

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

Resettlement Action Plan

of

the Anji Subproject

Anji County Government

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. Overview

1.1 Background and Description

1.1.1 Background

Anji County is located on northwestern Zhejiang Province, and is a cradle of white tea, chairs and bamboo floors.

With the rapid economic and social development of Anji 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.

Anji Guoyuan Water Co., Ltd. will be responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Subproject.

1.1.2 Components

The Subproject has 8 components, which fall into 3 types: 1) WWTP expansion, 2) rural intercepting line improvement, and 3) scattered rural wastewater treatment systems.

- ✧ WWTP expansion refers to expanding and reconstructing existing WWTPs;
- ✧ Rural intercepting line improvement refers to constructing intercepting lines and connecting them to residential houses based on existing or proposed WWTPs to realize the treatment of rural domestic wastewater;
- ✧ Scattered rural wastewater treatment systems refers to constructing wastewater treatment tanks in villages and connecting them to residential houses to realize integrated wastewater collection and treatment.

According to the project framework, implementation arrangement and the consolidated FSR¹, the project will be carried out in two phases. The phase 1 of Anji subproject includes 3 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 3 components of the Subproject are:

1) Anji Meixi centralized water supply and sanitation modification project: (1)21.4km water supply distribution pipes; new water supply pipes in 3 villages;(2) a new 32km WW collection pipes and a new wastewater collection pipes in 7 villages.

2) Tianhuangping Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement: (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 liftstaion and wastewater collection pipes in 47 villages

3) Anji First batch decentralized wastewater treatment project(phrase 1): decentralized wastewater collection and treatment system in 50 natural villages under 19 administrative villages. (see **Appendix 1**).

Detail of construction of Anji area of phrase 1 see

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

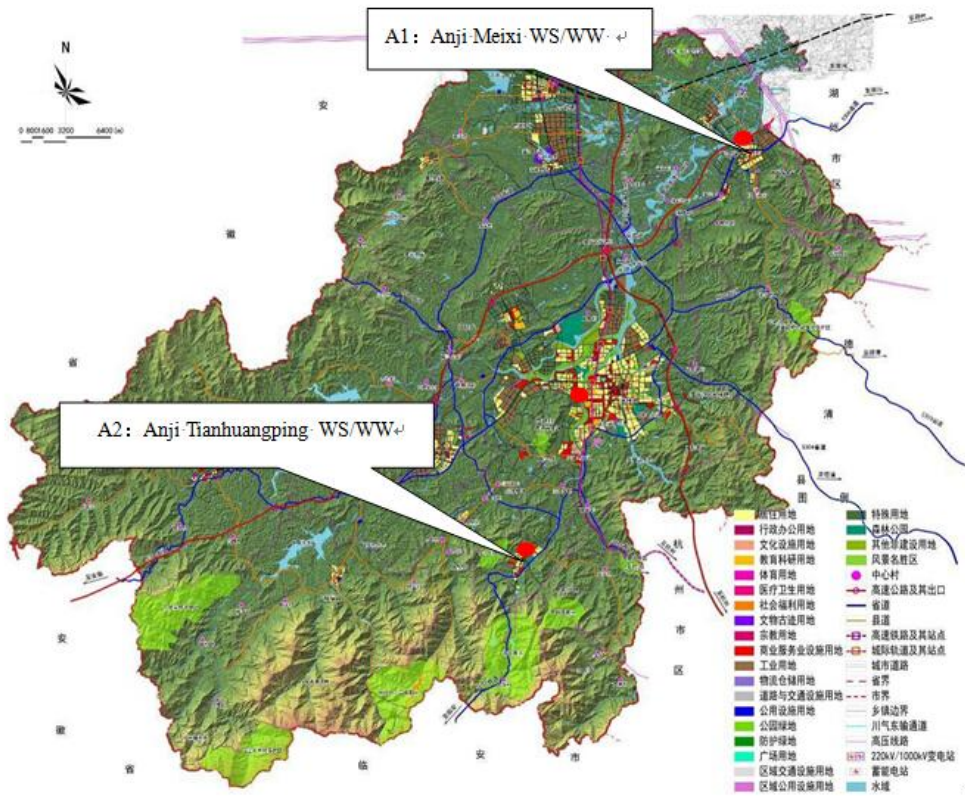


Figure 1-1 locations of Anji components of phrase 1

Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1.

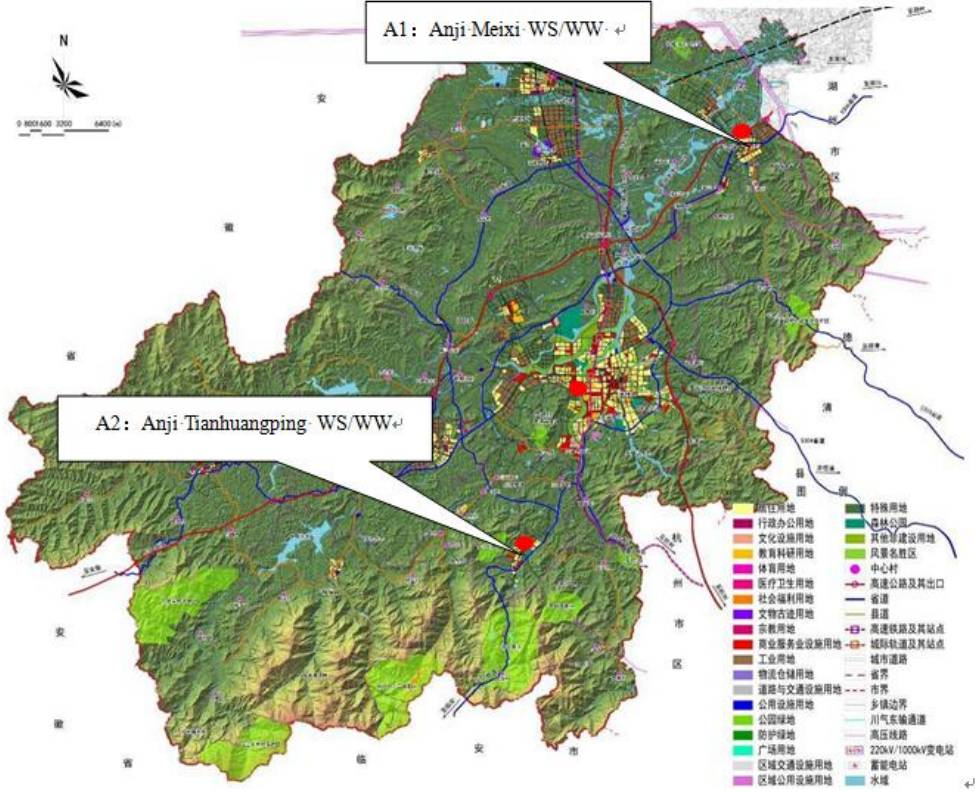


Figure 1-1 locations of Anji components of phrase 1

Table 1-1 Scope of Construction of phase 1 component

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Population served (0,000)	Constructed by	Operated and managed by
1	Anji Meixi centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	(1)21.4km water supply distribution pipes; new water supply pipes in 3 villages; (2) a new 32km WW collection pipes and a new wastewater collection pipes in 7 villages.	10.65	Anji Guoyuan Water Co., Ltd.	Anji Guoyuan Water Co., Ltd.
2	Tianhuangping Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	(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 liftstaion and wastewater collection pipes in 47 villages	4.70		
3	Anji First batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	decentrlized wastewater collection and treatment system in 50 natural villages under 19 administrative villages.	1.99		

1.1.3 Note on this RAP

According to the agreement between Zhejiang Province and the Bank, this RAP covers the phase1 components.

The phase 2 components not included 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 components of phrase 1 have been identified for resettlement impacts. The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are the permanent occupation of state-owned land and temporary land occupation. In general, the Subproject's resettlement impacts are minor. 6.38 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for pumping station construction, all allocated; 546.4mu of land will be occupied temporarily for pipeline construction; including 463.7 mu of collective land and 82.7 mu of state-owned land, affecting 198 households with 686 persons temporarily. In collective land occupied temporarily, 89.9mu is cultivated land, 21.5mu is woodland and 352.3 mu is collective construction land.

In addition, the Subproject will affect telegraph poles, scattered trees and other ground attachments.

Table 1-2 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Main resettlement impacts
A1	Meixi Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	Occupying 98.6 mu of land temporarily, including 76.7 mu of collective land and 21.9 mu of state-owned land
A2	Tianhuangping Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	Occupying 6.38 mu of state-owned land permanently; occupying 299 mu of land temporarily, including 250.5 mu of collective land and 48.5 mu of state-owned land
A3	First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems	Occupying 139.3 mu of collective land temporarily

1.1.5 Identification of Related Projects

The Anji 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.

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).

At the design stage, the owner attached great importance to the identification of related projects. According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject, Meixi WWTP, Tianhuangping Waterworks and Anji Urban WWTP 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 710.43 million yuan, including total resettlement costs of 514,000 (prices of 2013), including LA and land occupation costs, taxes, contingencies, etc., accounting for 0.07% of the budget of the Subproject, all from domestic counterpart funds.

The Subproject will be conducted for an overall construction period of 5.5 years. It will break

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 associated with the Subproject; (b) essential to the fulfillment of the objectives of the Subproject; and (c) implemented or planned to be implemented in step with the Subproject.

ground in the second half of 2014 and be completed in 2020. Consistent with the construction period of the Subproject, resettlement will begin in December 2013 and end in June 2016.

1.3 Benefit Analysis

1.3.1 Social Benefits

Anji County boasts a pleasant climate, ample sunshine and precipitation, and is suitable for the growth of crops. The county has a large number of high-quality farm products, including bamboo, white tea and vegetables. As an integral part of the beautiful countryside building strategy, the Subproject has the following social benefits:

1. Collecting and treating urban and rural domestic wastewater, reducing pollutant emissions, and improving the water and environmental quality;
2. Improving the local urban and rural infrastructure, promoting economic development, and improving people's living standard through the construction of waterworks, WWTPs, and water supply and sewer lines; and
3. Promoting investment and generating a large number of jobs, thereby solving the employment problem of local residents and attracting more outstanding talent to contribute to local development.

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;
2. Utilizing loans from the Bank and domestic banks to alleviate local fiscal pressure; and
3. Increasing the fixed asset investment of Anji County.

2. Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

2.1.1 Principles for Design and Site Selection

Resettlement impacts have been minimized at the design stage on the following principles: avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas; avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland; gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads; avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas; and Selecting resettlement sites in compliance with the local development plan.

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 Comparison of Options

At the planning and design stages, the design agency and owner of the Subproject took the following effective measures to reduce the local socioeconomic impacts of the Subproject:

1. At the planning stage, the local socioeconomic impacts of the Subproject were taken as a key factor for option optimization and comparison.
2. At the RAP preparation and implementation stage, when LA or HD is unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to reduce the local impacts of the Subproject: 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. Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision. 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.

Table 2-1 Comparison of Options

No.	Option 1		Option 2		Impact alleviation effect	
	Design	Impact	Design	Impact	Preferred	Impact alleviation effect
A2	Constructing 15 booster stations, occupying 9.1 mu of farmland	Affecting 11 households with 41 persons	Constructing one booster station, occupying 6.38 mu of state-owned land	0	Option 2	Avoiding the occupation of farmland and resettlement of 11 households with 41 persons

2.2 Resettlement Impact Survey

34 villages in 6 townships (Tianzihu Town, Meixi Town, Tianhuangping Town, Guishan Xiang, Xiaofeng Town and Dipu Town) in Anji County will be affected by the Subproject.

2.3 Survey Information

2.3.1 Survey Methods and Process

During June-November 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., conducted a survey on the 3 affected enterprises, 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.

2.3.2 Completed Public Participation and Consultation Activities

During the preparation of this RAP, the Anji PMO and owner has disclosed subproject information and resettlement policies to the AHs in different ways. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Completed Public Participation and Consultation Activities

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

2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

The shortlisted components do not involve the acquisition of collective land.

2.5 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

6.38 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the supply and drainage pumping stations. See Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

No.	Component	State-owned land (mu)	Remarks
A2	Tianhuangping Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	6.38	Allocated
Total		6.83	

2.6 Temporary Land Occupation

546.4 mu of land temporarily for water supply and sewer lines; including 463.7 mu of collective land (84.9%) and 82.7 mu of state-owned land (15.1%), affecting 198 households with 686 persons.

In collective land occupied temporarily, 89.9mu is cultivated land, 21.5mu is woodland and 352.3 mu is collective construction land. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-4 Villages and Population Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

No.	Component	Township	Village	Acquired land area (mu)					Affected	
				Cultivated land	Woodland	Construction land	State-owned land	Total	HHs	Population
A1	Meixi Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	Meixi Town	Meixi	2.4	0.4	3.5	5.8	11.1	5	17
			Huaguang	2.1	0.7	6.2	3.3	10.3	4	13
			Banqiao	1.8	0.8	4.4	3.8	8.8	4	14
			Jiazi	2.9	0.2	3.8	2.2	8.1	5	19
			Luxi	2	0.3	3.5	1.7	7.1	2	9
			Longkou	2.9	0.5	7.5	3.4	13.3	4	17
			Jingwan	1.5	1.7	6.5	3.8	13.5	2	5
			Shilong	0.8	1.5	4.5	2.8	9.6	1	4
			Xiaoshu	2.7	0.2	3.5	3.8	7.2	5	21
			Dushantou	2.7	0.1	5.1	3.7	9.6	6	21
Subtotal			21.8	6.4	48.5	34.3	111	38	140	
A2	Tianhuangping Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	Tianhuangping Town	Bimen	2.8	0.4	4.4	2.1	9.7	4	14
			Xiaquan	2.4	0.5	5.8	1.4	10.1	3	11
			Lingfeng	2.7	0.4	6.9	3.3	13.3	4	15
			Shanhe	4.1	0	4.4	2.7	11.2	7	27
			Maji	1.1	0.4	7.5	2.7	11.7	2	9
			Jingcun	2.4	1.7	5.4	1.4	10.9	5	21
			Baishuiwan	2.9	0	7.8	0.1	10.8	3	13
			Yucun	1.3	0.5	5.8	2.8	10.4	1	4
			Yinkeng	3.2	1.3	2.4	0.1	7	4	17
			Gangkou	2.4	0.1	3.8	0.7	7	3	11
			Henglu	1.9	0.3	5.5	1.4	9.1	4	17
			Xiaofeng	2.5	0.7	7.4	1.4	12	4	14
			Dongshan	1.1	0.4	6.7	1.9	10.1	2	8
			Shiguqiao	1.2	0.3	4.9	1.1	7.5	2	7
			Zhukouxi	1.7	0.1	3.7	0.4	5.9	3	14
			Chiwu	1.9	0.1	6.1	1.1	9.2	3	11
			Fushi	0.9	1.1	6.7	2.7	11.4	2	7
			Zhugengqian	0.9	0.7	6.4	0.7	8.7	3	10
			Guanyinqiao	1.1	0.7	6.2	1.9	9.9	3	13
			Luosifang	1.7	0.1	4.3	2.4	8.5	2	8
Guishanchang	1.4	0.2	3.3	2.1	7	3	11			
Liuzhuang	1.2	0.4	7.3	2.1	11	3	12			
Heluxi	1.1	0.4	4.3	0.9	6.7	3	14			

No.	Component	Township	Village	Acquired land area (mu)					Affected	
				Cultivated land	Woodland	Construction land	State-owned land	Total	HHs	Population
			Dazhuyuan	2.1	1.1	5.7	1.4	10.3	4	17
			Jianshan	2.3	0.4	6.3	1.4	10.4	5	16
			Hengshanwu	1.5	0.4	6.8	1.1	9.8	3	14
			Luocun	1.9	0.5	4.1	1.3	7.8	4	17
			Shangshu	1.7	0.8	8.3	1.6	12.4	4	16
			Tiandai	1.5	0.3	6.2	2	10	3	16
			Liujiatang	2.1	0.5	6.6	1.4	10.6	4	17
			Wanmu	1.1	0.3	6.3	0.9	8.6	2	11
			Subtotal	58.1	15.1	177.3	48.5	299	102	412
A3	First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems	Baofu Town	Jingxi	0.5	0	8.5	0	9	2	6
		Meixi Town	Changlingai	0.3	0	6.7	0	7	3	8
		Meixi Town	Hongmiao	0.1	0	7.4	0	7.5	1	3
		Shanbei Xiang	Gaojiatang	0.2	0	4.6	0	4.8	2	5
		Xilong Xiang	Houhe	0.2	0	3.8	0	4	3	7
		Guishan Xiang	Shangshugan	0.2	0	9.5	0	9.7	3	6
		Zhangcun Town	Zhangcun	0.7	0	24.2	0	24.9	9	16
		Shanbei Xiang	Dali	0.2	0	3.5	0	3.7	2	8
		Dipu Town	Majia	0.3	0	5.7	0	6	1	4
		Hanggai Town	Tangshe	0.2	0	5.4	0	5.6	2	5
		Meixi Town	Xiaoxikou	0.5	0	3.3	0	3.8	4	7
		Hanggai Town	Panxi	0.9	0	8.4	0	9.3	3	5
		Shanbei Xiang	Majianong	0.3	0	5.6	0	5.9	4	9
		Hanggai Town	Wucun	1.5	0	7.5	0	9	5	12
		Zhangwu Town	Zhangwu	1.2	0	7.9	0	9.1	5	9
		Zhangwu Town	Yuhua	0.5	0	2.1	0	2.6	3	7
		Hanggai Town	Hanggai	1.4	0	3.2	0	4.6	3	8
		Xilong Xiang	Xilong	0.5	0	4.5	0	5	2	6
		Zhangwu Town	Jingwu	0.3	0	4.7	0	7.8	1	3
					Subtotal	10	0	129.3	0	139.3
			Total	89.9	21.5	352.4	82.7	546.4	198	686

2.7 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect such ground attachments as telegraph poles, bamboos and scattered trees, and will not involve the relocation of any tomb.

Table 2-5 Summary of the Affected Ground Attachments

Type	Unit	Qty.	Proprietors
Telegraph poles	/	37	Villagers
Bamboos	mu	4	Villagers
Tractor roads	m ²	470	Collective
Scattered trees	/	124	Villagers

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

The main type of resettlement impacts of the Subproject is temporary land occupation, so the affected population of 198 households with 686 persons will be affected temporarily.

Table 2-6 Summary of the Affected Population

Component	Affected population			
	Unit	Affected by permanent LA	Affected by temporary land occupation	Total
Meixi Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	HHs	0	38	38
	Population	0	140	140
Tianhuangping Town Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	HHs	0	40	40
	Population	0	159	159
First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems	HHs	0	58	58
	Population	0	134	134
Total	HHs	0	198	198
	Population	0	686	686

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Subproject, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households, women-headed households and MLS households. The Subproject involves no vulnerable group.

3. Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected County

Anji County is located on northwestern Zhejiang Province, and is a cradle of white tea, chairs and bamboo floors, with a land area of 1,886 km² and a resident population of 460,000, governing 9 towns, 4 Xiangs, a sub-district and a province-level economic development zone. Anji is the first “national ecological county” of China, and one of the first “pilot counties for ecological construction” of China, a national exemplary beautiful countryside county, the first county-level winner of the Chinese Living Environment Award, and the only county-level winner of the UN Habitat Scroll of Honor Award. In 2012, the county’s GDP was 24.2 billion yuan, fiscal revenue 3.63 billion yuan, per capita disposable income of urban residents 32,000 yuan, and per capita net income of rural residents 16,000 yuan.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts/Townships

6 townships of Anji County (Tianzihu Town, Meixi Town, Tianhuangping Town, Xiaofeng Town, Dipu Town and Guishan Xiang) will be affected by the Subproject. See Table 3-1 for the key economic indicators of the affected townships.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts/Townships

Indicator		Anji County	Tianzihu Town	Meixi Town	Tianhuangping Town	Xiaofeng Town	Guishan Xiang	Dipu Town
Population	Population (0,000)	45.97	5.14	5.01	2.23	4.49	0.98	15.28
	Males (0,000)	22.96	2.6	2.54	1.01	1.75	0.48	7.59
	Females (0,000)	22.99	2.54	2.47	1.22	2.74	0.50	7.69
	Agricultural population (0,000)	35.33	4.82	4.07	2.151	2.74	0.97	8.04
	Nonagricultural population (0,000)	10.64	0.32	0.94	0.079	1.75	0.01	7.24
	Labor force (0,000)	5.37	3.01	3.99	1.5	2.5	0.62	5.59
	In primary industries (0,000)	0.01	0.92	0.98	0.2	0.33	0.22	1.06
	In secondary industries (0,000)	3.36	1.26	1.85	0.66	1.36	0.05	1.18
	In other industries (0,000)	0.01	0.83	1.16	0.64	0.81	0.35	3.35
Agriculture	Cultivated area (0,000 mu)	48.15	20.97	22.43	12.80	7.32	8.41	41.12
	Food crops (0,000 mu)	38.85	9.81	5.39	1.11	1.79	0.97	8.95
	Output (0,000 tons)	14.93	3.55	2.15	0.41	0.72	0.44	3.48
Output value	GDP (00 million yuan)	242.00	65.57	38.45	32.12	30.21	28.10	50.40
	Primary industries (00 million yuan)	23.72	7.23	8.20	4.29	4.92	1.65	15.12
	Secondary industries (00 million yuan)	108.22	55.54	26.80	15.99	21.42	9.57	26.50
	Tertiary industries (00 million yuan)	90.11	2.80	3.45	11.84	4.05	16.88	8.78
	Per capita GDP (yuan)	47544	54060	42800	48000	47700	42200	56300
Income	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	32000	36000	33000	31500	32300	36000	37500
	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	16000	18600	21430	19949	17971	17044	18800

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)
- 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)

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

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.

Persons covered under para. 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

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.

4.3 Resettlement Policies of the Subproject

4.3.1 Policy for Temporary Occupation of Collective Land

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.

4.3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned land occupied for the Subproject will be acquired through allocation.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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 Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned land occupied for the Subproject will be acquired through allocation.

4.4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

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. See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Compensation rate		Remarks
Young crop compensation (yuan/mu)	Land compensation (yuan/mu per annum)	For a period of occupation of not more than two years, to be restored by the construction agency
3500	1000	

4.4.3 Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

According to the Notice of the Anji County Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anji County ACG [2012] No.57, the compensation rates for infrastructure and ground attachments are as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Telegraph poles	/	720
Bamboos	mu	6000
Tractor roads	m ²	20
Scattered trees	/	100

4.4.4 Rates of Other Costs

Table 4-3 Tax and Fee Rates on LA

No.	Item	Unit	Rate
1	Administrative costs	yuan	5% of basic costs
2	Survey and design costs	yuan	5% of basic costs
3	M&E costs	yuan	10% of basic costs
4	Training costs	yuan	5% of basic costs
5	LA management costs	yuan	2.1% of LA costs
6	Contingencies	yuan	10% of basic 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

The temporarily occupied rural collective land will be compensated for based on the period of occupation. Compensation includes compensation fees for land and young crops. 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.

5.3 Restoration Program for 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 Organizational Structure

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

Since October 2012, the resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been established gradually, and their responsibilities defined.

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

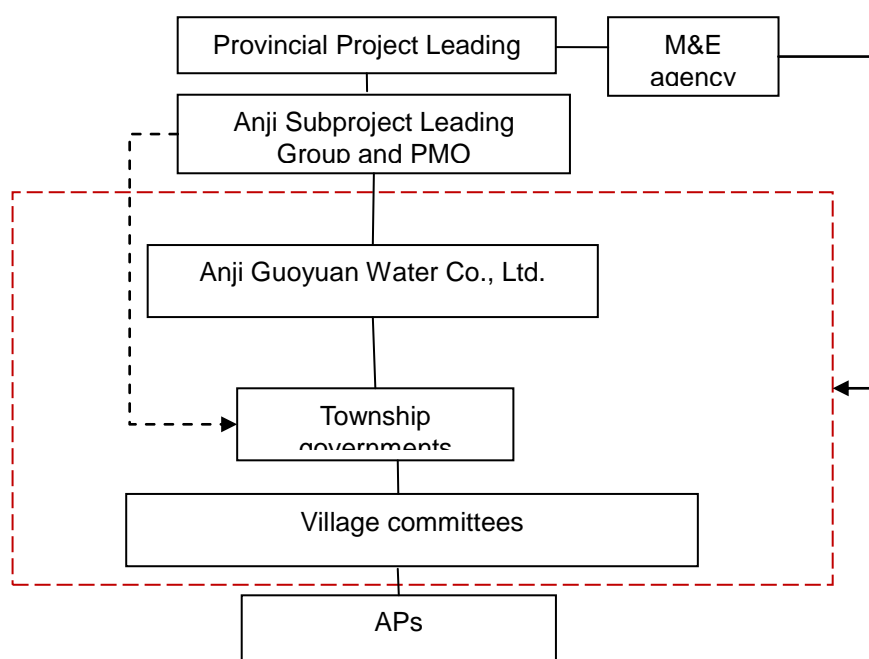


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement

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

◇ Anji 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

◇ Anji 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 Anji Subproject Leading Group and provincial PMO regularly or irregularly

✧ **Owner**

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 7**). 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
Anji Subproject Leading Group	14	5	1	Civil servants
Anji PMO	5	3	1	Civil servants, technicians
Anji Guoyuan Water Co., Ltd.	6	3	2	Technicians
Township governments and village committees	30	20	8	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 Anji 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	1.5
2	External M&E agency	Resettlement operational training	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	1
3	External M&E agency	Updates of LA and HD policies	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	0.5
4	Anji PMO	Non-local experience and lessons from resettlement	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2015-2016	0.5
5	Anji PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Backbone staff of PMOs and resettlement agencies	2014-2015	0.5
6	Anji PMO	Bank resettlement procedures and policy	Township/sub-district and village backbone staff	2014-2015	0.5
7	Anji PMO	Resettlement policies and practice	Township/sub-district and village backbone staff	2015-2016	0.5
Total					5

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 Anji 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 Anji 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
	Operation and maintenance	Village committees take over the ownership of wastewater treatment systems.	The systems are managed properly.

Stage	Type	Activities	Outcomes
		The maintenance staff maintains the systems.	

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 .

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

No.	Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
1	Comments on project design	Discussion	Mar. 2014	Anji PMO	Village officials, APs	Collecting comments on subproject impacts
2	RAP disclosure	Website	Mar. 2014	Anji PMO	APs	Disclosing the RAP
3	RIB or brochure	Distribution	May 2014	Anji PMO	APs	Distributing the RIB or brochure
4	Verification of DMS results	Bulletin board, meeting	May 2014	Anji PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts
5	Village congress	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	Villagers	Disclosing subproject information and collecting comments
6	RIB distribution	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	Villagers	Distributing the RIB to each AH
7	RIB or brochure	Distribution	Mar. 2014	Anji PMO	APs	Distributing the RIB or brochure
8	LA announcement	Bulletin board, meeting	Jul. 2014	Anji PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
9	Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Bulletin board, meeting	Aug. 2014	Anji PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
10	Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Nov. 2014	Anji PMO	APs	Discussing the final income restoration program
11	Issues arising from implementation	Discussion, field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Anji PMO, township governments, external M&E agency	APs	Discussing issues and countermeasures
12	Collection of suggestions and grievances	Field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Anji 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 Anji 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 Anji 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 Anji 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 Anji PMOs in writing on a monthly basis. The provincial and Anji 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 Table 7-3.

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 Anji PMOs, and owner will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals, and the relevant information is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

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
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

8. Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

The estimated investment in the Subproject is 710.43 million yuan, including total resettlement costs of 456,219 (prices of 2013), including LA and land occupation costs, taxes, contingencies, etc., accounting for 0.06% of the budget of the Subproject. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	A1		A2		A3		Total (yuan)	Percent (%)
				Qty.	Amount	Qty.	Amount	Qty.	Amount		
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan	/	/	170540		122400	/	45000	337940	74.07%
1.1	Collective farmland	mu	18500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2	Temporary land occupation	mu	4500	21.8	98100	27.2	122400	10	45000	265500	58.20%
1.3	Ground attachments	yuan	/	/	72440	/	0	/	0	72440	15.88%
1.3.1	Telegraph poles	/	720	37	26640	0	0	0	0	26640	5.84%
1.3.2	Bamboos	mu	6000	4	24000	0	0	0	0	24000	5.26%
1.3.3	Tractor roads	m ²	20	470	9400	0	0	0	0	9400	2.06%
1.4.4	Scattered trees	/	100	124	12400	0	0	0	0	12400	2.72%
2	Administrative costs	yuan	5% of basic costs	170540	8527	122400	6120	45000	2250	16897	3.70%
3	Planning and monitoring costs	yuan	15% of basic costs	170540	25581	122400	18360	45000	6750	50691	11.11%
3.1	Survey and design costs	yuan	5% of basic costs	170540	8527	122400	6120	45000	2250	16897	3.70%
3.2	M&E costs	yuan	10% of basic costs	170540	17054	122400	12240	45000	4500	33794	7.41%
4	Training costs	yuan	5% of basic costs	170540	8527	122400	6120	45000	2250	16897	3.70%
5	LA management costs	/	2.1% of LA costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
6	Contingencies	yuan	10% of basic costs	170540	17054	122400	12240	45000	4500	33794	7.41%
	Total	yuan	/	/	230229		165240		60750	456219	100.00%

8.2 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 8-2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total
Amount (yuan)	182487	182487	91243	456219
Percent	40%	40%	20%	100%

8.3 Fund Disbursement, Management and Monitoring

8.3.1 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: The Anji PMO and owner deposits compensation fees in the designated bank or credit cooperative, for distribution to the AHs according to compensation agreements.

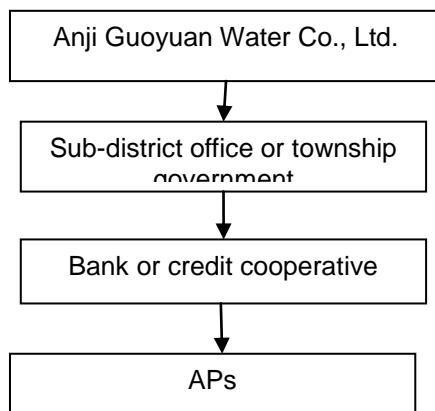


Figure 8-1 Distribution Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

8.3.2 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 second half of 2014 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 Anji 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

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	Anji PMO, owner	Preparation agency	2013.7-2013.11
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	Anji PMO	Agencies concerned	2014.3
2.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	Anji PMO, Bank	APs	2014.1
2.3	Disclosing the draft RAP to APs	Anji PMO	APs	2014.1
3	Implementation stage	/	/	2014.3-2014.6
3.1	Conducting the DMS	Anji PMO, land and resources bureau	Affected villages	2014.3
3.2	Entering into compensation agreements, paying compensation fees	Anji PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	2014.4
3.3	Income restoration	Anji PMO, townships	APs	2014.4-2016.4

No.	Task	Agencies responsible	Target	Time
		governments		
3.4	Skills training	Anji PMO, townships governments	APs	2014.4-2016.4
5	M&E	/	/	2014.12-2017.7
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	2014.12
5.2	Internal monitoring	Provincial PMO	Semiannual report	From 2014.12
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	2014.12-2017.7
6	Records of participation	Anji PMO	/	Ongoing
7	Records of grievances	Anji 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 Anji 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 Anji 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. Degree of participation of and consultation with the APs;
4. Resettlement training and effectiveness;
5. Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies

10.1.3 Reporting

The provincial and Anji 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. **Error! Reference source not found.** 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/	Required	Compensation	Adjustment to	Percent of

_____ Township, _____ County						
		qty.	investment (yuan)	received (yuan)	compensation	compensation
Village 1						
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 Table 10-3.

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
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 (including 89.9 mu of cultivated land, 21.5 mu of woodland and 352.3 mu of collective construction land) and 82.7 mu of state-owned land	198 households with 686 persons affected temporarily	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
Grievance redress		All APs	Free	

Appendixes

Appendix 1 List of First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems

No.	Township	Village	HHS	Population	Type
1	Baofu Town	Jingxi	139	447	Rural scattered
2	Meixi Town	Changlingai	341	1175	Rural scattered
3	Meixi Town	Hongmiao	300	1050	Rural scattered
4	Shanbei Xiang	Gaojiatang	81	262	Rural scattered
5	Xilong Xiang	Houhe	118	418	Rural scattered
6	Guishan Xiang	Shangshugan	114	384	Rural scattered
7	Zhangcun Town	Zhangcun	1032	3028	Rural scattered
8	Shanbei Xiang	Dali	123	392	Rural scattered
9	Dipu Town	Majia	400	1401	Rural scattered
10	Hanggai Town	Tangshe	214	749	Rural scattered
11	Meixi Town	Xiaoxikou	695	2432	Rural scattered
12	Hanggai Town	Panxi	299	950	Rural scattered
13	Shanbei Xiang	Majianong	73	298	Rural scattered
14	Hanggai Town	Wucun	216	756	Rural scattered
15	Zhangwu Town	Zhangwu	597	2089	Rural scattered
16	Zhangwu Town	Yuhua	128	448	Rural scattered
17	Hanggai Town	Hanggai	320	1136	Rural scattered
18	Xilong Xiang	Xilong	398	1393	Rural scattered
19	Zhangwu Town	Jingwu	367	1284	Rural scattered

Appendix 2 Notes on Land Use for Related Projects

1. Meixi WWTP

The Meixi WWTP has a near-term design capacity of 10,000 tons/d and a long-term one of 20,000 tons/d. It broke ground in April 2008 and was put into trial operation at the end of 2009, with a gross investment of 32.21 million yuan.

This WWTP is located in Meixi Town, with a floor area of 20 mu, and all land was acquired in 2009.

The land acquired for this WWTP was compensated for in accordance with Article 48 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Article 25 of the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC.

According to the Notice of the Anji County Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anji County (ACG [2012] No.57), the compensation rate for the collective land acquired for this WWTP is 30,000 yuan/mu (land compensation fees 16,000 yuan and resettlement subsidy 14,000 yuan). A total of 600,000 yuan in compensation had been paid to the AHs by June 2009 without being withheld by the Meixi Town Government.

The households affected by LA work or do business locally mainly, and their livelihoods have been fully restored.

In sum, the Meixi WWTP, a project related to the Subproject, has no outstanding issue.

2. Tianhuangping Waterworks

The Tianhuangping Waterworks has a design capacity of 5,000 m³/d.

This waterworks is located in Henglu Village, Tianhuangping Town, with a floor area of 20 mu, including 6 mu for Phase 1 and 14 mu for Phase 2, where all land was acquired in 2007.

The land acquired for this waterworks was compensated for in accordance with Article 48 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Article 25 of the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC.

According to the relevant document, the compensation rate for the collective land acquired for this waterworks is 25,000 yuan/mu (land compensation fees 13,000 yuan and resettlement subsidy 12,000 yuan). A total of 500,000 yuan in compensation had been paid to the AHs by January 2007 without being withheld by the village collective.

The households affected by LA work or do business locally mainly, and their livelihoods have

been fully restored.

In sum, the Tianhuangping Waterworks, a project related to the Subproject, has no outstanding issue.

3. Anji Urban WWTP

This WWTP is located in Dipu Town, north of the service area of the Subproject, and broke ground in 2001. Except wastewater in the county town, it also collects rural wastewater in Xiaofeng Town and nearby areas. Its existing treatment capacity is 30,000 m³/d.

This WWTP has a floor area of 63 mu, including 21 mu for Phase 1 and 42 mu for Phase 2, where the land for Phase 1 was acquired in 2001 and that for Phase 2 in 2008.

The land acquired for this WWTP was compensated for in accordance with Article 48 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Article 25 of the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC.

According to the relevant document, the compensation rate for the collective land acquired for this WWTP is 27,000 yuan/mu (land compensation fees 15,000 yuan and resettlement subsidy 12,000 yuan). A total of 1.701 million yuan in compensation had been paid to the AHs by January 2008 without being withheld by the Dipu Town Government.

The households affected by LA work or do business locally mainly, and their livelihoods have been fully restored.

In sum, the Anji Urban WWTP, a project related to the Subproject, has no outstanding issue.

Appendix 3 Land Reserved for the Meixi WWTP (Phase 2)



Appendix 4 Site for Urban WWTP Expansion of Anji County



Appendix 5 Sites for Some Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems



Appendix 6 Fieldwork Photos



FGD (Tianhuangping Town)



Questionnaire survey (urban WWTP)



Field survey (Jingxi Village)



Field survey (waterworks in Guishan Xiang)

Appendix 7 List of Members of Village Implementation Teams

Village	Name	Title	Gender	Age
Changlingai	CFY	Secretary	Male	59
	XCC	Village head	Male	38
	SQM	Villager	Male	61
Hongmiao	LXK	Secretary	Male	35
	LMH	Women's director	Female	45
	GSC	Villager	Male	44
Shilong	LYS	Secretary	Male	51
	ZYX	Village head	Female	49
	ZM	Villager	Male	30
Xiaoshu	LMG	Secretary	Male	52
	ZJE	Village head	Female	46
	XQG	Villager	Male	62
Meixi	WWL	Secretary	Male	55
	WCG	Village head	Male	52
	QSW	Villager	Male	58
Shuangyi	ZXX	Secretary	Male	54
	LBQ	Village head	Male	41
	LXW	Prestigious elderly	Male	62
	LY	Women's director	Female	41
	ZGS	Representative	Male	67
Gaojiatang	PXZ	Village head	Male	41
	WYX	Women's director	Female	49
	PJR	Villager representative	Male	55
	CJL	Retired official	Male	58
Liujiatang	WJL	Secretary	Male	63
	LHP	Women's director	Female	45
	CGM	Villager representative	Male	36
	CXS	Villager representative	Male	42
Tiangai	MXY	Secretary	Male	52
	CWQ	Village head	Male	49
	HY	Women's director	Female	36
	WYH	Villager representative	Male	55
Gangkou	LYH	Secretary	Male	39
	ZCX	Women's director	Female	43
	WHG	Villager representative	Male	58
	WH	Villager representative	Male	40
Shanhe	YCX	Secretary	Male	60
	ZFQ	Women's director	Female	48
	XLN	Villager representative	Male	56
	GCJ	Prestigious elderly	Male	65
Maji	CLD	Village head	Male	50
	WLF	Women's director	Female	48
	XB	Villager representative	Male	40
	ZSC	Prestigious elderly	Male	75
Jingcun	WXY	Village head	Male	46
	LYZ	Women's director	Female	53
	GWY	Villager representative	Male	51
	PDM	Prestigious elderly	Male	79
Baishuiwan	YRZ	Secretary, village head	Female	51
	KHX	Women's director	Female	28
	ZHM	Villager representative	Male	56
	MJL	Prestigious elderly	Male	63
Yucun	ZPG	Secretary, village head	Male	56

Village	Name	Title	Gender	Age
	ZMF	Women's director	Female	48
	PWG	Villager representative	Male	46
Nanbeihu	YGQ	Secretary	Male	46
	LAQ	Women's director	Female	42
	XZP	Villager representative	Male	49
	CYL	Retired official	Male	62
Xiaoyun	WSB	Village head	Male	
	CSF	Women's director	Female	
	WAF	Villager representative	Male	
	YCS	Retired official	Male	
Hegai	ZBJ	Village head	Male	47
	ZY	Women's director	Female	38
	XJL	Villager representative	Male	57
	GQX	Prestigious elderly	Male	68
Zhangcun	LHY	Secretary	Male	39
	ZYF	Village committee member	Female	49
	FBY	Villager representative	Male	52
	ZMS	Financial supervisor	Male	73