

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

**Summary Resettlement Action Plan
of
Zhejiang Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
Project**

Zhejiang Provincial PMO

June 2014

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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
WWTP	-	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Units

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

1 Background of the Project

The Zhejiang Provincial Government plans to construct Zhejiang Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) using a Bank loan of USD200 million and domestic counterpart funds of USD200 million. The objectives of the Project are: 1) realizing urban-rural integrated water supply, and wastewater collection and treatment; 2) constructing and improving rural water supply and drainage facilities; 3) constructing scattered rural water supply and drainage systems in selected villages; and 4) establishing an innovative mechanism for the sustainable operation of rural water supply and drainage systems.

The Project involves Anji County in northern Zhejiang, Fuyang City in the suburb of Hangzhou Municipality, Tiantai County in Taizhou Municipality, and Longquan City in Lishui Municipality.

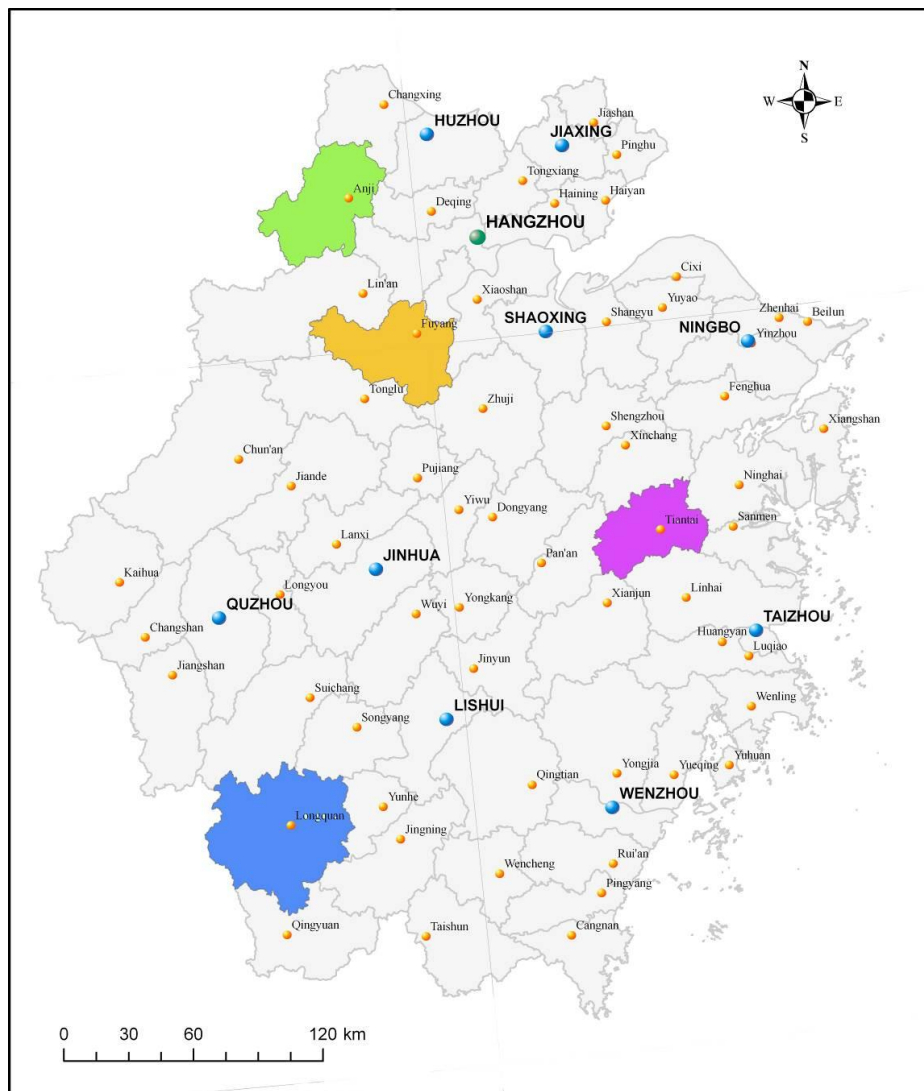


Figure 1 Locations of the Project Cities/Counties in Zhejiang Province

According to the project framework, implementation arrangement and the consolidated FSR¹, the project will be carried out in two phases, involving more than 720 villages. The total investment will be CNY 2463.2 million including contingencies and financial cost, of which USD 200 million (equivalent to CNY 1231.6 million) will derive from loan of world bank, accounting for 50%.

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

- ✧ The phase1 of the project includes 16 components involving more than 200 villages; these components will invest a total of CNY 1162.13 million, of which USD 95.39 million will derive from loan of World Bank. See **Appendix 1**.
- ✧ The components of the phase2 with total investment of CNY 1267.11 million (including USD 99.61 million loan of World bank) will be implemented on the basis of framework approach, which will be constructed gradually by IA based on actual preparation progress with getting no-objection of World Bank after the components of phase 1 are being launched.

2 Note on this Report

According to the agreement between Zhejiang Province and the Bank, the provincial PMO and IAs have identified resettlement impacts of the components under Phase 1, and prepared RAPs for counties and cities separately in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Therefore, the city/county PMOs and IAs have prepared 4 RAPs. This report is a summary of these RAPs, covering resettlement impacts, resettlement policies, compensation rates, resettlement agencies, resettlement budget, resettlement implementation schedule, M&E arrangements, etc.

For the components under Phase 2 not included the RAPs, the provincial PMO has prepared an RPF to guide their resettlement activities.

The provincial PMO has also identified the projects related to the subprojects².

3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

Among the 4 project cities/counties, Fuyang City has the highest GDP of 54.18 billion yuan, while Longquan City has the lowest GDP of 8.565 billion yuan. In the project area, the average income of urban residents is higher than that of rural residents. The fiscal revenues and income levels of Fuyang City and Anji County in northern Zhejiang are much higher than those of Tiantai County and Longquan City eastern and southern Zhejiang. The income levels of rural residents of Fuyang City and Anji County are higher than the provincial average by about 10%, while the income levels of urban and rural residents of Tiantai County and Longquan City are below the provincial medians. See Table 1.

Table 1 Key Economic and Social Indicators of the Project Cities/Counties

Division	Land area (km ²)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	GDP (00 million yuan)	Fiscal revenue (00 million yuan)	Local fiscal revenue (00 million yuan)
Zhejiang Province	101,800	34550 Median: 30613	14552 Median: 12787	34606	6408	3441
Anji	1886	32120	16141	245.23	36.3	21.08
Fuyang	1808	32739	17397	541.8	78.5	42
Tiantai	1462	27691	11333	150.2	19.8	11.1
Longquan	3059	27930	9127	85.65	7.58	4.64

² Article 4 of the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement: "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 associated with the Project; (b) essential to the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project; and (c) implemented or planned to be implemented in step with the Project. According to this requirement, the related projects identified for the Project refer to projects that are directly associated with the Project in function or benefit, where compensation and resettlement was completed in the past two years (i.e., after April 30, 2011).

Source: Statistical Bulletin 2012 on National Economic and Social Development of Zhejiang Province, Report on the Work of the Tiantai County Government in 2013, Report on the Work of the Longquan Municipal Government in 2013, Statistical Bulletin 2012 on National Economic and Social Development of Anji County, Statistical Bulletin 2012 on National Economic and Social Development of Fuyang City

4 Resettlement Impacts

The shortlisted components have been identified for resettlement impacts. LA and HD for the Project arise mainly from the construction of water supply, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities (including urban and rural terminal wastewater treatment facilities³), and water supply and sewer lines.

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Project are the acquisition and temporary occupation of collective land, permanent and temporary occupation of state-owned land, demolition of rural residential houses and non-residential properties, and relocation of enterprises, etc.

Table 2 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

City/ county	Acquisition of collective land	Permanent occupation of state-owned land	Temporary land occupation	Demolition of rural residential houses	Demolition of rural non-residential properties	Enterprises
Anji		√	√			
Fuyang ⁴	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tiantai			√			
Longquan	√	√	√			

Note: “√” indicates that this type of impact is triggered by the corresponding subproject.

It can be seen from Table 2 that the main types of resettlement impacts of the Anji, Tiantai and Longquan Subprojects are the acquisition of collective land, permanent occupation of state-owned land and Temporary land occupation; in addition to the above types of impacts, the Fuyang Subproject also involves the demolition of the rural residential houses and non-residential properties, and relocation of enterprises. Generally, the subprojects involve minor resettlement impacts except the Fuyang Subproject.

The components of Phase 1 will affect 518 persons permanently and 1,163 persons temporarily in 77 villages/communities, 37 townships/sub-districts in 4 cities/counties. 49.8 mu of collective land will be acquired, 41.0 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, 1,125.8 mu of land occupied temporarily, rural residential houses of 2,516.1 m², rural non-residential properties of 4,460 m² and properties of enterprises of 17,442.21 m² demolished for the Project. In addition, the Project will affect such ground attachments as telegraph poles and scattered trees, and will not involve the relocation of any tomb.

³ 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.

⁴ Fuyang WWTP component will not involve in demolition itself, but some buildings and structures affected by the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project are on land to be used by the component. Due to these demolitions close to the component and yet done, the RAP includes the impacts and impact analysis on these demolitions when it was prepared. But the cost for the demolition (about CNY 56.76million) has been covered by the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project, excluding the resettlement cost of the Project funded by the World Bank.

Table 3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

No.	Item	Unit	Anji	Fuyang	Tiantai	Longquan	Subtotal	
1	Affected townships	no.	6	8	13	10	37	
2	Affected villages	no.	34	17	14	12	77	
3	Acquisition of collective land	mu	0.0	29.6	0.0	20.2	49.8	
4	State-owned land	mu	6.4	31.7	0.0	2.9	41.0	
5	Temporary land occupation	mu	546.4	246.7	125.5	207.3	1125.8	
6	Rural residential houses	m ²	0.0	2516.1	0.0	0.0	2516.1	
7	Rural non-residential properties	m ²	0.0	4460.0	0.0	0.0	4460.0	
8	Enterprises	m ²	0.0	17442.2	0.0	0.0	17442.2	
9	Directly affected population	Affected households	HH	0	45	0	15	60
			Person	0	157	0	55	212
		—By LA only	HH	0	9	0	15	24
			Person	0	29	0	55	84
		—By HD only	HH	0	36	0	0	36
			Person	0	128	0	0	128
		—By both LA and HD	HH	0	0	0	0	0
			Person	0	0	0	0	0
		Affected enterprises	/	0	3	0	0	3
			Person	0	306	0	0	306
Total	Person	0	463	0	55	518		
Temporarily affected population	/	HH	198	67	0	42	307	
		Person	686	262	0	146	1094	

4.1 Acquisition of Collective Land

The Fuyang and Longquan Subprojects involve the acquisition of collective land. 49.8 mu of collective land will be acquired in total, including 8.6 mu of cultivated land, affecting 24 households with 84 persons.

Table 4 Summary of Acquired Collective Land

No.	City/ county	Acquired collective land area (mu)			Percent	Affected	
		Cultivated land	Non-cultivated land	Subtotal		HHS	Population
1	Anji	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0
2	Fuyang	5.0	24.6	29.6	59.4%	9	29
3	Tiantai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0
4	Longquan	3.6	16.7	20.2	40.6%	15	55
	Subtotal	8.6	41.3	49.8	100.0%	24	84
	Percent	17.2%	82.8%	100.0%	/	/	/

4.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The Anji, Fuyang and Longquan Subprojects involve the permanent occupation of state-owned land. 41.0 mu state-owned land will be occupied in total.

Table 5 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

No.	City/ county	State-owned land (mu)	Percent
1	Anji	6.38	15.6%
2	Fuyang	31.73	77.4%

No.	City/ county	State-owned land (mu)	Percent
3	Tiantai	0.0	0.0%
4	Longquan	2.89	7.0%
	Subtotal	41.0	100.0%

4.3 Temporary land occupation

In the Project, temporary land occupation is caused by the construction of WWTPs, and supply and sewer lines, especially the construction of supply and sewer lines. 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.

1125.8 mu will be occupied temporarily in total, including 858.1 mu of collective land, accounting for 76.2 %, and 267.74 mu of state-owned land, accounting for 23.8%, affecting 307 households with 1094 persons in total.

Table 6 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

No	City/ county	Acquired collective land area (mu)			State-owned land (mu)	Total	APs	
		Cultivated land	Non-cultivated land	Subtotal			HH	Population
1	Anji	89.9	373.8	463.7	82.7	546.4	198	686
2	Fuyang	38.75	182.3	221.05	25.6	246.7	67	262
3	Tiantai	0.0	73.5	73.5	52	125.5	0	0
4	Longquan	11.9	87.9	99.82	107.44	207.3	42	146
	Subtotal	140.55	717.52	858.07	267.74	1125.81	307	1094
	Percent	12.5%	63.7%	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%	/	/

4.4 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses⁵ will be demolished on the land to be used by the Fuyang Subproject (Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)). Rural residential houses of 2,516.1 m² will be demolished, including 2,022.29 m² in masonry concrete structure (80.4%), 322.81 m² in masonry timber structure (12.8%), 143.44 m² in color steel (5.7%), and 27.56 m² in simple structure (1.10%), affecting 8 households with 29 persons.

Table 7 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

City	Demolition area (m ²)					Affected	
	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Color steel	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Fuyang	2022.29	322.81	143.44	27.56	2516.1	8	29
Percent	80.40%	12.80%	5.70%	1.10%	100.00%	/	/

4.5 Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

Rural non-residential houses⁶ will be demolished on the land to be used by the Fuyang Subproject (Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)). Rural non-residential properties of 4,460 m² will be demolished, affecting 28 households with 99 persons.

⁵ This demolition is induced by the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project, but yet implemented. Therefore the impact analysis is covered by the Project.

⁶ Same as above.

Table 8 Summary of Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

City	Nature	Demolition area (m ²)	Percent	Affected	
		Masonry concrete		HHs	Population
Fuyang	Storage, residence	3320	74.4%	28	99
	Operation	1140	25.6%		
Subtotal		4460	100.0%	28	99

4.6 Affected Enterprises

The enterprises⁷ will be demolished on the land to be used by the Fuyang Subproject (Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)) with a total demolition area of 17,442.21 m², all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 3 enterprises with 306 workers.

Table 9 Summary of Affected Enterprises

City	Sub-district	Enterprise	Nature	Type of impact	Demolition area (m ²)	Structure	Work force	Remarks
Fuyang	Dongzhou	Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd.	Industrial enterprise	Relocation	8872.76	Masonry concrete	138	Relocated to Dongzhou High-tech Industrial Park, and operating normally
		Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd.	Industrial enterprise	Relocation	3430.33		18	
		Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd.	Industrial enterprise	Relocation	5139.12		150	Not affecting production and employees' lives
		Total					17442.21	

4.7 Affected Population

In sum, the Project will affect 518 persons directly, including 55 rural households with 212 persons and 3 enterprises with 306 workers, and affect 307 households with 1094 persons temporarily. No ethnic minority is included in the affected population.

Table 10 Summary of Affected Population

Item		Unit	Anji	Fuyang	Tiantai	Longquan	Subtotal
Directly affected population	Affected households	HH	0	45	0	15	60
		person	0	157	0	55	212
	—By LA only	HH	0	9	0	15	24
		person	0	29	0	55	84
	—By HD only	HH	0	36	0	0	36
		person	0	128	0	0	128
	—By both LA and HD	HH	0	0	0	0	0
		person	0	0	0	0	0
	Affected enterprises	HH	0	3	0	0	3
		person	0	306	0	0	306
Total	person	0	463	0	55	518	
Temporarily affected population	/	HH	198	67	0	42	307
		person	686	262	0	146	1094

HH=household

4.8 Other Impacts

In addition, the Project will affect such ground attachments as telegraph poles and scattered

⁷ This demolition is induced by the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project, but yet implemented. Therefore the impact analysis is covered here by the Project.

trees, and will not involve the relocation of any tomb.

5 Resettlement Policies

5.1 Policy Basis

The following regulations and policies provide a policy basis for the resettlement work of the Project:

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)
 - Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (Decree No.590 of the State Council)

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)
 - Measures of Zhejiang Province for Land Acquisition Compensation and Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (Decree No.264 of the Zhejiang Provincial Government) (effective from January 1, 2010)
 - Regulations of Zhejiang Province on Land Utilization Planning (effective from July 1, 2011)
 - Notice of the Zhejiang Provincial Government on Reissuing the Minimum Protective Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (ZPG [2012] No.2)
 - Interim Measures of Anji County for Integrated Rural Land Management and Resettlement (ACGO [2011] No.150)
 - Notice of the Anji County Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for House Acquisition in 2011 (ACG [2011] No.37)
 - Notice of the Anji County Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anji County (ACG [2012] No.57)
 - Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Acquisition of Collective Land (FMG [2002] No.14) (effective from May 13, 2002)
 - House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216) (effective from May 25, 2006)
 - Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Construction of Rural Residential Apartments (FMG [2007] No.4) (effective from June 12, 2007)
 - Notice on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Fuyang City (FMG [2009] No.58) (effective from April 27, 2009)
 - Opinions on Compensation for the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46) (effective from March 18, 2010)

- Some Opinions of the Fuyang Municipal Government on the Administration of Rural House Construction (FMG [2012] No.163) (effective from September 27, 2012)
- Measures of Fuyang City for the House Acquisition and Compensation on State-owned Land (FMG [2013] No.17) (effective from February 22, 2013)
- Interim Measures of Tiantai County for Integrated Rural Land Management and Resettlement (ACGO [2011] No.150)
- Notice of the Tiantai County Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for House Acquisition in 2011 (ACG [2011] No.37)
- Notice of the Tiantai County Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Tiantai County (ACG [2012] No.57)
- Notice on Re-promulgating the Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Longquan City (LMG [2012] No.36)
- Rural Benchmark Land Prices of Longquan City in 2008
- Interim Measures of Longquan City for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (LMG [2006] No.66)
- Implementation Rules of Longquan City for Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents (LMG [2010] No.44)
- Notice on Adjusting the Minimum Living Security Standards for Urban and Rural Residents (LMGO [2013] No.62)
- Plan of Longquan City for Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Structures (LMGO [2008] No.173)

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)

5.2 Resettlement Policies of the Project

The provincial and local PMOs, and IAs have developed resettlement policies for the Project and subprojects, which are summarized briefly as follows:

✧ **Acquisition of collective land**

Compensation for permanent LA includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments.

1. Acquired land should be compensated for based on its former use and for young crops attached thereto.
2. LA compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs, which may receive skills training or cover endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.
3. Ground attachments and young crops will be compensated for through appraisal.

✧ **Permanent occupation of state-owned land**

1) The state-owned land occupied for the Anji Subproject will be acquired by allocation; 2) The state-owned land occupied for the Fuyang Subproject will be compensated for as industrial land; 3) The state-owned land occupied for the Longquan Subproject will be compensated for at the

benchmark price for rural industrial land.

✧ **Temporary land occupation**

Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops, and land reclamation costs, where compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors, and land reclamation costs used for land restoration and field facility construction.

1. In principle, the temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation and the uniform output value of such land.

2. The user of the temporarily occupied land should use the land according to the contract and should not construct any permanent building.

3. In order to minimize impacts of temporary land occupation, construction should be conducted after harvest or before sowing, and AHs notified in advance.

4. The land user should return the temporarily occupied land and restore it to the original condition upon expiry of the period of occupation.

✧ **Rural residential houses**

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of rural residential houses. The compensation and resettlement policy is as follows:

1. Resettlement modes: In case of relocation, an AH will receive compensation at 1.2 times the replacement cost, and purchase a new house in the resettlement community. In case of cash compensation, each AH receives compensation at twice the replacement cost.

2. Subsidies: The owner will pay transition and moving subsidies to cover the AHs' financial losses.

✧ **Rural non-residential properties**

The demolished non-residential properties will be subject to cash compensation only. The proprietor of a property will receive compensation for losses from business suspension.

✧ **Affected enterprises**

Compensation for the affected enterprises includes compensation for land, building, equipment and losses from production suspension.

6 Compensation Rates

The compensation rates of the Project have been developed under the above policy framework, and in consultation with the agencies concerned and APs.

✧ **Acquisition of collective land**

Table 11 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land of Fuyang City

City	Township	Compensation rate (0,000 yuan/mu)		
		Type 1 land	Type 2 land	Type 3 land
Fuyang	Dongzhou Sub-district	8.3	4.98	4.15
	Xindeng Town	5.6	3.36	2.8
	Dayuan Town	5.6	3.36	2.8

City	Township	Compensation rate (0,000 yuan/mu)		
		Type 1 land	Type 2 land	Type 3 land
	Fuchun Sub-district	8.3	4.98	4.15
	Shoujiang Town	8.3	4.98	4.15
	Dongqiao Town	4.5	2.7	2.25
	Gaoqiao Town	6.9	4.14	3.45
	Wanshi Town	4.5	2.7	2.25

Table 12 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land of Longquan City

Land type	Location-based composite land price					Remarks
	Type I areas	Type II areas	Type III areas	Type IV areas	Type V areas	
Cultivated land, garden land, land for farmland irrigation facilities	76670	53340	40000	33330	30000	Construction land will be compensated for by reference to cultivated land; Nanqin Village is a Type II area; Villages 3 and 4 of Xiaomei Town, Xiangbian Village, Village 4 of Badu Town and Wumeiyang Village are Type IV areas, and Jintain Village is a Type V area.
Developed garden land	50000	36670	30000	26670	20000	
Woodland, unused land	40000	23340	16670	13330	10000	

◇ Permanent occupation of state-owned land

The state-owned land occupied for the Anji Subproject will be acquired by allocation. The state-owned land occupied for the Fuyang and Longquan Subprojects will be compensated for at the benchmark price for rural industrial land.

Table 13 Compensation Rates for Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

No.	City/ county	Township	Compensation rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	Remarks
1	Anji	/	0	Allocated
2	Fuyang	/	23.67	Twice the benchmark price of industrial land
3	Longquan	Anren	6.667	Benchmark price of industrial land
		Urban area	9.2004	

◇ Temporary land occupation

The temporarily occupied collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored, and not compensated for. 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 14 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Land

City/ county	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)		Remarks
	Young crop compensation (yuan/mu)	Land compensation (yuan/mu-year)	
Anji	3500	1000	Restored by the construction agency
Fuyang	2200	2300	
Tiantai	600	1000	
Longquan	3333	1000	

◇ Rural residential houses

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of rural residential houses, which will be compensated for at replacement cost through appraisal.

In addition to HD compensation, the AHs will also receive the following subsidies:

Transition subsidy: 500 yuan/month per capita, for 12 months, totaling 6,000 yuan per capita

Moving subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per time, for two times, totaling 400 yuan per capita

Table 15 Replacement Costs and Compensation Rates of Rural Houses

Item		Unit	Replacement cost (yuan)	Compensation rate (yuan)
House compensation	Masonry concrete	M ²	610	732
	Masonry timber	M ²	570	684
	Simple structure	M ²	220	264
	Color steel	M ²	321	385.2
Transition subsidy		Person	/	6000
moving subsidy		Person	/	400

◇ Rural non-residential properties

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of rural non-residential properties, where non-operating spaces in such properties will be compensated for at 3 times the replacement cost of residential houses.

Operating spaces compensated for at 70% of the appraised price (including land price, 11,000 yuan/m² in Dongzhou Sub-district in 2013), i.e., 7,700 yuan/m².

Compensation for losses from business suspension: 8,000 yuan per household

Moving subsidy: 45,000 yuan per household

Table 16 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)		Compensation for losses from business suspension (yuan)	Moving subsidy (yuan)
	Non-operating spaces (masonry concrete)	Operating spaces		
Rate	1830	7700	8000	45000

◇ Affected enterprises

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of properties of enterprises, which will be compensated for as follows:

1. Land compensation: The state-owned land occupied permanently for the Subproject will be compensated for at twice the benchmark price of local industrial land in Dongzhou Sub-district, i.e., 236,700 yuan/mu.

2. Building compensation: Buildings will be compensated for at replacement cost based on lawful certificates of title, and decoration and other structures compensated for at appraised price. The compensation rates for the demolished buildings of the affected enterprises will be based on those for rural residential houses demolished for the Subproject. See Table 4-5.

3. Equipment will be relocated by the affected enterprises at the expense of the owner. Relocation costs will be appraised or negotiated.

4. Other rewards: including compensation for losses from production suspension, early contract signing reward, and early moving reward

7 Livelihood Restoration

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.

✧ Acquisition of collective land

Generally, the subprojects involve minor resettlement impacts. According to the survey, almost all AHs support the Project, because they think the Project will improve the rural living environment and people's living standard.

The resettlement program for permanent LA has been developed through consultation, and includes such measures as cash compensation, skills training and social security.

✧ Temporary land occupation

The temporarily occupied land will be restored in consultation with the affected households and village committee. The principles for restoration are as follows:

1. The AHs will have priority, so that not only the APs will obtain job opportunities to increase household income, but also the quality of land restoration will be ensured. If the AHs or the village collective are/is unwilling to restore the temporarily occupied land itself, such land will be reclaimed by the IA.

2. Strict measures will be taken during construction to protect surface soil and avoid any irrecoverable impact. During excavation, surface soil (recommended thickness 30-50cm) will be collected and stored separately, and measures taken to prevent water loss and soil erosion. After construction, subsurface soil will be backfilled first, then surface soil will be spread on the surface evenly, and the ground leveled to reduce the impact on the quality of cultivated land. Land that hardens during construction will be plowed immediately after construction to restore the loose state.

In general, the temporary occupation of collective construction land and state-owned land will not result in any property loss. The local PMOs and IAs will restore the occupied land timely, and costs so incurred will be included in the budget of the Project.

✧ Rural residential houses

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of rural residential houses. 8 residential houses in Jilongshan Village will be demolished for the Subproject. The AHs may choose cash compensation or property swap voluntarily. All the 8 AHs expect to still live in the village due to harmonious interpersonal relations, and prefer to move to Minfeng Garden in Jilongshan Village.

✧ Rural non-residential properties

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of rural non-residential properties. Most of them are used to run restaurants, hardware shops, barbershops, etc. The AHs expect to lease stores in nearby areas and prefer cash compensation.

✧ Affected enterprises

Only the Fuyang Subproject involves the demolition of properties of enterprises. One enterprise will be affected partly, and HD will not affect its production. The other two enterprises have selected new sites in Dongzhou High-tech Industrial Park, and their production at the new sites has begun. The 3 affected enterprises will be subject to cash compensation.

8 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Project, the Zhejiang Provincial Government, municipal/county governments and owners have established necessary agencies to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. The agencies responsible for the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Project include:

1. Provincial Project Leading Group
2. Provincial PMO
3. Subproject leading groups
4. Local PMOs⁸
5. Subproject owners⁹
6. Affected townships/sub-districts
7. Village committees
8. External M&E agency

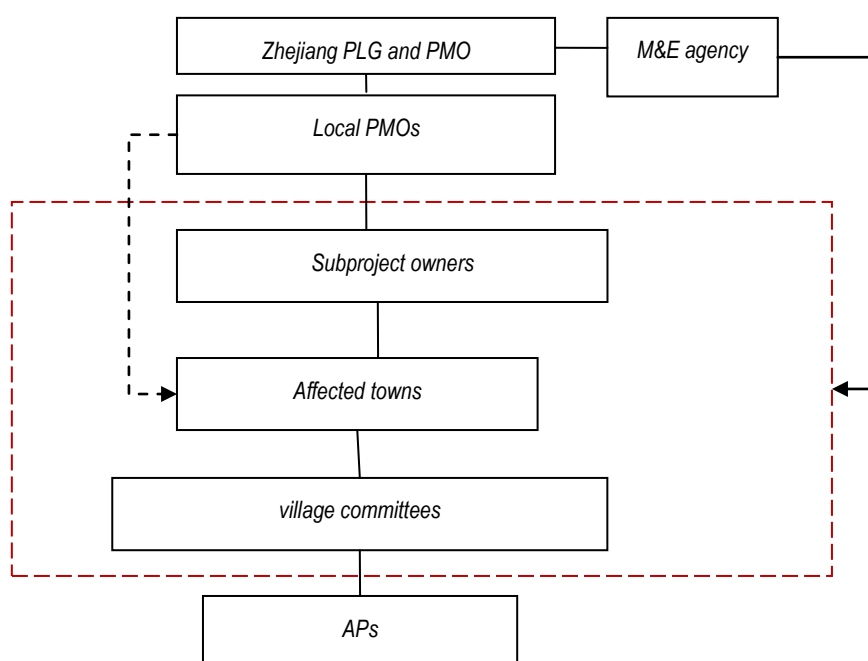


Figure 2 Organizational Chart for Resettlement

Provincial PMO: coordination, management, supervision, guidance and monitoring in project implementation, and appointing technical, environmental and social consulting agencies; contacting with the provincial, municipal and county government agencies concerned; and reporting to the Provincial Project Leading Group regularly or irregularly

Local PMOs: coordination, management, supervision, guidance and monitoring in subproject implementation; contacting with the municipal and county government agencies concerned; Reporting to the subproject leading groups and provincial PMO regularly or irregularly

Owners: directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and progress, raising

⁸ Including Anji, Fuyang, Tiantai and Longquan PMOs

⁹ The Anji, Fuyang and Tiantai Subprojects have one owner each, which are Anji Guoyuan Water Co., Ltd., Fuyang Water Company and Tiantai Water Supply Co., Ltd.; the Longquan Subproject has two owners, which are Longquan Water Supply and Sewerage Co., Ltd., and Longquan Rural Water Supply Station, which are responsible for the urban (including Alley Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement), and rural (including Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems) components respectively.

and disbursing resettlement funds, etc.

Township working teams and village committees: Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS; organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD; and reporting the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities

External M&E agency: providing technical assistance to the provincial and local PMOs, and monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, all resettlement agencies of the Project 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. All resettlement agencies have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

In order to implement resettlement successfully, the provincial and local PMOs will take measures to improve institutional capacity.

9 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Zhejiang Province and project cities/counties 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 effective RAPs, and organizing implementation properly.

At the RAP preparation stage, the local departments concerned, IAs and design agencies disclosed project information and resettlement policies to the AHs in different ways. The first draft RAPs were disclosed to the APs and public at the end of February 2014 for comments. Extensive consultation was also conducted.

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

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RAPs, 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. 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 the 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 local 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 mass media.

The provincial and local PMOs, and owners will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals, and the relevant information is as follows:

Table 17 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

City/ county	Agency	Name	Address	Tel
	Provincial PMO	Li Gang	No.33-2 Huancheng West Road, Hangzhou	0571-81050286
Anji	Anji Subproject Leading Group	Chen Wei	No.1 Lingzhi West Road, Anji County, Huzhou	13868289908
	Anji PMO	Cheng Liting	No.1 Lingzhi West Road, Anji County, Huzhou	13626727098
	Anji Guoyuan Water Co., Ltd.	Wang Jinjie	No.1 Lingzhi West Road, Anji County, Huzhou	13852743760
Fuyang	Fuyang PMO	Jiang Guoqing	No.41 Shixin North Road, Fuyang	0571-61792018
	Fuyang Water Company	Zhao Jianfeng	No.108 Tianhe Road, Fuchun Sub-district, Fuyang	13868192255
Tiantai	Tiantai Subproject Leading Group	Wang Yue	Xianmao New Village, Shifeng Sub-district	0576-81308725
	Tiantai PMO	Chen Zaiming	Xianmao New Village, Shifeng Sub-district	0576-81308727
	Tiantai Water Supply Co., Ltd.	Wu Haogang	Xianmao New Village, Shifeng Sub-district	0576-81308726
Longquan	Longquan Subproject Leading Group	Ai Liqing	Food Building, No.62 Zhongshan West Road, Longquan	13906885828
	Longquan PMO	Xu Zhiwei	Food Building, No.62 Zhongshan West Road, Longquan	13857050712
	Longquan Water Supply and Sewerage Co., Ltd.	Luo Fangchun	No.45 Jianchi West Road, Longquan	13645786006
	Longquan Rural Water Supply Station	Master Mao	Shuinan Building, Longyuan Town	13732551758

10 Resettlement Implementation

The shortlisted components will be implemented from the second half of 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 Project; 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.

The master resettlement schedule has been drafted based on the progress of construction and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress.

Table 18 Resettlement Schedule

No.	Task	Agencies responsible	Target	Anji	Fuyang	Tiantai	Longquan
1	RAP preparation	/	/	2012.12-2013.12	2012.12-2013.12	2012.12-2013.12	2012.12-2013.12
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Provincial PMO	Consulting agency	2013.6	2013.6	2013.6	2013.6
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Local PMOs and owners	Preparation agency	2013.7~2013.11	2013.6~11	2013.7~11	2013.7~11
1.3	Preparing the RAP	Preparation agency	RAP	2013.12	2013.12	2013.12	2013.12
2	Information disclosure and public participation	/	/	2013.12-2014.3	2013.12-2014.1	2013.12-2014.3	2013.12-2014.3
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Local PMOs	Agencies concerned	2014.3	2014.1	2013.12	2014.3
2.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	Local PMOs, Bank	APs	2014.3	2014.3	2014.3	2014.3
2.3	Disclosing the draft RAP to APs	Local PMOs	APs	2014.2	2014.2	2014.2	2014.2
3	Implementation stage	/	/	2014.3-2014.6	2014.3-2014.6	2014.6-2016.10	2014.3-2014.6
3.1	Conducting the DMS	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	Affected villages	2014.3	2014.6	2014.6	2014.3
3.2	Entering into compensation agreements, paying compensation fees	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	APs	2014.4	2014.5	2014.7~9	2014.4
3.3	Income restoration	Local PMOs, township governments	APs	2014.4-2016-4	2014.4-2016-4	2014.10~2016.10	2014.4-2016.4
3.4	Skills training	Local PMOs, township governments	APs	2014.4-2016-4	2014.4-2016-4	2014.10~2016.4	2014.4-2016.4
5	M&E	/	/	2014.12-2017.7	2015.1-2016.12	2014.12-2017.7	2014.12-2017.7
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	2014.12	2015.1	2014.6	2014.12
5.2	Internal monitoring	Provincial and local PMOs	Semiannual report	2014.12	2015.1	2014.12	2014.12
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	2014.12-2017.7	2015.1-2017.7	2014.12-2017.7	2014.12-2017.7
6	Records of participation	Local PMOs	/	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
7	Records of grievances	Local PMOs	/	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
8	Commencement of construction	Owners		From 2015.3	From 2014.11	From 2015.3	From 2014.12

11 Resettlement Budget

All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project, including compensation fees form permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD, enterprises and ground attachments, taxes, etc.

The total resettlement budget of the Project and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project¹⁰ is 73.16 million yuan, including compensation fees for the permanent acquisition of collective land of 2.8886 million yuan (3.9%); compensation fees for the permanent occupation of state-owned land of 7.8225 million yuan (10.7%); compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 633,900 yuan (0.9%); compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 1.7607 million yuan (2.4%); compensation fees for the demolition of rural non-residential properties of 22.7946 million yuan (31.2%); compensation fees for enterprises of 27.729 million yuan (37.9%); compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments of 162,600 yuan (0.2%); taxes of 2.9581 million yuan (4.0%), and contingencies of 6.4137 million yuan (8.8%).

The total resettlement costs of the Anji Subproject are 456,200 yuan (0.6%), those of the Fuyang Subproject and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project 70.9928 million yuan (97.0%), those of the Tiantai Subproject 7,400 yuan¹¹ (0%), and those of the Longquan Subproject 1.677 million yuan (2.3%).

Table 19 Resettlement Budget

Unit: 0,000 yuan

No.	Item	Anji	Fuyang	Tiantai	Longquan	Subtotal	Percent
1	Basic resettlement costs	33.79	6246.59	0.55	98.30	6379.23	87.2%
1.1	Collective farmland	0.00	246.46	0.00	42.40	288.86	3.9%
1.2	State-owned land	0.00	751.05	0.00	31.20	782.25	10.7%
1.3	Temporary land occupation	26.55	17.44	0.00	19.40	63.39	0.9%
1.4	Rural residential houses	0.00	176.07	0.00	0.00	176.07	2.4%
1.5	Rural non-residential properties	0.00	2279.46	0.00	0.00	2279.46	31.2%
1.6	Enterprises	0.00	2772.90	0.00	0.00	2772.90	37.9%
1.7	Ground attachments	7.24	3.21	0.55	5.30	16.30	0.2%
2	Administrative costs	1.69	62.53	0.01	5.00	69.23	0.9%
3	M&E costs	5.07	124.99	0.08	14.90	145.04	2.0%
4	Training costs	1.69	4.00	0.03	5.00	10.72	0.1%
5	LA taxes	0.00	36.20	0.01	34.60	70.81	1.0%
6	Contingencies	3.38	628.03	0.06	9.90	641.37	8.8%
	Total	45.62	7102.34	0.74	167.70	7316.40	100.0%
	Percent	0.6%	97.1%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%	

¹⁰ The resettlement costs in the report include those for building demolition (about CNY 56.76 million) induced by the the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project because these buildings are on the land to be used by the project and yet demolished. The resettlement costs of Fuyang subproject are CNY 14.26 million, totaling CNY 71.02 million.

¹¹ The components of Phase 1 in the Tiantai Subproject involve the temporary occupation of state-owned land and collective construction land only, and incur almost no compensation.

Except the Fuyang Subproject, resettlement funds for the other 3 subprojects are from domestic funds raised by their IAs, including fiscal appropriations and domestic bank loans.

The resettlement costs of the Fuyang Subproject and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project are 71.02 million Yuan, of which 58.03 million yuan are from the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project and the remainder 14.26 million yuan from the Subproject.

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 Project; (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.

12 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. M&E will begin in June 2014 and be completed in December 2020. Internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually.

1. Internal monitoring

The provincial and local 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.

The provincial and local 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.

2. External monitoring

As required by the Bank, the provincial PMO will appoint a qualified, experienced independent agency as the external M&E agency, which will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to the Bank and provincial PMO semiannually.

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 Project'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.

13 Entitlement Matrix

City/ county	Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
Anji	Occupation of state-owned land	6.38 mu of state-owned land	/	Allocation	/
	Temporary land occupation	546.4 mu in total, including 463.7 mu of collective land and 82.7 mu of state-owned land	Temporarily affecting 198 households with 686 persons	Compensation for the temporarily occupied farmland (cultivated land and woodland) includes compensation fees for land, ground attachments and young crops. The temporarily occupied collective construction land will not be compensated for. 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.	Young crops: 3000 yuan/mu; Land: 1,000 yuan/mu per annum
Fuyang	Acquisition of collective land	29.5923 mu of collective land, including 5.0145 mu of cultivated land, 0.0105 mu of woodland, 0.054 mu of traffic land and 24.513 mu of collective construction land	9 households with 29 persons	Providing cash compensation, skills training and social security to LEFs in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Acquisition of Collective Land	1) Dongzhou and Fuchun Sub-districts, and Shouxiang Town (Type 1 land: 83,000 yuan/mu, Type 2 land: 49,800 yuan/mu, Type 3 land: 41,500 yuan/mu); 2) Xindeng and Dayuan Towns: (Type 1 land: 56,000 yuan/mu, Type 2 land: 33,600 yuan/mu, Type 3 land: 28,000 yuan/mu); 3) Gaoqiao Town: (Type 1 land: 69,000 yuan/mu, Type 2 land: 41,400 yuan/mu, Type 3 land: 34,500 yuan/mu); 4) Wanshi Town: (Type 1 land: 45,000 yuan/mu, Type 2 land: 27,000 yuan/mu, Type 3 land: 22,500 yuan/mu)
	Demolition of rural residential houses	Rural residential houses of 2,516.1 m ² ,	8 households with 29 persons	1) Resettlement modes: In case of relocation, an AH will receive compensation at 1.2 times the replacement cost, and purchase a new house in the resettlement community. In case of cash compensation, each AH receives compensation at twice the replacement cost. 2) Subsidies: The owner will pay transition and moving subsidies to cover the AHs' financial losses.	Masonry concrete structure: 732 yuan/m ² ; Masonry timber structure: 684 yuan/m ² ; Simple structure: 264 yuan/m ² ; Transition subsidy: 6,000 yuan/person; Moving subsidy: 400 yuan/person

City/ county	Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
	Demolition of rural non-residential properties	Non-residential properties of 4,460 m ²	28 households with 99 persons	The demolished non-residential properties will be subject to cash compensation only. The proprietor of a property will receive compensation for losses from business suspension.	Non-operating spaces (masonry concrete): 1,830 yuan/m ² ; Operating spaces: 7,700 yuan/m ² ; Compensation for losses from business suspension: 8,000 yuan/household; Moving subsidy: 45000 yuan/household
	Affected enterprises	Total demolition area 17,442.21 m ²	3 enterprises, two relocated and one partly affected	1) Compensation includes compensation for land, building, equipment and losses from production suspension; 2) Two enterprises will be relocated to Dongzhou High-tech Industrial Park.	Land compensation: 236,700 yuan/mu; property compensation: replacement cost; equipment compensation: appraised price
	Occupation of state-owned land	31.73 mu of state-owned land	3 enterprises	Cash compensation in accordance with the Opinions on Compensation Policies the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46)	236,700 yuan/mu
	Temporary land occupation	246.65 mu of land, including 38.75 mu of cultivated land, 179.9 mu of collective construction land and 25.6 mu of state-owned land.	67 households with 262 persons	The temporarily occupied collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored, and not compensated for; the compensation for the temporarily occupied collective cultivated land includes young crop compensation and land reclamation costs.	4,500 yuan/mu
	Ground attachments	Osmanthus trees, camphor trees, tea trees, dwarf lilyturf, etc.	/	Compensated for at replacement cost	Based on appraisal
Tiantai	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	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.	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

City/ county	Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
				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.	
	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
Longquan	Acquisition of collective land	20.24 mu of collective land, including 3.56 mu of cultivated land and 16.68 mu of woodland	15 households with 55 persons	1. Compensation policy 1) Compensation for permanent LA includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments. Acquired land should be compensated for based on its former use and for young crops attached thereto. 2) Compensation rates for acquired cultivated land will be based on location-based composite land prices for LA of Longquan City (i.e., land compensation and resettlement subsidy). 3) Ground attachments and young crops will be compensated for through appraisal. 2. Resettlement policy The resettlement modes include such measures as cash compensation, skills training and social security	Type I areas: cultivated land 76,670 yuan/mu, woodland 4,000 yuan/mu; Type II areas: cultivated land 53,340 yuan/mu, woodland 23,340 yuan/mu; Type III areas: cultivated land 40,000 yuan/mu, woodland 16,670 yuan/mu; Type IV areas: cultivated land 33,330 yuan/mu, woodland 13,330 yuan/mu; Type V areas: cultivated land 30,000 yuan/mu, woodland 10,000 yuan/mu.
	Occupation of state-owned land	2.89 mu	/	As per the Rural Benchmark Land Prices of Longquan City in 2008	Anren Town 66,670 yuan/mu, urban area 92,004 yuan/mu, Tashi Xiang 64,003 yuan/mu
	Temporary land occupation	207.26 mu, including 11.9 mu of collective cultivated land, 10.49 mu of woodland, 77.43 mu of collective construction land and 107.44 mu of state-owned land	42 households with 146 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will not be compensated for, and will be restored; compensation for collective farmland includes compensation for young crops and land.	4,333 yuan/mu
	Ground	Bamboo trees, loquat trees,	/	Compensated for at replacement cost	Based on appraisal

City/ county	Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
	attachments	tangerine trees, tea gardens, simple sheds, telegraph poles			
All	Grievance redress		All APs	Free	Effective throughout the project lifecycle

Appendix 1 components under Phase 1 of the Project

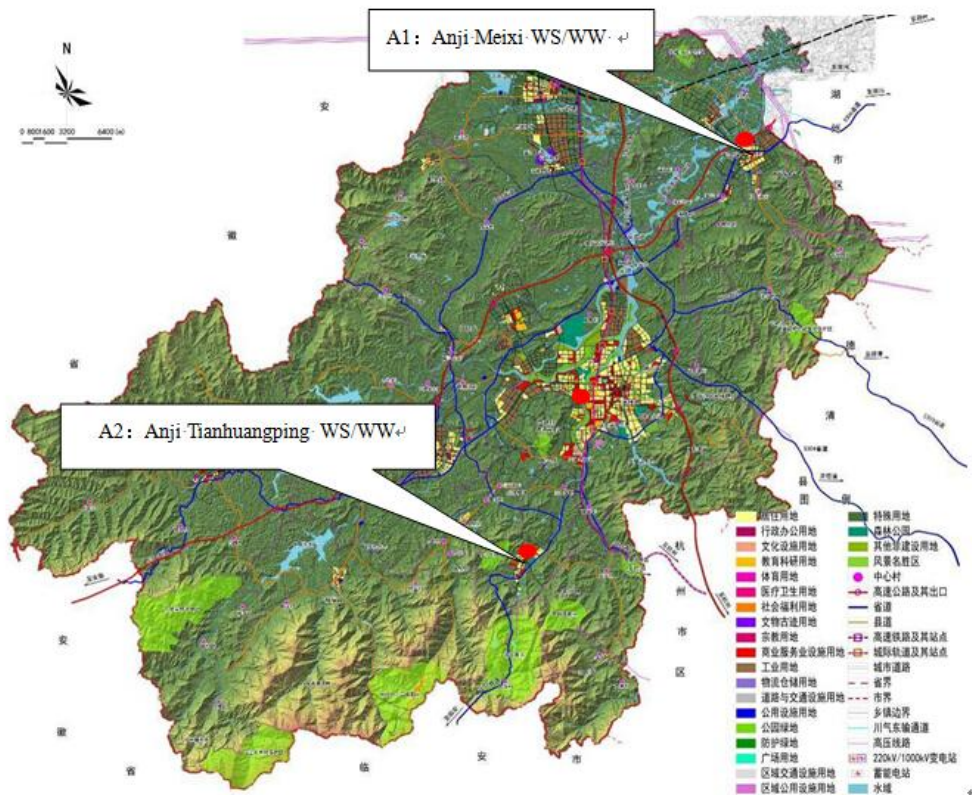
No	subproject	subproject contents	total cost 10000YUAN	in which		source of fund			
				construction cost 10000YUAN	Frontend 10000YUAN	IBRD		project county	local bank
						10000USD	10000YUAN		
1	Anji Meixi centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	(1) An expansion of Gaoyu WSP from 20000m3/d to 45000m3/d, a new 500m3/d boosting station, a new 38km water supply distribution pipes and a new water supply pipes in 3 villages (2) An expansion of Meixi WWTP from 10000m3/d to 20000m3/d, a new 32km WW collection pipes and a new wastewater collection pipes in 7 villages	14803	14785	18	1126	6936	7867	
2	Anji Tianhuangping centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	(1) A new 23km water supply pipes, a new 13000m3/d boosting station and water supply pipes in 2 villages (2) A new 47km wastewater pipes, a new 5500m3/d lift station and wastewater collection pipes in 47 villages	10095	10083	12	767	4723	5372	
3	Anji WWTP expansion project	(1) A new 11km water supply pipes; (2) A new 29km wastewater pipes and a new wastewater collection pipes in 8 villages (3) an expansion of Anji WWTP from 30000m3/d to 50000m3/d and upgrading of existing 30000m3/d 1B to 30000m3/d 1A	8049	8039	10	629	3873	4176	
4	Anji First batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	decentralized wastewater collection and treatment system in 19 villages	4477	4472	5	348	2143	2334	
5	Fuyang phase IV wastewater treatment project	(1) A modification of Fuyang WWTP from 80000m3/d 1B to 60000m3/d 1A (2) An 80000m3/d expansion with 1A standard	32197	32148	48	3056	18816	8523	4857
6	Fuyang Xindengf centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	(1) (NBF): A 43km modification of secondary and tertiary water supply pipes and house connection in 12 villages; (2) A modification and expansion of 54km wastewater collection pipes; (3) wastewater house connection in 12 villages	10121	10114	8	485	2988	7133	
7	Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	(1) (NBF): A 16.5km modification of secondary and tertiary water supply pipes and house connection in 12 villages; (2) A modification and expansion of 32km wastewater collection pipes;	4619	4615	4	261	1608	3012	

No	subproject	subproject contents	total cost 10000YUAN	in which		source of fund			
				construction cost 10000YUAN	Frontend 10000YUAN	IBRD		project county	local bank
						10000USD	10000YUAN		
		(3) wastewater house connection in 9 villages							
8	Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	A new wastewater collection pipes in 18 villages	7390	7382	8	495	3046	4344	
9	Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	A new wastewater collection and treatment systems in 6 villages	1376	1375	1	83	509	867	
10	Middle northern Tiantai Basin centralized wastewater treatment project	(1) A new 20.5km wastewater trunk and drainage pipes in county town; (2) A new wastewater collection pipes in 61 villages	12105	12089	16	1003	6175	5931	
11	Tiantai first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	A new wastewater collection and treatment systems in 27 villages	3777	3772	5	308	1898	1879	
12	Longquan county town water and wastewater improvement project	(1) A modification of Nandayang WSP from 30000m3/d to 25000m3/d and an expansion to 50000m3/d; (2) A new 3.91km water supply pipes , 4.43 km wastewater pipes and 4.11km stormwater pipes	7222	7211	11	693	4269	2953	
13	Longquan Xiaomei town water and wastewater project	(1) A new Xiaomei 3000m3/d WSP,a new 3.65km raw waterpipe and 7.75km water distribution pipe in Xiaomei town; (2) A new 600m3/d Xiaomei WWTP and a new 8.55km wastewater pipes in Xiaomei town; (3) A new wastewater treatment system in 3 villages	2018	2015	3	198	1222	795	
14	Longquan Anren town water and wastewater project	(1) A new 4000m3/d Anren WSP and 8.24km water distribution pipes in Anren town; (2) A new 1800m3/d Anren WWTP and a new 5.87km wastewater collection pipes in Anren town	2787	2783	4	268	1649	1138	
15	Longquan Badu town water and wastewater project	(1) A new 4000m3/d Anren WSP and 11.4km water distribution pipes in Badu town; (2) A new 1300m3/d Anren WWTP and a new 7.61km wastewater collection pipes in Badu town	3089	3084	5	299	1839	1250	
16	Longquan first batch decentralized wastewater	A new wastewater collection and treatment systems in 7 villages	1424	1422	2	133	816	607	

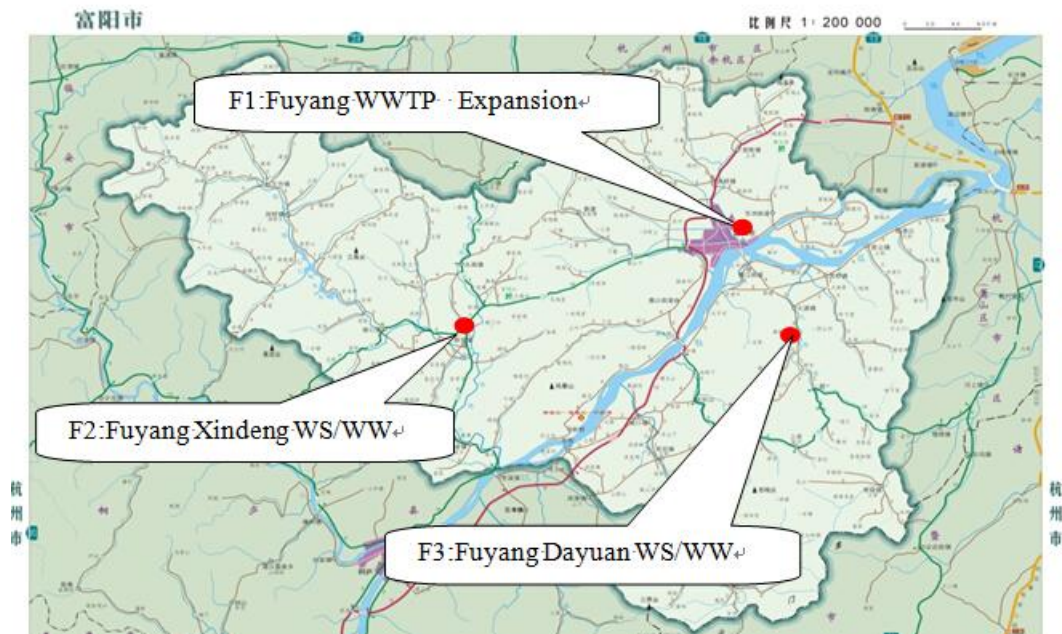
No	subproject	subproject contents	total cost 10000YUAN	in which		source of fund			
				construction cost 10000YUAN	Frontend 10000YUAN	IBRD		project county	local bank
						10000USD	10000YUAN		
	treatment demonstration project								
17	Longquan back alley improvement project	An upgrading of water and wastewater pipes in Longquan 124 back alley	5631	5623	9	549	3382	2250	
	subtotal of phase 1		131180	131011	169	10700	65891	60432	4857
18	Zhejiang phase 2 rural WSS project		111745	111606	139	8800	54192	57553	
	subtotal of phase 1 and 2		242925	242617	308	19500	120083	117985	4857
19	TA01	Technical assistance of project management and implementation	2379	2379		350	2155	224	
20	TA02	training and institutional building	1020	1020		150	924	96	
	subtotal of TA		3399	3399	0	500	3079	320	0
	total		246324	246016	308	20000	123162	118305	4857

Appendix 2 Location Maps of the Subprojects

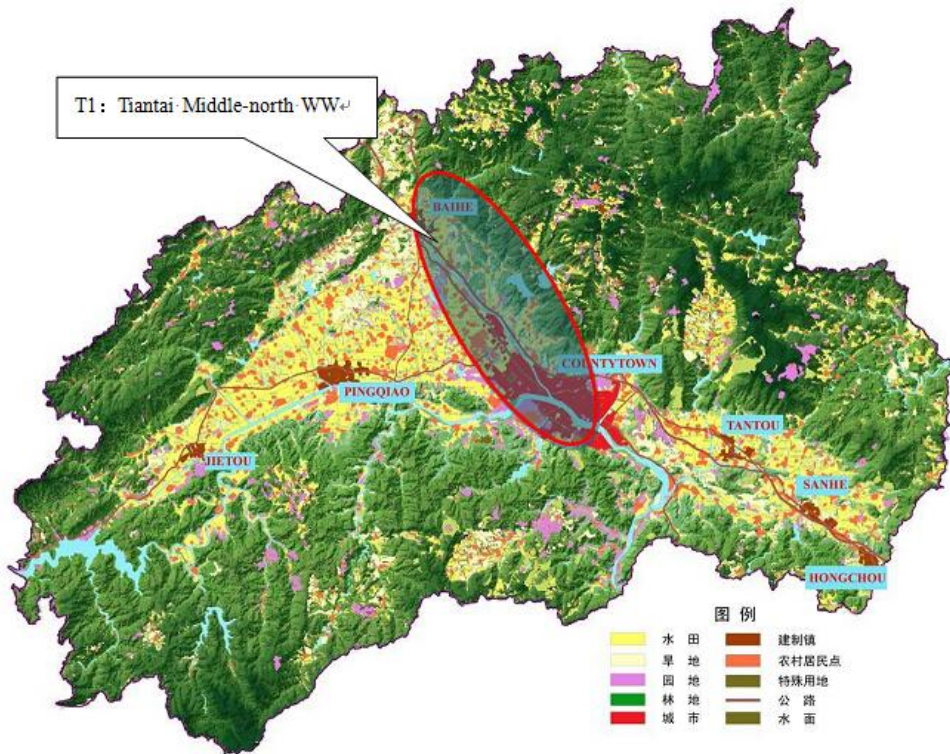
1) Anjie County



2) Fuyang City



3) Tiantai County



4) Longquan City

