

The World Bank Financed Jiangxi PoyangLake Basin Water
Environment Management Project

**The World Bank Financed
Jiangxi Poyang Lake Basin Water
Environment Management Project**

Resettlement Plan

**Jiangxi Province Urban Construction and
Utilization of Foreign Investment Office**

September 2016

Letter of Commitment

Through Ministry of Finance, Jiangxi Province Government (JPG) is applying for the loan from the World Bank (WB) to finance Poyang Lake Basin Town Water Environment Management Project. Therefore, the implementation of this project should be in compliance with WB's policies of Social Safeguards. This Resettlement Plan represents a requirement of the WB and is the basis for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement in this project. This Resettlement Plan also complies with the laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations. Besides, for better resettlement outcome it adopts additional measures and arrangements for implementation and monitoring.

JPG hereby approves the contents of this Resettlement Plan and guarantees that resettlement budget has been included in the whole project budget and it will be made available as stipulated. JPG authorizes Foreign Investment Management Office of Jiangxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission to be responsible for all project implementation and relevant resettlement activities. Related local governments take charge of actual subproject implementation and executing relevant resettlement. The implementation of resettlement will begin after the RAP has been approved by WB.

Jiangxi Province Government
(Foreign Investment Management Office of
Jiangxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission)



(Signature of Representative)

August 29, 2016 (Date)



Preface

1. Purpose for preparing the Resettlement Plan

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with the applicable state and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, and the WB operational policy Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12), etc. The purpose for preparing the RAP is to improve their livelihoods and standards of living for those affected by the project or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

2. Terms and Definitions

Criteria for eligibility of Displaced Persons (DPs)

(a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

(b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;

(c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Persons covered under part a.

(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under part. (c) are provided resettlement assistance¹ in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy. All persons included in part (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Compensation and Resettlement measures:

To solve or eliminate the effects of mandatory requisition land which cause (1) relocation or losses of residence; (2) losses of property or the way of gaining profit; (3)

¹ Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate.

losses of revenue sources or the way of making a live (whether influenced person should be relocated), the compensation and resettlement measures are required:

(a) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(ii) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(iii) Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost² for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(ii) Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are

(i) Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;

(ii) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph (a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

²"Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	I
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPs)	I
COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT MEASURES:	I
CONTENTS	1
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST OF FIGURES	V
1 BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT	1
1.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECT.....	1
1.2 PREPARATION OF THE PROJECT.....	1
1.3 BENEFICIARY AND AFFECTED AREA OF THE PROJECT.....	6
1.3.1 <i>Beneficiary areas</i>	6
1.3.2 <i>Affected areas</i>	6
1.4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF AFFECTED AREAS.....	7
1.5 THE TOTAL INVESTMENT OF THE PROJECT AND FUNDING SOURCES.....	15
1.6 MEASURES TO REDUCE ENGINEERING IMPACTS.....	15
1.7 RELATED PROJECTS.....	16
2 IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT	25
2.1 SURVEY OF PROJECT IMPACT.....	25
2.2 RANGE OF THE PROJECT IMPACTS.....	25
2.3 PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF RURAL COLLECTIVE LAND.....	25
2.4 PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF STATE-OWNED LAND.....	29
2.5 TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF COLLECTIVE LAND.....	30
2.6 TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STATE-OWNED LAND.....	30
2.7 THE POOR.....	32
2.8 VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	33
3 RESULTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE PROJECT	34
3.1 SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND SURVEY OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES, TOWNSHIPS, AND COUNTRIES.....	34
3.2 RESULTS OF SAMPLING SURVEY OF BASIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	
34	
3.2.1 <i>Distribution of age</i>	34
3.2.2 <i>Distribution of educational level</i>	36
3.2.3 <i>Labor employment structure</i>	38
3.2.4 <i>Family composition</i>	39
3.2.5 <i>Building area of houses</i>	41
3.2.6 <i>Family income and expenditure</i>	41
4 POLICY OBJECTIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	45
4.1 MAIN LAWS AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO RESETTLEMENT.....	45
4.1.1 <i>State laws and regulations</i>	45
4.1.2 <i>Local Regulations and policies</i>	45
4.1.3 <i>WB Policies</i>	46
4.2 LAWS AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO RESETTLEMENT.....	46
4.3 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES OF THE PROJECT.....	55
4.3.1 <i>Compensation rates for permanent acquisition of collective land</i>	55

4.3.2	<i>Compensation policies of permanent acquisition of state-owned land</i>	58
4.3.3	<i>Temporary land compensation policy</i>	58
4.3.4	<i>Compensation policy for vulnerable group</i>	59
4.3.5	<i>Compensation policy for infrastructural facilities and ground attachments</i>	59
	5COMPENSATION RATES	60
5.1	COMPENSATION RATES FOR ACQUISITION OF RURAL COLLECTIVE LAND.....	60
5.2	COMPENSATION RATES FOR ACQUISITION OF STATE-OWNED LAND.....	60
5.3	COMPENSATION RATES FOR TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION.....	61
5.4	STANDARD OF OTHER EXPENSES.....	61
5.5	OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT.....	63
5.6	PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT.....	63
5.6.1	<i>The principle of trying to reduce relocation</i>	63
5.6.2	<i>The principle of equivalence compensation</i>	63
5.7	COMPENSATION FOR PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION.....	64
5.7.1	<i>Analysis on the influence of permanent land requisition</i>	64
5.7.2	<i>Resettlement Plan</i>	65
5.8	TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	66
5.9	VULNERABLE GROUP.....	67
5.10	RESETTLEMENT FOR DEMOLITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ATTACHMENTS.....	67
	6PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	69
6.1	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY.....	69
6.2	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS.....	70
6.3	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN INVESTIGATION.....	77
	7APPEAL MECHANISM	80
7.1	PROBLEMS MAY BE COMPLAINED AND THE SOLUTIONS.....	80
7.2	APPEAL CHANNEL AND MECHANISMS.....	81
	8ORGANIZATION	84
8.1	AGENCIES RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT ACTIONS.....	84
8.2	ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	85
8.3	RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	85
8.3.1	<i>PPMO</i>	85
8.3.2	<i>PPMO agency of each county</i>	86
8.3.3	<i>Department of Land Resources of each county</i>	86
8.3.4	<i>Project Design Agency</i>	87
8.3.5	<i>NRCR, Hohai University</i>	87
8.4	MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY.....	88
9	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	91
9.1	PRINCIPLES FOR PROGRESS CONNECTION BETWEEN RESETTLEMENT AND PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.....	91
9.2	KEY TASKS OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	91
9.2.1	<i>Principles for preparation of house demolition and resettlement implementation schedule</i> <i>91</i>	
9.2.2	<i>General resettlement schedule</i>	92
10	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	94

10.1	PRINCIPLES FOR PROGRESS CONNECTION BETWEEN RESETTLEMENT AND PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.....	94
10.2	KEY TASKS OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	94
10.2.1	<i>Principles for preparation of house demolition and resettlement implementation schedule</i>	94
10.2.2	<i>General resettlement schedule.....</i>	95
11	COST AND BUDGET.....	97
11.1	COST.....	97
11.2	SOURCES OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS.....	97
11.3	FUND FLOW AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN.....	98
11.3.1	<i>Fund flow.....</i>	98
11.3.2	<i>Disbursement and management.....</i>	99
12	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	100
12.1	INTERNAL MONITORING REPORTING.....	101
12.1.1	<i>Implementation procedure.....</i>	101
12.1.2	<i>Scope of monitoring.....</i>	101
12.1.3	<i>Internal monitoring reporting.....</i>	102
12.2	EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT MONITORING.....	102
12.2.1	<i>Independent monitoring agency.....</i>	102
12.2.2	<i>Procedure and scope of monitoring.....</i>	102
12.3	MONITORING INDICATORS.....	104
12.4	POST-EVALUATION.....	104
13	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	105
	APPENDIX I DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF RESETTLEMENT OF RELATED PROJECTS	106
	APPENDIX II CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECTS OF EACH COUNTY.....	126
	APPENDIX III BASIC SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS OF THE AFFECTED COUNTIES/CITIES.....	129
	APPENDIX IV BASIC SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS OF THE AFFECTED TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS/SUBDISTRICTS.....	131
	APPENDIX V BASIC SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES..	133
	APPENDIX VI TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	138
	APPENDIX VII COST AND BUDGET BY ITEMS.....	142
	APPENDIX VIII MINUTES OF SYMPOSIUMS AT EACH COUNTY.....	144
	IT IS ENOUGH. FIRST, THE AMOUNT WE TREAT NOW IS NOT BIG ENOUGH. SECOND, THE DESIGN OF THE PLANT IS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, WE HAVE THE LONG-TERM PLANNING.....	157
	(XI) DAILY SEWAGE IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	158
	APPENDIX IX “NOTICE OF UNIFIED STANDARD OF ANNUAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND INTEGRATED AREA LAND PRICE OF NEW LAND COMPENSATION OF JIANGXI PROVINCE, 2011 (ORDER NO. 126 OF PEOPLE’S GOVERNMENT OF JIANGXI PROVINCE)”.....	178

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1-1 BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT.....	3
TABLE 1-2 7 COUNTIES/CITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT.....	6
TABLE 1-3 THE SUMMARY OF THE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT.....	9
TABLE 1-4 IDENTIFICATION OF THE RELATED PROJECTS.....	18
TABLE 1-5 SUMMARY OF RELATED WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS OF POYANG LAKE IN JIANGXI PROVINCE FINANCED BY THE WORLD BANK.....	19
TABLE 2-1 AFFECTED RURAL COLLECTIVE-OWNED LAND BY ACQUISITION.....	26
TABLE 2-2 IMPACTS OF ACQUISITION OF STATE-OWNED LAND.....	29
TABLE 2-3 IMPACTS OF TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION OF THE PROJECT.....	31
TABLE 2-4 STATISTICS OF DIRECTLY AFFECTED POPULATION.....	32
TABLE 2-5 POVERTY POPULATION AND COMPENSATION STANDARDS (2014).....	32
TABLE 3-1 AGE STRUCTURE OF SURVEYED POPULATION.....	34
TABLE 3-2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED POPULATION.....	36
TABLE 3-3 LABOR EMPLOYMENT OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	38
TABLE 3-4 FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	40
TABLE 3-5 ANNUAL AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	44
TABLE 5-1 COMPENSATION RATES FOR ACQUISITION OF RURAL COLLECTIVE LAND.....	60
TABLE 5-2 RELEVANT LAND TAXES STANDARDS.....	62
TABLE 5-3 LAND ACQUISITION INFLUENCE DEGREE ANALYSIS TABLE.....	65
TABLE 6-1 THE PROCESS OF POLICY DISCLOSURE.....	69
TABLE 6-2 THE PROCESS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AT EACH COUNTY.....	72
TABLE 6-3 SURVEY RESULTS OF PUBLIC COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	78
TABLE 8-1 HEADS OF MAIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT.....	87
TABLE 8-2 TRAINING PLAN FOR RESETTLEMENT.....	89
TABLE 9-1 OVERALL PROGRESS OF RESETTLEMENT THE PROJECT.....	92
TABLE 10-1 OVERALL PROGRESS OF RESETTLEMENT THE PROJECT.....	96
TABLE 11-1 GENERAL RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATES (10,000 YUAN).....	97
TABLE 13-1 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	105

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1 LOCATIONS OF 7 COUNTIES/CITIES THAT INVOLVE IN THE PROJECT.....	6
FIGURE 1.2 TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION AFFECT THE RETAILS/BUSNIESS.....	7
FIGURE 3.1 AGE STRUCTURE OF SURVEYED POPULATION.....	36
FIGURE 3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SURVEYED POPULATION.....	37
FIGURE 3.3 LABOR EMPLOYMENT OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	39
FIGURE 3.4 FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	41

FIGURE 3.5 ANNUAL AVERAGE INCOME OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	42
FIGURE 3.6 ANNUAL AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	42
FIGURE 6.1 FORUM.....	76
FIGURE 6.2 PUBLIC PATICIPATION.....	77
FIGURE 7.1 APPEAL MECHANISMS.....	82
FIGURE 8.1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	85
FIGURE 11.1 FLOWCHART OF FUND DISBURSEMENT.....	99

1 Basic Information of the Project

1.1 Brief introduction and composition of the Project

The World Bank Financed Jiangxi Poyang Lake Basin Water Environment Management Project, involving 7 counties in 5 municipalities, Pingxiang, Jiujiang, Ji'an, Yichun, Shangrao and Duchang County, Fengxin County, Jishui County, Jing'an County, Poyang County, Shangli county and Yugan county (city, district), includes 12 sub projects, the construction of sewage collection system, sewage, sludge and garbage disposal, as well as the project of ecological engineering of water pollution.

With the combination of the engineering and non engineering actions, conducted comprehensive management in urban sewage sludge, garbage through sewage, rain and sewage diversion, ecological materialized of sewage and garbage disposal for Poyang Lake River Basin to protect the valley of water, wetland and environment, and also provide a guarantee of ecological security of Poyang Lake Basin.

Basic layouts of projects in each county/city are shown in the table 1-1.

1.2 Preparation of the Project

From 2015, provincial Finance Department of Jiangxi, Development and Reform Committee of each municipality, who involves in the Project, began to conduct the preparation for the Project based on the active communicating between WB and National Development and Reform Committee, Ministry of Finance, Development and Reform Committee of Jiangxi Province, Department of Finance. The goal is to apply for financial assistant from World Bank by 2017. The experts from WB diagnosed the project and prepared for investigation in November, 2015. In September, 2016, the preparation work passed the examination of pre-evaluation team of WB.

"The Feasibility Study Report" of the Project has been delegated to Shanghai Urban Construction Design and Research Institute, and Jiangxi Province Coal Mine Design Institute. Shanghai institute is responsible for Fengxin County, Poyang County, Yugan county and Shangli County Research Report ; Duchang County, Jing'an county and Jishui County's feasibility research reports are delegated by Jiangxi institute. The general report is prepared by these two institutes and summarized by Shanghai institute . All the reports were completed by the end of

March 2016.

The project environmental protection design and “environment influence evaluation report ” has been delegated to CERI eco Techonology Co., LTD.. The report was completed in March 2016.

Table 1- 1 Basic information of the Project

NO.	Municipality	County/ City	The name of the sub-project	Scope	Resettlement Impacts	Project investment amount (10,000 yuan)	Total investment amount on DPs (10,000 Yuan)
1	Jiujiang	Duchang	County sewage pipe network improvement	New drainage pipe network 28.72km, including: sewage pipe 20.97km, pipe diameter DN400-DN1200; storm water pipe (canal) 7.75km, pipe diameter DN600-DN1000.	Temporary occupation of 146.27 mu of state-owned roads, does not involve the take over rural collective land.	22900.21	0
			Ecological restoration and protection project of Zou Jiaju lake water system	Leads the stormwater of west of Furong Mountain to the west side of the Zou Jia Ju lake, reducing waterlogging within the city, while protecting the ecological environment of Zou Jia Ju lake to avoid damage of the sewage and lakeshore of the surrounding villages with total land area of 26.82ha. The water area is about 13.27ha, floodplain wetlands area is 3.14ha, and green space landscape area land area is 10.41ha.	Did not change the original land use types for usable land, and did not need any additional land demolition operation; in addition, the project construction generated temporary occupation land, covers an area of about 100 mu, which is farm land close by.		0.25
			Suburban household garbage collection and transportation project	Built 3 new garbage transfer station, with the size of the 50t/d each; purchase hook 6 arm type of garbage truck, with the weight of 16t each; 126 garbage collection vehicles, with the weight of 1-2T each; 180 garbage classification bins and 25342 households small trash can.	Each transfer station need take over 1.5 mu of farmland, with total area of 450 mu, of which Beishan township is dryland, Dashu township is paddy fields, and Wangdun township is waste land.		9.75
2	Yichun	Fengxin	Network construction project in north city	32.332km new drainage pipe network, in which the sewage pipes 18.425km, diameter DN300-DN1500; rainwater pipes (canal) 13.907km, diameter DN300-DN1800; new pumping station 1, land area of 60m ² and upgrade pumping stations and general use area 16m ² .	Temporary occupation of 145.49 mu of state-owned roads, does not involve the expropriation of rural collective land.	24978.4	0
			Network construction project in south city	New drainage pipe network 21.452km, including: sewage pipe 11.119km, pipe diameter	Temporary occupation of 96.53 mu of state-owned roads, does not involve the		

NO.	Municipality	County/City	The name of the sub-project	Scope	Resettlement Impacts	Project investment amount (10,000 yuan)	Total investment amount on DPs (10,000 Yuan)
3		Jing'an		DN300-DN600; storm water pipe (canal) 10.333km, pipe diameter DN300-DN1800.	expropriation of rural collective land.	15689.84	0
			Reconstruction project of urban drainage pipe network	7.61km of the new drainage network in south city, diameter DN300-DN400; 8.86km of new drainage network in north city, diameter DN300-DN600.	Temporary occupation of 211.04 mu of state-owned roads, does not involve the expropriation of rural collective land.		
			The municipal waste collection and Transportation Engineering project	To maintain the status of trash transfer station, equipped the city with compression type of garbage truck, and collected the majority of urban garbage by garbage compression vehicle and sent directly to the landfill field.	No resettlement influence		
4	Ji'an	Jishui	South city and old city drainage pipe network project	Built new project of drainage pipe network 32.72km. Among them: the sewage pipe 21.08km, rainwater pipes (canal) 11.64km; 3 new integrated sewage lifting pumping stations in Wenshan Avenue sewage pumping station, Enjiang Bridge sewage pumping station, and Enjiang North Road sewage lifting pump station; transformation of the existing small estuary sewage lifting pumping station, with the expansion of the status quo from 10000m ³ /d to 15000m ³ /d.	Temporary occupation of 206.54 mu of state-owned roads, does not involve the expropriation of rural collective land.	20242.79	0
5	Shangrao	Poyang	Project of rural domestic sewage collection and treatment in the Pearl Lake Basin	Construction of sewage treatment station in 35 villages surrounding Pearl Lake, with total sewage treatment scale of 2600t/d, of which 22 stations of 50t / D; 11 stations of 100t / D; 1 station of 150, 1 station of 250 t / D; 101.22km of new sewage pipe network, diameter DN300-DN400, 42.1km of the pressure pipe, of which 19131m of side ditch, 6397m of side ditch connecting pipe, 2677 sewage inspection wells, and 85 exhaust valve wells	Involved six townships, 35 villages, 35 households and 146 people, a total collection of rural collective land 3.35 mu, of which Baishazhou township is 0.27mu, Pearl Lake Township is 0.5 mu, Gaojialing Township is 0.46 mu, Fortymile Ave Township is 0.67 mu, Tuanlin Township is 0.74 mu and Shuanggang Township is 0.71 mu. All of the lands are waste land.	34634	158.19

NO.	Municipality	County/ City	The name of the sub-project	Scope	Resettlement Impacts	Project investment amount (10,000 yuan)	Total investment amount on DP's (10,000 Yuan)
			Ecological restoration and protection project of river system in the Pearl River Basin	101 newly built artificial wetland, artificial wetland area of 154765.02 square meters, a total length of 95.85 kilometers of ecological sewage interception ditch.	Involved six townships, 101 villages, 59 households and 205 people, a total collection of rural collective land 176.82 mus, of which Baishazhou township is 4.7 mu, Pearl Lake Township is 22.15 mu, 26.4 mu of GaoJialing township, 43.29 mu of Fortymile Ave Township, 46.24 mu of Tuanlin township and 34.04 mu of Shuanggang Township. All of the lands are waste land.		
6		Yugan	Pipa Lake coastal Sewage Interception Project	The lake shore sewage pipe laying is DN400-DN600 in diameter, the overall direction of the sewage pipe pipeline is from west to East, with a total length of about 11km.	Temporary occupation of 49.55 mu of state-owned roads, does not involve the expropriation of rural collective land.	29248.94	0
			Trash transfer station project	Set 120 garbage collection buckets along the lake, and construct 3 trash transfer stations	Each trash transfer station takes over 1.5 mu land and comes to a total of 4.5 mu. It within the scope of urban construction. All of the land are state-owned and does not involve the expropriation of ruran collective land.		
7	Pingxiang	Shangli	Garbage collection and disposal system engineering Project	Intends to establish a solar garbage compost station in 5 villages and townships,with a total number of 71; build 6 garbage compression transfer stations in 6 townships, Futian Township, Dongyuan township, Changping township, Chishan Township, Penggao Township and Yangqi township respectively. Basic configuration of each garbage transfer station is 2 trucks and 3 cans.	Permanent land acquisition involves 6 townships and 72 administrative villages, affecting 103 households and 413 people, a total of 103.93 mu of permanent land acquisition. All of the lands are wasteland.	24723.3	95.03

1.3 Beneficiary and affected area of the Project

1.3.1 Beneficiary areas

The beneficiary areas are where the project is located. Beneficiary areas are listed in the table 1-2. Figure 1.1 shows their locations.

Table 1- 27 counties/cities within the Project

No.	Municipal ity	County/City	No.	Municipality	County/City
1	Jiujiang	Duchang`	5	Yichun	Fengxin
2	Ji'an	Jishui	6		Jing'an
3	Shangrao	Poyang	7	Pingxiang	Shangli
4		Yugan			



Figure 1.1 Locations of 7 counties/cities that involve in the Project

1.3.2 Affected areas

The demolition of the Project affects 116 villages of 20 town/Jiedao of 7 counties/cities at Pingxiang, Jiujiang, Ji'an, Yichun and Shangrao municipalities, which will acquiring collective-owned land with the total area of 288.60 mu (paddy filed/dray land 1.5 mu and all of the lands are waste land, affecting 814 people in 210 households);

Permanently occupied 428 mu of state-owned land, and does not involve the land acquisition and resettlement; temporary occupation of collective land of 1 mu, temporary occupation of state owned lands of 1121.47 mu. The project affected 7856 farmers and small business in 534 households indirectly, not involving housing demolish. During the construction of laying of rainwater and sewage pipelines, through the way of restoration during construction and construction enclosure to reduce dust and noise. Due to prompt removal of excavation muck, there's less impact. Project summary see tables 1-3.



Figure 1.2 temporary land occupation affect the retails/business

1.4 Social and economic background of affected areas

➤ Jiangxi Province

The local GDP of 1672.4 billion Yuan is realized in 2015, growing by 9.1%, in which, value-added of the primary industry totaled 177.3 billion Yuan, increased by 3.9%, value-added of the secondary industry totaled 848.73 billion Yuan, increased by 9.4%, value-added of the third industry totaled 646.35 billion Yuan, increased by 10.0%. The contribution rate of the

economic growth is 4.2%, 60.7% and 35.1%, respectively. The ratio of the three major industries in 2015 was adjusted to 10.7:52.5:36.8. The per capita GDP of 36724 yuan, an increase of 8.5%, according to the annual average exchange rate was \$5898. The annual total fiscal revenue 302.15 billion yuan, increased by 12.7%. Total fiscal revenue accounted for the proportion of GDP was 18.1%, 1% higher than the previous year. The general public budget revenue was 216.55 billion yuan, an increase of 15.1%; the tax revenue was 237.3 billion yuan, an increase of 8.9%, accounted for 78.5% of total fiscal revenue. Total fiscal revenue exceeded 600 million yuan for all of the counties (city, district), among which, 85 had the total fiscal revenue of over 1 billion yuan, and increased 8 over the previous year; 36 counties (city, district) had over 2 billion yuan, increased 7; 17 counties (city, district) had over 3 billion yuan, increased 2; 5 counties (city, district) had over 5 billion yuan, increase 2; Nanchang County is the first one to achieve 10 billion which was breakthrough, with the total fiscal revenue of 10.9 billion yuan. The rate of economic growth has continued to rebound trend, and industrial production growth is accelerating, strong growth in investment in fixed assets, active in the consumer goods market, consumer prices tend to be stable, decline in factory price of industrial products continued to shrink.

Table 1-3 The summary of the impacts of the Project

Municipality	County/City	Name of the project	No. of the town	No. of the village	Acquisition of collective-owned land (mu)		Acquisition of collective-owned land (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)		Directly affected population		Affected farmers and retails		
					Total	Paddy field/dry land		Collective land	State-owned land	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population	
Pingxiang	Shangli	Garbage collection and disposal system engineering Project	6	72	103.93					103	413			
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment					3							
Jiujiang	Duchang	County sewage pipe network improvement	1						146.27			53	1178	
		Ecological restoration and protection project of Zou Jiaju lake water system	1				402.3	1				3	13	
		uburban household garbage collection and transportation project	3	3	4.5	1.5					13	50		
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment						3						

Municipality	County/City	Name of the project	No. of the town	No. of the village	Acquisition of collective-owned land (mu)		Acquisition of collective-owned land (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)		Directly affected population		Affected farmers and retails	
					Total	Paddy field/dry land		Collective land	State-owned land	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population
Ji'an	Jishui	South city and old city drainage pipe network project	1				0.085		206.54			156	2948
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment					3						
Yichun	Fengxin	Network construction project in north city	1				0.114		145.49			35	140
		Network construction project in south city							96.54				
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment					3						
	Jing'an	Reconstruction project of urban drainage pipe network	1						211.04				187
uburban household garbage collection and transportation		1											

Municipality	County/City	Name of the project	No. of the town	No. of the village	Acquisition of collective-owned land (mu)		Acquisition of collective-owned land (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)		Directly affected population		Affected farmers and retails	
					Total	Paddy field/dry land		Collective land	State-owned land	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population
		project											
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment					3						
Shangrao	Poyang	Sewage treatment project	6	35	3.35				266.04	35	146		
		garbage disposal project	6	101	176.82					59	205		
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment					3						
	Yugan	Pipa Lake coastal Sewage Interception Project	1	1					49.55			100	375
		Trash transfer station project	1				4.5						
		Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment					3						
Total	7	12	20	212	288.6	1.5	428	1	1121.47	210	814	534	7865

➤ The selected counties

(1) Shangli

Shangli County lies in the west of Jiangxi Province, the north latitude between 27°38' and 28°01', east longitude between 113°47' and 114°04'. The county has jurisdiction over 6 townships and 4 villages (Shangli Township, Tongmu Township, Futian Township, JinShan Township, Penggao Township, Chishan Township, Changping Village, Dongyuan Villages, Jiguanshan Village, Yangqi Village), with total 159 administrative villages groups. In 2014, Shangli has a total population of 5.167 million people, and GDP is 160.95 billion yuan, 17.87 billion yuan of the total fiscal revenue.

Shangli County is located in the subtropical humid monsoon climate zone, with abundant water resources and the forest coverage rate reached 55%. It is typical of the ecological county with fresh air. There are coal, lead, iron, gold, copper, sulfur, zinc, phosphorus, clay and other more than 10 kinds of mineral resources, especially coal, clay, coal reserves in the 80 million tons, lead 1500 million tons. In recent years, Shangli County continuously consolidate and upgrade traditional industries, to further improve the fireworks industry supporting, enhance its upstream and downstream industry chain, make bigger and stronger safety fireworks industry. New industry foster growth of the main building materials, high-tech new materials, advanced machinery and equipment manufacturing industry, to accelerate the development of new industrial clusters.

(2) Yugan

Yugan County lies in the northeast of Jiangxi Province, the north latitude between 28°21' and 29°03', east longitude between 116°13' and 116°54'. The county has jurisdiction over 5 townships and 11 villages (Ruihong Township, Huangjinbu Township, Shikou Township, Gubu Township and Wuni Township, Kangshan Village, Dongtang Village, Datang Village, Lusi Port Village, Santang Village, Hongjiazui Village, Baima Bridge Village, Jiangbu Village, Fenggang Village, Daxi Village and Yangbu Village). In 2014, Yugan has a total population of 1.06 million people, and GDP is 11.27 billion yuan, 1.26 billion yuan of the total fiscal revenue.

Yugan county has affluent resource of lake, Delta, land and many unique species resources, where is the national aquatic animal base and one of the ten province's fishery counties, as well as the commodity grain base. Yugan has flat territory, fertile land, and rich in Yugan Maple pepper, sesame, peanuts, beans, lotus seeds, Artemisia selengensis, Adlay,

Gorgon fruit, etc..118 type breed of fish resources, protosalanx, soft shelled turtle, mandarin fish, crab, pearls and other rare aquatic products production base. Meanwhile, it is rich in mineral resources, coal, porcelain clay, and coke gemstones.

(3) Poyang

Poyang County lies in the northeast of Jiangxi Province and east coast of Poyang Lake, the north latitude between 28°46'26" and 29°42'03", east longitude between 116°23'45" and 117°06'15". The county has jurisdiction over 1 street agency, 14 townships and 15 villages (Raozhou Street Agency, Poyang Township, Shuanggang Township, Xiejiatan Township, Shimen Street Township, Fortymile Street Township, Youdun Street Township, Tianfan Street Township, Jinpanling Township, Gaojialing Township, Huanggang Township, Guxiandu Township, Raofeng Township, Lefeng Township, Raopu Township, Houjiagang Village, Lianhuashan Village, Xiangshuitan Village, Jiantian Street Village, Zhegang Village, Yaque Lake Village, Yinbao Lake Village, Youcheng Village, Pearl Lake Village, Baishazhou Village, Tuanlin Village, Changzhou Village, Miaoqian Village, Lianhu Village, Lutian Village). In 2014, land area of Poyang County is 4,215 square meters, with total population of 1.57 million. The total GDP is 15.9 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue is 1.4 billion yuan. Poyang County is rich in natural resources, with underground deposits of coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, phosphorus, tungsten, granite, limestone, fluorite ore, clay and other mineral resources; in Poyang Lake, there are culture turtle, whitebait, mandarin fish, shrimp, crab etc.; and it also has a fishing area of 111 million, 30 million mu of inland water surface, and 34 million mu of fishery low-lying farmland; Poyang County covers 108.02 million mu of arable land, of which 81.74 million mu of paddy field, 26.28 million mu of dry land; 14 million hectares of forest land area with covering rate of 29%.

(4) Fengxin

Fengxin County lies in the northwest of Jiangxi Province, the north latitude between 28°34' and 28°52', east longitude between 114°45' and 115°31'. The county has jurisdiction over 18 Townships (Fengchuan Township, Shangfu Township, Ganzhou Township, Luoshi Township, Songpu Township, Chitian Township, Zaoxia Township, Chi'an Township, Huipu Township, Ganfang Township, Zaoxi Township, Yangshan Township, Dongfeng Township, Ganken Township, Baizhangshan Administrative Committee, Agricultural fishing farm). In 2014, total population of Fengxin is 0.34 million. The total GDP is 10.6 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue is 1.8 billion yuan.

Fengxin is rich in resources, and there are four advantages of Fengxin, including high-quality

rice, bamboo, kiwi and hydropower, known as "Rice Origin", "Chinese Kiwi Township", "Jiangnan bamboo county. High quality rice is named as national AA level of green product and exemption of export; bamboo volume ranks fifth national wide; area of kiwifruit orchard reaches 3 million mu, being the largest in south of the Yangtze River; 20000 acres of floriculture and nursery area forms the gallery of plants; small and medium hydropower stations spread all over the country, with the annual generating capacity of 2.3 billion degrees, which make sufficient and low-price power.

(5) Jishui

Jishui County lies in the middle of Jiangxi Province, the north latitude between 26°52' and 27°33', east longitude between 114°38' and 115°36'. The county has jurisdiction over 15 townships and 3 Villages (Wenfeng Township, Putian Township, Pangu Township, Fengjiang Township, Huangqiao Township, Jintan Township, Badu Township, Shuangcun Township, Laoqiao Township, Luotian Township, Baisha Township, Baishui Township, Dingjiang Township, Wujiang Township, Shuinan Township, Shangxian Village, Shuitian Village, Guanshan Village). In 2014, total population of Jishui is 0.53 million. The total GDP is 11.2 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue is 1.24 billion yuan. Ji'an County is a one of the large counties with mineral resource in Ji'an City. It has been found nine categories of all 12 of mineral resources: ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, precious metals, rare earth metals, metallurgical auxiliary raw materials, fuel, non-metallic chemical raw mineral, building materials and other non-metallic mineral, water and gas. There are abundant of water resources and biological resources in the county.

(6) Ducang

Jishui County lies in the north of Jiangxi Province, the north latitude between 28°50' and 29°38', east longitude between 116°2'24" and 116°36'. The county has jurisdiction over 12 townships and 12 Villages (Duchang Township, Zhouxi Township, Sancha Port Township, Zhongguan Township, Dasha Township, Wanhui Township, Nanfeng Township, Tutang Township, Dagang Township, Cailing Township, Xubu Township, Zuoli Township, Hehe Village, Yangfeng Village, Xiyuan Village, Xiangxi Village, Shishan Village, Mingshan Village, Chunqiao Village, Sushan Village, Duobao Village, Wangdun Village, Beishan Village, Dashu Village). In 2014, total population of Ducang is 0.81 million. The total GDP is 8.51 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue is 1.25 billion yuan.

Within the county territory, there are hilly wooded, large area of forest land, high forest coverage

rate. The existing forestry land is 61,876 hectares, with forest stock volume of 1,323,152 m³, a coverage rate of 27.9%; total water area is 208.55 million mu, of which 182.87 mu is Poyang Lake, 18.4 million mu of interior water lake; and has tungsten, molybdenum and other mineral resources and is rich in plant resources, wildlife resources.

(7) Jingan

Jingan County lies in the northwest of Jiangxi Province, the north latitude between 28°46' and 29°06', east longitude between 114°55' and 115°31'. The county has jurisdiction over 5 townships, 6 Villages (Shuangxi Township, Renshou Township, Baofeng Township, Gaohu Township, Zaodu Township, Xiangtian Village, Shuikou Township, Zhongyuan Township, Luowan Township, Leiguanjian Township, Sanzhualun Township), 2 Industry Park, 11 forest farm, 1 institute of agricultural science and 1 Garden field. In 2014, total population of Jingan is 0.15 million. The total GDP is 3.4 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue is 0.72 billion yuan.

Jingan is one of China's major non-ferrous metals, rare and rare earth mineral bases, and it is also with higher matching degree of mineral resources in China; various types of land resources, water resources, animal resources and plant resources has bring rich tourism resources, and makes achievement of the "depths of the clouds, the Jingan".

1.5 The total investment of the Project and funding sources

The project is estimated to total investment of 1.724 billion Yuan (U.S. \$ 266.43 million), which apply for a World Bank loan of \$ 142.78 million (equivalent to 924 million Yuan), accounting for 53.59% of the total investment, the domestic counterpart funds 0.8 billion Yuan (\$ 123.65 million U.S. dollars), 46.41 percent of the total investment.

The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement of 6.43 million Yuan (0.37% of total investment), all sources of funds are from the domestic matching funds.

1.6 Measures to reduce engineering impacts

In the planning and design stage, in order to reduce the impact of project construction on the local socio-economic and people's life, the design agency and owner of the Project had adopted several effective measures for optimizing the selection of various schemes:

- (1) In the planning stage, when optimized selection for schemes is conducted, much

consideration shall be put into the impact of project construction on the local socioeconomic and people's life and to minimize the land occupation and house demolition, which shall be set as a key factor in the optimized selection for schemes. When levees lines were selected, keep follow the river rather than straight-line to effectively avoid the land occupied.

(2) The design shall be optimized. In order to reduce the demolition immigrants, width of roads and rivers are different, the levee revetment should follow the flow direction of the River, and roughly paralleled with the mainstream line of the flood.

(3) The design shall be optimized to minimize occupy wasteland and state-owned land as much as possible.

In the Resettlement and the implementation stage, when the land acquisition and resettlement is unavoidable, in order to reduce the impact of construction projects, the following measures will be taken:

(1) The collection of basic material shall be strengthened and thorough analysis shall be conducted concerning the current situation of local socioeconomic and future development. Practical resettlement action plan shall be established according to local situation. The people affected by the project shall be prevented from suffering loss for project construction.

(2) The public participation shall be actively encouraged and information disclosure shall be strengthened and surveillance by the masses shall be accepted.

(3) Internal and external monitoring shall be reinforced and effective and unblocked feedback mechanism and channels shall be established. The information processing cycle shall be minimized to ensure the various problems in project implementing process be settled in time.

1.7 Related projects

Related projects refer to other projects that are related to the construction function and efficiency of the Project in the preparation and execution process, which include the scope of the project extended by the Project without using the World Bank loan funds. In the process of project design, project manager should pay attention to identification of the related projects and analysis of every subproject with PPMO agency and design agency.

According to the analysis, sewage treatment factory in Fengxin County, life garbage incineration plants in Pingxiang Township of Shangli County, sewage treatment plant of Yugan county,

sewage treatment plants and garbage treatment plants in Duchang County, sewage treatment plant in Jing'an county and sewage treatment plant in Jishui County are associated with the project. The related construction projects are in line with the relevant regulations and standards, have no adverse effects on the surrounding residents. Due Diligence Report of related projects and land use warrants of various related projects are detailed in Appendix I and II, respectively.


Table 1-4 Identification of the related projects

Related Project	Project CompletionTime	Funds resources	Land use approabla	Land acquisition	Compensation policy	Land Certificate No.
Fengxin county urban sewage treatment plant	2009	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer in 2013	Collective-owned land 27 Mu in 2009	Document of People's Government of Jiangxi Province, 2009, No. 22	State-owned (2013) No A1050574
Pingxiang Township solid waste incineration plant	2017	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer	State-owned land 115.14 Mu in 2015		State-owned (2015) No 8101545
Yugan county sewage treatment plant	2008	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer in 2011		Document of People's Government of Jiangxi Province, 2009, No. 22	State-owned (2011) No 0171
Duchang County town sewage treatment plant	2013	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer in 2010	Collective-owned land 66.75 Mu in 2014	Document of People's Government of Jiangxi Province, 2009, No. 22, 2010, No. 126	State-owned (2010) No 307
Duchang County garbage disposal plant	2015	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer in 2015	Collective-owned land 39.79 Mu in 2015	Document of People's Government of Jiangxi Province, 2010, No. 126	State-owned (2015) No 003
Jingan county sewage treatment plant	2010	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer in 2010			State-owned (2010) No.003
Jingan County landfill Site	2014	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Approval in 2009	Collective-owned land 123 Mu in 2012	Document of People's Government of Jiangxi Province, 2010, No. 126	Compensation has been paid, certificate is under approval
Domestic sewage treatment plant in Jishui County	2010 (Phase I)	National special funds and funds raised by local government	Transfer in 2013	Collective-owned land 26.45 Mu in 2015	Document of People's Government of Jiangxi Province, 2009, No. 22, 2010, No. 126	State-owned (2013) No.256

Table 1-5 Summary of related Water Management Projects of Poyang Lake in Jiangxi Province financed by the World Bank


County	Project	Related Project	Introduction of related project
Fengxin	Network construction project in north city	Urban sewage treatment plant	<p>Fengxin County sewage treatment plant is located in the east of Zhenjiashou village and northeast of the county, at the junction of Tiangong Avenue and Lia River East Road ; service scope is Fengchuan Township and Yellow Creek District. The wastewater of Fengtian industrial park has separate treatment processing system; in 2009, after completion, the treatment scale was 1 million tons / day, expansion to 2.0 million tons / day in 2014, and the long-term expansion to 3.0 million tons / day; sewage treatment process using the improved oxidation ditch process, the aeration mode using the aerator, effluent disinfection using ultraviolet disinfection approach, back into the south of Liao River after reaching the discharge standard.</p> 
	Network construction project in south city		
Shangli	Garbage collection and disposal system engineering Project	Pingxiang municipal solid waste incineration plant	<p>Pingxiang Mashan landfill is located in the town of Ma Xiangdong District, responsible for the garbage treatment processing for city centre, Xiangdong District, Shangli County, development zone, Anyuan district. A daily processing is 700t/d of garbage, and there are 2 * 350 tons of garbage incinerator grate, with configuration of 12MW steam turbine; Pingxiang garbage and sludge incineration power generation project has two 350t/d garbage incineration lines, with annual processing capacity of not less than 233 thousand tons, and set aside 1 extension of 350t/d garbage incineration line in Phase II, two 350t/d garbage incineration plants, with construction of 1 * 350 tons grate type incinerator, and the configuration of a 6MW turbine generator. Plants are Planned for completion in 2017. Pingxiang municipal solid waste incineration plants will have 1050 tons of garbage daily processing capacity of tons;. After the completion of the project, there will be completely harmless treatment of Pingxiang in the next 30 years of living garbage, which will improve the environment in Pingxiang, and make contribution to the construction of a beautiful rural areas.</p>


			
Yugan	Pipa Lake coastal Sewage Interception Project	Sewage treatment plant in Yugan	<p>Scale of Yugan county sewage treatment plant is 40000 m³ / D, treatment process using improved oxidation ditch process, and the site is located in the suburban of Maoxi Village of Hongjiazui Township, north of Wanchang road, close to Huhui River. The scale of current implementation of Phase I is 20 thousand m³/d, and with a total length of 15.2 km of sewage pipe network and sewage interception.</p>

			
Duchang	County sewage pipe network improvement	Sewage treatment plant	Although the county already has a processing capacity of 20000 m ³ / D sewage treatment plant and three sewage lifting pumping stations, with 14.5km of sewage interception dry pipe, 19.7km of branch pipes, 31.9km of trench cover, covering an area of network about 11km ² . Population of the County is about 130 thousand.
	Ecological restoration and protection project of Zou Jiaju lake water system	Waste disposal plant	County Government invest a household garbage treatment plant in the form of BOT and introduction the partner of Duchang County Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. in the west of the county. It is designed to deal with the capacity of 300t / D, using anaerobic fermentation composting process, an investment of 78 million yuan, installation and debugging at the end of 2015. The plant was put into trial operation in early 2016, mainly to deal with household garbage surrounding villages and townships.

uburban
household
garbage
collection and
transportation
project



Jing'an	Reconstruction project of urban drainage pipe network	Sewage treatment plant	<p>Jing'an county sewage treatment factory is located in the County Horticultural venue, downstream of the city of Liao River, about 3 km from the county centre and 7 km downstream of the water intake of water plant . Sewage plantto started construction in early 2009, and put into operation in June 1, 2010 by Nanchang water industry group owned by the city of Jiangxi Hongcheng water industry environmental protection Co., Ltd.. Sewage treatment plant has flat terrain, face Liao River on the east. The site design elevation control is 55.50m, and phase I covers an area of 1.71ha. The eastern side of the factory is reserved for long-term development. Service area of the County sewage treatment plant is the north area of the county, industrial Park of east of county and the south of the District, excluding South Industrial Park. The current scale is 10000 m³ / D, long-term design scale is 20,000 m³ / d. County sewage treatment plant has now the average daily capability of water treatment about 8000t, 0.28 degrees of water consumption per ton, the sludge production of about 70t/ months, the water content of 75%, and the government has uniform treatment of sludge (mainly used for sanitary landfill and landscaping).</p> 
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	<p>uburban household garbage collection and transportation project</p>	<p>Landfill Site</p>	<p>Jing'an County currently built a garbage landfill, located in Lijiawa of Huanglong Village in Xiangtian Township, covers an area of 123 mu, 7.5km distance from garbage transfer station. The project started construction in October 2012, began operation trial in September 2014, and started debugging in July 2015. The total investment of the project is about 46 million yuan. Landfill capacity is 730 thousand m³. The service life is 20.2 years. Landfill site is mainly built with waste dam, seepage control system, rainwater drainage system, leachate drainage, regulation and treatment system, landfill gas export and processing systems, roads and other main projects and the corresponding supporting facilities. The impervious system uses high density polyethylene HDPE geotechnical membrane as the main anti seepage. Thickness of HDPE film is 2.00mm. Garbage disposal technology is a modified anaerobic sanitary landfill technology, and the method of landfill operation is a unit of soil layer.</p> 
<p>Jishui</p>	<p>South city and old city drainage pipe network project</p>	<p>Sewage treatment plant</p>	<p>The completion of sewage treatment plant in Jishui County in 2009, and the overall design sewage treatment scale will reached to 40,000 m³ / d. It has been completed preliminary design scale of 200,000 m³ / d in 2008, phase I was completed and put into production with 10,000 m³ / d , phase I (second step) (10,000 m³ / d) is under construction, and plan to put into use this year, processing 20,000 m³ / d. The site is located 60m north of Nijiazhou of Wenfeng Village in Jishui County. The factory reserved lands for expansion. Sewage treatment process using improved oxidation ditch process, the amount of about 10 thousand m³ / d.</p>

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Survey of project impact

In order to identify the socio-economic conditions of the affected areas and the basic condition of the affected population, in accordance with the requirement of WB policy, from December 2015 to March 2016, conducted three social and economic surveys by NRCR center, with the cooperation of relevant functional government departments, and in accordance with the design schedule for each sub-projects, organized three socio-economic investigation team and conducted detailed investigation on the affected resident families, stores, institutions and enterprises and rural collective economic organizations within the affected area, and detailed information of project impact is achieved.

According to the red line of the project design scheme the survey covers all land acquisition and resettlement, including the impact of land acquisition and resettlement of the population and the impact of social and economic situation, as well as public opinion surveys, etc.. In the process of investigation, residents, village committee, the city government land management departments, city housing demolition management departments and relevant social organizations were welcomed to participated in and their opinions were on debriefed.

2.2 Range of the Project Impacts

Land acquisition and housing demolition of the project involves 7 counties in 5 municipal,, namely (1) Duchang County of Jiujiang, (2) Jingan and Fengxin County in Yichun, (3) Jishui County in Ji'an, (4) Poyang and Yugan County in Shangrao, (5) Shangli County in Pingxiang, totally 115 villages in 19 towns. The impact of immigration of the project involves permanent land acquisition, demolition, and the temporary occupying land. Land acquisition and resettlement does not involve ethnic minorities' communities.

2.3 Permanent acquisition of rural collective land

Acquisition of rural collective land involves 211 village groups in 15 villages, totaling 288.6 mu , of which paddy field / dry land is 1.5 mu and waste land is 287.1 mu. The number of affected

households is 210, affecting population of 814 persons. Detailed impacts of acquisition of rural collective land are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Affected rural collective-owned land by acquisition

County	Name of the project	Town	Village	Total	Paddy field	Dry land
Duchang	Urban household garbage collection and transportation project	Beishan	Pachuantang	1.5		1.5
		Dashu	Matang	1.5	1.5	
		Wangdun	Yanggang	1.5		1.5
Poyang	Sewage treatment project	Baishazhou	Zhongnao	0.09		0.09
			Tangli	0.09		0.09
			Ligongnao	0.09		0.09
		Zhuhu	Dukou	0.09		0.09
			Caojia	0.12		0.12
			Zhoujia	0.1		0.1
			Hengtouju	0.09		0.09
		Gaojialing	Luyitang	0.1		0.1
			Dazong	0.09		0.09
			Zhuyundun	0.1		0.1
			Luye	0.09		0.09
			Yaoli	0.09		0.09
		Fortymile Ave	Miaoju	0.09		0.09
			Huangbiquan	0.1		0.1
			Hupen	0.09		0.09
			Pantaoju	0.09		0.09
			Caijiazui	0.1		0.1
			Chenli	0.1		0.1
		Tuanlin	Wangjia	0.09		0.09
			Zhanjia	0.1		0.1
			Bamtangxu	0.1		0.1
			Sheshan	0.1		0.1
			Hushan	0.09		0.09
			Meihu	0.09		0.09
			Datang	0.09		0.09
			Shizishan	0.09		0.09
		Shuanggang	Maojia	0.09		0.09
			Gaohu	0.09		0.09
			Hujia	0.1		0.1
			Jiangjia	0.15		0.15
			Tangjia	0.1		0.1
			Houfan	0.09		0.09
			Qianfan	0.09		0.09
	Ecological restoration and protection project	Yujia	0.09		0.09	
		zhaojia	0.09		0.09	
		Baishazhou		4.7	4.7	
		Pearl Lake		22.15	22.15	
		Gaojialing		26.4	26.4	
		Fortymile Ave		43.29	43.29	
	Solar garbage compost station	Futian	Shuangyuan		1.41	1.41
			Lianpo		1.41	1.41

County	Name of the project	Town	Village	Total	Paddy field	Dry land
			futian	1.45		1.45
			Changan	1.26		1.26
			Mingshan	1.26		1.26
			Biantang	1.26		1.26
			Changtang	1.26		1.26
			Zhanshan	1.26		1.26
			Yuexing	1.26		1.26
			Dayu	1.26		1.26
		Dongyuan	Xinyi	1.41		1.41
			Jiangling	1.41		1.41
			Dongyuan	1.41		1.41
			Zhutang	1.41		1.41
			qiaotou	1.41		1.41
			Fengyuan	1.26		1.26
			Jingshan	1.41		1.41
			Yangzi	1.45		1.45
			Shangpu	1.41		1.41
			louxia	1.26		1.26
			Gongjiang	1.41		1.41
			Taoyuan	1.41		1.41
			Xiaojian	1.26		1.26
			Mingzhu	1.41		1.41
		Tianxin	1.41		1.41	
		Changing	Fushou	1.41		1.41
			Changing	1.45		1.45
			Pingji	1.26		1.26
			Xinghui	1.26		1.26
			Shanmu	1.41		1.41
			Lingjiao	1.26		1.26
			Mingxing	1.26		1.26
			Dantang	1.26		1.26
			Shixi	1.45		1.45
			Huangitang	1.26		1.26
			Taitang	1.41		1.41
			Jiaoyuan	1.26		1.26
			Luoxing	1.41		1.41
			Shixing	1.26		1.26
			Liujiang	1.26		1.26
			Foxi	1.26		1.26
			Tangshang	1.26		1.26
		Shitang	1.26		1.26	
		Maliang	1.26		1.26	
		Chishan	Lantian	1.26		1.26
			Chishan	1.41		1.41
			Dayuan	1.41		1.41
			Gengtang	1.41		1.41
			Beiyuan	1.41		1.41
			Fengquan	1.26		1.26
			Huangtian	1.26		1.26
			Matian	1.45		1.45
			Muchong	1.45		1.45
		Wanly	1.41		1.41	

County	Name of the project	Town	Village	Total	Paddy field	Dry land
			Fengqiao	1.45		1.45
			Louxia	1.26		1.26
			Quanpo	1.41		1.41
			Gaonan	1.26		1.26
			Huanghua	1.26		1.26
			Xindian	1.41		1.41
			Guanquan	1.41		1.41
			Louqian	1.26		1.26
		Penggao	Zaxia	1.26		1.26
			Penggao	1.41		1.41
			Dongshanxia	1.26		1.26
			Huayuan	1.26		1.26
			Quanxi	1.26		1.26
			Shaopo	1.26		1.26
			Gutang	1.41		1.41
			Taihua	1.41		1.41
			Mapeng	1.26		1.26
			Garbage compression and transfer station	Futian	Futian	1.49
	Dongyuan	Dongyuan		1.49		1.49
	Changping	Luoxing		1.49		1.49
	Chishan	Yuanbei		1.49		1.49
	Penggao	Penggao		1.49		1.49
	Yangqi	Nanyuan		1.49		1.49
Total				288.60	1.5	287.10

2.4 Permanent acquisition of State-owned land

Projects in five counties involve permanent acquisition of state-owned land with the total area of 428 mu, including ecological restoration and protection of sub project and water environment automatic monitoring early warning system project of Zoujiaju Lake in Duchang County, water environment automatic monitoring early warning system project in Jing'an County, South of the city and the old city drainage pipe network project and water environment automatic monitoring warning system construction projects in Jishui County, water environment comprehensive treatment project and water environment automatic monitoring early warning system project in the Liao River basin of Fengxin County, Comprehensive Treatment Project and water environment automatic monitoring early warning system project of Yugan County Pipa Lake, water environment automatic monitoring early warning system project in Poyang County and water environment automatic monitoring early warning system project in Shangli County.

Among them, the state-owned construction land is 207.95 mu (the vast majority of construction land use status is green land, the project does not change the original land use types, only the reprogram of planning); State-owned water area is 199.05 mu; waste glassland is 21 mu. The unutilized land allocation is without compensation because urban construction departments expropriated and utilized the land. See as detailed in table 2-2.

Table 2- 2 Impacts of acquisition of State-owned land

County	Name of the sub-project	Type of acquisition land	Permanent acquisition land (mu)			
			Total	Land use		
				Construction land	Waters	Waste grassland
Duchang	Ecological restoration and protection project of Zou Jiaju lake water system	Allocation	402.3	203.25	199.05	
	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3
Jing'an	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3
Jishui	South city and old city drainage pipe network project	Allocation	0.085	0.085		
	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3

County	Name of the sub-project	Type of acquisition land	Permanent acquisition land (mu)			
			Total	Land use		
				Construction land	Waters	Waste grassland
Fengxin	Comprehensive management of water environment of Liaohe River Basin	Allocation	0.114	0.114		
	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3
Yugan	Pipa Lake comprehensive treatment project	Allocation	4.5	4.5		
	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3
Shangli	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3
Poyang	Automatic detection and early warning system for water environment	Allocation	3			3
Total			428	207.95	199.05	21

2.5 Temporary occupation of collective land

The project has only occupied 1 mu of Zoujiaju Lake surrounding farmland due to the laying of sewage interception pipes for ecological restoration and protection project. For temporary occupation of farmland, compensation paid for green corps to farmers. In the construction process, the project construction period is relatively short and constructed by stages, to promptly clean up the construction site and temporary occupation of the site, temporary facilities and equipment transfer, material waste, garbage and waste soil and to restore the original terrain and landform.

2.6 Temporary occupation of State-owned land

Temporary land occupation is needed for construction such as placing of materials, equipments, and temporary construction camp. Because most of these projects are line type constructions, temporary occupation of land can exploit the land within the acquiring land. Especially for laying of sewage interception pipes projects, road excavation area is far more than the area of pipe

network laying, and thus produce a large number of temporary occupation. The main purpose of temporary occupation is to excavate entrance, mud pool, inspection wells and protect of the temporary road construction site isolation.

Temporary project covers an area of mainly for Trombone construction required excavation, entrances, mud pools, inspection wells and to isolate and protect the construction site of the temporary lane. There are no buildings and appendages on the ground. And the users of the temporary use of land shall use the land according to the purposes of the temporary use of land contracts, and shall not build permanent structures. While temporary use of land expires, the units and individuals are responsible for the restoration of land by the temporary land use status. If it is unable to recover and cause losses, should take the corresponding responsibility for economic compensation. Usually, temporary use of land for a period of not more than two years.

This project has a total of six sub projects due to the laying of pipe network, road construction and other need temporary occupation land, including: sewage pipe network improving project in Duchang County need temporary area of 146.27 mu; Jing'an county urban drainage pipe network transformation projects need temporary occupation land of 211.04 mu; south of the City and the old city drainage pipe network project in Jishui County need temporary land of 206.54 mu; Liaohe River Basin water environment comprehensive treatment project in Fengxin County need temporary land of 242.03 mu; Pearl Lake environment comprehensive treatment project in Poyang County need temporary land of 266.04 mu; Pipa Lake comprehensive treatment project in Yugan County need temporary area of 49.55 mu. Details showed in table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Impacts of temporary land occupation of the Project

Name of the sub-project	Type of temporally occupied land	Diameter	Length (m)	Area (mu)
Sewage pipe network improvement project in Duchang	Road	DN400-DN1200	16289	146.27
Drainage Network Reconstruction Project in Jing'an	Road	DN200-DN1800	46600	211.04
south of the city and the old city drainage pipe network project in Jishui	Road	DN250-DN1500	34424	206.54
Comprehensive management of water environment in Fengxin River Basin County	Road	DN300-DN1800	53784	242.03
Pearl Lake Environmental Comprehensive Treatment Project in Poyang County	Road	DN300-DN1200	59120	266.04
Comprehensive treatment project of Pipa Lake in Yugan	Road	DN400-DN500	11012	49.55

Name of the sub-project	Type of temporarily occupied land	Diameter	Length (m)	Area (mu)
Total			225109	1121.44

The influence of immigrants mainly because of collective land expropriation and temporary land, affecting a total population of 742 in 8,679 households. Among them, the collection of the households in the rural collective land has an influence on 210 households and population of 814; temporary occupation area of farmers and retail shops affected a total of 534 households, population of 7,865. Population affected by project are detailed in table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Statistics of directly affected population

County	Township	Village group	Directly affected population				Indirectly affected population			
			Household	Population	Female	Affection Type	Household	Population	Female	Affection Type
Duchang	4	3	13	50	23	expropriation	53	1178	557	construction
Jing'an	1						187	3211	154	construction
Jishui	1						156	2948	1402	construction
Fengxin	1						35	140	68	construction
Poyang	6	136	94	351	167	expropriation				
Shangli	6	72	103	413	196	expropriation				
Yugan	1	1					100	375	173	construction
Total	15	212	210	814	386		534	7865	2354	

2.7 The poor

Project area is located in the mountainous areas, where the economic development is relatively backward and there is a large scale of the poor. Part of the project is to lay sewage pipe network in old inner-city and to construct waste transport facilities in countryside, where the density of the poor is relatively large, and the construction affected their production and daily life. Therefore, we must pay close attention to the poor people in the project scope.

Table 2-5 Poverty population and compensation standards (2014)

County	Poverty Pop.	Low income household			
		City		Village	
		Population	Compensation standard / month	Population	Compensation standard / month
Shangli	1.23	5516	450	11688	240
Yugan	11.2	15736	450	41280	240
Poyang	17	17815	400	40329	200
Fengxin	0.96	6017	430	10711	220
Jishui	1.9	10827	450	17820	240

County	Poverty Pop.	Low income household			
		City		Village	
		Population	Compensation standard / month	Population	Compensation standard / month
Duchang	9.6	9685	430	33041	220
Jing'an	0.74	3893	445	6315	245

In Table 2-5, according to different situation, it shows the number of poor people from ten thousand to hundreds of thousands in different counties. Generally speaking, the poverty population who enjoy the minimum living guarantee is relatively large. This is a great challenge for a harmonious society.

2.8 Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups affected by the Project is defined as disabled people, elderly person of no family, orphan, low-income family and ethnic minorities. Female has the same rights as the male, who are treated equally. Meanwhile, the Project will evaluate identities of vulnerable groups based on analysis of survey of family structure, labor employment situation, family assets and data of civil administration department. Once affected household is confirmed as the vulnerable group, they will get the special care from the executing agency of the Project.

According to the survey, the project land acquisition and relocation activities do not involve the vulnerable groups.

3 Results of socioeconomic survey of the Project

3.1 Socioeconomic background survey of the affected villages, townships, and counties

For a better understanding of of immigration influence stutas, to formulate a more reasonable and effective resettlement plan, it is important to undstand basic social and economic of each county within the scope of the project. Under the promise of overall information, sampleing investigation needs to be conducted to provide the basis for the analysis.

Land acquisition and resettlement of the project involves 155 village group of 27 township/ street in 7 counties in Jiangxi Province. See details of basic information of couties in Appendix 2; the township / street refers to Appendix 3; the basic situation of the village are specified in Appendix 4.

3.2 Results of sampling survey of basic information of affected rural households

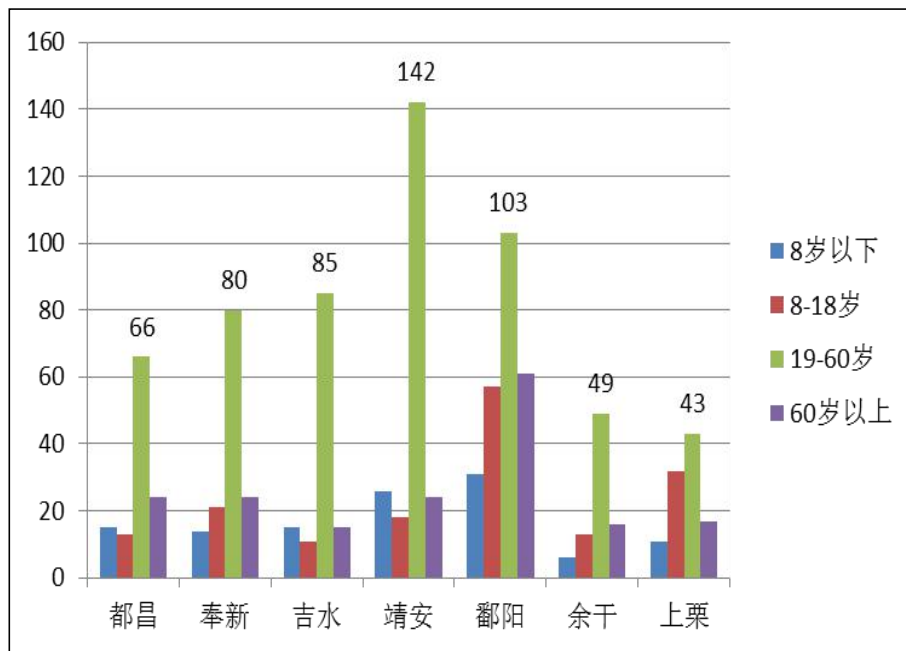
This project involved a total of 1,111 residents in 257 households whose land are permanent expropriated. A sample survey aimed at the population was conducted, a total of 1,032 residents in 246 households, accounting for 92.89%. Specific details are as follows:

3.2.1 Distribution of age

Based on the sampling data of 1,032 residents of 246 households, statistical investigation reveals that population of 0-8 years old is 118, 11.43% of the total population; population of 8-18 years old is 165, 15.99% of the total population; population of 19-60 years old is 568, 55.04% of the total population; population of older than 60-year is 181, 17.54% of the total population, respectively. For detailed analysis result, see Table 3-1 and figure 3-1.

Table 3- 1Age structure of surveyed population

County	Population/percentage	Younger than 8 years	8-18 years	19-60 years	Older than 60 years	Total
Duchang	No. of person	15	13	66	24	118
	The proportion of the total population	12.71%	11.02%	55.93%	20.34%	100.00%
Fengxin	No. of person	14	21	80	24	139
	The proportion of the total population	10.07%	15.11%	57.55%	17.27%	100.00%
Jishui	No. of person	15	11	85	15	126
	The proportion of the total population	11.90%	8.73%	67.46%	11.90%	100.00%
Jing'an	No. of person	26	18	142	24	210
	The proportion of the total population	12.38%	8.57%	67.62%	11.43%	100.00%
Poyang	No. of person	31	57	103	61	252
	The proportion of the total population	12.30%	22.62%	40.87%	24.21%	100.00%
Yugan	No. of person	6	13	49	16	84
	The proportion of the total population	7.14%	15.48%	58.33%	19.05%	100.00%
Shangli	No. of person	11	32	43	17	103
	The proportion of the total population	10.68%	31.07%	41.75%	16.50%	100.00%



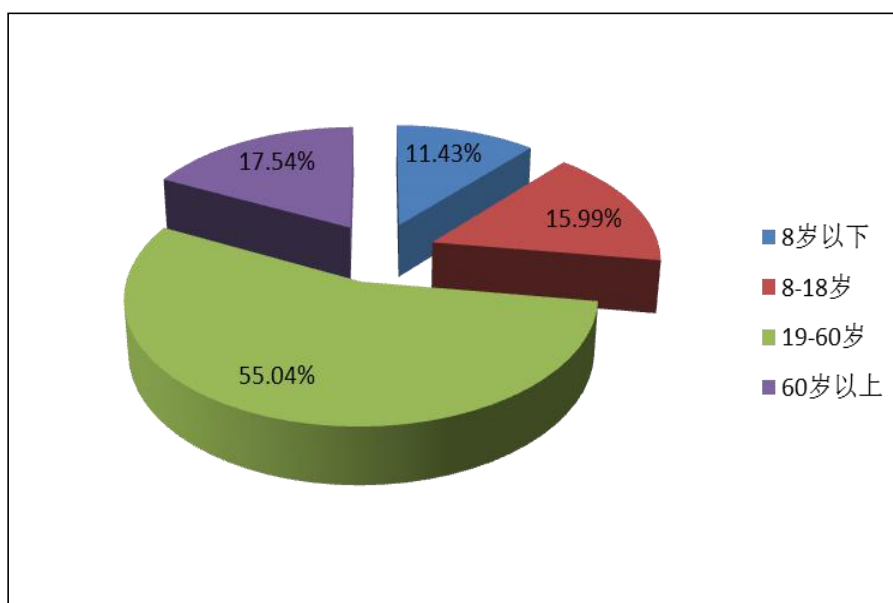


Figure 3.1 Age structure of surveyed population

3.2.2 Distribution of educational level

Based on the sampling data of 1,032 residents of 246 households, statistical investigation reveals that illiterate population is 164, 15.87% of the total population; population of primary school is 301, 29.12% of the total population; population of middle school old is 406, 39.38% of the total population; population of high school is 113, 10.96% of the total population; population of above high school is 46, 4.67% of the total population, respectively. For detailed analysis result, see Table 3-2 and figure 3-2.

Table 3-2 Educational level distribution of surveyed population

County	Population/percentage	uneducated	Primary school	Middle school	High school	Above high school	Total
Duchang	No. of person	29	40	45	5	0	118
	The proportion of the total population%	24.57%	33.71%	37.71%	4.00%	0.00%	100%
Fengxin	No. of person	21	36	59	20	4	139
	The proportion of the total population%	15.38%	25.64%	42.31%	14.10%	2.56%	100%
Jishui	No. of person	24	22	45	22	13	126
	The proportion of the total population%	19.23%	17.69%	35.38%	17.69%	10.00%	100%
Jing'an	No. of person	39	39	73	39	21	210
	The proportion of the total population%	18.52%	18.52%	34.57%	18.52%	9.88%	100%
Poyang	No. of person	34	96	104	16	3	252

	The proportion of the total population%	13.40%	38.14%	41.24%	6.19%	1.03%	100%
Yugan	No. of person	11	30	33	7	3	84
	The proportion of the total population%	13.16%	35.53%	39.47%	7.89%	3.95%	100%
Shangli	No. of person	5	38	49	5	5	103
	The proportion of the total population%	5.26%	36.84%	47.37%	5.26%	5.26%	100%

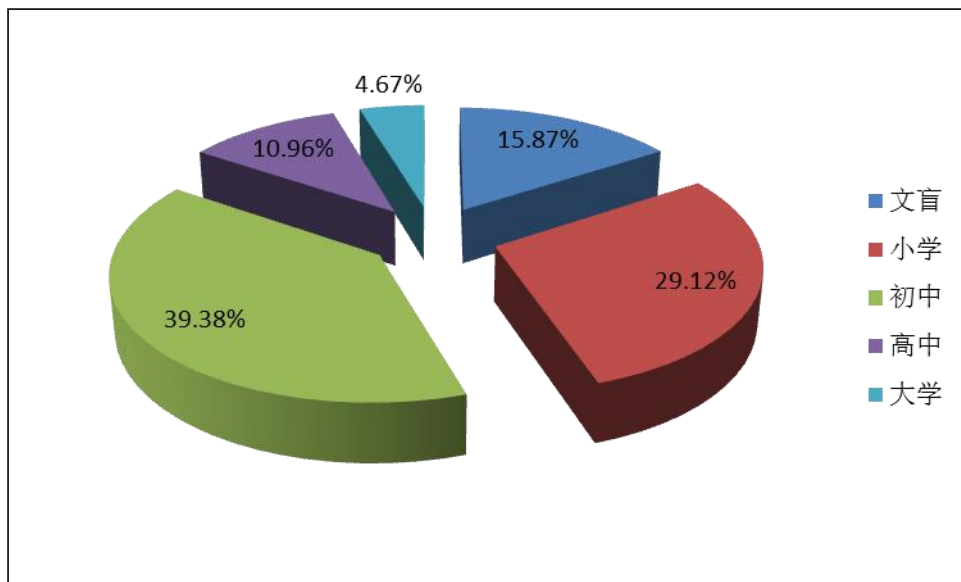
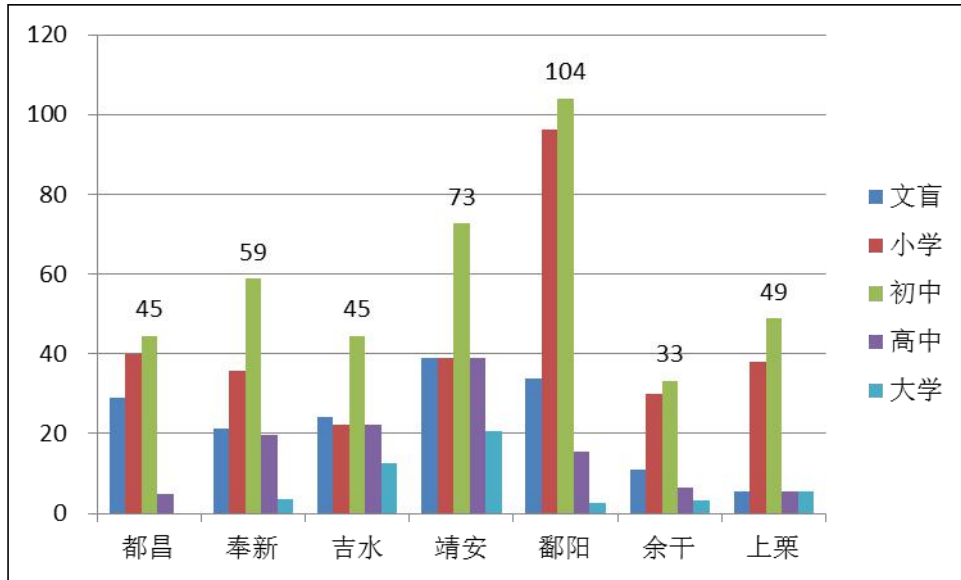


Figure 3.2 Distribution of educational level of surveyed population

3.2.3 Labor employment structure

Among the sampling investigated in the Project area, there are, in total, 723 persons as labor force, in which, 139 persons currently engaged in agricultural work, about 19.23% of the total population of labor force; 415 persons working outside, about 57.40% of the total population of labor force; 70 persons are self-employed, about 9.68% of the total population; 99 persons employed in the enterprises, about 13.69% of the total population of labor force. For detailed labor structural condition, see table 3-3 and figure 3-3.

Table 3- 3 Labor employment of surveyed households

County	Population/percentage	Farmer	Working outside	Self-employed	Enterprise employee	Others
Duchang	No. of person	38	36	2	1	77
	The proportion of the total population%	49.35%	46.75%	2.59%	1.31%	100.00%
Fengxin	No. of person	13	76	15	10	114
	The proportion of the total population%	11.4%	66.67%	13.16%	8.77%	100.00%
Jishui	No. of person	12	21	3	23	59
	The proportion of the total population%	20.34%	35.59%	5.08%	38.99%	100.00%
Jing'an	No. of person	21	36	5	37	99
	The proportion of the total population%	21.21%	36.36%	5.05%	37.38%	100.00%
Poyang	No. of person	25	143	27	17	212
	The proportion of the total population%	11.79%	67.45%	12.74%	8.02%	100.00%
Yugan	No. of person	13	41	8	7	69
	The proportion of the total population%	18.84%	59.43%	11.59%	10.14%	100.00%
Shangli	No. of person	17	62	10	4	93
	The proportion of the total population%	18.75%	66.67%	10.42%	4.17%	100.00%

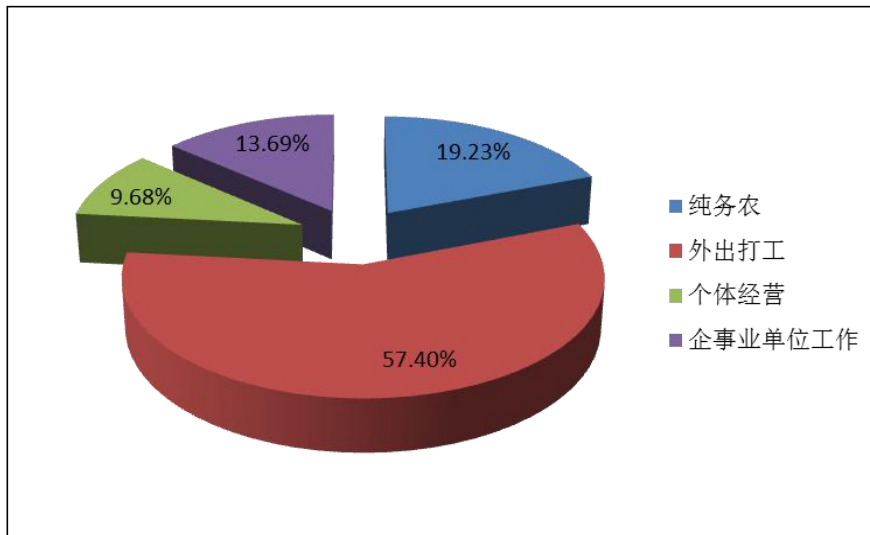
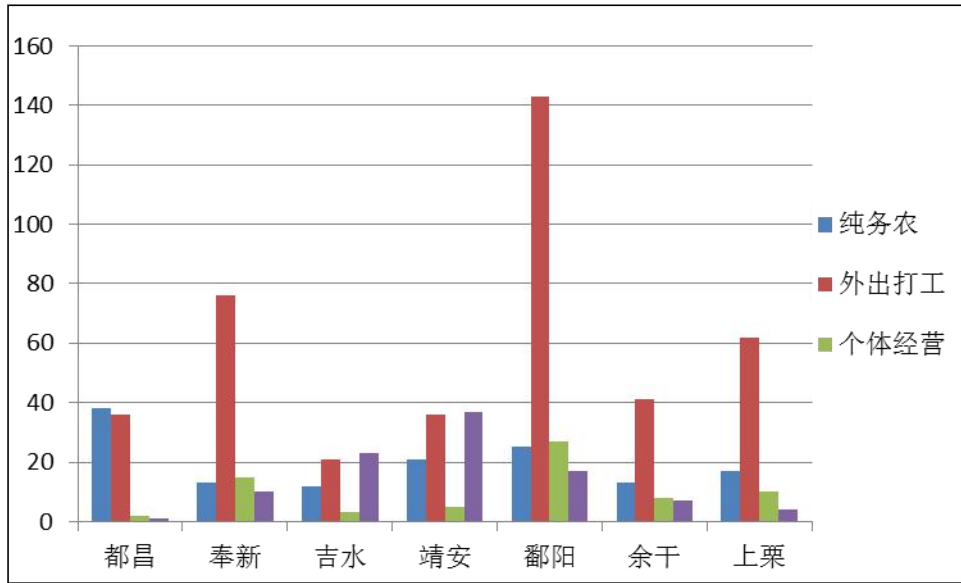


Figure 3.3 Labor employment of surveyed households

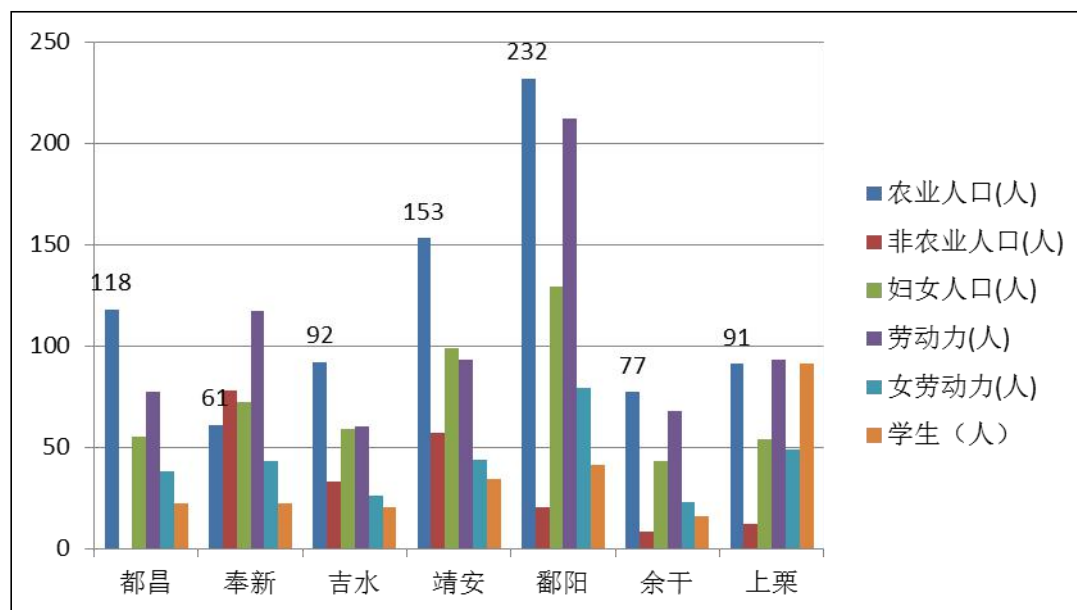
3.2.4 Family composition

By conducting statistical investigation on the gained sampling data, the aspects such as gender, whether agricultural population or not are analyzed and the following basic conditions are gained. Among 1,032 residents of 246 investigated households, agricultural population is 824, about 79.84% of the total population, non-agricultural population is 208, about 20.16% of the total population; female population is 511, about 49.52% of the total population; labor force population is 720, about 69.77% of the total population, in which, female labor population is 302, about 29.26% of the total population; population of the students is 246, about 23.84% of the

total population. For detailed analysis result, see Table 3-4 and figure 3-4.

Table 3-4 Family composition of surveyed households

County	Population/percentage	Total	Agricultural population	Non-agricultural population	Female	Labor force	Female Labor Force	Students
Duchang	No. of person	118	118	0	55	77	38	22
	The proportion of the total population%		100%	0%	46.61%	65.25%	32.20%	18.64%
Fengxin	No. of person	139	61	78	72	117	43	22
	The proportion of the total population%		43.88%	56.12%	51.79%	84.17%	30.94%	15.83%
Jishui	No. of person	126	92	33	59	60	26	20
	The proportion of the total population%		73.02%	26.19%	46.83%	47.62%	20.63%	15.87%
Jing'an	No. of person	210	153	57	99	93	44	34
	The proportion of the total population%		72.85%	27.15%	47.14%	44.29%	20.95%	16.19%
Poyang	No. of person	252	232	20	129	212	79	41
	The proportion of the total population%		92.06%	7.94%	51.19%	84.13%	31.35%	16.27%
Yugan	No. of person	84	77	8	43	68	23	16
	The proportion of the total population%		91.67%	9.52%	51.19%	80.95%	27.38%	19.05%
上栗	No. of person	103	91	12	54	83	49	91
	The proportion of the total population%		88.68%	11.32%	52.83%	80.58%	47.17%	88.68%



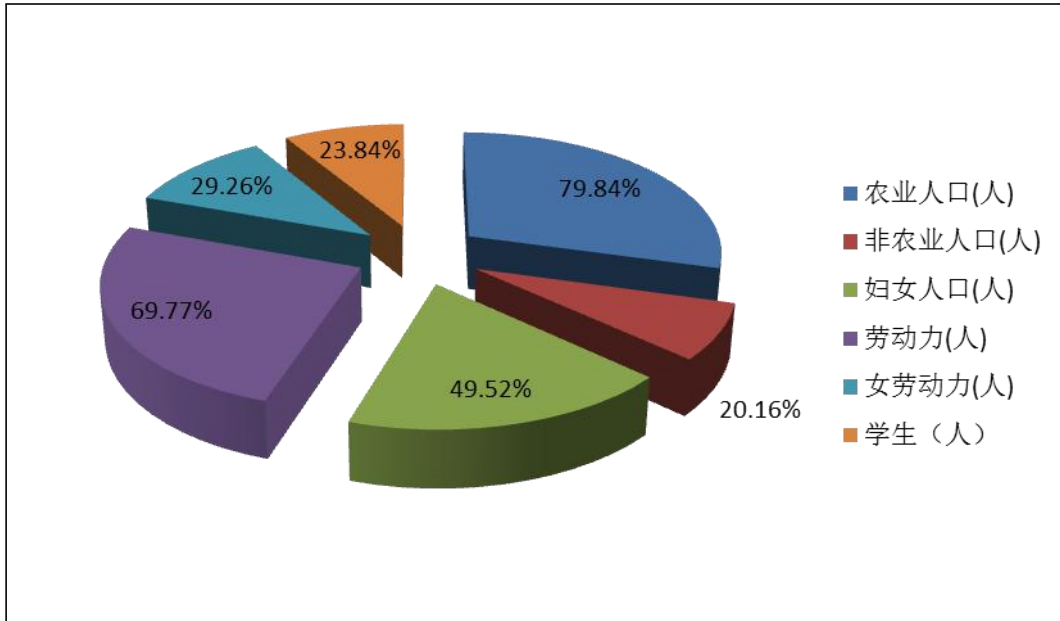


Figure 3.4 Family composition of surveyed households

3.2.5 Building area of houses

For the 246 households investigated within the Project, the total building area of houses is 48496 m², in which, area of 2 houses are less than 45 m², about 0.81% of 253 households, area of 29 houses is between 45 and 100 m², about 11.78% of the total households, area of 83 houses is between 100 and 150 m², about 33.74% of the total households, area of 24 houses is between 150 and 200 m², about 9.77% of the total households, area of 108 houses is above 200 m², about 43.9% of the total households.

3.2.6 Family income and expenditure

In accordance with the sampling investigation statistics of 246 households, the family per-capita annual income is about 51542.35 Yuan, in which, income of migrant workers is about 48.14%, wage earnings of enterprises and public institution is about 18.65%, agricultural income is 15.17%, ancillary revenue is about 10.67%, and others is about 7.37%. For detailed statistics and analysis condition for sampling investigation on the income condition of the families, refer to figure 3-5.

According to the sampling statistics, the family per-capita annual expense is 25316.85 Yuan. Among the items of the residents' expense, electricity, water, phone bill, tuition fee, medical expense, fuel cost, living and foodstuffs, household electrical appliances and others are about

5.17%, 3.26%, 8.79%, 15.78%, 9.67%, 8.19%, 31.28%, 8.97% and 8.89%, respectively. For detailed statistics and analysis condition for sampling investigation on the expenditure condition of the families, refer to table 3-5.

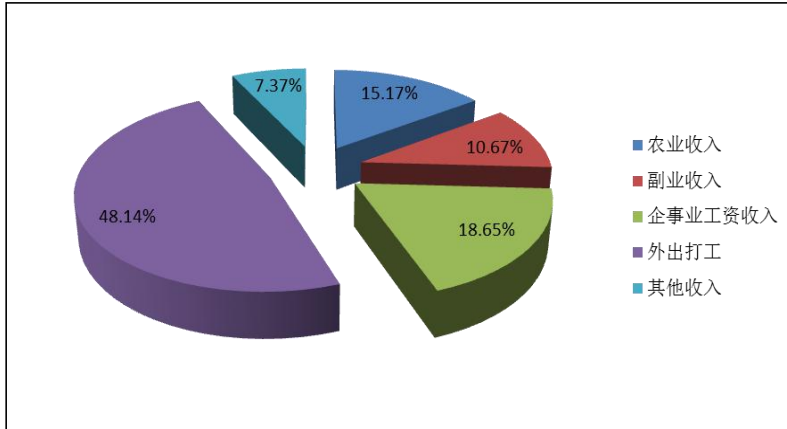


Figure 3.5 Annual average income of surveyed households

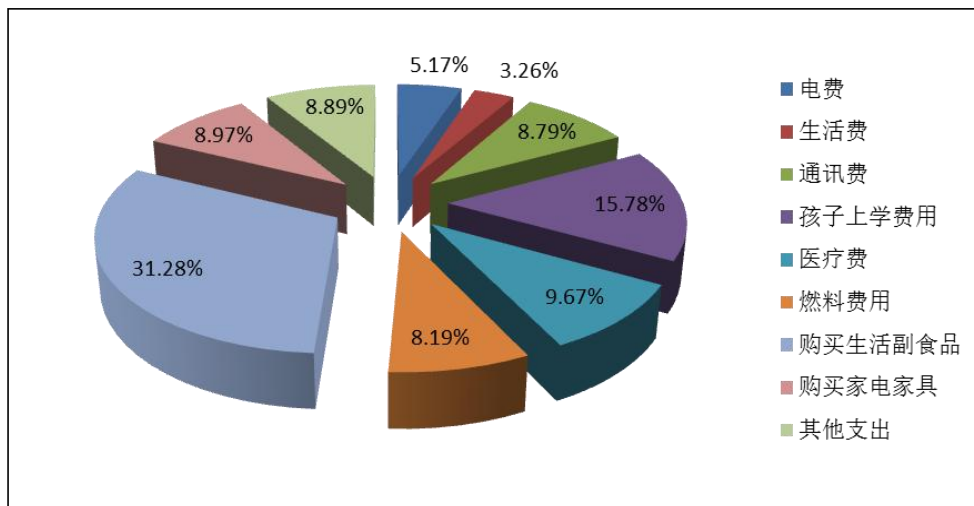


Figure 3.6 Annual average expenditure of surveyed households

Table 3-5 Annual average income and expenditure of surveyed households

Item		Duchang	Fengxin	Jishui	Jing'an	Poyang	Yugan	Shangli
		Yuan per capita						
Annual average income	Agricultural income	3794	7346	1347	1249	5988	7166	5443
	Wage earnings of enterprise and public institution	1138	11403	20294	23962	7209	7969	7198
	income of migrant workers	11159	25095	6162	8034	19148	18647	35335
	Others	2448	36178	859	2464	21654	14575	14452
	Total	18692	80024	28665	35711	54000	48360	62430
Annual average expenditure	Electricity bill	285	788	716	773	950	866	1043
	Water bill	277	914	861	773	70	86	463
	Phone bill	1031	128	1608	1788	1232	866	1084
	Tuition fee	1720	1371	4109	4370	1408	1011	494
	Medical expense	2610	1142	1250	2072	704	577	1578
	Fuel cost	1770	4381	537	664	880	866	1592
	By-products for living household electrical appliances and furniture	4098	5008	6967	6754	5635	4333	5078
	Others	606	10515	118	0	1761	1155	0
	Total	0	0	1965	2669	3275	2369	11088
	12400	20080	17866	19866	15920	12135	22495	

4 Policy objective and legal framework

4.1 Main laws and policies applicable to resettlement

4.1.1 State laws and regulations

- Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999, revised in August 28, 2004);
- Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999);
- The City Road Management Ordinance (effective from October 1, 1996 implementation);
- The issuance of notice of urban road occupation of mining management fees issued by the Ministry of construction, Ministry of finance, the State Administration of commodity prices (effective from 1 December 1993 Implementation);
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Tightening Land Management (effective from October 21, 2004);
- Guidelines on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition (effective from November 3, 2004);
- Property Right Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from October 1, 2007);
- Rules for the Implementation of the Interim Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Land Occupation Tax (Order No. 49 of Ministry of Finance).

4.1.2 Local Regulations and policies

- Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of New Land Compensation of Jiangxi Province, 2011 (Order No. 126 of People's Government of Jiangxi Province), as detailed in Appendix IX.
- Land Administration Regulations of Jiangxi Province (amendment on April 12, 2003)
- Implementing Measures of Jiangxi Province for the Land Administration Law of the

People's Republic of China (Government notice No. 46 of the People's Congress Standing Committee of Jiangxi Province)

- Administrative Measures of Jiangxi Province for the Acquisition of Land (effective from December 27, 1997, revised in December 22, 2001)
- Notice of Adjustment Request for Standard Agricultural Land Reclamation Fee to Department of Land Resources, etc. from the Office of the People's Government of Jiangxi Province (Notice of the Government Office of Jiangxi Province No. 32, 2006)

4.1.3 WB Policies

- WB operational policy Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) and appendixes (January 1, 2002)

4.2 Laws and policies applicable to resettlement

➤ **Applicable articles in The Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China**

- Article 8 Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants.

- Article 10 In lands collectively owned by peasants those have been allocated to villagers for collective ownership according to law shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers' committee and those have allocated to two or more peasants collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers' groups; and those have allocated to township (town) peasant collectives shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).
- Article 45 The requisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

1. Basic farmland;
2. Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland;
3. Other land exceeding 70 hectares.

Requisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.

Requisition of agricultural land should first of all go through the examination and approval procedure for converting agricultural land into land for construction purposes according to the provisions of Article 44 of this law. Whereas conversion of land is approved by the State Council, the land requisition examination and approval procedures should be completed concurrently with the procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the conversion of land is approved by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities within their terms of reference, land requisition examination and approval procedures should be completed at the same time and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the terms of reference have been exceeded, separate land requisition examination and approval procedures should be completed according to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.

- Article 47 In requisitioning land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land requisitioned.

Compensation fees for land requisitioned include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land requisitioned by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land requisitioned shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land requisitioned shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land requisitioned.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land requisitioned shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and

municipalities.

In required vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land requisitioned according to the social and economic development level.

- Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been requisitioned.
- Article 49 Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land requisitioned and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

- Article 50 Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and peasants in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.
- Article 54 A paid leasing should go through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people's governments at and above the county level according to law:
 1. Land for use by government organs and for military use;
 2. Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;
 3. Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State.

4. Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

- Article 57 In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by peasant collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures.

The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.

- Article 62 One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Construction of rural houses should conform to the general plans for the utilization of land of townships (towns) and the original land occupied by houses and open spaces of villages should be used as much as possible for building houses.

The use of land for building houses should be examined by the township (town) people's governments and approved by the county people's governments. Whereas occupation of agricultural land is involved the examination and approval procedure provided for in Article 44 of this law is required.

The application for housing land after selling or leasing houses shall not be approved.

➤ **Relevant Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China**

- Article 25 When land is required for rural residential buildings, a land use application shall be submitted first to the village agricultural collective economic entity or villagers' committee and, subject to it being discussed and approved by the villagers' representative meeting or general meeting, the application shall be submitted to the people's government for approval. The use of cultivated land shall be subject to approval by the county level people's government, following its examination and approval by the township level people's government and land administration

department of the county level people's government. The use of existing residential building sites, empty space within villages and other land shall be subject to approval by the township level people's government.

- Article 26 If use of collectively owned land is required for constructing residential buildings for city or town residents with non-agricultural resident registration, a land use application shall, after its approval by the applicant's working unit or residents' committee, be submitted to the village agricultural collective economic entity, villagers' committee or township (town) peasant collective economic entity in the locality of the land. If the land required for use belongs to a village peasant collective, subject to the land use application being discussed and approved by the villagers' representative meeting or general meeting and its examination and approval by the township (town) people's government, it shall be submitted to the county level people's government for approval. If the land required for use belongs to at ownership (town) peasant collective, subject to the land use application being discussed and approved by the township (town) peasant collective economic entity and its examination and approval by the township (town) people's government, it shall be submitted to the county level people's government for approval.

- **Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Tightening Land**

Management

III. Improving Compensation and Resettlement System

- (12) Improving compensation approach. The local people's governments at or above the county level should take practical measures to prevent rural residents living standards reduced due to land acquisition. To ensure that the law in full and timely payment of land compensation fees, resettlement fees, ground attachments and young crops compensation fee. If land compensation and resettlement fees paid in accordance with current laws and regulations are not enough to landless farmers to maintain the original level of living, or pay the cost of land acquisition and social security, the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government should ratify increase resettlement fees. The sum of the land compensation and resettlement fees reach the legal limit, which is still not enough to maintain the existing standard of living of the landless farmers, the local people's government can use revenue from paid state-owned land use as the subsidy fee for compensation and resettlement. Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government should unify annual output value standard or integrated Land value for each county and publish it, to ensure compensation for land

acquisition are all same on the same type of the land. national key construction projects must include the estimates of the land acquisition costs in the budget. Land acquisition compensation standards and resettlement for large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower project construction shall be formulated by the State Council separately.

- (13) Proper placement of landless farmers. The local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate specific methods to ensure the long-term livelihood security of landless farmers. For the project has a stable revenue, farmers can buy shares according to approve construction land use rights. In urban planning area, the local People's Government shall put landless peasants, who lose land due to land acquisition, into urban employment system, and establish a social security system; In the outside of planning area, local government shall leave enough cultivated land for the landless farmers or arrange for appropriate jobs for acquisition of rural collective land; landless farmers do not have the basic production and living conditions, should be resettled out of hometown. Labor and social security departments should work together with the relevant departments to establish guidance on landless farmer's employment training and social security system as soon as possible.
- (14) Optimization of land acquisition program. The interests of the farmers' collective land ownership and land contract operation rights shall be protected in the land acquisition process. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval in accordance with the law, land acquisition purposes, position, compensation standards, resettlement approaches should be informed to landless farmers; results of survey on present land use should be confirmed by landless farmers and village committee. really necessary Department of Land Resources shall organize public hearing in accordance with the relevant laws and regulation to inform landless farmers and recognize the requisite materials, when it's necessary. Speed up the establishment and improvement of controversy coordination and adjudication mechanisms of land compensation and resettlement to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the landless farmers and land users. The approval of land acquisition should be publicized, except in special circumstances.
- (15) Strengthen the regulatory implementation process of land acquisition. If land

compensation and resettlement are not implemented, the land shall not be used. Provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, in accordance with the principle that land compensation fee should mainly be used for affected rural residents, and develop the distribution scheme in the rural collective economic organizations, which is also responsible for publicize the balance of payments and the allocation of land acquisition and compensation costs, and accept supervision. Agriculture, civil affairs departments should strengthen supervision of the allocation and use of land compensation fees within the rural collective economic organizations.

➤ **The relevant provisions of the Ministry of Land and Resources "Guidance to perfect the system of land compensation and resettlement"**

➤ Article 1 Provisions on land acquisition compensation standard

(2) Unify annual output value multiples. Unifying annual output value multiples of land compensation and resettlement fees, should be in accordance with the guarantee of the principle of land acquisition farmers' original living standards are not reduced, and be determined within the prescribed limits by law; if land compensation and resettlement fees calculated according to the a unified annual output value multiples, are not enough for landless farmers to maintain the original level of living, insufficient to cover the cost of social security of landless farmers due to land acquisition, annual output value multiples should be raised by the provincial people's government approval; Total land compensation and resettlement fees calculated by 30 times, yet less than arrangements to maintain the original living level of landless farmers, the local People's Government should to set certain percentage of compensation from the state-owned land use revenue to provide subsidies. Occupation of basic farmland approval in accordance with law, land compensation implementation shall take the highest standard compensation announced by the local people's government.

(3) Formulation of Integrated land value. If the conditions allowed, the provincial department of land resources should develop the integrated land value for counties (cities) within provincial administrative area in conjunction with relevant departments of counties. After the approval and announcement of the provincial government, compensation can be implemented. the factors of integrated Land value include land type, output value, location, level of agricultural land, the number of arable land per capita, relations between land supply

and demand, local economic development level and the urban minimum living security level and other factors. ...

➤ Article 2 Provisions on Landless farmers resettlement approaches

(5) Resettlement of agricultural production. Acquisition of rural collective land outside of urban planning area should consider use of rural collective spare land, voluntarily surrendered contracted land, and transferred contracted land and new farmland by land development and consolidation, to ensure affected farmers have necessary farm land to engage in agricultural production.

(6) Resettlement of Re-employment. Actively create conditions to provide free profession skill training to landless farmers, and arrange for appropriate jobs. Under the same conditions, the enterprise should put landless farmers on top priority. Acquisition of rural collective land inside of urban planning area should put landless peasants into urban employment system, and establish a social security system.

(7) Resettlement of shareholder dividends. For the project has long-term stable revenue, under the voluntary premise of the farmers, rural collective economic organizations may consult with the enterprise who acquire land to let farmer buy shares by using land requisition compensation and resettlement fees, or approved construction land use right. Rural collective economic organizations and farmers gains preference shares in accordance with the contract.

(8) Remote Resettlement. If the affected area really cannot provide basic production and living conditions for landless farmers, in full consultation with the premise of the landless rural collective economic organizations and farmers, government shall organize remote resettlement for displaced person.

➤ Article 3 Provisions on Land acquisition procedures

(9) Inform land acquisition. prior to approval of land acquisition in accordance with the law, the local department of land resources should inform land acquisition purposes, position, compensation standards, resettlement approaches in writing to the rural collective economic organizations and farmers. Planted crops and constructed ground attachments after inform shall not be compensated.

(10) Confirmation of survey of land acquisition. Local department of land resources shall conduct investigation on the proposed acquisition land ownership, class, area and ground

attachments ownership, type, number, and current status. The results of the survey should be verified by rural collective economic organizations and farmers.

(11) Organizing land acquisition hearings. prior to approval on land acquisition in accordance with the law, the local department of land resources should be informed rural collective economic organizations and landless farmers that have the right to request a hearing on the proposed land compensation standards and resettlement approaches. When the parties request a hearing, the hearing should be organized in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Land Resources hearing provisions and the requirements.

➤ **OP 4.12 of WB Policy- Involuntary Resettlement**

- 10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons is implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project (see para. 30).
- 11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettles are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.
- 15. Criteria for Eligibility. Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

(b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan

(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

- 16. Persons covered under para. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

4.3 Compensation and resettlement policies of the Project

Terms of resettlement for land acquisition, house demolition and the social security system have been developed in accordance with the provisions of the above policies of the state, Jiangxi Province and WB.

For this Project, without the permission of WB, any policies, certification standard for benefits, basis of property evaluation and compensation cannot be changed.

Based on the current design plan, main impacts of the Project is acquisition of land and demolition of house. Policies applicable to resettlement project are as follows:

4.3.1 Compensation rates for permanent acquisition of collective land

4.3.1.1 Compensation rates for permanent acquisition of collective land

(1) According to the Documents of Government of Jiangxi Province No. 81, 2015, compensation and resettlement fees for new land acquisition include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, which does not contain compensation fees for ground attachments, young crops and social security. When each county establishes the compensation and resettlement, compensation fees for ground attachments, young crops and social security should be listed alone, which should not occupy funding from compensation and resettlement

fees for new land acquisition to decrease the compensation rates. If the former compensation rate is higher than the new rate in some counties, former rate should be preserved rather than replaced by new rate which will decrease the compensation rate.

(2) Measures for compensation rate of other collective land, collective construction land and unutilized land can use the following correction coefficients: (1) the coefficient for vegetable land, orchard land, tea plantation, high yield oil tea garden, cotton land and intensive fish pound should not be less than 1.0; (2) the coefficient for dry land and house site should not be less than 0.67; (3) the coefficient for woodland, other agricultural land and collective construction land should not be less than 0.35; (4) the coefficient for unutilized land should not be less than 0.2.

(3) Compensation rate for State-owned agricultural land may be referred to for implementation.

(4) Compensation rate for new administrative district such as town, village maybe referred to the neighbor for implementation.

Ground attachments and young corps: The compensation rate of the ground attachments and young corps referred in the Project shall comply with the following compensation rate for acquisition land:

(1) Compensation rate for young corps should be measured as the estimate of production value of one growing season. If the corps can be harvested, then no compensation is needed. If plantlet, flowers and perennial economic tree can be transplanted, then compensation can be measured as transplanted fee, otherwise should be given reasonable compensation or purchased as market price.

(2) The flower, wood, young crop planted and attachments constructed at public announced planning area and adjusted land use type area should not be compensated.

(3) Non-agricultural construction land and non-profitable arable land should not be compensated.

Compensation fee for the ground attachments and young corps should be paid to proprietor or operator personally.

4.3.1.2 Resettlement policies of the Project

According to the relevant policies of resettlement, main types of resettlement include cash compensation, relocation and employment.

(1) Land compensation fees and resettlement fees should be handed out to the affected residents and households according to the standard. Resettlement fees can be used for current occupation or developing individual operation.

(2) Qualified village group can adjust contracted land use right when arable land such as paddy field and dry land is acquiring. Land compensation fees and resettlement fees will be distributed within the village group; forms of distribution shall be decided by collective discussion of all residents.

(3) Those eligible for the minimum living security shall apply for the minimum living security of rural residents with the local civil affairs department. Besides of basic living security, unemployed land-expropriated farmers shall be managed by the local county labor and social security office, provided training and employment services by the labor and employment management department, and entitled to the preferential policies for the unemployed.

(4) Government should create a well-established labor service system to provide assistance to the affected residents, such as free market of talent employment, professional technical training.

(5) For the most affected villages, the office of Project will help collective organization of village to develop service industry. The affected resident should be all covered by its benefits to guarantee stability and development of their livelihood and income.

4.3.2 Compensation policies of permanent acquisition of state-owned land

According to the applicable laws and policies, all permanent acquisition of state-owned construction land, waters and unutilized land of this Project will be obtained through free allocation.

Compensation for permanent acquisition of state-owned agricultural land shall be referred to the compensation rate of collective-owned agricultural land.

4.3.3 Temporary land compensation policy

Laying of pipeline project involves the temporary occupation of the State Road. The temporary use of state-owned land, where need the approval of the people's government land administrative departments. In the urban planning area for temporary use of land, before the approval, it is need to get agreement from the related urban planning administrative departments. The land user should sign the contract for the temporary use of land with land administrative departments, and pay the land compensation fees for the temporary use according to the terms of the contract.

As necessary for production, construction, and management, it needs to take up the river course (containing an artificial waterway, reservoirs, lakes, flood, flood detention district). and its supporting engineering. Those units and individuals must get approval by the river authorities to get river engineering occupation certificate. In accordance with the provisions of the present regulation, occupied compensation need to be paid. Key construction projects can be exempted from the occupation of compensation fees with approval of the national and provincial.

Temporary users shall be in accordance with the agreement upon the contract for the temporary use of land use and could not build permanent structures. Upon the expiration of the temporary use of the land, units and individuals who temporary occupy the land are responsible for the restoration; Those who are unable to recover are responsibility for economic compensation. The deadline for the temporary use of land is generally no more than two years.

4.3.4 Compensation policy for vulnerable group

According to "The relevant provisions of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government to improve urban and rural social assistance system "(Document of Jiangxi Province, NO 13, 2006):

Agricultural households in Jiujiang County, with a monthly income less than 75 yuan per capita can declare rural subsistence allowances. In the case of the above policy cannot relocate vulnerable groups, the PMO also commit that:

- Households with difficulties within the scope of the Projects and the reason is frail elderly and disease, proper allowance shall be given to these households after the implementation of the project.
- The implementation of the project, depending on the circumstances, shall give a living allowance to help vulnerable groups overcome the difficulties encountered in the relocation process.
- Professional training for labor in vulnerable families shall be provided, and employment information and guidance shall be informed, to increase employment opportunities.
- Priority to enroll the children of vulnerable families in the project during construction process.
- Demolition unit shall be responsible for the relocation of the vulnerable families.

4.3.5 Compensation policy for infrastructural facilities and ground attachments

Affected ground attachments shall be compensated by demolition unit and restored by property owners. If it is included in the portion of the project, the project unit shall be responsible for recovery.

5 Compensation rates

5.1 Compensation rates for acquisition of rural collective land

According to the “Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China” and “Measures of Jiangxi Province for the implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China” and “Announcement of the unified annual output value and integrated land value for new acquisition land in Jiangxi province's (Document of the Government of Jiangxi Province No. 81, 2015)”, the standard of compensation for land acquisition is estimated by Department of Land Resources of Jiangxi Province based on the field surveys and data, and consulted with the Village Committee. Land acquisition compensation standards are shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5- 1 Compensation rates for acquisition of rural collective land

County	Standard compensation rate for permanent land requisition (yuan / mu)		
	The three-year yield values	Paddy Field	Waste Grassland
Duchang	Beishan, Dashu, Wangdun Township 2061	37098 (18 times of annual output value)	7419.6 (3.6 times of annual output value)
Poyang	Tuanlin, Bashazhou Village 2164		7358 (3.4 times of annual output value)
	Gaojialing, Fortymile Ave, Shuanggang Township 2157		7118 (3.3 times of annual output value)
	Zhuhu Township 2143		6858 (3.2 times of annual output value)
Shangli	Chishan, Penggao, Futian Township 2385		7632 (3.2 times of annual output value)
	Changping, Dongyuan Township 2262		7239 (3.2 times of annual output value)

5.2 Compensation rates for acquisition of state-owned land

In accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations, the compensation for state-owned land acquisition by the Project includes allocation without compensation and use within compensation. In which, allocation without compensation can acquire land by direct allocation of land from department of Land Resources; use with compensation shall exchange the land use right from the affected owners to the PPMO agency, then the compensation shall be paid

to the owners from the land use rights transform fee.

The state-owned construction land and unutilized land can be acquired through the allocation without compensation.

5.3 Compensation rates for temporary land acquisition

There are six sub projects need temporary occupy land due to the laying of pipe network, road construction and other needs. They are project for the improvement of Duchang County sewage pipe network, Jing'an county urban drainage pipe network transformation project, Jishui County, south of the city and the old city drainage pipe network project, Fengxin County Liao River Basin water environment comprehensive treatment project, Poyang County Pearl Lake environment comprehensive treatment project and Yugan County Pipa Lake comprehensive treatment project. Temporary occupation of state-owned status of road needs to deal with formalities of mining examination and other approval procedures, to pay repairment costs (incorporated into the engineering costs). Emporary occupation fees waived if the roads are built in accordance with the original standard and scale after the construction.

The project has only occupied 1 mu of Zoujiaju Lake surrounding farmland due to the laying of sewage interception pipes for ecological restoration and protection project. For temporary occupation of farmland, compensation paid for green corps to farmers. In the construction process, the project construction period is relatively short and constructed by stages, to promptly clean up the construction site and temporary occupation of the site, temporary facilities and equipment transfer, material waste, garbage and waste soil and to restore the original terrain and landform.

5.4 Standard of other expenses

According to the "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China", "Implementation measures for farmland occupation tax in Jiangxi Province", the "Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of arable land occupation tax Implementing Rules" (Ministry of Finance Order No. 49), the "Notice of Department of Finance, Department of Land Resources of Jiangxi on the issuance of the 'Jiangxi new construction land use fees' (Department of finance, Jiangxi Province [2008] No. 286), and the "Notice of Department of Finance, Department of Land Resources of

Jiangxi on the issuance of 'further regulate the land acquisition and management fees' (Department of finance, Jiangxi Province [2007] No. 42), the "notice of Price Bureau of Jiangxi Province and Department of Finance of Jiangxi Province on the issuance of the land acquisition and management fees (Price Bureau of Jiangxi Province [1995] No. 25)" and other relevant provisions and documents, detailed relevant land taxes standards are shown in table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Relevant land taxes standards

No.	Item	Standards
1	Land management fees	4% of the Land acquisition costs
2	Design and research fees	3% of the Land acquisition costs
3	Operation and management fees	3% of the Land acquisition costs
4	Technical training fees	1.5% of the Land acquisition costs
5	External monitoring fees	1.5% of the Land acquisition costs
6	Unpredictable cost	10% of the Land acquisition costs

5.5 Objective of resettlement

The production resettlement purpose is based on the principle of non-reducing original living level. In the plan of resettlement, the resettlement policy shall be implemented so as to make every displaced person have the necessary material for recovering original living and production level and enjoying the benefits of the Project. Allowance should be paid to support their temporary difficulties.

5.6 Principles of resettlement

5.6.1 The principle of trying to reduce relocation

Take advantage of belt shape of the construction project, appropriately modification of the design to minimize the affected area and person due to the Project.

5.6.2 The principle of equivalence compensation

To ensure that the standard of living of the affected person do not decline due to the Project, principle of equivalence compensation will be implemented, which includes two aspects: First, the property shall be compensated at replacement cost; second, other loss shall be equivalent compensated.

1. For acquisition of agricultural land, all losses shall be reasonable compensated. Payment and use method shall be decided by affected person. Local government, village committee should organize employment for relocated farmer in accordance with the principle of "local settlement, multi-channel employment", to ensure the standard of living of the displaced person will not be affected.
2. Affected household will get compensation which is equivalent to or close to their original house in terms of location, transportation, ancillary facilities and surrounding environment.
3. Enterprises and institutions will maintain the size and function of the original organization and housing, restore the original operating environment as much as possible, or obtain compensation of equivalent value of their buildings. At the same time, economic loss of shutdown or suspension due to the project shall also be compensated.

4. Public facilities shall be fully restored; at least its function shall be not less than the original level, in order to maintain the normal life of residents who are not relocated.
5. The residents who are temporarily affected by the project and have economic loss even without the need for relocation, shall be also received the equivalent compensation.

5.7 Compensation for permanent land acquisition

This project includes sewage collection system construction and garbage treatment facilities construction. During the design process, design institutes gave full consideration to the impact of land expropriation on local social and economic development, the living and production systems. They constantly optimize the engineering design, put forward the multi scheme comparison and selection, and limit the scale of construction to reduce the impact of construction on the local production and life. Therefore, the construction of this project will not destroy the original production and living system.

During 3 month period of December 2015 to March 2016, the project resettlement investigation team and each village affected by land expropriation and housing demolition convened forum to discuss the resettlement programmes with the foundation of comprehensive analysis of resettlement environment according to facts. The resettlement scheme is to resettle population in original address for all the sub projects to maintain stability of the original production and life style, habits and social relations, and is conducive to keep the enhancement of immigrant life active and adaptive. Direct monetary resettlement is adopted and paid in full to the affected population with land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crops compensation fee.

County Project Office helped village groups to come up with village restoration scheme to develop small business and absorb labor force caused by the project. The beneficial scope covers affected households to ensure immigrants of restoration or improvement of the production and living standards.

5.7.1 Analysis on the influence of permanent land requisition

- (1) Permanent occupation of state owned land

Seven counties involved projects had permanent occupation of state-owned land, a total of 431 mu. The Duchang County Zoujiaju Lake ecological restoration and protection sub projects

occupied 402.3 mu (of which the construction of land 203.25 mu); Jing'an county urban area domestic waste collection and transportation engineering project occupied 3 mu; Jishui County South of the north and old urban drainage pipe network project occupied 0.085 mu; Fengxin County Liao River Basin water environment comprehensive treatment project occupied 0.114 mu; Yugan County Pipa Lake comprehensive treatment project occupied 4.5 mu. At the same time, because each county were in the construction of "long river system", the new water environment automatic monitoring warning system requires 3 mu of construction land. Due to occupation of land owned by the state for environmental improvement project in 7 counties, the project permanent occupation of the state-owned construction land, state-owned water area and the state-owned unutilized land were obtained through allocated land-use, and would not effect overall urban planning and economic development in counties.

(2) permanent collection of collective land

The project land acquisition involves Shangli County, Poyang County, Duchang County, 211 villages of 15 Townships in three counties, with 288.60 mu new requisition of rural collective land. 1.5 mu paddy land requisited in Matang village group of Dashu Township in Duchang County, accounting for 0.52% of the total rural collective land. 287.10 mu waste grassland in 210 villages did not affect the agricultural production. Therefore, in general, the villages were affected by land acquisition little, and the impact on the income of farmers is very little.

Table 5-3 Land acquisition influence degree analysis table

County	Township	Village	Current farmland (mu)	Population	Affected farmland area (mu)	Land acquisition (mu)	Influence ratio
Duchang	Dashu	Matang	400	1050	3.81	1.5	39.37%

5.7.2 Resettlement Plan

According to the analysis of the survey, due to small amount of acquisition of rural collective land, and the proportion of agricultural income in the affected household income is not large, therefore, acquisition of land did not have big influence on farmer's production life and income. Meanwhile, after the completion of the project, living environment can be greatly improved and pollution can be reduced. The sewage collection systems and disposal facilities also improve conditions for agricultural production. Even if the loss of a small part of the land may also will increase the farmers' income.

Existing farmland quantity and agriculture level are not the same in those counties and villages,

but acquisition land is only accounted for small portion of farm land. Direct monetary resettlement is adopted and paid in full to the affected population with land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crops compensation fee.

Specific plan is: according to the compensation standard and quantity of loss of arable land, monetary compensation is obtained, and land compensation and resettlement subsidies is distributed to the affected people. People who receive compensation can continue to be engaged in the job, and also be used for the development of individual business with compensation.

In the survey, the affected farmers welcomed the project, and preferred to have monetary compensation for the land expropriation. This scheme is simple and easy to operate, and the farmers are also free to use compensation for production and life.

In addition, for all affected villages, in the process of the production of the whole process of immigration, immigration enforcement agencies will be as much as possible to help immigrants, and to support. The main measures include:

1. During the construction of the project, priority is given to migrant labor, which will bring cash income to the affected personnel;
2. Priority to the employment of people affected by the labor export project.
3. The project devised a series of technical advice and training programs to provide agricultural technical training, including economic and other non agricultural activities, invited technical staffs of the Department of agriculture and Department of labor and social security to teach courses related to agriculture and farming. Taken these measures, quality and quantity of products are improved to restore the livelihood of the people affected.

In the process of social economy investigation, design units in the immigration investigated all affected villages in order to determine the influence of land acquisition and resettlement, and to solicit the effect of villages. On the Basis of extensive comments, economic recovery plan is made appropriately.

5.8 Temporary land occupation

There are six sub projects need temporary occupy land due to the laying of pipe network, road construction and other needs. The overall occupation of the land is 142 mu. Temporary occupation

fees waived if the roads are built in accordance with the original standard and scale after the construction. The project has only occupied 1 mu, a year of Zoujjaju Lake surrounding farmland due to the laying of sewage interception pipes for ecological restoration and protection project. The project compensated for young crops fee according to a year two season. After the construction, restore back as soon as possible to original topography and geomorphology.

5.9 Vulnerable group

Vulnerable groups in the entire relocation process within the scope of the project will receive special cares from the PPMO agency. In addition to the implementation of the project planning life and production resettlement for vulnerable groups, the agency will also provide some help, so that the reconstruction project can be completed as soon as possible. If vulnerable groups really have special difficulties for relocation, the PPMO agency will give various levels of compensation depending on the specific situation, collaborated with local government.

In the case of the above policy is still not enough to resettle vulnerable groups, PPMO and its agencies will:

1. For the households with financial difficulties due to poverty frail, disease, female householders, non-male labor, low-income families, will be given proper subsidies for rebuilding the house after the implementation of the project;
2. During the implementation of the project, depending on the circumstances, appropriate living allowance shall be given to vulnerable group to help them overcome the difficulties encountered in the relocation process. For instance, vulnerable group will get extra 100 yuan/month allowance for each household during the transitional period until they move in the new house; the elderly person of no family will be temporally located in the senior center until they move in the resettlement house.

After investigation, the project land acquisition activities do not involve vulnerable groups.

5.10 Resettlement for demolition of infrastructure and attachments

Infrastructure and ground attachments affected by the project will be compensated by the construction unit and reconstructed by the origin owners.

Rehabilitation measures of the demolition facilities shall be pre-planned, according to the situation and actual operation conditions, to achieve a safe, efficient, timely, accurate restoration, to minimize the negative impact on the residents.

Demolition of the affected municipal public utilities shall be demolished in accordance with the construction blueprint and minimize displacement taking account of not affecting construction.

Demolition of pipeline shall be reconstructed before the demolition, under the premise that does not affect resident's normal life (including the unaffected residents).

6 Public participation

6.1 Public participation strategy

According to OP4.12 and the state, provincial and county policies and regulations on house demolition and resettlement, in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of displaced persons and relocated entities, reduce grievances and disputes, further improve the policies and implementing rules on house demolition and resettlement, prepare the RAP properly, and organize implementation properly in order to realize the goal of proper resettlement, the participation of and consultation with displaced persons will be highly valued at the policy-making, planning and implementation stages of the Project.

At the feasibility study stage, the PMOs of the components consulted the affected areas, town governments, relevant NGOs, displaced residents and relocated enterprises for suggestions and inputs on resettlement.

Disclosure of the RAP. The RAP will be available to the public by the end of August, 2016 at the municipal construction bureau's website, and published on major local newspapers before project assessment for displaced persons and NGOs to look up. The main parts of the RAP will be compiled into a resettlement brochure, which is handed out to displaced persons after assessment and before relocation. This brochure includes a brief introduction to the Project, the project impacts, compensation policies, implementing agencies and appeal channel, etc. Detailed is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6- 1The process of policy disclosure

Document	Language and the disclosure approach	Time	Location
Introduction of the Project	Chinese, website of government of Jiangxi province, and each county	2016.8	Community or village committee
General introduction of land acquisition information	Chinese, website of government of Jiangxi province, and each county	2016.8	Community or village committee
Policy of land acquisition and house demotion	Chinese, website of government of Jiangxi province, and each county	2016.8	Community or village committee
Notice of resettlement plan	Chinese	2016.8	Community or village committee
Resettlement plan manual	Chinese, handed out to the affected residents	After approval of WB	Community or village committee
Report of resettlement plan	Chinese and English	After approval of WB	Library

6.2 Public participation process

In order to properly process the questions and requirements of the affected households on the resettlement plan on time, further consultation with the affected people is needed so that all issues can be resolved prior to the implementation of the resettlement plan. The resettlement implementing agency will be responsible for reasonable arranging meeting for the public participation. Therefore, each affected household by demolition can have the opportunity to negotiate on compensation agreement matters before signing the compensation agreement. Detailed is shown in Table 6-2.

In addition, the following procedures and methods will be used to encourage public participation and consultation:

- (1) Involvement of representatives of displaced persons house demolition and resettlement

Representatives are chosen from displaced persons, institutions and enterprises at certain proportions to solicit displaced persons' requirements extensively, listen to rationalized suggestions and make regular communications.

- (2) Determination of modes of resettlement between proprietors and displaced persons
- (3) Consultative meeting

6 months before relocation, FGDs with representatives of displaced persons, institutions, enterprises and women (above 30%) were held to make introduction and listen to their opinions and suggestions.

- (4) Public meeting

3 months before relocation, the relevant policies, regulations, compensation rates and resettlement programs were explained to the public so that they can make preparations in advance.

- (5) Reporting the resettlement policies of the Project through mass media
- (6) Publishing the house demolition announcement

Including a brief introduction to the Project, range of relocation, resettlement policies (including

compensation rates), resettlement agencies, house demolition schedule, displaced persons' rights and obligations, grievances and appeals, M&E, etc.

(7) Disclosure of the RAP

The RAP is available at the municipal construction bureau and the library, and published on major local newspapers before project assessment for displaced persons and NGOs to look up.

(8) Resettlement brochure

The main parts of the RAP are compiled into a resettlement brochure, which is handed out to displaced persons after assessment and before relocation. This brochure includes a brief introduction to the Project, the project impacts, compensation policies, implementing agencies and appeal channel, etc.

Table 6-2 the process of Public participation at each county

County	Time	Location	Participates	No. of Participates	No. of the female participates	Content	Notes
Duchang	2015.12	PMO, Wangdun, Beishan, Dashu	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	54	12	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.1	Wangdun, Beishan, Dashu	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	48	13	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.3	Wangdun, Beishan, Dashu	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	40	10	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan
Fengxin	2015.12	PMO, Chi'an	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	34	11	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.1	PMO, Chi'an	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	38	11	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.3	PMO, Chi'an	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	37	16	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan
Jishui	2015.12	PMO, Wenfeng	County PPMO agency, County Water	28	13	Social economic survey for	impact of the project on social

County	Time	Location	Participates	No.of Participates	No. of the female participates	Content	Notes
			Conservancy Bureau, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people			resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	and economic survey
	2016.1	PMO, Wenfeng	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	31	12	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.3	PMO, Wenfeng	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	27	16	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan
Jing'an	2015.12	PMO, Shuangxi	County PPMO agency, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	29	10	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.1	PMO, Shuangxi	County PPMO agency, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	25	15	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.3	PMO, Shuangxi	County PPMO agency, Department of Transportation, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	37	18	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan
Poyang	2015.12	Baisha, Pearl Lake, Gaojialing, Fortymile Ave.,	County PPMO agency, Land Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of	69	41	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey

County	Time	Location	Participates	No.of Participates	No. of the female participates	Content	Notes
		Tuanlin, Shuanggang	affected village groups, and other affected people				
	2016.1	Baisha, Pearl Lake, Gaojialing, Fortymile Ave., Tuanlin, Shuanggang	County PPMO agency, Land Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	48	29	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.3	Baisha, Pearl Lake, Gaojialing, Fortymile Ave., Tuanlin, Shuanggang	County PPMO agency, Land Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	46	12	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan
Yugan	2015.12	PMO, Yuting	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	35	15	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.1	PMO, Yuting	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	70	32	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.3	PMO, Yuting	County PPMO agency, County Water Conservancy Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	33	24	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan
Shangli	2015.12	Futian, Dongyuan, Changping, Chishan, Penggao	County PPMO agency, Land Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	43	20	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey
	2016.1	Futian, Dongyuan, Changping, Chishan, Penggao	County PPMO agency, Land Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of	59	25	Social economic survey for resettlement, project scope and physical quantity survey	impact of the project on social and economic survey

County	Time	Location	Participates	No. of Participates	No. of the female participates	Content	Notes
			affected village groups, and other affected people				
	2016.3	Futian, Dongyuan, Changping, Chishan, Penggao	County PPMO agency, Land Bureau, government employee of township, resident representatives and members of affected village groups, and other affected people	41	20	Comensation and resettlement policy, resettlement plan	Initial consultation on the compensation policy in the preparation of resettlement plan

Meeting record in Appendix VII.



Figure 6.1 Forum





Figure 6.2 Public participation

6.3 Public participation in investigation

During December 2015 and March 2016, PPMO agency of each county conducted investigation on public comments and suggestions on the impact of the project through questionnaires, interviews, and other forms. The sample survey results show that: within 300 surveyed residents, 60% of the surveyed households know that the project is to be built, 40% of them is not clear or unclear; 75% of them is in favor of the construction of the project, and 15% expressed their disagreement; 80% think the project is beneficial for the state, 70% think it is beneficial for the collective, 65% consider it is the personal benefit; 75% think that the economic loss is caused by environmental pollution, 90% worries about the impact on the quality of life, 10% think it will affect the investment environment, 15% agree that it has impact on the external image of the city accounted for; 60% of the surveyed households think that it will improve living and environment, 10% think it will improve the working environment, 10% believe that it will improve the employment environment, 75% considered it is beneficial to the physical and mental health; 30% worries about impact on the commute during the construction of projects, 80% think that the house demolition affects household income, 95% believe that land acquisition will affect household income. 90% of the surveyed households has some understanding of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement policy, and in the demolition process, when the legitimate rights and interests are infringed, 90% of people know that they can appeal.

According to the investigation, the income of migrant workers become the main source of income for the affected residents, and land use rights from generation to generation has been the most

basic protection to sustain their offspring's life. Therefore, the affected residents mostly concerned about and worried that the social security problems such as employment opportunities of children, and the secure future life which may be affected by land acquisition and relocation compensation standards. They hope that the relevant departments of the government shall take full account of the practical difficulties in land acquisition such as compensation standard, object and time and give them flexible compensation such as employment priority and compensate at once for the elderly residents.

In addition, they also hope that the negative impact on the life of the surrounding residents by the construction can be minimized. PPMO agency at each county has paid great attention on these comments and suggestions and promise that the full and timely compensation will be given in strict accordance with the provisions of the affected residents and will establish the social security measures to lift the worries of immigrants. Public comments and suggestions of the survey results are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6- 3 Survey results of Public comments and suggestions

No.	Questions	Answer	Results (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Do you know the project is about building?	A. Yes B. Not clear C. No	192	64	64		
2	Do you agree with the project?	A. Yes B. No C. Doesn't matter	240	48	32		
3	Who do you think is going benefited from the project?	State, A. Yes B. No	256	—			
		Collective, A. Yes B. No	224	—			
		Personal, A. Yes B. No	208	112			
4	Do you know the impacts of environment pollution?	A. economic loss B. living environment C. investment environment D. external image of the city	240	288	32	48	
5	How bad is the impact on your living and work environment due to pollution?	A. zero B. not bad C. pretty bad D. very bad	16	80	192	32	
6	Which of the following do you think might bring the benefit to you by the project?	A. improving living environment B. improving working environment C. increasing job opportunities D. good for physical and mental health	208	32	32	240	
7	Which of the following do you think is the disadvantage of the project?	A. no negative impact B. affecting commute C. economic loss due to house demolition D. economic loss due to land acquisition E. others	160	224	-	16	-
8	Do you know something about the policy of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement plan?	A. Yes B. Sort of C. No	16	272	32	—	—
9	Do you know that you can appeal when your legitimate	A. Yes B. No	288	32	—	—	

No.	Questions	Answer	Results (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	rights and interests are infringed during the land acquisition and house demolition?						

According to the survey, the majority of the affected residents know that the construction of this project and understand that the construction of the project will help to improve the state of the infrastructure of the counties, who are willing to actively support and cooperate. This reflects that the public concern's on the project, also is conducive to resolving the problem of the project that may be encountered in the construction and operation of process. Because the affected areas are all located in outskirts of urban, the residents are better informed, who have convenience to understand the relevant policies, strong awareness of the law. There are also similar projects which are involved land acquisition and house demolition projects, so they know when their legitimate rights and interests are infringed, they can appeal for it. The survey results also confirmed this conclusion.

7 Appeal mechanism

7.1 Problems may be complained and the solutions

The resettlement program is planned from the aspect of the whole affected region by the Project. Therefore, some issues may be complained due to the change of the actual situations, discrepancy of the implementation in the implementation process. According to experience from many other projects, complaints are as follows:

1. Physical quantity items

The registered physical items may be wrongly counted, miss counted and counted to others due to the error of investigation, statistics and calculating, which will affect benefits of affected residents. When such problems occur, the affected individuals or the village committee shall report orally or in writing, to the PPMO agency, then PPMO agency will organize the comments and forward it to the owners and monitoring agency. Led by the owners, the professionals will go to the site to verify and sign the document of the treatment advice, then the omitted, inaccuracy or false registered physical items shall be registered and receive the compensation according to the compensation standard.

2. Compensation rates

A small number of affected residents are not aware of policies and regulations, and have doubts about the compensation rates. They may complain about the compensation rate is too low, which may not meet the costs of building and production placement. Cooperated with all levels of government, and the PPMO agencies, designers should go to the site to introduce the project, publicize the country's immigration policies and regulations documents and explain the process of the calculation of the compensation rate, prior to the planning of the resettlement project and implementation process, so that the affected residents can fully understand how the compensation rate is estimated based on relevant state laws and regulations, to ensure the affected resident "to move out, live, to develop, to eliminate the concerns of their hearts.

3. Funds issue

During the implementation process of the resettlement, the resettlement funds may not be in place in time, which will affect housing and production resettlement of the affected residents.

Such problems require resettlement manager and operators conduct control of funds, progress and quality, to ensure resettlement funds is exclusively used for the resettlement, and enforce the financial department release the funds in accordance with the progress to ensure the project is implemented according to the progress plan.

7.2 Appeal channel and mechanisms

Affected residents have the rights and obligations granted to citizens by the Constitution and laws. Existing laws and regulations in China can fully guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of affected residents. When the legal rights of affected residents have been infringed, they shall have the right to appeal, until the interests deserve.

Appeal channels:

- (a) All of counties, municipalities and provinces have a Letter and Visit Reception Office for all citizens, which shall receive, investigate and deal with the general question of the appeals.
- (b) Local PPMO agencies established by law, from the provinces, municipalities and to the county level, have the right to supervise implementation of resettlement in accordance with the law, which shall receive, investigate and deal with the appeal question about the resettlement.
- (c) External resettlement monitoring and evaluation institutions, is established according to the relevant provisions of the State, to supervise the resettlement implementation work, have the responsibility to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the affected residents, which shall receive and pass the appeals to the relevant department.
- (d) All of counties, municipalities and provinces have the legal departments such as administrative supervision, auditing, discipline inspection, judiciary, prosecution and other departments, which shall receive and investigate appeals for the illegal disciplinary cases.

Appeal mechanisms

During the implementation of the RAP, attention will be always paid to the participation of displaced persons and relocated entities, and an appeal mechanism is shown in figure 7-1.

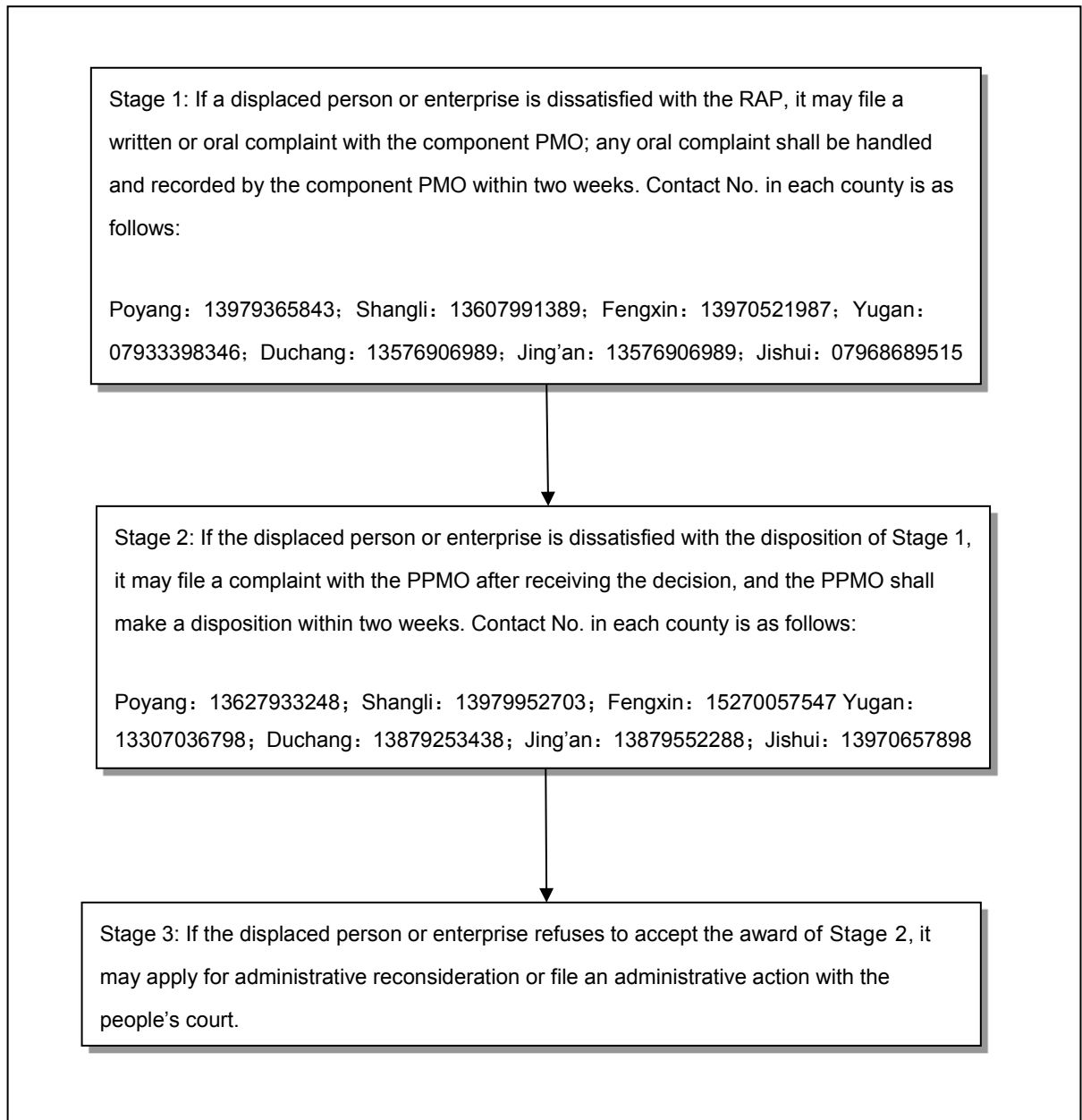


Figure 7.1 Appeal mechanisms

The survey shows that although migrant workers is the main source of the affected farmers income, land acquisition and resettlement is still a big concern for them. They hope the relevant departments shall take full account of the practical difficulties in compensation standard, object and time of land acquisition, and give them the highest compensation rate under the premise of the policies. Relocated residents were worried about relocation compensation is not enough to redeem the cost for the same area of a new house. To solve the above problems, the PPMO

office committed that compensation will be in strict accordance with the compensation standards, and they will put great efforts to resolve the practical difficulties encountered by the affected residents. Vulnerable groups affected by the project will also receive a certain degree of subsidies from the construction unit.

Affected residents can appeal any problem for resettlement. Above appeal channels will be informed through meetings and other forms to the affected resident to ensure they are fully aware of their right to appeal. Meanwhile, Improving communications and reports by using all kinds of media, and compile all the comments and suggestions of the affected residents, and pass these information to the relevant authorities at all levels.

8 Organization

8.1 Agencies related to resettlement actions

During the implementation of the Project, the following 8 types of organizations are responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities of the components:

- Project Leading Group
- Management Office of The World Bank Financed CN-Jiangxi Poyang Lake Basin and Ecological Economic Zone Small Town Development Project (PPMO)
- PPMO agency at each county
- Department of Land Resources of each county
- Village committee of affected village
- Project design agency
- NRCR, Hohai University

Project Leading Group: leading, organizing and coordinating land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities, approving the RAP and performing internal supervision and inspection.

PPMO: developing resettlement policies, preparing the RAP and implementing relocation, managing funds, organizing, coordinating and performing internal supervision and inspection, composing internal monitoring report and submitting to WB.

PPMO agency at each county: developing resettlement policies, preparing the RAP and implementing relocation, managing funds, organizing, coordinating and performing internal supervision and inspection, composing internal monitoring report for the county and submitting to PPMO.

Department of Land Resources of each county: Responsible for handling, inspection, authorization of acquisition land procedure, and coordinating, managing, monitoring and

arbitrating implementation.

Project design agency: responsible for project design and the identification of the range of house demolition.

NRCR, Hohai University: external M&E of house demolition and resettlement work.

8.2 Organizational chart of resettlement agencies

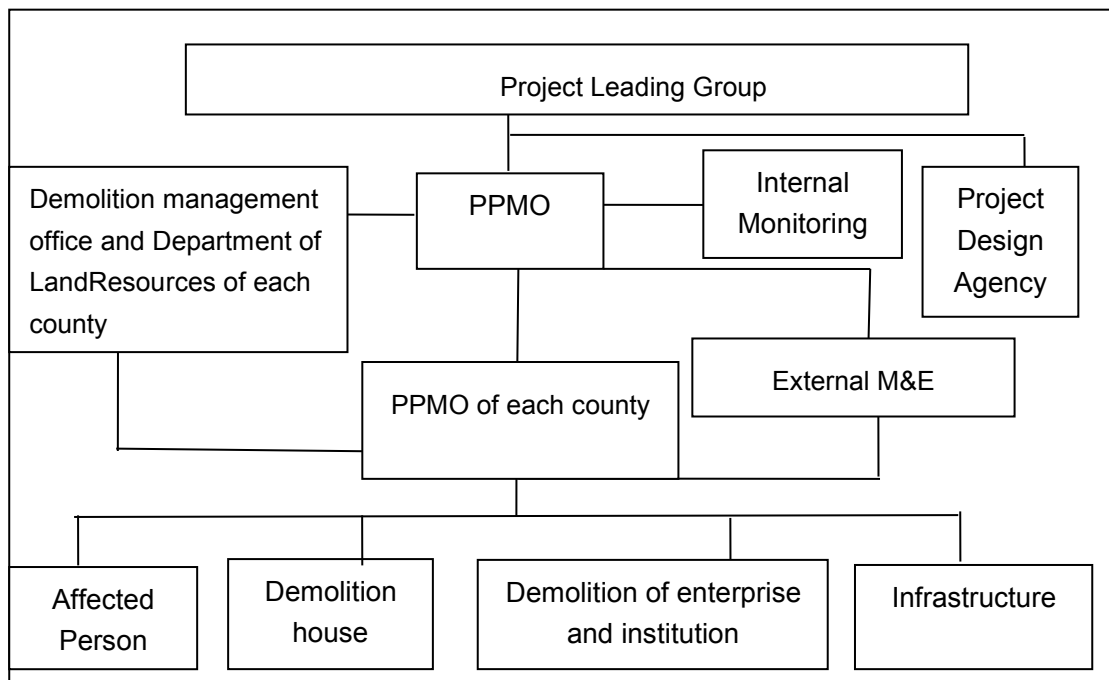


Figure 8.1 Organizational chart of resettlement agencies

8.3 Responsibilities of resettlement agencies

8.3.1 PPMO

- Leading, organizing and coordinating the Project, approving the RAP and performing internal supervision and inspection
- Organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RAP
- Implementing the policies in the RAP
- Coordinating the implementation of the RAP according to the project construction schedule
- Examine monitoring report
- Coordinating and handling disputes and issues arising from implementation

8.3.2 PPMO agency of each county

- Entrusting the design agency and the environmental assessment agency to determine the range of project impact (red line), the range of temporary land occupation and the range of house demolition (yellow line)
- Organizing and conducting the social-economic survey
- Conducting registration of demolition items
- Organizing public participation activities
- Negotiating resettlement programs and organizing the preparation of the RAP
- Carrying through the policies and regulations on house demolition, construction land
- Developing resettlement programs and compensation rates according to the policies, and submitting them to the competent authorities for approval
- Handling land use approval formalities and use right appropriation formalities for state-owned land
- Applying for the land planning permit and the construction permit
- Implementing the RAP, and carrying out regular or irregular site visits to check resettlement implementation
- Signing compensation and resettlement agreement for relocation with relocated households and entities on behalf of the PMO
- Managing information on house demolition and resettlement activities
- Training the staff
- Disbursing funds and supervising the use thereof
- Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and progress
- Implementing an internal supervision system of resettlement, entrusting a qualified independent external M&E agency to conduct external resettlement M&E, coordinate external monitoring
- Coordinating and handling disputes and issues arising from implementation
- Coordinating and handling disputes over house demolition and appeals
- Reporting relocation progress, fund use and implementation quality to WB regularly

8.3.3 Department of Land Resources of each county

- Carrying through the policies and regulations on house demolition, construction land

- Participating inspection of compensation rate for land and attachment demolition
- Handling land use approval formalities and use right appropriation formalities for construction land
- Participating social-economic survey
- Participating developing and inspecting RAP
- Composing preliminary report for construction land permission
- Publishing Land Acquisition Announcement
- Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and progress
- Coordinating and handling disputes and issues arising from implementation
- Signing compensation and resettlement agreement for relocation with relocated households and entities on behalf of the PMO
- Conducting registration for land acquisition and house demolition
- Implementing land acquisition and house demolition

8.3.4 Project Design Agency

- Reducing project impacts by design optimization
- Determining the range of house demolition

8.3.5 NRRCR, Hohai University

As an independent monitoring agency, observing all aspects of the RAP and its implementation and providing M&E reports to the Project Leading Group, PPMO, the PPMOs' agency of each county and WB. The detailed responsibilities are as the followings:

- (1) Surveying social-economic background of affected area
- (2) Estimating the impacts and restoration of displaced persons
- (3) Analyzing data

(4) Observing the whole progress of implementation and providing M&E reports to the Project Leading Group, PPMO, the PPMOs' agency of each county and Bathe detailed responsibilities is described in the External Monitoring and Evaluation section.

Heads of main public institutions involved in the Project are shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8- 1Heads of main public institutions involved in the Project

Resettlement agency		Heads	Institution	Position	Duty
PPMO		Wu Xiaojun	Development and Reform Commission of Jiangxi Province	Director	Leading Group Leader
Component PMOs		Li Jinhua	Component PMOs	Director	Director
Project implementing agency	Duchang County	Yin Liangliang	County Land and Resources Department	Director	Director
		Huang Yi	County Development and Reform Commission	Director	Associate Director
		Wang Zhi	County Housing demolition office	Associate Director	Member
	Fengxin County	Xia Xinlong	County Development and Reform Commission	Director	Director
		Zhu Hongzhong	County Urban Construction Bureau	Director	Member
	Jishui County	Li Zhiqiang	County Development and Reform Commission	Director	Director
		Zhou Shuyong	County Land and Resources Department	Section Chief	Member
	Jing'an County	Tu Gang	Project implementing agency	Director	Director
		Pi Wenhua	County Land and Resources Department	Associate Director	Member
		Cheng Xuyun	County Housing demolition office	Director	Member
	Poyang County	Yang Chuisong	County Development and Reform Commission	Director	Director
		Huang Bo	County Land and Resources Department	Associate Director	Member
	Yugan County	Zhang Jianping	County Foreign Capital Office	Director	Director
		Chen Jiagao	County Foreign Capital Office	Associate Director	Associate Director
	Shangli County	He Weite	County Land and Resources Department	Associate Director	Director
		Li Lianghong	County Land and Resources Department	Member	Member
Design agency	Shanghai Urban Construction Design&Research Institute	Liu Shuhuan	Chief Engineer	Planning and designing	
	Jiangxi Province Colliery Designing Institute	Wang Fuping	Chief Engineer	Planning and designing	

8.4 Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

- The PPMO gave training to the house demolition and resettlement staff of the Project on December , 2015 and January, 2016, covering the WB resettlement policy (OP4.12), regulations on resettlement, and theories and methods for socioeconomic survey, etc.
- Before the implementation of the RAP, the PPMO will continue to organize training of the house demolition and resettlement staff, covering the WB resettlement guidelines, regulations on resettlement, resettlement implementation and management, etc., in order to improve the professional proficiency of the staff.
- At the implementation stage of the RAP, the PPMO plans to organize backbone resettlement staff to learn from and investigate domestic WB financed projects, participate in training on resettlement policies and operations and other specialized training. To improve the employment rate of the affected people, the PPMO will organize skills training for the affected people irregularly. Detailed training plan for resettlement is shown in Table 8-2.
- Guarantee funds and equipment to improve working efficiency.
- Divide labor rationally, establish and improve reward and punishment measures for the house demolition and resettlement staff to arouse the enthusiasm of the staff.
- Establish a resettlement management information system, manage house demolition and resettlement data on computers, strengthen information feedback, and ensure a smooth information flow, and direct major issues to the PPMO.
- Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring to discover and solve problems timely.
- Strengthen independent M&E. The external M&E agency shall report problems to the competent authorities and propose solutions timely.

Table 8-2 Training Plan for Resettlement

No.	Content	Objects	No. of Times	Location	Costs (10,000 yuan)
1	Investigation of WB Project	Key personnel of PPMO and PPMO agency	Twice	Abroad	30
2	Training for resettlement	Key personnel of PPMO and PPMO agency	Once every year	Domestic	15
3	Training for resettlement	Personnel of PPMO and PPMO agency	Once every year	Domestic	10

4	Training for Professional Skills	Affected person	nonscheduled	Local	10
5	Total				65

9 Implementation schedule

9.1 Principles for progress connection between resettlement and project construction

According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be completed in installments from 2015 to 2021. The house demolition and resettlement schedule will be connected to the construction schedules of the components, the main house demolition and resettlement work will last from June 2015 to June 2016. The basic principles of scheduling are as follows:

- Land acquisition and house acquisition will be completed one month before land use, and the beginning time will be determined as necessary for house demolition and resettlement.
- Sufficient time must be allowed for house demolition and resettlement before commencement of construction.

9.2 Key tasks of resettlement implementation arrangements

9.2.1 Principles for preparation of house demolition and resettlement implementation schedule

- The range of house demolition of the Project shall be determined according to the design drawings of the components before the measurement and calculation of demolished properties.
- The measurement and calculation of demolished properties shall be conducted by the PPMO agencies and proprietors jointly before signing the compensation and resettlement agreement.
- The PPMO agencies shall hold a mobilization meeting with relocated households and relocated entities to disclose the policies and measures on compensation and resettlement for house demolition before signing the compensation and resettlement agreement, and publish a relocation announcement after the meeting.
- The demolisher and displaced person shall sign a compensation and resettlement agreement after property measurement and calculation, and the publication of the

relocation announcement.

- Infrastructure shall be built in advance before demolition.
- Compensation fees shall be settled after contract signing and before relocation.
- Grievances and appeals shall be handled timely to satisfy relocated households.

9.2.2 General resettlement schedule

According to the project implementation schedule, the general resettlement schedule Project is made as shown in table 9-1, which may be adjusted in accordance with the process of the Project.

Table 9- 1 Overall progress of resettlement the Project

No.	Key tasks	Period of construction	Current status
I	Resettlement Plan		
	1.1 Survey of physical indicator	2015.12	Done
	1.2 review of physical indicator	2016.1	Done
	1.3 Policy and standard consultation	2016.1~2016.2	Done
	1.4 Approval of administrative department	2016.3	Done
	1.5 Submission to WB	2016.4	Done
II	Preparation of implementation		Done
	2.1 Institutional strengthening	2015.11~2016.3	Done
	2.2 Public participation	Project lifetime	In the works
	2.2.1 Announcement of acquisition land	2016.4	Done
	2.2.2 Propaganda and Mobilization	2016.5	Arranged
	2.2.3 Announcement of policy and standard	2016.7	Arranged
	2.2.4 Announcement of compensation	2016.7	Arranged
	2.3 Fund appropriate	2016.8	Arranged
	2.4 Compensation and resettlement agreement		
	2.4.1 Land acquisition agreement	2016.8	Arranged
	2.4.2 Compensation and resettlement agreement	2016.8	Arranged
	2.5 Signing external monitoring contract	2016.7	Arranged
	2.6 Preliminary hearing of land acquisition	2016.6.11	In the works
III	Restoration of production and livelihoods for displaced persons		
	3.1 fulfill compensation	2016.9	Arranged
	3.2 Relocated to new house	2016.8~2017.8	Arranged
	3.3 Demolition house	2016.12	Arranged
	3.4 Infrastructue	2016.12~2017.4	Arranged

No.	Key tasks	Period of construction	Current status
	3.5 Auxiliary facilities	2016.12~2017.10	Arranged
IV	Construction	2016.12~2018.9	Arranged
V	Internal monitoring reporting	2016.11~2018.10 every half yr	Arranged
VI	External monitoring reporting	2016.11~2019.10 every half yr	Arranged
VII	Inspection of construction	2021.10	Arranged
VIII	Evaluation by WB	2021.12	Arranged

10 Implementation schedule

10.1 Principles for progress connection between resettlement and project construction

According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be completed in installments from 2015 to 2021. The house demolition and resettlement schedule will be connected to the construction schedules of the components, the main house demolition and resettlement work will last from 2015 to 2016. The basic principles of scheduling are as follows:

- Land acquisition and house acquisition will be completed one month before land use, and the beginning time will be determined as necessary for house demolition and resettlement.
- Sufficient time must be allowed for house demolition and resettlement before commencement of construction.

10.2 Key tasks of resettlement implementation arrangements

10.2.1 Principles for preparation of house demolition and resettlement implementation schedule

- The range of house demolition of the Project shall be determined according to the design drawings of the components before the measurement and calculation of demolished properties.
- The measurement and calculation of demolished properties shall be conducted by the PPMO agencies and proprietors jointly before signing the compensation and resettlement agreement.
- The PPMO agencies shall hold a mobilization meeting with relocated households and relocated entities to disclose the policies and measures on compensation and resettlement for house demolition before signing the compensation and resettlement agreement, and publish a relocation announcement after the meeting.

- The demolisher and displaced person shall sign a compensation and resettlement agreement after property measurement and calculation, and the publication of the relocation announcement.
- Infrastructure shall be built in advance before demolition.
- Compensation fees shall be settled after contract signing and before relocation.
- Grievances and appeals shall be handled timely to satisfy relocated households.

10.2.2 General resettlement schedule

According to the project implementation schedule, the general resettlement schedule Project is made as shown in table 10-1, which may be adjusted in accordance with the process of the Project.

Table 10- 1 Overall progress of resettlement the Project

No.	Key tasks	Period of construction	Current status
I	Resettlement Plan		
	1.1 Survey of physical indicator	2015.12	Done
	1.2 review of physical indicator	2016.1	完成
	1.3 Policy and standard consultation	2016.1~2016.2	完成
	1.4 Approval of administrative department	2016.3	完成
	1.4 Submission to WB	2016.4	完成
II	Preparation of implementation		
	2.1 Institutional strengthening	2015.11~2016.3	完成
	2.2 Public participation	overall process	已实施
	2.2.1 Announcement of acquisition land	2016.4	完成
	2.2.2 Propaganda and Mobilization	2016.5	计划
	2.2.3 Announcement of policy and standard	2016.7	计划
	2.2.4 Announcement of compensation	2016.7	计划
	2.3 Fund appropriate	2016.8	计划
	2.4 Compensation and resettlement agreement		
	2.4.1 Land acquisition agreement	2016.8	计划
	2.4.2 Compensation and resettlement agreement	2016.8	计划
	2.5 Signing external monitoring contract	2016.7	计划
	2.6 Preliminary hearing of land acquisition	2016.6.11	进行中
III	Restoration of production and livelihoods for displaced persons		
	3.1 fulfill compensation	2016.9	计划
	3.2 Relocated to new house	2016.8~2017.8	计划
	3.3 Demolition house	2016.12	计划
	3.4 Infrastructure	2016.12~2017.4	计划
	3.5 Auxiliary facilities	2016.12~2017.10	计划
IV	Construction	2016.12~2018.9	计划
V	Internal monitoring reporting	2016.11~2018.10 (every half year)	计划
VI	External monitoring reporting	2016.11~2019.10 (every half year)	计划
VII	Inspection of construction	2021.10	计划
VIII	Evaluation by WB	2021.12	计划

11 Cost and Budget

11.1 Cost

Costs incurred in house demolition and resettlement are included in the general budget of the Project. Total cost is estimated as 643,250,000 Yuan, which includes land acquisition costs 214,270,100 Yuan, about 33.31% of the total cost, compensation fees for temporarily land occupation 2,100 Yuan, about 0.03% of the total cost, other costs which include taxes, and implementation management fees, etc. 4,204,100 Yuan, about 65.36% of the total cost. The general budgets of the sub-projects are shown in **Table 11-1**. The detailed estimates for the identified resettlement impacts on each county are shown in **Appendix VI**.

Table 11- 1 General resettlement cost estimates (10,000 Yuan)

County	Name of the project	1 Permanent Land acquisition fee	2 Temporarily land occupation	3 Relative fee	4 Others	Total
Duchang	Comprehensive treatment of pollution and improvement of ecological safety project	7.95	0.21	0.32	60.99	69.47
Poyang	Sewage treatment and ecological remediation project	128.90		5.16	109.26	248.48
Shangli	Garbage collection and disposal system project	77.42		3.10	75.84	159.46
Fengxin	Comprehensive treatment of water environment of Liaohe River Watershed project				65.19	65.19
Jishui	Sewage network project of old city town and southern part of the city				52.83	52.83
Jing'an	Improvement of sewage network and garbage collection and disposal project of the urban area				40.95	40.95
Yugan	Pollution treatment of Pipa Lake project				76.34	76.34
Sum		214.27	0.21	8.58	420.41	643.25

11.2 Sources of resettlement funds

According to the project schedule, the source of funds for resettlement is district fiscal appropriations.

11.3 Fund flow and disbursement plan

11.3.1 Fund flow

To ensure affected residents can get the compensation in full amount on time according to the compensation plan, the following procedures are established: Acquisition land fees and tax of demolition will be directly transferred to Administration Office of Urban House Dismantling and Relocation (UHDR) and Department of Land Resources from PPMO; Meanwhile, Compensation fees for land, residential house and resettlement fees will be deposited to the bank/credit cooperatives according to the agreement of land acquisition. Then the bank or credit cooperatives will make a payment to affected person or the village group where he/she live after PPMO grant it; the compensation fees for green crops, demolition of house will be directly paid to affected person, while compensation fees for attachments may be paid to affected person or enterprises.

Use of land acquisition and resettlement fees must ask for residents' opinion to form a plan, then send to PPMO agency at each county asking for approval. If affected person prefer the cash compensation, bank or credit cooperatives will hand it out to each affected person according to the grant of PPMO agency. If compensation fees for land acquisition and resettlement was choose to apply for development, the developing project of which gross investment is over 500,000 Yuan should invite public bidding. Bank or credit cooperatives will directly deposit it to the bid winner as PPMO agency granted.

The fund disbursement flow is shown in figure 11-1.

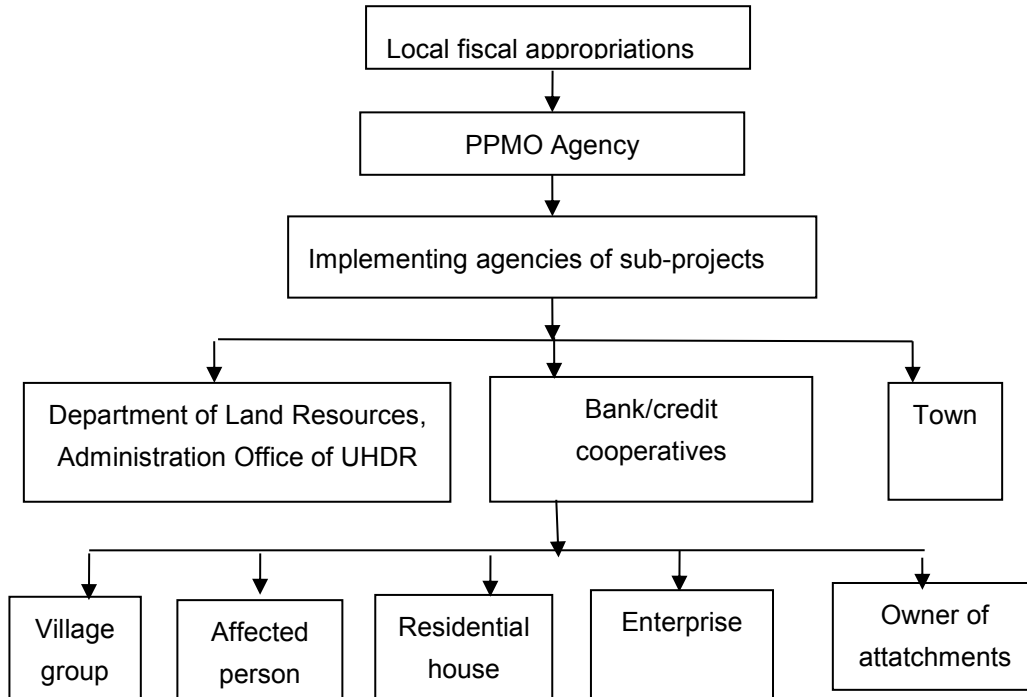


Figure 11.1 Flowchart of fund disbursement

11.3.2 Disbursement and management

(1) All costs related to house demolition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project.

(2) Compensation fees for house demolition and resettlement will be paid to relocated households before house demolition.

(3) To ensure successful house demolition and resettlement, the PPMO must establish financial and supervisory agencies to ensure that all funds are disbursed in place.

12 Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP, and realize the goal of proper resettlement, house demolition and resettlement activities of the Project will be subject to periodic M&E in accordance with the WB operational policy Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) and the Guidelines of World Bank for Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation of Chinese Loan Projects, including institutional internal monitoring and external independent monitoring.

Internal monitoring is conducted by the PPMO, component PMOs, owners, project implementing agencies, relocation implementing agencies and government functional departments to ensure that the implementing agencies comply with the principles and schedule of the RAP. The purpose of internal monitoring is to keep the resettlement agencies functioning properly.

Independent M&E is conducted by the independent monitoring agency for house demolition and resettlement activities. The independent monitoring of the components is conducted by NRCR, Hohai University, including:

- Functions of the resettlement network;
- Progress of and compensation for house demolition and resettlement;
- Resettlement of relocated enterprises and households;
- Analysis of production level and standard of living of displaced persons

Independent monitoring aims to review all implementation activities from a comprehensive and long-term point of view independent of the resettlement implementing agencies. The independent monitoring agency will track resettlement activities to evaluate if resettlement is conducted in accordance with the state laws on house demolition and resettlement, and the WB operational policy Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12); if the production level and standard of living of displaced persons are improved or at least maintained at the level without the Project. The independent monitoring agency will give advice to the implementing agencies on problems identified during monitoring so that such problems are solved timely.

12.1 Internal monitoring reporting

The PPMO practices an internal monitoring mechanism to check resettlement activities. The PPMO has established a basic database of house demolition and resettlement, and uses it to prepare the RAP, monitor all relocated households and entities, and perform internal supervision over the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation.

12.1.1 Implementation procedure

During project implementation, the component PMOs and the relocation implementing agencies collected information on the resettlement of displaced persons and relocated entities from the monitoring sample, provided activity records to the PPMO, and maintained continuous monitoring. The PPMO will conduct implementation inspection regularly.

In the above mechanism, information sheets in specified formats are prepared to realize a continuous information flow from the house demolition agencies to the PPMO. The PPMO, component PMOs, owners, implementing agencies of the components and government functional departments will conduct monitoring and verification regularly as an integral part of the internal monitoring system.

12.1.2 Scope of monitoring

- Payment of compensation fees for displaced persons and relocated entities
- Income restoration activities of displaced persons
- Restoration of vulnerable groups
- Resettlement and restoration of relocated entities
- Rebuilding of infrastructure
- Schedule of the above activities
- Compliance with the policies in the RAP
- Participation and consultation of displaced persons and information disclosure during the implementation period
- Staffing, training, working schedule and working efficiency 支付移民补偿金

12.1.3 Internal monitoring reporting

The implementing agencies of the components shall prepare an internal monitoring report every 3 months for submission to the PPMO, which shall sum up such reports at each year end for submission to WB.

12.2 External independent monitoring

12.2.1 Independent monitoring agency

The PPMO plans to employ the independent monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring of resettlement for the Project.

Independent monitoring agency shall conduct routine monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities, which includes monitoring of progress, quality and finance of the resettlement, and provides advisory. Meanwhile, the independent monitoring agency is responsible for tracking the living standard and production levels of the resettlement person, and submitting the monitoring and evaluation report to the PPMO and WB.

12.2.2 Procedure and scope of monitoring

- (1) Preparation of terms of reference for M&E
- (2) Development of resettlement M&E information database
- (3) Preparation of survey outline, questionnaires and record cards for relocated households, relocated enterprises and affected villages
- (4) Design of survey plan
- (5) Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of relocated households, relocated enterprises and affected villages is conducted to obtain basic information on the production level and standard of living of relocated households and entities (livelihoods, production, operating and income levels).

- (6) Establishment of M&E information system

A M&E information system is established to set up databases for resettlement M&E data, and provide computer aid for analysis and follow-up monitoring.

(7)M&E survey

- Regional socioeconomic survey: socioeconomic status of the project areas
- Monitoring of resettlement implementing agencies: working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies
- Monitoring of enterprises: availability of compensation fees, availability of new factory buildings, progress of relocation, restoration of production and operation, restoration of workers' income, quality of resettlement
- Monitoring of typical relocated households: availability of compensation fees, mode of production resettlement, rate of income change, employment rate, satisfaction with resettlement
- Public facilities: availability of compensation fees, functional restoration of public facilities, rebuilding progress
- Public consultation and information disclosure: participating in public participation activities during RAP preparation and implementation, monitoring the effectiveness of participation and information disclosure
- Grievances and appeals: appeal mechanism and efficiency

(8)Compilation of monitoring data and establishment of database

(9)Comparative analysis

(10)M&E reporting

- 2016.06, establish external monitoring and evaluation group to compile the work outline.
- 2016.07, preparation of external monitoring and evaluation, which includes prepare survey outline and form, establish monitoring system, ascertain the task, select the monitoring point.
- 2016.12, Monitoring report (No.1) (baseline survey report).
- 2017.06, second monitoring, Monitoring report (No.2)
- 2017.12, third monitoring, Monitoring report (No.3)
- 2018.06, fourth monitoring, Monitoring report (No.4)
- 2018.12, fifth monitoring, Monitoring report (No.5)
- 2019.12, sixth monitoring, Monitoring report (No.6)
- 2021.12, Post-evaluation report.

12.3 Monitoring indicators

- Socioeconomic indicators: per capita income, GDP, times of skills training, employment rate.
- Institutional indicators: staffing, competencies, rules and regulations, equipment, transaction completion rate
- Relocated enterprises: availability of compensation fees, resettlement site, average traffic time of workers, rate of income change of workers, rate of profit and tax change, satisfaction with resettlement
- People affected by temporary land occupation: availability of compensation fees, mode of production resettlement, rate of income change, employment rate, satisfaction with resettlement
- Infrastructure: availability of compensation fees, functional restoration rate.

12.4 Post-evaluation

After the completion of the Project, a post-evaluation of resettlement activities will be conducted on the basis of M&E to evaluate success experience and lessons and provide a reference for future resettlement. The post-evaluation will be performed by an external independent M&E agency, which shall prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation, establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare a resettlement post-evaluation report for submission to the PPMO and WB.

13 Entitlement matrix

Table 13- 1 Entitlement matrix

Type of loss	Obligee	Compensation and resettlement policy	Standard
Collective land acquisition (Rural collective land 231.13 Mu)	19 Townships, 115 villages	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies for collectively owned land which is not under the contract ; In the process of the development of village-level recovery program, receiving support and help from PPMO agency, as well as all levels of government.	Detailed in table 5-1
	1111 residents of 257 households	Compensation for ground attachments; 2 resettlement approaches: cash compensation and land use right within the village group; Access to training and employment opportunities, and to take measures to ensure the operating income is not reduced; Beneficial from investment income of land compensation and resettlement fees; Priority to be hired by the enterprise.	
State-owned land (431 Mu)		Allocation without compensation for state-owned construction land, waters and unutilized land.	
Temporarily occupied collective land (1 Mu)	3 户 13 人	Land users shall be compensated with young corps as two seasons of the year. The topography and landform shall be restored as soon as possible.	
Temporarily occupied state-owned land (902.68 Mu)	531 户 7852 人	Temporarily occupied land can only be used as the purposes agreed upon in the contract, shall not be used to build permanent structures. Original status of land use shall be restored after the project; if the status can not be restored, the compensation shall be paid.	
Vulnerable groups	N/A	Appropriate subsidies after the implementation of the project; During the implementation process, given proper living allowance, and to help them overcome the difficulties encountered in the relocation process, depending on the specific circumstances; Professional training for the labor in the vulnerable families, and providing employment information and guidance to increase employment opportunities; Priority to recruit son/daughter of vulnerable families in the project construction process, with less requirement on technical skills.	/
Infrastructure and attachments to the ground	Owner	Compensation to the owners by the construction unit	

Appendix I Due Diligence Report of resettlement of related projects

I、Duchang County Town Sewage Treatment Plant

1、Background information

1) Project summary

Duchang County town sewage treatment plant is located next to Institute of water resources of Jishan Lake. Construction of the plant started in 2008. Of which, Phase I has been built in July 2010 and is under operation, with the capacity of 10,000 m³/d. At present, the total capacity of operation is 20,000 m³/d, with the area of 2.94 ha. The total area of planning is 4.45 ha. According to the plan, the total capacity in 2020 and 2030 are 40,000 m³/d and 80,000m³/d, respectively.

2) Investment

There are two phases for construction. The total investment for phase I (including construction of pipe network) and phase II are 65 million Yuan and 14 million Yuan, respectively.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land acquisition is 66.75 Mu during the process of construction, which is all involved with collective-owned land, without housing demolition. The agreement of land acquisition has been signed by the end of 2014, and the compensation funds have been paid. The income of affected people has been recovered. Land acquisition and resettlement of the project has been finishes and recovery of production and living hood of affected people will be followed with interest.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, construction occupied land, involving transferring agricultural land into construction land, shall apply transferring land approval. Transferring agricultural land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, the Overall City Construction Planning and the Annual Land-use Plan. For application of land use transferring approval, the materials shall be submitted, including:

consultation paper of site selection, preliminary report of land use for construction project, feasibility study report of the project, as well as other written material required by the laws and regulations.

Procedure of land acquisition of construction land of Duchang County town sewage treatment plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land acquisition

The total area of land acquisition for Duchang County town sewage treatment plant is about 66.75 Mu, which is all involved with collective-owned land.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land acquisition of collective-owned land

Compensation standard is made in accordance with “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of New Land Compensation of Jiangxi Province, 2010 (Order No. 126 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”, “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of Jiangxi Province, 2009 (Order No. 22 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”.

3、 Progress of resettlement

According to the field survey, resettlement method of Duchang County town sewage treatment plant is “currency compensation + employment training”.

(1) Currency compensation: the compensation funds have been paid in full amount.

(2) Employment training: according to the experiences of resettlement of other projects, collective-owned land can be used for commercial purpose by the collective group, such as building restaurant and farmer markets. Affected villagers can invest the compensation funds into collective-owned economic entities to receive dividends. In addition, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, Human Resource and Social Security Department of Duchang County all issued the relevant measures to help recovery of living hood of affected villagers on employment training. Labor and Employment Services Department of Duchang County will hold employment training twice, with the total number of trainee of 100 persons.

4、 Summary

(1) By the end of 2007, resettlement of Duchang County town sewage treatment plant has all been completed. The income of affected villagers has been recovered. Meanwhile, following-up monitoring of recovery of income of affected villagers will be kept in the future.

(2) In general, land acquisition and house demolition of Duchang County town sewage treatment plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of approval of transferring agricultural land, land acquisition and house demolition are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard and resettlement plan are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected villagers.

(3) According to the field survey, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land acquisition and house demolition of Duchang County town sewage treatment plant. Overall, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the project is carried out smoothly.

II、 Duchang County Town Garbage Treatment Plant

1、 Background information

1) Project summary

Duchang County town garbage treatment plant is located to the north of Shunfeng Road on the West of the Duchang County, which is on the west of town sewage treatment plant. Construction of the plant is started in May 2015. Civil engineering is almost finished, and installation of equipments has been completed. The plant has been built in May 2016, and is under operation trial now. The total area of plant is 26525m², of which the building footprint area is 6506.2 m², and the total building area is 8043.7 m², with the total capacity of 380t/d, of which the capacity of domestic garbage, sewage sludge from the sewage treatment plant, reserved feces of livestock (including straw, organic waste from food market and slaughterhouse) and slops are 300t/d, 10t/d, 30t/d and 50t/d, respectively.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 78 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land acquisition is 39.79 Mu during the process of construction, which is all involved with collective-owned land, without housing demolition. The agreement of land acquisition has been signed by the end of April 2015, and the compensation funds have been paid. The income of affected people has been recovered. Land acquisition and resettlement of the project has been finishes and recovery of production and living hood of affected people will be followed with interest.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, construction occupied land, involving transferring agricultural land into construction land, shall apply transferring land approval. Transferring agricultural land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, the Overall City Construction Planning and the Annual Land-use Plan. For application of land use transferring approval, the materials shall be submitted, including: consultation paper of site selection, preliminary report of land use for construction project, feasibility study report of the project, as well as other written material required by the laws and regulations.

Procedure of land acquisition of construction land of Duchang County town garbage treatment plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land acquisition

The total area of land acquisition for Duchang County garbage treatment plant is about 39.79 Mu, which is all involved with collective-owned land.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land acquisition of collective-owned land

Compensation standard is made in accordance with “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of New Land Compensation of Jiangxi Province, 2010 (Order No. 126 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”.

3、 Progress of resettlement

According to the field survey, resettlement method of Duchang County town sewage treatment plant is “currency compensation + employment training”.

(1) Currency compensation: the compensation funds have been paid in full amount.

(2) Employment training: according to the experiences of resettlement of other projects, collective-owned land can be used for commercial purpose by the collective group, such as building restaurant and farmer markets. Affected villagers can invest the compensation funds into collective-owned economic entities to receive dividends. In addition, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, Human Resource and Social Security Department of Duchang County all issued the relevant measures to help recovery of living hood of affected villagers on employment training. Labor and

Employment Services Department of Duchang County will hold employment training twice, with the total number of trainee of 500 persons.

4、 Summary

(1) By the end of April 2015, resettlement of Duchang County town garbage treatment plant has all been completed. The income of affected villagers has been recovered. Meanwhile, following-up monitoring of recovery of income of affected villagers will be kept in the future.

(2) In general, land acquisition and house demolition of Duchang County town garbage treatment plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of approval of transferring agricultural land, land acquisition and house demolition are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard and resettlement plan are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected villagers.

(3) According to the field survey, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land acquisition and house demolition of Duchang County town garbage treatment plant. Overall, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the project is carried out smoothly.

III、 Jing'an County Town Sewage Treatment Plant

1、 Background information

1) Project summary

Jing'an County town sewage treatment plant is located in county Horticultural field, downstream of Beiliao River, which is 3km away from the town. Construction of the plant started in December 2008 and has been built in December 2009 and is under operation. On June 1st, 2010, the plant is turned over to Jiangxi Hongcheng Water Service and Environmental Protection Company, which is belong to Nanchang Water Service Corp. The plant is east to Liao River, with the total area of 1.71 ha for Phase I. The east part of the plant is reserved for future development. At present, the total capacity is 10,000 m³/d. At present, the total capacity of operation is 20,000 m³/d, with

the area of 2.94 ha, with the future capacity of 20,000 m³/d. The sewage treated is 8,000 m³/d now.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 10 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land expropriation is 25.65 Mu during the process of construction, which is all located in the county Horticultural field, involved with state-owned land, without land acquisition and house demolition. The agreement of land expropriation has been signed by the end of 2008.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, any institutions or individuals who use land for construction purpose, shall apply approval for using state-owned land. Use of construction land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, Annual Land-use Plan and standard of construction land. Land use must be approved before implementation of the project.

Procedure of land expropriation of construction land of Jing'an County town sewage treatment plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land expropriation

The total area of land expropriation for Jing'an County town sewage treatment plant is about 25.65 Mu, which is all involved with state-owned land.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land expropriation of state-owned land

There is no need to compensate land expropriation of state-owned land.

3、 Summary

(1) Land expropriation of Jing'an County town sewage treatment plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of land use approval, land expropriation and resettlement are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land expropriation, compensation and resettlement are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected communities.

(2) Land expropriation and resettlement of Jing'an County town sewage treatment plant started in 2007 and has been completed by the end of 2008. According to the field survey, the project was supported by affected township, village group and villagers, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land expropriation.

IV、 Jing'an County Town Garbage Landfill Site

1、 Background information

1) Project summary

Jing'an County town garbage landfill site is located in Lijiawa Village Group of Huanglong Village of Xiangtian Township, with the total area of 123 Mu, which is 7.5 km away from the county and 12 km away from the town garbage transfer station. Construction of the site started in October 2012 and is under pilot operation since September 2014. Seepage treatment station has been tested since July, 2015. The total capacity is 730,000 m³, of which the total capacity of site one and two are 317,500 m³ and 412,500 m³, respectively. The service scope of the site is within Jing'an County, with the length of service of 20.2 years.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 46.22 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land acquisition is 123 Mu during the process of construction, which is all involved with collective-owned land, without housing demolition. The agreement of land acquisition has been signed by the end of 2012, and the

compensation funds have been paid. The income of affected people has been recovered. Land acquisition and resettlement of the project has been finished and recovery of production and living hood of affected people will be followed with interest.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People’s Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, construction occupied land, involving transferring agricultural land into construction land, shall apply transferring land approval. Transferring agricultural land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, the Overall City Construction Planning and the Annual Land-use Plan. For application of land use transferring approval, the materials shall be submitted, including: consultation paper of site selection, preliminary report of land use for construction project, feasibility study report of the project, as well as other written material required by the laws and regulations.

Procedure of land acquisition of construction land of Jing’an County town garbage landfill site is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land acquisition

The total area of land acquisition for Jing’an County town garbage landfill site is about 123 Mu, which is all involved with collective-owned land.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land acquisition of collective-owned land

Compensation standard is made in accordance with “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of New Land Compensation of Jiangxi Province, 2010 (Order No. 126 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”.

3、 Progress of resettlement

According to the field survey, resettlement method of Jing'an County town garbage landfill site is "currency compensation + employment training".

(1) Currency compensation: the compensation funds have been paid in full amount.

(2) Employment training: according to the experiences of resettlement of other projects, collective-owned land can be used for commercial purpose by the collective group, such as building restaurant and farmer markets. Affected villagers can invest the compensation funds into collective-owned economic entities to receive dividends. In addition, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, Human Resource and Social Security Department of Jing'an County all issued the relevant measures to help recovery of living hood of affected villagers on employment training. Labor and Employment Services Department of Jing'an County will hold employment training twice, with the total number of trainee of 120 persons.

4、 Summary

(1) By the end of 2012, resettlement of Jing'an County town garbage landfill site has all been completed. The income of affected villagers has been recovered. Meanwhile, following-up monitoring of recovery of income of affected villagers will be kept in the future.

(2) In general, land acquisition and house demolition of Jing'an County town garbage landfill site is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of approval of transferring agricultural land, land acquisition and house demolition are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard and resettlement plan are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected villagers.

(3) According to the field survey, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land acquisition and house demolition of Jing'an County town garbage landfill site. Overall, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the project is carried out smoothly.

V、Jishui County Town Sewage Treatment Plant

1、Background information

1) Project summary

Jishui County town sewage treatment plant is located in Zhushan Village, Wenfeng Township, Jishui County, north of Nijiazhou of 60 meters. According to the plan, construction of the plant started in 2009, with the total capacity of 40,000 m³/d by 2020. By 2008, the preliminary design with the total capacity of 20,000 m³/d shall be implemented. Stage I of phase I started in December 2008 and is under operation since April 2010, with the total capacity of 10,000 m³/d. Stage II of phase I is under construction, which is estimated to be under operation by the end of this year, with the total capacity of 10,000 m³/d. The total area of land acquisition is about 2.43 ha in accordance with the total capacity of 40,000 m³/d in the future.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 30 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land acquisition is 36.45 Mu during the process of construction, which is all involved with collective-owned land, without housing demolition. The agreement of land acquisition has been signed by the end of 2015, and the compensation funds have been paid. The income of affected people has been recovered. Land acquisition and resettlement of the project has been finishes and recovery of production and living hood of affected people will be followed with interest.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, construction occupied land, involving transferring agricultural land into construction land, shall apply transferring land approval. Transferring agricultural land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, the Overall City Construction Planning and the Annual Land-use Plan. For application of land use transferring approval, the materials shall be submitted, including: consultation paper of site selection, preliminary report of land use for construction

project, feasibility study report of the project, as well as other written material required by the laws and regulations.

Procedure of land acquisition of construction land of Jishui County town sewage treatment plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land acquisition

The total area of land acquisition for Jishui County town sewage treatment plant is about 36.45 Mu, which is all involved with collective-owned land.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land acquisition of collective-owned land

Compensation standard is made in accordance with “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of New Land Compensation of Jiangxi Province, 2010 (Order No. 126 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”, “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of Jiangxi Province, 2009 (Order No. 22 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”.

3、 Progress of resettlement

According to the field survey, resettlement method of Jishui County town sewage treatment plant is “currency compensation + employment training”.

(1) Currency compensation: the compensation funds have been paid in full amount.

(2) Employment training: according to the experiences of resettlement of other projects, collective-owned land can be used for commercial purpose by the collective group, such as building restaurant and farmer markets. Affected villagers can invest the compensation funds into collective-owned economic entities to receive dividends. In

addition, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, Human Resource and Social Security Department of Jishui County all issued the relevant measures to help recovery of living hood of affected villagers on employment training. Labor and Employment Services Department of Jishui County will hold employment training twice, with the total number of trainee of 60 persons.

4、 Summary

(1) By the end of 2008, resettlement of Jishui County town sewage treatment plant has all been completed. The income of affected villagers has been recovered. Meanwhile, following-up monitoring of recovery of income of affected villagers will be kept in the future.

(2) In general, land acquisition and house demolition of Jishui County town sewage treatment plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of approval of transferring agricultural land, land acquisition and house demolition are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard and resettlement plan are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected villagers.

(3) According to the field survey, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land acquisition and house demolition of Jishui County town sewage treatment plant. Overall, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the project is carried out smoothly.

VI、 Pingxiang City Domestic Garbage Incineration Power Plant

1、 Background information

1) Project summary

Pingxiang City Domestic Garbage Incineration Power Plant is located in Yanzhitang, Qimu Village, Xiangdong Industrial Park of Pingxiang City. Geographical coordinates is 113°41' 28.31"E, 27°36' 36.18" N. The plant is 2.5 km north to G320 Expressway and 2.5 km south to S232 Provincial Expressway. Phase I of domestic garbage and sewage sludge incineration power plant of Pingxiang City involves

construction of two incineration streamlines, with daily treatment capacity of 350 ton, and annual capacity no less than 233,000 ton. Reserved phase II involves construction of one incineration streamline, with daily treatment capacity of 350 ton, and 1 × 350 ton incinerator, with a 6 MW gas turbine generator set. The plant is expected to be built in 2017, with total capacity of 1050 ton/day. The environment of urban and rural area shall be significantly improved.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 340 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land expropriation is 115.14 Mu during the process of construction, which is all located in Qimu Village of Xiangdong Industrial Park of Pingxiang City, involved with state-owned land, without land acquisition of collective-owned land and resettlement.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, any institutions or individuals who use land for construction purpose, shall apply approval for using state-owned land. Use of construction land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, Annual Land-use Plan and standard of construction land. Land use must be approved before implementation of the project.

Procedure of land expropriation of construction land of Pingxiang City Domestic Garbage Incineration Power Plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Summary

(1) Land expropriation of Pingxiang City Domestic Garbage Incineration Power Plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of land use approval, land expropriation and resettlement are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land expropriation, compensation and resettlement are not

just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected communities.

(2) Land expropriation of Pingxiang City Domestic Garbage Incineration Power Plant is supported by affected township, village group and villagers, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land expropriation.

VII、Yugan County Town Sewage Treatment Plant

1、Background information

1) Project summary

Yugan County town sewage treatment plant is located in Maoxi Village, Hongjiazui Township of suburban area of Yugan County, north to Changwan Road, and close to Huhui River. Phase I of the project has been built in September 2009 and is under operation, with the capacity of 20,000 m³/d. According to the plan, the total capacity in 2020 and 2030 are 45,000 m³/d and 85,000m³/d, respectively. At present, daily treatment is 15,000 ton. Improved oxidation ditch process is adopted as treatment technology. Plate-spinning aerator is used for aeration and ultraviolet sterilize method is used for outlet. The treated sewage is discharged into Xiaogang River, tributary of Xinjiang River.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 8.1817 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land acquisition is 36 Mu during the process of construction, which is all involved with collective-owned land in Maoxi Village of Hongjiazui Township, without housing demolition. The agreement of land acquisition has been signed by the end of 2009, and the compensation funds have been paid. The income of affected people has been recovered. Land acquisition and resettlement of the project has been finishes and recovery of production and living hood of affected people will be followed with interest.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People’s Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, construction occupied land, involving transferring agricultural land into construction land, shall apply transferring land approval. Transferring agricultural land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, the Overall City Construction Planning and the Annual Land-use Plan. For application of land use transferring approval, the materials shall be submitted, including: consultation paper of site selection, preliminary report of land use for construction project, feasibility study report of the project, as well as other written material required by the laws and regulations.

Procedure of land acquisition of construction land of Yugan County town sewage treatment plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land acquisition

The total area of land acquisition for Yugan County town sewage treatment plant is about 36 Mu, which is all involved with collective-owned land.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land acquisition of collective-owned land

Compensation standard is made in accordance with “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of Jiangxi Province, 2009 (Order No. 22 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”.

3、 Progress of resettlement

According to the field survey, resettlement method of Yugan County town sewage treatment plant is “currency compensation + employment training”.

(1) Currency compensation: the compensation funds have been paid in full amount.

(2) Employment training: because of change of employment structure of affected villagers, dependence on land of the villagers is less and less. According to the experiences of resettlement of other projects, affected farmers can decorate house, purchase agricultural tools or deposit in the bank by using compensation funds, to improve living condition and environment.. In addition, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, Human Resource and Social Security Department of Yugan County all issued the relevant measures to help recovery of living hood of affected villagers on employment training.

4、 Summary

(1) By the end of December 2009, resettlement of Yugan County town sewage treatment plant has all been completed. The income of affected villagers has been recovered. Meanwhile, following-up monitoring of recovery of income of affected villagers will be kept in the future.

(2) In general, land acquisition and house demolition of Yugan County town sewage treatment plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of approval of transferring agricultural land, land acquisition and house demolition are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard and resettlement plan are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected villagers.

(3) According to the field survey, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land acquisition and house demolition of Yugan County town sewage treatment plant. Overall, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the project is carried out smoothly.

VIII、 Fengxin County Town Sewage Treatment Plant

1、 Background information

1) Project summary

Fengxin County town sewage treatment plant is located at intersection of Tiangong Ave. and Liaohe East Road, northeast of the county. The service area of the plant include urban area of the county (Fengchuan Township) and Huangxi New District. While sewage of Fengtian Industrial Park shall be treated separately by their own plant. The plant has been built in 2009 and is under operation, with the capacity of 10,000 m³/d. The plant was also expanded in 2014, with the total capacity of 20,000 m³/d. According to the plan, the total capacity is 30,000 m³/d in the future. Improved oxidation ditch process is adopted as treatment technology. Plate-spinning aerator is used for aeration and ultraviolet sterilize method is used for outlet. The treated sewage is discharged into Nanliao River. According to the data provided by the sewage treatment plant, the plant is running well, with average daily treatment capacity of 7,500 ton. The production of sludge is about 8 ton/day, the water content is 78.08%. The sludge is transported to garbage landfill site of Fengxin County by using container truck.

2) Investment

The total investment of the project is 59.872 million Yuan.

3) Scope of due diligence of resettlement

The total area of land acquisition is 27 Mu during the process of construction, which is all involved with collective-owned land in Zhenjia Village Group of Fengchuan Township, without housing demolition. The agreement of land acquisition has been signed by the end of 2009, and the compensation funds have been paid. The income of affected people has been recovered. Land acquisition and resettlement of the project has been finishes and recovery of production and living hood of affected people will be followed with interest.

4) Project construction approval

According to 《Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration》 and relevant laws and regulations, construction occupied land, involving transferring agricultural land into construction land, shall apply transferring land approval. Transferring agricultural land shall be in accordance with the Overall Land-use Planning, the Overall City Construction Planning and the Annual Land-use Plan. For

application of land use transferring approval, the materials shall be submitted, including: consultation paper of site selection, preliminary report of land use for construction project, feasibility study report of the project, as well as other written material required by the laws and regulations.

Procedure of land acquisition of construction land of Fengxin County town sewage treatment plant is strictly in accordance with relevant norms, which is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of the state.

2、 Impacts and compensation of resettlement

1) Resettlement

① Permanent land acquisition

The total area of land acquisition for Fengxin County town sewage treatment plant is about 27 Mu, which is all involved with collective-owned land in Zhenjia Village Group of Fengchuan Township.

2) Compensation policy and standard

① Land acquisition of collective-owned land

Compensation standard is made in accordance with “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of Jiangxi Province, 2009 (Order No. 22 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”.

3、 Progress of resettlement

According to the field survey, resettlement method of Fenxin County town sewage treatment plant is “currency compensation + employment training”.

(1) Currency compensation: the compensation funds have been paid in full amount.

(2) Employment training: because of change of employment structure of affected villagers, dependence on land of the villagers is less and less. According to the experiences of resettlement of other projects, affected farmers can decorate house, purchase agricultural tools or deposit in the bank by using compensation funds, to

improve living condition and environment.. In addition, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, Human Resource and Social Security Department of Fenxin County all issued the relevant measures to help recovery of living hood of affected villagers on employment training.

4、 Summary

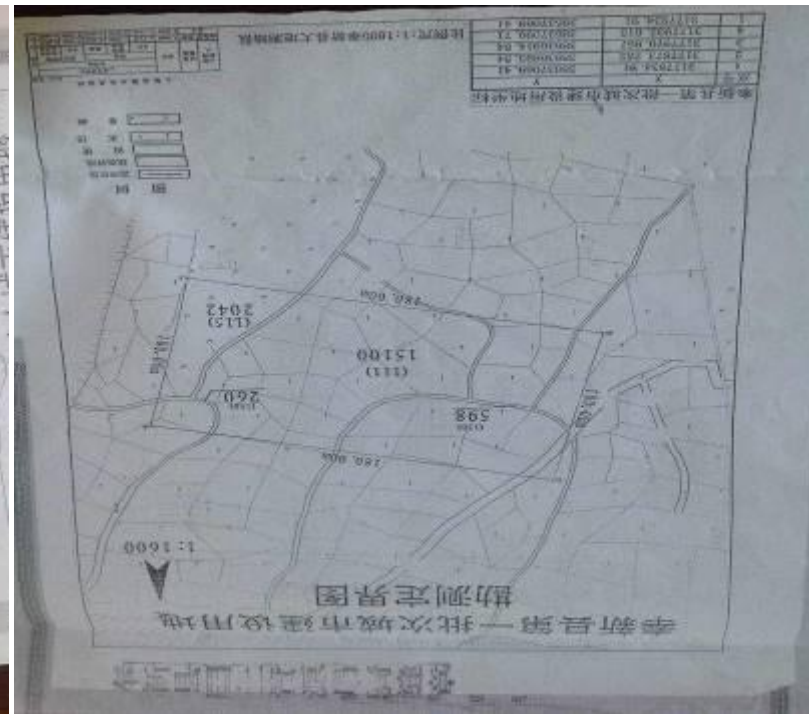
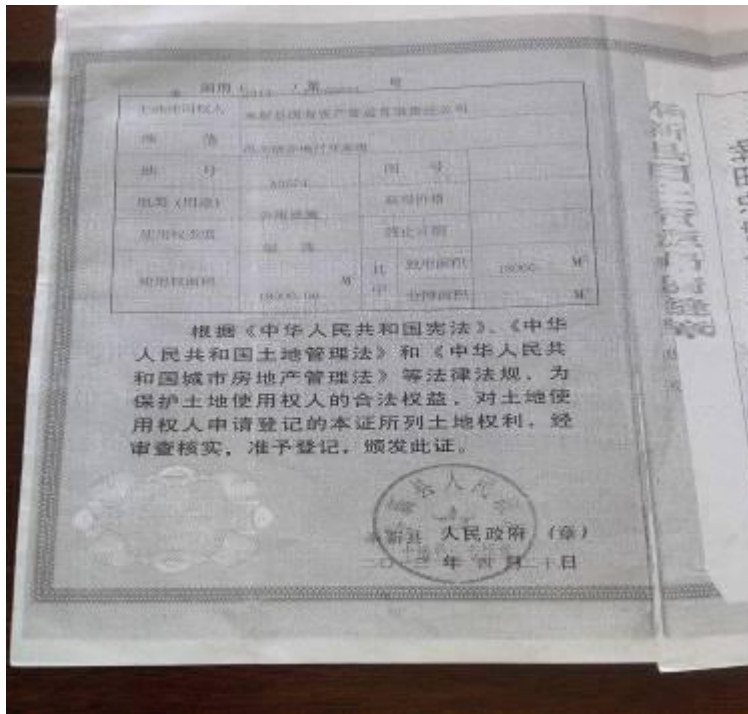
(1) By the end of December 2009, resettlement of Fenxin County town sewage treatment plant has all been completed. The income of affected villagers has been recovered. Meanwhile, following-up monitoring of recovery of income of affected villagers will be kept in the future.

(2) In general, land acquisition and house demolition of Fenxin County town sewage treatment plant is in accordance with relative laws and regulations of the state. Application of approval of transferring agricultural land, land acquisition and house demolition are all carried out in accordance with the laws. Procedures of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard and resettlement plan are not just only in accordance with the laws and regulation of the state, but also received identification and support from the affected villagers.

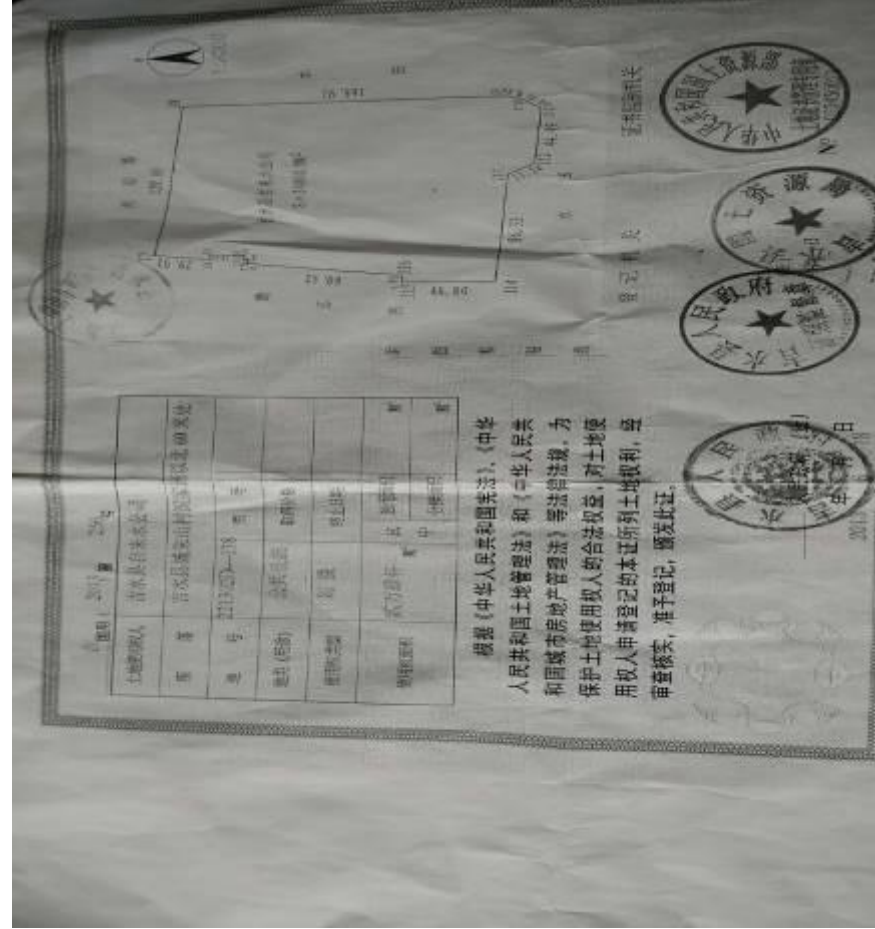
(3) According to the field survey, there is no appeals or legal action caused by land acquisition and house demolition of Fenxin County town sewage treatment plant. Overall, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the project is carried out smoothly.

Appendix II Certificate of ownership of land associated with the projects of each county

Certificate of ownership of land for sewage plant of Fengxin County:



Certificate of ownership of land for sewage plant of Jishui County:



Certificate of ownership of land for sewage plant of Jing'an County:



Appendix III Basic socioeconomic statistics of the affected counties/cities

No.	Project area	Location	Administrative divisions	Populaion	Areas	Characteristics of industrial
1	Jiujiang, Duchang	In the northern part of Jiangxi Province, neighboring Wushan Mount on the north and adjacent to the Poyang Lake on the south.	Includes 12 towns, 12 townships, with a total of 39 neighborhood committees, 259 village committees and 4352 village groups.	Total population is 820,000, of which 150,000 people live in the urban area.	A total area of 2669.53 km ² , of which 1390 km ² is water area, about 52.1% of total area. About 1/3 of Poyang Lake is located in the county, as the center of the lake. The total length of shoreline is 185 km.	National Standardized Production Base of Green Food's Raw Materials, Provincial Modern Agriculture Demonstration Zone, City-level "ten-hundred-thousand" project. Top 10 counties of fishery of the province.
2	Yichun, Fengxin	Located in the northwest of the province, Northeast of Yichun City. The county is 66 km away from the provincial capital—Nanchang City.	Includes 11 neighborhood committees, with 78 commnities and 395 gated communities.	Total population is 312,956, of which non-agricultural population is 80,582.	A total area of 1642 km ² , of which 420,000 Mu is agricultural land, and 1,657,000 Mu is forest. The forest coverage reaches 70%.	First batch of qualified ecetrification county of China, with national-level commodity grain base and bamboo base, provincial level kiyifruit base.
3	Ji'an, Jishui	Located in the middle of Jiangxi Province, midstream of Ganjiang River, northeast of Ji'an, neighboring Yongfeng County on the east, Qingyuan District on the south and adjacent to Jizhou District on the west, Xiajiang County on the north.	Includes 15 towns, 3 townships, with a total of 21 neighborhood committees, 249 village committees and 2297 village groups.	Total population is 510,000, of which non-agricultural population is 130,00.	A total area of 2509 km ² , of which 733 ha is forest land afforestation, 115 ha is reforestation land. The forest coverage is 62.2%.	Famous mineral resources county. 9 of 12 mineral products have been found in Jishui: ferrous metal, non ferrous metal, precious metal, rare earth metal, metallurgical auxiliary materials, fuel, chemical raw materials, building materials and other non-metallic minerals, water vapor, etc.
4	Yichun, Jing'an	Located in the northwest of the Province, northern part of Yichun, neighboring Anyi on the east, Fengxin County on the south and adjacent to Xiushui County on the west, Wuning County and Yongxiu County on the north.	Includes 5 towns, 6 townships, with a total of 75 village committees.	Total population is 140,000.	A total area of 1377.49 km ² .	National Ecological Demonstration Ccounty, National Green and Well-off County, National Model Green County, "Chinese Ponkan County", "the countryside of the Chinese giant salamander".
5	Shangrao, Poyang	Located in the northeast of the Province, neighboring Pengze	Includes 1 substrict, 14 towns and 15 townships.	Total population is 1,570,000.	A total area of 4215 km ² , of which 948.7 km ² is water area, about 22.5% of total area.	national-level commodity grain base

No.	Project area	Location	Administrative divisions	Populaion	Areas	Characteristics of industrial
		County and Dongzhi County of Anhui Province on the north, Duchang County on the northwest and adjacent to Yugan County and Wannian County on the west, Jingdezhen City and Leping City on the east.				
6	Pingxiang, Shangli	Located in the hwest of the Province, northern part of Pingxiang, neighboring Yichun City and Luxi County on the east, Anyuan District and Xiangdong District on the south and adjacent to Lingli City of Hunan Province on the west, Liuyang City of Hunan Province on the north.	Includes 16 towns, 4 townships, with a total of 10 neighborhood committees, 163 village committees.	Total population is 480,000, of which non-agricultural population is 43,000.	A total area of 720.91 km ² .	"Home of fireworks", "Home of Nuo Culutre", "Home of Chinese folk arts", Home of " modern Chinese folk painting".
7	Shangrao, Yugan	Located in the northeast of the Province, neighboring Wannian County on the east, Yujiang County and Dongxiang County on the south and adjacent to Nanchang City and Jinxian County on the west, Poyang County and Duchang County on the north.	Includes 27 towns or townships, with a total of 372 village committees.	Total population is 1,000,000.	A total area of 2331 km ² , of which the area of agricultural land, water, forest and grassland are 816,000, 965,000, 791,000 and 218,000 Mu, respectively.	Pepper, red plume duck, meat pigeon, snakehead fish, and fragrance pig.

Appendix IV Basic socioeconomic statistics of the affected Towns/Townships/Subdistricts

	County	Duchang			Fengxin	Jishui	Jing'an
	Towns/Townships/Subdistricts	Wangdun	Beishan	Dashu	Chi'an	Wenfeng	Shuangxi
Population	Total Households	15684	7936	10040	9761	43342	15256
	Population	47109	27135	31778	41000	134825	41719
	Of which: Male	24671	14134	16438	20910	70243	20868
	Agricultural population	44763	26213	30846	36080	21250	8330
Labor	Total	26379	14101	21190	37619	91332	21610
	Industrial labor	8633	3651	6108	8906	37532	7050
	Agricultural labor	15289	8728	12851	16388	27390	1936
	tertiary labor	3457	1722	2231	12325	26410	12624
Agricultural Land	Area(10,000 Mu)	3388	1820	1504	568	2433	432.31
GDP	Total (10,000 Yuan)	34621	38894	19788	116798	253700	120070.1
	Agricultural (10,000 Yuan)	3081	3462	1762	47419	39550	7784.1
	Industrial (10,000 Yuan)	20253	22953	11575	39711	118870	111686
	Tertiary (10,000 Yuan)	11287	12679	6451	29659	95280	600
	Revenue (100 million Yuan)	0.4096	0.4171	0.2745	0.2	0.76	0.86
Urban per capita disposable income (Yuan)		18223	19134	11825	10400	19765	20105
Rural per capita net income (Yuan)		5416	6732	4889	6867	11620	8400

	County	Poyang						Shangli					Yugan
	Towns/Townships/Subdistricts	Shuanggan	Tuanli	Sishiliji	Baishazhou	Zhuhu	Gaojialing	Futian	Dongyuan	Changping	Chishan	Pengga	Yuting
Population	Total Households	22119	14004	13007	2597	8349	11320	8077	13952	14851	15666	6961	2685
	Population	89185	43237	40360	10591	32644	40176	27229	53284	50021	55845	23801	11280
	Of which: Male	46543	22770	21555	5362	16823	21003	13935	27971	26451	28744	12155	5773
	Agricultural population	84461	41422	37539	9855	30524	37306	24217	49372	45863	51489	21724	10032

Labor	Total	42315	23123	24198	7475	1945 ₉	19321	15151	24267	25145	27644	12625	6277
	Industrial labor	17179	9387	9824	3034	7900	7844	6600	5124	11455	11628	6993	2548
	Agricultural labor	16800	10224	10384	2095	4381	7090	4301	9387	8295	9793	1943	2134
	tertiary labor	8336	3512	3990	2346	7178	4387	4250	9756	5395	6223	3689	1595
Agricultural Land	Area(10,000 Mu)	6.975	4.095	4.2555	0.54	2.01	3.912	1.278	1.851	1.8	2.559	1.083	1.28
GDP	Total (10,000 Yuan)	49284	26913	28172	8706	2266 ₃	22503	36964 ₅	165182	169587	243877	368642	35675 ₂
	Agricultural (10,000 Yuan)	16707	9124	9550	2951	7683	7628	19101	20775	23188	34238	22465	18435
	Industrial (10,000 Yuan)	20009	10927	11437	3534	9201	9136	31635 ₉	84536	99797	158460	311497	30532 ₄
	Tertiary (10,000 Yuan)	12568	6862	7185	2221	5779	5739	34185	59871	46602	51179	34680	32933
Revenue (100 million Yuan)		0.2	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.1	1.22	1.12	1.06	1.21	0.95	0.54
Urban per capita disposable income (Yuan)		12000	11538	12007	9467	9050	13081	13450	12560	14690	15970	16870	10540
Rural per capita net income (Yuan)		5835	6467	7504	8834	7424	6032	11550	9870	10300	10778	10785	8800

Appendix V Basic socioeconomic statistics of the affected Villages

Item		Poyang														
		Baishazhou							Zhuhu				Gaojialing			
		Chenmen	Chuangye	Neiqing	Caojiazui	Datong	Huji	Zhaojia	Ligongnao	Gushan	Caojia	Zhoujia	Donghong	Dazong	Zhuyundun	Luyue
Population	Households	550	407	290	229	134	348	129	186	384	445	458	504	100	400	100
	Total population	2423	2051	1147	1062	643	1428	549	702	1731	2002	2060	2267	360	1850	460
	Male	1416	1200	760	715	464	968	439	475	952	1101	1133	1247	190	976	243
	Agricultural population	2268	1850	1020	985	625	1310	485	655	1541	1782	1833	2014	321	1649	410
Labor	Total	1565	1374	807	717	499	956	460	533	1004	1161	1195	1210	208	1068	265
	Industrial labor	1092	1006	501	611	419	779	387	386	693	802	825	907	84	433	107
	Agricultural labor	353	238	266	51	55	91	28	58	231	267	275	303	69	359	89
	tertiary labor	120	130	40	55	25	86	45	89	80	92	95		55	276	69
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	596.5	1200	646.5	786	412.5	907.5	90	345	1165	907	1053	2936	576	900	400
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	3450	3320	3240	3250	3120	3140	3150	3200	4600	4600	5000	5200	3600	4000	3800

Item		Poyang								
		Sishilijie			Tuanlin					
		Huangbiquan	Hupeng	Pantaozui	Tuanfeng	Shishan	Hushan	Meihu	Xujia	Shizishan
Population	Households	410	230	180	227	609	61	67	309	50
	Total population	1500	900	700	959	2204	276	288	1190	225
	Male	795	477	371	508	1168	146	152	631	119
	Agricultural population	1335	801	623	853	1961	245	256	1059	200

Labor	Total	870	522	371	556	1278	160	167	690	131
	Industrial labor	353	212	151	225	518	65	68	280	53
	Agricultural labor	292	175	124	186	429	53	56	231	44
	tertiary labor	225	135	96	145	331	42	43	179	34
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	1200	850	800	970	1680	276	296	1225	401
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	3800	4200	4000	5000	5200	5500	5000	4800	5000

Item		Poyang Shuanggang															
		Xinmin	Xintian	Guantian	Jiangjia	Tangjia	Houfan	Qianfan	Yujia	Jinhua	Tangshan	Lehu	Yushen	Xiaohua	Zhulin	Leting	Lexi
Population	Households	513	394	561	687	285	76	138	159	333	425	569	870	841	1131	1079	1079
	Total population	2359	1903	2846	3228	1225	338	573	717	1638	2103	2787	3654	3532	4750	4531	4631
	Male	1018	947	1251	1718	652	178	302	377	883	907	1236	1933	1871	2518	2401	2401
	Agricultural population	2241	1807	2703	3066	1163	321	544	681	1556	1997	2647	3471	3355	4512	4304	4104
Labor	Total	839	1088	1309	2268	861	157	267	334	305	1198	1588	2082	2013	2707	2582	2682
	Industrial labor	341	442	531	921	349	63	108	135	123	486	644	845	817	1099	1048	1048
	Agricultural labor	282	366	440	762	289	53	90	112	102	403	534	700	676	910	868	868
	tertiary labor	216	280	338	585	223	41	69	87	80	309	410	537	520	698	666	666
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	2285	1309	1893	2635	1001	262	445	558	1150	1890	683	3537	3419	4598	4386	4086
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	4780	4900	4750	4900	4780	4780	4780	4800	4750	4700	4750	4800	4700	4700	4700	3800

Item		Shangli									
		Futian									
		Shuangyuan	Lianpi	Futian	Chang'an	Mingshan	Biantang	Changtang	Zhanshan	Yuexing	Dayu
Population	Households	1026	1042	1293	485	621	943	524	898	781	464
	Total population	3076	4542	5673	1338	1591	2630	1503	2260	1821	1292
	Male	1569	2316	2893	682	811	1341	767	1153	929	659
	Agricultural population	2738	4042	5049	1191	1416	2341	1338	2011	1621	1150
Labor	Total	1723	2544	3177	749	891	1473	842	1266	1020	724
	Industrial labor	758	1119	1398	330	392	648	370	557	449	318
	Agricultural labor	482	712	890	210	249	412	236	354	286	203
	tertiary labor	482	712	890	210	249	412	236	354	286	203
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	1445.72	2134.74	2666.31	628.86	747.77	1236.1	706.41	1062.2	855.87	607.24
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	8000	8000	8500	9000	8500	8500	9000	8000	8500	8500

Item		Shangli								
		Penggao								
		Zaxia	Penggao	Dongshanxia	Huayuan	Quanxi	Shaopi	Gutang	Tanhua	mapeng
Population	Households	378	924	458	416	509	474	771	900	350
	Total population	1572	3292	1911	1661	2107	1904	3066	3661	1388
	Male	802	1679	975	847	1075	971	1564	1867	708
	Agricultural population	1431	2996	1739	1512	1917	1733	2790	3332	1263
Labor	Total	833	1745	1013	880	1117	1009	1625	1940	736
	Industrial labor	458	960	557	484	614	555	894	1067	405
	Agricultural labor	133	279	162	141	179	161	260	310	118
	tertiary labor	242	506	294	255	324	293	471	563	213
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	723.12	1514.32	879.06	764.06	969.22	875.84	1410.36	1684.06	638.48
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	9000	9300	9500	9600	9700	9500	9700	9800	9900

Item		Shangli												
		Dongyuan												
		Xinyi	Jianglin	Dongyua	Zhutan	Qiaoto	Fengyua	Jingsha	Yangzi	Shangb	Louxi	Gongjian	Taoyua	Xiaoja

			g	n	g	u	n	n		u	a	g	n	n	u
Population	Households	606	674	955	720	477	527	660	1132	819	292	654	841	544	786
	Total population	3126	3748	4032	3690	2960	2700	3464	5531	3768	1473	3254	4219	2542	4120
	Male	1626	1949	2097	1919	1539	1404	1801	2876	1959	766	1692	2194	1322	2142
	Agricultural population	2907	3486	3750	3432	2753	2511	3222	5144	3504	1370	3026	3924	2364	3832
Labor	Total	1438	1724	1855	1697	1362	1242	1593	2544	1733	678	1497	1941	1169	1895
	Industrial labor	302	362	389	356	286	261	335	534	364	142	314	408	246	398
	Agricultural labor	532	638	686	628	504	460	590	941	641	251	554	718	433	701
	tertiary labor	604	724	779	713	572	522	669	1069	728	285	629	815	491	796
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	1094.1	1311.8	1411.2	1291.5	1036	945	1212.4	1935.85	1318.8	515.55	1138.9	1476.65	889.7	1442
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	9000	8500	9000	8000	8500	8000	7500	8000	8500	8000	8500	7500	8000	8500

Item		Shangli Changping																	
		Fushou	Changping	Pingji	Xinghui	Shanmu	Lingjiao	Mingxing	Dantang	Shixi	Huangnitang	Taitang	Jiaoyuan	Luoxing	Shixing	Liujiang	Foxi	Tangshang	Shitang
Population	Households	894	1217	484	507	985	397	497	506	1257	321	697	525	761	252	545	292	561	208
	Total population	3986	5009	2177	2529	4246	1625	1946	2245	5128	1432	3098	2231	3264	1108	2262	1213	2273	1825
	Male	2113	2655	1154	1340	2250	861	1031	1190	2718	759	1642	1182	1730	587	1199	643	1205	967
	Agricultural population	3667	4608	2003	2327	3906	1495	1790	2065	4718	1317	2850	2053	3003	1019	2081	1116	2091	1679
Labor	Total	1993	2505	1089	1265	2123	813	973	1123	2564	716	1549	1116	1632	554	1131	607	1137	913
	Industrial labor	917	1152	501	582	977	374	448	516	1179	329	713	513	751	255	520	279	523	420
	Agricultural labor	658	826	359	417	701	268	321	370	846	236	511	368	539	183	373	200	375	301
	tertiary labor	419	526	229	266	446	171	204	236	538	150	325	234	343	116	238	127	239	192
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	1434.96	1803.24	783.72	910.44	1528.56	585	700.56	808.2	1846.08	515.52	1115.28	803.16	1175.04	398.88	814.32	436.68	818.28	657
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	9000	8500	9000	9500	8000	8500	9500	10000	9500	9000	9800	9500	8900	9000	9600	9800	9900	8900

Item		Shangli Chishan																	
		Lantian	Chishan	Dayuan	Gengtang	Yuanbei	Fengquan	Huangtian	Matian	Muchong	Wanli	Fengqiao	Louxia	Quanpi	Gaonan	Huanghua	Xindian	Guan	
Population	Households	466	798	551	760	805	510	474	1110	1111	584	1118	420	780	528	477	660	6	
	Total	2189	3726	3079	3685	3643	2496	2593	4882	5465	2872	5611	2401	4101	2617	2207	3090	3	

	population																	
	Male	1116	1900	1570	1879	1858	1273	1322	2490	2787	1465	2862	1225	2092	1335	1126	1576	1
	Agricultural population	2014	3428	2833	3390	3352	2296	2386	4491	5028	2642	5162	2209	3773	2408	2030	2843	2
Labor	Total	1073	1826	1509	1806	1785	1223	1271	2392	2678	1407	2749	1176	2009	1282	1081	1514	1
	Industrial labor	450	767	634	758	750	514	534	1005	1125	591	1155	494	844	539	454	636	6
	Agricultural labor	375	639	528	632	625	428	445	837	937	493	962	412	703	449	379	530	5
	tertiary labor	247	420	347	415	411	281	292	550	616	324	632	271	462	295	249	348	3
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	1006.94	1713.96	1416.34	1695.1	1675.78	1148.16	1192.78	2245.72	2513.9	1321.12	2581.06	1104.46	1886.46	1203.82	1015.22	1421.4	14
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	9000	9100	9200	9300	9500	9600	9700	9800	9100	9000	9600	9500	9400	9800	9700	10000	9

Item		Duchang		
		Wangdun	Beishan	Dashu
		Bachuantang	Matang	Yanggang
Population	Households	1026	1042	1293
	Total population	3076	4542	5673
	Male	1569	2316	2893
	Agricultural population	2738	4042	5049
Labor	Total	1723	2544	3177
	Industrial labor	758	1119	1398
	Agricultural labor	482	712	890
	tertiary labor	482	712	890
Agriculture	Area (Mu)	1445.72	2134.74	2666.31
Rural net income	Per capita (Yuan)	8000	8000	8500

Appendix VI Terms of reference for external resettlement monitoring and evaluation

A Purpose of resettlement M&E

External resettlement M&E is conducted according to the WB resettlement policies “Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12)” and “the Guidelines of World Bank for Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation of Chinese Loan Projects, including institutional internal monitoring and external independent monitoring” to evaluate the Project and the resettlement work by monitoring the progress, funding and management of house demolition and resettlement, and comparing the production level and standard of living of displaced persons. While providing a report to WB, the PPMO and the competent authorities regularly (twice a year), the M&E agency will provide information and advice as a reference for decision-making. External M&E will enable WB and the competent authorities to understand if the resettlement work is conducted on schedule, point out problems and propose suggestions for improvement.

B Scope of resettlement M&E

(1) Baseline survey

- Including: ① Income and Expenditure; ② House structure and area; ③ Land use type and production.

(2) Implementation of residential house demolition

- Including: ① Progress of land acquisition and house demolition; ② Progress of compensation and resettlement; ③ Recovery of livelihood and relocation.

(3) Progress of house demolition and relocation of enterprises and institutions

- Including: ① Progress of house demolition and compensation; ② Resettlement; ③ Recovery.

(4) M&E of fund availability and use

- Including: ① fund availability; ② fund use (planned vs. actual).

(5) M&E of standard of living of displaced people

- Including: ① production level and standard of living before resettlement; ② production level and standard of living after resettlement; ③ comparison of employment and standard of living before vs. after resettlement

(5) Capacity evaluation, public participation, grievances and appeals

C Technical route

The technical route of external M&E is shown in Figure 1.

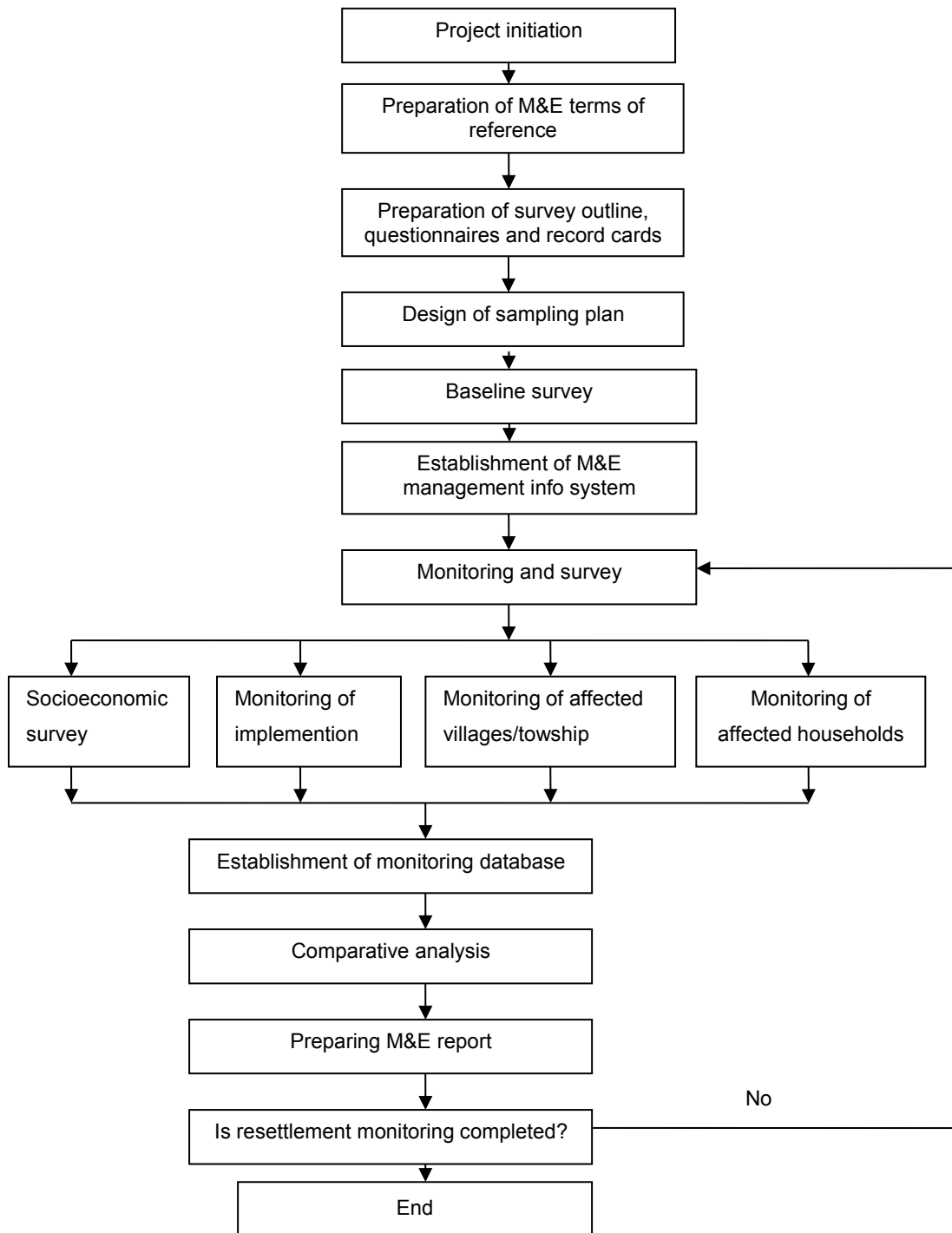


Figure 1 Technical route of external monitoring

D External monitoring agency

The external resettlement M&E work of the Project is performed by an external monitoring agency appointed by the PPMO and accepted by WB. The external monitoring agency shall be NRCR, Hohai University.

E Organization of resettlement M&E

- The PPMO entrusts an external M&E agency to conduct a survey, collect, calculate and analyze data, and examine results.
- The external monitoring agency organizes a “resettlement M&E team”, whose tasks are to conduct resettlement M&E, prepare terms of reference for M&E, set up monitoring points, perform survey, monitoring and analysis, and prepare resettlement M&E reports according to the WB policy on involuntary resettlement.

F Resettlement M&E methods

- M&E shall be conducted using the field survey, computational analysis and expert evaluation methods.
- The survey shall cover a comprehensive survey of resettlement progress, funding, organization and management, and a sampling survey of relocated households.
- In the sampling survey, relocated households are sampled randomly for fixed tracking at the rate of 20% for households affected by permanent land acquisition and 50% of affected villages.
- The comprehensive survey is conducted in the form of questionnaire survey, FGD and literature review.
- Except written materials, photos, video and audio records, and real objects shall also be collected.

G External resettlement M&E report

The external monitoring agency shall submit a resettlement monitoring report to the PPMO and WB semiannually, and submit a post-evaluation report after project completion.

Appendix VII Cost and budget by items

Duchang County

Items	Units	Compensation Standards	Amount	Fee	Total
1.Land acquisition					79451.55
Collective-owned land			4.5	79451.55	
Paddy filed	Yuan/Mu	37098	1.5	55647.00	
Barren land	Yuan/Mu	7419.6	3	22258.80	
Young corps	Yuan/Mu	1030.5	1.5	1545.75	
State-owned land					
2.Temporally Occupation					2061
Collective-owned land					
Young corps	Yuan/Mu/Season	1030.5	1	2061	
State-owned land					
3. Relative fee					3178.06
Land acquisition management fee	Yuan	4%		3178.06	
4. Others (Percentage of summation of 1 to 3)					609962.9
Suvey and Designning	Yuan			398847.15	
Monitoring and evulation	Yuan			199247.52	
Implementaion and management	Yuan	3%		2543.19	
Training	Yuan	1%		847.73	
Preliminary	Yuan	10%		8477.31	
Total					694653.51

Poyang

Items	Units	Standard	Fee (10,000 Yuan)
1 Permanently collective-owned land acquisition			134.06
1.1 Compensation fee for land acquisition			
Barren land	Mu	7358	38.23
		7118	75.15
		6858	15.52
2 Relative fee			5.16
2.1 Land acquisition management fee	10,000 Yuan	4%	5.16
3 Taxes			109.26
Suvey and Designning	10,000 Yuan		60.26
Monitoring and evulation	10,000 Yuan		30.23
Implementaion and management	10,000 Yuan	3%	4.02
Training	10,000 Yuan	1%	1.34
Preliminary	10,000 Yuan	10%	13.41
Total			248.48

Shangli

Items	Units	Standard	Fee (10,000 Yuan)
1 Permanently collective-owned land acquisition			80.52
1.1 Compensation fee for land acquisition			
Barren land, non-use land	Mu	7632	77.42
		7239	
2 Relative fee			3.10
2.1 Land acquisition management fee	10,000 Yuan	4%	3.10
3 Taxes			75.84
Suvey and Designning	10,000 Yuan		43.05
Monitoring and evulation	10,000 Yuan		21.51
Implementaion and management	10,000 Yuan	3%	2.42
Training	10,000 Yuan	1%	0.81
Preliminary	10,000 Yuan	10%	8.05
Total			159.46

Appendix VIII Minutes of symposiums at each county

Minutes of symposium at Jing'an County

(December 9th, 10:00-11:30 am)

(I) Introduction of the project by the designing agency

① drainage network: New District at Northern part of the city and Old district at Southern part of the city (shall be started in 2017, and finished by 2021).

The developing axis is along Qinghua Ave., Hougang Rd, Shuangxi Ave., Shima Rd, Industrial Ave., and Chengbei Ave.

② Collection of garbage: most of the collecting site is out of doors, with insufficient capacity.

Besides the current plan, there is another new plan is under investigated.

(II) Suggestions and comments of each party

Attended parties were not familiar with project. Executive county mayor is the leading officer of the county project office.

【Chengguan (Urban management office)】 County office of Urban Management shall be responsible for Garbage collection and drainage network (subject of implementation).

Currently, sanitation work has been marketing operation by contractor—"Shenzhen Baoshitong Company", which shall be responsible for cleaning, collection and transporting to garbage collection site. Environment and sanitation office shall be responsible for transportation of garbage from the collection sites to waste treatment station.

【Environment evaluation agency】 The waste treatment station of Jing'an County was built in 2012, and under operation since 2014, with the capacity of 54 tons/day.

【Land and Resources Bureau】 1. The total area of the project is about 500 m², in which about 200m² land is for construction. The land use shall be supported by the Land Use Planning of the county with adjustment and can get official permit during construction.

2. Land acquisition at northern part of the city has been finished by the government. There is no need to acquire land from the local residents. If the project really need acquire land from the local residents, such as construction for garbage collection site, officers of each village and township shall be responsible for explanation to local residents.

3. Collection site around Shuangxi Townships shall be reselected, because the land was planned for construction of resettlement housing. Another site is planned for land leasing, which may have impacts on future operation.

4. Comments of the specialists: sites selection shall be integrated into City

Development Planning (Amendment of planning is by 2030, shall leave space for collection sites).

Minutes of symposium at Jinshui County

(December 5th, 14:00-16:30 pm)

(I) Section chief of land and resources bureau

1. Sewage network is currently managed by the water supply company, which is belong to Urban Construction Bureau, shall be transferred to Urban environment and sanitation bureau (however, has not been adjusted).
2. According to the current network plan, there is no need for land acquisition, which is also proven by the field investigation. The project shall be not involved with permanent land acquisition, which only temporally occupied the road (temporal occupation shall be informed in advance. The construction period is about 1 year. During the construction, the road will be closed with no compensation. However, the pavement of the road shall be recovered). The project also will demolish the houses around Xiaojiangkou.

Besides, the building area of each sewage pump station shall be about dozens of square meters, which can be supported from land for municipal public facilities. Therefore, no land acquisition is needed.

2. Sewage pump station at Xiaojiangkou of southern part of the city is under improvement of current functions, which shall be finished by March 1st, 2016.

【Comments of Specialists】 suggest conducting field survey. If the pump station can be included into WB financed project, so the WB funds can be responsible for 50-60% of the total cost, and the county government is responsible for the other parts, which can reducing pressure of the county.

3. The old building close to the pump station is under demolition, which is charged in Housing Construction Bureau.

(II) Director Wang of Environmental Protection Agency

1. Intakes of water plant are in the vicinity of Taohua Island (There are three water plants in the county, each have one intake, which are all not in the project area). County sewage treatment plant has been built and is under operation, the current daily water intake of about 10 thousand tons.

2. Environmental monitoring station is not responsible for monitoring water quality close to the sewage pump station at Xiaojiangkou. However, the routine monitoring for water quality of Ganjiang River shall be conducted.

Sewage treatment plant shall be responsible for monitoring water quality of the intake daily, and reported to EPA twice a month.

【Comments of Specialists】 Improvement and implementation of water environment policy shall be raised to achieve the final goals of comprehensive and sustainable use of water resources.

(III) Mr. Wang and Mr. Zhang from the Designing Agency

1. 6 main sewage outfalls of the county have been identified, however, the small outfalls of upstream have not been found yet.
2. Sewage overflow wells shall be set up every once at intervals for sewage networks of the urban area.
3. 【Section chief of Land and Resources Bureau】 Rainfall sewer pipe is made of concrete, whose seepage prevention effect is not good enough. Groundwater of Jishui County is very rich, and underground water level is high. The major problem is that poor drainage may even cause the water outside of the pipes seeping into the pipe. It is strongly recommended that the sewer pipe shall be made of better anti-seepage effect materials rather than concrete.

——Reply from the designing agency: will investigate it and can change the pipes.

4. According to the requirement of the project, sewage network shall be connected with each household. However, it is difficult to connect the network with single building, such as old residential house along the road. For instance, there are such houses along the Wenfeng Middle Ave. We can guarantee that each apartment building will have a centralized interface, not even to mention the new housing estate.

Minutes of symposium at Duchang County

(December 7th, 14:00-16:30 pm)

Director Wu of Development and Reform Commission

Director Huang of the Poyang Lake Commission

(I) Land acquisition 【Land and Resources Bureau】

1. Land acquired for flood interception pipe and sewage interception pipe project close to Furongshan Ave. is urban greening land.
2. Land project approval process.
3. Land use type for 3 garbage transfer stations is permanent construction land. Each station needs 1000 m² land acquisition from the villagers (for an example, Dashuxiang station is located in the dry land north to county police office station). Therefore, site selection of garbage transfer station shall be approved by Land and Resources Bureau.
4. In terms of land acquisition policy, there has been Document of Provincial Government No. 81 (2015). Now the county government has issued new policy for land acquisition: 37,098 Yuan/Mu.

(II) Environment protection 【Environment and Sanitation Department: Mr. Huang】

Rural Work Department is responsible for garbage collection of countryside, which is part of new rural construction, while Environment and Sanitation Department is responsible for garbage collection of urban area.

There are 13 garbage transfer stations, among them there are 11 compact stations and 2 non-compact stations.

The county is currently taking garbage landfill, with the capacity of 50,000 ton/yr and the cost is about 10 Yuan/ton.

There is a garbage treatment plant under construction in the county, with the capacity of 300 ton/day, which is expected to be brought into operation. The cost is about 60 Yuan/ton. The county shall be responsible for the subsidies of treatment of garbage. The baseline of subsidies is daily minimum of 200 ton/day. The out of part will be subsidized in accordance with actual amount.

Current amount of garbage is about 130 ton, which is about 1 kg per capita.

Right now, there are 329 employees working in the environment and sanitation station, of which 36 workers are full-time employee, 19 workers are retired. The cost of salary for full-time workers and retired workers is about 40,000 Yuan/yr, and that of the other workers is about 15,000 Yuan/yr. The budget for environment and sanitation station is about 7,000,000 Yuan, which is just enough for salary. The working area for each worker is about 5600 m².

There are 20 transportation vehicles, with the cost for fuel and maintenance of 1,000,000 yuan. The operation and maintenance cost for each transfer station is about 20,000 Yuan/yr.

The county haven't charged treatment fee, except for some convenience store, with the charging fee about 60 to 120 Yuan/month.

The county finance is difficult to build a waste transfer station, about 2000000, on the market is small, but we are not.

It is difficult for county government to build a garbage transfer station, with the cost about 2,000,000 Yuan. The county government has allocated funds to several townships with 600,000 Yuan to purchase trash can and other sanitation equipments, of which three WB project funded towns are not included in it.

Minutes of symposium at Shangli County

(December 4th)

EIA Department: Every household is provided with a garbage can. The worker will collect and transfer the garbage to the garbage collection house with electric vehicles, then the garbage will be transferred to the garbage transfer station. The proposed requirements of site selection: no residential housing within 50 meters, with ideal construction condition. The land use type in rural area shall be collective-owned land. Therefore, land acquisition is not easy to cause dispute. Other townships which have not started site selection can refer to the experience of Fuyuan Township and Fukuda Township.

Our duty is to provide suggestions for site selection that does not comply with the requirements, conduct public survey (individual and collective), field monitoring (environment and noise), and monitoring and sampling surface water, air and noise.

Housing Construction Bureau: Although we are not clear with the WB funded project, as well as its purpose, we will give support for any project involve with environment planning and livelihoods.

Land and Resources Bureau: The compensation standards of the townships in the norther part of the county is a little higher than the standards of the province, that of other townships is in accordance with the province. We have transmitted documents of compensation policy, however, the actual compensation may differ. **Allocation process of compensation funds:** township government shall be as representative to conduct land acquisition. The funds shall be paid through direct payment card account. Unified payment shall be paid as soon as the contract is signed. **Requirements:** Since the area of land acquisition is not large, there should be no problem for land acquisition. However, the basic farmland protection rate is high in Shangli County; site selection should avoid the basic farmland as far as possible. The site shall be selected close to mountain as far as possible. Revision of the overall planning is in 2006, your demands may not be satisfied at once. Once the arable land was occupied, the site has to be reselected. Then the sites will be scattered. We will try our best to meet the specific requirements of each county and make adjustment. In general, I think there is no big issue because the area of land acquisition for

the project is not large.

Development and Reform Commission:

1、 Introduction of the background of the project

The project involves 7 counties, with the major problem of garbage treatment. The main contents of construction include: engineering measures (2 trash can for each household, with the total amount of 23; 1 trash bag for each household, with the total amount of 115,000; 115,000 storage boxes, 160 garbage collection trailers, 360 electric scooters; 25 convertible garbage collection trucks; 11 wagon, 159 solar energy garbage treatment stations and 11 transfer stations).

2、 Channels for environment protection propogation

Through the media, school education, open lectures, brochures, and a number of measures, the main objective is to attract people's attention, and further strengthen the environmental protection consciousness of the villagers.

3、 Training

Conduct training on garbage collection, operation and inspection.

4. Schedule

The training at provincial capital in September has been participated. Further operation shall be in accordance with the arrangement of leadership.

5. Landfill station of garbage will have positive and negative effect on rural and urban area.

The environment shall be improved, especially for the rural area, living condition can significantly improved through new rural construction.

6. Charging fee

According to the charging policy, the treatment fee for transferring garbage to station at township is about 50 Yuan/ton. When waster incineration plant is built, the price may be raised. There are two issues about treatment fee: treatement fee is charged at each month per capita, which is about 6 to 10 yuan per capita/month. The village will pay it to cleaner. The salary of cleaners is made of three parts: subsidies from the county government, township and village, respectively. Cleaners are responsible for collecting and transfer garbage to transfer station. The cost is bear by township. According to the provincial policy, 1000 people need 3 cleaners. However, the demands have not been reached yet. Currently,

there is only 1 cleaner for 1500 villagers.

7. Willingness to pay of local residents

Most of villagers would like to pay, especially when they feel the advantage of the project. Very few will not pay to it. 100 yuan/yr should not be a big issue for them.

8. Methods of garbage treatment

Garbage of Futian Township will be treated immediately. New incineration plant can also treat some of them.

9. During construction and operation of garbage disposal site, there are some negative effects on sanitation.

Earlier stage: dust, noise and others. How to avoid those problems? Answers: the area of site is not bit, and the workload is also not large. The site will be selected at a place far away from the populated area.

Operation stage: how to avoid the major social risks during the operation: odour caused by leaking liquid, disposal garbage and transportation (for convertible truck), mices, mosquitoes and flies caused by disposal. Answers: using cargo truck, staggering operation hours, treating on time.

10. Garbage classification

In accordance with the plan, there are two trash can for each household. One is for domestic garbage, and another is for recycle garbage. Classification method is simple. We will set up courses in primary school to teach students how to classify garbage.

Treatment of garbage is not on time will increase the illness risks of local residents around disposal sites, cleaners, especially for women and children.

11. Job opportunities during construction

Specialists shall be chosen.

12. Garbage of restaurant

The township will build a special treatment station for garbage of restaurant.

13、 Leader of the project

The leader of the project is county government, which is in total charge. The project office shall lead each department for implementation. Since this is a comprehensive project, there are three departments in charge of earlier stage, which are financial department, development and financial department and rural work department, respectively.

14、 The issues

Site selection and cooperation of leadership of the township.

15、 How many techniques are required for the project?

80 workers.

16、 Which department is responsible for maintenance of garbage disposal site?

The township government shall be responsible for it. There is a rural sanitation office in each township.

Rural work department: We have known this project. If the World Bank can fund this project, the environment can be improved. Complement of trash cans and stations have not been finished yet. There are no regulatory garbage transfer stations in 10 townships. The project is really good in terms of solving these issues.

Department of Civil Affairs: We will give full support for construction of garbage transfer station. We suggest that the construction of the project shall be conducted in the township. The low income households shall be not charged. There are only little low income households. Therefore, the project has a little effect on them, and they can be employed as cleaners.

Environment protection bureau: Site selection is a big problem. The requirement of EPA is at least 100m away. Current garbage treatment plants and incinerators are all 1000 meters away but are not under operation because of dispute of villagers.

Transfer station causes odour. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to site selection, which has to be welcomed by the residents' rather than the standards. Otherwise, even the site is 1000 meters away. It won't be welcomed by them. Issues about transportation are not major problems. The main concern is site selection, to avoid dispute. Transfer station may

cause even more disputes. In addition, it is important to pay attention to mass work. The residents close to the station must not welcome the project due to fears.

Urban Construction Bureau: No one would like the site selected is close to their home, although everyone will need it. Therefore, it is difficult to conduct mass work; there are always fears in their mind.

Urban Planning Department: It is better that village chief and/or village secretary to conduct mass work, who has the reputation in the village. Meanwhile, the villagers have resistency to the government.

Location: Dongyuan Village of Dongyuan Township

Date: 2015/12/03

Interviewee: Mr. Rong, Mayor of Dongyuan Township

Mr. Rong: I am the executive mayor of Dongyuan Township. I knew the project. However, most of villagers have not known it yet. I am the leader of the project in the township. At present, the garbage collection and transfer project has been started. There is a garbage collection pool in each natural village, with the total amount of 147. The township also hired two transportation vehicles. The investigation of rural sanitation has been conducted, and the households have been mobilized. However, the residents are not clear that there is a transfer station will be constructed. (**recognition**)

There is a demand for garbage transfer station. The objective of the WB funded project is same as ours own. That is to transfer the disposal garbage to the station to be compacted, classified and treated harmlessly, and then transferred to the next treatment site, or incineration plant or landfill site. (**contents of the project**)

Construction of transfer station did acquired the land, in 2013, which is collective-owned land acquired in accordance with the policy. The permit has not been assigned because the land has not been used yet.

Garbage transfer station was planned to be constructed the year before last. The land was prepared to construct sewage treatment plant. However, it is moved to the downside. Therefore it is left for transfer station. So that there is no problem for land acquisition. Garbage transfer station may produce sewage. That is why the sewage treatment plant was

moved to the downside. The compensation standard is in accordance with the national policy, with 28,000 Yuan/Mu for paddy land, and 5,000 Yuan/Mu for hilly area. Although the total area of land acquisition was 5 to 6 Mu, only 1 Mu of land was used for construction of transfer station. The land was prepared for construction of garbage transfer station and sewage treatment plant. (**Land acquisition**)

The project was declared in 2013. At present, 147 garbage collection pools have been built. There was a garbage incinerator in our county. We have explained the project to the villagers: although incinerator may cause some pollution. However, the amount of incineration is only 10% of previous treatment methods. This is the process of rural economic development. This project can even avoid the pollution caused by the incinerator, which has the same effect of garbage transfer station in the city. The incinerator or landfill of the city has little effect on rural area, since the garbage has been transferred to there.

(**attitudes**)

Mr. Li, cadre of the township: I knew the project. We also conducted a preliminary investigation. Therefore, the villagers also knew the project through the questionnaire. They all support it. Since there is a small garbage disposal pool at each natural village and then the garbage will be transferred to the town. Therefore, there is almost no negative effect for construction of the transfer station. The villagers are all welcome the project since the vehicles are small. (**effects**)

Location: Fuping Township

Date: 2015/12/03

Interviewee: Cadres of the township

At present, within the rural area, including the villages and towns, a rural sanitation and renovation project has already been carried out. One month intensive renovation established long-term mechanism and shows some effects. 1,000,000 Yuan has been invested in the renovation, including garbage transfer station, which was built close to the road so that it can be easily transferred, and terminal treatment, such as 2 incinerators, of which one is already completed and another will be built soon. (**current situation**)

Issues:

The main issues are funds, which is a typical issue of every county. We are learning during

the practice, in terms of environment renovation. During the process, the major problem is lack of funds. Because this project involves 54,000 people, our plan is financing. The goal of environment renovation is comprehensive, not just for some groups of a single village. Therefore, we established the special institution—environment management department of urban and rural area (EMDUR), which is expanded from the environment management station. So the scope of management has been enlarged. Currently, EMDUR is in charge of all garbage collection and transportation. The objective is garbage of each household will be collected by cleaners. There are several important aspects of this process: First, cleaners are important to ensure the objective. However, it may cost a lot since there are so many cleaners. We are short of funds. Secondly, the objective is to comprehensively renovate environment now. Previously, the plan is to conduct pilot study to raise awareness of villagers first. Comprehensive renovation requires the township government to promote the project since the project has no mass foundation. Villagers may not welcome the project due to lack of recognition. It is hard to conduct our work before they recognize the project. Besides, the traditional disposal custom can not be changed in one day. It is not realistic.

In terms of garbage disposal, there are special vehicles for transportation of garbage. Although the township approved us to lend 3 trucks. The truck is not sealed, which just have a hood during transportation. Now the central government encourages “Green agriculture”, which gives us many pressures. We don’t have enough and professional truck. On the other hand, the simple garbage disposal pools close to the road we built may affect village and smell in the summer. Villagers do not agree to build it. It gets more trouble if it rains. We also don’t have sprinkler. There are many facilities are short of.

In terms of treatment of garbage, there is no landfill site in the township. Not even to mention construction and demolition waste. The only way to solve it is to transfer to large landfill site in the urban area, which cost a lot. Besides, they have to assure the urban area first. So we have to ask for help.

One feature of our town is in the suburban area, with the total area of 850,000 m². Another feature of our town is that there are many projects in the town. For instance, environment treatment, real estate invested by the capitalist from Nanchang, and pheasant industry park, etc. Therefore, there is not only domestic garbage, but also construction and demolition garbage. The total amount of disposal is very large. At present, most of industrial waste is produced by the electronics factory, which is responsible for garbage treatment. There is no fireworks factory in the town.

The project of garbage treatment is very serious. There are investigation groups sent by the

municipal government to every town, who will take photo when they found garbage pollution. It gives us the pressure because of short of funds.

Because construction of garbage transfer station does not involve land acquisition, villagers are welcome to the project. Municipal government provided 1 million Yuan loan to the town.

Minutes of symposium at Fengxin County

(December 5th)

Interviewee: staff of production department

(I) Background of sewage treatment plant

Sewage treatment plant is located in the east of Zhengjiashou of north of Fengxin County, including sewage treatment plant, sewage interception pipe and pump station, with the total area of 18,000 m², the capacity of 20,000 ton/day. Treatment method is oxidation ditch. Sewage after treatment will be drained to Nanliao River. The scope of the plant covers the old city area. Because the sewage collection is not perfect at present, the treatment amount is not large.

There are 17 employees of the plant, of which 4 of them are managers: director, section chief, accountant and technician.

(II) Process of treatment

Sewage is collected through the network, then treated through oxidation ditch, sedimentation tank and UV disinfection pool, and finally drained to Liao River. Sewage will be monitored, including manual monitoring and automatic monitoring. Amount of treatment is 9,000 ton.

(III) Recognition of the project

Heard of

(IV) Channel learned about the project

We communicate with Chengguan department.

(V) Necessarity of the project

It is necessary. Here is the old city area. Many old network of sewage and railfall drainage are not separated. It is very important to build a sewage network system to collect sewage.

(VI) What kind of support can you give to the project

We can give support for data and techniques.

(VII) Comments on the project

Advantages: the project can improve the environment. Sewage can be treated only after collection.

Disadvantages: for the small town like us, major problem is short of funds.

Social benefits: the more sewage is collected, the effect of treatment is better, living quality of residents then can be improved.

(VII) Effects of the project

It is important to ensure the quality of the project. For an example, seepage of sewage.

There is a little effect during the construction. There is no need for land acquisition on arable land or hilly area. And the pipe network is underground.

There is a little negative effect after construction.

(VIII) Risk the project

None

(IX) Suggestions

Guarantee both quality and quantity. Collect sewage as most as possible.

(X) Cost of treatment

Has agreement with the government.

(XI) Issue for implementation

As the requirements for environment increase, the techniques is more advanced.

(XII) Training

We have training every year. Most of training is at parent company, sometime it will be at branch company. The contents of training include: technology, mechanic and laboratory.

(XIII) treatment method of sedimentation

Sedimentation will be send to landfill site at Fengxin County.

(XIV) Is capacity of sewage treatment plant enough for the more sewage collected due to the project?

It is enough. First, the amount we treat now is not big enough. Second, the design of the plant is allowed to continue, we have the long-term planning.

Location: the project office

Interviewee: Mr. Tan, Director of Chengguan department

Date: 2015/12/05

(I) Arrangement of funds, land and labor

The government will match the funds.

(II) Temporary land occupation

The lands are all state-owned land, which is not involved with collective-owned land.

(III) Intention of the project

Rainfall drainage and sewage has not yet been diversified now. Sewage is drained into the river, which cause pollution. Therefore, the network is needed to collect sewage to improve the environment condition. The purpose of new constructed pipes is to collect sewage. The major source of sewage is domestic sewage, not including industrial sewage.

(IV) Publicity of the project

Propaganda Department of the government and the media are in charge of publicity. Each

department will hold a mobilization meeting, and then continue to promote the Propaganda.

(V) Responsibility of the Chengguan department 安定

Designing, construction and monitoring of the network.

(VI) Workers

Workers are from the builder.

(VII) Comments on the project

It is beneficial to improve environment, and has a little negative effect.

There is a long distance between the site and the school. Therefore, during the earlier stage of construction, there is a little negative effect, such as noise, dust.

(VIII) Suggestions

Speeds up funds investment, speeds up construction

(IX) Measures for risk avoidance

We will follow up the whole process. There is no effect on traffic convenience.

(X) Law enforcement team shall be in charge of disputes during the construction.

(XI) Daily sewage in the project area

Sewage shall be treated by sewage plant before drained.

(XI) Recognition of residents

Above 60% of residents within the scope of the project know it.

(XII) Damage of pipe network construction on infrastructure

There is effect on Zhonglao Road. The damaged road will be recovered. It is not involved with land acquisition.

Location: Chi'an Village of Fengxin County

Interviewee: owner of a convenience store

Date: 2015/12/05

(I) Support for the project

Full support

(II) Awareness of the project

Not sure how to implement the project, although the project shall be beneficial. The intention of improve environment and reduce pollution is good.

(III) Effects of the project

Advantages: secure life safety and improve ecological and environmental condition.

Disadvantages: construction may have damage on the road. The road shall be recovered.

However, business of the convenience store along the road may be affected, as well as traffic safety.

(IV) Suggestions

Construction period shall be short. Do not affect daily work and life of the residents.

Location: Family dormitory of Agricultural Bureau

Interviewee: Mr. Guo, Gender: Male, Age: 55

Date:2015/12/05

(I) Support?

Yes

(II) Necessarity of the project

Current environment condition is bad. There are flies and odour in the ditch.

(III) Negative effect of the project

There is noise during construction of pipe network. However, it has a little effect on residents.

(IV) Recognition of the project

Not clear.

(V) Current sewage treatment method

At present, the domestic sewage is discharged directly into the river. Pollution of the river is very heavy. The fishes are less than that of before. Some factories also directly discharged sewage into the ditch without any treatment. The ditches are dirty and smell now, which has impact on the health of human. If sewage is not pumped out on time, rising sewage will submerge the foundation of the buildings, which has impacts on housing structure. The house may collapse. The life safety can not be guaranteed. Water quality is relatively poor. There is an urgent need to improve the current environmental situation

(VI) Effects of the project

The project can eliminate the odour of the ditch. We not aware deconstruction of garden and won't dispute for land acquisition. The project is beneficial both for individuals and collective group, which will improve the environmental condition.

(VII) Suggestions

Construction period shall be short. Quality of the project shall be guaranteed.

Minutes of symposium at Yugan Village

Location: Dawan Village of Yugan County

Date: 2015/12/07

Interviewee: villager of Dawan Village

(I) General Information

Gender: Female

Age: 32

Degree of education: Middle school

Job: none, take care of children at home

Family status: 5 persons. Husband left home for migrating work. There are father-in-law, mother-in-law, husband and son in the family.

Annual income is about 100,000 Yuan.

Village: Many villagers are out-migrating for work. There are little residents working as farmer. The arable lands are contracted out for planting rice. There are only a little chance for the village to organize a collective meeting, basically no chance at all. There are 10 persons in the village are in low-income family. The main reason is disabled or due to difficulties of life.

(II) Current status of environment treatment

Current environment treatment is not satisfied. There are no cleaner in the village. The village also didn't distribute the trash can to villagers. The trash can is made by the villagers themselves.

Garbages are burnt by the villagers themselves. Some of them will bring the garbage to the assigned disposal site, but most of them are just throwing it anywhere. The road is not that muddy when it's raining because the road has been paved. However, there are so much garbage in the ditches and river. At present, the river is not smell. Previously, contractor from Zhejiang province rent the pond for aquaculture which causes the pollution. There were many of mices, mosquitoes and flies, and the river stinks. The water of river was clean. Now it's dirty. People are throwing garbage and domestic sewage are directly discharged into the river. The environmental condition is poor. Residents are not satisfied with the water quality. Therefore, the contract was discontinued in the first of half year.

The way of domestic garbage treated by villagers is to thrown into the trash can of each household. If the garbage can be burnt, villagers will burn it by themselves. Organic waste, such as vegetable leaves, will be buried in the land. There are no public trash can in the

village.

Sewage drainage: drinking water is from the well. Now there is no smell in the water. There is no tap water in the village, so sewage treatment fee is not charged. Domestic sewage is drained directly. There is a little sewer pipe in the village. Finally, sewage is drained into the ponds, which has been seriously polluted. The ponds have never been treated. There is no sewage collection and treatment system. There is a septic tank in each house. Because it has a long distance to Gehe River, it has a little effect on livinghood.

Cleaner: there was a cleaner, who was employed by the village. However, he quited because the salary is too low, 8,000 to 9,000 Yuan/yr, and the cost of transportation vehicle is also on him, 2000 yuan and maintenance.

Industry: there is no collective-owned enterprise.

(III) Needs

Provide funds for salary of cleaner. Raise his salary.

Build a trash disposal pool. Broaden the road.

(III) Attitude

We are satisfied with the project. However, the quality shall be guaranteed.

(IV) Suggestions

Quality and quantity of the project shall be guaranteed. Construction period shall be shorted. If there is temporary land occupation. Compensation shall be paid in accordance with the national standard.

(III) Effects of the project

Disadvantages: there is only one road in the village. Construction may cause inconvenience of traffic.

Advantages: appearance of the village will be improved.

Location: Dawan Village

Interviewee: Secretary of the Village (Zhang Changhai, 63, Middle school, CellphoneNO.: 13677517138)

Date: 2015/12/07

(I) Background of the village

The village is a natural village, which has more than 200 years of history. There are 100 households, about 360 people, of which 8 households are low-income family. Usually low-income family will be subsidized and receive relief. According to the extent of poverty, the amount of subsidies is ranging from 200-300 Yuan. Other measures: Couplet-Assistance from cadres of authority units. The reasons of low-income family: disabled, sick, orphaned. There is no five guarantees families in the village.

Annual income per capita of the village is about 20,000 Yuan.

Employment situation: old people usually stay at the village and are engaged in agriculture. Young labor migrate-out for work, which is accounted for about 60% of the total population of the village. Some of them will travel far away to other province, such Guangdong Province; some of them just do technical work in Yugan County. There are only 30% of the households are engaged in agriculture.

Land status: land per capita is 0.7 Mu. Most of land is planted with rice, for the food of the villagers, the rest can be sold on the market.

Women's condition: the old women usually take care of the children at home, the young women will go out to work

Industry: there is no collective-owned factory in the village.

Status of the elderly people: there are 30 people older than 60 in the village, who all have participated in the pension insurance. The monthly payment is 80 yuan.

Education: most of them have attended middle school

Sex ratio: about 45% of men and 55% of women.

The majority of the villagers is agricultural population. There are only 2-3 non-agricultural

households. There are, more than 200 labors, which accounted for 60% of migrated workers. The area of arable land of Dawan Village is about 240 mu, mainly planted with vegetable and rice, rice production is about 1,000 kg/Mu.

(II) Current environment treatment of the village

There is no implementation of environmental treatment. Previously, each household has a garbage can at a fixed place, and then cleaner will collect and send the garbage to the village. The salary of cleaner is paid by the village group and the villagers with 110 Yuan/household. However, he thought the salary is too low, about 10,000 Yuan/yr, so he quit the job last year. from last year to this year, environmental treatment is affected. Most of the villagers are willing to pay for garbage disposal fees.

At present, the domestic garbage is taken to the street. There are trash cans on the street.

There is no way to deal with domestic sewage. Sewage is drained everywhere.

Plan: would like to raise the salary of cleaner.

(III) Attitude

Full support

(IV) Effects of the project

Advantages: it is beneficial for villagers' health. The environment and sanitation condition shall be significantly improved.

Disadvantages: there is no negative effect. The project won't bring any cost to the villagers.

(V) Awareness of villagers for environment treatment

Environmental awareness of the villagers is good. Most of them asked for the village to employ a cleaner, so that garbage will not be thrown at random.

(VI) Effects of current garbage treatment

Very uncomfortable

(VII) Pollution of water

The ponds were used by somebody for aquaculture. Feed cause odour. Now they have

been cleared, and pollution has been reduced.

(VII) Political participation of the villagers

The villagers do not necessarily participate in village meeting. Usually cadres will notify each household.

(IX) Issues of the project

If the sewage network project requires land acquisition, then the villagers will dispute. Previously, building a locker room next to the Huhui River need them share the cost, they are not willing to do it.

(X) Suggestions

Leaders of the village is not clear with the project. The main issues are benefits of the villagers shall not be affected.

(XI) Awareness of the project

No.

(XII) Needs

Broaden the road.

Minutes of symposium at Yugan County

(December 9th, 2015)

EPA: EPA shall be responsible for routine monitoring of Pipa Lake. Sewage outfall is located in the Huhui River. The source of drinking water plant is at the branch of Xinjiang River. At present, there are some place where construction units did not set up the interface, leading the villagers can not discharge sewage.

The measure for interfaces: there shall be interface on each section of the road. It is open channel with cover now.

Suggestions: sewage of some residential neighbourhood shall be able to connect with the

sewage network, which can significantly reduce the pollution. Function of Pipa Lake: there were people swimming in the lake. So we wish the project can remediate the environment, give us a clear water back. Lake view house can be built along the lake to develop the economy.

Social risk: very few

Issues: Sewage discharged by the night market has been drained in to the pump station. some of them may be drained to the bridge. So the river smells.

Support from EPA: provide monitoring data

Development and Reform Commission: Water quality of Huhui River is the third level, while that of Pipa Lake is the fifth level. The goal is to improve the water quality of Pipa Lake to the fourth level. Location of garbage transfer station has not been decided. Planning Department will make a plan, which is above 500 meters away from the residential area. Development and Reform Commission is the owner. In addition, other departments will establish the project office.

The outlet is located on the bank of Huhui River, which has been filled out by villagers to build the house. It shall be recovered. The location of sewage interception pipe network has not been chosen.

The measures of water quality improvement: set up sewage interception pipe network, which shall be laid in the ditches. The water level difference shall be controlled by the pump station.

Impacts of sewage discharge on urban development: odour, aquaculture, health, investment environment, and humanity, geography and environment.

Publicity channel: The website of Yugan County government, as well as post along the Pipa Lake. Planning scheme shall be publicized to collect public opinions. We will set up prize to reward the good advices.

Connection between the provincial project and township government: the project may involve state-owned land acquisition, with a little of collective-owned land acquisition. Therefore, there shall be no problem.

Labors: township government shall be responsible for cleaners arrangement of each town.

EPA is responsible for cleaners working in the city area. 6 trucks are needed for transferring garbage.

Issues of the project: the major issues are designing scheme. Whether the design can achieve the actual purpose.

Training: invite the specialists to give the lecture, and engage in propaganda.

Planning: the management system shall be established. Who shall be responsible for management of Pipa Lake, who shall be responsible for law enforcement shall be fixed in advance.

EIA Department: Sewage pipe is not set up under the bank. At present, sewage is discharged in the ditch of outlet of Pipa River. EPA: there is no interface in the old sewage pipe network. Therefore, the villagers can not discharge the sewage into the network.

Land and Resources Bureau: Compensation for land acquisition is in accordance with the statistics of the province, without the implementation details. Compensation for temporary land occupation is in accordance with the provincial document, which shall be applied for approval. The compensation scheme and time is not clear yet. Information of ground attachment shall be provided.

The project shall be implemented in the scope of original plan, does not involve house demolition.

Appeal mechanisms of the villagers:

Public participation: let the villagers decide how to select the site of garbage transfer station. The area of the station is about 100 m². The area of sewage pipe network is not clear yet.

Mr. Zhou, Director of Aquaculture Department:

Effects of the project: Treatment of Pipa Lake will affect aquaculture: no feed is allowed to apply in the lake, which will reduce the production. How to compensate the economic lost shall be decided by the county government. People from Zhejiang Province once breed pearl, leading to the odour. They have been expelled. They will get help to find a new place for aquaculture plant. The resettlement fee is about 40,000-50,000 Yuan. The area of previous aquaculture plant is 200 Mu, which breed the normal fish. The fish pond is connected with Pipa Lake, which may have effect on water quality. There are 30-40

contractors, with the total area of 820 Mu. Fish ponds is not included, with the total area of several hundreds Mu. The amount of total annual production is 150 tons, with the total value of 980,000 Yuan.

Urban Council: Management of night market along Pipa Lake, sewage is discharged into the pump station.

Responsibility: investigate every street, summary of the streets which have no interface with the sewage pipe network.

Site selection of garbage transfer station: according to the previous experience, relative complement measures shall be implemented. Usually it is located in the remote place.

Suggestions: Build a new sewage pipe network.

Planning Department:

Difficulties: within the remediation process, the wetland park may be difficult to deal with.

Responsibilities: within the scope of services, such as certificate, project approval, site selection, etc.

Water Conservancy Bureau:

The land along Huhui River is within the scope of water conservancy bureau. At present, the land is used by the villagers. The land ownership has not been implemented.

It is very hard to conduct law enforcement. The land within 20 meters of the river shall be used for the river. The key issue lies in law enforcement.

The villagers use the land without approval and contract. There is no need to compensate for land acquisition. However, the villagers will not agree. Usually young crop shall be compensated.

Suggestion: Set up the red line as soon as possible when site is selected. If the project involves land acquisition for arable land, it shall be applied for approval.

Each township involved in the project shall provide a relative policy.

Aquaculture shall be reasonable.

Location: Sunjia Village of Yuting Township

Interviewee: Villager

Date: 2015/12/09

(I) Background information

There are many poverty population in the village, most of them are farmers, about 100 households. 60% of the population is poverty family. Most of villagers are living by planting and selling vegetables. There are 7 people in the interviewee's family. The husband has migrated to Fujian Province for work, with the salary of 3,000 Yuan. The interviewee takes care of children at home, without a job. There is no collective-owned factory in the village and no aquaculture.

(II) Treatment of garbage

The garbage will be taken to transfer station. Then the cleaner will transfer it. The garbage will not be classified.

Domestic sewage is just thrown along the road. There is no drainage pipe in the village. The sewage can not be discharged outside of the village. There is no ditch.

(III) Pollution of the water

Water quality is good. There is no odour.

(IV) Awareness of environment protection of villagers

In general, it is not bad.

(V) Cleaner

Only one cleaner, who is responsible for cleaning the street. He purchased the handcart by himself.

(VI) Attitude

The project is very beneficial.

(VII) Effects on the daily life

Should not

(VIII) Suggestions

Construction shall be conducted along roadside. Do not damage the whole road, do not affect traffic.

(IX) Cadres of the village shall organize the meeting and notify the villagers to participate and provide suggestions.

(X) The project is beneficial for the collective group.

(XI) Benefits of the project: improvement of environment

(XII) Disadvantages: dust, traffic caused by construction

Interview Record of Poyang County

Interviewee: Village PS

Interview time: December 6, 2015

Interview place: Jinghua Village of Shuanggang Township in Poyang County

Related with projects

1. Acquaint with the project?

YES.

2. Approach?

Heard from villagers, supervisor did not inform me.

3. Environment treatment of village

There are two cleaning workers and an additional one for garbage collection, who pull the garbage to a cave for burning, where is five miles away from the lake. The wages issued by village government are RMB 18,000 and 5,000 each a year, and RMB 18,000 for diesel of vehicle to transport garbage. A trash can per household; 50 cans totally. No classification trash can currently; once a day for trash disposal; the villagers have strong awareness of collecting the trash and putting them on the garbage truck.

4. Benefit for construction of Lake Cycling Road

Benefit: Environment improvement; inspire the development of industries; economic benefit promotion;

Claims: not to dispose the trash into the lake; compensation for land acquisition according to national standards; transfer the trash timely.

5. Assessment

Favorable.

6. Awareness

Lack of understanding.

7. How village group inform the project to the villagers?

Improve the environmental awareness of villagers via organizing meetings. The villagers participate actively in village affairs meeting, especially females, low-income household and elderly people.

8. The negative impact of trash transfer station

NONE.

9. Suggestion

It is better to utilize the old road behind the dam. The cost is too big to build a new one.

10. The difficulties encountered in environmental governance

Lack of capital.

11. Wages of cleaning workers

Raise the funds by villagers (RMB 20 per person, exclude low-income household, affordable by villagers) and collective income.

Without training and private garbage trucks

12. The development level of village in townships.

Relatively poor.

13. Measures for river pollution

Villagers have strong awareness of not polluting water by pouring trash into the river. River is mainly used for washing.

14. Demand for project

To improve the road, the road in the arrangement of employment. Land acquisition has little effect, as long as the national compensation is satisfied.

15. No special cultural customs in the village

16. No pollution in village

Basically no pollution in Zhu Lake, no factory, sewage and more down to the ground, the toilet sewage irrigation field, as a field fertilizer; in Rainy day, sewage will flow into the lake; No farms in the village. Water pollution is not serious, mainly domestic waste pollution.

Interviewee: Zhou Dehua (65 year old, work in township, selling cement, a family of six, annual household income RMB 10 thousand)

Interview time: December 6, 2015

Interview place: Jinghua Village of Shuanggang Township in Poyang County

1. Assessment

Favorable, necessary to have trash transfer station which will not affect daily life.

2. Environment management and treatment in village

Generally speaking, not bad.

3. Which aspect is not satisfied with?

Sewer pipe was not installed well and sewage discharges can not handle.

4. The influence of the project

Positive influence: environment improvement by sewage treatment

Adverse influence: minor

5. Current garbage treatment situation

No garbage classification; awareness of environmental protection; satisfied with environmental treatment in village; better life with good environment; drinking water from wells

6. Suggestion

Good project quality to treat domestic sewage; full land compensation

7. Others

The village cadres are engaged in own farm tourism business; no charge of garbage disposal fees.

Interviewee: Zhou keqing, 44 years old

Interview time: December 6, 2015 afternoon

Interview place: Jinghua Village of Shuanggang Township in Poyang County

1. Personal information

A household of five; driver of forklift truck; work in village; son operates excavating machine; household annual income (the best) RMB 400,000; other family member cultivate land for self

consumption rice; total cultivate land 2-3 mu; Pesticide and fertilizer cost 2-3k.

2. Environment management and treatment in village

Clean environment in village; cleaning workers; disposal the garbage collection pool and later for landfill.

3. Awareness

Lack of understanding.

4. Assessment

Favorable.

5. Influence

No influence for travelling and traffic.

6. Aware of land acquisition policy?

Heard from others.

7. During the process of land acquisition, what actions are taken to protect your right and interests if there is violation?

Don't know.

8. If there's land compensation, would be willing to have cash and land compensation.

9. The villagers group makes decision in big affairs, and they generally seek our suggestion and opinions. We will be notified by telephone.

Interviewee: Village cadres

Interview time: December 6, 2015 afternoon

Interview place: Hushan Village in Taolin Township

Assessment: favorable to the projects, environment to keep up with health and living standards.

Informed of the project: Not yet

How village group inform the project to the villagers: In Village meeting, introduced environment management and content of the project to the villagers and mobilize effectively.

Influence of the project: Favorable to the environment, benefiting the people; Safety and bad smell

Claims: carry off the refuse timely; Increase capital investment, sewage treatment does not involve land acquisition, no individual contribution (capital). Every household has ditch to sewage treatment facilities; The garbage transfer station site far away from residential areas, Collective land acquisition or lease; In late stage, garbage transfer station operation by the township.

Suggestion: No big problem. Pay attention to content of the planning & design; Communicate with township, or else implementation of the process will encounter difficulties. If the garbage

transfer station involves land acquisition which make it more complicated. It will be more supportive if no personal capital and land acquisition involved.

Introduction of Zhu Lake: farming and agricultural land along the both sides of the lake

The use of Zhu Lake: fishing, individual water transport, irrigation, domestic water use, aquaculture; Zhu Lake does not limit the entrance of people, but prohibit with development, production activities, which is not allowed by national policy.

Poyang County Forum (Wetland Park, Environmental Protection Bureau, Urban Management Bureau, Development and Reform Commission)

Interview time: Monday, December 7, 2015

**Interview place: Development and Reform Commission of Poyang Township
Development and Reform Commission**

Project introduction

The investment of the project is RMB 250-260 million. The main contents of the project are to invest in sewage collection, garbage removal and non-engineering measures (yacht/salvage ship) and to build garbage transportation road from Zhu Lake to Wetland Park.

The key of the project is to build garbage transportation road because it is not possible to discharge sewage to the lake. Villages intend to build small ditches, not to engage in pipe network, in order to avoid land disputes, to intercept and collect the sewage and with the use of oxidation pond; sewage will be discharged to pond nearby. After the establishment of wetlands, there will be no pollution after purification.

Land acquisition: the involvement of the private sector will lead to difficulty in project promotion. Avoid small range of land acquisition and demolition for road construction. The road against the village need to build a ditch and it is necessary to plant ecological plants.

Propaganda

With the power of the township government and village committees to increase publicity, such as the production of slogans, the form of the forum. It is best to construct garbage tank for construction waste. Make regulations to constrain the villagers to abandon the construction waste and punish the illegal behavior.

Training

According to the proportion of representative, project teams and designated training members to

provide training, drawing lessons from the training mode of agricultural modernization project in China. It is necessary to push township government and village committees because of effective of their works.

The water company

To build a new water company; sewage treatment plant is currently handling twenty thousand tons a day and there is no rain sewage diversion system, because of the diversion concentration of water is not enough.

Consideration of location for garbage transfer station

To negotiate with village and township where is the location for garbage transfer stations in four village/township

First, close to trash landfill for the convenience of transportation of trash;

Second, can not affect the lives of residents, the degree of pollution in the vicinity of the transfer station to be reduced;

Third, 200 square meter for one garbage transfer station, a garbage can per household.

Manpower arrangement

There will be further discussion about operation of environment protection station of Zhu Lake by companies or government. It is necessary to regulate and supervise over the aspects of garbage, sewage, aquaculture, water and soil conservation which needs to be discussed by township government. The main purpose is to ensure the operation and management, continuity of the project.

Problems to encounter

It is necessary to determine the scheme of the project, direction of the road, practical of the environmental long-term protection facilities. The key is to build the road network, layout of garbage stations, cost of land acquisition, etc...

Sewage treatment charges

Governments do not charge for treatment fee and the operation company will establish a standard operating fee. If fees are too high, people will not use tap water.

Deputy director of the Environmental Protection Bureau

1. Suggestion

Construction of a sewage treatment plant, sewage through the competent network, the establishment of sewage treatment station outside the plant, the sewage discharged into the lake outside the plant, the technology and management of sewage treatment station to keep up with the development; Recommended sewage interception pipe network around the lake to intercept sewage. Treatment of oxidation pond pollution effect is not obvious; it is needed for regular management. Sewage pipe network along the winding road and utilize the village empty space, and put efforts to increase investment. Be sure to retain the pollution, and then to deal with it. Environmental Protection Bureau is responsible for supervision. Taking into account the difficulty of the project, the project can be used in a one-time planning, and then phased implementation. The government takes more responsibility.

2. Current existing problems

Discharge sewage into Zhu Lake and Residual contamination after treatment.

Because of the different strains of the lakes, Zhu Lake is water tank and Poyang Lake is reservoir. It is better to optimize the design.

First, Zhu Lake is sub item of Poyang Lake and bears the function of drinking water. To protect Poyang Lake is to consider the primary and secondary.

Second, the current arrangements for the improvement of the water environment are not obvious.

Third, the water quality of inner Zhu Lake is getting worse. Last year, there was blue - green alga which involves drinking water, leading to bad taste of tap water. It is mainly because of the eutrophication of the river.

3. Concerns

Big investment for sewage interception pipe and difficult in construction, but with better treatment effect.

4. The works to be undertaken

Responsible for supervising, planning and formulating goals.

5. Propaganda

We are responsible for high level of propaganda, and township level is responsible for "the new rural construction" propaganda. Clean and tidy village is a very important content, which rely on the propaganda of the township government, to mobilize the consciousness of farmers. For the awareness of the villages, it is better to establish constraint mechanism.

Land Bureau

1. Land acquisition standards:

According to the provincial government documents 2015, No.871 documents (available online), the county government has no detailed rules, available online, according to [2015] 81 document implementation.

2. Road construction standards:

Road with width of 6.5 meters and below do not need approval procedures, in accordance with the management of rural road construction, not accounting for indicators, but land acquisition process needed. More than six meters road construction needs approval and land use balance.

3. compensation directly to residents

4. Suggestion

- (1) Protect basic farmland, land acquisition to be entrusted to the township government
- (2) Construction of road 95 meters) with a total of 6.5 meters (with roadbed)
- (3) The site of refuse transfer station to be built in the next outlet
- (4) Do not destroy the cemetery while land acquisition to avoid the dispute.

5. Potential problem

Acquisition of disputed land

Zhu Lake Management Bureau

1. Suggestion

The construction of project must conduct according to the standards, not affecting the water storage capacity for six township/villages.

Construction height is more than 25 meters.

2. Potential problem

Site location. It is better to avoid resettlement and consideration of good site location.

Pay attention to the protection of garbage while transferring, better to use sealed vehicles.

Who will pay the cost of garbage transport? Transport cost is relatively high.

Poyang County City Planning Bureau

1. Assessment

Favorable.

2. Help provided

Full cooperation, the township planning drawings, layout the site.

3. Difficulties

Gap between planning and implementation; now sewage water is discharged directly into the lake, and at the beginning of the implementation, pay more attention to management; later if management can not keep up, the water environment governance is still a problem. The garbage in the garbage transfer station can not transfer timely will result in pollution.

4. Suggestion

(1) Improve people's environmental awareness; do not toss people; design programs to facilitate the villagers. The villagers will choose to pour the garbage into the river for convenience.

(2) To control construction process, site location should choose to close to rivers and lakes to

limit the residential building, which will protect the water.

- (3) To stand in the perspective of the people to consider the problem.
- (4) The construction of the project should be practical and realistic, road maintenance, to have a long-term planning
- (5) Do not affect the lives of the residents
- (6) The garbage truck to timely removal
- (7) Doing pre poll is necessary; both the trash truck and village need to use the same road, sometimes it brings trouble for both.

City Management Bureau

1. the necessity of the implementation of the project

Project is a good, because water problems will involve water drinking problems.

2. suggestions

The landfill is being built, and the capacity can be achieved, but it is better to let people understand the waste and garbage classification. Garbage can be compressed; construction waste can not pour into the trash.

3. Problems

- (1) The management of township and village can not keep up with the standards of garbage classification
- (2) Increase operation management fees if bring bad smell to village. So, it is better to pay more attention to road design
- (3) Route of transferring
- (4) Have a better view of water quality in the early stage

Appendix IX “Notice of Unified Standard of Annual Value of Production and Integrated Area Land Price of New Land Compensation of Jiangxi Province, 2011 (Order No. 126 of People’s Government of Jiangxi Province)”

江西省人民政府文件

赣府字〔2015〕81号

江西省人民政府关于调整全省征地统一 年产值标准和区片综合地价的通知

各市、县(区)政府,省政府各部门:

为进一步加强和改进征地管理,维护被征地农民的合法权益,根据有关规定,近期全省组织开展了新一轮征地统一年产值标准和区片综合地价调整工作。现将调整后的《江西省征地区片综合地价》和《江西省县(市、区)分区域征地统一年产值标准》予以公布,自2015年10月1日起开始实施,原征地补偿标准同时废止。

征地补偿标准由土地补偿费和安置补助费两部分构成,不包括青苗补偿费、地上附着物补偿费和社会保障费用。各地在具体执行中,要确保征地补偿费用及时足额支付到位,防止出现拖欠、

— 1 —

截留、挪用等问题。同时,按照“先保后征”的要求,认真落实被征地农民的社保安置工作,在组织用地报批时,以征收土地面积计算,按每亩不低于6000元的标准提取被征地农民基本养老保险缴费补贴资金,并预存入人社部门专门的代保管资金账户。收回国有农用地的,参照邻近的农村集体土地征地补偿标准执行。国家和省重点交通、能源、水利等基础设施建设项目的征地补偿标准,按照省政府另行的有关规定执行。

征地工作事关广大农民群众切身利益,各级政府及有关部门要高度重视,加强领导,落实责任,切实做好新旧征地补偿标准的衔接工作,妥善处理好征地实施过程中出现的矛盾和问题。具体执行工作中如遇到重大情况和问题,要及时向省政府报告。

附件:1.江西省征地区片综合地价表

2.江西省县(市、区)分区域征地统一年产值标准表



(此件主动公开)

附件 1

江西省征地区片综合地价表

单位:万元/亩

县(市、区)	区域范围	征地区片价
东湖区	贤上湖管理处长卷村、永和村、公同村、水溪村、贤湖村、七里村	16.06
	扬子洲镇三联村、联民村、为民村、前后村、前湖村、新村村、滕州村、熊万村、上湾村、茅湖村、长村村、滴北村、南湖村、林场村、应港村、扬子洲农场	7.89
西湖区	塘花镇一村、五村、逸龙村、大塘村、三村、三鱼村、十字街街办回盟村	25.05
	塘花镇十里庙村、观鱼村、密鱼村、观湖村、老湖村、十里村	22.33
青云谱区	青云谱镇三店村、慈心村	17.70
	青云谱镇树上村、太和村、黄溪村	17.24
	青云谱镇下尧村、鹿尧村、石马村、前万村、熊坊村、万溪村、城南村	16.87
青山湖区	黄坊镇长春村、永人村、石泉村、彭桥村、洪都村、建外村、进顺村、坝外村、湖坊村、建明村、李巷村、辛家庵村、张森村、泰胜村、肖坊村、京东镇城南村、梁万村、何兴村、桃竹村、桃胜村、高兴村、黄城村、恒湖村、联胜村、江坊村、青山镇高鹤村、星光村、青湖村、五联村、徐黄村、罗万村、塘山村、水坑村、英雄村	18.01
	罗家镇钱场村、湖溪村、竹山村、白兰村、梨田村、联王村、罗家村、岗下村、枫下村	15.03
	昌东工业园区管理委员会栢岗村、胡家村、郭塔村、京川村、石桥村、义坊村、沈桥村、黎明村	12.51
	罗家镇板溪村、湖坊村、泰坊村、慈与村、棠溪村、葛坊村、前湖村、接付村、坝桥村	12.03
南昌经济技术开发区	白水湖管理处蛟桥村、蛟桥镇上罗村、麻土村	5.42
	蛟桥镇下罗村、范家村、奥岭村、友园村、卫园村、龙潭村、青瓦村、黄塘村、双景村、上凤景村、前进村、白水湖管理处港口村、北山村、双港村、青山村、崑山管理处枫林村	4.53
	白水湖管理处东坊村、中联村、北湖村、崑山管理处元源村、郭台村、五联村	4.10

县(市、区)	区 域 范 围	征地区片价
南昌国家 高新技术 产业开发区	艾溪湖管理处艾湖村、北岗村	6.59
	艾溪湖管理处艾溪村、广阳村、南塘村、鱼尾村、邓坊村	7.12
	昌东镇	3.89
	麻丘镇	3.64
红谷滩新区	凤凰洲管理处凤凰村、昌北农场、沙井街办沙井村、卫东村、红角洲管理处湖溪村	8.07
	红角洲管理处双溪村、岭口村、岭北村、黄旗村、云塘村、长岭村、龙岗管理站、渔业村	6.77
	九龙湖管理处富乡村、安丰村、牛门村、渔业村、莲岗管理站、下堡徐家管理站、生米镇中梁村、铁路村、山园村、柘城村、朱岗村、文青村、青岚村、夏家村、和里村、崔溪村、感里村、南景村、鄱塘村、鞋利村、曹港村、南路村、长岗村、生米村	6.55
南昌航空 经济区 五管区	惠舍镇枫树村、枫杨村、七里岗泉镇场、白水湖管理处黄棠村	4.10
新建区	长坡镇、堡城镇	6.04
南昌望城 新区	南昌望城新区瑶溪村、瑶溪养殖场、石埠镇岗背村、梨背村、留田村、姜田村、洋湖村、柯里村、瑶亭管理站	5.07
南昌县	燕塘镇、东新乡	6.04
	武阳镇、八一乡、康三角、富山乡(除张坊村、三山村、富山村、东瓦村)	4.09
南昌小蓝 经济技术 开发区	樵湖管理处邓埠村、高山村、渡山村、柏岗村、塔田村、下沙村、金湖管理处雄溪村、虎山村、唐村村、柏林村、岗前村、富山乡富山村、东瓦村、张坊村、三山村、岗上镇方舍村、裴台村	4.10
江西桑海 经济技术 开发区	新洲湖管理处墩坪村、慈泉村、汉坪村	3.32

附件 2

江西省县(市、区)分区域征地统一年产值标准表

单位:元/亩

设区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年产值标准	补偿倍数	征地补偿标准
南昌市	进贤县	湖贤镇	1842	21.0	38682
		柘林镇(除上风景村、前进村);太平镇	1821	19.0	34599
		罗亭镇	1893	17.5	33198
	南昌县	南塘镇	2194	18.5	40589
		三江镇、蒋巷镇、广福镇	2188	18.0	39384
		冈上镇(除万舍村、袁台村);塔城乡、新南镇	2184	17.5	38220
		流苏镇、泾口乡、黄马乡、南新乡	2194	17.0	37298
	新建区	石埠镇(除向曾村、谢家村、留田村、杏山村、洋湖村、蔡里村); 樵舍镇(除南坊村、枫树村、枫林村、黄棠村、七里岗垦殖场); 湾里镇、乐化镇(除天潭村、柘湖村、中墩村、郭台村);厚田乡、莲湖乡	2157	19.0	40983
		西山镇、象山镇、会桥乡	2111	18.0	37908
		石岗镇、松湖镇、联圩乡	2176	17.0	36992
		大塘坪乡、桂河乡、昌邑乡、南观乡	2100	17.0	35700
	进贤县	民和镇(除民和村、云桥村、涂家村、凤桥村、北门村、山前村)	2057	19.0	39083
		民和镇(除民和村、云桥村、涂家村、凤桥村、北门村、山前村); 文港镇、高州镇、张谷乡、罗溪镇、李渡镇	2017	17.5	35298
		南坊镇、柘庄镇、梨树镇、七里乡、三田集乡、长山集乡、棠岭乡、 三果乡、白圩乡	2072	16.5	34188
		南前乡、下埠乡、钟陵乡、洪国乡、二塘乡、南台乡	2056	16.0	32896
	安义县	龙津镇(除前进村、荆湖村)	2086	18.5	38591
		龙津镇(除前进村、荆湖村)	2077	18.0	37386
		湖塘镇、石鼻镇、万埠镇、长埠镇	1957	16.5	32291
		高洲镇、东阳镇、升平乡、长均乡、新民乡	1957	16.0	31248
	九江市	庐山区	五里街办、十里街办	2433	21.0
莲花镇、南家河乡			2532	16.5	41778
咸安镇			2198	18.5	40663
柘林镇			2392	16.5	39468
柘林镇、新港镇			2372	16.0	38952
柴阳镇、海会镇			2178	17.0	36975

设区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	第一年产值(亿元)	非借贷款	征补贴息
九江市	浔阳区	人民路街办, 白六湖街办	9751	36.5	54378
		金鸡坡街办	3130	72.5	15675
	九江经济技术开发区	七里湖街办赤湖村, 高坪村, 农安场, 八里湖村	5782	21.5	46913
		七里湖街办乾滩村, 泉塘村, 五里村, 斜阳街办	3250	20.3	42023
		永安乡	2568	18.5	38238
	九江县	沙河阳团, 沙河经济技术开发区	1950	22.0	41800
		狮子渡, 墟门乡, 港口街镇	2809	19.0	38171
		新舍镇, 潘泉乡, 新桥乡	2089	17.5	26538
		马回岭镇, 岷山乡	3075	17.0	35275
		城子镇, 江洲镇, 湖垌养殖场	2892	16.0	33488
	武宁县	豫宁街街办, 武宁工业团区, 新宁镇袁墩村, 沙田村, 月田村, 省岭村, 温沙村, 宋溪村, 田头村, 田头村	2127	17.5	37223
		新宁镇(除袁墩村, 沙田村, 浮田村, 省岭村, 田头村), 兴渡镇(除田头村, 田头村), 麻口镇, 石臼镇, 曹溪镇, 罗坪镇, 潭溪镇, 樟溪镇, 枫路乡, 杨源乡, 清江乡, 石渡乡, 甫田乡	2069	17.5	36208
		大洞乡, 官渡乡, 市口乡, 土塘乡, 彭家乡, 罗溪乡	1966	18.0	35388
	修水县	文字镇宁红村, 向门村	1903	23.0	43769
		文字镇(除宁红村, 向门村), 宁湖镇, 竹坪乡	1946	20.5	39893
		太阳升镇, 坑口镇, 梨树镇, 康源镇, 大塘镇, 方市镇, 白岭镇	1935	19.0	36765
		四都镇, 马场镇, 会丰镇, 土坑乡, 石场乡, 上杉乡, 磨口乡, 田岭乡	2005	18.0	36091
		英塘镇, 黄沙镇, 上奉镇, 何市镇, 白口镇, 城口镇, 港口镇, 漫江乡, 都村乡, 崇德乡, 黄龙乡, 黄塘乡, 新湾乡, 双塘乡, 布甲乡, 大塘乡, 会稽乡, 水溪乡, 梨树风景区	1965	18.0	35301
	永修县	徐埠镇	2091	18.5	39684
		柘林镇, 白杨镇, 三溪桥镇, 江上乡, 马口镇东塘居委会, 前进村	2037	18.5	37685
三善乡, 华山村, 周坊村, 永丰养殖场, 云山企业集团(除山管课区)		2000	18.5	37000	
马口镇(除东塘居委会, 前进村), 武宁镇, 艾城镇, 八角岭养殖场, 新功镇, 曹家镇, 云山企业集团(除山管课区)		1967	18.5	36390	
九舍乡, 三善乡(除华山村, 周坊村), 云山企业集团		1988	18.0	35784	
	吴城镇, 康溪镇, 义新乡	1955	18.0	35190	
德安县	高安镇	2208	17.5	38641	
	官塘乡, 河东乡, 园艺场	2085	18.0	37351	
	丰林镇, 高塘乡, 林泉乡	2023	18.0	36441	
	吴桥镇, 吴山镇, 车桥镇, 塘溪乡, 霞民乡, 华桥乡, 螺山乡	2023	17.5	35405	

地区	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年产值标准	补偿系数	征地补偿标准
九江市	星子县	南康镇、白鹿镇	1976	19.5	38532
		温泉镇、罗范镇、磨坊镇	2100	12.5	26750
		蛟塘镇、望林镇、苏南乡、苏北乡、苏东乡、沙湖乡	2080	16.5	34320
	都昌县	都昌镇、紫竹镇、太团乡、北山乡、庄墩乡	2061	18.0	37098
		徐埠镇、土塘镇、三溪港镇、太沙镇、同泽镇、中馆镇、南墩镇、何峰乡、内湖乡、白舍乡	2062	17.5	36085
	湖口县	方广镇、大港镇、左里镇、步流乡、鄱山乡、鸡山乡、多宝乡、茶口乡、李桥乡	3063	17.0	52068
		双岭镇、马影镇、澄洲镇、凤竹乡、南北港水产场	2163	17.5	37853
		均桥镇、城山镇、武山镇	2158	17.0	36686
		种德乡、范芳乡	2094	17.0	35598
	彭泽县	大堤乡、白杨乡、五音乡	2023	17.0	34391
		龙城镇、福善镇、马有镇	2211	17.0	37587
		黄花镇、东升镇、黄岭乡	2214	16.5	36521
		麦积镇、冠山镇、天红镇、太平关乡、红光镇、彭泽县	2223	16.0	35568
	瑞昌市	太湖现代农业综合开发区、浪涌镇、杨桥镇、湖山乡、美丰农场、上十岭养殖场	3161	16.0	50576
		富城街办、杜林街办、鹤头镇、李洲农场	2169	18.0	39042
		白杨镇、高丰镇、夏西镇、范镇、南河乡	2146	17.5	37555
		柴桥镇、黄港镇、南义镇、黄金乡、武蛟乡	2060	17.5	36050
	共青城市	洪一乡、乐陵乡、洪下乡、花园乡	2033	17.0	34561
横立山乡、曹山林场、大德山林场		1967	17.0	33429	
景德镇市	珠山区	甘露镇	2065	18.0	37170
		江总镇、金湖镇	2051	17.5	35995
	昌江区	高城镇	2940	31.0	91140
		西郊垦殖场、西郊街办	2940	31.0	91140
		吕蒙乡、枫树山林场	3343	24.0	80232
	乐平市	鲇鱼山镇	2226	22.5	50085
		田阳镇、傅塘乡	2180	21.5	46870
		魏家泉、扶振、陶家桥、袁中门、南外街、安平、东湖、邵家、文昌门、沿河、龙山村、人民新村、联益、鹤头山、八一、文馆、东风居委会	3694	18.0	66492
		沿河街办(除泰春乡、扶振、陶家桥、袁中门、南外街、安平、东湖、邵家、文昌门、沿河、龙山村、人民新村、联益、鹤头山、八一、文馆、东风居委会外)、塘上街办、接渡镇、瓜埠镇、后港镇、吉祥园	2525	18.0	45450
		涌山镇、塔前镇、双田镇	2264	17.5	39629
孔林镇、金埠镇、镇墩镇		2188	17.5	38290	
洪源镇、洪口镇、南家镇、临湖镇	2129	17.5	37258		
十里园镇、各口镇、西塘乡	2080	16.0	33280		

地区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年产量标准	补偿系数	征粮补偿标准
常德市	汉寿县	浮梁镇	2177	15.0	32932
		晏公镇(含陶器厂、中街、(黎家桥乡)、洪源镇、陶器镇、晏公镇、 德源镇)	2030	16.0	32000
		寿安镇、三龙镇、王湾乡、王港乡	1964	16.0	31421
		时渡镇、孙公桥镇、邓里镇	1929	16.0	30864
		西湖乡、葛家乡、江村乡、武家乡、共田乡	1896	16.0	30336
岳阳市	安乡县	城郊管委会	2495	28.0	62530
		安源镇、丹江街西办、白莲街西办	2402	20.5	49241
		高坑镇、青山镇、五股河	2396	19.0	45524
	岳东经济开发区	花屏、鹤潭、龙平、桃林、永隆、磁石、磁湖、山田、五柳湖、方新、 清泉、田丰、天星、高丰、回江管理处	2373	23.0	54579
		湘东镇、岐山口镇	2262	18.5	41847
	湘东区	下埠镇、麻山镇、老关镇、背龙镇	2250	17.0	38250
		幕阜镇、洋上镇、东桥镇、白茅乡	2112	17.0	35904
		广寒乡	2077	16.5	34271
		芦花镇	2263	17.5	39603
	岳阳县	上埠镇、南溪镇、安风镇	2260	16.5	37290
		散河镇	2193	16.5	36187
		新南乡	2131	16.0	34096
		新垌乡、张庄坊乡、长丰乡、方家山乡、回江办事处	2012	16.0	32192
		上蔡镇	2394	17.5	41895
	岳阳县	金山镇、荆木港	2382	17.0	40494
赤山镇、彭高镇、福田镇、杨岐乡		2385	16.0	38160	
长平乡、鸡冠山乡、东源乡		2262	16.0	36192	
岳阳县	冷水镇	2182	17.5	38185	
	岳楼镇、岳坊镇	2217	16.5	36581	
	良坊镇、路口镇	2218	16.0	35488	
	神良乡、南岭乡、高塘乡	2082	16.0	33292	
	湖上乡、何石乡、三板桥乡	2000	16.0	32000	
	高洪乡、六市乡	1829	17.0	31053	
岳阳县	岳阳县	城南街办、城北街办、袁河街办、柳林街办、通湖街办、仰天街办 东社庄屋村	2522	18.5	46657
		永河镇	2510	16.0	40160
		深源镇、成源镇、下坊镇、河下镇、仰天街办事处(除成源村)	2258	16.0	36128
		水北镇、欧里镇、罗源镇、成山镇、柳坪镇	2198	16.0	35168
		人和乡、鹤山乡、南安乡、新塘乡、界水乡、九龙山乡	2086	16.5	34419

设区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年 产 值标准	补偿增值	征地补偿 标准
宜春市	分宜县	分宜镇六合村、站前村、界桥村、水北村、新村村、水东村、钟东街办下坊村、界桥养殖场、东兴村	2317	16.5	38066
		分宜镇(除六合村、站前村、界桥村、水北村、新村村、水东村)、湖洋镇、双林镇、钟东街办(除下坊村、界桥养殖场、东兴村)、茶田办事处	2236	16.5	36894
		杨桥镇、凤阳乡	2129	16.5	35129
		钟山镇、高坑乡、福塘乡、洋江镇、湖村乡、东院林场	2076	16.5	34234
抚州市	丹波区(含工业园办、怡江镇办)	西青街办、白露街办、江北街办、蒋家镇、双埠乡	2365	21.0	49665
	资溪县	花园街办、雄石街办、东门街办、资江镇柏里村、葛塘村、浮桥村、柳源村、黄坑村、江南村、天禄镇余家村、天禄村、高水村、志光镇志光村、温潭村、筠箫镇隘口村、茅塘村、葛田村、郭家村、河潭镇白石村、九夏村、酒面镇桃架村、流口镇新渡村、罗河镇长源村、港村	2241	19.0	42379
		资江镇(除柏里村、浮桥村、柳源村、黄坑村、江南村)、天禄镇(除余家村、天禄村、高水村)、志光镇(除志光村、温潭村)、筠箫镇(除隘口村、茅塘村、葛田村、郭家村)、河潭镇(除白石村、九夏村)、酒面镇(除桃架村)、流口镇(除新渡村)、罗河镇(除金源村、港村)、崇岗乡	2266	17.0	38522
		高坊镇、塘湾镇、金屯镇、文坊镇	2186	16.0	34336
		冷水镇、白田乡、新湾乡、河口乡、控坪镇乡	2081	16.0	33296
	乐安县	那埠镇四吉良神场、站前良神场、蔬菜队、马岗村	2253	21.5	48440
		龙南街办	2211	18.0	39298
		资江镇、那埠镇(除四吉良神场、站前良神场、蔬菜队、马岗村)、中屯镇	2194	17.0	37298
		清溪镇、洪湖乡(除龙南街办)	2159	16.0	44544
			应桥镇、马家洲、泰源镇、杨福乡、平安乡、黄庄乡	2098	16.0
龙虎山风景 名胜区	龙虎山镇、上清镇	2240	17.5	39200	
赣州市	章贡区	水南镇	2095	26.0	54470
		水东镇	2144	25.0	53600
		水西镇	2148	24.5	52626
		沙河镇、沙石镇	2164	23.5	50854
	赣州开发区	黄金岭街办黄金村、金屋村	2095	26.0	54470
		黄金岭街办太平村、沙板村、湖边街	2572	20.5	52926
		黄金岭街办坪路村、新桥村、塘龙镇、潭口镇江坑村、岭上村、马埠村、洋山村、代卫村、南街居委会、潭东镇樟林村、塘村、高坑村、文塘村、朱塘村、茶顶村、东坑村、博罗村、黄坑村、远岭村、土坝村	2092	24.0	50208
		潭口镇塘上村、上元村、三塘村、龙塘村、田头村、石系村、葛背村、潭东镇龙井村	2108	21.5	45322

地级市	县(市、区)	区域范围	这一年产量标准	种禽指数	基地标准
赣州市	赣县	青林镇	2106	30.0	47130
		茅店镇、赣潭镇	2069	19.0	30311
		江口镇、古埠镇、盘古镇、田村乡、王母渡镇、沙地镇、南塘镇、谭江乡	1960	18.5	36985
		郭坊乡、大田乡、大埠乡、阳埠乡	1945	18.5	35963
		石芝乡、三溪乡、白鹤乡、长洛乡	1938	18.0	34894
	南康县	东山镇办、蓉江街办、董明镇、龙岭镇	2226	18.0	40068
		唐江镇、凤岗镇、龙岭乡、朱坊乡、太窝乡、三江乡	2230	17.0	38046
		龙河镇、浮石乡、赤土岗镇乡、黄茅乡	2274	16.5	36861
		敖市镇、大坪乡、隆木乡、坪市乡、麻寮乡、十八堡乡	2232	16.0	35712
	于都县	葛定镇长生村、水东村、龙阳村、潭州村、洞盆村、水北村	2090	19.5	40755
		葛定镇(除长生村、水东村、龙阳村、潭州村、洞盆村、水北村)、小江镇、铁石口镇、天塘埠镇	1965	19.0	37297
		西牛镇、小河镇、正平镇、大洞乡	1894	19.0	35970
		安西镇、新田镇、大桥镇、占睦镇	1810	18.5	33999
		油山镇、鹿山乡、茨田乡、方隆乡	1767	18.0	31754
	大余县	南安镇	2172	17.0	36924
		黄龙镇、池江镇、新城镇、青龙镇	2189	16.0	35024
		古樟镇、程子镇、左拔镇、浮江乡	2113	16.0	35808
		河洞乡、内良乡	2034	16.0	32540
	上犹县	东山镇、黄坳镇	2270	17.0	38590
		陡水镇、梅水乡	2188	17.0	37596
		社溪镇、寺下镇、油石乡、安和乡	2240	16.0	38640
		苕塘镇、水岩乡、平南乡	2152	16.0	34432
	崇义县	紫阳乡、双潭乡、正榜岭乡	2068	18.0	33088
		塘水镇	1980	17.5	30777
		镇江镇、长龙镇、杨眉镇、龙冈乡	2125	17.5	32183
		关田镇、楚都乡、文英乡、乐湖乡、卡湖乡	1946	18.0	35028
	安远县	过埠镇、金坑乡、杰坝乡、思湖乡、上堡乡、麟潭乡	1996	16.5	32934
		章山镇	2082	18.5	38517
		枫石镇、车头镇、孔田镇	2066	17.5	36135
		三河山镇、天心镇、龙布镇、葛仔镇	1989	17.5	34808
		筑岗乡、洪山乡、新龙乡、董石乡	1990	17.0	33830
	浮槎乡、长沙乡、塘村乡、双坑乡、蔡坊乡、潘云山乡	1923	17.0	32694	

地级市	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年产量标准	补偿倍数	征地补偿标准
赣州市	龙南县	龙南镇新生社区、金湖社区、龙潭社区、会水社区、龙麟社区、新杨村、大罗村、龙峻村、金沙村、新新村、石人村、江岩村、井岗村、红场村	7340	17.0	59270
		大江乡、龙南镇黄沙村、蓬华村、蓬华村、里上镇高湾村、高湾村、上寨村、高里村、正北村、中兴村	2190	17.0	57280
		鼓江镇、桃江乡	2134	19.0	56278
		里上镇桃子湾村、均兴村、会龙村、湖背村、流华镇、关西镇、碧坑镇、汶坑镇、坊村镇、南亨乡、南亨乡、夹湖乡、安基山林场、龙南山林场	2021	17.0	54387
	定南县	街市镇	1984	18.5	56649
		岭北镇、天九镇、鹅公镇	1918	17.0	52606
		董塘镇、志康镇、茆山镇	1896	16.5	51281
	全南县	城厢镇、会龙镇	2172	16.5	35838
		南迳镇、陂头镇	2155	16.0	34480
		龙源镇、太青山镇、中寨乡	2091	16.0	33456
		汪江乡、龙下乡	2016	16.0	32256
	宁都县	新江镇刘坑村、青村村、下源村、北白村、西源村、河东村、上田村、高坑村、渡边村、水东村、志坑村、七里村、沙口村、黄泥村、竹竿乡九里村、太富村、高坑村、南关村、竹管村	2317	17.0	39349
		新江镇沙江村、吴家村、罗家村、黄坑村、碧洋村、周田村、老溪村、柳坑村、长木村、小源村、官竹村、田头镇、长塘镇、曹塘镇、高石镇、柳村镇、黄坑镇、竹竿乡架脚村、长湖村、小坑村、葛婆村、田排村、水口村、分坊乡	2200	17.0	37400
		石上镇、东山镇、高口镇、会岗乡、唐田乡	2021	17.0	34867
		田村镇、安福乡、固厚乡、田埠乡	1938	17.0	33286
		小市镇、东塘乡、曹塘乡、大塘乡、肖田乡、蔡江乡	1938	16.0	31088
	于都县	蓝江镇	1941	20.0	39870
		罗塘镇、水丰镇、红山镇、塘坑镇、岭背镇、葛塘乡、田下乡	1992	19.0	37848
		黄麟乡、罗江乡、程村乡、宽田乡、丰源乡、小源乡	1987	18.5	36790
		新陂山镇、铁山塘镇、盘古山镇、新陂乡、陂南乡、马安乡、樟头乡、沙心乡、洞石乡	1960	18.0	35180
	兴国县	蓝江镇、江背镇郑塘村、长冈乡寨木村、泗潭村、里西村、埠头乡埠头村、程木村、枫林村、桐林村、大禾村	2028	21.0	42588
		高兴镇、江背镇(除郑塘村)、古龙镇、坊村乡、长冈乡(除寨木村、泗潭村、郑塘村)、埠头乡(除埠头村、程木村、枫林村、桐林村、大禾村)	2000	18.5	38176
		龙口镇、梅坑镇、良村镇、扶坑乡、兴江乡、兴通乡、水丰乡、杏林乡、梨林乡、城岗乡、崇贤乡、方木乡	1967	18.0	35486
		长木乡、东村乡、长冈乡、葛塘乡、枫岗乡、南坑乡	1952	16.5	32288

设区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	按一年产值标准	参保户数	异地持单数	
赣州市	瑞金市	象湖镇、沙洲坝镇	2255	19.0	4243	
		壬田镇、牛坪乡、黄桶乡、泽覃乡	2269	18.0	30732	
		彭坊镇、武阳镇、九堡镇、云石山乡	2184	17.0	37138	
		瑞林镇、日东乡、大柏地乡、枫岭乡、丁屋乡、回龙乡、万田乡	3060	17.0	35020	
	会昌县	文武坝镇	2170	17.5	37973	
		西江镇、田口镇、洞田镇、新门岭镇、麻州镇	2150	17.0	36530	
		小密乡、白鹤乡、塘寮乡、高排乡、塘背乡、富城乡	2128	16.5	35132	
	寻乌县	聪庵乡、石木乡、庄埠乡、中村乡、湖头乡、水障乡、崇溪乡	3075	16.0	33300	
		长宁镇、文峰乡	1967	19.5	28337	
		澄江镇、吉潭镇、南桥镇	1911	18.5	35354	
		富埠镇、岩龙镇、杜竹桥镇	1888	18.0	33634	
		若溪乡、水溪乡、罗塘乡、三坑乡	1850	17.5	32900	
		齐乐乡、龙坑乡、河山乡	1875	17.0	31873	
		石城县	琴江镇、小松镇	2270	17.0	36790
			高田镇、横江镇	2162	16.5	35673
屏山镇、珠坑乡			2086	16.0	33306	
永兰乡、牛山乡			3051	16.0	32816	
会昌县	龙南乡、大田乡	1980	16.0	31690		
	会昌县	官园街办、下南街办、赤江街办、竹江街办、凤鸣街办、珠泉街办、洪都街办、双泉街办、洞田镇、洞江镇、洞江村、洞江林场、农牧实业场	2389	16.5	36419	
		金湖街办、温汤镇、一都镇、甲江镇、金瑞镇、西村镇、洪基镇	2260	16.5	37230	
		屏山镇、新江镇(除新江村)、新田镇	2200	16.5	36300	
		成南镇、张坊镇、天台镇	2133	16.5	35995	
	于都县	安下镇、茅村镇、洪江镇、江市镇、柏木乡	2054	16.5	33561	
		水江镇、柏木乡、竹亭镇、瓦洪源乡	1974	16.5	32571	
		剑光街办、河洲街办、剑南街办、孙渡街办	2418	16.5	36897	
		黄竹街办、麻姑镇、安塘镇、小塘镇、安善镇、白土镇	2470	16.0	38840	
		秀市镇、排江镇、上塘镇、梅林镇、济甫镇	2325	16.0	37280	
		石塘镇、袁建镇、袁建镇、袁建镇、新在镇	2237	16.0	35732	
	于都县	洞村镇、洞村镇、洞村镇、洞村镇、洞村镇	2137	16.0	34192	
章安镇、章安镇、章安镇、章安镇、章安镇		3075	16.0	34710		

地区	县(市、区)	行政区划	第一年产量标准	补贴倍数	征进补偿标准
宜春市	高安市	店洲街办、湖田街办	2381	17.0	40511
		石脑镇	2381	16.0	38936
		黄沙铺镇、灰埠镇	2312	16.0	36982
		大城铺、符祥镇、群山街、八景镇、佳城铺、龙潭镇、杨坪街	2281	16.0	36496
		相城铺、太阳镇、田南镇、武桥镇、白土镇、礼南镇	2213	16.0	35408
		高岭镇、筑桥镇、上湖乡、汪家圩乡、华林山风景区	2163	16.0	34608
	樟树市	湖城街办、鹿江街办、涂阳街办	2239	18.0	40302
		贵上镇、永安镇、吕德镇、薛湖乡、湖上乡	2213	17.0	37623
		棠家山街办、湖外街办、文成镇、中洲乡、吴城乡	2146	17.0	36485
		太平街办	2087	17.0	35479
	奉新县	梨上镇、湖山镇、新江镇、坊楼镇、店下镇	2025	17.0	34391
		冯川镇	2139	19.0	40641
		下湖镇、赤岩镇、朱坊镇、赤田镇	2074	18.0	37332
		上富镇、会埠镇	2046	17.5	35805
		保下乡、罗市镇、甘坊镇、彭湖乡	2043	17.0	34731
	万载县	仰山乡、潭溪乡、石溪乡	2075	16.0	35264
		藤乐街办(藤乐村、阳乐村)、林潭镇、黄水镇、潭埠镇、白水乡、岭东乡	2130	18.0	39700
		蕉林街办(蕉林村、阳林村)、双桥镇、高城镇、白良镇、邵塘乡、马步乡	2143	16.5	35393
		罗城镇、三兴镇、赤兴乡、新湖乡	2084	16.5	34386
	上高县	高村镇、安源乡	2024	16.5	33996
		坂田街办	2315	16.5	38198
		同江镇、塔下乡	2260	16.5	37293
		白溪镇、敖山镇、张家渡镇、野市乡	2212	16.5	36498
		翰亭镇、南港镇、西湖乡	2160	16.5	35640
		田心镇、湖界埠镇	2156	16.0	34986
	宜丰县	棠山镇、镇渡乡	2103	16.0	33648
		新昌镇	2178	21.0	45738
		棠铺镇、万源镇、石市镇、潭塘街、新柱镇、潭山镇、桥西乡	2127	16.5	35096
		花桥乡、共安乡、同安乡	2060	16.5	33900
	袁田镇、双峰林场、车上林场、百花尖养殖场、董园山牧场	2000	16.5	33000	

地区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	按一年产值标准	补偿标准	征用补偿标准
宜春市	靖安县	双溪园	2018	19.5	8251
		仁首园、香田乡、雷公尖乡	1966	19.5	38337
		高湖镇、水口乡	1928	18.1	35664
		宝峰镇、三爪仑乡	1858	18.5	34373
		璜源镇、中源乡、罗湾乡	1804	18.5	33336
铜鼓县	永宁镇(除牛田村、小水村、八亩村、西湖村、江头村、姚岭林场、管委会、温泉镇温泉村、金里村)	1608	21.0	36984	
	永宁镇(除牛田村、小水村、八亩村、西湖村、江头村、姚岭林场、管委会)、温泉镇(除温泉村、金里村)、三都镇(三都村、黄田村)	1582	23.9	36386	
	三都镇(除三都村、黄田村)、大段乡、丰源乡	1539	23.0	35367	
	柞林镇、就坪镇、港口乡、高梧乡	1528	22.5	34380	
上饶市	信州区	东市街办、西市街办、东南街办(除头村、刘家坊村、北门街办站塘村、武家巷、龙潭村、李家坊街办(除富田村)	2430	19.5	47385
		东南街办(除富田村)、北门街办(除头村)、李家坊街办(除头村)、李家坊街办(除头村)、谢家村、谢家村、谢家村	2437	18.5	45085
		灵溪镇(除白井村、灵溪村、郎新村、工农村、黄溪村、李家坊街办(除头村)、塔水村)	2422	17.5	42385
		沙溪镇、湖村镇	2317	17.0	39384
		塔岭镇	2218	16.5	36397
	上饶县	旭日街办、罗桥街办、兴田街办、枫岭头镇、石滩乡	2079	21.5	44659
		茶亭镇、皂头镇、碧溪乡、董团乡	2043	20.5	41882
		枫园镇、田墩镇、花厅镇、上坊镇、西十八亩、湖村乡、高木乡、高家乡、黄沙岭乡	2075	19.0	39387
	广丰区	那坊镇、洪坑山镇、五府山镇、梁柏乡、百人乡、铁山乡	2072	18.0	37296
		永丰街办、丰源街办、岩林街办、下溪镇、大石乡	1778	23.0	43894
洋口镇、玉都镇、高塘镇、湖丰镇		1861	21.0	39081	
湖塘镇、毛村镇、湖山镇、流峰镇、排山镇		1848	20.5	37884	
沙河镇、程家镇、大南镇、吴村镇、湖塘山镇、泉塘镇、少阳乡		1790	20.5	36695	
铅山县	永阳乡、苦味乡	1500	19.0	34281	
	河口镇、水竹镇、清湖镇、新滩乡	2376	17.0	40392	
	汪二镇、贵坊镇、虹桥乡	2264	17.0	38488	
	冠帽山乡、紫溪乡	2176	17.0	36492	
	百源镇、武夷山镇、葛坑乡、程子乡	2137	16.0	35291	
芙蓉乡、太源镇(除头村)、大托山乡、葛岭乡(除头村)	2106	16.0	34696		

地区	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年 产值标准	补偿系数	征地补偿 标准
上饶市	玉山县	冰溪镇	2355	17.0	40035
		段江镇、湖塘镇、文成镇、六都乡	2235	17.0	37995
		下镇镇、横街镇、崇湖镇、田坑镇乡	2242	16.5	36995
		石鼻镇、岩瑞镇、双明镇、西林镇、林坑乡	2243	16.0	35888
		仙岩镇、下源乡、柴山乡、三河乡	2131	16.0	34046
	弋阳县	银城街办、新街街办、曹家街办	2150	18.0	38700
		湖塘镇、北岩镇、湖塘山前	2091	17.5	36525
		街口镇、陈二镇、张村乡	2088	17.0	35496
		龙头山乡、李三乡、枫林乡、方村乡、黄村乡	1988	17.0	33796
	万年县	慈岩镇、上坊乡	2502	16.5	37985
		石鼻镇、梓墩镇、曹云镇	2350	16.0	36000
		大湖镇、双梅镇、苏埠乡、程家乡	2181	16.0	34896
		湖云乡、珠田乡、苏塘乡	2106	16.0	35006
	弋阳县	湖塘街办、南岩镇、弋江镇、葛亭乡	2258	17.0	38186
		曹溪镇、朱坑镇、高湖乡、三县岭乡	2187	16.5	36686
		玉峰镇、中坂乡、退光乡	2121	16.5	34997
		樟树墩镇、袁山镇、港口镇、康王镇	2048	16.5	33792
	横峰县	河里乡、清湖乡	2050	16.0	32800
		巧安街办	2048	18.5	37898
		浮阳镇、高潭镇、葛湾乡	2117	17.0	35989
		龙门乡、姚家乡、港边乡	2102	16.5	34683
	鄱阳县	吉坂乡、湾滩乡	2050	16.0	32800
		康和镇	2177	17.5	38098
		田畝街镇、刘家滩镇、油墩街镇、芦田乡、田林乡、白沙湖乡	2164	17.0	36786
		高家岭镇、古县渡镇、石臼街镇、四十里街镇、双梅镇、双港镇、三阳镇乡	2157	16.5	35591
		徐子镇、乐平镇、金鸡岭镇、坊港乡、珠湖乡、游城乡、姚家岗乡、葛湖乡	2143	16.0	34788
	贵溪县	汪湖乡、倪田街乡、响水滩乡、董家湖乡、葛塘湖乡、莲花山乡	2013	18.0	33689
		贵溪镇高村村、白田村、鹤城街办委田村、姚关村、工业园区金鸡亭茶场	1753	21.5	37690
		贵溪镇(黎湾村村、高田村)、鹤城街办(除高田村、姚关村)、工业园区(除金鸡亭茶场)、清平镇、江湾镇、峡口镇、思口镇、中云镇、麻寮镇	1651	21.5	35497
		太白镇、姚头镇、洋村镇	1642	21.0	34482
	贵溪县	大畲山乡、董家乡、珠湖乡、坊港乡、游城乡、姚家岗乡、葛湖乡	1595	21.0	33495

设区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	或一年产值标准	补偿倍数	征地补偿标准
上饶市	余干县	五亭镇	2209	17.0	37401
		古埠镇、白马桥乡、蛟桥乡、洪家桥乡	2193	16.5	36185
		城洪镇、百口镇、黄金塔镇、乌泥镇、三桥乡、梅田乡、枫田乡、汀埠乡	2168	16.0	34658
		九龙岗、杨埠镇、大溪乡、社里乡、康田乡、东塘乡、大塘乡	2056	16.0	32596
弋阳县	白塔街办	2017	20.0	38403	
	禾埠乡	2269	21.5	43761	
	梓山镇、长塘镇、乌泥镇、南社镇	1833	21.0	40493	
吉安县	敦厚镇、高塘街办马市居委会、荆塘村委会	2277	17.5	40048	
	金鸡湖乡及山居委会、西坑、岭上、郭家塘、南安村委会、高新街办行政居委会、干村居委会、方洞镇、永阳镇、永和镇、凤凰镇	2238	17.0	39146	
	清江镇、固江镇、桐坪镇、海塘镇	2221	16.5	36647	
	湖田镇、北源乡、官田乡	2180	16.5	35640	
	藤田镇、敦厚镇、荆塘乡	2152	16.0	34432	
	天河镇、安塘乡、大冲乡、董龙乡	2083	16.0	33328	
	河套街办、板江街办	2084	19.0	39296	
吉州区	天玉镇、富源镇、流坑镇	3066	18.0	57180	
	文峰镇、源外镇、富田镇	2058	17.0	34966	
	在田乡乡乡	2068	16.0	33048	
	文峰镇	2406	16.0	30498	
吉水县	白水镇、白沙镇、永南镇	2343	16.0	37488	
	藤桥镇、丁江镇、乌江镇	2268	16.0	36288	
	藤田镇、冠山乡	2152	16.0	35088	
	车田镇、板江镇、金滩镇、八都镇	2125	16.0	34000	
	黄桥镇、崇贤镇、双林镇、高塘乡、水田乡	2012	16.0	32192	
	沿江镇东门村、西门村、南门村、北门村、上坝村、官渡村、井池村	2105	16.0	37800	
	沿江镇(除东门村、西门村、南门村、北门村、上坝村、官渡村、井池村)、藤田镇、沿溪镇、崇贤镇、乌市镇、螺溪镇、玉市镇	2102	17.5	46385	
新塘镇、潘溪镇、沙村镇、冠朝镇、万舍镇	2109	17.0	35853		
泰和县	桥头镇、湖溪镇	2113	16.5	34863	
	老营盘镇、南源乡、石山乡、上冠乡、水塘乡、小龙镇、中寨乡、上观乡	2123	16.0	33968	

市 县(市、区)	区域范围	现一年产 值标准	补偿倍数	征地补偿 标准
吉安 市	袁江镇	2377	17.5	41508
	安田镇、碧洲镇、市石乡、秋江乡	2252	16.5	36828
	新庄村、草林镇、排子铺镇、禾源镇、大汾镇、左安镇、大塘乡、珠 田乡、湘江乡、西溪乡、黄坑乡	2169	16.5	35799
	凤桥乡、新江乡、五斗江乡	2103	16.5	34733
	高埠镇、湾滩镇、戴家铺乡、尚食圩乡	1990	16.0	31680
	永丰县			
	恩江镇、佐龙乡	2370	17.0	40290
	坂田镇、沿陂镇、古县镇、扁担镇、藤田镇、石马桥、沙溪镇	2237	16.0	35792
	源城乡、八江乡、七都乡、建国乡、内地乡	2175	16.0	34800
	龙冈铺乡、二坊乡、源头乡、上园乡、群峰乡、牛村乡、上溪乡	2106	16.3	33696
	井冈山市			
	茨坪镇、龙市镇、茨坪镇、拿山乡、井冈山自然保护区茨坪林场、 井冈山自然保护区大井林场	1616	22.5	36360
	古城镇、濂溪镇、大陇镇、井冈山自然保护区罗浮林场、井冈山 自然保护区朱砂冲林场、江西井冈山企业集团石洞口分场	1607	22.0	35354
	茅坪乡、东上乡、柃木乡、黄坛乡、下七乡、井冈山自然保护区长 古岭林场	1675	20.0	33500
	醴陵乡、新庄乡、葛田乡、柏露乡、长坪乡、醴里乡	1659	19.5	32331
	新干县			
	金川镇、界埠镇	2415	16.0	38640
	安埠镇、大洋洲镇、深江镇	2346	16.0	37536
	三湖镇、七琴镇	2262	16.0	36192
	安江乡、知成桥乡	2164	16.0	34624
荷洲乡	2024	16.0	32384	
城上乡、潭丘乡、桃溪乡	1916	16.0	30656	
吉安县				
禾川镇	2235	17.0	37995	
藤田镇、埠前镇、才丰乡	2236	15.5	34689	
安井镇、沙市镇、柘忠镇、石桥镇、象形乡、芦溪乡	2169	15.5	33789	
龙源口镇、龙门镇、高塘岭镇、桐洲乡	2168	16.0	34688	
龙田乡、成溪乡、高市乡、港洲乡、在中乡	2105	16.0	33680	
白岭乡、湖南乡、山白乡、三湾乡	2043	16.0	32688	
万安县				
芙蓉镇五十村、建峰村、芙蓉村	2392	16.0	38272	
五十镇中湖村、云湖村	2254	16.0	36064	
芙蓉镇龙田村、光明村、金塘村、五十镇(五十湖村、云湖村)、槐 头镇、白高镇、富头镇、高塘镇、新田镇、罗塘乡、麻湖镇林场	2184	16.0	34944	
罗塘镇、沙坪镇、河口乡、排埠乡、武水乡、宝山乡、荆田乡、湖塘 乡	2082	16.0	33312	

地区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年产量标准	分等指数	耕地补贴标准
西安市	蓝田县	水峪镇、巴蜀镇	2196	16.3	36267
		马坊镇、荆林乡、福苑乡、金塔回族乡	2172	16.3	34751
		碾滩镇、罗田镇、仁和镇、金江乡、支坪乡	2103	16.3	33645
	长安区	平利镇凤林村、鹿河村、辛家村、西林村、凤阳村、梁南村、左家村、流曹村、李家村、山头村	2310	17.0	39372
		平利镇太源村、南河村、五家村村、江油村、陈坪村、下路村、上里村、十里村、浮山村、枫田镇、姚家镇、严田镇、周寨镇、洋寨镇、香泉乡、五岔乡、田庄乡	2268	16.0	36288
		赤谷乡、金田乡、甘谷乡、洋门乡、曹家乡	2183	16.0	34896
		薛坪镇、魏家山乡、永坪乡、泰山乡、彭川乡	1968	16.0	31488
	韩城市	文林镇办、魏西镇办、孙岭镇办、李桥镇、上桥镇、常乐镇	2244	18.0	40392
		狄镇镇、罗镇镇、柳林镇、云山镇、罗镇镇、福乐镇、城北镇、东镇镇、南镇镇、魏南乡、原乡、高家乡	2250	16.5	37257
		魏镇镇、太阳镇、龙溪镇、曹家镇、大田镇、三里营乡、魏田乡	2268	16.0	36288
高家镇、崇山镇、柳林镇、河滩乡、茅店乡		2205	16.0	35280	
李镇镇		2239	18.0	42541	
梁山镇市街村、西村、榨油村、考塔村、海润村		2247	18.3	41370	
梁山镇(原梁山村、西村、榨油村、考塔村、海润村)		2249	17.0	38510	
咸阳市	彬县	浴湾镇、秦州镇、董家乡	2255	16.5	37200
		白合镇、太和镇	2265	16.0	36240
		黎吉镇、袁家乡、东坪乡、三福乡、柳林乡	2203	16.0	35248
		李店镇	2156	18.0	38808
		坪上镇镇、邓家乡、赵坪乡	2161	17.5	37818
		袁上镇镇、小镇镇	2168	17.0	36855
	旬邑县	马坪镇、曹坪镇、王桥镇	2108	17.0	35856
		梅坪镇镇、曹坪镇、泊坪乡	2113	16.5	34865
		泊坪乡	2112	16.0	33792
		建昌镇	2135	18.0	36130
旬阳县	徐家镇、方塘镇	2141	17.5	37468	
	株良镇、果靖镇	2138	17.0	36346	
	新市街镇、上官镇、洪门镇、沙湾镇、义井渡乡	2075	17.0	35275	
	龙山镇、刘渡乡	2112	16.0	33792	
	坪北镇、官竹镇、头铺镇、长坪乡	2107	16.3	35251	
淳化县	淳水镇、罪家镇、关林乡、柳林乡	2135	16.3	35238	
	二寺乡、水南坪乡、杨堡乡	2101	16.0	33616	

设区市	县(市、区)	区域范围	统一年产量标准	补偿系数	征地区别标准
抚州市	金溪县	香谷镇	2092	17.5	36753
		群尧镇、流坑镇、合市镇、左坊镇、村桥镇、蔡坊乡	2095	17.0	35615
		双塘镇、何源镇、袁湖乡、电塘乡、陈坊镇乡、石门乡	2039	17.0	34663
	资溪县	鹤城镇沙窰村、沙窰村、西郊乡	1350	28.0	38473
		鹤城镇(除沙窰村、沙窰村、西郊村)	1350	27.5	37125
		高阜镇、高市镇	1362	26.5	36093
		马头山镇、孟田乡	1222	26.5	32053
		乌石镇、石峡乡	1341	26.0	34086
	崇仁县	上峰镇下桥村、河上村、寨竹村、五一村、新农村、水塘村、新华村、永兴村、光明村、源溪乡幸福村、河溪村、芦溪村	2059	18.5	38002
		日峰镇墩源村、店前村、袁山村、十字村、十里铺、源溪乡三源村、长洋村、田村村、文春村、河溪村、五星村、大岩村、源庄村	2038	18.0	36684
		河口镇、龙安镇、宏村镇、德胜镇、横街镇、葛田乡	2085	17.0	35415
		日峰镇联盟村、迭源村、八都村、华山镇华联村、麻坑村、中田乡、社茅乡、湖塘乡	2083	16.5	34370
		华山村洪湖村、西坑乡、接溪乡、厚村乡	2084	16.0	33296
		沐州镇	2012	18.0	36216
	宜黄县	黄墩镇、李阳镇、中港镇、二郎镇、永源镇	2068	17.0	35136
		沙岗乡、排口乡、南源乡、新丰乡	2062	16.5	34106
		梨溪镇、桃溪镇	2029	16.0	32944
		巴山镇	2172	17.0	36924
	崇仁县	石庄乡、界圩乡、六家桥乡	2170	16.5	35805
		航埠镇、马营镇、礼贤镇、河上镇、三山乡、白陂乡	2169	16.0	34704
		孙坊镇、相山镇、葛源乡、卧佛寺乡、白陂乡	2105	16.0	33680
		黎溪镇	2018	18.0	36324
	乐安县	横街镇、黄坊镇、公溪镇、山坑镇、塔川镇、大码头乡	2063	17.0	35071
牛田镇、万崇镇、招携镇、湖坪乡、罗坑乡、南河乡、湖溪乡		2039	16.5	33974	
谷冈乡、金竹岭乡		1221	27.0	32967	

备注:1. 此次调整的征地区别产量标准的范围为除执行南昌市区片综合地价之外的县(市、区)、开发区、开发园区和风景名胜区分。

2. 征地区别一年产量标准适用于征收集体农用地水田的补偿测算,征收其它集体农用地、集体建设用地和其它用地的补偿测算,参照以下标准系数执行:

- (1)菜地、菜圃、菜地、人工高产油菜园、种地、晒场、晒场色差不低于1.0;
- (2)旱地、水浇地不低于0.67;
- (3)林地及其它农用地、集体建设用地不低于0.35;
- (4)未利用地不低于0.2。

3. 所有农用地补偿安置参照执行。

4. 要道的乡(镇)、村、乡(镇)和很多(镇)、村中较高的征地区别补偿标准执行。

抄送：省委，省纪委，省人大常委会，省政协，省军区，省委各部门，省法院，省检察院，群众团体，新闻单位。

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