

**World Bank Financed Zhejiang Rural Water
Supply and Sanitation Project**

**Resettlement Action Plan
of
the Tiantai Subproject**

Tiantai County Government

June 2014

Contents

1	OVERVIEW.....	1
1.1	BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION	1
1.1.1	<i>Background.....</i>	1
1.1.2	<i>Components.....</i>	1
1.1.3	<i>Note on this RAP.....</i>	2
1.1.4	<i>Identification of Resettlement Impacts.....</i>	2
1.1.5	<i>Identification of Resettlement Impacts of Related Projects</i>	2
1.2	ESTIMATED INVESTMENT IN RESETTLEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	3
1.3	BENEFIT ANALYSIS.....	3
1.3.1	<i>Social Benefits.....</i>	3
1.3.2	<i>Economic Benefits</i>	3
2	IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT	4
2.1	MEASURES TO REDUCE RESETTLEMENT	4
2.1.1	<i>Planning and Design Stage.....</i>	4
2.1.2	<i>Implementation Stage.....</i>	4
2.1.3	<i>Operation Stage</i>	4
2.2	RESETTLEMENT IMPACT SURVEY	4
2.3	SURVEY INFORMATION.....	5
2.3.1	<i>Survey Methods and Process</i>	5
2.3.2	<i>Completed Public Participation and Consultation Activities.....</i>	5
2.4	PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF COLLECTIVE LAND	6
2.5	TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	6
2.6	AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS	6
2.7	AFFECTED POPULATION	7
3	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE.....	8
3.1	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED COUNTY	8
3.2	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED SUB-DISTRICTS/TOWNSHIPS.....	8
3.3	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES.....	11
4	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES	12
4.1	REGULATIONS AND POLICIES ON RESETTLEMENT	12
4.2	KEY PROVISIONS.....	12
4.2.1	<i>Land Administration Law of the PRC.....</i>	12
4.2.2	<i>Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition</i>	13
4.2.3	<i>Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.....</i>	14
4.3	RESETTLEMENT POLICIES OF THE SUBPROJECT	14
4.3.1	<i>Policy for Temporary Occupation of Collective Land.....</i>	14
4.3.2	<i>Policy for Temporary Occupation of State-owned Land.....</i>	14
4.3.3	<i>Policy for Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure.....</i>	14
4.4	COMPENSATION RATES	14
4.4.1	<i>Temporary Occupation of Collective Land</i>	14
4.4.2	<i>Infrastructure and Ground Attachments.....</i>	14
4.4.3	<i>Rates of Other Costs.....</i>	15
5	RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION	16
5.1	OBJECTIVE AND PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT.....	16
5.2	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	16
5.3	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	16
6	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR RESETTLEMENT	17
6.1	RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES	17
6.1.1	<i>Organizational Setup.....</i>	17
6.1.2	<i>Organizational Responsibilities.....</i>	17
6.2	STAFFING AND EQUIPMENT.....	18

6.2.1	<i>Staffing</i>	18
6.2.2	<i>Equipment</i>	19
6.3	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING.....	19
7	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	20
7.1	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY AND METHODS.....	20
7.2	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION HANDBOOK.....	20
7.3	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION PLAN	21
7.4	GRIEVANCE REDRESS	21
7.4.1	<i>Means for Collecting Grievances and Appeals</i>	21
7.4.2	<i>Grievance Redress Procedure</i>	22
7.4.3	<i>Scope and Modes of Reply to Grievances</i>	22
7.4.4	<i>Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals</i>	22
7.4.5	<i>Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals</i>	23
8	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	24
8.1	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	24
8.2	FUNDING SOURCES	25
8.3	ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN	25
8.4	FUND DISBURSEMENT, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING.....	25
8.4.1	<i>Fund Disbursement</i>	25
8.4.2	<i>Fund Management and Monitoring</i>	25
9	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	27
9.1	LINKAGE BETWEEN RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN.....	27
9.2	MASTER SCHEDULE FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	27
9.2.1	<i>Principles for Scheduling</i>	27
9.2.2	<i>Resettlement Implementation Schedule</i>	27
10	M&E	29
10.1	INTERNAL MONITORING.....	29
10.1.1	<i>Procedure</i>	29
10.1.2	<i>Scope</i>	29
10.1.3	<i>Reporting</i>	29
10.2	EXTERNAL MONITORING	30
10.2.1	<i>External Monitoring Agency</i>	30
10.2.2	<i>Procedure and Scope</i>	30
10.2.3	<i>Reporting</i>	30
10.3	POST-EVALUATION.....	31
11	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	32
	APPENDIXES	33
	APPENDIX 1 LIST OF FIRST RURAL SCATTERED WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN TIANTAI COUNTY.....	33
	APPENDIX 2 NOTES ON LAND USE FOR RELATED PROJECTS	33
	APPENDIX 3 FOUNDING DOCUMENT	35
	APPENDIX 4 PHOTOS OF PROJECT SITE.....	36
	APPENDIX 5 LIST OF MEMBERS OF VILLAGE IMPLEMENTATION TEAMS	37

List of Tables

TABLE 1-1 SCOPE OF CONSTRUCTION	1
TABLE 1-2 IDENTIFICATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	2
TABLE 2-1 COMPLETED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES.....	5
TABLE 2-2 TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED LAND.....	6
TABLE 2-3 COMPENSATION RATES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	6
TABLE 3-1 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED COUNTY	8
TABLE 3-2 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED SUB-DISTRICTS/TOWNSHIPS IN 2012.....	10
TABLE 3-3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES IN 2012.....	11
TABLE 4-1 COMPENSATION RATES FOR TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	14
TABLE 4-2 COMPENSATION RATES FOR FRUIT TREES	15
TABLE 4-3 TAX AND FEE RATES ON LA	15
TABLE 6-1 STAFFING OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	18
TABLE 6-2 OPERATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES	19
TABLE 7-1 SCOPE AND OUTCOMES OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.....	20
TABLE 7-2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR THE NEXT STAGE	21
TABLE 7-3 REGISTRATION FORM OF GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS	22
TABLE 7-4 CONTACT INFORMATION FOR GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS	23
TABLE 8-1 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	24
TABLE 8-2 ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN.....	25
TABLE 9-1 RESETTLEMENT SCHEDULE	27
TABLE 10-1 SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF LA AND HD	29
TABLE 10-2 SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF FUND UTILIZATION.....	29
TABLE 10-3 RESETTLEMENT M&E SCHEDULE	31

List of Figures

FIGURE 1-1 MAP OF CENTRAL AND NORTH TIANTAI BASIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	2
FIGURE 2-1 FIELDWORK PHOTOS.....	5
FIGURE 6-1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR RESETTLEMENT.....	17
FIGURE 8-1 DISTRIBUTION FLOWCHART OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS	25

ABBREVIATIONS

AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
TWSC	-	Tiantai Water Supply Co., Ltd.
WWTP	-	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (RMB)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Overview

1.1 Background and Description

1.1.1 Background

Tiantai County is located in eastern Zhejiang Province and northwest of the urban area of Taizhou City, named after the Tiantai Mountain.

With the rapid economic and social development of Tiantai County, the water supply and wastewater collection capacity of rural areas and small towns is increasingly tight. The Subproject will improve the local water supply and drainage infrastructure, and urban environment, and promote urbanization and sustainable urban development.

Tiantai Water Supply Co., Ltd. (TWSC) will be responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Subproject. The Subproject will last 6 years from second half of 2104 to 2020.

1.1.2 Components

The components of the Subproject fall into two types: 1) rural water supply and drainage system improvement: including the construction of central WWTPs and pipelines; and 2) scattered rural wastewater treatment systems: including the construction of sewer lines and terminal treatment facilities.

According to the project framework, implementation arrangement and the consolidated FSR¹, the project will be carried out in two phases. The phase1 of TianTai subproject includes 2 components; the components of the phase 2 will be implemented on the basis of framework approach, which will be constructed gradually based on actual preparation progress with getting no-objection of World Bank after the components of phase 1 are being launched.

According the arrangement, the details of 2 components of phase 1 are as follows:

- 1) Middle northern Tiantai Basin centralized wastewater treatment project
- 2) Tiantai first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project

The phase 1 components of Tiantai subproject see Table 1-1

Table 1-1 Scope of Construction

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Period	IA
T1	Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement	(1) A new 20.5km wastewater trunk and drainage pipes in county town; (2) A new wastewater collection pipes in 61 natural villages.	2014.09-2017.09	TWSC
T2	First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems	A new wastewater collection and treatment systems in 27 natural villages	2014.09-2017.09	TWSC

¹ This draft final report was prepared by East China Investigation and Design Institute and Zhejiang province Development and Planning Research Institute.

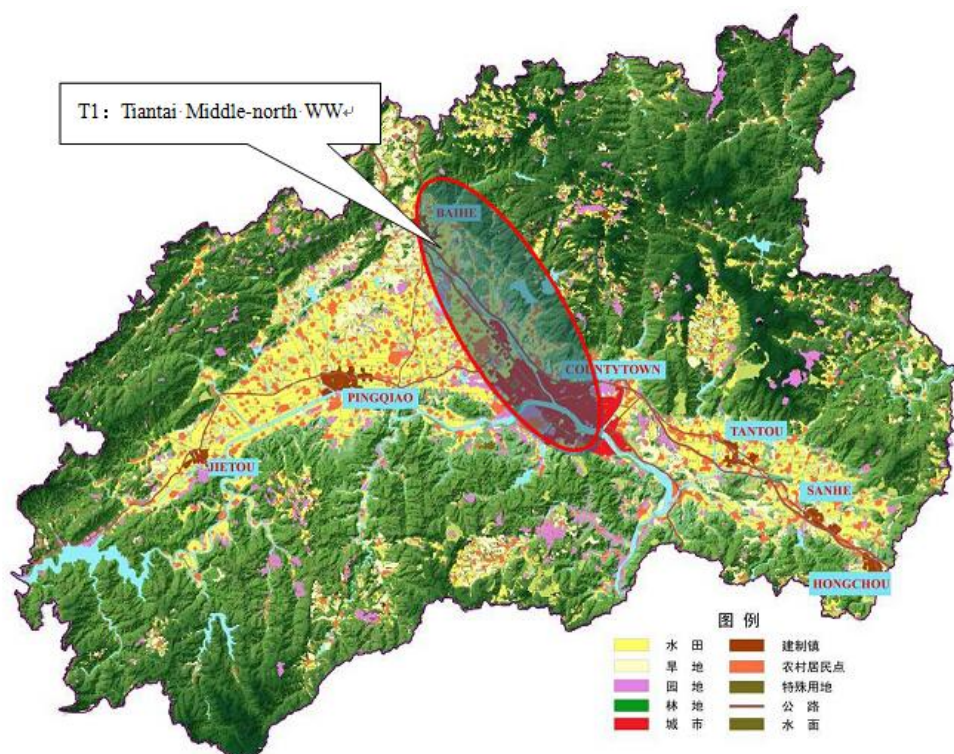


Figure 1-1 Map of Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement

1.1.3 Note on this RAP

According to the agreement between Zhejiang Province and the Bank, this RAP covers the phase 1 components, i.e., Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement, and the First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems.

The phase 2 components not included in this RAP will be included in the RPF. The resettlement activities should be complied with the RPF when the component is prepared, appraised and implemented.

1.1.4 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The phase 1 components have been identified for resettlement impacts. In general, the Subproject involves temporary land occupation only, where 125.5 mu of land will be occupied temporarily. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Main resettlement impacts
T1	Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement	Occupying 125.5 mu of land temporarily, including 73.5 mu of collective construction land and 52 mu of state-owned land
T2	First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems	Scattered rural wastewater treatment terminals are mostly reconstructed from existing wastewater tanks, and their site selection and sewer line distribution will be determined through adequate public consultation. Since land ownership will remain unchanged, no involuntary resettlement will be involved.

1.1.5 Identification of Resettlement Impacts of Related Projects

The Tiantai PMO and implementing agency (IA) has identified the projects related to the Subproject in accordance with Article 4 of the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement².

² This policy applies to all components resulting in involuntary resettlement, regardless of funding source. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, which are judged by the Bank to be: (a) directly and materially

A related project refers to a project that is directly associated with the Subproject in function or benefit, where compensation and resettlement was completed in the past two years (i.e., after April 30, 2011).

According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject, rural wastewater from the central and north Tiantai Basin will be directed to the Chengguan WWTP, that from the west to the Pingqiao WWTP via the Qinan Pumping Station, and that from the east to the Cangshan WWTP. The Cangshan WWTP and Qinan Pumping Station are funded by the Bank and have been included in the RPF. In addition, sludge generated by the Subproject will be carried to the Tiantai Landfill for filling.

The Chengguan WWTP, Pingqiao WWTP and Tiantai Landfill have been identified as related projects. The resettlement work of these related projects had been completed by 2011. See **Appendix 2**.

1.2 Estimated Investment in Resettlement and Implementation Schedule

The estimated investment in the Subproject is 537.0 million Yuan, including resettlement basic cost, taxes and duties and contingencies.

The Subproject will be conducted for an overall construction period of 6 years. It will break ground in the second half of 2014 and be completed in 2020. Consistent with the construction period of the Subproject, resettlement will begin in June 2014.

1.3 Benefit Analysis

1.3.1 Social Benefits

1. Promoting new countryside building

The Twelfth 5-year Development Plan of China proposes to build a beautiful, well-being and democratic new countryside, and a harmonious society. The centralized treatment of rural domestic wastewater is a prerequisite to this goal.

2. Improving environmental hygiene

The Subproject will ensure the effective collection and treatment of rural domestic wastewater, including fecal, showering and kitchen wastewater, and further improve the rural living environment and public health.

3. Strengthening local environmental infrastructure construction

The local environmental infrastructure is backward, and wastewater is discharged without control, resulting in surface water pollution. The Subproject will alleviate water pollution, and improve the local environment and people's living standard.

4. The Subproject will also improve the water and environmental quality of Taizhou City in the downstream area.

1.3.2 Economic Benefits

The Subproject has the following economic benefits:

- 1. Laying a solid foundation for the county's development and promote investment; and**
- 2. Utilizing loans from the Bank and domestic banks to alleviate local fiscal pressure.**

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

2.1.1 Planning and Design Stage

The Subproject will inevitably affect the existing production and living conditions of local residents. At the project planning and design stage, local social and economic impacts of the Project should be considered as much as possible as key factors for option optimization and selection. Settlements should be avoided, minimum cultivated land occupied, and local development plans met.

1. Attention should be paid to environmental protection. For example, wastewater treatment sites should be selected to avoid water sources, schools, hospitals, cultural relics, scenic zones and other environmentally sensitive areas.

2. The subproject design gives adequate consideration to living inconveniences for local residents. For example, footpaths should be provided in relatively densely populated areas for the ease of passage; damages to infrastructure during construction will be repaired to ensure their integrity and proper functioning.

3. The construction design should be optimized, construction period shortened, the amount of excavation and filling minimized, and time allowed for the restoration of special facilities to reduce local impacts. For example, LA should be conducted after the harvest of young crops, and bridges and culverts constructed before spring plowing to facilitate farmland irrigation and flood protection.

Since the main type of impact of the Subproject is temporary land occupation in pipeline construction, the sewer network was routed on the following principles:

1. The impact on agricultural income should be minimized, and existing roadside green belts and unused land utilized where possible;

2. If the temporary occupation of farmland is inevitable, construction should be conducted after harvest or before sowing, and affected households (AHs) notified in advance; and

3. Since the subproject area is located in the subtropical zone with a high precipitation in summer, pavement excavation should be avoided in the rainy season where possible.

2.1.2 Implementation Stage

1. Strengthening public participation

Subproject information and resettlement policies will be disclosed in advance in the subproject area for public supervision; during construction, local materials and labor will be utilized with priority to ensure that the APs benefit from the Subproject.

2. Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic situation and future prospect, and develop a feasible RAP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Subproject.

3. Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

2.1.3 Operation Stage

In order to reduce adverse impacts during and after construction, the following measures will be taken at the operation stage:

1. After completion, all waste, equipment and apparatus should be cleaned up properly.

2. Dust and odor produced at the operation stage will be controlled by timely sprinkling and covering, landscaping, and proper management and maintenance.

2.2 Resettlement Impact Survey

Chicheng Sub-district, Shifeng Sub-district, Pingqiao Town, Baihe Town, Sanhe Town, Jietou Town and Nanping Xiang in Tiantai County will be affected by the Subproject.

The main type of impact of the Subproject temporary land occupation.

2.3 Survey Information

2.3.1 Survey Methods and Process

During July-October 2013, the survey team of Hohai University was appointed by the provincial PMO to conduct a socioeconomic profile and a detailed measurement survey (DMS) in the subproject area according to the Proposal and Feasibility Study Report (first draft) of the Subproject, covering household background, LA and HD impacts, etc.

In addition, the team interviewed officials of the statistics bureau, land and resources bureau, HD management office, labor and social security bureau, development and reform bureau, women's federation, civil affairs bureau, etc., and held FGDs with township and village officials, and representatives of the APs, in which 30% of attendees were women, covering impacts of the Subproject, household income and expenditure, expected resettlement modes, resettlement measures, etc.



Figure 2-1 Fieldwork Photos

2.3.2 Completed Public Participation and Consultation Activities

During the preparation of this RAP, the Tiantai PMO and owner has disclosed subproject information and resettlement policies to the AHs in different ways. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-1 Completed Public Participation and Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Scope	Participants	Organized by	Outcome
1	May 2013	Optimization of the subproject design	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO	Optimizing the subproject area
2	May 2013	Identifying the subproject area, and conducting publicity	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO	Conducting preparatory work
3	Jul. 2013	Socioeconomic survey, DMS	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, Hohai University, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO, TWSC	Learning the socioeconomic profile of the subproject area and impacts
5	Jul. 2013	Resettlement policies and programs	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, Hohai University, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO, TWSC	Determining the resettlement policies of the Subproject preliminarily
6	Jul. 2013	Background and expected resettlement modes of AHs	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, Hohai University, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO, TWSC	Preliminary consultation on resettlement modes
7	Sep. 2013	Discussing individual issues in resettlement	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, Hohai University, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO, TWSC	Supplementary consultation on resettlement
8	Jan. 2014	Discussing construction organization and site selection	Tiantai PMO, TWSC, township/ sub-district and village officials, APs	Tiantai PMO	Optimizing the subproject design and construction organization

2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

Among the shortlisted components:

1. Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement: The Chengguan WWTP³ in this component has been completed, so this component does not involve LA;
2. First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems: 15 wastewater treatment terminals will be constructed in 15 villages, involving no additional LA⁴.

2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

In the Subproject, temporary land occupation is caused by the construction of WWTPs and sewer lines, especially the construction of sewer lines, so the main type of impact of the Subproject is temporary land occupation.

The temporarily occupied land is mostly collective construction land, and also includes a small amount of state-owned land. In principle, temporary land occupation involves no compensation.

At the construction stage, the temporarily occupied land will be used for temporary construction roads, waste dumps, stockyards, living and production areas, etc.

125.5 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the Subproject, including 73.5 mu of collective construction land and 52 mu of state-owned land. See

Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Temporarily Occupied Land

Component	Subcomponent	Township	Village	Occupied land area (mu)			Affected		
				Collective construction land	State-owned land	Subtotal	HHs	Population	
Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement	Improving the drainage systems of the urban area (3 sub-districts)	Shifeng Sub-district	Shangkeshan	12.9	0	12.9	0	0	
			Daluxia	8.1	0	8.1	0	0	
		Baihe Town	Baihedian	18.5	0	18.5	0	0	
			Jingtou	9.5	0	9.5	0	0	
			Xinlou	13.3	0	13.3	0	0	
	Urban sewer network	Tiantaishan East Road	Shanmaoke	11.2	0	11.2	0	0	
			Tiantong Road	0	13.6	13.6	0	0	
			Ba'er Road	0	22.3	22.3	0	0	
	Total				73.5	52	125.5	0	0

2.6 Affected Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect 62 scattered trees, including 18 peaches, 32 tangerine trees, 22 plum trees and a simple piggery, and will not involve the relocation of any tomb.

Table 2-3 Compensation Rates for Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

Type	Unit	Qty.
Peaches	Young	/
	Adult	/
Tangerine trees	Young	/
	Adult	/
Plum trees	Young	/
Simple piggery	/	m ²

³ The Chengguan WWTP is located in Xiabaoyuan Village, Chicheng Sub-district, with a floor area of 111.67 mu, and was put into operation in June 2011.

⁴ The scattered wastewater treatment terminals in this component are mostly reconstructed from existing wastewater tanks, and their site selection and sewer line distribution will be determined through adequate public consultation.

2.7 Affected Population

The Subproject has no directly affected population.

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected County

Tiantai County is located in eastern Zhejiang Province and northwest of the urban area of Taizhou City, named after the Tiantai Mountain, with a land area of 1,426 km² and a resident population of 586,200, including nonagricultural population of 109,800. In 2011, the county's GDP was 13.716 billion yuan, in which that of primary industries was 1.082 billion yuan, that of secondary industries 6.209 billion yuan and that of tertiary industries 6.425 billion yuan. In 2011, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 24,912 yuan and the per capita net income of rural residents 10,158 yuan. See

Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected County

County	Land area (km ²)	Population (0,000)	GDP (00 million yuan)	Fiscal revenue (00 million yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)
Tiantai	1432	59.2	137.16	17.07	10158	24912

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts/Townships

Three sub-districts and ten towns (Chicheng Sub-district, Shifeng Sub-district and Fuxi Sub-district, Baihe Town, Jietou Town, Pingqiao Town, Tantou Town, Sanhe Town, Hongchou Town, Shiliang Town, Nanping Town and Longxi Town) will be affected by the Subproject. See

Table 3-2 for the key economic indicators of the affected townships.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts/Townships in 2012

Indicator	Chicheng Sub-district	Shifeng Sub-district	Baihe Town	Jietou Town	Pingqiao Town	Tantou Town	Sanhe Town	Hongchou Town	Shiliang Town	Nanping Town	Sanzhou Town	Longxi Town
1. Population												
1) Number of households	10301	13614	21621	12434	33162	14318	11731	5699	5575	5402	3269	2593
2) Population	29579	42678	63365	37818	103518	43831	39431	20432	16332	14925	9768	8041
Where: rural population	29132	42678	61486	37818	103518	43831	39431	20432	16332	14925	9768	8041
2. Rural labor force	20728	21335	40740	26066	67304	27932	22412	10637	9839	7670	6552	5265
3. Cultivated area (mu)	11472	13135	30267	22533	54996	21150	16422	7236	9511	8219	3877	3217
4. Garden land area (mu)	1090	0	5836	8874	9956	109	0	0	352	3039	4300	449
5. GDP (0,000 yuan)	361324	107713	297866	67033	424307	276825	133478	173461	17675	8359	8764	7880
6. Employment income (0,000 yuan)	9432	17668	16620	11978	25232	5853	9846	4329	2425	6284	2208	2534
7. Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	8469	8468	8256	7705	8583	8011	8666	8466	7102	6448	6940	6239

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

14 administrative villages will be affected by the Subproject⁵, with per capita cultivated areas of 0.35-0.8 mu, and per capita annual income of 6,000-9,000 yuan, in which employment income is dominant. Agriculture is no longer the main income source of villagers. See Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages in 2012

No.	Village	Population	Labor force	Land area (mu)	Cultivated area (mu)	Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Employment income (0,000 yuan)	Per capita income (yuan)
1	Xinzhong	1377	991	624	612	1190	243	8309
2	Xiazhuang	1293	864	783	708	574	516	7834
3	Qianyang	1912	968	7136	1043	780	915	8028
4	Guantangyu	1141	529	1657	505	536	393	8002
5	Bixiazheng	449	402	510	253	290	226	7412
6	Langshuqian	1013	587	587	493	608	390	7749
7	Jianshe	1061	617	643	523	683	285	7992
8	Houtian	768	489	475	421	490	348	7158
9	Zhangjiatong	1207	847	2689	948	1132	328	7722
10	Jiuzhe	858	575	13591	373	984	160	6410
11	Minggong	1169	615	3089	645	699	214	8349
12	Sanlisong	706	322	704	234	282	311	8422
13	Xiawu	876	560	6339	377	667	200	6404
14	Hanyan	1021	618	2011	515	761	429	7267

⁵ First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems 涉及到的 15 个村.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

1. State laws and regulations

- Land Administration Law of the PRC
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLS [2004] No.238)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Practical Job in Compensation for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.58)

2. Local regulations and policies

- Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from December 30, 2009)
- Implementation Measures for Farmland Occupation Tax of Zhejiang Province
- Notice on Further Strengthening Land Acquisition of Tiantai County (TCG [2009] No.30)
- Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments in Land Acquisition of Tiantai County (May 21, 2013)
- Implementation Measures for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Tiantai County (April 30, 2009)

3. Bank policies

- Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes (effective from January 1, 2002)
- Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes (effective from January 1, 2002)

4.2 Key Provisions

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Subproject. The Ministry of Land and Resources and the Gansu Provincial Government have promulgated policies and regulations on this basis. The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation and resettlement for LA, and LA procedures and monitoring system. These legal documents constitute the legal basis for resettlement in the Subproject together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238).

4.2.1 Land Administration Law of the PRC

In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition 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 acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. 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 acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition. The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land acquired. In

acquiring 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 acquisition. In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired according to the social and economic development level. (Article 47)

In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by farmer collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local 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. (Article 57)

4.2.2 Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition

Fixation of uniform annual output value multiples. The uniform multiple of annual output value for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy shall be fixed within the statutory range so that land-expropriated farmers' standard of living is not reduced; if compensation fees for land acquisition calculated from the statutory uniform multiple of annual output value are insufficient for land-expropriated farmers to maintain their former standard of living or insufficient to cover their social security costs, the multiple shall be increased appropriately with the approval of the province-level government; if an aggregate multiple of 30 for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy is still insufficient for land-expropriated farmers to maintain their former standard of living, the local government shall allocate a certain proportion from the income from the compensated use of state-owned land for subsidization. For basic farmland occupied with lawful approval, the highest compensation rate announced by the local government shall apply.

Fixation of composite land prices for land acquisition areas. Where conditions permit, the province-level land and resources authority may fix composite land prices for land acquisition for different counties and cities in the province together with other competent authorities, and report such prices to the province-level government for approval, disclosure and implementation. Such prices shall be fixed in consideration of land type, output value, geographic location, farmland rating, per capita arable area, land supply-demand relationship, local economic level and minimum living security level of urban residents, etc.

Agricultural resettlement. When rural collective land out of urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be first provided with necessary arable land using mobile collective land, contracted land turned over by contractors and arable land arising from land development so that they continue to pursue agricultural production.

Reemployment resettlement. Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, land users shall first employ land-expropriated farmers. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them.

Dividend distribution resettlement. When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed.

Non-local resettlement. If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, non-local resettlement may be practiced under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households.

4.2.3 Bank Policy on 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 are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project.

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

4.3 Resettlement Policies of the Subproject

4.3.1 Policy for Temporary Occupation of Collective Land

The temporarily occupied collective construction land will not be compensated for. Compensation for the temporarily occupied farmland includes compensation fees for land, ground attachments and young crops.

Temporary land occupation will be subject to cash compensation, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the construction agency upon expiry of the period of occupation.

4.3.2 Policy for Temporary Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned land temporarily occupied for the Subproject will not be compensated for, and restored by the construction agency, and costs so incurred will be included in the budget of the Subproject.

4.3.3 Policy for Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

The affected ground attachments will be compensated for at full replacement cost, and reconstructed by their proprietors.

4.4 Compensation Rates

4.4.1 Temporary Occupation of Collective Land

The temporarily occupied rural collective land will be compensated for based on the period of occupation, which is not more than two years. Compensation includes compensation fees for land and young crops.

Table 4-1 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Land compensation	yuan/mu per annum	1000	Not more than 2 years
Young crop compensation	Irrigated land	yuan/mu	600
	Non-irrigated land	yuan/mu	300

4.4.2 Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The compensation rates for infrastructure and ground attachments have been fixed by reference to similar projects in the subproject area, as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Fruit Trees

Item		Unit	Rate (yuan)
Peaches	Young	/	5-40
	Adult	/	40-60
Tangerine trees	Young	/	5-40
	Adult	/	40-60
Plum trees	Young	/	5-40
Simple piggery		m ²	10

4.4.3 Rates of Other Costs**Table 4-3 Tax and Fee Rates on LA**

No.	Item	Unit	Rate
1	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	yuan/mu	10667
2	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	13333
3	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	23333
4	LA management costs	yuan/mu	1200
5	Contingencies	Yuan	10% of LA costs

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Objective and Principles of Resettlement

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to develop an action plan for restoration and restoration for those affected by the Project so that they benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

Some principles for resettlement and restoration have been developed according to the above objectives:

1. The willingness of the APs should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;
2. Resettlement restoration programs should be tailored to impacts of LA and HD, and based on compensation rates for LA and HD;
3. Resettlement restoration programs should be combined with group construction, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs so as to ensure the sustainable development of the affected village groups and persons; and
4. The standard of living of vulnerable groups adversely affected by the Project should be improved.

5.2 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

125.5 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the Subproject, including 73.5 mu of collective construction land and 52 mu of state-owned land. The temporarily occupied land will be restored in consultation with the affected households and village committees.

5.3 Restoration Program for Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

All public facilities affected by the Subproject will be relocated or restored by proprietors. Restoration measures for affected traffic infrastructure must be planned and arranged in advance and suited to local conditions, so that such measures are safe, efficient, timely and accurate, and their adverse impact on nearby residents is minimized.

6 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

6.1 Resettlement Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Subproject, the Zhejiang Provincial Government, Tiantai County Government and owner have established necessary agencies to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. The agencies responsible for the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Subproject include:

1. Provincial Project Leading Group
2. Provincial PMO (provincial PMO)
3. Tiantai Subproject Leading Group
4. Tiantai PMO
5. TWSC (owner)
6. Affected townships/sub-districts
7. Village committees
8. External M&E agency

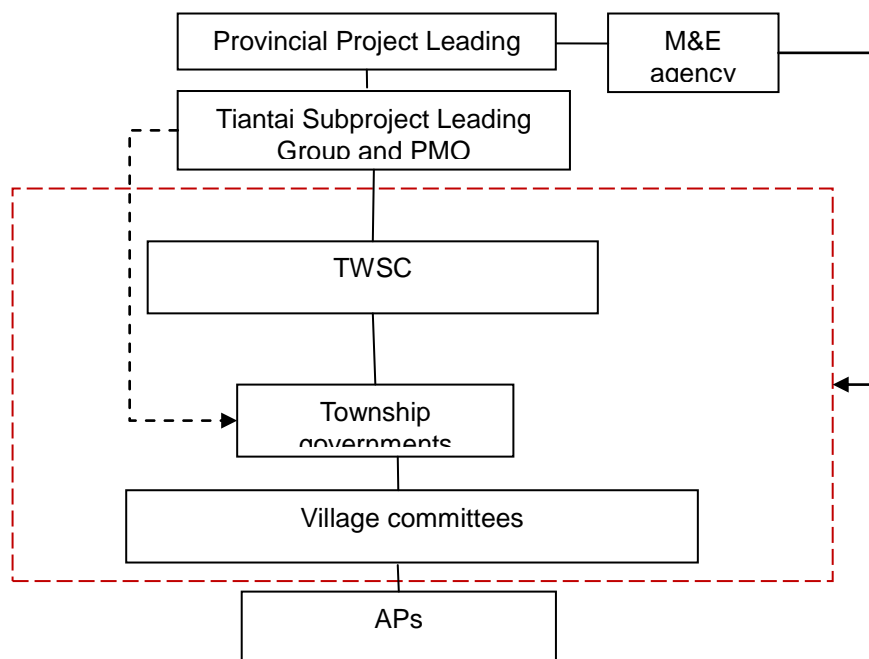


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

◇ Provincial Project Leading Group

Composed of leaders from the provincial development and reform commission, construction department, land and resources department, environmental protection department, and water resources department, responsible mainly for the organizational leadership and deployment of the Zhejiang Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and coordinating relevant issues

◇ Provincial PMO

1. Coordination, management, supervision, guidance and monitoring in project implementation, and appointing technical, environmental and social consulting agencies;
2. Contacting with the provincial, municipal and county government agencies concerned;
3. Reporting to the Provincial Project Leading Group regularly or irregularly

◇ Tiantai Subproject Leading Group

Composed of leaders from the municipal development and reform bureau, construction bureau, land and resources bureau, and water resources bureau, responsible mainly for the organizational leadership and deployment of the Subproject, and coordinating relevant issues

◇ Tiantai PMO

1. Coordination, management, supervision, guidance and monitoring in subproject implementation;
2. Contacting with the municipal and county government agencies concerned;
3. Reporting to the Tiantai Subproject Leading Group and provincial PMO regularly or irregularly

✧ **Owner (TWSC)**

1. Assisting the design agency in defining the project area, conducting the DMS and saving data;
2. Raising and disbursing resettlement funds;
3. Assisting in preparing the RAP and implementing resettlement;
4. Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and progress;
5. Carrying out internal monitoring and preparing internal monitoring reports;
6. Assisting in external monitoring activities.

✧ **Township working teams**

The working team of a township is headed by the township leader responsible, and composed of key officials of the land and resources office, construction office and villages. The main responsibilities are:

1. Participating in the survey of the Subproject, and assisting in the preparation of the RAP;
2. Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the township;
3. Responsible for the disbursement and management of compensation fees;
4. Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work.
5. Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the county land and resources bureau and owner

✧ **Village committees**

The resettlement working team of a village or community committee or village group is composed of its key officials, with 3-4 members (including a female member) (see **Appendix 5**). Its main responsibilities are:

1. Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
2. Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
3. Managing and disbursing resettlement funds;
4. Reporting the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
5. Reporting the progress of resettlement

✧ **External M&E agency**

The external M&E work of the Subproject will be undertaken by an external M&E agency appointed by the provincial PMO. Its main responsibilities are:

- A) observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the provincial PMO and Bank;
- B) Providing technical advice to the owner in data collection and processing.

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 Staffing

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. All staff members have considerable experience in resettlement and are competent. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Workforce responsible for resettlement		Composition
		Total	women	
Provincial PMO	6	1	1	Technicians
Tiantai Subproject Leading Group	14	5	2	Civil servants
Tiantai PMO	4	3	1	Civil servants, technicians

Agency	Workforce	Workforce responsible for resettlement		Composition
		Total	women	
TWSC	3	2	0	Technicians
Tiantai County Land and Resources Bureau	2	2	1	Civil servants
Township governments and village committees	20	15	4	Officials

6.2.2 Equipment

All municipal and township resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

6.3 Institutional Capacity Building

In order to implement resettlement successfully, the Tiantai PMO will take the following measures to improve institutional capacity:

1. Leadership responsibility system: establishing a leading team headed by the leader in charge of the district government and composed of leaders from departments concerned
2. Well-trained staff: All resettlement agencies are provided with staff experienced and proficient in policies and operations.
3. Definition of responsibilities: The responsibilities of all resettlement agencies have been defined in accordance with a bank's requirements, and the applicable state laws and regulations.
4. Staff training: The resettlement staff will be trained on resettlement policies and file management.
5. Public supervision: All resettlement information should be disclosed to the public for supervision.
6. Resettlement disclosure meetings are held irregularly and relevant information is disclosed as briefs.

Table 6-2 Operational Training Program for Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Duration	Budget
	A	B	C	D	0,000 yuan
1	Provincial PMO	Resettlement learning tour of Bank projects	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	3
2	External M&E agency	Resettlement operational training	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	2
3	External M&E agency	Updates of LA and HD policies	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	1
4	Tiantai PMO	Non-local experience and lessons from resettlement	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2015-2016	2
5	Tiantai PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	1
6	Tiantai PMO	Bank resettlement procedures and policy	Township/sub-district and village backbone staff	2014-2015	1
7	Tiantai PMO	Resettlement policies and practice	Township/sub-district and village backbone staff	2015-2016	1
Total					11

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation Strategy and Methods

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Zhejiang Province and Tiantai County on LA, HD and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly.

1. Direct means

➤ FGD

FGDs were held with representatives of the APs or village officials to collect comments and learn their concerns.

➤ Resettlement consultation meeting

The resettlement consultation meeting was organized by the PMO to discuss resettlement modes and solicit their comments on the RAP.

2. Indirect means

Grievances, comments and suggestions were directed to the village committees and resettlement agencies for handling.

7.2 Community Participation Handbook

In order to improve the awareness of and participation in the Subproject, give full play to the Subproject benefits, minimize negative impacts, and make the Subproject sustainable, the provincial and Tiantai PMOs have developed the Community Participation Handbook to direct the preparation, design, implementation and operation of the Subproject.

Table 7-1 Scope and Outcomes of Community Participation

Stage	Type	Activities	Outcomes
Preparation	Information disclosure	Village discussion Village congress Media coverage Brochure	Over 80% of villagers are aware of the Subproject. Over 80% of villagers support the Subproject. Village working teams are established.
	Publicity and mobilization	Publicity by print media Media publicity Village publicity	
	Training	Multi-level centralized training	
	Village working teams	Establishing village working teams, defining their responsibilities, and training them before the beginning of implementation	
Design	Schematic design	Design communication and consultation Comment collection	The subproject design is completed.
	LA	Determination of compensation mode in consultation with APs Entering into compensation agreements	
Implementation	Construction information disclosure	Holding a village congress and a village meeting Posting on bulletin board Banner Broadcast	Villagers are aware of construction information.
	Participation in construction	Offering compensated service Supervising construction	
Operation	Maintenance staff and costs	Choosing maintenance staff, defining their responsibilities, and training them during trial operation	Defining maintenance staff and costs

Stage	Type	Activities	Outcomes
	Operation and maintenance	Village committees take over the ownership of wastewater treatment systems. The maintenance staff maintains the systems.	The systems are managed properly.

7.3 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

Different participation and consultation activities will be held at different stages. At the implementation and resettlement stages, the PMO will also pay attention to public participation and information disclosure, and communicate with the AHs adequately to ensure the successful implementation of the Subproject. See **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

No.	Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
1	Comments on project design	Discussion	Dec. 2013	Tiantai PMO	Village officials, APs	Collecting comments on subproject impacts
2	RAP disclosure	Website	Dec. 2013	Tiantai PMO	APs	Disclosing the RAP
3	RIB or brochure	Distribution	Feb. 2014	Tiantai PMO	APs	Distributing the RIB or brochure
4	Verification of DMS results	Bulletin board, meeting	May 2014	Tiantai PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts
5	LA announcement	Bulletin board, meeting	May 2014	Tiantai PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
6	Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Bulletin board, meeting	May 2014	Tiantai PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
7	Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Jun. 2014	Tiantai PMO	APs	Discussing the final income restoration program
8	Issues arising from implementation	Discussion, field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Tiantai PMO, township governments, external M&E agency	APs	Discussing issues and countermeasures
9	Collection of suggestions and grievances	Field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Tiantai PMO, township governments, external M&E agency	APs	Collecting grievances from APs

7.4 Grievance Redress

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

7.4.1 Means for Collecting Grievances and Appeals

The Tiantai PMO will collect information by the following means:

1. Grievances, resettlement progress and issues from reports submitted by the municipal/county resettlement headquarters;

2. Construction impacts from construction logs submitted by construction agencies;
3. Coordination issues in LA and HD found by the Tiantai PMO and owner through field patrol;
4. Information from the supervising agency and external M&E agency;
5. Letters and visits from APs;
6. Special issues reported during auditing and disciplinary inspection;
7. LA and HD expenses collected from fund disbursement sheets; and
8. Internal monitoring information.

7.4.2 Grievance Redress Procedure

A grievance redress mechanism has been established to ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement.

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or sub-district office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or sub-district office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within one week.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to owner after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Tiantai PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the provincial PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to the Bank in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and mass media.

7.4.3 Scope and Modes of Reply to Grievances

◇ Scope of Reply to Grievances

1. Brief description of grievance;
2. Investigation results;
3. Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RAP;
4. Disposition and basis

◇ Modes of Reply to Grievances

1. For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
2. For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.

In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the provincial PMO.

7.4.4 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the provincial and Tiantai PMOs in writing on a monthly basis. The provincial and Tiantai PMOs will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose, the format of which is shown in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference..**

Table 7-3 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	

Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.			

7.4.5 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

The provincial and Tiantai PMOs, and owner will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals, and the relevant information is shown in Table 7-4 .

Table 7-4 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Provincial PMO	Li Gang	No. 33-2 HuanCheng West Road, Hangzhou	0571-81050286
Tiantai Subproject Leading Group	Wang Yue	Xiyanmao New Village, Shifeng Sub-district	0576-81308725
Tiantai PMO	Jin Yuwa	Xiyanmao New Village, Shifeng Sub-district	0576-81308727
TWSC	Wu Haogang	Xiyanmao New Village, Shifeng Sub-district	0576-81308726

8 Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

Based on prices in December 2013, the total resettlement costs of the Subproject are 8,420 yuan, including compensation fees for ground attachments of 1,750 yuan, accounting for 48.26%; LA taxes of 116 yuan, accounting for 3.20%; and M&E, training and LA management costs, and contingencies of 1,760 yuan, accounting for 48.54%. See .

Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Component	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (yuan)	Perce nt	
1	Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement	Basic resettlement costs		0,000 yuan	/	/	0	0
1.1		Compensation fees for permanent LA		0,000 yuan	/	/	0	0
1.1.1		Collective farmland	Cultivated land	mu	10	0	0	0
1.1.2		Collective construction land		mu	10	0	0	0
1	First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems	Basic resettlement costs		0,000 yuan	/	/	0	0
1.1		Compensation fees for permanent LA		0,000 yuan	/	/	0	0
1.1.1		Collective farmland	Cultivated land	mu	10	0	0	0
1.2	Total of the two components	Compensation fees for ground attachments		0,000 yuan	/	/	0.175	48.26
1.2.1		Peaches	Young	/	5-40	10	0.025	6.89
			Adult	/	40-60	8	0.04	11.03
1.2.2		Tangerine trees	Young	/	5-40	18	0.04	11.03
			Adult	/	40-60	13	0.065	17.92
1.2.3		Plum trees	Young	/	5-40	22	0.005	1.38
1.2.4		Simple piggery		m ²	10	200	0.2	55.16
Total of basic costs				0,000 yuan	/	/	0.55	48.26
2	Total of the two components	Administrative costs		0,000 yuan	5% of basic costs	/	0.011	3.03
3		Planning and monitoring costs		0,000 yuan	15% of basic costs	/	0.0825	22.75
3.1		Survey and design costs		0,000 yuan	5% of basic costs	/	0.0275	7.58
3.2		M&E costs		0,000 yuan	10% of basic costs	/	0.055	15.17
4		Training costs		0,000 yuan	5% of basic costs	/	0.0275	7.59
5		LA costs		0,000 yuan	/	/	0.0116	3.20
5.1		Land reclamation costs		mu	13333	0	0	0
5.2		Fees for compensated use of additional construction land		mu	10667	0	0	0
5.3		Farmland occupation tax		mu	23333	0	0	0
5.4		LA management costs		0,000 yuan	2.1% of LA costs	/	0.0116	3.20
6		Contingencies		0,000 yuan	10% of LA costs	/	0.055	15.17

No.	Component	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (yuan)	Percent
7		Total	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	/	0.842	100

8.2 Funding Sources

The total amount of resettlement costs of 8,420 yuan is from county finance.

8.3 Annual Investment Plan

Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	Total
Amount (yuan)	0.3368	0.5052	0.842
Percent	40%	60%	100%

8.4 Fund Disbursement, Management and Monitoring

8.4.1 Fund Disbursement

In order that resettlement funds are paid timely and fully to the AHs, the following measures will be taken: (1) All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject; (2) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be fully paid before LA; (3) owner will ensure that all funds are fully disbursed through its internal financial and supervisory agencies.

The fund disbursement procedure of the Subproject is as follows: TWSC disburses compensation fees to the county finance bureau, which deposits compensation fees in the designated bank or credit cooperative, for distribution to the AHs according to compensation agreements.

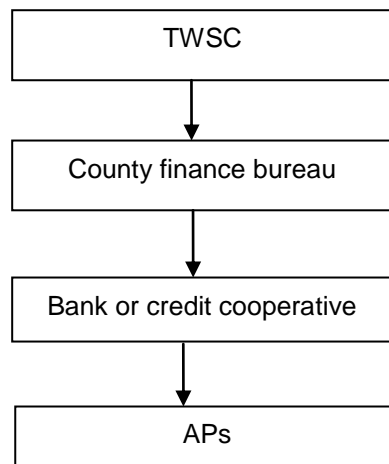


Figure 8-1 Distribution Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

8.4.2 Fund Management and Monitoring

The following principles should be observed in resettlement fund management:

1. Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable laws and regulations of the state, and the policies in the RAP, and the compensation rates should not be less than those specified in the RAP.
2. The county finance and audit departments have the power to monitor and audit the use of resettlement funds.
3. The external M&E agency will perform follow-up monitoring on the availability of

compensation fees for the AHs during external monitoring.

9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

9.1 Linkage between Resettlement Implementation Schedule and Construction Plan

The Subproject will be implemented from the first half of 2015 to 2020 in stages. The resettlement implementation schedule will be coordinated with the construction schedule, i.e., beginning in early 2014. The principles for scheduling are as follows:

- The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration;
- During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Subproject; the range of land acquisition should be published, the RIB issued, and public participation carried out before the commencement of construction; and
- All kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

9.2 Master Schedule for Resettlement Implementation

9.2.1 Principles for Scheduling

- The Project should be announced 6 months in advance.
- The Tiantai PMO and owner should hold a mobilization meeting to disclose the compensation policies and rates.
- Compensation fees should be settled after contract signing and before land use.
- Resettlement should be supervised to the satisfaction of the AHs.

9.2.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The master resettlement schedule has been drafted based on the progress of construction, LA and HD, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Schedule

No.	Task	Agencies responsible	Target	Time
1	RAP preparation	/	/	2012.12-2013.12
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Provincial PMO	Consulting agency	2013.6
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Tiantai PMO, owner	Preparation agency	2013.7-11
1.3	Preparing the RAP	Preparation agency	RAP	2013.12
2	Information disclosure and public participation	/	/	2013.12-2014.3
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Tiantai PMO	Agencies concerned	2013.12
2.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	Tiantai PMO, Bank	APs	2013.12
2.3	Disclosing the draft RAP to APs	Tiantai PMO	APs	2014.2
3	Implementation stage	/	/	2014.6-2016.10
3.1	Conducting the DMS	Tiantai PMO, land and resources bureau	Affected villages	2014.6
3.2	Entering into compensation agreements, paying compensation fees	Tiantai PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	2014.7-9

No.	Task	Agencies responsible	Target	Time
3.3	Income restoration	Tiantai PMO, townships governments	APs	2014.10-2016.10
3.4	Skills training	Tiantai PMO, townships governments	APs	2014.10-2016.4
5	M&E	/	/	2014.12-2017.7
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	2014.6
5.2	Internal monitoring	Provincial PMO	Semiannual report	2014.12
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	2014.12-2017.7
6	Records of participation	Tiantai PMO	/	Ongoing
7	Records of grievances	Tiantai PMO	/	Ongoing
8	Commencement of construction	/	/	From 2015.3

10 M&E

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The provincial and Tiantai PMOs will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities. It will also establish a database of LA, HD and resettlement, and use it to prepare the RAP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

10.1.1 Procedure

During implementation, the village committees and township governments will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report real-time activity records to the Tiantai PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMOs will inspect implementation regularly.

10.1.2 Scope

1. Investigation and coordination of issues arising from resettlement and organizational structure;
2. Income restoration of the AHs;
3. Restoration and resettlement of vulnerable groups;
4. Payment, use and availability of LA compensation fees;
5. Degree of participation of and consultation with the APs;
6. Resettlement training and effectiveness;
7. Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies

10.1.3 Reporting

The provincial and Tiantai PMOs will submit an internal monitoring report to the Bank semiannually. Such reports should reflect statistics of the past 6 months, and the progress of resettlement. Table 10-1 and **Error! Reference source not found.** provide some formats.

Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

_____ Township, _____ County					
Cut-off date: _____					
Fill-in date: _____					
Item	Unit	Planned quantity	Actual quantity	Total	Percent of completion
Acquired land area	m ²				
Temporary occupied land area	m ²				
Payment of LA compensation fees	0,000 yuan				
Payment of LA compensation fees for temporary land occupation	0,000 yuan				
Persons trained	/				
Persons employed	/				
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:					

Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____ Township, _____ County						
Cut-off date: _____						
Fill-in date: _____						
Affected	Description	Unit/ qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjustment to compensation	Percent of compensation
Village 1						

_____ Township, _____ County						
Village 2						
Village—						
Collective						
Household						
Entity						
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:						

10.2 External Monitoring

Independent monitoring is conducted on all resettlement activities by an agency independent of resettlement implementation with a comprehensive, long-term point of view. The external M&E agency will follow up the resettlement activities to see if the state laws on resettlement, and the Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) are complied with, and if the production level and living standard of the APs are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. The external M&E agency will give suggestions to the implementing agencies based on issues found during monitoring so that such issues can be solved timely.

10.2.1 External Monitoring Agency

As required by the Bank, a qualified agency will be appointed as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement survey and standard of living survey.

10.2.2 Procedure and Scope

1. Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
2. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and questionnaire
3. Design of sampling survey plan
4. Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored AHs.

5. Establishing an M&E information system
6. M&E survey
 - ✧ Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies
 - ✧ Resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment
 - ✧ Project impact analysis
 - ✧ Follow-up survey of income level of AHs (sampling rate: 50%)
 - ✧ Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation
 - ✧ Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs
7. Comparative analysis
8. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

The external M&E agency should prepare the terms of reference, the survey outline and the questionnaire, establish a monitoring system, define tasks and select monitoring sites before the commencement of resettlement.

10.2.3 Reporting

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data in order to: 1) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to the Bank and provincial PMO objectively; and 2) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and proposing constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: 1) subjects of monitoring; 2) progress of resettlement; 3) key monitoring findings; 4) key existing issues; and 5) basic opinions and suggestions.

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to the Bank and

provincial PMO semiannually. See **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference..**

Table 10-3 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline report	Jan. 2015
2	M&E report (No.1)	Jul. 2015
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan. 2016
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2016
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jan. 2017
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Jul. 2017

10.3 Post-evaluation

After project implementation, the provincial PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-evaluation to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in LA and HD as a reference for future work.

11 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
Temporary land occupation	125.5 mu of land, including 73.5 mu of collective construction land and 52 mu of state-owned land	No one	<p>1. Collective land The temporarily occupied collective construction land will not be compensated for. Compensation for the temporarily occupied farmland includes compensation fees for land, ground attachments and young crops. Temporary land occupation will be subject to cash compensation, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the construction agency upon expiry of the period of occupation.</p> <p>2. State-owned land The state-owned land temporarily occupied for the Subproject will not be compensated for, and restored by the construction agency, and costs so incurred will be included in the budget of the Subproject.</p>	Young crop compensation rates: 600 yuan/mu for irrigated land and 300 yuan/mu for non-irrigated land; 1,000 yuan/mu per annum based on the actual period of construction
Infrastructure and ground attachments	62 scattered trees, including 18 peaches, 32 tangerine trees, 22 plum trees and a simple piggery	/	The affected ground attachments will be compensated for at full replacement cost, and reconstructed by their proprietors.	Based on appraised price
Grievance redress		All APs	Free	

Appendixes

Appendix 1 List of First Rural Scattered Wastewater Treatment Systems in Tiantai County

No.	Village	Township	HHs	Population
1	Bixiazheng	Shifeng Sub-district	213	471
2	Sanlisong	Shifeng Sub-district	212	706
3	Guantangyu	Shifeng Sub-district	339	1141
4	Houtian	Fuxi Sub-district	273	700
5	Xiazhuang	Baihe Town	430	658
6	Xinzhong	Pingqiao Town	476	1451
7	Zhangjiatong	Jietou Town	417	1403
8	Jiuzhe	Jietou Town	266	928
9	Langshuqian	Sanhe Town	295	2434
10	Jianshe	Sanhe Town	336	1167
11	Minggong	Hongchou Town	318	1275
12	Qianyang	Nanping Xiang	678	2148
13	Xiawu	Sanzhou Xiang	286	1131
14	Hanyan	Jiuxi Xiang	343	924

Appendix 2 Notes on Land Use for Related Projects

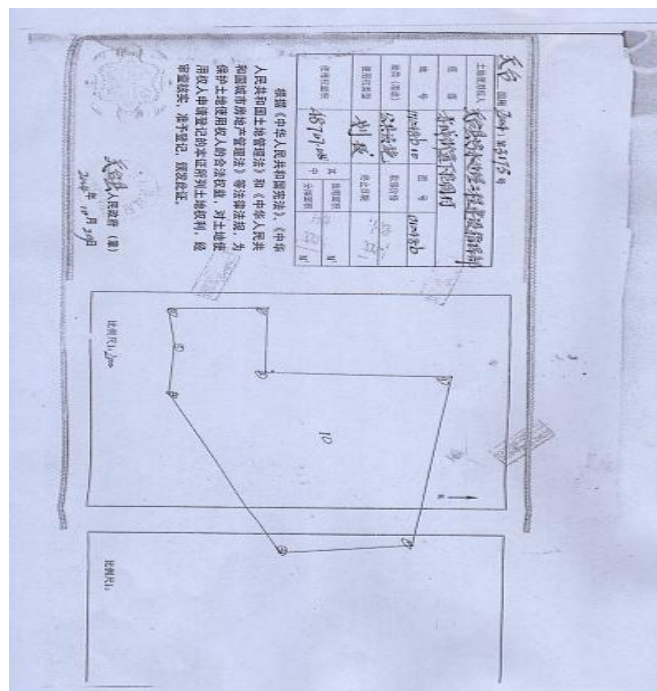
1. Chengguan WWTP

Rural wastewater collected by Central and North Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement will be directed to the Chengguan WWTP.

The Chengguan WWTP is located in Xiabaoyuan Village, Chicheng Sub-district, with a floor area of 111.67 mu, all being collective land, with a compensation rate of 50,000 yuan/mu. LA had been completed by December 2009.

Phase 1 broke ground at the end of 2004, and was completed and put into operation in 2006, with a daily treatment capacity of 20,000 tons; Phase 1 broke ground at the end of June 2009, and was completed and put into operation in 2011, with a daily treatment capacity of 20,000 tons.

LA for this WWTP was conducted in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC. There is no outstanding issue arising from LA, and the APs are satisfied with compensation and resettlement.



Attached Figure 1 Land use permit of the Chengguan WWTP

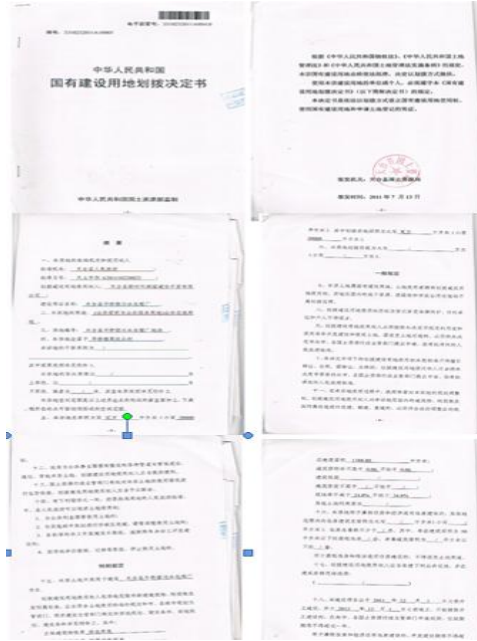
2. Pingqiao WWTP

Rural wastewater collected by West Tiantai Basin Rural Water Supply and Drainage System Improvement will be directed to the Pingqiao WWTP.

The Pingqiao WWTP is located in Kantou Village, Pingqiao Town, and broke ground in 2010, with a design daily capacity of 5,000 tons. It has not been put into operation to date.

30 mu of collective land was acquired for this WWTP in 2009, affecting 22 households with 75 persons, with a compensation rate 50,000 yuan/mu.

LA for this WWTP was conducted in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC. There is no outstanding issue arising from LA, and the APs are satisfied with compensation and resettlement.

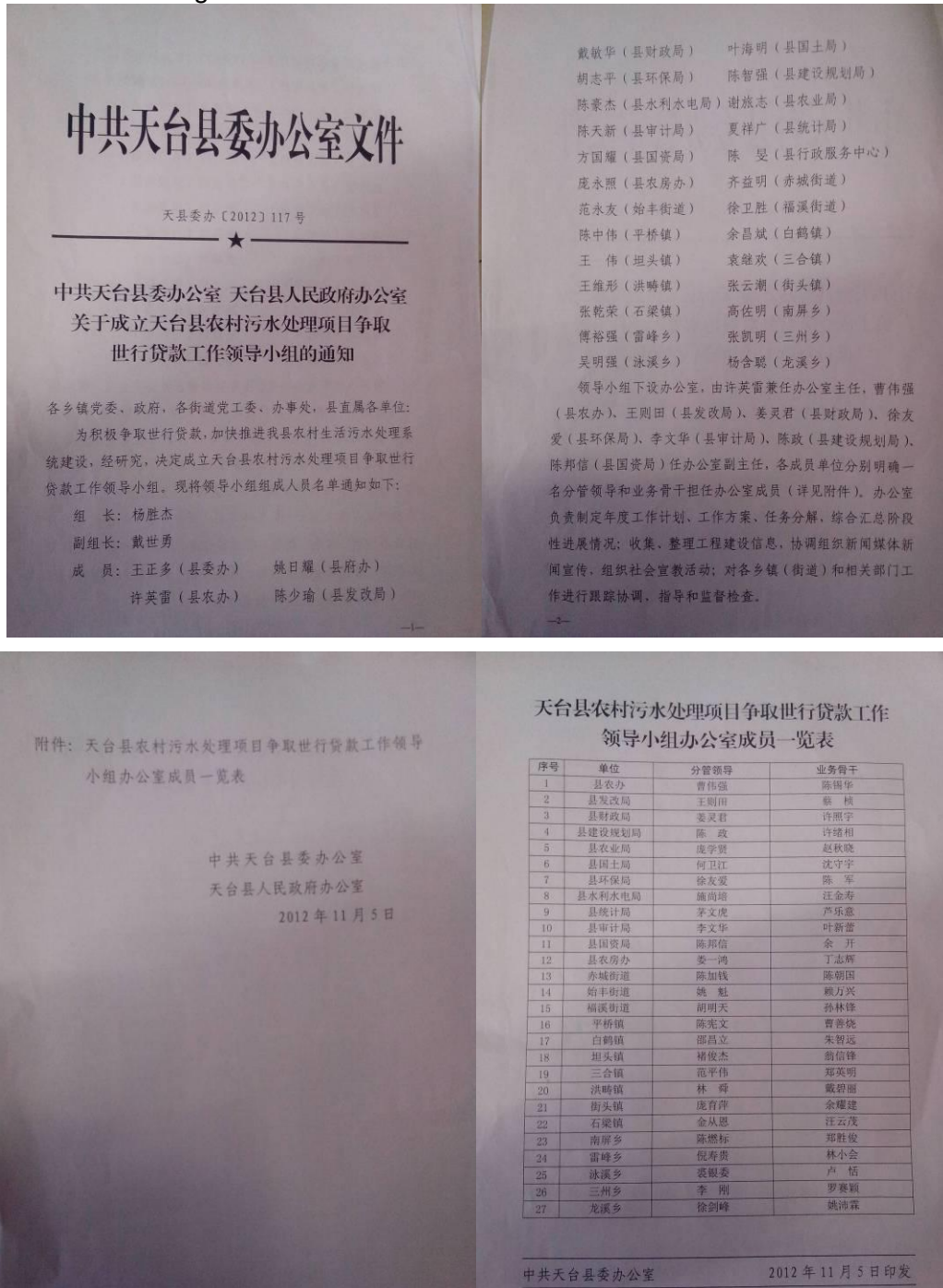


Attached Figure 2 Certificate of allocation of state-owned construction land for the Pingqiao WWTP

3. Tiantai Landfill

The Tiantai Landfill is located in Jieshuigang Village, Fuxi Sub-district, and receives sludge from the Chengguan and Pingqiao WWTP, with an operating period of 15 years (2005-2020).

73 mu of woodland was acquired for this landfill in 2003, with a compensation rate of 32,000 yuan/mu.



Attached Figure 2 Founding document of the Tiantai Subproject Leading Group

Appendix 4 Photos of Project Site



Proposed site for WWT tank in Xiazhuang Village Proposed site for WWT tank in Bixiazheng Village



Proposed site for WWT tank in Langshuqian and Jianshe Villages Proposed site for WWT tank in Qianyang Village



Proposed site for WWT tank in Angu Village Proposed site for WWT tank in Xinzhong Village

Attached Figure 3Photos of Project Site

Appendix 5 List of Members of Village Implementation Teams

Township	Village	Name	Title	Gender	Age	Tel	Remarks
Shifeng Sub-district	Guantangyu	Yu Hua	Secretary	Male	42	13706549248	666248
		Yu Huaqiang	Village head	Male	47	13586058391	659016
		Chen Suping	Village committee member	Female	44	13958501837	611837
		Yu Weichu	Supervisory member	Male	55	13033650605	
	Sanlisong	Yu Shiman	Secretary	Male	42	13575830798	630798
		Yu Qiyao	Village head	Male	60	13184374664	672521
		Yu Aiping	Village committee member	Female	36	18906866616	677852
		Yu Shiquan	Supervisory member	Male	45	13903546755	
	Bixiazheng	Zhen Zhiying	Secretary	Male	62	13968594182	694182
		Zhen Zhide	Village head	Male	47	18806560130	555130
		Zhen Youpao	Village committee member	Male	62	83653066	
		Pang Caiyun	Supervisory member	Female	41	13750670233	
Fuxi Sub-district	Houtian	Liu Shangyong	Secretary	Male	57	13185696638	
		Liu Wenjie	Village head	Male	36	13736586999	
		Liu Aimei	Village committee member	Female	50	15558606529	
		Liu Shangyou	Supervisory member	Male	60	13706548665	
Baihe Town	Xiazhuang	Wang Zhengheng	Secretary	Male	59	13895062158	
		Wang Weiling	Village head	Male	46	13058833379	
		Wang Guiqin	Village committee member	Female	50	13968596412	
		Wang Guangbiao	Supervisory member	Male	53	18758650772	
Pingqiao Town	Xinzhong	Chen Zhongyuan	Secretary	Male	57	13058793168	
		Hu Peiqing	Village head	Male	60	15057252858	
		Cao Aiping	Village	Female	52	15967622818	

Township	Village	Name	Title	Gender	Age	Tel	Remarks
			committee member	e			
		Chen Xuankui	Supervisory member	Male	54	83060963	
Jietou Town	Zhangjiatong	Ding Aixiang	Secretary	Female	57	13666837122	
		Chen Bingkun	Village head	Male	42	13586236033	
		Chen Zhonghui	Village committee member	Male	54	18258639661	
		Chen Guifang	Women's director	Female	41	18958630753	
	Jiuzhe	He Jianming	Secretary	Male	42	15867057900	
		He Yuanhong	Village head	Male	51	18958513658	
		He Jinlong	Village committee member	Male	37	13968597980	
		He Yilin	Women's director	Female	42	18968535183	
Sanhe Town	Langshuqian	Zhou Wenlin	Secretary	Male	54	13175863888	
		Zhou Zufeng	Village head	Male	59	13093862998	
		Zhou Zechang	Village committee member	Male	64	13362659973	
		Yang Minzhi	Women's director	Female	59	15558567709	
	Jianshe	Zhou Chuanbi	Secretary	Male	58	13136450678	
		Zhou Chuanyao	Village head	Male	53	13058751693	
		Zhou Jinfu	Village committee member	Male	67	15957643786	
		Zhang Weiyong	Women's director	Female	38	13033653325	
Hongchou Town	Minggong	Gan Xingbing	Secretary	Male	46	13867659502	
		Gan Caiping	Village head	Male	54	13093805112	
		Zhou Guihua	Women's director	Female	51	15967622710	
		Zhou Shenglian	Village committee member	Male	60	13362620069	

Township	Village	Name	Title	Gender	Age	Tel	Remarks
Nanping Town	Qianyang	Yang Zaibing	Secretary	Male	52	13188600988	
		Yang Jianxiao	Village head	Male	38	13968597876	
		Yang Zhengzhong	Village committee member	Male	54	13326008265	
		Yang Linjuan	Woman representative	Female	51	13136451769	
Sanzhou Town	Xiawu	Wang Zaiying	Secretary	Female	51	18958588398	
		Chen Yanjie	Village head	Male	46	15988940996	
		Chen Ya	Women's director	Female	28	13706548646	
		Chen Yanda	Village committee member	Male	57	15858623490	
Jiuxi Town	Hanyan	Dai Yibiao	Secretary	Male	37	664567	
		Ye Jianping	Village head	Male	45	13898611123	
		Chen Daying	Women's director	Female	55		
		Ye Zaimei	Village committee member	Male	61	15215823142	