

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

**Resettlement Action Plan
of
the Fuyang Subproject**

Fuyang Municipal Government

June 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS

AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FWC	-	Fuyang Water Company
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

1. Beautiful countryside building in Zhejiang Province

In June 2010, the Zhejiang Provincial Government made the decision on promoting ecological civilization building in light of the ecological strategy of the central government, proposing to build a rich, beautiful, harmonious and well-being ecological province, and become a national example in ecological civilization building. In the same year, the provincial government developed the Action Plan for Beautiful Countryside Building of Zhejiang Province (2011-2015), proposing to build a countryside beautiful in rural planning, appearance and style, and suitable for residence, business and tourism.

2. Increasingly urgent demand for rural domestic wastewater treatment facilities

With the sustained, rapid economic development of Zhejiang, the environmental capacity is increasingly falling short, and the pressure of pollutant emission reduction is increasingly high. In particular, existing rural wastewater treatment systems are seriously backward, affecting overall rural environmental quality, and farmers' production and living quality. Therefore, there is an urgent need to accelerate the construction of rural domestic wastewater treatment facilities.

3. Building a landscaped countryside in Fuyang City

In 2010, landscaped countryside building was started in Fuyang City in order to promote the balanced development of urban and rural areas, and create a new situation of urban-rural integration. The goal is to build a landscaped countryside suitable for residence and business by the end of the Twelfth Five-year Plan period, and make the city an example in urban-rural integration and new countryside building.

It is in this background the Fuyang Subproject of the Zhejiang Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (hereinafter, the "Subproject") has been proposed. The Subproject has an estimated gross investment of 795.96 million yuan, including a Bank loan of 369.48 million yuan (USD60.00 million) and domestic counterpart funds of 426.48 million yuan.

1.1.2 Components

The Subproject fall into 4 types, 1) WWTP expansion, 2) town rural water supply and drainage facility improvement, 3) rural intercepting line improvement, and 4) scattered rural wastewater treatment systems.

- ◇ WWTP expansion refers to expanding and reconstructing existing WWTPs;
- ◇ Town rural water supply and drainage facility improvement refers to improving rural water supply facilities, and wastewater collection and terminal treatment facilities around towns;
- ◇ 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 phase1 of Fuyang subproject includes 5 components; the components of the phase2 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.

The details of the 5 components of Phase 1 are as follows:

1. Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4);
2. Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project;
3. Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project;

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

4. Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project; and
5. Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project

Table 1-1 Scope of the Phase1 Construction

Type	Component	Scope of construction	Site	Period
F1	Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	1) Reconstruction of the Fuyang WWTP from 80,000 m ³ /d and 1B to 60,000 m ³ /d and 1A; 2) Expanding to 80,000 tons/d, with effluent quality meeting the 1A standard	Binjiang Avenue, Dongzhou Sub-district	2015-2018
F2	Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	1) Reconstructing or expanding 43km of branch supply lines; 2) Village sewer line	Xideng Town	2014-2018
F3	Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	1) Reconstructing or expanding 16.5km of branch supply lines 2) Sewer line connection and branch supply line improvement in 9 villages	Dayuan Town	2014-2018
F4	Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	Construction of sewer lines in 18 villages	Fuyang City	2014-2017
F5	Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	Construction of sewer lines in 6 centre villages	Fuyang City	2014-2017

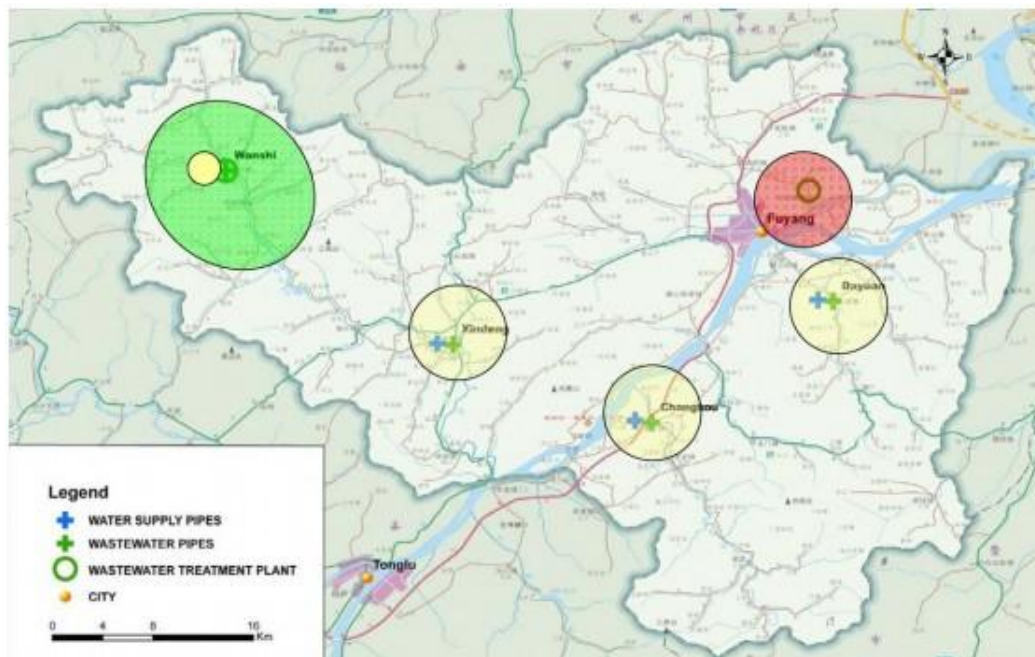


Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Subproject

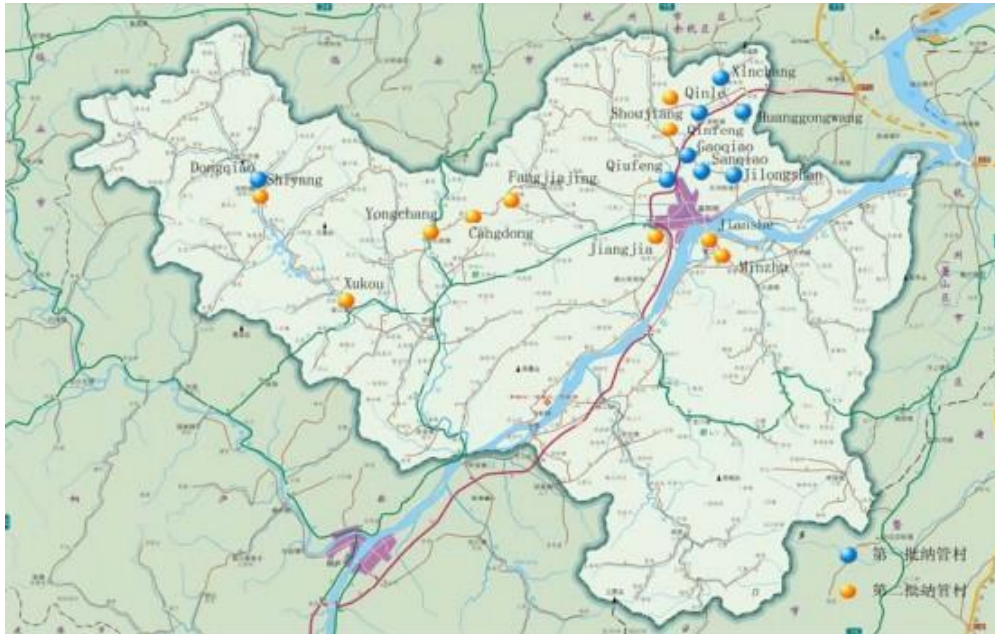


Figure 1-2 Location Map of the First Group of Rural Intercepting Lines



Figure 1-3 Location Map of First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems

1.1.3 Note on this RAP

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

The components under Phase 2 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 phase1 components have been identified for resettlement impacts. 29.5923 mu of collective land will be acquired, 31.73 mu of state-owned land occupied temporarily, and 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, and 246.65 mu of land occupied temporarily. 122

households with 419 persons will be affected in total, including 9 households with 29 persons by permanent LA, 67 households with 262 persons by temporary land occupation, and 36 households with 128 persons by HD; in addition, 3 industrial enterprises with 306 persons will be affected by HD. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

Component	Affected area	Main resettlement impacts
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	Jilongshan	Acquiring 29.5923 mu of collective land in Jilongshan Village, Dongzhou Sub-district, occupying 31.73 mu of state-owned land permanently; and demolishing 8 rural residential houses of 2,516.1 m ² , 28 rural non-residential properties of 4,460 m ² and properties of 3 enterprises of 17,442.21 m ²
Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	4 administrative villages (Tashan, Binxian, Nanjin, Songxi)	Occupying 81.80 mu of land temporarily
Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	2 administrative villages (Tingshan, Dayuan)	Occupying 17.40 mu of land temporarily
Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	8 administrative villages (Huanggongwang, Jilongshan, Qiufeng, Sanqiao, Shoujiang, Xinchang, Gaoqiao, Dongqiao), 18 natural villages	Occupying 120.60 mu of land temporarily
Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project ²	3 administrative villages (Hongzhuang, Pengjia, Yankou), 6 natural villages	Using 1.0 mu of unused land in consultation with villagers and without affecting land ownership, involving no involuntary resettlement

1.1.5 Identification of Related Projects

The Fuyang 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 Resettlement³.

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, wastewater collected by the sewer lines under the Subproject will be directed to the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) and Longyang WWTP, both of which are part of the Subproject. Wastewater collected by the component Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems will be directed to newly constructed rural wastewater treatment tanks. The above two components have no related project.

Based on a correlation analysis, it is thought that the component Xindeng Town Rural Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement involves the Xindeng WWTP, the component Dayuan Town Rural Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement involves the Dayuan WWTP, and the component Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) involves sludge disposal. The LA, HD and resettlement work of the above 3 related projects had been completed before 2011 (see **Appendix 1**).

² 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.

³ 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.

1.2 Estimated Investment in Resettlement and Implementation Schedule

The estimated investment in resettlement is 14.264 million yuan⁴, including LA and land occupation costs, taxes, contingencies, etc., all from domestic counterpart funds.

The Subproject will be conducted in stages for an overall construction period of 5.5 years. Phase 1 will break ground in the second half of 2014 and Phase 2 in 2016, and the Subproject will be completed in 2019. Consistent with the construction period of the Subproject, resettlement will begin in the first half of 2014.

1.3 Benefit Analysis

1.3.1 Social Benefits

Fuyang City is run through by the Tianmu and Xianxia Mountain ranges, and the Fuchun River, which is located in the upper Qiantang River system, so its water quality is critical to the environmental quality of downstream areas directly and local residents' living quality. The Subproject will generate significant ecological benefits by collecting and treating urban and rural domestic wastewater, reducing pollutant emissions, and improving the water and environmental quality of Fuyang and Hangzhou Cities.

The construction of rural domestic wastewater treatment systems will be an integral part of building a landscaped countryside in Fuyang City, and will improve the rural ecological and living environment.

1.3.2 Economic Benefits

Based on the feasibility study, the Subproject will serve a population of 640,600 by 2020, connect 23,517 households to water supply or sewer lines, increase annual water supply by 6.3426 million tons and annual wastewater collection capacity by 23.8882 million tons, and reduce annual COD emissions by 7,072 tons and annual BOD emissions by 3,406 tons. Therefore, the Subproject will have significant economic benefits.

The improvement of the environment and infrastructure of Fuyang City will lay a solid foundation for the city's development and promote investment. The construction of rural domestic wastewater treatment systems will promote rural tourism and economic development, and increase farmers' income sustainably.

⁴ Some buildings and structures are to be demolished on the land to be used by the project, The cost for this demolition (about 56.76 million yuan) has been covered by the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project; furthermore, these impacts and impact analysis are also covered by this RAP.

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.

2.2 Resettlement Impact Survey

122 households with 419 persons in 17 administrative villages and 48 natural villages in 8 sub-districts/townships of Fuyang City (Dongzhou Sub-district, Fuchun Sub-district, Dongqiao Town, Xindeng Town, Dayuan Town, Wanshi Town, Shoujiang Town, Gaoqiao Town) will be affected by the Subproject. See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of the Subproject Area

Component	Sub-district /township	Village	Natural village	Remarks
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	Dongzhou	Jilongshan	Jilongshan	LA and HD
Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	Xindeng Town	Songxi	Junyan, Xinyan, Zaoshan, Songxi	Temporary land occupation
		Tashan	Tashan	
		Binxian	Binxian	
		Nanjin	Nansi, Minqiao, Gonghe, Chengzhuang, Muchang, Shuangxi	
Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	Dayuan Town	Dayuan	Pudong, Yongqing, Pantang, Wangxian, Xialang	Temporary land occupation
		Tingshan	Dongsheng, Tingshan, Zhenlong, Tayan	
Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	Dongzhou Sub-district	Huanggongwang	Huashu, Baihe, Zhulinwu, Hengshan	Temporary land occupation
		Jilongshan	Chisong, Jilongshan, Minfeng	

Component	Sub-district /township	Village	Natural village	Remarks
	Fuchun Sub-district	Qiufeng	Qiufeng	
		Sanqiao	Diankou, Buqiao, Longxing	
	Shoujiang Town	Shoujiang	Zhongqiu, Dashuxia	
		Xinchang	Dashanjiao, Hushaoxing	
	Gaoqiao Town	Gaoqiao	Gaoqiao, Xinqiao, Shuzhanyang, Xiamen, Hefeng	
Dongqiao Town	Dongqiao	Dongqiao		
Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	Gaoqiao Town	Hongzhuang	Hongjia, Pengjia, Shuyuan	Construction of wastewater treatment tanks
	Wanshi Town	Pengjia	Wulin, Hongzhuang	
	Dayuan Town	Yankou	Yankou	

2.3 Survey Information

2.3.1 Survey Methods and Process

The scope of survey of the Subproject is as follows:

- (1) Land, including land occupied permanently and temporarily within the range of resettlement impacts;
- (2) Houses and attachments, including rural residential houses and non-residential properties;
- (3) Enterprises and stores;
- (4) Affected population;
- (5) Scattered trees and tombs;
- (6) Infrastructure and special facilities;
- (7) Land planned for special facilities

In early 2013, the Fuyang Subproject Leading Group and PMO were founded (see Appendix 2); during the same period, the construction agency of the Subproject, Fuyang Water Company (FWC), also founded the Subproject Promotion Team (see Appendix 3 **Notice of Fuyang Water Company on Establishing the Subproject Promotion**).

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. During the survey, the team also solicited comments on LA, HD and resettlement, and conducted extensive consultation.

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.



Figure 2-1 Fieldwork Photos

2.3.2 Completed Public Participation and Consultation Activities

The Fuyang PMO has disclosed the selection procedure of resettlement housing to the households affected by HD:

1. Each AH files an application with the township government (sub-district office);
2. The township government (sub-district office) submits the application materials to the district resettlement task force for review, which will prepare a preliminary list of eligible AHs;
3. The township government (sub-district office) reviews the above list, and discloses it for 5 days; if there is any objection, the list will be reviewed and disclosed again;
4. The AH enters into a resettlement housing agreement and settles the price difference within 30 days thereafter to receive the key of resettlement housing;
5. The AH goes through the title transfer formalities.

In addition, during the preparation of this RAP, the Fuyang PMO and FWC 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

Time	Scope	Participants	Organized by	Outcome
Jan. – Mar. 2013	Resettlement willingness survey	APs	Fuyang PMO, township governments	Collecting comments and suggestions for the design agency
May 2013	The Subproject	APs	Fuyang PMO, FWC	Collecting comments
Jun. 2013	Socioeconomic survey, DMS	Fuyang PMO, FWC, Hohai University, township/sub-district and village officials, APs	Fuyang PMO, FWC	Learning the socioeconomic profile of the subproject area and impacts of the Subproject
Jun. 2013	Resettlement policies and programs	Fuyang PMO, FWC, Hohai University, township/sub-district and village officials, APs	Fuyang PMO, FWC	Determining the resettlement policies of the Subproject preliminarily
Jun. 2013	Background and expected resettlement modes of AHs	Fuyang PMO, FWC, Hohai University, township/sub-district and village officials, APs	Fuyang PMO, FWC	Preliminary consultation on resettlement modes
Jun. 2013	Discussing individual issues in resettlement	Fuyang PMO, FWC, Hohai University, township/sub-district and village officials, APs	Fuyang PMO, FWC	Supplementary consultation on resettlement

2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

2.4.1 Permanently Acquired Collective Land

In the Subproject, the permanent acquisition of collective land is caused by WWTP expansion. 29.5923 mu of collective land in Jilongshan Village, Dongzhou Sub-district will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, 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 will be affected by the acquisition of collective cultivated land, and 36 households with 128 persons by the acquisition of rural housing land. By component:

- ✧ Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4): 29.5923 mu of collective land in Jilongshan Village, Dongzhou Sub-district will be acquired, 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, affecting 9 households with 29 persons; the acquired woodland is owned collectively by Jilongshan Village and not contracted to any farmer. The land used for this component has been approved by the Fuyang Municipal Land and Resources Bureau (see

Appendix 4 Reply of the Fuyang Municipal Land and Resources Bureau on Land Use for the Subproject).

- ✧ Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project: involving no LA
- ✧ Dayuan Town Rural Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement: involving no LA
- ✧ Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project First Group of Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems: Wastewater treatment facilities will be constructed on a total of 1 mu of unused land in the 3 villages (see

Appendix 5 Photos of Project Site). Such unused land will be used in consultation with villagers and without affecting land ownership, involving no involuntary resettlement.

Table 2-3 Summary of Permanently Acquired Collective Land

Component	Sub-district	Village	Acquired land area (mu)							Affected	
			Cultivated land		Woodland	Housing land / collective construction land	Rural road land	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
			Irrigated	Non-irrigated							
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	Dongzhou	Jilongshan	5.0145	0	0.0105	24.513	0.054	0	29.592	45	147
Total			5.0145	0	0.0105	24.513	0.054	0	29.592	45	147

Table 2-4 Impacts of Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land⁵

Sub-district	Village	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area after LA (mu)	LA impacts			Income loss (yuan)			
		HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)		Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Per capita loss	Percent to per capita net income (%)
Dongzhou	Jilongshan	1106	3450	4571	1.32	9	29	5.0145	1.32	0.81	0.84	0.11	25072	2785	864	4.259
Total		1106	3450	4571	1.32	9	29	5.0145	1.32	0.81	0.84	0.11	25072	2785	864	4.259

Table 2-5 Land and Income Loss Rates of AHs

Sub-district	Village	Land loss rate						Total		Income loss rate						Total	
		<10%		11-50%		50-100%				<10%		11-50%		50-100%			
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Dongzhou	Jilongshan	9	29	0	0	0	0	9	29	9	29	0	0	0	0	9	29
Total		9	29	0	0	0	0	9	29	9	29	0	0	0	0	9	29
Percent		100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

⁵ Percentage of households = number of households affected by LA / number of households

Percentage of population = population affected by LA / population

Land loss rate = acquired cultivated area / cultivated area; annual loss = acquired land area * output value per mu

Percent to per capita net income = per capita loss / per capita annual net income (see Table 2-Error! Main Document Only. for details)

Table 2-6 Temporarily Occupied Land

Component	Township	Village	Acquired land area (mu)				Affected	
			Cultivated land	Collective construction land	State-owned land	Total	HHs	Population
Xindeng Town Rural Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	Xindeng Town	Tashan	0.2	14	2.6	16.8	2	7
		Binxian	0	5	5.6	10.6	0	0
		Nanjing	13.8	22.4	12.4	48.6	16	67
		Songxi	1	3	3	7	2	7
Dayuan Town Rural Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement	Dayuan Town	Tingshan	3	5.4	1.2	9.6	7	25
		Dayuan	2	5	0.8	7.8	6	23
Rural Intercepting Lines(First Group)	Dongzhou Sub-district	Jilongshan	3.2	16.2	0	19.4	7	31
		Huanggongwang	0	3.9	0	3.9	0	0
	Fuchun Sub-district	Qiufeng	1.5	19.7	0	21.2	2	7
		Sanqiao	0.8	7.9	0	8.7	1	4
	Shoujiang Town	Shoujiang	2.5	24.1	0	26.6	3	14
		Xinchang	0.7	5.2	0	5.9	2	8
	Gaoqiao Town	Gaoqiao	0.8	21.4	0	22.2	1	3
Dongqiao Town	Dongqiao	3.0	9.7	0	12.7	5	17	
Scattered Rural Wastewater Treatment Systems(First Group)	Gaoqiao Town	Hongzhuang	1.5	4.5	0	6	3	12
	Wanshi Town	Pengjia	2.5	7.5	0	10	7	26
	Dayuan Town	Yankou	2.25	7.4	0	9.65	3	11
Total			38.75	182.3	25.6	246.65	67	262

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

5.0145 mu of cultivated land in Jilongshan Village, Dongzhou Sub-district will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 9 households with 29 persons.

According to the socioeconomic survey, a comparative analysis has been made on the cultivated areas of the affected village groups before and after LA. 5.0145 mu of cultivated land in Jilongshan Village will be acquired for the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4), accounting for 0.1% of the village's cultivated area. The land and income loss rates of the AHs in Jilongshan Village will be below 5%, and none of the 9 AHs will have a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu. It can be seen that LA will have little impact on the affected villages. See

Table 2-4 and Table 2-5.

2.5 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

31.73 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the Subproject, all for the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4).

2.6 Temporary Land Occupation

In the Subproject, temporary land occupation is caused by the construction of WWTPs, and supply and sewer lines, especially the construction of supply and sewer lines. The amount of land occupied temporarily for the Subproject is much more than that occupied permanently.

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

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

246.65 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the Subproject, affecting 67 households with 262 persons; including 38.75 mu of cultivated land, 179.9 mu of collective construction land and 25.6 mu of state-owned land. See Table 2-6.

2.7 Rural HD

Rural houses⁶ of 6,976.1 m² will be demolished for the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) scope, affecting 36 households with 128 persons, including residential houses of 2,516.1 m², affecting 8 households with 29 persons, and non-residential properties of 4,460 m², affecting 28 households with 99 persons.

2.7.1 Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses of 2,516.1 m² in Jilongshan Village will be demolished for the Subproject, 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%).

Table 2-7 Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Component	Demolition area (m ²)					Affected	
	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Color steel	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	2022.29	322.81	143.44	27.56	2516.1	8	29
Percent	80.4%	12.8%	5.7%	1.1%	100.0%	/	/



Figure 2-2 Residential Houses Constructed by AHs

2.7.2 Rural Non-residential Properties

Rural non-residential properties of 4,460 m² in the farm product market of Jilongshan Village will be demolished for the Subproject. This market was constructed by the village collective in a unified manner, and sold to farmers for operation as restaurants, bathrooms, groceries, etc. These properties are all two-storied and in masonry concrete structure, where the first floor is used for operation, and the second floor for residence or storage. See **Appendix 6 Rural Non-residential Properties Demolished for the Subproject**.

Table 2-8 Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

Component	Sub-district	Admin. village	Natural village	Demolition area (m ²)			Affected		
				Nature	Masonry concrete	Subtotal	HHs	Population	
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	Dongzhou	Jilongshan	Jilongshan	Non-residential	Storage, residence	3320	0	28	99
					Operation	1140	0		
Subtotal						4460	4460	28	99

⁶According to the investigation, rural house demolition has been funded by the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project. This RAP only conducts analysis on impacts, resettlement policies and costs, etc..Same as below



Figure 2-3 Non-residential properties to be constructed by the collective of Jilongshan Village

2.8 Demolition of Properties of Enterprises

In the Subproject, only the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) involves the relocation of enterprises⁷. 3 enterprises will be affected by HD, with a total demolition area of 17,442.21 m². All the 3 enterprises are located in Jilongshan Village, Dongzhou Sub-district, in which Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd. will be relocated, and Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd. will be affected partly by HD. See Table 2-9.



Figure 2-4 Affected Enterprise

Table 2-9 Summary of the Affected Enterprises

Component	Sub-district	Enterprise	Nature	Type of impact	Demolition area (m ²)	Structure	Work force	Remarks
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	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	Affecting production and employees' lives
		Total					17442.21	

⁷ According to the investigation, demolition of enterprises has been funded by the Hangzhou Riverside Highway Broadening Project. This RAP only conducted analysis on impacts, resettlement policies and costs, etc.. Same as below.

2.9 Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect 150 scattered trees and will not involve the relocation of any tomb.

Table 2-10 Summary of Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Type	Unit	Qty.	Proprietors
Osmanthus trees	/	17	Villagers
Camphor trees	/	10	Villagers
Tea trees	/	14	Villagers
Scattered trees	/	109	Villagers
Dwarf lilyturf	m ²	51	Villagers

2.10 Affected Population

2.10.1 Summary

122 households with 419 persons will be affected by the Subproject in total, including 9 households with 29 persons by permanent LA, 67 households with 262 persons by temporary land occupation, and 36 households with 128 persons by HD; in addition, 3 industrial enterprises with 306 persons will be affected by HD. See Table 2-11.

Table 2-11 Summary of the Affected Population

Component	Permanent LA		HD		Temporary land occupation		Enterprise employees
	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	9	29	36	99	0	0	306
Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	0	0	0	0	20	81	0
Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	0	0	0	0	13	48	0
Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	0	0	0	0	21	84	0
Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	0	0	0	0	13	49	0
Total	9	29	36	128	67	262	306

2.10.2 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 City

Fuyang City is located in the “Golden Triangle” of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Ningbo, called the west gate of Hangzhou City, being one of the first coastal open counties (cities) approved by the State Council, with a land area of 1,385 km², in which hilly area accounts for 75.7%, water area for 5.6%, and plain area 18.7%. At the end of 2012, the city governed 25 townships/sub-districts, 276 administrative villages and 26 communities. In recent years, the city’s economic and social development has been stable yet rapid. In 2011, the city’s GDP was 49.12 billion yuan, fiscal revenue 7.72 billion yuan, social fixed-asset investment 19.15 billion yuan, per capita disposable income of urban residents 29,250 yuan, and per capita net income of rural residents 15,369 yuan. In 2011, the city’s water supply volume was 193.2 million m³, and cultivated area 425,200 mu, including basic farmland of 365,100 mu and a forestation area of 9,500 mu See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Fuyang City⁸

Item	Unit	2011
1. Population		
1) Number of households	/	220734
2) Population	0,000	65.38
Where: rural population	0,000	51.40
3) Rural labor force	0,000	33.48
2. Land area	km ²	1831
3. GDP	0,000 yuan	491.2
1) Primary industries	00 million yuan	33.3
2) Secondary industries	00 million yuan	297.2
3) Tertiary industries	00 million yuan	160.7
4. Per capita GDP	yuan	75319
5. Per capita gross industrial and agricultural output value	yuan	47703
6. Agriculture		
1) Cultivated area	0,000 mu	42.52
2) Per capita gross agricultural output value	yuan	7189
3) Per capita cultivated area of agricultural population	mu	0.83
7. Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	29250
8. Per capita net income of rural residents	yuan	15369
9. Population covered by endowment insurance for LEFs	/	64041

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts/Townships

8 sub-districts/townships of Fuyang City (Dongzhou Sub-district, Fuchun Sub-district, Dongqiao Town, Xindeng Town, Dayuan Town, Wanshi Town, Shoujiang Town, Gaoqiao Town) will be affected by the Subproject, in which Dongzhou Sub-district will be affected more seriously, while the other sub-districts/townships by temporary land occupation mainly. See Table 3-2.

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

Sub-district /township	Number of villages	Population	Land area (km ²)	Agricultural gross output value (0,000 yuan)	Industrial gross output value (0,000 yuan)	Per capita annual income of farmers (yuan)
Dongzhou Sub-district	15	42198	73.00	48009	1277643	19383
Fuchun Sub-district	12	126415	104.00	21616	1765312	20300
Xindeng Town	31	68000	179.92	66585	698626	14996
Dayuan Town	15	36349	104.27	20221	1104987	21425
Changkou Town	24	42071	58.36	33009	150477	12556
Wanshi Town	15	23001	155.14	42014	212652	15468
Shoujiang Town	6	17014	54.30	26578	717619	22163

⁸ Source: Statistical Yearbook 2011 of Fuyang City

Gaoqiao Town	16	30690	104.03	65117	1371743	22078
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3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

17 administrative villages will be affected by the Subproject. See Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

Sub-district /township	Village	Land area (km ²)	HHs	Population	Rural labor force		Agricultural output value (0,000 yuan)	Per capita annual income (yuan)
					Total	Women		
Dongzhou Sub-district	Jilongshan	13.43	1340	4460	2974	1402	3944	20300
	Huanggongwang	9.52	746	2458	1498	983	4603	15483
Fuchun Sub-district	Qiufeng	3.0	1100	2570	1738	782	70	18000
	Sanqiao	3.8	872	2583	1875	934	2234	16000
Xindeng Town	Tashan	2.75	909	2694	1885	969	79489	17903
	Binxian	0.65	1735	4275	869	428	62022	13969
	Nanjin	4.68	890	2628	1898	922	66107	14889
	Songxi	6.57	1361	4319	3083	1498	64629	14556
Dayuan Town	Tingshan	4.95	1100	3470	2412	1128	1973	25127
	Yankou	5.28	719	2423	2521	1196	4105	27397
	Dayuan	4.95	1129	3805	2412	1128	2461	24838
Shoujiang Town	Shoujiang	11.24	1086	3360	2230	1205	5263	22608
	Xinchang	5.46	694	2180	1454	698	3431	21015
Wanshi Town	Pengjia	13.05	707	2325	760	400	1759	14278
Dongqiao Town	Dongqiao	19.7	995	3166	2179	1052	78061	12800
Gaoqiao Town	Gaoqiao	8.78	1415	4365	2910	1355	5695	20308
	Hongzhuang	9.48	685	2267	1680	820	3392	22434

3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

In order to learn the basic information of the APs, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on the Ahs during June-November 2013. 45 households with 157 persons will be affected in total, 21 households with 72 persons were sampled, with a sampling rate of 46.67%.

3.4.1 Age, Educational Level and Ethnic Group

1. Age structure

The 21 sample households have 72 persons in total, averaging 3.4 persons per household. The sample population includes 5 preschool children, accounting for 8.33%; 15 aged 6-16 years, accounting for 23.61%; 37 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 56.94%; and 5 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 11.11%.

2. Educational level

Except the preschool children, the sample population includes 4 illiterates, accounting for 5.97%; 8 having received primary school education, accounting for 11.94%; 33 having received junior high school education, accounting for 49.25%, 12 having received senior high or technical secondary school education, accounting for 17.91%, and 10 having received junior college or above education, accounting for 14.93%.

3. Ethnic groups

All the 72 samples are Han people, and no ethnic minority is included.

3.4.2 Productive Resources

The 21 sample households have a per capita cultivated area of 0.98 mu and an average cultivated area of 3.73 mu per household, including 3.27 mu of irrigated land and 0.46 mu of non-irrigated land. In addition, there is much woodland in the subproject area. See

Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Land Resources of Sample Households

No.	Land type	Average area per household (mu)
1	Cultivated land	3.73
1)	Irrigated land	3.27
2)	Non-irrigated land	0.46
2	Woodland	5.40

3.4.3 Building Area, Age and Supporting Facilities of Residential Houses

The sample households have an average housing size of 257 m² per household or 74.96 m² per capita. Most of their houses were built in the 1980s-90s, in masonry concrete and masonry timber structures mainly, mostly two- or three storied, with building areas of 115-125 m² and housing site areas of 200-250 m².

3.4.4 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

The 21 sample households have per capita annual income of 18,654 yuan, including agricultural income of 5m320 yuan, accounting for 28.52%; sideline income of 852 yuan, accounting for 4.57%, employment income of 8,172 yuan, accounting for 43.81%; property income of 1,450 yuan, accounting for 7.77%; and other income of 220 yuan, accounting for 1.18%.

Per capita annual expenditure is 13,761 yuan, including productive expenses of 2,430 yuan, accounting for 17.66%, and nonproductive expenses of 11,331 yuan, accounting for 82.34%.

Table 3-5 Annual Income and Expenditure of Sample Households

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	18088	5320	28.52%
	Sideline income	2896.8	852	4.57%
	Wage income	8976	2640	14.15%
	Employment income	27784.8	8172	43.81%
	Property income	4930	1450	7.77%
	Other income	748	220	1.18%
	Total	63423.6	18654	100.00%
Annual household expenditure	1) Productive expenses	8262	2430	17.66%
	Farm machinery	1180.2	347.1	2.52%
	Seeds, feeds, etc.	3540.8	1041.4	7.57%
	Labor expenses	2360.5	694.2	5.05%
	Tax payment, etc.	1180.2	347.1	2.52%
	2) Nonproductive expenses	38525.4	11331	82.34%
	Food	20828.4	6126	44.52%
	Household appliances and services	3481.6	1024	7.44%
	Traffic and communication	6630	1950	14.17%
	Medical care	2679.2	788	5.73%
	Education and recreation	3553	1045	7.59%
	Purchase of fixed assets	476	140	1.02%
	Other	877.2	258	1.87%
	Total	46787.4	13761	100.00%
Net income (income – productive expenses)		55161.6	16224	/
Balance (gross income – gross expenditure)		16636.2	4893	/

3.5 Basic Information of the Affected Enterprises

3 enterprises will be affected by HD for the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4), all located in Dongzhou Sub-district, which are Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd., in which Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd. located on state-owned land will be relocated, Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd. located on state-owned land will be affected partly by HD, and Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd. located

on collective construction land will be relocated.

Table 3-6 Summary of the Affected Enterprises

Enterprise	Type	Nature of land	Business scope	Average profit in past 3 years (yuan)	Work force	Resettlement mode	Remarks
Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd.	Limited liability company	State-owned land	Manufacture and processing of glass	4027896	138	Cash compensation	Relocation
Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd.			Textile processing and marketing	11576691	150	Cash compensation	Partly demolished
Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd.		Collective construction land	Manufacture of doors, design and installation of residential monitors	46919	18	Cash compensation	Relocation

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)
- Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings 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)
- 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)

3. Bank policies

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

4.2 Key Provisions

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

4.2.1 Land Administration Law of the PRC

In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition. The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land acquired. In acquiring vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund. Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the acquisition. In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired according to the social and economic development level. (Article 47)

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

4.2.2 Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition

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

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

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

Reemployment resettlement. Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills

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

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

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

4.2.3 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project.

15. *Criteria for Eligibility.* Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups: (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

4.3 Resettlement Policies of the Subproject

4.3.1 Policy for Collective Land Acquisition

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, and in accordance with the Notice on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Fuyang City (FMG [2009] No.58) (see

Appendix 8);

2. LA compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs, which may attend local labor employment training freely, or participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

3. Compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to their proprietors at a time.

4.3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned land occupied permanently for the Subproject will be compensated for in accordance with the policy on compensation for state-owned industrial land in the Opinions on Compensation Policies the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46) (see **Appendix 7**).

4.3.3 Policy for Temporary Land Occupation

In the Subproject, 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. The compensation policy for temporary land occupation of the Subproject is as follows:

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.

4.3.4 Policies for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

The residential houses on collective land demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, and House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216).

1. Resettlement modes:

Property swap: 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. Each AH will receive housing site compensation of 200,000 yuan. The resettlement community for the Subproject is Minfeng Garden in Jilongshan Village. See **Section 5.3.1**.

Cash compensation: In case of cash compensation, each AH receives compensation at twice the replacement cost. Housing sites will be compensated for in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Acquisition of Collective Land, and Notice on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Fuyang City (FMG [2009] No.58).

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

4.3.5 Policies for Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

The non-residential properties on collective land demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, and the House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216).

The demolished non-residential properties will be subject to cash compensation only. Non-operating spaces in such properties will be compensated for at 3 times the replacement cost of residential houses, and operating spaces compensated for at 70% of the appraised price (including land price).

The proprietor of a property will receive compensation for losses from business suspension.

4.3.6 Policy for Demolition of Properties of Enterprises

The enterprises affected by the Subproject will receive compensation in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, Opinions on Compensation for the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46), and Measures of Fuyang City for the House Acquisition and Compensation on State-owned Land (FMG [2013] No.17).

1. Basis for compensation: lawful certificates of title;

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

Land will be compensated for based on its nature. In case of land transfer, land will be compensated for at twice the benchmark price of local industrial land. For leased land, compensation will be based on actual losses arising from the termination of the lease contract.

Buildings will be compensated for at replacement cost based on lawful certificates of title, and decoration and other structures compensated for at appraised price.

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

Compensation for losses from production suspension: equal to the average profit of an enterprise in the past 3 years, or if an enterprise has existed for less than 3 years, equal to the profit of the previous year

3. Rewards: mainly including early contract signing reward, early moving reward, employee resettlement reward

If an enterprise enters into a compensation agreement before the specified deadline, an early contract signing reward at 2% of the total amount of compensation but not more than 1 million yuan will be paid.

If an enterprise enters into a compensation agreement at least one month before the specified deadline, an early contract signing reward at 2% of the total amount of compensation but not more than 1 million yuan will be paid.

The affected enterprises will resettle employees in accordance with the Labor Contract Law. If an enterprise has resettled employees properly before the specified deadline, each employee will receive an employee resettlement reward of 1,000 yuan.

4.3.7 Policy for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for at actual value, and compensation fees will be paid directly to their proprietors.

4.4 Compensation Rates

4.4.1 Acquisition of Collective Land

The compensation rates for the collective land acquired for the Subproject have been fixed in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Acquisition of Collective Land, and Notice on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Fuyang City (FMG [2009] No.58).

Table 4-1 Location-based Land Prices of the Urban Area of Fuyang City

Land type	Tier-1 areas (0,000 yuan/mu)	Tier-2 areas (0,000 yuan/mu)	Tier-3 areas (0,000 yuan/mu)	Tier-4 areas (0,000 yuan/mu)	Tier-5 areas (0,000 yuan/mu)	Remarks
Type 1 land (cultivated land, garden land, other farmland, construction land)	10	8.3	6.9	5.6	4.5	Including land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments
Type 2 land (woodland)	6	4.98	4.14	3.36	2.7	
Type 3 land (unused land)	5	4.15	3.45	2.8	2.25	

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land

Component	Sub-district /township	Compensation rate (0,000 yuan/mu)			Remarks
		Type 1 land	Type 2 land	Type 3 land	
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	Dongzhou Sub-district	8.3	4.98	4.15	Involving LA
Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	Xideng Town	5.6	3.36	2.8	
Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	Dayuan Town	5.6	3.36	2.8	
Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	Dongzhou Sub-district	8.3	4.98	4.15	
	Fuchun Sub-district	8.3	4.98	4.15	
	Shoujiang Town	8.3	4.98	4.15	
	Gaoqiao Town	6.9	4.14	3.45	
	Dongqiao Town	4.5	2.7	2.25	
Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	Gaoqiao Town	6.9	4.14	3.45	
	Wanshi Town	4.5	2.7	2.25	
	Dayuan Town	5.6	3.36	2.8	

4.4.2 Compensation Rates for Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

According to the Opinions on Compensation Policies the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46), 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.

4.4.3 Temporary Land Occupation

The compensation rates for temporary land occupation of the Subproject will be fixed by reference to the young crop compensation rates specified in the Notice of the Hangzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in the Urban Area (HMG [2012] No.56) (Fuyang City is a county-level city under Hangzhou City). See Table 4-3.

The state-owned land and collective construction land occupied temporarily for the Subproject will be restored to the original condition upon expiry of the period of occupation without compensation. For the temporarily occupied cultivated land, young crop compensation fees will be paid at 4,500 yuan/mu. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-3 Young Crop Compensation Rates of Hangzhou City

Type	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation for temporary land occupation (yuan/mu)	Remarks
		One year	
Paddy fields	2200	2200	Non-irrigated land is compensated for by reference to paddy fields; tea gardens and orchards by reference to vegetable land; other garden land by reference to mulberry fields.
Aquaculture water surface	4500	4500	
vegetable land	4500	4500	
Mulberry fields	2500	2500	

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Compensation rate (yuan/mu)			Remarks
Young crop compensation	Land reclamation costs	Total	For cultivated land and woodland occupied for the Subproject
2200	2300	4500	

4.4.4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

The rural residential houses on collective land demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for at replacement cost in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, and House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216).

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 4-5 Replacement Costs and Compensation Rates of Rural Houses

Item		Unit	Replacement cost (yuan)	Compensation rate (yuan) ⁹	Main conditions
HD compensation	Masonry concrete	M ²	610	732	In good condition, high-grade aluminum alloy doors and windows, good interior and exterior plastering, reinforced concrete floors, complete utilities
	Masonry timber	M ²	570	684	In good condition, good wooden doors and windows, slat ceiling, good interior and exterior plastering, good wooden flooring, complete utilities
	Simple structure	M ²	220	264	With good wooden doors and windows, ordinary interior and exterior plastering, cement flooring, shared utilities
	Color steel	M ²	321	385.2	
Transition subsidy		Person	/	6000	
moving subsidy		Person	/	400	

4.4.5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

The rural non-residential properties on collective land demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, and House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216).

According to the House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216), non-operating spaces in such properties will be compensated for at 3 times the replacement cost of residential houses (610 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure), i.e., 1,830 yuan/m².

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 4-6 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

4.4.6 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises

The enterprises affected by the Subproject will be compensated for in accordance with the Opinions on Compensation for the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46).

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:

Compensation for losses from production suspension equal to the average profit of an

⁹ Based on the resettlement mode of property swap

enterprise in the past 3 years will be paid to the 3 affected enterprises (see **Table 2-8**), which will receive 4,027,896 yuan, 11,576,691 yuan and 46,919 yuan respectively.

Early contract signing reward: If an enterprise enters into a compensation agreement before the specified deadline, an early contract signing reward at 2% of the total amount of compensation will be paid. The 3 affected enterprises will receive an early contract signing reward of 1,092,246.5 yuan each.

Early moving reward: If an enterprise enters into a compensation agreement at least one month before the specified deadline, an early contract signing reward at 2% of the total amount of compensation will be paid. The 3 affected enterprises will receive an early moving reward of 1,092,246.5 yuan each.

4.4.7 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

According to the Notice of the Hangzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in the Urban Area (HMG [2012] No.56), the compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments under the Subproject are as shown in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Young crop compensation	mu	2200
Scattered trees	/	100
Osmanthus trees	/	1000
Camphor trees	/	200
Tea trees	/	115
Dwarf lilyturf	M ²	11

4.4.8 Rates of Other Costs

Table 4-8 Rates of Other Costs

Item	Rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	Basis	Remarks
Land reclamation costs	1.8667	Notice of the Zhejiang Provincial Government on Adjusting Rates of Land Reclamation Costs (ZPG [2008] No.39)	Land reclamation costs and quota fees will be collected alternatively. Land reclamation costs will be collected under the Subproject.
Farmland occupation tax	3	Notice of the Zhejiang Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in Farmland Occupation Tax Collection Management (ZPG [2008] No.38)	
Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	1.8667	ZCZ [2006] No.14	
Quota fees	Industrial land	6	
	Transferred land	4	
	Operating land	10	
		FMG [2011] No.141	

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 Acquired Collective Land

5.2.1 Summary

5.0145 mu of cultivated land in Jilongshan Village, Dongzhou Sub-district will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 9 households with 29 persons. The 9 AHs have a per capita land loss of 0.17 mu and a per capita annual income loss of 864 yuan, accounting for 4.259% of per capita annual income.

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

5.2.2 Cash Compensation

In the Subproject, land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and compensation fees for young crops and attachments will be fully paid to the AHs for agricultural or nonagricultural income generation activities.

5.2.3 Skills Training and Employment Promotion

Villagers in the affected village mostly do flexible jobs, such as small commodity selling, employment and house lease, so the AHs can easily find other jobs to restore income. The owner will also provide employment assistance to them.

In order to encourage the LEFs to get employed flexibly or start up businesses, agricultural and nonagricultural skills training, and pre-job training is provided to them, and those qualified will be awarded a certificate. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Summary of Local Training Programs

Item	Quota	Venue	Scope	Period	Remarks
Junior carer	30	Fuyang Community College	Old people and infant care	2013-2014	Special funds of government
Intermediate bricklayer	30	Fuyang Community College	Practical building skills	2013-2014	
Housekeeping	50	Fuyang Workers' Training Center	Housekeeping and cleaning	2013-2014	
Civilization	40	Fuyang Community College	Etiquette	2013-2014	
Farm machinery	40	Fuyang Farm Machinery College	Tractor driving, etc.	2013-2014	
Special training for LEFs	40	Fuchun Urban School	Flower design, cultivation, housekeeping	2013-2014	

5.2.4 Social Security

Eligible LEFs in the Subproject may cover endowment insurance for LEFs.

1. Eligibility:

Registered agricultural population in Fuyang City affected by unified LA with the approval of the provincial government, as verified by the LA office of the municipal land and resources bureau

2. Contribution and benefit levels

Table 5-2 Contribution and Benefit Levels of Endowment Insurance for LEFs

Age (year)	Contribution level (yuan)			Benefit level (yuan)	
	Individual	Government	Total	Starting point	Benefit
Not more than 16-50 (women), 60 (men)	22000	18000	40000	Month following 50 years (women) or 60 years (men)	480
Above 16-50 (women), 60 (men)	12000	12000	24000	Following month of premium payment	360

5.3 Resettlement for Rural HD

5.3.1 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, which is 1.5km away from their former residential houses, featuring convenient traffic and an advantaged location. This community broke ground in August 2010, with a gross investment of about 50.1 million yuan, a floor area of 3.63 hectares and a total building area of 36,676 m². This community, and its supporting facilities and landscaping have been completed.

All resettlement houses in this community are 3-storied and in masonry concrete structure, with a floor area of 120 m² (the highest permissible standard of land area for house construction for rural households in Fuyang City) and a building area of 360 m² each. According to the FGD, all AHs are satisfied with the layout and quality of the resettlement housing.

The price of each resettlement house is 350,000 yuan. Each AH will receive housing site compensation of 200,000 yuan, and pay the remainder 150,000 yuan itself, i.e., 417 yuan/ m². The compensation received by the AHs will be sufficient to cover resettlement community.



Figure 5-1 Minfeng Garden Resettlement Community



Figure 5-2 Resettlement Housing in Minfeng Garden

5.3.2 Non-residential Properties

28 non-residential properties in Jilongshan Village will be demolished for the Subproject, and 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.

Non-operating spaces in such properties will be compensated for at 3 times the replacement cost of residential houses (610 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure), i.e., 1,830 yuan/m². 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

5.4 Resettlement Program for Affected Enterprises

3 enterprises in Dongzhou Sub-district will be affected by the Subproject, which are Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd.

Hangzhou Yunsen Textile Co., Ltd. will be affected partly, and a warehouse will be demolished. The enterprise's representatives think HD will not affect their production and lives, and expect cash compensation.

Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Curtain Wall Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Jiangdong Door Co., Ltd. will be relocated. New sites have been selected for the two enterprises in Dongzhou High-tech Industrial Park, and are not distant from their former sites, so their workers will not experience any working and living inconvenience.

The 3 affected enterprises will be subject to cash compensation, and be compensated for in accordance with the Opinions on Compensation for the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46):

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.

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:

Compensation for losses from production suspension equal to the average profit of an enterprise in the past 3 years will be paid to the 3 affected enterprises (see **Table 2-8**), which will receive 4,027,896 yuan, 11,576,691 yuan and 46,919 yuan respectively.

If an enterprise enters into a compensation agreement before the specified deadline, an early contract signing reward at 2% of the total amount of compensation but not more than 1 million yuan will be paid.

If an enterprise enters into a compensation agreement at least one month before the specified deadline, an early contract signing reward at 2% of the total amount of compensation but not more than 1 million yuan will be paid.

5.5 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

246.65 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the Subproject, including 38.75 mu of cultivated land, 179.9 mu of collective construction land and 25.6 mu of state-owned land. 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 Fuyang PMO and owner will restore the occupied land timely, and costs so incurred will be included in the budget of the Subproject

The temporarily occupied collective cultivated land and woodland will be restored by the construction agency, and compensation will be paid to the affected proprietors.

5.6 Restoration Program for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

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

6. Organizational Structure for Resettlement

6.1 Resettlement Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

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

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

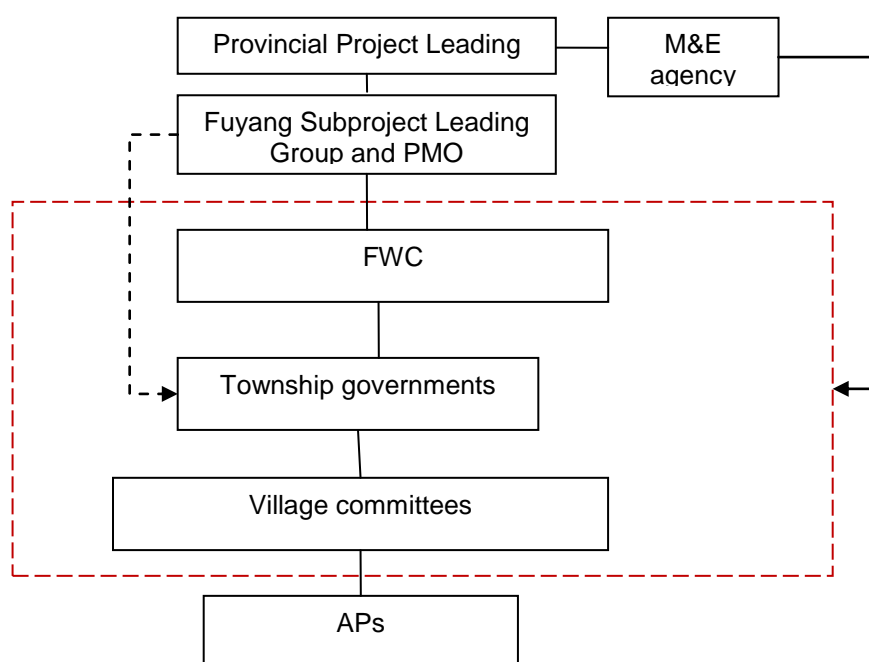


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement

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

✧ Fuyang 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

✧ Fuyang 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 Fuyang Subproject Leading Group and provincial PMO regularly or irregularly

✧ **Owner (FWC)**

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 9**). 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	Composition
Provincial PMO	6	Government officials, technicians
Fuyang PMO	4	Government officials
FWC	5	Technicians
Municipal land and resources bureau	6	Government officials, technicians
Design agency	4	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	8	Resettlement experts
Total	27	

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 Fuyang PMO will take the following measures to improve institutional capacity:

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

Table 6-2 Operational Training Program for Resettlement Agencies

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

7. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation Strategy and Methods

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Zhejiang Province and Fuyang City 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 Fuyang 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 maintenance staff maintains the systems.	The systems are managed properly.

7.3 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

Different participation and consultation activities will be held at different stages. At the implementation and resettlement stages, the PMO will also pay attention to public participation and information disclosure, and communicate with the AHs adequately to ensure the successful implementation of the Subproject.

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the APs should be further consulted in order to handle their issues and requests on resettlement properly and timely so that all issues can be handled before the implementation of the RAP. The resettlement implementing agencies will schedule public participation meetings rationally so that all AHs have an opportunity to be consulted about compensation agreements before they enter into such agreements with the resettlement implementing agencies. The public participation and consultation activities of the next stage include:

- 1) Compensation and payment schedule;
- 2) Detailed restoration measures;
- 3) Issues arising from resettlement implementation;
- 4) Optimization of the project design;
- 5) Participation in the construction of resettlement housing, including requirements for construction progress, location, structure and size;
- 6) Ability and willingness to pay wastewater treatment charges; and
- 7) Other concerns of the APs.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

No.	Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
1	Comments on project design	Discussion	Jan. 2014	Fuyang PMO	Village officials, APs	Collecting comments on subproject impacts
2	RAP disclosure	Website	Feb. 2014	Fuyang PMO	APs	Disclosing the RAP
3	Village congress	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	Village officials, APs	Disclosing subproject information and collecting comments
4	Meeting of village group heads	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	Village group heads, villagers	Defining responsibilities and activities to communicate subproject information and collect comments from villagers
5	Meeting of household heads	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	Household heads	Disclosing subproject information and collecting comments
6	Village meeting	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	APs	Disclosing subproject information and collecting comments
7	RIB distribution	Discussion	Feb. 2014	Village committees	APs	Distributing the RIB to each AH
8	RIB or brochure	Distribution	Mar. 2014	Fuyang PMO	APs	Distributing the RIB or brochure
9	Verification of DMS results	Bulletin board, meeting	Apr. 2014	Fuyang PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts
10	LA announcement	Bulletin board, meeting	Apr. 2014	Fuyang PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
11	Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for	Bulletin board, meeting	Apr. 2014	Fuyang PMO, land and resources	APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment

No.	Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
	LA			bureau		
12	Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	May 2014	Fuyang PMO	APs	Discussing the final income restoration program
13	Issues arising from implementation	Discussion, field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Fuyang PMO, FWC, township governments, external M&E agency	APs	Discussing issues and countermeasures
14	Collection of suggestions and grievances	Field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Fuyang PMO, FWC, township governments, village committees, 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 Fuyang 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 Fuyang 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 FWC 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 Fuyang 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 Fuyang PMOs in writing on a monthly basis. The provincial and Fuyang 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 Fuyang PMOs, and owner will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals, and the relevant information is shown in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**

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
Fuyang PMO	Jiang Guoqing	No.41 Shixin North Road, Fuyang	0571-61792018
FWC	Zhao Jianfeng	No.108 Tianhe Road, Fuchun Sub-district, Fuyang	13868192255

8. Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

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

Based on prices in December 2013, the total resettlement costs of the Subproject and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project are 71.023 million yuan (This project is 14,264 million yuan, and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project is 56,759 million yuan), including compensation fees for the permanent acquisition of collective land of 2.465 million yuan, accounting for 3.47%; compensation fees for the permanent occupation of state-owned land of 7.51 million yuan, accounting for 10.57%; compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 0.174 million yuan, accounting for 0.25%; compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 1.761 million yuan, accounting for 2.48%; compensation fees for the demolition of rural non-residential properties of 22.795 million yuan, accounting for 32.09%; compensation fees for enterprises of 27.729 million yuan, accounting for 39.04%; compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments of 0.032 million yuan, accounting for 0.05%; contingencies of 6.25 million yuan, accounting for 8.80%; administrative costs of 0.625 million yuan, accounting for 0.88%; resettlement planning and monitoring costs of 1.25 million yuan, accounting for 1.76%; training costs of 0.071 million yuan, accounting for 0.10%; and LA taxes of 0.362 million yuan, accounting for 0.51%. See Table 8-1 and Table 8-2.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (yuan)	Percent
1	Basic resettlement costs	/	/	/	62496454.9	87.99%
1.1	Acquisition of rural collective land	/	/	/	2464601.4	3.51%
1.1.1	Collective farmland	mu	/	5.579	430022.4	0.65%
1.1.2	Collective construction land	mu	/	24.513	2034579	2.86%
1.2	State-owned land	mu	/	31.73	7510491	10.57%
1.3	Temporary land occupation	mu	4500	38.75	174375	0.25%
1.4	Demolition of rural residential houses	m ²	/	/	1760706	2.48%
	Demolition of rural non-residential properties	m ²	/	/	22794600	32.09%
1.6	Relocation of enterprises	/	/	3	27729010.4	39.04%
1.7	Ground attachments	/	/	/	32071	0.05%
2	Contingencies	/	/	/	6249645.5	8.80%
3	Administrative costs	/	/	/	625347.8	0.88%
4	Planning and monitoring costs (2% of basic costs)	/	/	/	1249929.1	1.76%
5	Training costs	/	/	/	40000	0.06%
6	LA taxes	/	/	/	361979.3	0.51%
Total					71023357	100.00%

Table 8-2 Resettlement Budget by Component

Component	No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)	Budget (yuan)	Percent
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening	1	Basic resettlement costs	/	/	/	62284780	88.02%
	1.1	Acquisition of rural collective land	/	/	/	2464601.4	3.48%
	1.1.1	Collective farmland	/	/	/	430022.4	0.61%
		LA compensation fees	/	/	/	418967.4	0.59%
		Cultivated land	mu	5.0145	83000	416203.5	0.59%

Component	No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)	Budget (yuan)	Percent
Project		Woodland	mu	0.0105	49800	522.9	0.00%
		Other farmland	mu	0.054	41500	2241	0.00%
		Young crop compensation fees	mu	5.025	2200	11055	0.02%
	1.1.2	Collective construction land		24.513	83000	2034579	2.88%
	1.2	State-owned land	m ²	31.73	236700	7510491	10.61%
	1.3	Temporary land occupation	m ²	0	0	0	0.00%
	1.2	Demolition of rural residential houses	m ²	2516.1	/	1760706	2.49%
		House compensation fees	m ²	2516.1	/	1549506	2.19%
		Masonry concrete structure	m ²	2022.29	610	1233596.9	1.74%
		Masonry timber structure	m ²	462.81	570	263801.7	0.37%
		Earth timber structure	m ²	27.56	220	6063.2	0.01%
		Simple structure	m ²	143.44	321	46044.24	0.07%
		Transition subsidy	Person	33	6000	198000	0.28%
		Moving subsidy	Person	33	400	13200	0.02%
	1.4	Demolition of rural non-residential properties		4460	/	22794600	32.21%
		Non-operating spaces	m ²	2220	1830	4062600	5.74%
		Operating spaces	m ²	2240	7700	17248000	24.38%
		Compensation for losses from business suspension	m ²	28	8000	224000	0.32%
		Moving subsidy	Person	28	45000	1260000	1.78%
	1.5	Relocation of enterprises	/	/	/	27729010	39.19%
		Steel structure	m ²	8946.61	681	6092641.4	8.61%
		Masonry concrete structure	m ²	8495.6	610	5182316	7.32%
		Compensation for losses from business suspension	/	/	/	9863160	13.94%
		Employee resettlement costs	Person	306	14400	4406400	6.23%
		Early contract signing and moving rewards	/	/	/	2184493	3.09%
	1.6	Ground attachments	/	/	/	25371	0.04%
		Scattered trees	/	42	100	4200	0.01%
		Osmanthus trees	/	17	1000	17000	0.02%
		Camphor trees	/	10	200	2000	0.00%
		Tea trees	/	14	115	1610	0.00%
		Dwarf lilyturf	m ²	51	11	561	0.00%
	2	Contingencies	/	/	/	6228478	8.80%
	3	Administrative costs	/	/	/	622847.8	0.88%
4	Planning and monitoring costs (2% of basic costs)	/	/	/	1245695.6	1.76%	

Component	No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)	Budget (yuan)	Percent
	4.1	Survey and design costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	622847.8	0.88%
	4.2	M&E costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	622847.8	0.88%
	5	Training costs	/	/	/	40000	0.06%
	6	LA taxes	/	/	/	337646.34	0.48%
	6.1	Land reclamation costs	mu	5.0145	18667	93605.672	0.13%
	6.2	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	mu	5.0145	18667	93605.672	0.13%
	6.3	Farmland occupation tax	mu	5.0145	30000	150435	0.21%
	Total			/	/	/	70759448
Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	1	Basic resettlement costs	/	/	/	69600	88.72%
	1.1	Acquisition of rural collective land	mu	0	0	0	0.00%
	1.2	State-owned land	mu	0	0	0	0.00%
	1.3	Temporary land occupation	mu	15	4500	67500	86.04%
	1.4	Ground attachments	/	/	/	2100	2.68%
		Scattered trees	/	21	100	2100	2.68%
	2	Contingencies	/	/	/	6960	8.87%
	3	Administrative costs	/	/	/	500	0.64%
	4	Planning and monitoring costs (2% of basic costs)	/	/	/	1392	1.77%
	4.1	Survey and design costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	696	0.89%
	4.2	M&E costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	696	0.89%
	5	Training costs	/	/	/	0	0.00%
	6	LA taxes	/	/	/	0	0.00%
	6.1	Land reclamation costs	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%
	6.2	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%
	6.3	Farmland occupation tax	mu	0	30000	0	0.00%
Total						78452	100.00%
Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	1	Basic resettlement costs	/	/	/	24200	87.67%
	1.1	Acquisition of rural collective land	mu	0	0	0	0.00%
	1.2	State-owned land	mu	0	0	0	0.00%
	1.3	Temporary land occupation	mu	5	4500	22500	81.51%
	1.6	Ground attachments	/	/	/	1700	6.16%
		Scattered trees	/	17	100	1700	6.16%
	2	Contingencies	/	/	/	2420	8.77%
	3	Administrative costs	/	/	/	500	1.81%
	4	Planning and monitoring costs	/	/	/	484	1.75%
	4.1	Survey and design costs	/	/	/	242	0.88%
	4.2	M&E costs	/	/	/	242	0.88%
	5	Training costs	/	/	/	0	0.00%
	6	LA taxes	/	/	/	0	0.00%
	6.1	Land reclamation costs	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%
6.2	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%	

Component	No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)	Budget (yuan)	Percent	
	6.3	Farmland occupation tax	mu	0	30000	0	0.00%	
	Total			/	/	/	27604	100.00%
Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	1	Basic resettlement costs	/	/	/	88550	68.91%	
	1.1	Acquisition of rural collective land	mu	0	0	0	0.00%	
	1.2	State-owned land	mu	0	0	0	0.00%	
	1.3	Temporary land occupation	mu	12.5	4500	56250	43.77%	
	1.4	Ground attachments	/	/	/	1700	1.32%	
		Scattered trees	/	17	100	1700	1.32%	
	2	Contingencies				8855	6.89%	
	3	Administrative costs	/	/	/	1000	0.78%	
	4	Planning and monitoring costs (2% of basic costs)	/	/	/	1771	1.38%	
	4.1	Survey and design costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	885.5	0.69%	
	4.2	M&E costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	885.5	0.69%	
	5	Training costs	/	/	/	30600	23.81%	
	6	LA taxes	/	/	/	24333	18.93%	
	6.1	Land reclamation costs	mu	0.5	18667	9333	7.26%	
	6.2	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%	
	6.3	Farmland occupation tax	mu	0.5	30000	15000	11.67%	
	Total			/	/	/	124509	100.00%
	Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	1	Basic resettlement costs	/	/	/	29325	87.95%
		1.1	Acquisition of rural collective land	/	/	/	0	0.00%
1.2		State-owned land	mu	0		0	0.00%	
1.3		Temporary land occupation	mu	6.25	4500	28125	84.35%	
1.6		Ground attachments	mu	/	/	1200	3.60%	
		Scattered trees	/	12	100	1200	3.60%	
2		Contingencies	/	/	/	2932.5	8.79%	
3		Administrative costs	/	/	/	500	1.50%	
4		Planning and monitoring costs (2% of basic costs)	/	/	/	586.5	1.76%	
4.1		Survey and design costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	293.25	0.88%	
4.2		M&E costs (1% of basic costs)	/	/	/	293.25	0.88%	
5		Training costs	/	/	/	0	0.00%	
6		LA taxes	/	/	/	0	0.00%	
6.1		Land reclamation costs	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%	
6.2		Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	mu	0	18667	0	0.00%	
6.3		Farmland occupation tax	mu	0	30000	0	0.00%	
Total			/	/	/	33344	100.00%	

8.2 Funding Sources

Based on prices in December 2013, the total resettlement costs of the Subproject and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project are 71,023 million yuan (This project is 14.264 million yuan, and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project is 56.759 million yuan),

Table 8-3 Funding Sources for Resettlement

Component	Funding source	Amount (million yuan)	Payment time
Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) and the Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project	The Subproject	14	2014-2017
	Hangfu Riverside Highway Broadening Project	56.759	
Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	The Subproject	0.078	2014-2017
Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	The Subproject	0.028	2014-2017
Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	The Subproject	0.125	2014-2017
Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	The Subproject	0.033	2014-2017
Total		71.023	

8.3 Annual Investment Plan

Table 8-4 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Amount (million yuan)	28.409	28.409	7.102	7.102	71.02
Percent	40%	40%	10%	10%	100%

8.4 Fund Disbursement, Management and Monitoring

8.4.1 Fund Disbursement

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

The fund disbursement procedure of the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) is as follows: FWC and Fuyang Urban Construction Investment Group disburse resettlement funds to the affected sub-district office for depositing directly in the designated bank or credit cooperative. After acceptance within one week of contract signing and relocation, the AH will receive a check from the sub-district office, and withdraw compensation fees from the designated bank or credit cooperative.

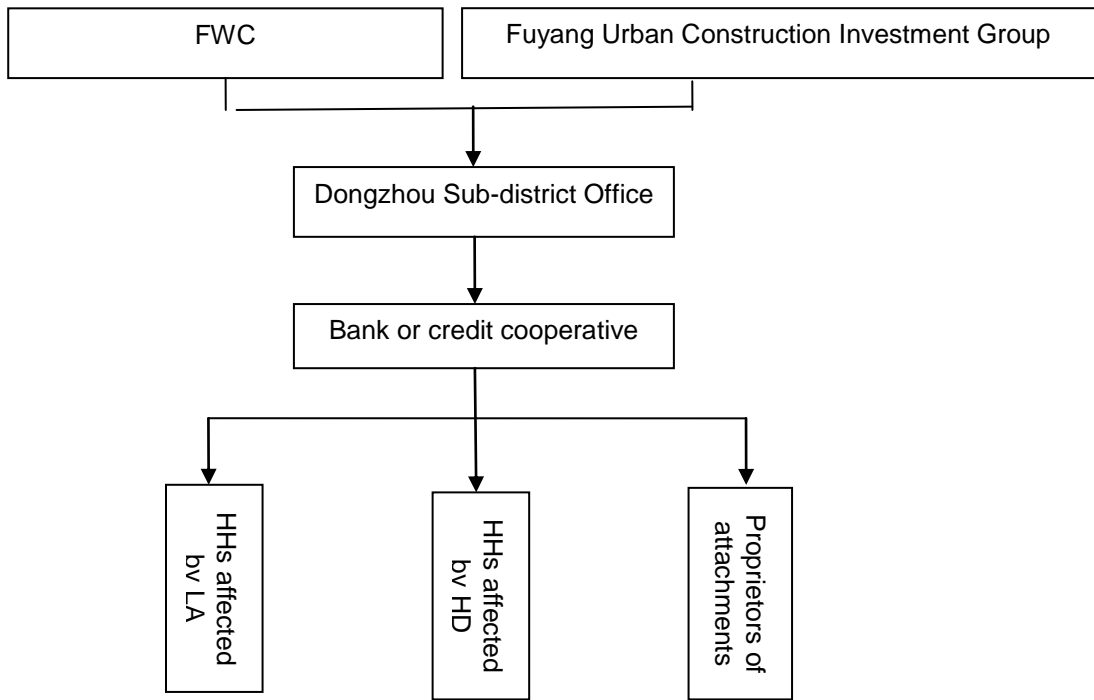


Figure 8-1 Distribution Flowchart of Resettlement Funds for the WWTP (Phase 4)

The fund disbursement procedure of the other components is as follows: FWC disburses resettlement funds to the affected sub-district office or township government for depositing directly in the designated bank or credit cooperative. After acceptance within one week of contract signing and relocation, the AH will receive a check from the sub-district office or township government, and withdraw compensation fees from the designated bank or credit cooperative.

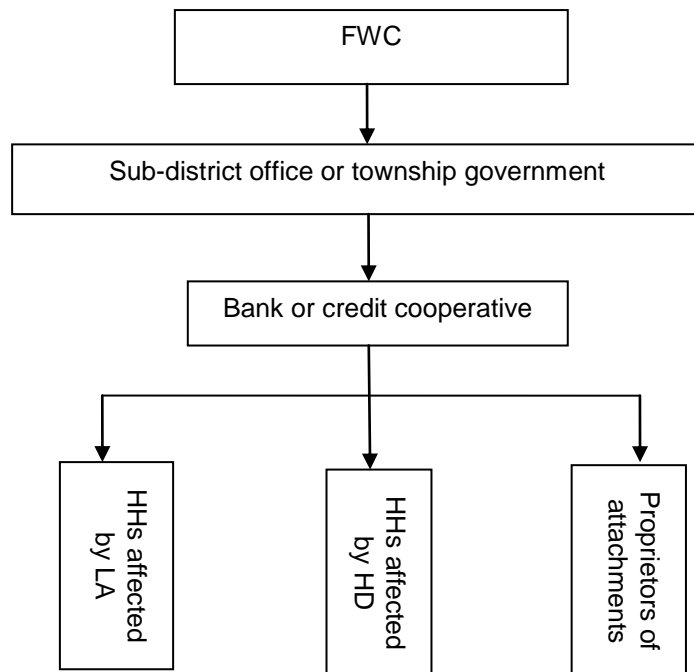


Figure 8-2 Distribution Flowchart of Resettlement Funds for the Other Components

8.4.2 Fund Management and Monitoring

The following principles should be observed in resettlement fund management:

1. Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable laws and

regulations of the state, and the policies in the RAP, and the compensation rates should not be less than those specified in the RAP.

2. The municipal 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 and the affected entities during external monitoring.

9. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

9.1 Linkage between Resettlement Implementation Schedule and Construction Schedule

The Subproject will be implemented from 2014 to 2017 in stages. The resettlement implementation schedule will be coordinated with the construction schedule, i.e., beginning in January 2014 and ending in June 2017. 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 Fuyang PMO and FWC should hold a mobilization meeting to disclose the compensation policies and rates.
- Compensation fees should be settled after contract signing and before land use.
- Resettlement should be supervised to the satisfaction of the AHs.

9.2.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

Table 9-1 Resettlement Schedule

No.	Task	Agencies responsible	Target	Time
1	RAP preparation	/	/	2012.12-2013.12
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Provincial PMO	Consulting agency	2013.6
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Fuyang PMO, owner	Preparation agency	2013.6-11
1.3	Preparing the RAP	Preparation agency	RAP	2013.12
2	Information disclosure and public participation	/	/	2013.12-2014.1
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Fuyang PMO	Agencies concerned	2014.1
2.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	Fuyang PMO, Bank	APs	2014.1
2.3	Disclosing the draft RAP to APs	Fuyang PMO	APs	2014.1
3	Implementation stage	/	/	2014.3-2014.6
3.1	Conducting the DMS	Fuyang PMO, land and resources bureau	Affected villages	2014.6
3.2	Entering into compensation agreements, paying compensation fees	Fuyang PMO, land and resources bureau	APs	2014.5
3.3	Income restoration	Fuyang PMO, sub-district offices/townships	APs	2014.4-2016-4

No.	Task	Agencies responsible	Target	Time
		governments		
3.4	Skills training	Fuyang PMO, sub-district offices/townships governments	APs	2014.4-2016-4
5	M&E	/	/	2015.1-2016.12
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	2015.1
5.2	Internal monitoring	Provincial PMO	Semiannual report	2015.1
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	2015.1-2017.7
6	Records of participation	Fuyang PMO	/	Ongoing
7	Records of grievances	Fuyang PMO	/	Ongoing
8	Commencement of construction	/	/	/
8.1	Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)	Construction agency	/	2014.11
8.2	Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	Construction agency	/	2016.3
8.3	Fuyang Dayuan centralized water supply and sanitation modification project	Construction agency	/	2015.1
8.4	Fuyang first batch centralized wastewater treatment project	Construction agency	/	2015.1
8.5	Fuyang first batch decentralized wastewater treatment project	Construction agency	/	2015.1

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 Fuyang 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 Fuyang 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. Payment, use and availability of LA compensation fees;
4. Demolition of residential houses, compensation and resettlement
5. Demolition of non-residential properties, compensation and resettlement
6. Relocation of enterprises, compensation and resettlement
7. Degree of participation of and consultation with the APs

10.1.3 Reporting

The provincial and Fuyang PMOs will submit an internal monitoring report to the Bank semiannually. Such reports should reflect statistics of the past 6 months, and the progress of resettlement. Table 10-1 and

Table 10-2 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				
Demolished residential houses	m ²				
Demolished non-residential properties	m ²				
Relocation of enterprises	m ²				
Payment of LA compensation fees	0,000 yuan				
Payment of LA compensation fees for temporary land occupation	0,000 yuan				
Persons trained	/				
Persons employed	/				
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:					

Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____ Township, _____ County						
Cut-off date: _____						
Fill-in date: _____						
Affected	Description	Unit/ qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjustment to compensation	Percent of compensation
Village 1						
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: 100%)
 - ✓ Follow-up survey of households affected by HD (sampling rate: 50%)
 - ✓ Follow-up survey of resettlement of enterprise (sampling rate: 100%)
 - ✓ 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
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	See Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land
Demolition of rural residential houses	Rural residential houses of 2,516.1 m ² ,	8 households with 29 persons	Resettlement in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, and House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216)	See Table 4-5 Replacement Costs and Compensation Rates of Rural Houses
Demolition of rural non-residential properties	Non-residential properties of 4,460 m ²	28 households with 99 persons	Cash compensation in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land, and House Replacement Rates of Fuyang City (FDRB [2006] No.216)	See Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties
Affected enterprises	Total demolition area 17,442.21 m ²	3 enterprises, two relocated and one partly affected	Cash compensation in accordance with the Opinions on Compensation Policies the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim) (FMG [2010] No.46)	See the Section "Error! Reference source not found."
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
Infrastructure and ground attachments	Osmanthus trees, camphor trees, tea trees, dwarf lilyturf, etc.	/		See Table 4-4
Grievance redress		All APs	Free	

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Notes on Land Use for Related Projects

1. Xindeng WWTP

This WWTP (Phase 1) has a design capacity of 10,000 m³/d, which will be expanded to 29,000 m³/d in Phase 2 to serve the whole town.

This WWTP will receive wastewater collected by the sewer lines constructed under the component Fuyang Xideng centralized water supply and sanitation modification project.

This WWTP is located east of Shuangta Village, Xindeng Town, and 73.5 mu of collective land in this village was acquired for it in 2006.

The land acquired for this WWTP was compensated for in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Acquisition of Collective Land (FMG [2002] No.14). According to Document FMG [2003]224, the location-based composite land price of Xindeng Town is 46,000 yuan/mu. A total of 3.381 million yuan in compensation had been paid to the AHs by December 2006.

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

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

2. Dayuan WWTP

The Dayuan WWTP has a design treatment capacity of 100,000 m³/d, and a wastewater reclamation capacity of 70,000 tons/d (used for paper mills), and a gross investment of about 170 million yuan. It is a private WWTP that serves local industrial enterprises and residents. It broke ground in July 2010 and was put into operation in September 2011.

This WWTP will receive wastewater collected by the sewer lines constructed under the component Dayuan Town Rural Water Supply and Drainage Facility Improvement.

This WWTP is located at the junction between Dayuan Town and Chunjiang Sub-district, and 101 mu of collective land in Dayuan Town was acquired for it in 2010.

The land acquired for this WWTP was compensated for in accordance with the Administrative Measures of Fuyang City for the Acquisition of Collective Land (FMG [2002] No.14), and Notice on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Fuyang City (FMG [2009] No.58). According to Document FMG [2009] No.58, the location-based composite land price of Dayuan Town is 45,000 yuan/mu. A total of 4.545 million yuan in compensation had been paid to the AHs by December 2010.

The households affected by LA have received full compensation, and their livelihoods have been fully restored.

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

3. Sludge disposal facility of the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)

The Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4) has a design sludge disposal capacity of 9,000 tons/year. It will dehydrate sludge deeply to a moisture level of below 60% for delivery to a thermal power plant for power generation through incineration.

Zhejiang Qingyuan Ecological Thermal Power Co., Ltd. is located in Bayi Village, Chunjiang Sub-district. The Qingyuan sludge-to-energy project (Phase 1) of this company has obtained 6 national patents, and is a key project of Zhejiang Province. It can generate 140 million kWh of electric power annually, and steam produced by it can be used by paper mills.

FWC has entered into a sludge disposal agreement with Zhejiang Qingyuan Ecological Thermal Power Co., Ltd.

污泥处置协议

甲方：浙江清园生态热电有限公司

乙方：富阳市水务有限公司

根据市政府节能减排的工作要求和实现污泥无害化、资源化处置的目标，就乙方污泥的处理问题，经双方友好协商，达成协议如下：

1、甲方同意利用现有的污泥干化焚烧系统，为乙方所产生的全部污泥提供无害化、资源化处理服务。特殊情况由政府协调处理。

2、乙方提供的污泥应为水务公司污水处理厂产生的污泥，不得含生活垃圾、建筑垃圾等杂物（以免损坏设备）。如存在上述问题则甲方有权拒绝接收。

3、污泥含水率要求为80%左右，含水率低于80%时，计费重量按含水率80%折算，高于规定范围时按实际计。但高水分应满足运输过程中城建、环保等要求。

4、污泥处理费用的确定应满足甲方保本微利的要求，暂时按双方协议确定的100元/吨的处理标准进行预结算（不含运费）。运输由甲方负责，（在乙方负责办理相关运输通行证的前提下）运输费用暂按15元/吨进行预结算。双方对目前污泥处置及运输价格偏低的情况，实行调整达成一致意见，明确按政府调整后的价格执行。乙方同意将从本合同签订之日起到调整后新的价格标准执行期间的差价，按甲方进厂焚烧处理的污泥总量给予一次性的补结差价，以后就按新的政府文件价格进行结算。

5、计量以甲方地磅为准，乙方对地磅计量有异议时，可要求市技术监督局校验。校验后属正常范围的，费用由乙方承担，反之则由甲方承担。

6、乙方根据当月污泥量，每月的26日为当月费用结算日。

7、污泥的运输时间和时间安排由乙方及时通知甲方指定的污泥调运科人员，由甲方统一安排，甲方有责任及时运输（春节假期运输由乙方负责，甲方提供倾倒场地），以确保乙方脱水场地的正常运转。乙方应对甲方的运输工作给予配合，确保污泥及时运出处理。

8、本协议试用期暂定为二年。

9、未尽事宜双方协商解决。

10、本协议一式四份，双方各执二份。

甲方：浙江清园生态热电有限公司

代表：



乙方：

代表：

2011年12月6日

富阳市人民政府办公室

富政办函〔2012〕119号

关于成立富阳市农村污水处理系统示范工程项目 (世界银行贷款项目)推进工作领导小组的通知

各乡镇人民政府,各街道办事处,市政府各部门、各直属单位:

为加快推进我市农村污水处理系统示范工程项目,改善农村生态环境,促进农村经济社会可持续发展,经市政府研究,决定成立富阳市农村污水处理系统示范工程项目(世界银行贷款项目)推进工作领导小组,现将领导小组成员名单公布如下:

组 长:王小丁 (市政府)
副组长:钱江涛 (市政府办)
赵 强 (市发改局)
成 员:何明英 (市农办)
陆文孝 (市发改局)
刘学军 (市财政局)
盛国定 (市规划局)

李百山 (市环保局)
葛华锋 (市国土资源局)
张丙德 (市交通运输局)
洪国良 (市住建局)
夏定和 (市农业局)
楼树良 (市卫生局)
汪国良 (市水利水电局)
汪森火 (开发区)

领导小组下设办公室,办公地点设在市发改局,由陆文孝同志兼任办公室主任,方雪华、刘钰良同志兼任办公室副主任。

富阳市人民政府办公室

2012年10月8日

富阳市水务有限公司文件

富水务〔2013〕20号

关于成立有关项目推进领导小组的通知

公司各部门：

为了做好农村污水处理系统示范工程项目推进工作，根据上级相关部门要求并经公司党政班子集体研究，决定成立富阳市水务有限公司农村污水处理系统示范工程项目推进领导小组，具体成员公布如下：

组 长：何 琳

副组长：朱玉飞、喻立军

成 员：高爱刚、盛希明、何一枫、蔡军华、刘振宇、吕会亚
领导小组下设办公室，由盛希明同志兼任办公室主任，赵剑峰、吴小江、俞仙亚为办公室成员。

富阳市水务有限公司
二〇一三年六月七日

主题词：成立 领导小组 （农村污水示范工程）

送：公司党政班子成员

富阳市水务有限公司办公室

2013年6月7日印发

303

富阳市国土资源局

关于富阳市国土资源局 018300270 (2013) 0740 地块建设项目用地的预审意见

富土资预[2013]318号

富阳市城市建设投资集团有限公司:

你单位上报的建设项目用地申请有关材料已收悉。经审查,对该建设项目用地提出如下意见:

1、该项目位于东洲街道鸡笼山村,地块编号:018300270(2013)0740,用地总面积4.0902公顷,现状为耕地0.3343公顷,林地0.0007公顷,交通用地0.0036公顷,建设用地3.7516公顷,其中1.2551公顷曾发富国用(2008)007582号、0.8122公顷曾发富国用(2002)09305号国有土地使用证。在允许建设区范围内,符合土地利用总体规划。

2、项目用地符合有关供地政策,拟以划拨方式供地,用途为公共设施用地。建设用地控制指标应符合有关文件规定。

3、项目占用的耕地应按“占多少、垦多少”的原则进行补充,补充耕地的资金列入建设项目总预算。拟采取缴纳耕地开垦费委托开垦的方式补充耕地实行。

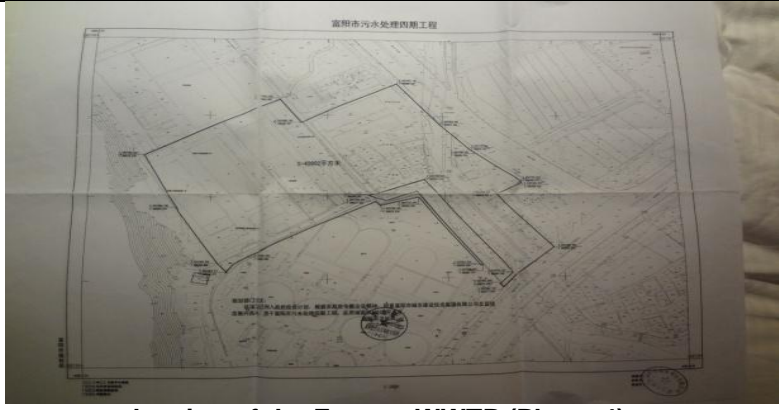
4、该项目位于地质灾害易发区,依法要求进行地质灾害危险性评估。该项目范围内无矿产资源(甲类)压覆,未对现有采矿权人开采活动造成影响,拟用地红线范围内不需开采矿产资源(粘土、宕渣、石料等)。

5、本意见自批准之日起二年内有效。

二〇一三年九月十七日



Appendix 5 Photos of Project Site



drawing of the Fuyang WWTP (Phase 4)



Site for the wastewater treatment tank in Pengjia Village



Site for the wastewater treatment tank in Hongzhuang Village



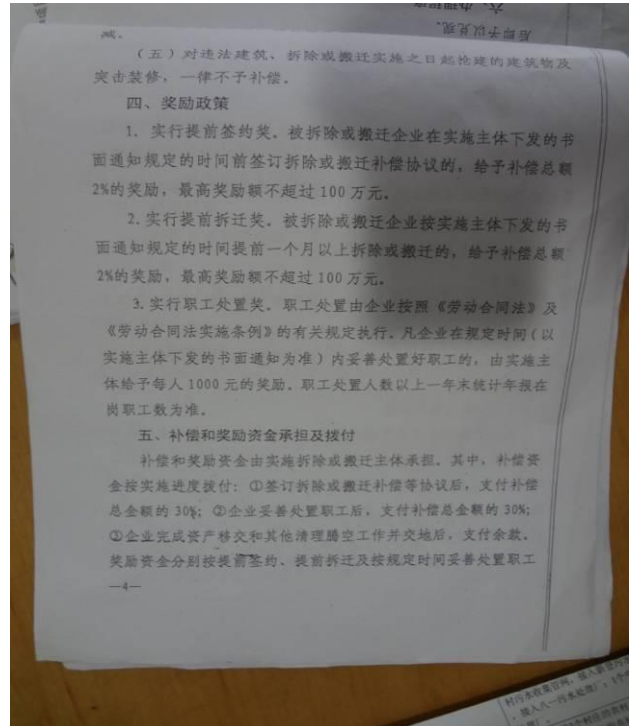
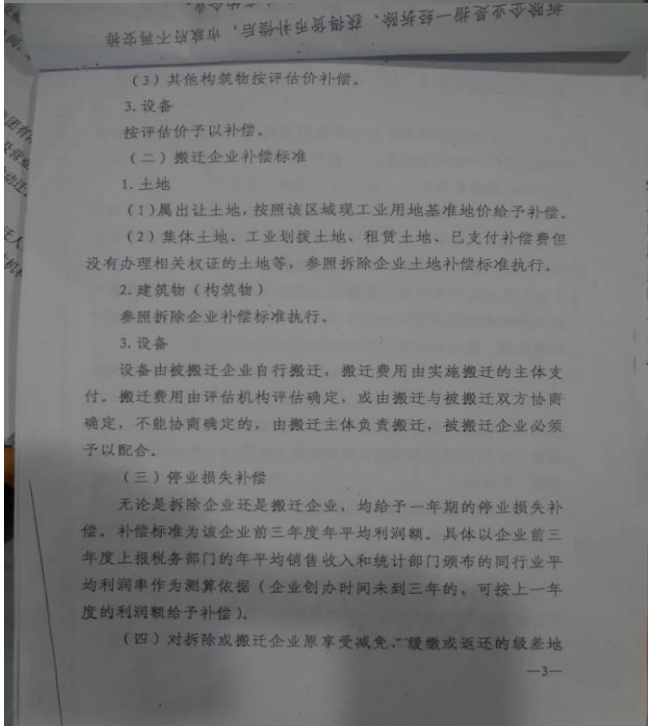
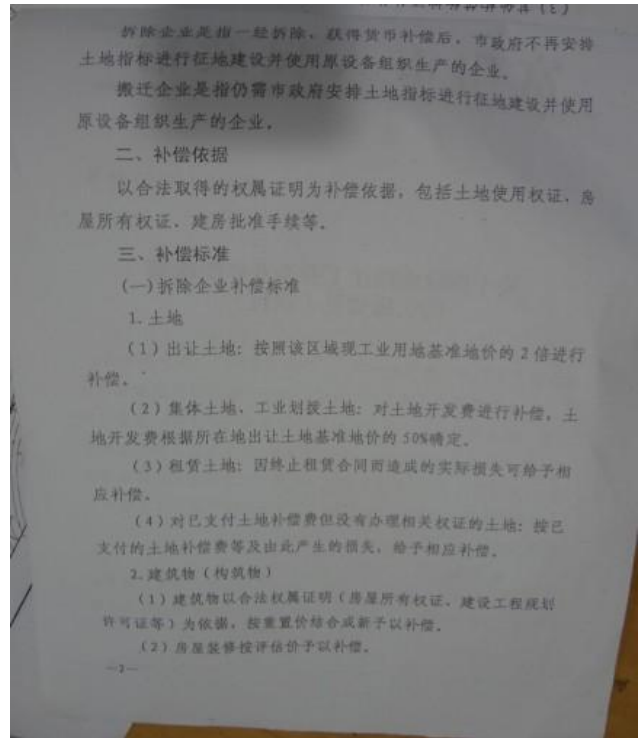
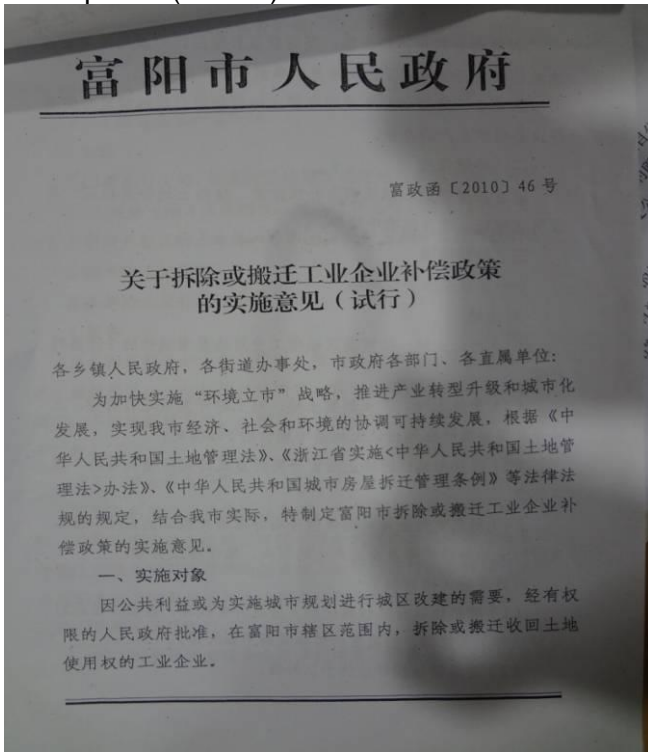
Site for the wastewater treatment tank in Yankou Village



Appendix 6 Rural Non-residential Properties Demolished for the Subproject

No.	HH head	Population	Location	Size (m ²)	Remarks
1	LJF	3	No.20 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Tire repair shop
2	JXL	5	No.21 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Hardware shop
3	CRG	3	No.22 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Hardware shop
4	JGQ	4	No.23 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Grocery
5	XJF	2	No.25 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Cyber café
6	JGW	4	No.26 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Bathroom
7	DHE	4	No.27 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Hardware shop
8	LYH	3	No.28 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Barbershop
9	LAP	3	No.29 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Grocery
10	CHQ	3	No.30 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Hardware shop
11	XCG	3	No.31 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Food shop
12	LJY	3	No.32 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Barbershop
13	JRH	4	No.33 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Drugstore
14	PH	4	No.35 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Barbershop
15	CJL	4	No.36 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Roast chicken shop
16	JGW	4	No.37 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Motorcycle repair shop
17	DKY	4	No.38 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Warehouse
18	JX	4	No.39 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Grocery
19	DDQ	4	No.40 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Grocery
20	XDL	4	No.41 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	120	Grocery
21	YJX	3	No.19 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	350	Supermarket
22	AJX	3	No.18 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	250	Restaurant
23	WJR	3	No.17 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	200	Food shop
24	DGR	3	No.16 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	300	Motorcycle repair shop
25	LQD	4	No.15 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	200	Restaurant
26	LRJ	5	No.14 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	200	Pressing shop
27	DHY	3	No.13 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	360	Restaurant
28	ZGE	3	No.11 Huanqiao Road, Dongzhou Sub-district	200	Grocery

Appendix 7 Opinions on Compensation Policies the Demolition or Relocation of Industrial Enterprises (Interim)



后即予以兑现。

六、办理程序

(一) 由有关实施主体按相关规划及节能减排等要求提出拆除或搬迁企业名单，向市政府提出年度拆除或搬迁企业计划申请。

(二) 经市政府批准后，由实施主体委托有资质的评估公司对拟拆除或搬迁企业进行资产评估，制定实施细则（补偿方案）报市政府。

(三) 对资产评估结果和补偿方案，由市监察局牵头，会同市建设局、国土局、审计局、财政局等相关部门，建立评估会审机制，进行联合会审，确保资产评估和补偿方案的准确性。

(四) 资产评估结果及补偿方案经联合会审后，报市政府同意，由实施主体与被拆除或搬迁企业签订补偿等协议，明确权利义务，限期拆除或搬迁。

(五) 被拆除或搬迁企业的房屋所有权证和土地使用权证，由实施主体予以收回，企业应配合实施主体及时到国土、房管等部门办理注销或变更手续。

七、本政策意见自发布之日起试行，由市建设局、市国土资源局、市经贸局负责解释。



Fuyang Municipal Government

FMG [2009] No.58

Notice on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Fuyang City

Township governments and sub-district offices:

In order to adapt to economic and social development, and the improvement of living standard, and protect the lawful rights and interests of LEFs and rural collective economic organizations, it has been decided to adjust the location-based composite land prices for land acquisition of our city. The adjusted prices have been adopted at an executive meeting of the municipal government.

Unit: 0,000 yuan/mu

Land type	Tier-1 areas	Tier-2 areas	Tier-3 areas	Tier-4 areas	Tier-5 areas
Type 1 land (cultivated land, garden land, other farmland, construction land)	10	8.3	6.9	5.6	4.5
Type 2 land (woodland)	6	4.98	4.14	3.36	2.7
Type 3 land (unused land)	5	4.15	3.45	2.8	2.25

2. Adjusted ranges

The ranges of different types of areas have been redefined based on geographic location and land use as follows:

Range of Tier-1 areas: center of Fuyang District

Range of Tier-2 areas: ①Urban area: extension of Tier-1 areas; ②Shoujiang Town: center of Shoujiang Town, south of Jiulong Avenue, both sides of National Highway 320

Range of Tier-3 areas: ①Urban area: extension of Tier-2 areas; ②Shoujiang Town: out of the Tier-2 area of Shoujiang Town; ③Gaoqiao Town: center of Gaoqiao Town

Range of Tier-4 areas: ①Urban area: extension of Tier-3 areas; ②Gaoqiao Town: some areas out of the Tier-3 area of Gaoqiao Town; ③Lingqiao Town and Dayuan Town: north of Hangqian Expressway; ④Xindeng Town: center of Xindeng Town and some nearby areas; ⑤Changkou Town: center of Changkou Town

Range of Tier-5 areas: areas other than Tier-1 to Tier-4 areas

1. This notice applies to the acquisition of collective land in Fuyang City.
2. Composite land price includes land compensation fees and a resettlement subsidy.
3. This notice will come into effect on January 1, 2009.

April 27, 2009

Appendix 9 List of Members of Village Implementation Teams

Village	Name	Title	Gender	Age
Pengjia	PLZ	Secretary	Male	45
	LXM	Village head	Male	51
	LMJ	Women's director	Female	40
	ZXG	Village committee member	Male	56
Qiufeng	QXM	Director	Male	51
	HAG	CPC committee member	Male	48
	HHW	Village committee member	Male	38
	CGN	Women's director	Female	38
Sanqiao	HYJ	Secretary	Male	45
	QYF	Director	Male	45
	FW	CPC committee member	Male	31
	FJY	Women's director	Female	44
Gaoqiao	ZRS	Secretary	Male	58
	JBY	Village committee member	Male	52
	DZL	Women's director	Female	50
	GWY	Head of old people's association	Male	63
Hongzhuang	HDM	Secretary	Male	56
	NZG	Village head	Male	50
	FYE	Women's director	Female	54
	DDX	Head of old people's association	Male	80
Shoujiang	ZYC	Secretary	Male	50
	LRQ	Village head	Male	38
	DCF	Women's director	Female	51
	LJR	Head of old people's association	Male	62
Xinchang	YWD	Secretary	Male	46
	FHG	Village head	Male	50
	ZMQ	Women's director	Female	46
	SSL	Head of old people's association	Male	68
Dongqiao	WGH	Secretary	Male	58
	THL	Director	Male	50
	LQY	Women's director	Female	51
	HSG	Head of old people's association	Male	69
Yankou	SYH	Secretary	Male	55
	LYH	Women's director	Female	46
	LXQ	Villager representative	Female	52
	LXH	Cultural worker	Male	62
Jilongshan	LQG	Secretary	Male	54
	CHY	Director	Male	44
	LZY	Women's director	Female	54
	DGL	Head of old people's association	Male	65
Huanggongwang	XQF	Secretary	Male	55
	WZS	Director	Male	50
	LYL	Women's director	Female	48
	WYG	Head of old people's association	Male	62