation by a professional evaluation company and the compensation agreement concluded between the land user and the relocated family during the implementation of the Project; and, sometimes 2), which applies to finished or decorated houses. The compensation for non-operating houses includes 1) and 3). The house structures affected by the Project are brick-concrete structure, brick-tile structure and makeshift house with iron ceiling. After the consultation with the relevant authorities of Daxin County and Tiandeng County and market research, the compensation rates for house demolition of the Project are determined as follows: (1) compensation rates for house: 900 yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, 450 yuan/m² for brick-tile structure and 130 yuan/m² for makeshift house with iron ceiling; (2) compensation rates for interior finishing and decoration: 200 yuan/m² (provisional price); (3) resettlement subsidy: 800 yuan per household as home-moving subsidiary (including the expenses on moving out of the old house once and moving into the new house once); (4) temporary transitional resettlement subsidy: 3000 yuan per household as house rent (300 yuan per month in the transitional living period of 10 months).

(4) Compensation Rates for Young Crops

The cultivated land occupied by the Project for construction is mainly planted with corn and rice, the vegetable fields are mainly planted with leafy vegetables, and contiguous wood land mainly includes commercial wood land, open wood land and shrub land. Seedlings mainly include camphor trees, banana trees, longan trees, bamboos and unspecified trees. The compensation rates for young crops in the Project are temporarily determined based on the *Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

[2018] No.36) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No.8), and are subject to the compensation agreements signed by the land user and the village committees of the occupied villages or the occupied families. See Tables 2 and 3 for specific compensation rates.

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Contiguous Young Crops²

Township/town	Paddy field (yuan/mu)	Dry land (yuan/mu)	Leafy vegetable (yuan/mu)	Commercial wood land (yuan/mu)	Commercial Open Forest Land and Shrub land (yuan/mu)	Fish pond (yuan/mu)
Fuxin Town	1200	1000	-	3550	800	2000
Shuolong Town	2500	2000	3000	2500	1200	2000

Table 3 Compensation Rates for Transplanting and Felling of Sporadically Planted Fruit Seedlings³

Township/town	Camphor trees (yuan/tree)	Musa basjoo Siebold (yuan/tree)	Other fruit trees (already bearing fruit) (yuan/tree)	Longan (not bearing fruit) (yuan/tree)	Unspecified trees (Φ>10cm) (yuan/tree)	Unspecified trees (Φ<10cm) (yuan/tree)	Bamboo (yuan/tree)
Fuxin Town	50		45	-	35	15	-
Shuolong Town	50	20	45	45	30	10	10

(5) Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

The ground attachments affected by the Project mainly include graves, concrete floors, sunning grounds, walls and pools. The compensation rates for ground attachments of the Project are temporarily determined based on the *Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No.8), of which: the compensation rate for pond (pool or cistern) demolition is 1200 yuan/m³; the compensation rate for sunning ground is 80 yuan/m²; the compensation rate for floors with a concrete thickness of 16~20 cm is 85 yuan/m²; and, the compensation rate for enclosure walls is 110 yuan/ m². The graves to be relocated in the Project are mainly graves of skeletal remains (one set of bones is taken as one grave, two sets of bones are

taken as two graves, and so on). the compensation rates for graves of skeletal remains are 5,000 yuan per grave for Tiandeng County, and 2,000 yuan per grave for Daxin County, and no compensation will be made for unowned graves.

(6) Compensation Rates for Relocation of Special Facilities

The special facilities affected by the Project include power facilities, telecommunications facilities, transportation facilities, water conservancy facilities, and municipal facilities. The compensation rates for special facilities in the Project are temporarily determined based on the *Notice of the Office of Tiandeng County People's Government on Issuance of Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Project Construction of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Tiandeng Section)* (TZBF [2018] No.36) and the *Notice of Daxin County People's Government on Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Occupancy) and House Demolition of Long'an-Shuolong Expressway (Daxin Section)* (XZF [2019] No.8). The special facilities to be relocated in the Project are the water plant in Liliang Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, and Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin. The main power facilities are transformers, 220V transmission and distribution lines, 380V transmission and distribution lines, 10,000 V transmission lines and 35,000V transmission lines. The water plant and sewage treatment works are extraordinary special facilities, which are compensated for as they were restored to their original scale and standard for their original purpose. The replacement cost of the water plant includes schematic design cost (approx. 550,000 yuan) and construction cost (approx. 3 million yuan). The replacement cost of Datun and Buguo sewage treatment works in Xuanjie region of Kangmiao River drainage basin is approx. 800,000 yuan. The subsidy standards for demolition of power facilities are: the compensation rate for relocation of transformers is 400 yuan/kVA, the compensation rates for relocation of electric transmission and distribution lines are 42,000 yuan/kilometer for 220 volts, 80,000 yuan/kilometer for 380 volts, and the compensation rates for relocation of electric transmission lines are 120,000 yuan/kilometer for 10,000 volts and 1,200,000 yuan/kilometer for 35,000 volts. The main telecommunication facilities to be relocated in the Project are overhead 100-paired electrical cables, overhead 12-core optical cables, and coaxial cables for cable TV. The subsidy for demolition of telecommunication facilities is: 60,000 yuan/km for overhead 100-paired electrical cables, 120,000 yuan/km for overhead 12-core optical cables, and 23,000 yuan/km for coaxial cables for cable TV. The transportation, water conservancy, municipal and other facilities to

be relocated in the Project mainly include signboards and street lamps. Highway signboards and street lamps belong to the existing highway ancillary facilities. The construction content of Component B already includes the removal of highway signboards and street lamps and the installation of new ones, so there is no need to consider compensation for the said.

V. Appeal Mechanism and Channel

An open appeal channel has been established for the Project, and agencies receiving appeals includes village committees, wood farm resettlement task force, township governments, each acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters, the county natural resources bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, county labor and social security bureau, eco-environmental protection bureau, complaint handling bureau, project resettlement leading team, court, etc. in order to address issues arising from the Project timely and effectively, and protect the lawful rights and interests of resettled people and stakeholder groups. The general appeal procedure is as follows:

(1) Where a resettled people or other stakeholder groups are not satisfied with the compensation and resettlement scheme for land acquisition and demolition, and the safety and environmental problems caused by construction, they may file oral or written appeals to the local villagers' committee and the resettlement team of the forest farm. For an oral appeal, the villagers' committee and the resettlement team of the forest farm shall keep a written record. The villagers' Committee and the resettlement team of the forest farm shall deal with the appeals within 2 weeks.

(2) Where the resettled people or the stakeholder groups are not satisfied with the dealing results of villagers' committees or the resettlement team of the forest farm, they can file the appeal to the local town government office orally, by telephone or in writing after receiving the results. For an oral appeal or appeal by telephone, the town government office shall keep a written record. The town government office shall, within 2 weeks, obtain the original complaint records from the villagers' committee and the forest farm resettlement team, deal with the complaints, and give a written decision to the complainants.

(3) If immigrants or related interest groups are not satisfied with the treatment results of the town government, they can submit written complaint to the corresponding project land acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters after receiving the decision. The Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters should obtain the original complaint records from the town government within 2 weeks, deal with the

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

complaint matters, and issue a written treatment decision to the complainant.

(4) If the resettled people or related interest groups are not satisfied with the processing results of the project land acquisition and demolition sub-headquarters, they can submit written complaints to the local county natural resources bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Ecological Environment Bureau or Complaint Handling Bureau after receiving the decision. The county Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and Ecological Environment Bureau should retrieve the original complaint records from the Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters within 2 weeks and make a decision on the complaint matters; The Complaint Handling Bureau shall reply within 1 week, or transfer it to the Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and Ecological Environment Bureau for specific treatment. The department receiving the written grievance shall issue a written decision to the filing person.

(5) If the resettled person or stakeholder groups are dissatisfied with the handling results of the relevant functional departments of the county government, they can bring a lawsuit to the people's court according to the Civil Procedure Law after receiving the decision.

The resettled people or stakeholder group can also appeal directly to any level of the appeal channels, or directly to the project resettlement leading group or the AIIB which will deal with the complaints (<https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>).

All oral or written appeals will be reported to AIIB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

The Resettlement Organizations of the Project will arrange special persons to be responsible for receiving and handling the complaints and appeals from the affected persons. For the name, office address and telephone of the director, see Table 4.

Table 4 Information on Organizations and Personnel Receiving Appeals from Affected Persons

County	Organizations and Departments	Contact Person	Address/Mail	Tel.
Tiandeng County	Village Committee of Liliang Village, Fuxin Town	Zhao Shaoqiu	/	18307808879

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

County	Organizations and Departments	Contact Person	Address/Mail	Tel.
	Village Committee of Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town	Lv Yongjiang	/	13471106011
	Fuxin Town Government	Huang Hedi	tdfxxf@163.com	0771-3570023
	Tiandeng County Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Zhao Yihan	tdxfzhh@163.com	0771-3528886
	County Natural Resources Bureau	Xu Yongliang	tdxzrzyj@163.com	0771-3521223
	County Labor and Social Security Bureau	Liang Zhicheng	tdrs112@163.com	0771-3521112
	County Ecological Environment Bureau	Nong Baoguang	hbj3527685@163.com	0771-3527685
	County Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau	Bi Weiqi	tdjs2007@163.com	0771-3521287
	County Complaint Handling Bureau	Yang Lindao	tdxxfj@163.com	0771-3521636
Daxin County	Village Committee of Yining Village, Shuolong Town	Zhao Jiancheng	/	18275950561
	Village Committee of Yixian Village, Shuolong Town	Tang Xiuqun	/	18275952436
	Village Committee of Gangkou Village, Shuolong Town	Zhao Shimin	/	13737904084
	Shuolong Community neighborhood Committee of Shuolong Town	Liang Haiyan	/	13737905313
	Aijiang Wood Farm resettlement task force	Bi Yuxiong	Dxajlc@163.com	0771-3773604
	Government of Shuolong Town	Huang Zhonghui	No.248 Shuolong Street, Shuolong Town/sl3773359@163.com	0771-3773236
	Daxin County Project Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-headquarters	Huang Jianhua	No.462 Yangli Road, Taocheng Town, Daxin County /dxgs3626740@163.com	0771-3626740
	County Natural Resources Bureau	Xu Wanshu	dxgtj@126.com	0771-3622091
	County Labor and Social Security Bureau	Zhao Congping	No.192 Anping Avenue, Taocheng Town, Daxin County/dxsbj3631658@163.com	0771-3622147
	County Ecological Environment Bureau	Huang Haihong	No.84 Minzhu Road/dxhb12369@163.com	0771-3627599
	County Housing and Urban Rural Development	Huang Zhengfu	No.81 Minzhu Road, Taocheng Town, Daxin County	0771-3623132

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

County	Organizations and Departments	Contact Person	Address/Mail	Tel.
	Bureau			
	County Complaint Handling Bureau	He Yuheng	No.95 Minzhu Road, Taocheng Town, Daxin County/ Dxxfb@163.com	0771-3622319
	Project implementation office	Huang Yanhui	GCCCID, No.18 Lanhuaishan Road, Jiangzhou District, Chongzuo City	0771-7837718
	Leading Team for Project Resettlement Work	Tao Yanyan	Office Building of Chongzuo Transportation Bureau, Youyi Avenue/	0771-7863411

Attachment III

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement

Project

Letter to Stakeholders

The Employer of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project is Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.. The Company is responsible for the implementation of the Project, including the construction of the Project, the operation and maintenance of existing roads during the construction, and the operation and maintenance of all assets under the Project after the project completion.

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project consists of three components, namely Component A: Wuzhou (Longyanzui) - Shuolong Highway (Chongzuo - Jingxi Expressway to Shuolong Port Section), Component B: Detian - Shuolong Highway, and Component C: Shuolong Port (Shuolong Main Gate) (Phase II) under Shuolong Port Infrastructure (Upgrading) Project in Daxin County.

Component A involves 2 villages, Liliang Village and Xuanjie Village, Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, and three villages/communities, Yining Village, Yixian Village and Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and directly affects 19 resident sites/village (resident) groups under the jurisdiction of 5 villages (Bukan, Neitun and Tunong in Liliang Village, Buguo, Bujie, Buli, Datun and Tunli in Xuanjie Village, Longrun and Baidou in Yining Village, Bangtun, Guitun, Mengtun and Longliang in Yixian Village, and 3rd Team of Shuolong Subdistrict, Jintun, Xitun, Longmei and Rentun in Shuolong Community). In addition, 3 organizations are affected, including Liliang Village Water Plant, Kangmiao River Sewage Treatment Plant and Yixian Village Primary School.

Component B involves three villages/communities, namely Detian Village, Aijiang Village and Shuolong Community in Shuolong Town of Daxin County, and directly affects 12 resident sites/village (resident) groups under the jurisdiction (namely Detian and Liudeng of Detian Village, Aitun, Baquan, Longjian and Wanlong of Aijiang Village, Longhong and Gutun of Shuolong Community, 1st, 2nd and 4th Teams of

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Shuolong Subdistrict and Rentun). In addition, 6 organizations are affected, namely Aijiang Forest Farm in Daxin County, Dam Site Hydro Project Administrative Office, Daxin Detian Old Kapok Tourism Development Co., Ltd., Detian Management and Protection Station of Guangxi Xialei Nature Reserve Management Office, Guangxi CTS Detian Waterfall Tourism Development Co., Ltd. and a troop.

Component C involves Rentun, Shuolong Community, Shuolong Town, Daxin County. The compensation and resettlement for the farmland to be permanently expropriated have been completed in May 2019. Agreements between the local government and the parties owning land-use right have been reached on state-owned land replacement involved, and such land will be no longer included in the planned land acquisition area of the Project.

At present, the report documents such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report, Environmental and Social Management Plan, Resettlement Action Plan (draft) and Resettlement Information Book of the Project have been completed. **The documents are currently stored in the town government and village/community committees. All stakeholders can borrow them nearby.**

According to the requirements of the AIIB's *Environmental and Social Framework*, and environmental and social policies and environmental and social standards, a corresponding appeal mechanism has been established for the Project, and main persons in charge have been assigned to be responsible for receiving and handling the concerns, complaints and dissatisfaction raised by stakeholders, so as to ensure that groups that may be negatively affected can use the appeal mechanism to safeguard their rights and interests.

The channels of appeal are as follows:

- (1) Appeal by letter or e-mail.
- (2) Appeal by telephone.
- (3) Oral appeal.

Please refer to the resettlement information book for the name, office address and contact number of the persons in charge responsible for receiving and handling complaints and appeals from stakeholders.

To appeal directly to the AIIB, visit the following website: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

After the resettlement action plan is approved by the AIIB, it will be publicized on the website of AIIB, and its Chinese version will also be publicized on the website (<http://www.czcjt.com.cn/c600.html>) of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. **It is available to all stakeholders.**

Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.

March 18, 2021

Attachment IV

Project Implementation Office of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project Meeting Minutes of Symposium on ES Information Communication and Consultation

(April 1, 2021)

On March 30, 2021, Huang Yunhai, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Guangxi Chongzuo City Construction Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. (Hereinafter referred to as "GCCCIDG") and Environmental and Social Management Representative of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project (hereinafter referred to as "Project ES"), presided over the symposium on the Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project in the Conference Room on the 4th Floor of the People's Government of Shuolong Town, Daxin County, Chongzuo City. Representatives of relevant organizations such as the Consultant of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as "AIIB"), Chongzuo Transportation Bureau, GCCCIDG, Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd., Shuolong Town People's Government in Daxin County, Fuxin Town People's Government in Tiandeng County and other relevant organizations, as well as 15 villagers' representatives of Yixian Village, Yining Village, Shuolong Community, Detian Village, Aijiang Village in Shuolong Town, Daxin County, and of Liliang Village, Xuanjie Village in Fuxin Town, Tiandeng County, participated in the meeting. GCCCIDG explained the scope of project impact, recent progress, meetings and other contents. Representatives of the people's governments of Shuolong Town and Fuxin Town and representatives of villages (communities) expressed their affirmation and support for the project, and put forward opinions and suggestions. The contents of the minutes are as follows:

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

I. GCCCIDG has posted the Letter to Stakeholders of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project on the bulletin boards of towns and villages, distributed the Resettlement Information Book of Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project to villagers, and distributed drafts of environmental and social impact assessment reports, environmental and social management plans, resettlement action plans and other special reports in the village committee and town government for villagers to understand how to use the appeal mechanism to protect their rights and interests.

II. The implementation of the Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project can improve the roads of villages and promote the development of tourism and ports, thus promoting the local economic development. The village representatives support the implementation of the project.

III. Xuanjie Village has a small area. Due to the implementation of other projects, most of the land in the village has been occupied. The villagers' representatives of Xuanjie Village hope that the project will be implemented under an optimized project design to avoid unnecessary land occupation.

IV. Shulong Town Government pointed out that some villagers of villages involved in the project would like to know more about the project information; households involved in house demolition would like to be resettled on the roadside so that they can easily engage in tourism services. In addition, the government representative of Shulong Town proposed that the renting of houses by the construction contractor shall be included in the scope of the migrant management, and the template contract recommended by the government shall be adopted. The construction personnel resident in these houses must be recorded in the police station and informed with the precautions in border area; the construction personnel shall be trained in advance before mobilization for respecting the local customs; the house owner shall coordinate with the surrounding neighbors, respect each other and understand each other. At the same time, after the completion of the Project, the local government and the village can provide "agritainment" services according to the actual situation, which is conducive to the employment of women. It is hoped that the Project will be commenced as soon as possible and the benefits will be brought into play as soon as possible.

V. Fuxin Town Government raised relevant suggestions according to the public opinion, hoping that the design institute would go deep into villages as much as possible,

Resettlement Action Plan for Guangxi Chongzuo Border Connectivity Improvement Project

communicate with local people, and especially consult the people on the direction of waterways and tractor roads. Emphasize the importance of hygiene of temporary construction camps and rented houses, do not litter, and maintain rural environmental hygiene. Relevant authorities shall deploy the villagers to resume the cultivation and production in advance, and the construction can be carried out only after the compensation is in place.

VI. In view of the fact that the compensation for some previous projects was not paid when the parties have signed the land use agreement and the construction contractor has entered the site for construction due to failure in project document consolidation, Shulong Community proposed that it is expected that the project can do a good job in document handover and transfer the compensation payment to the accounts within one week after the signing of agreement. The compensation standards for land acquisition and demolition of the Project are acceptable. Young people are all in favor of resettlement, but the elderly are deeply attached to their homeland and need more ideological work.

The AIIB consultant pointed out that the project owner should complete the land acquisition compensation as soon as possible, and timely obtain the project land so that the construction contractor can be mobilized for construction according to the bid. The project owner shall frequently communicate with the stakeholders in the future construction, carefully read the project plans and reports, listen to the villagers' comments and constantly improve the appeal mechanism. The villagers' representatives shall assume the obligation to protect the rights and interests of the affected persons and ensure their rights and interests are protected. It is hoped that villagers will propose more valuable opinions on how to make the construction contractor respect local customs and habits, feed back these opinions to the project owner, and integrate these opinions into related reports and agreements, thus facilitating the supervision and inspection in the future. It is hoped that women will be able to improve their professional abilities through training and to engage in the local jobs brought by projects such as agricultural processing plants more quickly.

Huang Yunhai, Deputy Secretary of GCCCIDG and Project ES Management Representative, made clear that regarding the implementation of land acquisition and demolition funds, the rationality of project scheme design and the local folk customs, the project owner will strengthen the communication with relevant organizations, and the appeal mechanism established in the project will also reflect the opinions and

suggestions of the masses, thus striving to build an excellent project that is satisfactory to the masses and the government .

Symposium participants:

Susrutha Goonasekera, Sun Zhongwu and Geng Yi of AIIB

Li Yuji of Chongzuo Transportation Bureau; Meng Pengchao, Ling Yongqiang, Liu Ercheng and Guo Xianlin of GCCCIDG

Ou Youhua and Liao Huiqiong of Guangxi Communications Design Group Co., Ltd.

Gan Chuangxin and Huang Zhonghui from Shuolong Town Government; Huang Hedi from Fuxin Town Government; Liang Haiyan and Nong Jianjun from Shuolong Community

Zhao Liju from Li Liang Village Women's Federation; Tang Xiuqun from Yixian Village Committee; Lu Yongjiang from Xuanjie Village Committee

Liang Haidong from Aijiang Village Committee; Ma Chengwu and Huang Litai from Detian Village; Lin Hanwen from Yixian Village;

Zhao Jiancheng and Huang Xiue from Yining Village; Luo Qiuqiong from Aijiang Village; He Zhuoran, the translator.

会议签到表

会议名称: 广西崇左市边境口岸互联互通改善项目座谈会				
会议时间: 2021年3月30日 11时 分				
序号	姓名	单位	电话号码	备注
1	黄云海	中州设计院	13807875722	
2	李春礼	崇左市交通运输局		
3	杨新	硕龙镇		
4	谢成斌	硕龙村代表	13978715275	
5	李建成	义宁村代表	18275950561	
6	梁田燕	硕龙社区党支部副书记	13737905313	
7	廖树慧	硕龙镇人民政府	18070714247	
8	林汉文	硕龙镇义宁村代表	13978715797	
9	李建军	硕龙镇义宁村代表	18778813692	
10	黄和台	硕龙镇义宁村代表	15878151384	
11	黄季斌	义宁村代表	13669481910	
12	罗秋琼	硕龙镇随江村女代表	18378128564	
13	黄河弟	福新镇副镇长	13737932229	
14	赵利菊	福新镇福新村妇联		
15	吕勇江	福新镇色解村村支书主任	13411106011	
16	唐喜群	硕龙镇义宁村支书	18275952436	
17	梁海东	硕龙镇随江村支书	13737903401	
18	Wenru Ya	A11B	18519818107	
19	Sun Chengwu	A11B	13717954326	
20	Yi GENG	A11B	18601050725	
21	欧有华	广西交通设计集团有限公司	18077112317	
22	李玲珠	广西交通设计集团有限公司	18172428850	
23	何卓然	译员(语言桥)	13713810381	
24	李永强	市城建集团	18377110255	
25	李永强	市城建集团	18107811668	
26	李永强	市城建集团	18778121709	
27	刘二洪	市城建集团	18107818271	
28				