

Social Monitoring Report

#2 Semiannual Report
April 2022

People's Republic of China: Demonstration of Guangxi Elderly Care and Health Care Integration and Public–Private Partnership Project

External Resettlement and Social Monitoring and Evaluation
Report

Prepared by the National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University for the
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Government and the Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 April 2022)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1577
\$1.00	=	CNY6.3400

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	affected household
AP	-	affected person
DDR	-	due diligence report
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
FGD	-	focus group discussion
GZAR	-	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
HD	-	house demolition
HHMECI	-	Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	land acquisition
LEF	-	land-expropriated farmer
M&E	-	monitoring and evaluation
MLS	-	minimum living security
NRCR	-	national research center for resettlement
NTCMH	-	Nanning Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital
PMO	-	project management office
PPP	-	public–private partnership
PRC	-	People’s Republic of China
RP	-	resettlement plan
SDGAP	-	social development and gender action plan

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeter
1 hectare	–	15 <i>mu</i>
<i>mu</i>	–	666.67 m ²
square meter	–	m ²

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ADB-financed Guangxi Elderly Care and
Healthcare Integration and Public-Private
Partnership Demonstration Project

External Resettlement and Social M&E Report

(No.2)

National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University

Nanjing, China

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Project leader	:	Cao Zhijie
M&E staff	:	Cao Zhijie, Chen Zhengfang, Xiang Yan
Prepared by	:	Cao Zhijie, Chen Zhengfang, Xiang Yan
Address	:	NRCR, No.1 Xikang Road, Gulou District, Nanjing, Jiangsu
Postcode	:	210000
Tel	:	025-83786503
Fax	:	025-83718914
E-mail	:	caozhijiehh@163.com

Contents

1	Summary	1
1.1	Project Introduction	1
1.2	RP	5
1.3	External Resettlement and Social M&E	6
1.3.1	Scope.....	6
1.3.2	Key Points.....	6
1.3.3	Procedure	7
1.3.4	Methods	7
2	Organizational Structure	9
2.1	Organizational Structure	9
2.2	Institutional Capacity	11
2.3	Evaluation.....	11
3	LAR	13
3.1	Land Approval and Project Progress.....	13
3.2	LA and HD Compensation Policies and Changes.....	15
3.2.1	LA Compensation Policies and Changes	15
3.2.2	HD Compensation Policies and Changes	15
3.3	Resettlement Implementation	16
3.3.1	LA	16
3.3.2	Temporary Land Occupation	17
3.3.3	Permanent Occupation of State-owned	17
3.3.4	Demolition of Residential Houses	17
3.3.5	Demolition of Non-residential Properties.....	18
3.4	Fund Disbursement.....	18
3.4.1	LA	18
3.4.2	Temporary Land Occupation	18
3.4.3	Residential Houses and Attachments.....	18
3.4.4	Non-residential Properties and Attachments.....	19
3.5	Evaluation.....	19
4	Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement	20
4.1	LA	20
4.1.1	Planned.....	20
4.1.2	Actual.....	21
4.2	Temporary Land Occupation	21
4.2.1	Planned.....	21
4.2.2	Actual.....	22
4.3	HD	22
4.3.1	Planned.....	22
4.3.2	Actual.....	22
4.4	Vulnerable Groups	22
4.4.1	Planned.....	22
4.4.2	Actual.....	23

4.5	Evaluation.....	23
5	Monitoring of SDGAP Implementation	24
5.1	Overview of the SDGAP.....	24
5.1.1	<i>Overview of the Affected Population</i>	<i>24</i>
5.1.2	<i>Overview of the Population Affected by LA</i>	<i>24</i>
5.2	Progress of SDGAP Implementation.....	25
5.2.1	<i>Output 1: Coordinated care services and facilities improved</i>	<i>25</i>
5.2.2	<i>Output 3: Management and policy development capacities in promoting integrated elderly care and healthcare services developed</i>	<i>26</i>
5.2.3	<i>All Outputs</i>	<i>26</i>
5.3	Issues and Suggestions	27
6	Sampling Survey	33
6.1	Overview	33
6.2	Results	33
6.2.1	<i>Population.....</i>	<i>33</i>
6.2.2	<i>Age Structure.....</i>	<i>33</i>
6.2.3	<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>33</i>
6.2.4	<i>Land Resources</i>	<i>34</i>
6.2.5	<i>Employment.....</i>	<i>34</i>
6.2.6	<i>Annual Household Income and Expenditure</i>	<i>34</i>
7	Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress	36
7.1	Public Participation.....	36
7.2	Information Disclosure.....	37
7.3	Grievance Redress.....	37
7.3.1	<i>Recording, Tracking and Feedback.....</i>	<i>38</i>
7.3.2	<i>Evaluation.....</i>	<i>39</i>
8	Findings and Suggestions	40
8.1	Findings.....	40
8.2	Suggestions.....	42
	Appendix 1 Land Approval Documents	43
	Appendix 2 Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Construction Projects in the Urban Center of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.7).....	45
	Appendix 3 Information on Households with DMS Completed in Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City	48
	Appendix 4 Fieldwork Photos	49

List of Tables

Table 1-1 Scope of Construction and Resettlement Progress of the Project, and Changes in Resettlement Impacts.....	3
Table 1-2 Identification of Changes to SP4 and SP5, and Resettlement Impacts.....	5
Table 2-1 Resettlement Agencies	11
Table 3-1 Summary of LA Compensation Rates and Changes (2021)	15
Table 5-2 SDGAP Monitoring Matrix	29
Table 6-1 Distribution of the Sample	33
Table 6-2 Demographics of Sample Households.....	34
Table 6-3 Annual Household Income and Expenditure	34
Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Activities.....	36
Table 7-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress.....	38
Table 7-3 Grievance Registration Form	39

List of Figures

Figure 2-1 RP and SDGAP Organizational Chart	9
Figure 3-1 Current situation of state-owned land used for SP4.....	16
Figure 3-2 Current situation of state-owned land used for SP5.....	17
Figure 7-1 Fieldwork of the Task Force.....	36
Figure 7-2 Disclosure of Construction and Land Use Information	37
Figure 7-3 Grievance Redress Flowchart	38

1 Summary

1.1 Project Introduction

1. To promote elderly care and healthcare integration, provide continuous care to those in need, solve the increasingly severe population aging problem, and provide demonstration and innovation experience in elderly care and PPP, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZAR) Government has decided to apply for a loan of \$100 million with ADB for the Guangxi Elderly Care and Healthcare Integration and Public-Private Partnership Demonstration Project (hereinafter, the "Project"). The outputs of the Project are as follows: 1) Coordinated care services and facilities improved; 2) Public-private partnership for integrated elderly care and healthcare services provision developed; 3) Management and policy development capacities in promoting integrated elderly care and healthcare services developed.

2. The Project consists of 5 subprojects in Nanning and Hezhou Cities, including two in Nanning, which are Nanning Social Welfare Institute Improvement (SP1), and Nanning Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital (NTCMH) Shizhuling Elderly Care and Healthcare Integration (SP2), and 3 in Hezhou, which are Hezhou No.1 Elderly Care Institute (SP3), Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute (SP4), and Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute (PPP Subproject, SP5).

3. All the 5 subprojects of the Project involve construction, but have not broken ground. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving LAR. At the preparation stage, two due diligence reports (DDRs) were prepared to check for any past or present issue related to involuntary resettlement, and were cleared by ADB in April and June 2019.

4. According to the survey on SP4 in September 2021, the construction program of SP4 was optimized during detailed design to minimize resettlement impacts. After the optimization, 36 mu of collective land in Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Pinggui District will be acquired, and rural residential houses of 1,920 m² in Xiadao Village will be demolished for SP4; 50 households with 240 persons will be affected by Land Acquisition (LA), 8 households with 38 persons by House Demolition (HD), and 8 households with 38 persons by both LA and HD, including two vulnerable households with 11 persons, in which one has been lifted out of poverty, and the other is an Minimum Living Security (MLS) household affected by disability. The Project will also affect some young crops, tombs, scattered trees, telegraph poles, and other ground attachments. Compared to the original RP in May 2019, the LA area is reduced by 33.09 mu, the HD area reduced by 7,206.72 m², and the affected population reduced by 56. See Tables 1-1 and 1-2.

5. By the end of January 2022, based on the fieldwork of the task force, the resettlement progress of the Project was as follows:

- (i) SP1, SP2, SP3 were located on state-owned land, not involving LAR. The non-residential properties affected were the existing buildings within the area of SP1, this building is the demolition and reconstruction of the self-owned

house of the Nanning Social Welfare Institute, involving no compensation.

(ii) The SP4 and SP5 are currently applying for the change of project IA or site.

6. According to the SP4 and SP5 change plan applications submitted by the Hezhou PMO in November 2021, it was found that the project site or IA of the SP4 and the site of SP5 will be changed. (The RP for the two sub-projects, the IAs are entrusting the consulting unit to prepare it, and it is expected to be completed by the end of June 2022). The specific changes are shown in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 below:

Table 1-1: Scope of Construction and Resettlement Progress of the Project, and Changes in Resettlement Impacts

Output	City	No.	Subproject	Scope of construction	RP	Actual impacts and changes	Construction progress	LAR progress	Remarks
1	Nanning	SP1	Nanning Social Welfare Institute Improvement	Constructing 3 elderly care centers after the existing buildings are demolished	/	Occupying 47.33 mu of land, to be constructed on acquired land, involving no resettlement	Not started	/	See the DDR1 approved by ADB in June 2019. https://www.adb.org/projects/document/s/prc-50391-001-sddr
		SP2	NTCMH Shizhuling Elderly Care and Healthcare Integration	Constructing two facilities, including a healthcare one and an elderly care one	/	Occupying 5 mu of land, to be constructed on acquired state-owned land, involving no resettlement	Not started	/	See the draft RP approved by ADB in May 2019. https://www.adb.org/projects/document/s/prc-50391-001-rp
	Hezhou	SP3	Hezhou No.1 Elderly Care Institute	Constructing an elderly care facility	/	Occupying 10.64 mu of land, to be constructed on acquired state-owned land, involving no resettlement	Not started	/	See the draft RP approved by ADB in May 2019. https://www.adb.org/projects/document/s/prc-50391-001-rp
		SP4	Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute	Constructing an elderly care facility, including main structure, decoration, water supply and drainage, firefighting, electrics, intelligence and wiring, ventilation, A/C, oxygen supply, equipment purchase, land leveling, roads, outdoor activity area, parking lot, landscaping, gate, enclosing wall, waste collection site, signage system, capacity building, etc.	69.09 mu of land (excl. housing land) will be acquired, including 67.07 mu of farmland and 2.02 mu of road land, affecting 45 households with 208 persons. Rural houses of 7,481.20 m ² and attachments of 1,645.42 m ² will be demolished, affecting 26 households with 152 persons.	36 mu of collective land in Xiadao Village, Etang Town will be acquired, and rural residential houses of 1,920 m ² in Xiadao Village will be demolished; 50 households with 240 persons will be affected by LA, 8 households with 38 persons by HD, and 8 households with 38 persons by both LA and HD. Compared to the original RP in May 2019, the LA area is reduced by 33.09 mu, the HD area reduced by 7,206.72 m ² , and the affected population reduced by 56.	Applying for project IA and site change	The project site will be changed, see details in Table 1-2	See the draft RP approved by ADB in May 2019. https://www.adb.org/projects/document/s/prc-50391-001-rp

Output	City	No.	Subproject	Scope of construction	RP	Actual impacts and changes	Construction progress	LAR progress	Remarks
2	Hezhou	SP5	Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute (PPP Subproject)	Constructing an elderly care facility	Involving no resettlement	32.68 mu of land will be occupied (including 21.28 mu of woodland), and construction will be conducted on acquired land, not involving LAR. The woodland use right is being applied for.	Applying for project site change	The project site will be changed, see details in Table 1-2	See the DDR1 approved by ADB in April 2019. https://www.adb.org/projects/document/s/prc-50391-001-sddr-0
3	/	/	/	Management and policy development capacities in promoting integrated elderly care and healthcare services developed	Involving no resettlement	Involving no resettlement	/	/	

1.2 RP

7. The PMO and RP preparation agency have identified the Project's resettlement impacts. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving LAR. The two DDRs have been cleared by ADB. The Project's resettlement impacts are caused by SP4 mainly.

8. However, according to the change application for the two subprojects submitted by the Hezhou PMO in November 2021, the site or IA of Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute (SP4) and the site of Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute (SP5) will change, as detailed below:

- (i) The IA and site of Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute have changed. 1) Its IA has changed from Hezhou People's Hospital to Nanning Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital (NTCMH); 2) Its site has changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). 3) The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one.
- (ii) The site of Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center from 32.68 mu (including 21.28 mu of woodland).

9. Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP4 and SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it.

10. The RPs for the two subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022.

11. See the table below for the changes to the two subprojects and their resettlement impacts:

Table 1-2: Identification of Changes to SP4 and SP5, and Resettlement Impacts

Output	Subproject	Progress	Owner	Site	Resettlement impacts	Remarks
Output 1	Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute (SP4)	Planned	Hezhou People's Hospital	36 mu of collective land in Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Pinggui District will be acquired, and rural residential houses of 1,920 m ² in Xiadao Village will be demolished.	50 households with 240 persons will be affected by LA, 8 households with 38 persons by HD, and 8 households with 38 persons by both LA and HD.	Cancelled in November 2021
		Adjusted	NTCMH	30.92 mu of state-owned land, including: 24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity of the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH, with land certificates issued in 2014, 2015	Such land is NTCMH's own state-owned land, not involving resettlement. Vegetables and crops on existing land are planted by nearby residents temporarily	To be adjusted

Output	Subproject	Progress	Owner	Site	Resettlement impacts	Remarks
				and 2017; 4 buildings of NTCMH will be demolished, including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation.	for personal consumption and not for income generation, and such land will be cleaned up after harvest, without compensation.	
				5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch, the land certificate of which was issued in June 2008	Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to NTCMH, but the land cost should be paid.	
Output 2	Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute (PPP Subproject) (SP5)	Planned	Guangxi Guidong Hospital	Occupying 32.68 mu of state-owned land (including 21.28 mu of woodland), to be constructed on acquired land, involving neither LA nor HD	Not involving resettlement	Cancelled in November 2021
		Adjusted		31.41 mu of state-owned land: 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center (land certificate issued in June 2017)	Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP5, but the land cost should be paid.	To be adjusted

1.3 External Resettlement and Social M&E

12. The external resettlement and social M&E work of the Project is undertaken by the team led by resettlement and social consultant Cao Zhijie (National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) at Hohai University).

13. NRCR will conduct follow-up M&E on resettlement, give advice, and submit M&E reports to the Guangxi, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and ADB.

14. By the end of January 2022, the task force had conducted the second round of M&E on the resettlement work of the Project with the assistance of the Guangxi, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and IAs, including FGDs with the agencies concerned and door-to-door interviews to learn LA, HD, resettlement and social development.

1.3.1 Scope

15. The scope of this round of M&E is: 1) LA and resettlement implementation, especially changes in resettlement impacts compared to the RP; 2) fund disbursement and livelihood restoration; 3) Social Development and Gender Action Plan (SDGAP) implementation progress; and 4) information disclosure and grievance redress.

1.3.2 Key Points

16. This is the No.2 external resettlement and social M&E report of the Project, and aims to monitor and sum up the resettlement work and SDGAP progress by the end of January 2022, find out issues in resettlement, and propose solutions accordingly, covering organizational setup, resettlement progress, resettlement implementation, compensation

disbursement, SDGAP implementation progress, grievance redress, etc.

17. By the end of January 2022, project implementation, change of project IA or site, public participation and grievances, and SDGAP implementation activities were underway, so this report mainly covers:

- (i) Institutional capacity building;
- (ii) Resettlement policies on LA and HD, and comparison with the RP;
- (iii) Changes of subproject IA (SP4);
- (iv) Changes in land and resettlement impacts and the site of subprojects (SP4 and SP5);
- (v) Issues in resettlement and public participation;
- (vi) SDGAP implementation;
- (vii) Public participation modes and effects;
- (viii) Grievance redress

1.3.3 Procedure

- (i) Preparing work plan
- (ii) Conduct on-the-spot investigation on the implementation of the projects
- (iii) Follow up on project changes
- (iv) Data and Information collation and analysis
- (v) Preparing an M&E report

1.3.4 Methods

18. The task force conducted a special survey on the LAR and SDGAP implementation progress of the 5 subprojects.

19. The task force conducted a survey on the PMOs, IAs, agencies concerned, and affected villages to learn construction and resettlement progress, land use, SDGAP resettlement progress, public participation, etc. During the survey, 9 FGDs and 89 key informant interviews were conducted.

20. Literature review: Documents, agreements and reports on LAR were referred to and verified.

21. FGD: In total 9 FGDs were held with the PMOs, 109 persons participated in the FGDs (including 48 women) from the supervising agency, affected village committees and AHs to learn LAR and SDGAP implementation.

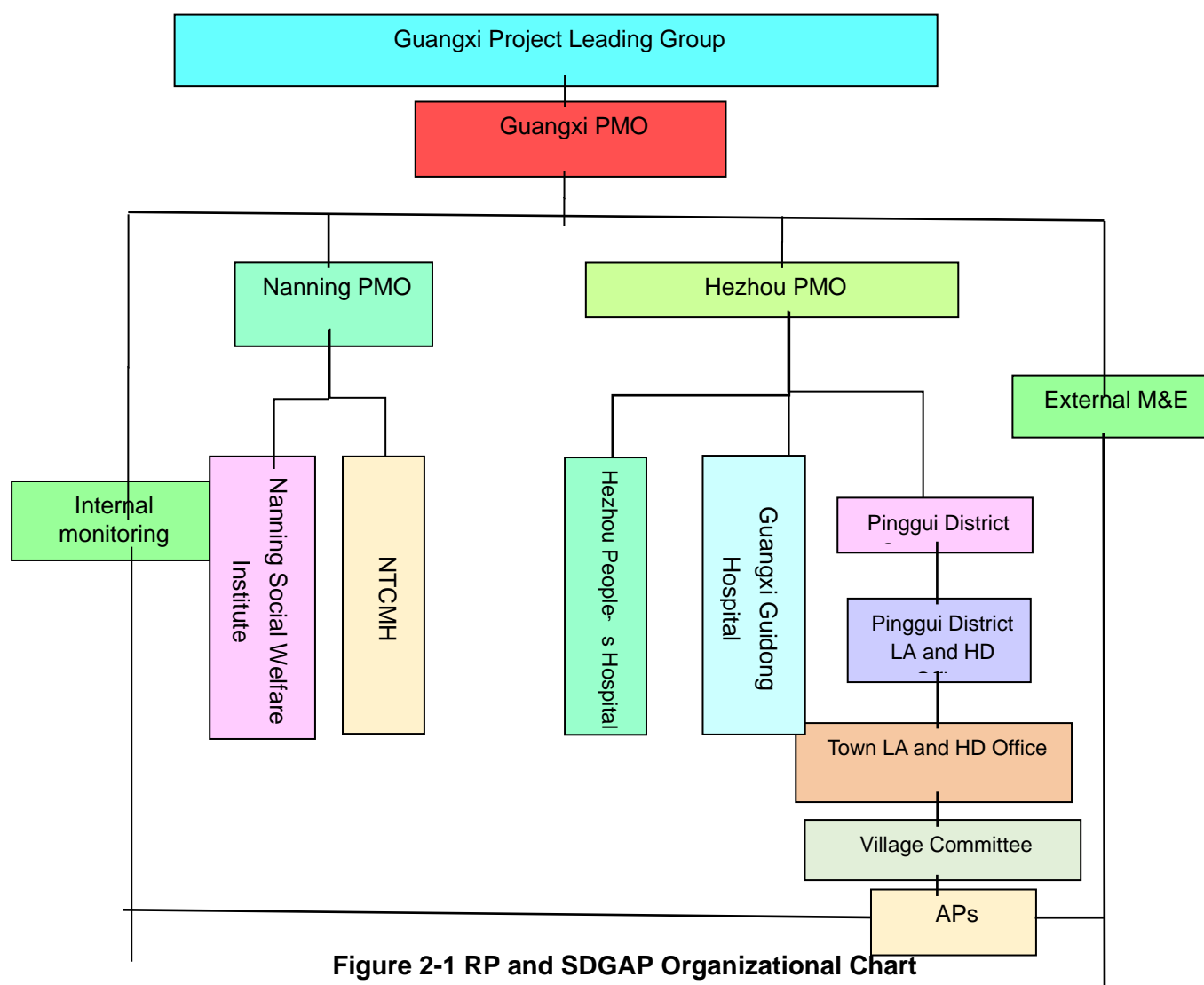
22. Key information interview: Key information interviews were conducted with 89 persons, including heads of agencies concerned, village heads, AHs, women (35 persons), old people, etc. to learn project progress and impacts, attitudes to the Project, issues, etc.

23. Sampling survey: Mainly to understand the social and economic development and project participation of residents in the project area, In September 2021, the task force conducted a Multi-level random sampling survey in project area of the Nanning and Hezhou Cities in proportion, including 20 households with 77 persons (including 35 women) in Nanning City, with a sampling rate of 28.6%; 50 households with 229 persons (including 115 women) in Hezhou City, with a sampling rate of 71.4%, covering population, housing conditions, annual household income and expenditure, etc.

2 Organizational Structure

2.1 Organizational Structure

24. To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement , social action plan and gender action plan activities. Since resettlement and SDGAP are very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, the Guangxi, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, IAs, etc. will participate in and support resettlement and SDGAP implementation. See Figure 2-1.



25. **Guangxi Project Leading Group:** responsible mainly for the organizational leadership of the Project, coordinating and solving major issues, directing and coordinating project implementation, and supervising the progress of project implementation.

26. **Guangxi Project Management Office (PMO) :** 1) executing major decisions of the Project Leading Group on the Project; 2) coordination, management, supervision and service

in project implementation; 3) contacting with the state, provincial and municipal departments concerned, and ADB; 4) contacting the competent municipal, district and township departments concerned; 5) appointing an external resettlement M&E agency to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities.

27. **Nanning and Hezhou PMOs**: 1) coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage; 2) coordinating the implementation progress of the Project and the RP, and reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds; 3) tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds, and handling grievances and appeals of Affected Persons(Aps) arising from resettlement; 4) supporting the work of the external M&E agency, and managing resettlement files; 5) developing the resettlement policies in coordination with departments concerned; 6) taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (LEFs); 7) participating in the Detailed Measurement Survey(DMS); 8) supervising the implementation of resettlement activities.

28. **Implementing Agencies (IAs) (Hezhou People's Hospital, NTCMH, Nanning Social Welfare Institute, Guangxi Guidong Hospital)**: 1) applying for land planning and use permits with the competent authorities; 2) organizing public consultation and communicating resettlement policies; 3) appointing a dedicated agency to implement the RP; and 4) raising, supervising and managing resettlement funds, two resettlement experts(Ms Sun Yan and Zhi Xiaojuan of Helison Company) have been hired to conduct internal monitoring and consultation, and GPMO was submit an internal monitoring report to ADB half a year.

29. **Pinggui District LA and HD Office**: 1) developing the resettlement program; 2) conducting LAR as instructed by the Hezhou PMO; 3) supervising resettlement implementation, and accepting and handling grievances; 4) reporting issues to the Hezhou PMO, and raising suggestions; 5) assisting in internal monitoring.

30. **Local human resources and social security bureaus**: implementing livelihood restoration activities, including employment and labor output.

31. **Affected township governments**: 1) participating in the DMS, organizing public participation, and giving publicity on resettlement policies; 2) implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities; 3) disbursing and managing resettlement funds; 4) coordinating conflicts arising from its work; 5) participating in skills training for APs, and implementing employment measures for APs.

32. **External M&E agency**: 1) monitoring all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Guangxi PMO and ADB; 2) providing technical advice to the owner and competent authorities in data collection and processing.3)Two resettlement experts(Ms Sun Yan and Zhi

Xiaojuan of Helison company) have been hired to conduct internal monitoring and consultation, and GPMO was submit an internal monitoring report to ADB half a year.

2.2 Institutional Capacity

33. All resettlement agencies of the Project have been adequately staffed based on the intensity of resettlement activities, and have fixed offices, equipment and budgets. The resettlement agencies are well staffed.

Table 2-1: Resettlement Agencies

Division	Agency	Head	Tel
GZAR	Guangxi PMO	Lu Qiuning	0771-2328681
Nanning City	Nanning PMO	Peng Shunyan	15277107159
	Nanning Social Welfare Institute	Chen Yanyan	18178614830
		Zhou Qi	15877136484
	NTCMH	Lan Changfu	15277048264
Hezhou City	Hezhou PMO	Li Zongjin	0774-5120559
	Guangxi Guidong Hospital (Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute)	Mei Yongcheng	18907746560
	Hezhou People's Hospital (No.1 and No.2 Elderly Care Institutes)	Chen Ruiwen	17607840798
	Pinggui District LA and HD Office	Director Liu	13117643732
	Etang Town LA and HD Office	Zeng Qingle	13347548166
	Xiadao Village	Liang Wenyu	13737410758

2.3 Evaluation

34. The Guangxi, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and IAs have established resettlement management and implementation agencies. The agencies are mostly composed of professionals with rich experience in domestic LAR, who can play a good organizing and coordinating role in LA and resettlement.

35. The task force has conducted a survey on the operation of the resettlement agencies. The survey shows that:

- (i) The survey shows that the resettlement agencies have established external M&E and internal supervision mechanisms, and can perform their respective duties carefully. Although some resettlement and social development staff are able to practice policies, but there are still some deficiencies in the understanding of IR policies and SDGAP requirements. The Project Office are supposed to organizes resettlement and social development staff to further study ADB RP and social development policies so that they have a deeper understanding of the implications of ADB policies. Therefore, the PMO staff should learn relevant information as soon as possible, they hope to hold a resettlement and social development work training once a year.
- (ii) The staff of the agencies concerned should further be trained on resettlement policies and implementation, and strengthen communication and coordination by means of theoretical learning and exchange, especially visiting and

learning from completed or ongoing ADB-financed projects, to further improve their efficiency and capacity.

3.1 Land Approval and Project Progress

(i) Land approval procedure and progress

36. According to the Measures for the Administration of the Pre-examination of the Use of Land for Construction Projects (Decree No.27 of the Ministry of Land and Resources), the examination and approval procedure for additional construction land includes 7 steps – pre-examination, initiation, land application, plan drafting and submission for approval, implementation, and land registration:

- (i) The municipal (county) land and resources bureau or the township government or sub-district office investigates and freezes the approved construction land, which should not be developed by any organization or individual without approval.
- (ii) The municipal (county) land and resources bureau signs an LA agreement with the proprietor of the acquired land.
- (iii) The LA resettlement program, policy, procedure, compensation rate, LA range and use of the acquired land are disclosed for public supervision.
- (iv) The affected collective economic organization and its members, and other proprietors are subject to timely and proper compensation and resettlement.

37. By the end of January 2022, land use permits had been obtained for SP1, SP2 and SP3 (see DDR1), and SP5 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center (land certificate issued in June 2017).

38. However, according to the change application for the two subprojects submitted by the Hezhou PMO in November 2021, the site or IA of Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute (SP4) and the site of Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute (SP5) will change, as detailed below:

- (i) The IA and site of Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute have changed. 1) Its IA has changed from Hezhou People's Hospital to Nanning Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital (NTCMH); 2) Its site has changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). 3) The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one.
- (ii) The site of Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center from 32.68 mu (including 21.28 mu of woodland). Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP4 and SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it. (The RPs for the two

subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022).

39. The changes to the two subprojects and their resettlement impacts see the table 1-2.

(ii) Construction progress

40. All subprojects are being prepared, and have not broken ground.

- (i) Nanning Social Welfare Institute Improvement: The construction program has been confirmed, and the preliminary design was approved in June 2021; the proposal, feasibility study, EIA, geotechnical investigation, water and soil conservation program, etc. have been completed, and site clearing and preparation are underway.
- (ii) NTCMH Shizhuling Elderly Care and Healthcare Integration: The construction program has been confirmed, and the preliminary design was approved in June 2021. Land approval, site clearing and preparation have been completed, and detailed design is underway.
- (iii) Hezhou No.1 Elderly Care Institute: The construction program has been completed and approved by ADB, and submitted to the local authority (natural resources bureau) for review and approval. The design agency has begun to prepare the preliminary design since December 2020.
- (iv) The IA and site of Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute have changed. 1) Its IA has changed from Hezhou People's Hospital to Nanning Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital (NTCMH); 2) Its site has changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). 3) The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one.
- (v) The site of Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center from 32.68 mu (including 21.28 mu of woodland). Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP4 and SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it. (The RPs for the two subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022).

41. The changes to the two subprojects and their resettlement impacts see the table 1-2.

3.2 LA and HD Compensation Policies and Changes

3.2.1 LA Compensation Policies and Changes

42. The LA policies applicable to the Project include the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15), Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition (MLR [2010] No.96), Block Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.77), Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Construction Projects in the Urban Center of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.7, see Appendix 2), etc. Any new compensation rate issued at the implementation stage will apply. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of LA Compensation Rates and Changes (2021)

District	Town	Type	Item	Unit	Rate in original RP (A)	Rate in 2021 (B)	Difference (B-A)
Pinggui	Etang	LA compen sation rates	Irrigated land	yuan/ mu	60500	63500	+3000
			Non-irrigated land		51800	56000	+4200
			Garden land, woodland		47000	54500	+7500
			Other farmland		/	Based on the rate for the adjacent land type	/
			Unused land		21000	22000	+1000
			construction land		Based on the rate for the adjacent land type	Based on the rate for the adjacent land type	/
		Young crop compen sation rates	Paddy rice	yuan/ mu	2100	2200	+100
			Lotus root, water chestnut, taro	yuan/ mu	2200	2300	+100
			Sugarcane	yuan/ mu	2400	2500	+100
			Vegetables (melons, mushrooms)	yuan/ mu	2200	2300	+100
			Other dry crops (peanut, beans, etc.)	yuan/ mu	1600	1650	+50
			Edible fungi	yuan/ mu	/	5000	/

3.2.2 HD Compensation Policies and Changes

43. The non-residential property demolished for the Project is mainly the former office building of Nanning Social Welfare Institute within the area of SP1, and 4 buildings of NTCMH (the new IA of the SP4) will be demolished, which including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation, which are involving no compensation. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

3.3 Resettlement Implementation

3.3.1 LA

44. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving LAR. See DDR1 and DDR2.

45. According to the RP cleared by ADB in May 2019, 69.09 mu of land (excluding housing land) will be acquired for SP4, including 67.07 mu of farmland and 2.02 mu of road land, affecting 45 households with 208 persons.

46. But the IA and site of SP4 have changed. 1) Its IA has changed from Hezhou People's Hospital to Nanning Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital (NTCMH); 2) Its site has changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). 3) The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one.

47. After the site of SP4 and SP5 are changed, there are all state-owned land and no longer involve collective LA.

48. The RPs for the SP4 and SP5 subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022. The current situation of state-owned land used for SP4 and SP5, see the figure3-1/3-2 and table1-2.



Figure 3-1: Current Situation of State-owned Land Used for SP4



Figure 3-2: Current Situation of State-owned Land Used for SP5

3.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

49. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving temporary land occupation. See DDR1 and DDR2. The Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and IAs promise that if temporary land occupation occurs later, the occupied land will be compensated for at the latest AAOV. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

3.3.3 Permanent Occupation of State-owned

50. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, and land pre-examination or approval documents have been obtained. See DDR1 and DDR2.

51. The SP4's site will be changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one, and will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to NTCMH, but the land cost should be paid.

52. The SP5 site has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center. Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP4 and SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it.

53. The RPs for the SP4 and SP5 subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022.

3.3.4 Demolition of Residential Houses

54. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, and do not involve the demolition of residential houses. See DDR1 and DDR2. After the site of SP4 and SP5 will be changed, do not involve residential house demolition and compensation.

3.3.5 Demolition of Non-residential Properties

55. The non-residential property demolished for the Project is mainly the former office building of Nanning Social Welfare Institute within the area of SP1, and SP4's 4 buildings of NTCMH (the new IA of the SP4) will be demolished, which including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation, which are involving no compensation.

3.4 Fund Disbursement

3.4.1 LA

56. **Payment of LA compensation:** By the end of January 2022, all land acquired for the Project had been compensated for based on the Block Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.77), and Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Construction Projects in the Urban Center of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.7).

57. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land. See DDR1 and DDR2.

58. The SP4 need 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch (the land certificate of which was issued in June 2008) and the SP5 need 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center (land certificate issued in June 2017), Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP4 and SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it.

3.4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

59. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving temporary land occupation. The site or owners of SP4 and the site of SP5 will be changed, they will be constructed on state-owned land, and do not involve compensation for temporary land occupation.

3.4.3 Residential Houses and Attachments

60. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, and do not involve the demolition of residential houses. See DDR1 and DDR2.

61. According to the original RP, rural houses of 7,481.20 m² and attachments of 1,645.42 m² will be demolished for SP4, affecting 26 households with 152 persons. After the site of SP4 and SP5 are changed, do not involve residential house demolition and compensation.

3.4.4 Non-residential Properties and Attachments

62. The non-residential property demolished for the Project is mainly the former office building of Nanning Social Welfare Institute within the area of SP1, involving no compensation. The SP4's 4 buildings of NTCMH (the new IA of the SP4) will be demolished, including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation, which are involving no compensation.

3.5 Evaluation

63. Based on the fieldwork, the task force thinks that:

- (i) By the end of January 2022, SP1, SP2, SP3 were located on state-owned land, not involving LAR. See DDR1 and DDR2. The SP4's site will be changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one. 4 buildings of NTCMH (the new IA of the SP4) will be demolished, including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation, which are involving no compensation. The SP5 site has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center. Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP4 and SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it.
- (ii) After the sites of SP4 and SP5 projects are changed, they will no longer involve LA, residential HD and temporary land occupation, nor will they involve compensation. The RPs for the SP4 and SP5 subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022.
- (iii) The compensation policies comply with the principles and requirements specified in the RP. However, due to the improvement of the local economic level and the rise of commodity prices, the compensation rates specified in the RP are no longer suited to the local conditions. In practice, the prevailing compensation rates of Nanning and Hezhou Cities have applied.

4 Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement

4.1 LA

4.1.1 Planned

64. The objective of resettlement of the Project is to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. Based on the Project's resettlement impacts and the local conditions, the following livelihood restoration measures will be taken:

- (i) Use LA compensation for crop cultivation and stockbreeding.
 - (a) Improvement of soil quality: The AHs may improve soil quality to cultivate commercial crops (e.g., sugarcane, tealeaf) after receiving the compensation, with an investment of 2,000 yuan/mu, expected annual income of 1,200 yuan/mu, and annual net income of 800 yuan/mu.
 - (b) Cultivation of commercial crops, such as longan, loquat and mango, with an investment of 2,000-4,000 yuan/mu per annum, expected annual income of 5,000-15,000 yuan/mu, and annual net income of 3,000-10,000 yuan/mu
 - (c) Stockbreeding, such as chicken, cattle and pig, with an investment of 700-1,000 yuan per annum, expected annual income of 4,000-5,000 yuan per pig, and annual net income of 2,000-3,000 yuan per pig.
- (ii) Offering jobs at the construction and operation stages

65. The Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and IAs have promised to make jobs first available to the APs through the district/county labor and social security bureaus, and contractors to promote their livelihood restoration. The governments provide employment opportunities, carry out breeding and labor skills training and free appraisal for APs, and provide them with one-stop employment training services.

66. The Project will generate 100 men-times of temporary jobs per annum at the construction stage for APs, such as sand mining, building material transport, cleaning and catering services. After the completion of construction, 50 men-times of jobs suitable for local laborers will be first made available to the APs per annum.

- (iii) Nonagricultural employment / doing business

67. For the AHs, farming is no longer their main income source, and their income loss rates will be less than 10%. The AHs are willing to receive nonagricultural jobs or do business to restore their income. Women can make handicrafts at home, with average income of 2,000-5,000 yuan per month. Relevant market information and skills will be provided by the local governments.

(iv) Free skills training

68. Agricultural skills training will be offered to AHs choosing agricultural restoration measures, such as crop cultivation and stockbreeding. In addition, famers dealing with crop cultivation will be invited to share experience and skills to help other farmers.

69. For nonagricultural employment, skills training will include driving, electric repair, electrician, welding, housekeeping, healthcare, etc. It is estimated that 60-80 APs will need such training, which will be offered by the district/county labor and social security bureaus.

(v) Endowment insurance for eligible LEFs

70. Endowment insurance will be covered for eligible LEFs (per capita cultivated area less than 0.3 mu after LA).

71. 36 mu of collective land in Xiadao Village, Etang Town will be acquired for SP4, affecting 50 households with 240 persons, with a per capita land loss of 0.15 mu or 1-3%, and no AP will have a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA, so there is no eligible LEF yet.

4.1.2 Actual

72. By the end of January 2022, most actions had not been started, as the site of the SP4 project will be changed, the collective land acquisition and compensation will no longer be involved, so the relevant livelihood restoration measures will no longer be implemented.

4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

4.2.1 Planned

73. The principles for restoration are as follows:

- (i) The AHs will have priority, so that not only the APs will obtain job opportunities to increase household income, but also the quality of land restoration will be ensured. If the AHs or the village collective are/is unwilling to restore the temporarily occupied land itself, such land will be reclaimed by the IAs.
- (ii) Strict measures will be taken during construction to protect surface soil and avoid any irrecoverable impact. During excavation, surface soil (recommended thickness 30-50cm) will be collected and stored separately, and measures taken to prevent water loss and soil erosion. After construction, subsurface soil will be backfilled first, then surface soil will be spread on the surface evenly, and the ground leveled to reduce the impact on the quality of cultivated land. Land that hardens during construction will be plowed immediately after construction to restore the loose state.

74. The temporarily occupied construction land will not involve any building, and not involve any property loss.

75. If collective land is to be occupied during construction, the construction agency will enter into temporary land use contracts with village groups or households, and pay compensation. After the end of the occupation period, the construction agency will reclaim the occupied land, and the relevant costs will be included in the construction budget. The reclaimed land will be transferred to the original contracting households after acceptance. Ground attachments on the occupied land will be compensated for. The construction agency should restore the surface soil and existing irrigation facilities on the occupied land to the original condition, otherwise it will compensate for the occupied land as permanently occupied land.

4.2.2 Actual

76. The Project does not involve temporary land occupation for the moment. If temporary land occupation occurs later, the occupied land will be compensated for as the case may be. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

4.3 HD

4.3.1 Planned

77. In the original RP, SP4 involves the demolition of rural residential houses. According to the applicable policy, HD is subject to monetary compensation or property swap. The compensation rates will be based on the latest policy, and the AHs will be resettled as they wish.

78. The non-residential properties affected by the SP1 and SP4, there are the IA's existing buildings within the area of SP1 and SP4, involving no compensation.

4.3.2 Actual

79. After the site of SP4 will be changed, do not involve residential house demolition and compensation.

4.4 Vulnerable Groups

4.4.1 Planned

80. Supporting measures will be taken for the vulnerable population affected by the Project, including:

- (i) Priority in employment: Vulnerable residents able and willing to work will have priority in receiving jobs generated by the Project or public welfare jobs.

- (ii) Skills training: Skills training on housekeeping, cultivation, stockbreeding, etc. will be offered to vulnerable residents able and willing to work to help them get employed.

4.4.2 Actual

81. After the site of SP4 project will be changed, vulnerable groups will no longer be involved in the project. Stakeholder measures will provide other relevant groups in the nearby area.

4.5 Evaluation

82. The livelihood restoration measures have not yet been implemented. According to the survey, some project area people are unaware of skills training and have not been trained. The PMOs should strengthen the publicity on this policy to protect their interests.

83. The task force suggests that the restoration measures should be implemented successively to ensure that the project area people benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved.

5 Monitoring of SDGAP Implementation

84. An SDGAP was prepared in 2020 through meaningful consultation with the APs. The Project will generate significant benefits in employment and elderly care training, and improve the public awareness of elderly care and healthcare services. The scope of SDGAP implementation M&E is Xitangxiang and Jiangnan Districts in Nanning City, and Pinggui District in Hezhou City. The SDGAP has two outputs and 19 activities. By the end of January 2022, since the Project was still at the preparation stage, the SDGAP had only been partly implemented. SDGAP monitoring is focused on guidance to ensure that dedicated staff is available to implement and track the SDGAP.

5.1 Overview of the SDGAP

5.1.1 Overview of the Affected Population

85. The Project involves GZAR, and Nanning and Hezhou Cities. After the sites of SP4 and SP5 projects will be changed, the impact of resettlement and vulnerable groups will not be involved. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Socioeconomic Indicators of the Direct Beneficiary Area

Indicator	GZAR	Nanning City	Hezhou City
Per capita GDP (0,000 yuan)	42,964	64423	36450
Population (0,000)	5695	874	223
Females (%)	48.4	48.3	47.1
Registered urban unemployment rate (%)	2.6	2.26	1.55
Average annual pay of urban employees (yuan)	79516	90986	76420
Per capita annual disposable income of rural residents (yuan)	13676	18045	16962
Per capita annual disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	24562	30178	23185

5.1.2 Overview of the Population Affected by LA

86. The SP4's site will be changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one. 4 buildings of NTCMH (the new IA of the SP4) will be demolished, including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation, which are involving no compensation.

87. The SP5 site has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center. After the sites of SP4 and SP5 projects will be changed, they will no longer involve collective LA, residential HD and temporary land occupation, nor will they involve compensation.

88. Xiadao Village is located south of the Hejiang River, 3km away from the urban area and 4km away from the town government, enjoying convenient traffic and a significant geographic advantage. The village has 30 groups, and 1,556 registered households with 5,470 persons. In 2020, the village's collective income was over 120,000 yuan, and farmers' per capita net income over 9,000 yuan. The village has been recognized as a civilized village for many consecutive years.

5.2 Progress of SDGAP Implementation

89. Since the Project is at the preparation stage, most of the actions under the SDGAP have only been partly implemented. Only one action has been completed, and one is ongoing.

- (i) A social development staff member will be appointed at the implementation stage to implement the SDGAP timely and properly. The 4 IAs have appointed 4 staff members for this purpose. This action has been completed.
- (ii) The SDGAP will be monitored semiannually, and reported through quarterly progress reports and ADB missions. By the end of January 2022, internal monitoring was ongoing. This report (No.2 external M&E report) has been completed. This action is ongoing.

5.2.1 Output 1: Coordinated care services and facilities improved

90. During the implementation of the subprojects under Output 1, coordinated care services and facilities will be improved, including the following aspects:

- (i) Construct or update elderly care facilities. 4 elderly care facilities will be constructed or updated, friendly and gender sensitive design will be adopted, and 30% of elderly people requiring coordinated care will receive services offered by the elderly care facilities constructed under the Project.
- (ii) Improve the public awareness of elderly care and healthcare integration. At least two public awareness activities on the use of gender sensitive facilities and friendly design will be conducted, in which 50% of participants are women.
- (iii) Offer jobs at the construction and operation stages. At the construction stage, 1,190 jobs will be generated, in which at least 20% will be first made available to the poor or women. At the operation stage, 150 skilled and 400 unskilled jobs will be generated, in which at least 70% will be first made available to women.
- (iv) Offer recovery training. By 2026, at least 300 therapists and other elderly care employees (60% being women) will receive occupational training, and their reporting skills are improved.
- (v) Offer elderly care training. By 2026, at least 250 trained elderly care employees (60% being women) will improve their elderly care skills (baseline in 2019: 0).
- (vi) Employ male elderly care employees to reduce the workload of female employees. 5 male elderly care employees will be employed.

- (vii) Realize more interactions between young and elderly people in elderly care activities, such as intergeneration visits, talks with elderly people. Two intergeneration visits and entertainment activities will be organized, and participants will be recorded (segregated by gender).
- (viii) Improve hospital discharge management (3 owners). 50% of relevant staff of the 3 owners receives training on the improved discharge management system.

91. By the end of January 2022, since the Project was still at the preparation stage, the above actions had not been taken. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

5.2.2 Output 3: Management and policy development capacities in promoting integrated elderly care and healthcare services developed

92. During the implementation of the subprojects under Output 3, management and policy development capacities in promoting integrated elderly care and healthcare services will be developed, including the following aspects:

- (i) Improve the institutional capacity and coordination of elderly care services. By 2026, at least 80% of participants in domestic and international training report increased knowledge on elderly care and healthcare integration, in which 50% of participants are women.
- (ii) Implement an awareness improvement plan on integrated elderly care and healthcare services for elderly people and their families, and offer two gender and age sensitive training courses to service providers and local officials, in which 50% of participants are women.

93. Since this output applies to the operation stage mainly, the actions are not applicable yet. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

5.2.3 All Outputs

(i) Prevent AIDS / STD / COVID-19 infection at the construction stage.

94. To prevent the risk of dissemination of HIV / AIDS / STD / COVID-19 in the project area, the PMOs will: i) Include awareness improvement on HIV / AIDS / STD / COVID-19 and other infectious diseases in contracts with contractors, subcontractors, workers and PPP franchisees; ii) Develop a public health and AIDS / STD / COVID-19 education program to contractors and workers; iii) Develop health measures for construction workers, such as setting up temporary infirmaries using local healthcare resources; iv) Conduct publicity on HIV / AIDS / COVID-19, e.g., brochure, poster and leaflet; v) Train locally employed workers on good hygiene habits and OHS at construction sites; vi) Develop institutional capacity to protect workers' lawful labor rights at the construction and operation stage.

95. Since the Project has not entered the construction stage, this action has not been taken. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

(ii) Protect labor safety and rights.

96. According to the Loan Agreement, locally employed workers will be trained on good hygiene habits and OHS at construction sites, and institutional capacity to protect workers' lawful labor rights at the construction and operation stage will be developed.

97. In addition, civil works contracts will specify the following priorities: i) Employ locals; ii) Ensure equal opportunities for men and women; iii) Ensure equal pay for equal work; iv) Pay women directly; and v) Avoid child or forced labor.

98. Since the Project has not entered the construction stage, this action has not been taken. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

(iii) The PMOs and IA will appoint one staff member for SDGAP implementation for each subproject.

99. The Guangxi, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and IAs will coordinate and monitor SDGAP implementation by contractors and PPP franchisees together with the local labor and social security, and civil affairs bureau.

- (i) A social development staff member will be appointed at the implementation stage to implement the SDGAP timely and properly. The 4 IAs have appointed 4 staff members for this purpose. This action has been completed.
- (ii) The SDGAP will be monitored semiannually, and reported through quarterly progress reports and ADB missions. By the end of January 2022, internal monitoring was ongoing. This report (No.2 external M&E report) has been completed. This action is ongoing.

5.3 Issues and Suggestions

5.3.1 Key issues and challenges

- (i) According to the approved SDGAP, some actions are to be taken during project implementation. By the end of January 2022, since the Project was still at the preparation stage, the SDGAP had only been partly implemented.
- (ii) The persons responsible for the implementation of the subprojects have been appointed, but they are not familiar with ADB's social safeguard policy, SDGAP, and its implementation procedure.

5.3.2 Suggestions and subsequent measures

- (i) The PMO resettlement and social development staff can gain experience in SDGAP implementation through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.
- (ii) To conduct SDGAP related activities, the PMOs should coordinate with and contact the government agencies concerned, and strengthen file management for consistent project management.
- (iii) At the construction stage, pay attention to public participation needs of elderly people and women timely, and improve the public awareness of elderly care and healthcare integration.
- (iv) Conduct publicity and education on public health and AIDS prevention in cooperation with disease control centers and volunteer organizations in the project area, covering STDs, AIDS, influenza, COVID-19, etc., by various means, such as brochure, poster and photo album, and perform health checkups for nonlocal workers to ensure that only healthy workers participate in project construction.
- (v) At the construction and operation stages, make unskilled jobs first available to local women and poor residents, and make less physically demanding jobs, such as cleaning, catering and landscaping, to women aged 40-60 years who can hardly find nonagricultural jobs.

Table 5-2: SDGAP Monitoring Matrix

Proposed actions	Monitoring indicators	Results			Progress	Gap	Suggestion	Agencies responsible
		Total	Females	Scope				
Output 1: Coordinated care services and facilities improved								
1. Construct or update elderly care facilities.	● 4 elderly care facilities will be constructed or updated, and friendly and gender sensitive design will be adopted.	4	0		Not started			Owner, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee and contractor, supported by PMO
	● 30% of elderly people requiring coordinated care will receive services offered by the elderly care facilities constructed under the Project (segregated by gender).	0.3	0.1		Not started			
2. Improve the public awareness of elderly care and healthcare integration.	● At least two public awareness activities on the use of gender sensitive facilities and friendly design will be conducted, in which 50% of participants are women.	0.5	0.5		Not started			Owner, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee and contractor, supported by PMO
	● Types and number of public awareness activities, segregated by gender				Not started			
	● Quantity of publicity materials issued				Not started			
3. Offer jobs at the construction and operation stages.	● At the construction stage, 1,190 jobs will be generated, in which at least 20% will be first made available to the poor or women.	0.2	0.2		Not started			Owner, contractor, construction agency, township government, village committee, supported by PMO and consultant
	● At the operation stage, 150 skilled and 400 unskilled jobs will be generated, in which at least 70% will be first made available to women.	0.7	0.7		Not started			
	● Numbers and types of jobs generated at the construction and operation stages				Not started			
	● Number of jobs offered to local residents at the construction stage, segregated by gender and poverty				Not started			
	● Number of jobs offered to local residents at the operation stage, segregated by gender and poverty				Not started			
4. Offer recovery training.	● By 2026, at least 300 therapists and other elderly care employees (60% being women) will receive occupational training, and their reporting skills are improved (baseline in 2019: 0).	0.6	0.6		Not started			Owner, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee and consultant, supported
	● Frequency and types of training, segregated by gender				Not started			

Proposed actions	Monitoring indicators	Results			Progress	Gap	Suggestion	Agencies
								by PMO
5. Offer elderly care training.	● By 2026, at least 250 trained elderly care employees (60% being women) will improve their elderly care skills (baseline in 2019: 0).	0.6	0.6		Not started			Owner, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee, supported by PMO
	● Frequency and types of training, segregated by gender				Not started			
6. Employ male elderly care employees to reduce the workload of female employees.	● 5 male elderly care employees will be employed. ● List of employees	5	0		Not started			Owner, consultant, civil affairs bureau, health commission, township government, village committee and contractor, supported by PMO
7. Realize more interactions between young and elderly people in elderly care activities, such as intergeneration visits, talks with elderly people.	● Two intergeneration visits and entertainment activities will be organized, and participants will be recorded (segregated by gender).	2	0		Not started			Owner, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee, supported by PMO
	● Types and number of activities, segregated by gender				Not started			
8. Improve hospital discharge management (3 owners).	● 50% of relevant staff of the 3 owners receives training on the improved discharge management system (segregated by gender). Baseline: 0	0.5	0.2		Not started			Owner, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee, supported by PMO
	● Frequency and types of training, segregated by gender				Not started			
Output 3: Management and policy development capacities in promoting integrated elderly care and healthcare services developed								
1. Improve the institutional capacity and coordination of elderly care services.	● By 2026, at least 80% of participants in domestic and international training report increased knowledge on elderly care and healthcare integration, in which 50% of participants are women (baseline in 2019: not applicable).	0.8	0.5		Not started			PMO (IA), health commission, civil affairs bureau and other agencies concerned, owner, supported by consultant
	● Offer two gender and age sensitive training courses to service providers and local officials, in which 50% of participants are women (segregated by gender)	1	0.5		Not started			
2. Implement an awareness improvement plan on integrated elderly care and healthcare services for elderly people and their families.	● Organize two awareness building activities. ● Record participants (segregated by gender).				Not started			PMO (IA), health commission, civil affairs bureau, owner, supported by consultant
All Outputs:								

Proposed actions	Monitoring indicators	Results			Progress	Gap	Suggestion	Agencies
1. Prevent AIDS / STD / COVID-19 infection at the construction stage.								
1. Include awareness improvement on HIV / AIDS / STD / COVID-19 and other infectious diseases in contracts with contractors, subcontractors, workers and PPP franchisees.	● Number of relevant measures in tender documents and contracts				Not started			Owner, contractor, construction agency, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee, supported by PMO
2. Develop a public health and AIDS / STD / COVID-19 education program to contractors and workers.	● Scope of the public health and AIDS / STD / COVID-19 education program, and frequency of education	1	1		Not started			
3. Develop health measures for construction workers, such as setting up temporary infirmaries using local healthcare resources.	● Health measures designed for workers, and setup of temporary infirmaries				Not started			
4. Conduct publicity on HIV / AIDS / COVID-19, e.g., brochure, poster and leaflet.	● Types of health measures offered to workers, and number of served workers, segregated by gender				Not started			
5. Train locally employed workers on good hygiene habits and OHS at construction sites.	● Frequency and number of trainees of OHS training, segregated by gender				Not started			
6. Develop institutional capacity to protect workers' lawful labor rights at the construction and operation stage.	● Number of employment contracts with workers, segregated by gender and poverty				Not started			
	● Workers' satisfaction with equal pay for equal work, segregated by gender				Not started			
2. Protect labor safety and rights. Civil works contracts will specify the following priorities:								
7. Include OHS measures in tender documents and contracts.	(i) Employ locals;	0.5	0.5		Not started			Owner, contractor, construction agency, consultant, health commission, civil affairs bureau, township government, village committee, supported by PMO
	(ii) Ensure equal opportunities for men and women;	0.2	0.2		Not started			
8. Violations of work safety relations at construction sites	(iii) Ensure equal pay for equal work;	Payroll review			Not started			
	(iv) Pay women directly;	Payroll review			Not started			
	(v) Avoid child or forced labor.	Payroll review			Not started			

Proposed actions	Monitoring indicators	Results		Progress	Gap	Suggestion	Agencies
3. The PMOs and IA will appoint one staff member for SDGAP implementation for each subproject.							
10. Ensure that the PMOs have dedicated staff members for SDGAP follow-up.	● A social development staff member will be appointed at the implementation stage to implement the SDGAP timely and properly.	1	4	4 members have been appointed for this purpose.	Completed		Owner, PMO, township government, village committee, contractor,
11. Gender and social monitoring	● The SDGAP will be monitored semiannually, and reported through quarterly progress reports and ADB missions.	/	/	Internal monitoring is in progress. The No.2 external M&E report has been completed.	Ongoing		construction agency, supported by consultant

6 Sampling Survey

6.1 Overview

100. The task force conducted fieldwork in the affected villages in Nanning and Hezhou Cities, including FGDs, key informant interviews and a sampling survey.

101. The sampling survey covers 70 households with 306 persons, they all are residents of the project area, reaching the sampling rates specified in ADB's social safeguard documents (Refer to TOR and general requirements for RP and social monitoring in the past) (10-20% of households affected by LA, 20% of households affected by HD and 50% of affected village groups).

Table 6-1: Distribution of the Sample

City	Subproject	HHs	Persons
Nanning	Nanning Social Welfare Institute Improvement	10	40
	NTCMH Shizhuling Elderly Care and Healthcare Integration	10	37
Hezhou	Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute	30	144
	Hezhou No.1 Elderly Care Institute	10	45
	Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute	10	40
Total		70	306

Source: door-to-door survey in September 2021

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Population

102. The 70 sample households have 306 persons in total, including 176 laborers, 150 women (accounting for 49%), with 4.3 persons per household on average, including no minority resident (there are no minority ethnic groups in the project area).

6.2.2 Age Structure

103. Among the 306 respondents, 55 are aged 16 years or less, accounting for 17.82%; 106 aged 17-39 years, accounting for 34.65%; 70 aged 40-59 years, accounting for 22.77%; and 76 persons aged 60 years or above, accounting for 24.75%. See Table 6-2.

6.2.3 Educational Level

104. Among the 306 respondents, 149 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 48.69%; 108 have received junior high school education, accounting for 35.29%; 27 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, accounting

for 8.82%; and 22 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 7.19%. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Demographics of Sample Households

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
≤16 years	29	18.33%	26	17.06%	55	17.82%
17-39 years	61	39.17%	42	28.04%	106	34.65%
40-59 years	32	20.83%	38	25.60%	70	22.78%
≥60 years	34	21.67%	44	29.66%	76	24.75%
Subtotal	156	100%	150	100%	306	100%
Educational level						
Primary school or below	77	49.68%	72	48.00%	149	48.69%
Junior high school	53	34.19%	55	36.67%	108	35.29%
Senior high school / secondary technical school	14	9.03%	13	8.67%	27	8.82%
Junior college or above	12	7.74%	10	6.67%	22	7.19%
Subtotal	156	100%	150	100%	306	100%

Source: Door-to-door survey in September 2021.

6.2.4 Land Resources

105. The total contracted land area of the 50 AHs is 180 mu, averaging 0.75 mu per capita, with annual net income of about 3,000 yuan/mu (It is 50 AHs by Pinggui district project area). The main crops are paddy rice and corn.

6.2.5 Employment

106. Among the 70 sample households, 32 are employed nearby and also deal with farming at home, 38 with nonagricultural operations mainly, mainly including individual businesses and odd jobs. Most young people work outside and deal with physical labor mainly. The percentage of nonagricultural employment is 54.29%.

6.2.5 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

107. The per capita annual income of the sample households is 31,068.42 yuan, per capita annual expenditure 5,660.75 yuan, and per capita annual net income 28,537.14 yuan. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Annual Household Income and Expenditure

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Household income	Agricultural income	36523	7087.43	30.72%
	Sideline income	19265	3590.21	15.56%
	Wage income	2863.21	315.78	1.37%
	Employment income	66890	18210	78.94%
	Other income	9160	1865	8.08%
	Subtotal (A)	134701.21	31068.42	100.00%

Item			Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Household expenditure	Agricultural productive expenditure (B)		5789.63	1267.53	22.39%
	Nonagricultural productive expenditure (C)		4869.77	1263.75	22.32%
	Nonproductive expenditure (D)		13623.43	2691.48	47.55%
	Item	Daily expenses	6039.23	1312.46	
		Educational expenses	4819.02	723.14	
		Medical expenses	2765.18	455.88	
	Other expenses (E)		2189.33	437.99	7.74%
	Subtotal (B+C+D+E)		26472.16	5660.75	100.00%
Per capita net income (A-B-C)			28537.14		

Source: Door-to-door survey in September 2021.

7 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

108. At every stage of resettlement, the Guangxi, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, IAs, township governments, and village committees attach great importance to public participation and consultation.

109. In September 2021, the task force, Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, and IAs visited all construction sites of the Project, and held FGDs with residents.

110. From April 2020 to September 2021, the affected township governments disclosed the RP and implementation schedule through village congresses. PMO and IA clarified to the residents that the RP will be updated, and the Etang town government promised to closely assist and cooperate with related work.



Figure 7-1: Fieldwork of the Task Force

111. From November to December 2021, in order to minimize the APs, Hezhou PMO, on the basis of full consultation with relevant units, townships and village groups, plans to transfer the site of the SP4 and SP5, and the construction will to be changed on existing state-owned unused land of NTCMH, and the Hezhou Vocational Education Center.

Table 7-1: Information Disclosure and Public Participation Activities

No.	Time	Topic of public participation	Venue	Participants	#	Females
1	2021.9	Nanning Social Welfare Institute Improvement	Nanning PMO	Head and staff of Nanning Social Welfare Institute	10	4
2	2021.9	NTCMH Shizhuling Elderly Care and Healthcare Integration	Nanning PMO	Head of NTCMH	8	3
3	2020.4 2021.9	Disclosure of the LA compensation program for Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute	Xiadao Village Committee	Villagers, town and village officials	25	12
4	2018.12	Approval of Hezhou No.1 Elderly Care Institute	Hezhou PMO	Hezhou People's Hospital	8	4
5	2019.6	Approval of Hezhou Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute	Hezhou PMO	Guangxi Guidong Hospital	6	2
6	2021.11	Negotiation on new site selection for	Hezhou	Hezhou People's	25	9

No.	Time	Topic of public participation	Venue	Participants	#	Females
		SP4 and SP5 projects	PMO, relevant units	Hospital, Guangxi Guidong People's Hospital, relevant units, townships and village groups		

7.2 Information Disclosure

112. The Project is at the preparation in general. LA for SP1, SP2, SP3 had been completed by project approval by ADB, and land use has been disclosed. See DDR1 and DDR2.



Figure 7-2: Disclosure of Construction and Land Use Information

7.3 Grievance Redress

113. According to the survey, the existing grievance redress channels in the project area are: 1) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their village committees, which is the main grievance redress channel; 2) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their sub-district offices; 3) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to the complaint handling office of the county government. All APs may maintain their rights and interests through the above channels.

114. A grievance redress mechanism has been established to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement (the GRM in this report is suitable for all sub-projects Resettlement and SDGAP).

- (i) Stage 1: If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of LA, HD and resettlement, he/she may report this to village committee, which shall record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within two weeks.
- (ii) Stage 2: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the Nanning / Hezhou PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- (iii) Stage 3: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Guangxi PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

- (iv) Stage 4: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she file an appeal with the competent authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration after receiving such disposition.
- (v) Stage 5: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award of Stage 4, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition.

115. In addition, the APs may file grievances and appeals directly with the external M&E agency, or the legal, disciplinary inspection and complaint handling departments of Nanning / Hezhou City.

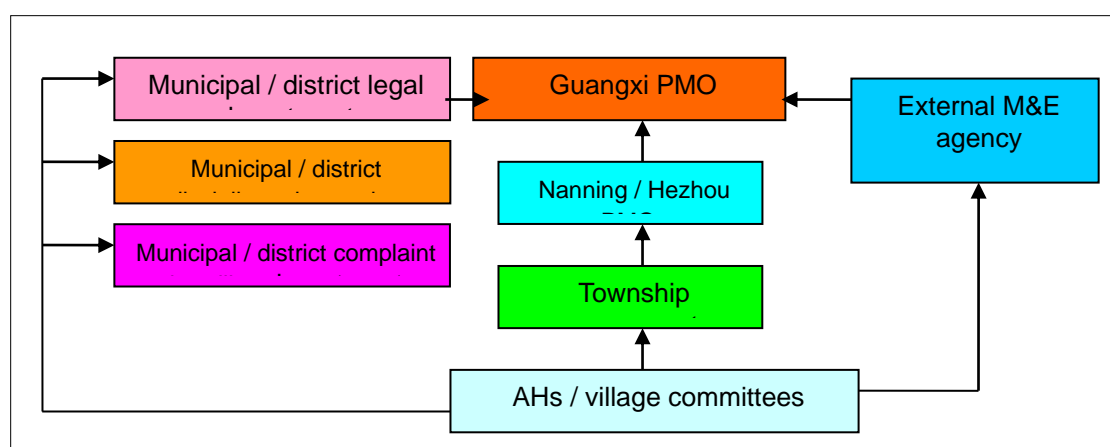


Figure 7-3: Grievance Redress Flowchart

116. The resettlement agencies will appoint staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs specifically. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Division	Agency	Head	Tel
GZAR	Guangxi PMO	Lu Qiuning	0771-2328681
Nanning City	Nanning PMO	Peng Shunyan	15277107159
	Nanning Social Welfare Institute	Chen Yanyan	18178614830
		Zhou Qi	15877136484
	NTCMH	Lan Changfu	15277048264
Hezhou City	Hezhou PMO	Li Zongjin	0774-5120559
	Guangxi Guidong Hospital (Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute)	Mei Yongcheng	18907746560
	Hezhou People's Hospital (No.1 and No.2 Elderly Care Institutes)	Chen Ruiwen	17607840798
	Pinggui District LA and HD Office	Director Liu	13117643732
	Etang Town LA and HD Office	Zeng Qingle	13347548166
	Xiadao Village	Liang Wenyu	13737410758

7.3.1 Recording, Tracking and Feedback

117. The IAs will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and a registration form has been prepared for this purpose. See Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Grievance Registration Form

Appellant	Chen Zhiming	Time	Sep. 28, 2021
Accepting agency	Hezhou PMO	Location	Xiadao Village Committee
Appeal	Since Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute involves the demolition of rural residential houses, the AHs are dissatisfied with the resettlement mode (centralized resettlement in residential buildings).		
Expected solution	Offer housing land and compensation to build new houses.		
Suggestion	The AHs will build new houses on allocated housing land in the garden expo park.		
Proposed solution	The AHs will build new houses on allocated housing land in the garden expo park.		
Actual handling	Keeping tracking		
Appellant (signature)		Person responsible (signature) Recorder (signature)	
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.			

7.3.2 Evaluation

- (i) At different stages, the PMOs, IAs and agencies concerned have collected comments and suggestions from the APs on project design and implementation by means of FGD, stakeholder discussion, key informant interview, etc., and disclosed project information and progress to the APs by means of broadcast, TV, Web, WeChat, etc. Under the direction of the Guangxi PMO, the Nanning and Hezhou PMOs, township governments, and village committees have established a joint management mechanism, and disclosed the contact information of the grievance accepting agencies. This mechanism has proven effective.
- (ii) A transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established during project preparation and implementation, and notified to the AHs by various means.
- (iii) During SDGAP implementation, no lawsuit has arisen from the impairment of interests of any AP.

118. The task force thinks that the public participation and grievance redress mechanisms have played an excellent role in project implementation.

8 Findings and Suggestions

8.1 Findings

(i) Organizational structure

119. The organizational structure of the Project is well established, the roles and responsibilities of all agencies well defined, and all agencies well-staffed. The staff is mostly composed off professionals from functional departments with rich practical experience in LAR and SDGAP implementation.

120. However, although some staff members have participated in project preparation, and have some understanding of ADB's safeguard policy and the RP, they still have deficiencies in theory and practice. The PMO staff should further learn relevant information, and strengthen training on LAR and SDGAP policies and implementation.

(ii) Construction and resettlement progress

121. By the end of January 2022 (the end of the second round of external M&E), although the five sub-projects of this project all involve civil work, but they were all in the detailed design stage, and none of them has yet to be constructed.

122. Land use permits had been obtained for SP1, SP2 and SP3 (see DDR1).

- (i) The SP4's site will be changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one. 4 buildings of NTCMH (the new IA of the SP4) will be demolished, including 3 abandoned ones and one complex building, involving relocation, which are involving no compensation.
- (ii) The SP5 site has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center.

123. Such land will be acquired by the municipal natural resources bureau, and then allocated to SP5, but the land cost should be paid. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it. The costs are yet to be estimated, and no compensation funds have been allocated for it.

124. After the sites of SP4 and SP5 projects are changed, they will no longer involve collective LA, residential HD and temporary land occupation, nor will they involve compensation. The RPs for the SP4 and SP5 subprojects are being prepared by the consulting agency, and are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022.

(iii) Changes in resettlement impacts

125. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving LAR. At the preparation stage, two DDRs were prepared, and were approved by ADB in April and June 2019. See DDR1 and DDR2.

126. Since the SP4's site will be changed from Xiadao Village, Etang Town, Hezhou City (36 mu) to the affiliated elderly care institute of NTCMH (24.96 mu of state-owned land for healthcare and charity) and China Telecom Hezhou Branch (5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land). The 5.96 mu of unused state-owned industrial land of China Telecom Hezhou Branch affects no one. The SP5 site has changed to 31.41 mu of unused state-owned land of Hezhou Vocational Education Center. After the sites of SP4 and SP5 projects are changed, they will no longer involve collective LA, residential HD and temporary land occupation, nor will they involve compensation.

(iv) Compensation rates and fund disbursement

127. By the end of January 2022, the LA and HD compensation rates for project area have been raised based on the newly promulgated policies, protecting the APs' rights and interests practically.

128. SP1, SP2, SP3 are located on state-owned land, not involving LAR.

(v) Livelihood restoration

129. By the end of January 2022, as the site of the SP4 project will be changed, the collective LA and compensation will no longer be involved, so the relevant livelihood restoration measures will no longer be implemented.

(vi) SDGAP monitoring

130. According to the approved SDGAP, some actions are to be taken during project implementation. By the end of January 2022, since the Project was still at the preparation stage, the SDGAP had only been partly implemented. Only 2 actions have been partially implemented, and the remaining 17 actions or measures have not yet been initiated.

(vii) Information disclosure and grievance redress

131. By the end of January 2022, information disclosure and public participation activities had been conducted properly, and a sound grievance redress mechanism had been established and disclosed to the APs. Due to the site change of SP4 and SP5 projects, no grievance redress has occurred so far.

8.2 Suggestions

(i) Organizational structure

132. The Nanning and Hezhou PMOs should strengthen coordination with all resettlement agencies to define their respective duties, and add full-time social safeguard staff. The PMO staff should also gain experience in resettlement through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.

(ii) Compensation and disbursement

133. The LA compensation rates should be based strictly on the Block Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.77), and Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Construction Projects in the Urban Center of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.7). If any new compensation rate is released during project implementation, such new rate will apply.

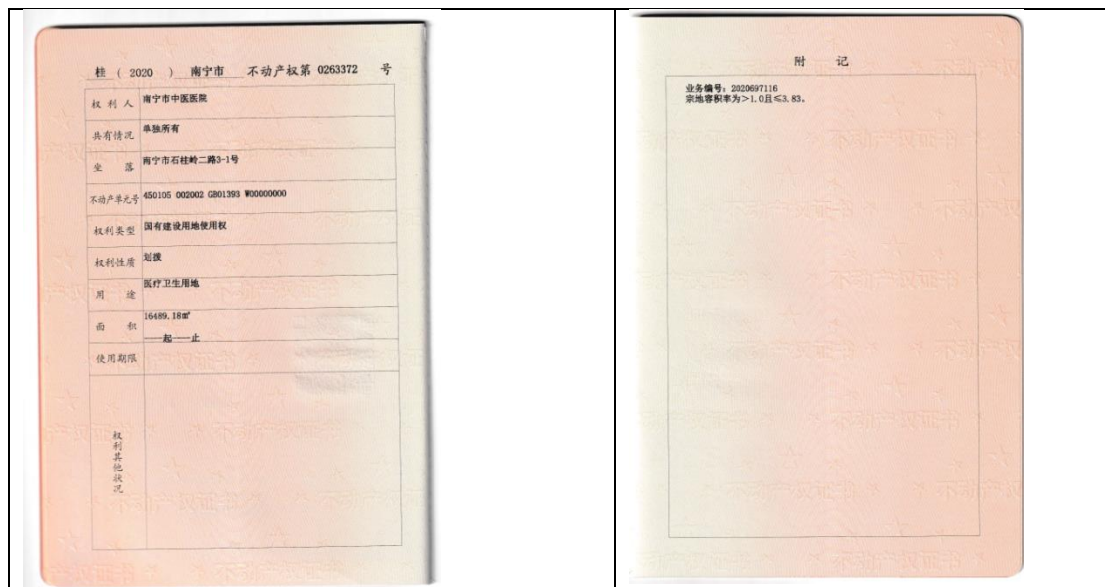
(iii) Livelihood restoration

134. The PMOs and IAs should offer skills training to the project area people properly to facilitate livelihood restoration. Relevant documents are usually managed by the government agencies concerned, but the PMOs and IAs should also keep relevant records.

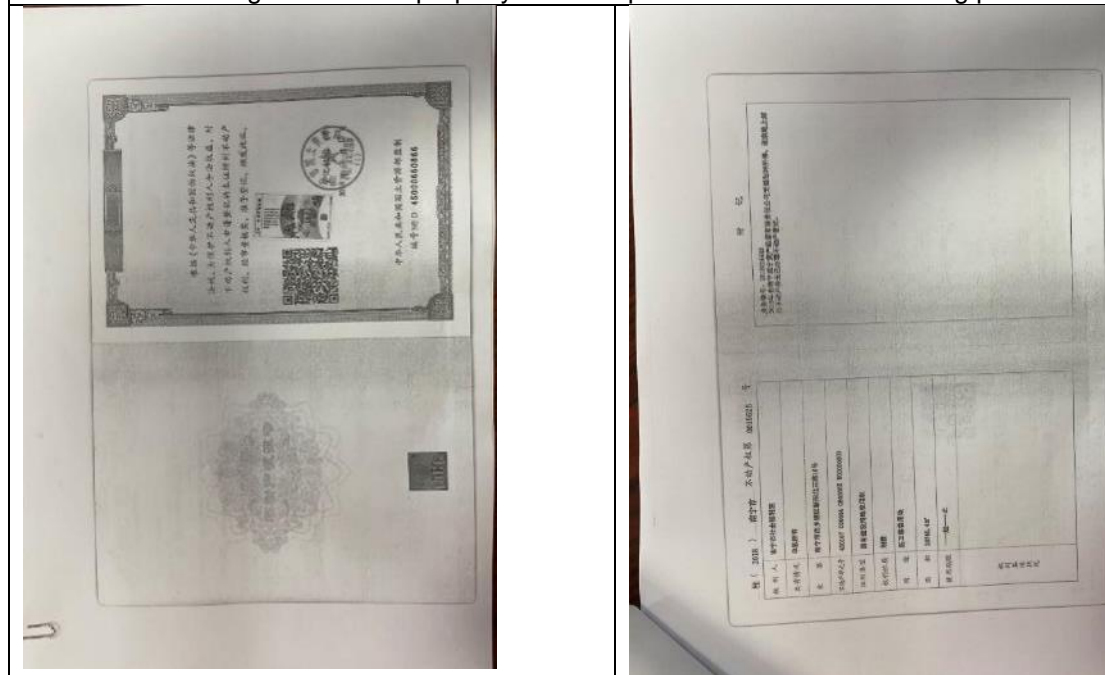
(iv) Information disclosure and grievance redress

135. The PMOs, IAs, township governments and village committees should conduct subsequent disclosure, publicity and mobilization, and keep meeting minutes properly.

Appendix 1: Land Approval Documents



Attached Figure 1-1 Real property ownership certificate of the Shizhuling plot



Attached Figure 1-2 Real property ownership certificate of Nanning Social Welfare Institute

Appendix 2: Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Construction Projects in the Urban Center of Hezhou City (HMG [2020] No.7)

电子公文打印版
打印时间: _____
打印人: _____
年 月 日

贺州市人民政府文件

贺政规〔2020〕7号

贺州市人民政府关于印发 贺州市中心城区范围内建设 项目征地拆迁补偿及安置标准的通知

八步区、平桂区人民政府，市政府各副处级以上单位：

经市人民政府同意，现将《贺州市中心城区范围内建设项目
征地拆迁补偿及安置标准》印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

贺州市人民政府
2020年8月10日

贺州市中心城区范围内 建设项目征地拆迁补偿及安置标准

一、本征地拆迁补偿及安置标准适用范围

贺州市中心城区范围内（东至：莲塘镇美冲村，南至：贺街
镇西南村及广贺高速，西至：西环路及望高镇新光村，北至：望
高镇白沙河、洛湛铁路及姑婆山，即《贺州市城市总体规划
（2016-2035年）》确定的中心城区范围内除清池村和百富村区域）
的建设项目征地拆迁补偿及安置。

二、征地补偿标准

地类	补偿标准（单位：元/亩）
水田（包括水浇地、养殖坑塘）	63500
旱地	56000
园地、林地	54500
其它农用地（水田、旱地、园地、 林地之外农用地）	参照该地块相邻地类补偿标准 进行补偿
集体建设用地	参照该地块相邻地类补偿标准 进行补偿
未利用地	22000

三、青苗补偿标准

2

（一）一造产值农作物青苗补偿标准

名称	补偿标准（单位：元/亩）
水稻	2200
藕、马蹄、芋头	2300
糖蔗、果蔗	2500
蔬菜（瓜、菜、豆）	2300
其它旱地作物（玉米、花生、黄豆、绿豆等）	1650
食用菌（木耳、草菇等，名贵食用菌除外）	5000

（二）用材林补偿标准

名称	规格	补偿标准	
		成片（元/亩）	零星或单株（元/株）
郁闭度 0.2 以上用材林的成熟林	郁闭度 0.2 以上用材林的成熟林	1450	
	郁闭度 0.2 以上用材林的未成熟林	2100	
	郁闭度 0.2 以上薪炭林、灌木林	1550	
	幼林、新造林	1250	
	防护林、特种用途林	3150	
速生桉	满一年生长期	1150	
	满两年生长期	1350	
	满三年生长期	1650	
	满四年生长期	1350	
	满五年生长期	1350	
杉类（除名贵杉类外）	胸径 2（含）厘米以下	1000	10
	胸径 2-5（含）厘米	1500	15

3

桉类及其他杂木	胸径 5-8（含）厘米	2000	20
	胸径 8-12（含）厘米	2500	25
	胸径 12-15（含）厘米	3000	30
	胸径 15-18（含）厘米	3500	35
	胸径 18-20（含）厘米	4000	40
	胸径 20-25（含）厘米	5000	50
	胸径 25-30（含）厘米	5500	55
	胸径 30 厘米以上	6000	60
	胸径 2（含）厘米以下	1500	15
	胸径 2-5（含）厘米	2000	20
	胸径 5-8（含）厘米	2500	25
	胸径 8-12（含）厘米	3000	30
	胸径 12-15（含）厘米	3500	35
	胸径 15-20（含）厘米	4000	40
	胸径 20-25（含）厘米	4500	45
灌木类	胸径 25-30（含）厘米	5000	50
	胸径 30 厘米以上	6000	60
冠幅 200 厘米以上	1000	——	

备注：
1.郁闭度：指森林中乔木树冠在阳光直射下（90度）在地面的总投影面积（冠幅）与林地（林分）总面积之比，它反映林分的密度，它是以林地树冠垂直投影面积与林地面积之比，以十分数表示，完全郁闭度为1，郁闭度0.70（含0.70）以上的郁闭度为密林，0.20-0.69为中度郁闭，小于等于0.1-0.20（不含0.20）以下为疏林。
2.杉类（除名贵杉类外）：春芽树规定：
（1）由测绘部门测量，并由县自然资源局调查数据出具报告；
（2）以认定明确或有异议的由林业部门确定；
（3）迁移补偿标准最高不超过6000元/亩，迁移补偿后不再进行青苗补偿。
3.特殊名贵林木原则上以移植为主，实在无法移植的，由专业部门认定后给予补偿。
4.面积大于0.1亩才为成片，其它均为零星或单株。

（三）竹类补偿标准

名称	规格	补偿标准
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4

名称	规格	补偿标准	
		成片（元/亩）	零星或单株（元/株）
麻竹	已收益	4200	42元/根
	未收益	1550	10元/根
毛竹、楠竹	成竹	3600	5元/根
黄竹	成竹	3600	1元/根
泥竹	成竹	4200	2元/根
水竹	成竹	4500	4元/根
箭竹	成竹	4500	5元/根
围栏竹、观音竹、粽叶		950	——

备注：
面积大于0.1亩才为成片，其它均为零星或单株。

（四）经济林及果木补偿标准

名称	规格	补偿标准	
		成片（元/亩）	零星或单株（元/株）
八角林、玉桂林	已收益2年以上	4400	57
	未收益或收益不足两年	2900	13
板栗、枇杷、枣子、柿子、梨子	幼林	1250	——
	已挂果	10500	155
桃子、杨梅、番石榴、柚子、木瓜、金桔等	未挂果	3100	31
	已挂果	9950	145
沙田柚、温州柑、南丰蜜柑	幼林	2200	26
	未挂果	2900	37
龙眼、无核黄皮、大肉枇杷、大果	第一年生	13200	185
	第二年生	13500	190
龙眼、无核黄皮、大肉枇杷、大果	幼林	3000	37
	第一年生	12100	162
第二年生	已挂果	12500	165

5

名称	规格	补偿标准		
		成片（元/亩）	零星或单株（元/株）	
山楂	以后			
	幼林	未挂果	2900	13
葡萄	第一年生	已挂果	11200	35
	第二年生及以后	已挂果	11500	36
猕猴桃、黄梨、梨子	幼林	未挂果	4500	45
	第一年生	已挂果	15200	225
百香果	第一年生	已挂果	15500	230
	第二年生	未挂果	2800	31
火龙果	第一年生	未挂果	9200	61
	第二年生及以后	已挂果	9400	63
三华李	第一年生	未挂果	6300	52元/根
	第二年生及以后	已挂果	11200	92元/根
荔枝	第一年生	未挂果	11500	94元/根
	第二年生及以后	已挂果	12500	165
杨梅	幼林	未挂果	5750	36
	已挂果	未挂果	1650	13
桑园	幼林	未挂果	——	2
	已挂果	未挂果	10500	210
油茶树	幼林	未挂果	5200	105
	已挂果	未挂果	3500	——
油茶树	幼林	未挂果	2500	——
	已挂果	未挂果	3300	33
油茶树	幼林	未挂果	2100	19
	已挂果	未挂果	2100	19

6

<table><tr><th>名称</th><th>规格</th><th>单 位</th><th>补偿标准</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">大众坟</td><td>20-30 户以上</td><td>元/座</td><td>6000</td></tr><tr><td>50 户以上</td><td>元/座</td><td>8000</td></tr><tr><td>80 户以上</td><td>元/座</td><td>10000</td></tr><tr><td>100 户以上</td><td>元/座</td><td>12000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">15. 砖瓦窑</td><td>元/座</td><td>3100</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">16. 石灰窑</td><td>元/座</td><td>1550</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">17. 混凝土机座</td><td>有钢筋</td><td>元/平方米</td><td>420</td></tr><tr><td>无钢筋</td><td>元/立方米</td><td>370</td></tr><tr><td>18. 混凝土地板</td><td>厚度 15 公分以上(工业区室外地板)</td><td>元/平方米</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">19. 排水涵管</td><td>DN200-DN350</td><td>元/米</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>DN400-DN500</td><td>元/米</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>DN600-DN700</td><td>元/米</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>DN800 (含) 以上</td><td>元/米</td><td>300</td></tr></table> <p>(四) 附属设施补偿标准 (电力设施)</p> <table><tr><th>名称/规格</th><th>单 位</th><th>补偿标准</th></tr><tr><td>(1) 供电部门的 220 伏标准配电线路</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>4.2</td></tr><tr><td>(2) 用户安装的室外简易固定的 220 伏线路</td><td>元/米</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>(3) 供电部门的 380 伏标准配电线路</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>6.8</td></tr><tr><td>(4) 用户安装的室外简易固定的 380 伏线路</td><td>元/米</td><td>10.5</td></tr><tr><td>(5) 1 千伏输电线路</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>(6) 迁移变压器</td><td>元/座</td><td>4200</td></tr><tr><td>(7) 3.5 千伏配电线路</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>(8) 1 千伏埋地输电线路单价(电气: 3*70)(万元/Km)</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>21</td></tr></table> <p>13</p>	名称	规格	单 位	补偿标准	大众坟	20-30 户以上	元/座	6000	50 户以上	元/座	8000	80 户以上	元/座	10000	100 户以上	元/座	12000	15. 砖瓦窑		元/座	3100	16. 石灰窑		元/座	1550	17. 混凝土机座	有钢筋	元/平方米	420	无钢筋	元/立方米	370	18. 混凝土地板	厚度 15 公分以上(工业区室外地板)	元/平方米	135	19. 排水涵管	DN200-DN350	元/米	50	DN400-DN500	元/米	120	DN600-DN700	元/米	200	DN800 (含) 以上	元/米	300	名称/规格	单 位	补偿标准	(1) 供电部门的 220 伏标准配电线路	万元/公里	4.2	(2) 用户安装的室外简易固定的 220 伏线路	元/米	6.3	(3) 供电部门的 380 伏标准配电线路	万元/公里	6.8	(4) 用户安装的室外简易固定的 380 伏线路	元/米	10.5	(5) 1 千伏输电线路	万元/公里	11	(6) 迁移变压器	元/座	4200	(7) 3.5 千伏配电线路	万元/公里	18	(8) 1 千伏埋地输电线路单价(电气: 3*70)(万元/Km)	万元/公里	21	<table><tr><td>(9) 1 千伏埋地输电线路单价(电气: 3*300)(万元/Km)</td><td>—</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>(10) 3.5 千伏 4 根 12 根进配电线路单价(4 回路)(万元/Km)</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>(11) 11 千伏埋地输电线路单价(安装电缆 1*500)(万元/Km)</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>195</td></tr><tr><td>(12) 11 千伏埋地输电线路单价(电缆排管 4*管径 200)(万元/Km)</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>324</td></tr><tr><td>(13) 11 千伏埋地输电线路单价(钢管 5*管径 200)(万元/Km)</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>225</td></tr><tr><td>(14) 11 千伏输电线路单价(万元/Km)</td><td>万元/公里</td><td>65</td></tr></table> <p>(五) 附属设施补偿标准 (电信设施)</p> <table><tr><th>名称</th><th>规格</th><th>单 位</th><th>补偿标准</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">1. 室内电缆工程</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">室内电缆工程 (架空 100 对)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>5.7</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">室内电缆工程 (管道 200 对)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>6.8</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">有线电视同轴电缆线路</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>2.4</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">2. 光缆线路 (含国防光缆)</td></tr><tr><td>架空 12 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>2.8</td></tr><tr><td>架空 24 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.4</td></tr><tr><td>架空 36 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.5</td></tr><tr><td>架空 48 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.6</td></tr><tr><td>架空 60 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.7</td></tr><tr><td>架空 72 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.8</td></tr><tr><td>架空 96 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.9</td></tr><tr><td>架空 144 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>4.0</td></tr><tr><td>直埋 24 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.3</td></tr><tr><td>直埋 36 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>3.7</td></tr><tr><td>直埋 48 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>4.1</td></tr><tr><td>直埋 64 芯</td><td>万元/公里</td><td></td><td>7.9</td></tr></table> <p>14</p>	(9) 1 千伏埋地输电线路单价(电气: 3*300)(万元/Km)	—	64	(10) 3.5 千伏 4 根 12 根进配电线路单价(4 回路)(万元/Km)	万元/公里	105	(11) 11 千伏埋地输电线路单价(安装电缆 1*500)(万元/Km)	万元/公里	195	(12) 11 千伏埋地输电线路单价(电缆排管 4*管径 200)(万元/Km)	万元/公里	324	(13) 11 千伏埋地输电线路单价(钢管 5*管径 200)(万元/Km)	万元/公里	225	(14) 11 千伏输电线路单价(万元/Km)	万元/公里	65	名称	规格	单 位	补偿标准	1. 室内电缆工程				室内电缆工程 (架空 100 对)					万元/公里		5.7	室内电缆工程 (管道 200 对)					万元/公里		6.8	有线电视同轴电缆线路					万元/公里		2.4	2. 光缆线路 (含国防光缆)				架空 12 芯	万元/公里		2.8	架空 24 芯	万元/公里		3.4	架空 36 芯	万元/公里		3.5	架空 48 芯	万元/公里		3.6	架空 60 芯	万元/公里		3.7	架空 72 芯	万元/公里		3.8	架空 96 芯	万元/公里		3.9	架空 144 芯	万元/公里		4.0	直埋 24 芯	万元/公里		3.3	直埋 36 芯	万元/公里		3.7	直埋 48 芯	万元/公里		4.1	直埋 64 芯	万元/公里		7.9
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<p>济组织, 也可以按货币方式进行补偿安置 (货币补偿标准由土地估价所按划拨土地评估后报市人民政府批准实施)。</p> <p>七、凡属 2020 年 1 月 1 日后经国务院和自治区人民政府批准的征收的土地, 一律按此标准执行。</p> <p>17</p>	<p>贺州市人民政府办公室 2020 年 9 月 4 日印发</p> <p>18</p>																																																																																																																																																																																		

**Appendix 3: Information on Households with DMS Completed in Xiadao Village,
Etang Town, Hezhou City**

No.	Household head	Area (mu)
1	Chen Zhouxiong	0.813
2	Jiang Shouting	1.835
3	Chen Youming	0.462
4	Jiang Zhangming	1.572
5	Jiang Shuisheng	1.367
6	Chen Mingde	0.144
7	Chen Chegui	1.763
8	Huang Guochong	0.078
9	Chen Zhiming	2.262
Total		10.296

Appendix 4: Fieldwork Photos



FGD at the Guangxi PMO



FGD at the Nanning PMO



Field visit at Nanning Social Welfare Institute



Field visit in Shizhuling



FGD and interview at the Hezhou PMO



Field visit at Hezhou No.1 Elderly Care Institute



Site selection for Huanan Minority Elderly Care Institute



Interview and questionnaire survey in Xiadao Village



Field visit and interview at Hezhou No.2 Elderly Care Institute



FGD and key informant interview in Xiadao Village



The new site will be selected by SP4



The new site will be selected by SP5