

World Bank-financed Jiangxi Integrated Rural and Urban
Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project

Jiangxi Integrated Rural and Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project

Summary Resettlement Action Plan

Jiangxi PMO

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ABBREVIATIONS

AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
PMO	-	Project Management Office
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet

Units

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

1 Overview

1.1 Background and Components of the Project

The Jiangxi Provincial Government plans to implement the Jiangxi Integrated Rural and Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) using a Bank loan of USD200 million and domestic counterpart funds of USD132 million. The objectives of the Project are: 1) demonstrating the construction of integrated urban and rural water supply and drainage infrastructure; 2) demonstrating the construction and improvement of centralized rural water supply and drainage infrastructure; 3) demonstrating the construction of scattered rural water supply and drainage systems in preferred villages; and 4) establishing an innovative sustainable operation mechanism for rural water supply and drainage systems.

The Project involves Yongxin County in Ji'an City, Linchuan and Dongxiang Districts, and Jinxi and Nanfeng Counties in Fuzhou City, Xiushui County in Jiujiang City, and Leping City (county level) in Jingdezhen City, Jiangxi Province.

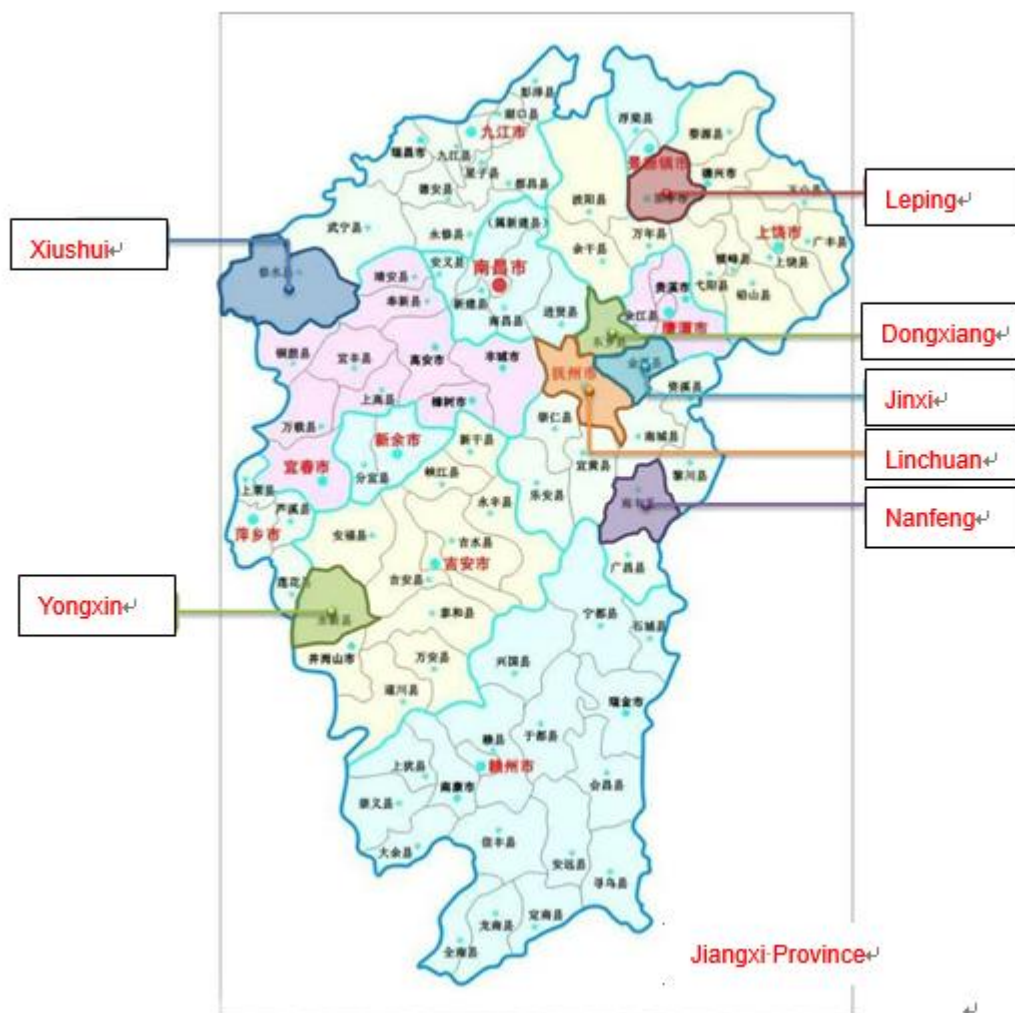


Figure 1-1 Locations of the Project Counties (Districts)

According to the Feasibility Study Report, the Project consists mainly of Improvement of Urban Water Supply Infrastructure, Enhancement and Improvement of Rural Drinking Water Safety, and Construction of Rural Wastewater Management Facilities.

- 1) Improvement of Urban Water Supply Infrastructure: including urban waterworks and water

supply network construction and construction

2) Enhancement and Improvement of Rural Drinking Water Safety: including rural pipeline extension, rural water supply network reconstruction and extension, and rural waterworks construction, reconstruction and expansion

3) Construction of Rural Wastewater Management Facilities: Since rural wastewater treatment has not been implemented on a large scale in Jiangxi Province, Zhajin Town has been selected as a pilot site for the Project to identify potential risks.

After project completion, 5 urban waterworks will be constructed or expanded ¹, the water supply networks of 6 county towns reconstructed or constructed ², pipelines in 6 county towns and 3 rural water supply networks extended, and a rural waterworks constructed or expanded. The Project has an additional water supply capacity of 248,000 m³/d, including 24,000 m³/d in urban areas and 8,000 m³/d in rural areas, reduces network leakage by 66,520 m³/d, and benefits a population of 29.6 million.

According to the project framework, implementation arrangements and integrated feasibility study ³, the Project involves 270 villages, with a gross investment of CNY 2.25311 billion (including contingencies and financial costs), including a Bank loan of USD200 million (CNY1.394 billion), accounting for 61.8% of gross investment. See Table 1-1.

¹ Being Yongxin County, Linchuan District, Dongxiang District, Xiushui County and Leping City, where new waterworks will be built in Yongxin, Linchuan and Dongxiang, involving the acquisition of collective woodland and cultivated land; the existing waterworks of Xiushui and Leping will be expanded, not involving LA;

² Being Yongxin County, Linchuan District, Dongxiang District, Jinxi County, Xiushui County and Leping City

³ Draft final report prepared by Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Research Institute

Table 1-1 Components of the Project

No.	Type	Subcomponent	Nature	Scope of construction	LA area (mu)	Land ownership	Mode of procurement	Cultivated land?	Water source
I. Construction and Rehabilitation of Water Supply Infrastructure									
1	Urban water supply facility construction and reconstruction								
1.1	Urban waterworks construction and reconstruction	Construction of urban waterworks of Yongxin County	Construction	Construction of a 100,000 m ³ /d gravity flow pontoon, construction of DN1200 pipelines of 21.21km; construction of a waterworks, with a near-term capacity of 50,000 m ³ /d, construction of DN900 delivery mains of 11.2km	108.8	Collective	LA	No	Longyuankou Reservoir
		Construction of urban waterworks of Linchuan District	Construction	Construction of intake works, with a near-term capacity of 55,000 m ³ /d inlet pump station, construction of two 2.4km DN800 pipelines; construction of a waterworks, with a near-term capacity of 50,000 m ³ /d	82.1	Collective	LA	No	Chongren River
		Construction of urban waterworks of Dongxiang District	Construction	Construction of intake works, two 30,000 m ³ /d inlet pump stations; construction of DN800 pipelines of 17.4km; construction of a waterworks, with a near-term capacity of 40,000 m ³ /d	91	Collective	LA	Yes	Hefang & Hengshan Reservoirs
		Expansion of urban waterworks of Xiushui County	Expansion / construction	Construction of intake works, expansion of the inlet pump station to 105,000 m ³ /d; construction of DN1200 pipelines of 22.6km, expansion of the waterworks from 50,000 m ³ /d to 100,000 m ³ /d	50	State-owned	Existing	No	Dongjin Reservoir
		Expansion of urban waterworks of Leping City	Expansion / construction	Construction of intake works, 120,000 m ³ /d inlet pump station; construction of DN1,000 pipelines of 36.2km, expansion of the waterworks from 50,000 m ³ /d to 100,000 m ³ /d	108.8	State-owned	Existing	No	Communism Reservoir
1.2	Urban water supply network construction and reconstruction	Urban water supply network reconstruction of Yongxin County	Reconstruction	Reconstruction of DN200-DN500 water supply pipelines of 6.6km, construction of DN300-DN800 water supply pipelines of 39.5km	/				/
		Urban water supply network reconstruction and construction of Linchuan District	Reconstruction / construction	Reconstruction of DN200-DN600 pipelines of 13.4km, construction of DN200-DN1,000 pipelines of 22.9km	/				/
		Urban water supply network reconstruction of Dongxiang District	Reconstruction / construction	Reconstruction of DN200-DN1,000 pipelines of 16.3 km, construction of DN600-DN800 pipelines of 6.74 km	/				/
		Urban water supply	Reconstruction	Reconstruction of DN500-DN600 pipelines of	/				/

No.	Type	Subcomponent	Nature	Scope of construction	LA area (mu)	Land ownership	Mode of procurement	Cultivated land?	Water source
		network reconstruction and construction of Jinxi County	/ construction	10.5km, construction of DN300-DN500 pipelines of 24.1km					
		Urban pipeline reconstruction and construction of Xiushui County	Reconstruction / construction	Construction and reconstruction of DN200-DN1,000 pipelines of 149km	/				/
		Urban pipeline reconstruction and construction of Leping City	Reconstruction / construction	Reconstruction of DN200-DN1,000 ductile iron pipelines of 15.1km; construction of DN200-DN700 ductile iron pipelines of 40.9km	/				/
2	Rural water supply facility construction and reconstruction								
2.1	Rural pipeline extension	Rural pipeline extension of Yongxin County	Construction	Extension of the pipeline of the county town waterworks to 40 villages in 5 townships, construction of DN200-DN500 pipelines of 24.7km	/				/
		Rural pipeline extension of Jinxi County	Construction	Extension of the pipeline of the county town waterworks to 22 villages in 3 townships, construction of DN200-DN300 pipelines of 34.4km	/				/
		Rural pipeline extension of Linchuan District	Construction	Extension of the pipeline of the county town waterworks to 3 townships, construction of DN200-DN300 pipelines of 14km	/				/
		Rural pipeline extension of Dongxiang District	Construction	Extension of the pipeline of the county town waterworks to 54 villages in 7 townships, construction of DN200-DN300 pipelines of 40.9km	/				/
		Rural pipeline extension of Nanfeng County	Construction	Extension of the pipeline of the county town waterworks to 27 villages in 3 townships, construction of DN200-DN400 pipelines of 19.5km	/				/
		Rural pipeline extension of Leping City	Construction	Extension of the pipeline of the county town waterworks to 28 villages in 3 townships, construction of DN200-DN300 pipelines of 21.3km, 2 integrated booster pump stations	/				/
2.2	Rural water supply network reconstruction and extension	Enhancement and improvement of rural drinking water safety of Yongxin County	Construction	Construction of DN80-DN100 branch pipelines of 5,000 m in 3 townships; construction of a booster pump station, covering 22 villages	/				/
		Rural pipeline construction and reconstruction of Xiushui County	Construction	Construction and reconstruction of existing pipelines in 6 townships, covering 62 villages, construction of DN200-DN600 pipelines of 95.6km	/				/

No.	Type	Subcomponent	Nature	Scope of construction	LA area (mu)	Land ownership	Mode of procurement	Cultivated land?	Water source
		Rural pipeline extension of Leping City	Construction	Pipeline extension of 9 existing rural waterworks, covering 77 villages, and construction of DN200-DN300 pipelines of 44.3km and 17 integrated booster pump stations	/				/
2.3	Rural waterworks construction, reconstruction and expansion	Construction of Huangtong Xiang waterworks of Jinxi County	Construction	Construction of an intake head with a capacity of 1,200 m³/d; construction of two DN200 pipelines of 90 m; construction of the Huangtong Xiang waterworks of 1,200 m³/d and DN200-DN250 pipelines of 8km, covering 4 villages	4.4	Collective	LA	Yes	Upstream mountain stream of the Gaofang River
		Rural waterworks reconstruction and expansion of Leping City	Reconstruction / expansion	Expansion of the Lilin Waterworks from 5,000 m³/d to 10,000 m³/d, serving 26 village in Lilin Town	5	State-owned	Existing	No	/
II. Construction and Rehabilitation of Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure									
1	Construction of sewer network and WWTP in Zhajin Town, Xiushui County		Construction	Construction of 2000 m³/d WWTP, construction of DN300-DN400 sewer lines of 27.2km, connection of 2,800 houses	2	Collective	LA	Yes	/
III. Improving the Quality of Services for Rural Water Supply and Wastewater Management									

1.2 Description of this Report

According to the agreement between the Jiangxi Provincial Government and the Bank, the Jiangxi PMO, local PMOs and IAs have identified the resettlement impacts of the subprojects according to the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), and prepared RAPs for the subprojects. This report is a summary report of these 7 RAPs, and covers LA and resettlement impacts, resettlement policies, compensation rates, IAs, resettlement budget, resettlement implementation schedule, resettlement M&E arrangements, etc.

1.3 Due Diligence

The Jiangxi PMO and IAs have identified any project related to the Project. According to the survey, the reconstruction or expansion of the existing waterworks does not involve extra LA, and the land used for such waterworks had been obtained by 2012.

Although the Nanfeng County No.2 Waterworks is not part of the Project, its water source is the Project, so it is identified as a related project. Its resettlement work has been completed. See **Appendix 1—Due Diligence on Land for Nanfeng County No.2 Waterworks.**

1.4 Summary of Resettlement Survey and Impacts

In early 2016, the General Offices of the Yongxin County, Dongxiang District, Jinxi County, Nanfeng County and Leping City Governments, and the Linchuan District Development and Reform Bureau established their respective project leading groups and PMOs.

From June 2016 to October 2017, the task force organized by the Jiangxi PMO conducted a survey on the local socioeconomic profile, resettlement impacts, expected resettlement modes, and household income and expenditure, and extensive consultation during the survey.

In addition, the task force interviewed the county (district) statistics bureaus, land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, social security bureaus, development and reform commissions, women's federations, civil affairs bureaus, etc., collected relevant information, and held FGDs with township and village officials, and representatives of APs.



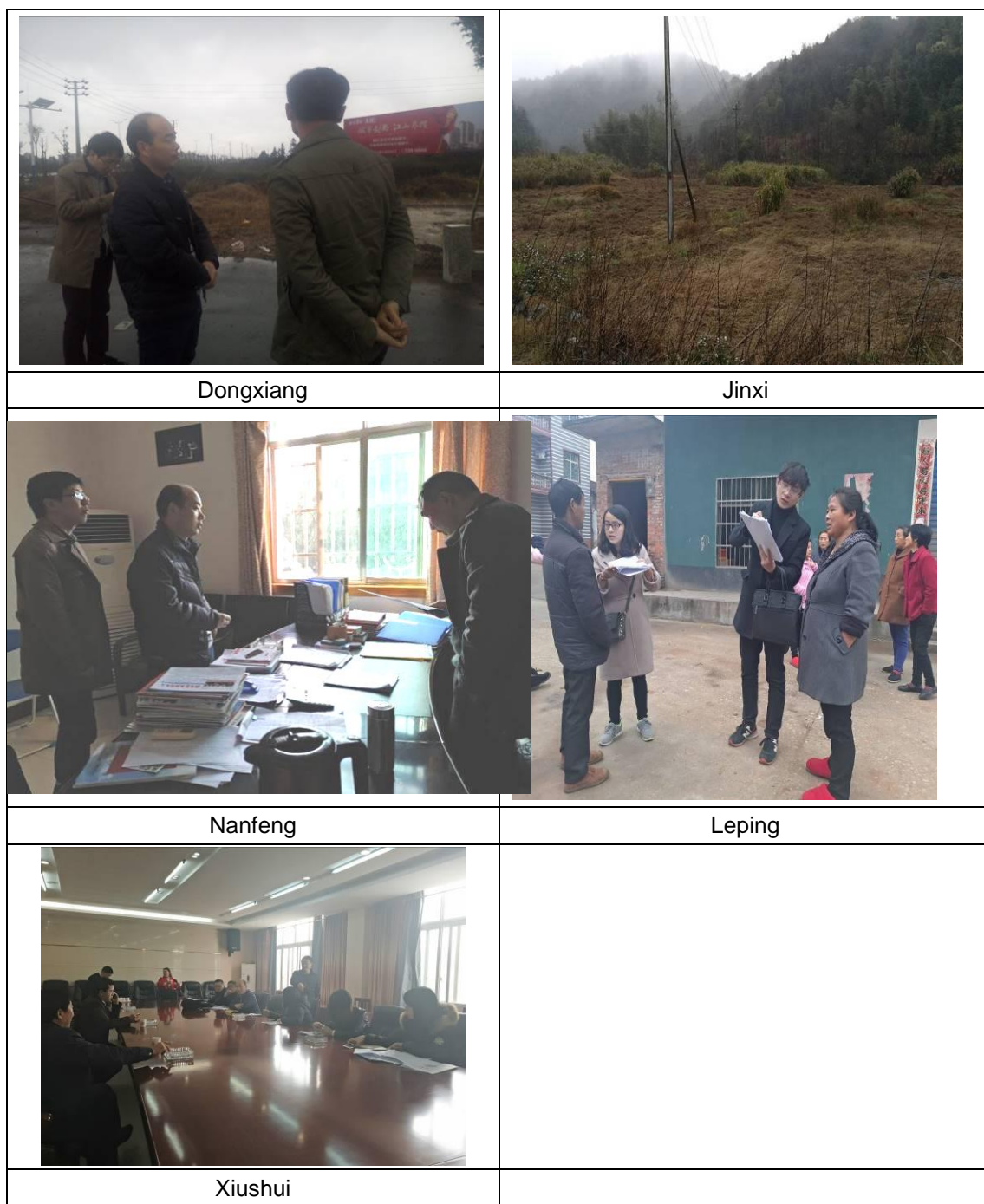


Figure 1-2 Resettlement Impact Survey and Public Consultation in the Project Counties (Districts)

285.4 mu of collective land will be acquired, 1 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 988.6 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project. 332 households with 1,242 persons will be affected by permanent LA, and 485 households with 2,085 persons affected by temporary land occupation. 6 small waterworks in 6 townships in 3 counties (districts) will be closed down for the Project, affecting 36 employees. In addition, the Project will also affect scattered trees, telegraph poles and other ground attachments. The Project involves neither house demolition nor tomb relocation. See Table 1-2.

During resettlement impact survey, the rosters of affected households who contract woodland and cultivated land have been documented in village groups.

Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts of the Project

No.	Item		Unit	Yongxin	Linchuan	Dongxiang	Jinxi	Nanfeng	Xiushui	Leping	Subtotal
1	LA		mu	108.8	79.18	91	4.4	0	2	0	285.4
2	Occupation of state-owned land		mu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Temporary land occupation		mu	184.9	61.1	109.7	53.3	57.31	90.6	431.7	988.6
4	Directly affected population	Permanent LA	HH	17	275	31	3	0	6	0	332
			Person	74	973	145	15	0	35	0	1242
	Temporarily affected population	Temporary land occupation	HH	156	2	52	80	39	158	85	485
			Person	638	6	169	326	99	574	279	2085

2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

2.1 Affected Counties (Districts)

Among the 7 project counties (districts), Linchuan District has the highest GDP of 34.16 billion yuan, and Jinxi County has the lowest of 7.22 billion yuan; Linchuan District has the highest per capita disposable income of urban residents of 30,530 yuan, Yongxin County has the lowest of 17,938 yuan; Nanfeng County has the highest per capita disposable income of rural residents of 17,147 yuan, and Yongxin County has the lowest of 6,667 yuan; Linchuan District has the highest per capita GDP of 83,834 yuan, and Xiushui County has the lowest of 14,950 yuan. See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of Economic and Social Indicators of the Affected Counties (Districts)

Division	Land area (km ²)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of rural residents (yuan)	GDP (00 million yuan)	Population (0,000)	Per capita GDP (yuan)
Jiangxi Province	166,900	28673	13138	18364.4	4592.3	40106
Yongxin	2194.6	17938	6667	80.2	52.5	16398
Linchuan	2121	30530	13925	341.6	121.09	83834
Dongxiang	1270	19325	9495	97.9	43.8	22176
Jinxi	1358	23914	11582	72.2	30.1	22705
Nanfeng	72.5	25513	17147	115.04	31.6	30994
Xiushui	4504	22224	7599	130.17	87.1	14950
Leping	1980	26785	12729	265.8	93.19	28445

Source: Statistical Bulletin 2016 on National Economic and Social Development of Jiangxi Province, Statistical Yearbook 2015 of Yongxin County, Statistical Yearbook 2016 of Linchuan District, Statistical Yearbook 2016 of Dongxiang District, Statistical Yearbook 2016 of Jinxi County, Statistical Yearbook 2016 of Nanfeng County, Statistical Yearbook 2016 of Xiushui County, Statistical Yearbook 2016 of Leping City

LA affects 6 villages in 5 townships in 5 counties (districts). Their socioeconomic profile is as follows:

2.2 Affected Townships

Among the 5 affected townships, Shangdundu Town, Linchuan District is the largest, with 35 administrative villages, Huangtong Xiang, Jinxi County is the smallest, with 6 administrative villages. Shangdundu Town has the largest population of 127,000, and Huangtong Xiang has the smallest of 12,000. Xiaogang Town, Dongxiang District has the largest land area of 160 km², and Shangdundu Town, Linchuan District has the smallest of 52.6 km². Shangdundu Town, Linchuan District has the highest GDP of 2.4 billion yuan, and Caifeng Xiang, Yongxin County has the lowest of 340 million yuan. Xiaogang Town, Dongxiang District has the highest per capita net income of farmers of 9,495 yuan, and Yongxin County has the lowest of 5,137 yuan. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of Economic and Social Indicators of the Affected Townships

County / district	Township	Villages	Population	Land area (km ²)	GDP (00 million yuan)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Yongxin	Caifeng Xiang	7	14756	83	3.4	5137
Linchuan	Shangdundu Town	35	126900	52.6	24	7486
Dongxiang	Xiaogang Town	10	127076	160.0	22.2	9495
Jinxi	Huangtong Xiang	6	11990	105	4.7	4500
Xiushui	Zhajin Town	16	60000	144	4.2	2018

Source: socioeconomic survey, 2017

2.3 Affected Villages

Among the 6 affected villages, Zhangfang Village has the largest land area of 206.6 km², and Cangxia Village has the smallest of 4.5 km². Putian Village has the largest population of 2,500, and Cangxia Village has the smallest of 1,570. Zhangfang Village has the largest rural labor force of 1,675, including 792 women, and Cangxia Village has the smallest of 782, including 383 women. Cangxia Village has the highest agricultural output value of 10.25 million yuan, and Hewan Village has the lowest of 1.54 million yuan. Zhangfang Village has the highest per capita annual income of 13,458 yuan, and Putian Village has the lowest of 5,000 yuan.

The APs' main income sources are crop cultivation, outside employment and sidelines (forestry mainly), accounting for about 20%, 60% and 20% of gross income respectively.

The main crops are food crops (paddy rice mainly, followed by rape, peanut, sesame and potato) and tealeaf. The affected villages have a per capita woodland area of about 2 mu, and woodland is used to grow artificial forests, bamboo and fruit trees mainly.

Outside employment is an important part of household income, and many villagers are working outside, including in and out of the county. Those working in the county deal mainly with construction or labor-intensive operations, and would return home for sowing or harvest in the busy season of farming, while those working out of the county work in Zhejiang, Fujian, Shanghai and Guangdong mainly, dealing with construction, apparel making, decoration, textile, etc. mainly. Since most laborers are working outside, farm work and housework is done by women and old people mainly. See Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of Economic and Social Indicators of the Affected Villages

County / district	Township	Village	Land area (km ²)	HHs	Population	Rural labor		Agricultural output value (0,000 yuan)	Per capita annual income (yuan)
						Total	Female		
Yongxin	Caifeng Xiang	Long'an	15	530	2035	1455	715	218	5400
Linchuan	Shangdudu Town	Cangxia	4.5	410	1570	782	383	1025	6529
		Lyufang	5.4	480	1939	965	473	978	5044
Dongxiang	Xiaogang Town	Zhangfang	206.6	1112	2264	1675	792	885.1	13458
Jinxi	Huangtong Xiang	Hewan	18	430	1710	918	428	154	10819
Xiushui	Zhajin Town	Putian	17	525	2500	1200	500	180	5000

Source: socioeconomic survey, 2017

The AHs have the following concerns mainly: 1) They prefer cash compensation due to the relatively minor LA impact on income; and 2) Cash compensation should be paid directly to them with minimum intermediate links.

3 LA and Resettlement Impacts

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Project area the acquisition and temporary occupation of collective land, and permanent and temporary occupation of state-owned land, and it does not involve house demolition. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

County / district	Acquisition of collective land	Temporary occupation of collective land	Temporary occupation of state-owned land	Permanent occupation of state-owned land
Yongxin	√	√	√	
Linchuan	√	√	√	√
Dongxiang	√	√	√	
Jinxi	√	√	√	
Nanfeng		√	√	
Xiushui	√	√		
Leping		√	√	

It can be seen from Table 3-1 that the Linchuan Subproject involves all types of resettlement impacts, the Yongxin, Dongxiang and Jinxi Subprojects do not involve the permanent occupation of state-owned land, the Nanfeng and Leping Subprojects do not involve the acquisition of collective land and permanent occupation of state-owned land, and the Xiushui Subproject does not involve the permanent and temporary occupation of state-owned land.

Permanent and temporary land occupation for the Project involves 277 villages / communities in 49 townships in the 7 counties (districts), in which permanent LA affects 1,242 persons permanently and 2,085 persons temporarily in 6 villages in 5 townships in 5 counties (districts). 285.38 mu of collective land will be acquired, 1 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 988.58 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project. 6 small waterworks in 6 townships in 3 counties (districts) will be closed down for the Project, affecting 36 employees. In addition, the Project will also affect scattered trees, telegraph poles and other ground attachments. The Project involves neither house demolition nor tomb relocation.

3.1 LA

3.1.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

285.38 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, including 95.4 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 33.4%, affecting 45 households with 212 persons; 187.98 mu of woodland, accounting for 65.9%, affecting 292 households with 1047 persons; and 2 mu of other land, accounting for 0.7%, affecting 6 households with 35 persons.

Among the 5 counties (districts) affected by LA, the acquisition of cultivated land will affect Dongxiang District and Jinxi County, mostly in Dongxiang District, while the acquisition of woodland will affect Yongxin County and Linchuan District. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of Acquired Collective Land

No.	County / district	LA area (mu)				Affected	
		Cultivated land	Woodland	Other	Subtotal	HHs	Population
1	Yongxin	0	108.8	0	108.8	17	74

No.	County / district	LA area (mu)				Affected	
		Cultivated land	Woodland	Other	Subtotal	HHs	Population
2	Linchuan	0	79.18	0	79.18	275	973
3	Dongxiang	91	0	0	91	31	145
4	Jinxi	4.4	0	0	4.4	3	15
5	Xiushui	0	0	2	2	6	35
	Subtotal	95.4	187.98	2	285.38	332	1242
	Percent	33.40%	65.90%	0.70%	100%	/	/

3.1.2 Impact Analysis

It can be seen from Table 3-2 that LA is caused by the Yongxin, Linchuan and Dongxiang Subprojects mainly, involving cultivated land (Dongxiang District) and woodland (Yongxin County and Linchuan District).

1) Yongxin County

108.8 mu of woodland in Long'an Village, Caifeng Xiang will be acquired for the Longyuankou backup water source, in which 95.3 mu is contracted to households, with a woodland loss rate of 1.9%, affecting 17 households with 74 persons.

All AHs in Long'an Village have woodland loss rates of over 10%, but their income loss rates are below 10%. See Tables 3-3 and 3-4 for a detailed analysis.

It can be seen that woodland acquisition in Yongxin County has a relatively minor impact.

Table 3-3 Impact Analysis of Woodland Acquisition in Yongxin County

Xiang	Village	Before LA				After LA			Per capita woodland area after LA (mu)	LA impacts			Income loss (yuan)			
		HHS	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Woodland area (mu)		Percentage of households (%) ⁴	Percentage of population (%) ⁵	Land loss rate (%) ⁶	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Per capita loss	Percent to per capita net income (%) ⁷
Caifeng	Long'an	535	2035	5000	2.5	17	74	95.3	2.4	3.2	3.6	1.9	28590	1681.8	386.4	7.2%

Table 3-4 Land and Income Loss Analysis of AHs

Xiang	Village	Land loss rate						Total		Income loss rate						Total	
		10% or less		11-50%		50-100%				10% or less		10-20%		>20%			
		HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n	HH s	Populatio n
Caifeng	Long'an	0	0	7	39	10	35	17	74	17	74	0	0	0	0	17	74
Percent (%)		0	0	41.2	52.7	58.8	47.3	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	100

⁴ Percentage of households = number of households affected by LA / total number of households⁵ Percentage of population = population affected by LA / total population⁶ Land loss rate = acquired cultivated area / total woodland area (AAOV of woodland in Huayuan Group of Long'an Village: 300 yuan/mu); annual loss = acquired land area * AAOV⁷ Percentage to per capita income = per capita income loss / per capita net income (per capita annual net income of Long'an Village: 5,400 yuan)

2) Linchuan District

79.18 mu of collective woodland in Cangxia and Lyufang Villages, Shangdundu Town will be acquired for Linchuan No.2 Waterworks Construction, with a woodland loss rate of 3.8%, affecting 275 households with 973 persons.

Since the acquired woodland is not contracted to households, there will be no livelihood or income impact.

3) Dongxiang District

91 mu of collective cultivated land will be acquired for Chengdong Waterworks Construction, affecting 31 households with 145 persons in Xialonggang and Longgangsan Groups of Zhangfang Village, Xiaogang Town, including 79.55 mu and 27 households with 130 persons in Xialonggang Group, and 11.45 mu and 4 households with 15 persons in Longgangsan Group.

Xialonggang and Longgangsan Groups have land loss rates of 81.5% and 5.0%, and income loss rates of 4.5% and 5.7% respectively. Since the affected groups are close to the urban area of Dongxiang District, crop cultivation is no longer a main income source. The income from agriculture plantation ranges from 10% to 20% of total. In 2016, the net income per capita is about CNY 13500. See detailed analysis in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 LA Impact Analysis of Dongxiang District

Village	Group	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area after LA (mu)	LA impacts			Income loss (yuan) ⁸			
		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 (%)
Zhangfang	Xialonggang	27	130	97.6	0.75	27	130	79.55	0.14	100.0%	100.0%	81.5%	79550	2946.3	611.9	4.5%
	Longgangsan	51	242	230	0.95	4	15	11.45	0.9	7.8%	6.2%	5.0%	11450	2862.5	763.3	5.7%
Total		78	372	327.6	0.88	31	145	91	0.64	39.7%	39.0%	27.8%	91000	2935.5	627.6	4.7%

⁸ The calculation method here is the same as that in Table 3-4. In the project area, cultivated land is used to grow paddy rice and rape mainly, with annual average net income of about 1,000 yuan; the per capita annual net income of the affected village group is 13,500 yuan.

Among the 31 AHs:

- No AH has a land loss rate of below 20%;
- 4 AHs have land loss rates of 20-30%, accounting for 12.9%;
- 17 AHs have land loss rates of 30%-50%, accounting for 54.8%;
- 10 AHs have land loss rates of over 50%, accounting for 32.3%.

See Table 3-6. In addition, 6 households (22 persons, 19.4% of all AHs) will have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu after LA.

Table 3-6 Summary of LA Impacts in Dongxiang District

Affected group	0-20%	20-30%	30-50%	Over 50%	Subtotal
Longgangsan	0	0	1	3	4
Xialonggang	0	4	16	7	27
Subtotal	0	4	17	10	31
Percent	0.0%	12.9%	54.8%	32.3%	100.0%

As described above, crop cultivation is no longer a main source of household income. Among the 34 AHs:

- No AH has an income loss rate of over 20%;
- 30 AHs have income loss rates of 10% or less, accounting for 96.8%;
- One AH has an income loss rate of 10-20%, accounting for 3.2%.

See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Income Loss Analysis of Dongxiang District

Affected group	0-10%	10-20%	Over 20%	Subtotal
Longgangsan	4	0	0	4
Xialonggang	26	1	0	27
Subtotal	30	1	0	31
Percent	96.8%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%

It can be seen that Dongxiang District is affected relatively more severely by cultivated land acquisition. However, the Project's LA impact is relatively minor, and the AHs' lost income can be made by through cash compensation, and direct or indirect employment. Almost all APs support the Project, and prefer cash compensation for LA.

3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The permanent occupation of state-owned land for the Project is caused by the Linchuan Subproject, involving 1 mu of state-owned land. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

No.	District	State-owned land (mu)	Percent
1	Linchuan	1	100%
	Subtotal	1	100%

3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

Temporary land occupation is caused by the construction of waterworks and pipelines. According to the project design, pipelines will be constructed along existing village roads where possible, so the temporarily occupied land will be collective construction land mainly, plus a small amount of state-owned land. Such two types of land will not be compensated for in principle.

988.58 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the Project, including 799.94 mu of collective land, accounting for 80.9%; and 188.64 mu of state-owned land, accounting for 19.1%; or 377.56

mu cultivated land, accounting for 38.2%, 63.9 mu of woodland, accounting for 6.5%, 188.64 mu of state-owned land, accounting for 19.1%, 328.91 mu of collective construction land, accounting for 33.3%; and 29.4 mu of unused land, accounting for 2.9%. Temporary land occupation will affect 572 households with 2,091 persons. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

No.	County / district	Temporarily occupied land area (mu)						Affected	
		Cultivated land	Wood land	State-owned land	Collective construction land	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
1	Yongxin	125.1	28.7	8.5	0	22.5	184.9	156	638
2	Linchuan	0	3	58.1	0	0	61.1	2	6
3	Dongxiang	6.2	0	42.1	61.4	0	109.7	52	169
4	Jinxi	17	26.3	1.3	8.7	0	53.3	80	326
5	Nanfeng	18.76	0	7.03	31.52	0	57.31	39	99
6	Xiushui	58.5	5.9	0	19.3	6.9	90.6	158	574
7	Leping	152	0	71.61	207.99	0	431.67	85	279
	Subtotal	377.56	63.9	188.64	328.91	29.4	988.58	572	2091
	Percent	38.2%	6.5%	19.1%	33.3%	2.9%	100%	/	/

3.4 Affected Population

332 households with 1,242 will be affected by permanent LA, and 572 households with 2,091 persons affected by temporary land occupation. The affected population includes no minority population. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Summary of Affected Population

Item		Unit	Yongxin	Linchuan	Dongxiang	Jinxi	Nanfeng	Xiushui	Leping	Subtotal
Directly affected population	Permanent LA	HH	17	275	31	3	0	6	0	332
		Person	74	973	145	15	0	35	0	1242
Temporarily affected population	Temporary land occupation	HH	156	2	52	80	39	158	85	572
		Person	368	6	169	326	99	574	279	1821

3.5 Other Impacts

3.5.1 Small Waterworks Closedown

When integrated urban-rural water supply is realized under the Project, some existing rural small waterworks will be purchased and closed down. These small waterworks were completed mostly after the year of 2000, responsible for scattered rural water supply mainly, with no guarantee in water quality and volume. After the completion of the Project, they will no longer be necessary.

The Project will affect 36 employees of 6 small waterworks in 6 townships in 3 counties (regions), including 6 females, all being temporary contract employees, with monthly pays of 2,500-5,000 yuan. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-11 Impact Analysis of Small Waterworks Closedown

County / district	Township	Waterworks	Affected employees	Females
Xiushui	Zhajin Town	Jinda	10	2
Nanfeng	Shishan Town	Shishan	3	1
	Qiawan Town	Qiawan	3	1
Dongxiang	Bogan Xiang	Huimin	4	1
	Xiaohuang Town	Xiaohuang	4	0
	Gangshangji Town	Shengwang	12	1

County / district	Township	Waterworks	Affected employees	Females
Subtotal			36	6

1) Age structure

Among the 36 employees, 5 are aged 18-30 years, accounting for 13.9%; 17 aged 30-45 years, accounting for 47.2%; 13 aged 45-50 years, accounting for 36.1%; and one aged 60 years or above, accounting for 2.8%. See Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Age Structure of Affected Employees

Age	Population	Percent
18-30 years	5	13.9%
30-45 years	17	47.2%
45-59 years	13	36.1%
60 years or above	1	2.8%
Subtotal	36	100.0%

2) Educational level

The overall educational level of the affected employees is low. Among them, 4 have received primary school education, accounting for 11.1%; 23 have received junior high school education, accounting for 63.9%; 6 have received senior high school education, accounting for 16.7%; and 3 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 8.3%. See Table 3-13.

Table 3-13 Educational Levels of Affected Employees

Educational level	Population	Percent
Primary school	4	11.1%
Junior high school	23	63.9%
Senior high school	6	16.7%
Junior college or above	3	8.3%
Subtotal	36	100.0%

3) Expected resettlement modes

All affected employees prefer cash compensation at replacement cost, and also expect a resettlement subsidy and priority in reemployment.

See **Appendix 2** for details.

3.5.2 Impact on Power Generation

The Leping and Xiushui Subprojects will take water from existing reservoirs, such as the Communism, Dakouwu and Dongjin Reservoirs. Although this will have a minor impact on the reservoir function and environment, the Leping Subproject will reduce the discharge of the Chexi River by 0.365×10^8 m³ per annum directly, and the generating capacity of the downstream Chongshan, Gutian and Guxi hydropower stations by 260,000 kWh. In addition, the Xiushui Subproject will also reduce the generating capacity of the Dongjin Reservoir.

Therefore, the coordination of interests between water supply companies and hydropower stations is also an important factor in project implementation. For example, in order to ensure water supply for the Xiushui Subproject, Xiushui County Water Company has entered into an agreement with Dongjin Power Generation Co., Ltd. to grant compensation for reduced generating capacity at 0.07 yuan/m³.

Table 3-14 Impact on Power Generation

County / district	Subcomponent	Reservoir	Impact analysis
Leping City	Urban waterworks	Communism	Reducing the discharge of the Chexi River by

County / district	Subcomponent	Reservoir	Impact analysis
	expansion	Reservoir	0.365×108 m ³ per annum directly, and the generating capacity of the downstream Chongshan, Gutian and Guxi hydropower stations by 260,000 kWh
Xiushui County	Urban waterworks expansion	Dongjin Reservoir	Reducing the generating capacity of the Dongjin Reservoir

In addition, the Project will also affect scattered trees, telegraph poles and other ground attachments. The Project does not involve tomb relocation.

4 Resettlement Policies

4.1 Policy Basis

According to the PRC laws and regulations, and the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, the objective of resettlement is to restore or even improve the income level and living standard of those inevitably affected by the Project. These policies provide basic guidelines for the preparation of this RAP.

1) State laws and regulations

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

2) Local regulations and policies

- Measures of Jiangxi Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (December 30, 2009)
- Regulations for Master Land Utilization Planning of Jiangxi Province (July 1, 2011)
- Measures for the Review of Master Land Utilization Plans of Jiangxi Province (October 10, 2014)
- Notice of the Jiangxi Provincial Government on Adjusting Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition (JPG [2015] No.81) (September 1, 2015)
- Measures for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of Jiangxi Province (Decree No.170 of the Jiangxi Provincial Government)
- Measures for Minimum Living Security for Rural Residents of Jiangxi Province (Decree No.183 of the Jiangxi Provincial Government)
- Opinions on Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land and House Acquisition in the New Area of the Yongxin County Town (YCGO [2012] No.16) (December 2012)
- Implementation Plan for Temporary Land Use and House Demolition of the Natural Gas Network of Jiangxi Province in Yongxin County (YCGO [2016] No.131) (October 2016)
- Implementation Plan for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the East Outer Ring Expressway (Jinxi County Segment) Project of Fuzhou City (JCG [2016] No.39) (September 2016)
- Notice on the Assessment of Rural Farmland Occupation Tax in Linchuan District (LDGO [2015] No.41)
- Administrative Measures for Land Acquisition of Leping City (Decree No.45 of the Leping City Government)
- Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition, Young Crops and Ground Attachments of Nanfeng County (NCGO [2015] No.9)
- Opinions on Compensation for Land and House Acquisition for Key Projects in Downtown Dongxiang District (DDG [2016] No.15)

- Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition of Xiushui County (XCGO [2009] No.16) (April 2009)
- Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for House Acquisition on Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xiushui County (XCGO [2016] No.36) (December 2016)

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 Resettlement Policies of the Project

The Jiangxi PMO, local PMOs and IAs have developed the resettlement policies of the Project, as summarized below.

✧ **LA**

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

1) Acquired land should be compensated for based on its former use and for young crops attached thereto.

2) LA compensation will be paid directly to the AHs, which may attend labor employment training organized by the district civil affairs bureau. Eligible APs may cover endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

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

In addition, the resettlement measures for LEFs in the Dongxiang Subproject are: 1) cash compensation; 2) allocating 30 m² of reserved land per capita, which could be developed as tertiary industry land or compensating for reserved land at 120,000 yuan/mu; and 3) endowment insurance.

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

Only the Linchuan Subproject involves the permanent occupation of state-owned land, being river flat, which will be compensated for as woodland.

✧ **Temporary land occupation**

The land user should enter into a temporary land use contract with the local government or village collective, and pay compensation, which includes compensation for ground attachments and young crops, and land reclamation costs, where compensation 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 specific compensation policy is as follows: 1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at the output value of such land for the period of occupation in principle; 2) The land user should use the land as specified in the contract, and should not construct permanent building thereon; 3) In order to minimize the impact on agricultural income, construction should be conducted after harvest or before sowing, and the AHs notified in advance; and 4) Upon expiry of the contract, the land user should return the land and restore it to the original condition.

✧ **Compensation for small waterworks closed down and resettlement of employees**

1) An independent third party will conduct appraisal at replacement cost, and compensation will be granted to the proprietors of the affected small waterworks.

2) Closedown will be notified to the affected proprietors and employees 3 months in advance so that they can make preparations in advance.

3) Local water companies will make suitable jobs first available to the affected employees under equal conditions, and offer suitable training.

5 Compensation Rates

The compensation rates of the Project have been fixed through consultation with the agencies concerned, affected township governments and APs.

5.1 Collective Land

The compensation rates for LA are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and applicable local policies. LA involves Yongxin County, Jinxi County, Linchuan District, Dongxiang District and Xiushui County and Xiushui County. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for LA

County / district	Subproject	Township	Compensation rate (0,000 yuan/mu)		
			Irrigated land	Woodland	Other
Yongxin	Longyuankou Backup Water Source	Caifeng Xiang	—	1.1	—
Jinxi	Huangtong Xiang Water Supply	Huangtong Xiang	3.7	—	—
Linchuan	Linchuan No.2 Waterworks Construction	Shangdudu Town	—	1.5	—
Dongxiang	Chengdong Waterworks Construction	Xiaogang Town	3.9	—	—
Xiushui	Zhajin Town Waterworks Construction	Zhajin Town	—	—	1.3

5.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

Only the Linchuan Subproject involves the permanent occupation of state-owned land, which will be compensated for at the rate for acquired woodland. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Compensation Rates for Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

Subproject	Town	Compensation rate (0,000 yuan/mu)			Remarks
		Land type 1 (cultivated land, garden land, other farmland, construction land)	Land type 2 (woodland)	Land type 3 (unused land)	
Linchuan No.2 Waterworks Construction	Shangdudu	4.1582	1.4937	0.8078	Involving LA

5.3 Temporary Land Occupation

The state-owned land and collective construction land occupied temporarily for the Project will be restored to the original condition by the construction agency after construction without compensation.

Compensation for temporary land occupation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

County / district	Type	Compensation (yuan/mu)				Remarks
		Fertility loss compensation	Reclamation costs	Young crop compensation	Total	
Yongxin	Cultivated land	200	1000	2300	3500	Compensation for temporary land occupation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation.
	Woodland	60	280	660	1000	
	Unused land	37.5	175	412.5	625	
Linchuan	Cultivated land / woodland	280	2020	2200	4500	
Dongxiang	Cultivated land	60	280	660	1000	
Jinxi	Cultivated land	200	1000	2300	3500	
	Woodland	110	500	1190	1800	

County / district	Type	Compensation (yuan/mu)				Remarks
		Fertility loss compensation	Reclamation costs	Young crop compensation	Total	
Nanfeng	Cultivated land	200	1000	2300	3500	
Xiushui	Cultivated land	200	1000	2300	3500	
	Woodland	60	280	660	1000	
	Unused land	37.5	175	412.5	625	
Leping	Cultivated land	200	1000	2300	3500	

6 Livelihood Restoration

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

6.1 Restoration Measures for LA

In general, LA will have a minor impact. According to the survey, almost all APs support the Project, and think that the Project will improve the rural environment, and their living quality.

An FGD has been held in each affected village to discuss a resettlement program, which includes such options as cash compensation, employment training and social security.

LA for the Project affects Yongxin County, Dongxiang District and Linchuan District mainly, in which woodland will be acquired in Yongxin County and Linchuan District, and cultivated land in Dongxiang District mainly. 108.8 mu of woodland in Yongxin County will be acquired, affecting 17 households with 74 persons, 79.18 mu of woodland in Linchuan District will be acquired, affecting 275 households with 973 persons, and 91 mu of cultivated land in Dongxiang District will be acquired, affecting 31 households with 145 persons. The livelihood restoration measures taken based on local conditions are as follows:

✧ Yongxin County

108.8 mu of woodland in Huayuan Group of Long'an Village, Caifeng Xiang, Yongxin County will be acquired, affecting 17 households with 74 persons. The measures to be taken include: ①cash compensation at 11,000 yuan/mu, to be paid directly to the AHs; and ②skills and employment training, which will be offered to the AHs with priority. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Summary of Local Skills Training Programs

Training program	Trainees	Venue	Scope	Duration	Remarks
e-commerce	30	Telecom bureau, vocational high school	Theory and practice of domestic and cross-border e-commerce	2018-2019	Special government funds
Business startup	10	Yongxin County	Reemployment	2018-2019	
Electronics	34	Shuobo Electronics Co., Ltd.	Employee skills training	2018-2019	

✧ Linchuan District

79.18 mu of woodland in Cangxia and Lyufang Villages, Shangdundu Town, Linchuan District will be acquired. Such woodland is not contracted to households, and will be compensated for in cash. The compensation will be paid directly to the affected village collectives, and used as resolved at village meetings, usually for infrastructure construction or public affairs.

✧ Dongxiang District

91 mu of cultivated land in Zhangfang Village, Xiaogang Town, Dongxiang District will be acquired, affecting 31 households with 145 persons. Only one AH has an income loss rate of over 10% (10.1%). After LA, 6 households with 22 persons will have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu. The following restoration measures will be taken: ①Cash compensation: Compensation will be based on the rate of 38,808 yuan/mu for cultivated land, and paid directly to the AHs. In addition, 30 m² of reserved land per capita will be offered, or compensation at 120,000 yuan/mu paid in lieu of such land; ②Skills and employment training: Unskilled jobs at the construction and operation stage, and jobs offered by local enterprises will be first made available to LEFs; and ③Social security. Eligible LEFs (6 households with 22 persons) under the Project will be entitled to endowment insurance for LEFs in Dongxiang District. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Contribution and Benefit Levels of Endowment Insurance for LEFs in Dongxiang District

Age	Benefit (yuan)			
	Individual contribution	Government contribution	Eligibility	Benefit
Above 60 years for men, above 55 years for women	40% of standard subsidy for 15 years	60% of standard subsidy for 15 years	Losing all land or with per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA	70% of local minimum wage standard after one-time contribution for 15 years
16-60 years for men, 16-55 years for women	40% of standard subsidy for 15 years	60% of standard subsidy for 15 years	Month following participation	70% of local minimum wage standard after contribution for 15 years

6.2 Restoration Measures for Temporary Land Occupation

Restoration measures for temporary land occupation will be determined through consultation.

The key principles for the restoration of temporarily occupied land 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 implementing agencies.

2) The restoration of the temporarily occupied land will be supervised and inspected by the village collective and representatives of the AHs according to the following standard: Strict measures shall be taken during construction to protect surface soil and avoid any irrecoverable impact. During excavation, surface soil (recommended thickness 30-50cm) shall be collected and stored separately, and measures taken to prevent water loss and soil erosion. After construction, subsurface soil shall be backfilled first, then surface soil shall 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.

3) For wasteland and borrow areas, the construction agency may fill fertile sludge into it to turn them into arable land.

In general, temporarily occupied collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition by the construction agency without compensation, because no property loss is involved.

The restoration of temporarily occupied land will be inspected by village collectives, village groups and representatives of APs under the supervision of local PMOs and IAs.

6.3 Restoration Measures for Other Impacts

6.3.1 Employee Resettlement for Small Waterworks Closedown

According to the survey, it was found that some private small waterworks in the 7 project counties (districts) will be purchased and closed down due to project construction, forcing their employees to be reemployed. 6 small waterworks in 6 townships in 3 counties (districts) will be closed down for the Project, affecting 36 employees.

During the project preparation, all 6-small waterworks preferred to cash compensation. The water company in 3 three counties agreed with requirements of these small waterworks. As the waterworks are now supplying water to households, it was agreed that compensation will be negotiated and compensated based on market price that will be made by the independent qualified estate appraisal company when the project goes into operation.

After closedown, the affected employees will be resettled on a voluntary basis in the following

modes: 1) Proprietors will grant one-time cash compensation to them, and they will find other jobs themselves; 2) Employees willing to work at new waterworks will be employed after training; and 3) Unskilled jobs at the construction and operation stages will be first made available to them.

6.3.2 Compensation for Power Generation

The Leping and Xiushui Subprojects will take water from existing reservoirs, such as the Communism and Dongjin Reservoirs, thereby reducing the generating capacity of local hydropower stations. Therefore, the coordination of interests between water supply companies and hydropower stations, and reasonable compensation will be necessary in project implementation.

For example, in order to ensure water supply for the Xiushui Subproject, Xiushui County Water Company has entered into an agreement with Dongjin Power Generation Co., Ltd. to grant compensation for reduced generating capacity at 0.07 yuan/m³.

For the Leping Subproject, resettlement measures will be developed by reference to the practice of the Xiushui Subproject.



Figure 6-1 Water Compensation Agreement of Xiushui County

7 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

7.1 Organizational Structure

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Project, the Jiangxi Provincial Government, county governments and owner have established necessary agencies to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities.

- 1) Jiangxi Project Leading Group (Jiangxi Provincial Water Resources Department)
- 2) Owner (Jiangxi Water Resources Investment Co., Ltd.)
- 3) Jiangxi PMO
- 4) County/district leading groups
- 5) Local PMOs
- 6) Township governments
- 7) Village committees
- 8) External M&E agency

See Figure 7-1.

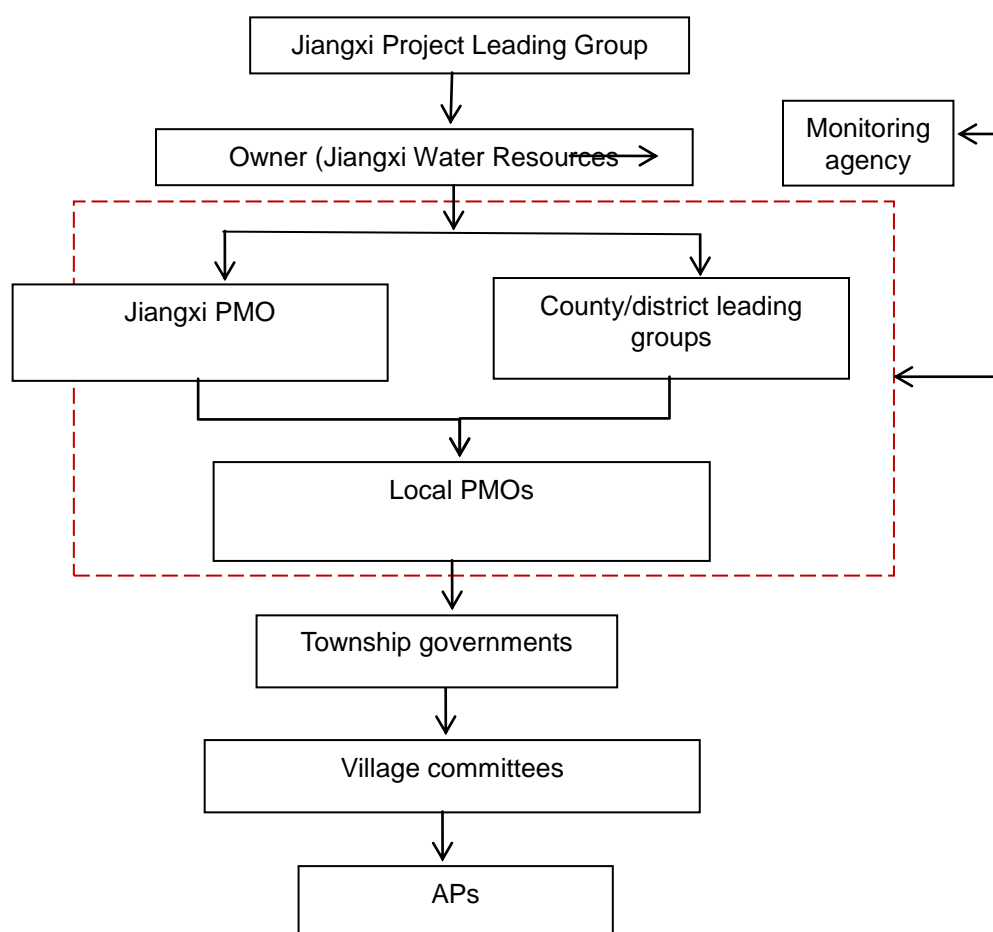


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart

7.2 Organizational Responsibilities

Jiangxi Project Leading Group (Jiangxi Provincial Water Resources Department):

composed of leaders from the provincial government, development and reform commission, land and resources department, housing and urban-rural development department, environmental protection department, and water resources department, responsible mainly for the organizational

leadership and deployment of the Project, and coordinating relevant issues

Owner (Jiangxi Water Resources Investment Co., Ltd.): 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

Jiangxi 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 Jiangxi Project Leading Group regularly or irregularly

County/district leading groups: A county/district leading group is headed by the leader in charge of the county/district government, and composed of leaders of the development and reform, construction, water resources, and land and resources bureaus, responsible mainly for the organizational leadership and deployment of the subproject, and coordinating relevant issues

Local PMOs: 1) coordination, management, supervision, guidance and monitoring in subproject implementation, and appointing technical, environmental and social consulting agencies; 2) contacting with the municipal and county government agencies concerned; 3) reporting to the county/district project leading group regularly or irregularly

Township working teams: 1) participating in the survey of the Project, 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: 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: 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.

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. All staff members have considerable experience in resettlement and are competent. All resettlement agencies have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

7.3 Institutional Capacity and Training

In order to implement resettlement successfully, the Jiangxi and local PMOs 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.

7) The resettlement agencies will be provided with necessary vehicles and office facilities to meet their needs.

See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Operational Training Program for Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Duration	Funding source
	A	B	C	D	0,000 yuan
1	Jiangxi PMO	Resettlement learning tour of Bank projects	Backbone staff of local PMOs and resettlement agencies	2018-2019	Capacity building budget of the Project
2	External M&E agency	Resettlement operational training	Backbone staff of Jiangxin and local PMOs and resettlement agencies	2018-2020	
3	External M&E agency	Updates of LA and HD policies	Backbone staff of Jiangxin and local PMOs and resettlement agencies	2018-2020	
4	Local PMOs	Non-local experience and lessons from resettlement	Staff of local PMOs and backbone staff of resettlement agencies	2018-2020	
5	Local PMOs	Computer operation and data processing	Staff of local PMOs and backbone staff of resettlement agencies	2018-2019	
6	Local PMOs	Bank resettlement procedures and policy	Township and village backbone resettlement staff	2018-2019	
7	Local PMOs	Resettlement policies and practice	Township and village backbone resettlement staff	2019-2020	

8 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

8.1 Public Participation

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Jiangxi Province and project counties (districts) 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.

The resettlement policies of the Project will be disclosed to the APs in diverse ways. The draft RAPs of the subprojects will be disclosed to the APs and the public for comment in November 2017. In addition, the resettlement agencies will conduct extensive public consultation. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Subsequent Public Participation Plan

No.	Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
1	RAP disclosure	Website	Nov. 2017	Local PMOs	APs	Disclosing the RAP
2	RIB distribution	Distribution	Feb. 2017 – Jan. 2018	Local PMOs	APs	Distributing the RIB to each household by village group heads
3	Village meeting	Meeting	Feb. – May 2018	Village committees	Villager reps., APs	Disclosing project information and collecting comments with the assistance of village group heads
4	Verification of DMS results	Bulletin board, meeting	Mar. – Jun. 2018	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts
5	LA announcement	Bulletin board, meeting	Apr. 2018	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
6	Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Bulletin board, meeting	Apr. 2018	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
7	Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Mar. – Dec. 2018	Local PMOs	APs	Discussing the final income restoration program
8	Collection of suggestions and grievances	Field survey, grievance redress	Whole process	Local PMOs, water companies, township governments, village committees, external M&E agency	APs	Collecting grievances from APs

In addition, the Jiangxi and local PMOs have prepared the Community Participation Handbook to improve project awareness, facilitate project implementation, and minimize potential negative impacts by giving directions on project preparation, design, implementation, operation and management.

8.2 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 existing grievance redress channels of the project area are as follows: 1) the village group or village committee, which is the primary channel; 2) the township government; and 3) the office for letters and visits of the county government.

On the basis of the existing grievance redress channels, a grievance redress mechanism has been established for the Project 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 township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or township government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within one week.

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

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

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Jiangxi 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.

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Jiangxi PMO in writing on a monthly basis, which 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 8-2.

Table 8-2 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.					

The key points of this chapter will be disclosed to the affected population before resettlement

implementation.

The Jiangxi and local PMOs, and owner will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals, and the relevant information is shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

County / district	Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Jiangxi Province	Owner	Li Sheng	No.33-2 Huancheng West Road, Nanchang	0571-81050286
Yongxin	Yongxin Water Company	Jiang Huai	No.32 Xiushui Road, Xianggan Street, Yongxin County	15579668727
Linchuan	Linchuan PMO	/	No.839 Gandong Avenue, Linchuan District	0794-8223893
	Runquan Water Supply Company	Zhao Jianfeng	No.64 Longjin South Road, Shangdudu Town, Linchuan District	0794-8223364
Dongxiang	Dongxiang Water Supply Company	Wang Minhong	Dongxiang District	13879251166
Jinxi	Huangtong Xiang Government	/	Huangtong Xiang, Jinxi County	0794-5341002
	Chenfanghe Xiang Government	/	Chenfanghe Xiang, Jinxi County	0794-5421027
Nanfeng	Nanfeng County Government	Seretary Liao	Nanfeng County Government	18379450314
Xiushui	Xiushui Water Company	Guan Hao	Xiushui County	13607001311
Leping	Runquan Water Supply Company	/	No.198 Renmin West Road, Leping City	13317981793

9 Resettlement Implementation

The resettlement implementation schedule will be coordinated with the construction schedule, i.e., beginning in December 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 Project; the range of land acquisition should be published, the RIB issued, and public participation carried out before the commencement of construction; and
- ✧ All kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

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

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Agencies	Target	Yongxin	Linchuan	Dongxiang	Jinxi	Nanfeng	Xiushui	Leping
1	RAP preparation	/	/	2016.6-2017.12	2016.6-2017.12	2016.4-2017.1	2017.1-2017.4	2016.12-2017.12	2016.6-2017.12	2016.12-2017.12
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Jiangxi PMO	Consulting agency	2016.12	2017.1	2017.1	2017.1	2017.1	2016.12	2017.1
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Consulting agency, PMO, owner	Preparation agency	2017.1-2017.6	2017.1-2017.12	2017.2-5	2017.3	2017.6-11	2017.1-2017.6	2017.6-11
1.3	Preparing the RAP	Consulting agency	RAP	2017.12	2017.1	2017.5	2017.4	2017.12	2017.12	2017.12
2	Information disclosure and public participation	/	/	2017.6-2017.9	2017.1-2017.12	2017.5-2017.8	2017.6-2017.9	2017.12-2018.1	2017.6-2017.9	2017.12-2018.1
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Local PMOs	Agencies concerned	2017.7	2017.1	2017.8	2017.7	2018.1	2017.7	2018.1
2.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	Local PMOs, Bank	APs, public	2017.9	2017.1	2017.8	2017.9	2018.1	2017.9	2018.1
2.3	Disclosing the draft RAP and RIB to APs	Local PMOs	APs	2017.9	2017.1	2017.8	2017.9	2018.1	2017.9	2018.1
3	Implementation stage	/	/	2018.1-2018.4	2017.3-2017.6	2017.10-2018.1	2018.1-2018.4	2018.3-2018.6	2018.1-2018.4	2018.3-2018.6
3.1	Conducting the DMS	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	Affected villages	2018.4	2017.6	2018.1	2018.4	2018.6	2018.4	2018.6
3.2	Entering into compensation agreements, paying compensation fees		APs	2018.3	2017.5	2018.3	2018.3	2018.5	2018.3	2018.5
3.3	Income restoration	Local PMOs, township governments	APs	2018.4-2021.12	2017.4-2017.4	2018.5-2018.7	2018.4-2021.12	2018.4-2020-4	2018.4-2021.12	2018.4-2020-4
3.4	Skills training		APs	2018.4	2017.4-2017.5	2018.5-2018.6	2018.4	2018.4-2020-4	2018.4	2018.4-2020-4
5	M&E	/	/	2018.6-2022.12	2017.4-2020.5	2018.10-2019.12	2018.6-2022.12	2019.1-2020.12	2018.6-2022.12	2019.1-2020.12
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	2018.6	2017.4	2018.10	2018.6	2019.1	2018.6	2019.1
5.2	Internal monitoring	Jiangxi / local PMOs	Semiannual report	2018.6	2018.5	2018.10	2018.6	2019.1	2018.6	2019.1
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	2018.6-2022.12	2018.5-2020.5	2018.10-2020.2	2018.6-2022.12	2019.1-2020.7	2018.6-2022.12	2019.1-2020.7
6	Records of participation	Local PMOs	/	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
7	Records of grievances	Local PMOs	/	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
8	Commencement of construction	Owner		From Jan. 2018	From May 2018	From Mar. 2018	From Jan. 2018	From Dec. 2017	From Jan. 2018	From Dec. 2017

10 Resettlement Budget

10.1 Budget

The resettlement budget of the Project includes compensation for permanent LA, temporary land occupation, young crops, taxes, etc.

The resettlement budget of the Project is 13.544 million yuan, including compensation for permanent LA of 6.164 million yuan (45.5%), compensation for temporary land occupation of 1.478 million yuan (10.9%), compensation for young crops and ground attachments of 363,000 yuan (2.7%), contingencies of 800,000 yuan (5.9%), administrative costs of 318,000 yuan (2.3%), resettlement planning and monitoring costs of 2.1 million yuan (15.5%), training costs of 170,000 yuan (1.3%), and LA taxes of 2.151 million yuan (15.9%).

The resettlement budget of the Yongxin Subproject is 3.485 million yuan (29.3%), that of the Linchuan Subproject 1.887 million yuan (15.8%), that of the Dongxiang Subproject 4.475 million yuan (37.6%), that of the Jinxi Subproject 481,000 yuan (4.0%), that of the Nanfeng Subproject 191,000 yuan (1.6%), that of the Xiushui Subproject 402,000 yuan (3.4%), and that of the Leping Subproject 991,000 yuan (8.3%).

All resettlement costs will be included in the general budget of the Project. See Table 10-1.

10.2 Funding Sources

All resettlement costs are from domestic counterpart funds.

10.3 Fund Disbursement and Management

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

Table 10-1 Resettlement Budget (Unit: 0,000 yuan)

No.	Item	Yongxin	Linchuan	Dongxiang	Jinxi	Nanfeng	Xiushui	Leping	Subtotal	Percent
1	Basic resettlement costs	182.1	126.2	370.1	28.2	12.4	26.0	55.5	800.5	59.1%
1.1	Compensation for permanent LA	112.1	118.3	362.3	16.3	0	7.4	0	616.4	45.5%
1.2	Compensation for temporary land occupation	48.1	0.3	2.2	10.7	12.4	18.6	55.5	147.8	10.9%
1.3	Compensation for young crops and ground attachments	21.9	7.6	5.6	1.2	0	0	0	36.3	2.7%
2	Contingencies	18.2	13.3	37.1	2.8	0.7	2.3	5.6	80	5.9%
3	Administrative costs	9.1	1.3	18.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	31.8	2.3%
4	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	210	15.5%
5	Training costs	0.7	4.0	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	8.0	17	1.3%
6	LA taxes	119.1	41.2	1.3	12.8	3.8	8.1	28.8	215.1	15.9%
Total		359.2	216	459	75.4	49	67.7	128.1	1354.4	100%
Percent		26.5%	15.9%	33.9%	5.6%	3.6%	5.0%	9.5%	100%	

11 Resettlement 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, and will begin in June 2018 and end in December 2020. Internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

The Jiangxi and local PMOs will practice an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities, establish a resettlement database, and use it to prepare the RAP, monitor all AHs, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

The Jiangxi and local PMOs will submit an internal monitoring report to the Bank semiannually. Such reports should reflect statistics of the past 6 months, resettlement progress and fund use. Tables 11-1 and 11-2 provide some formats.

Table 11-1 Sample Resettlement Schedule

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

Table 11-2 Sample Fund Utilization Schedule

____ 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: _____						

11.2 External Monitoring

The Jiangxi PMO will appoint a qualified, independent and experienced agency as the external M&E agency, which will submit external M&E reports to the Bank and Jiangxi PMO semiannually.

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 the Jiangxi 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.

See Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline report	Jun. 2018
2	M&E report (No.1)	Dec. 2018
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jun. 2019
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Dec. 2019
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jun. 2020
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Dec. 2020

11.3 Post-evaluation

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

12 Entitlement Matrix

County / district	Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
Yongxin County	LA	108.8 mu of collective land, all being woodland	17 households with 74 persons	Cash compensation, skills, training, employment promotion and social security will be granted to LEFs according to the Opinions on Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land and House Acquisition in the New Area of the Yongxin County Town, and the Guidelines for the Appraisal of Acquired Houses on State-owned Land, and Subsidy and Reward Rates of Yongxin County.	Woodland: 10,300 yuan/mu
	Temporary land occupation	184.9 mu, including 125.1 mu of cultivated land, 28.7 mu of woodland, 8.5 mu of state-owned land and 22.5 mu of unused land	156 households with 638 persons	Cash compensation will be granted to LEFs according to the Implementation Plan for Temporary Land Use and House Demolition of the Natural Gas Network of Jiangxi Province in Yongxin County.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Cultivated land: 3,500 yuan/mu/year; woodland: 1,000 yuan/mu/year; unused land (wasteland): 625 yuan/mu/year
	Young crops and ground attachments	Cedars and other scattered trees	/	/	Cedars: 2,000 yuan/mu, scattered trees: 45 yuan each
Linchuan District	LA	79.18 mu of collective land, including 79.18 mu of woodland	All village group members	Cash compensation will be paid directly to the affected village collectives, and used as resolved at village meetings, usually for infrastructure construction or public affairs.	Woodland: 14,937 yuan/mu
	Temporary land occupation	61.1 mu, including 3 mu of woodland and 58.1 mu of state-owned land	2 households with 6 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition without compensation; woodland compensation includes young crop compensation, reclamation costs and fertility loss compensation.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Woodland: 4,500 yuan/mu/year
	Occupation of state-owned land	1 mu of state-owned land	/	The occupied state-owned land is river flat, which will not be compensated for. Young crops thereon will be compensated for according to the Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Linchuan District.	/
	Ground attachments	Orange trees, tea trees, pines, etc.	/	Compensation will be according to the Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Linchuan District.	Orange trees: 108 yuan/mu; tea trees: 80 yuan each; pines: 80 yuan each

Dongxiang District	LA	91 mu of collective cultivated land	42 households with 197 persons	1) Compensation for LA includes land compensation, resettlement subsidies, and young crop compensation. 2) The AHs will receive cash compensation. 3) The APs will have priority in receiving jobs and training opportunities under the Project.	Irrigated land: 39,808 yuan/mu
	Temporary land occupation	109.7 mu, including 6.2 mu of cultivated land, 61.4 mu of collective construction land and 42.1 mu state-owned land	52 households with 169 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition without compensation; compensation for collective farmland includes fertility loss compensation, young crop compensation and reclamation costs.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Cultivated land: 3,500 yuan/mu/year
	Young crops and ground attachments	Oil tea, non-irrigated land, etc.	/	/	Tea trees: 100 yuan each
Jinxi County	LA	4.4 mu of collective land, all being cultivated land	3 households with 15 persons	Cash compensation, skills, training, employment promotion and social security will be granted to LEFs according to the Implementation Plan for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the East Outer Ring Expressway (Jinxi County Segment) Project of Fuzhou City.	Cultivated land: 37,000 yuan/mu
	Temporary land occupation	53.3 mu, including 17 mu of cultivated land, 26.3 mu of woodland, 1.3 mu of state-owned land and 8.7 mu of collective construction land	80 households with 326 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition without compensation; compensation for collective farmland will be based on the Notice of the Jinxi County Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Acquisition of the Liaofang Irrigation Area.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Cultivated land: 3,800 yuan/mu/year; woodland: 1,800 yuan/mu/year
	Young crops and ground attachments	Pines, cedars, scattered trees	/	/	/
Nanfeng County	Temporary land occupation	57.31 mu, including 18.76 mu of cultivated land, 31.52 mu of collective construction land and 7.03 mu state-owned land	39 households with 99 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition without compensation; compensation for collective farmland includes young crop compensation and reclamation costs.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Cultivated land: 3,500 yuan/mu/year
	Young crops and ground attachments	Camphor trees, pipes, bamboos, poplars, scattered trees, etc.	/	/	Camphor trees: 200 yuan each; pipes: 80 yuan each; poplars: 50 yuan each; scattered trees: 55 yuan each
Xiushui	LA	2 mu of collective other land	6 households	/	12867.8 yuan/mu

County			with 35 persons		
	Temporary land occupation	90.6 mu, including 58.5 mu of cultivated land, 5.9 mu of woodland, 19.3 mu of collective land and 6.9 mu of unused land	158 households with 574 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition without compensation.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Cultivated land: 3,500 yuan/mu/year; woodland: 1,000 yuan/mu/year; unused land (wasteland): 625 yuan/mu/year
	Young crops and ground attachments	Scattered trees, cedars, oil tea trees	/	/	/
Leping City	Temporary land occupation	431.66 mu, including 152.06 mu of cultivated land, 208 mu of collective construction land and 72 mu state-owned land	85 households with 279 persons	Collective construction land and state-owned land will be restored to the original condition without compensation; compensation for collective farmland includes young crop compensation and reclamation costs.	Compensation includes fertility loss compensation, reclamation costs and young crop compensation. Cultivated land: 3,500 yuan/mu/year
	Young crops and ground attachments	Camphor trees, pipes, bamboos, poplars, scattered trees, etc.	/	/	Camphor trees: 200 yuan each; pipes: 80 yuan each; poplars: 50 yuan each; scattered trees: 55 yuan each
All	Grievance redress	/	All APs	Free	Effective for the whole project cycle
Small waterworks closedown		6 small waterworks in 6 townships with 36 employees in Dongxiang District, Nanfeng County and Xiushui County		1) An independent third party will conduct appraisal at replacement cost, and compensation will be granted to the proprietors of the affected small waterworks. 2) Closedown will be notified to the affected proprietors and employees 3 months in advance so that they can make preparations in advance. 3) Local water companies will make suitable jobs first available to the affected employees under equal conditions, and offer suitable training.	Appraised price
Impact on power generation		Communism Reservoir in Leping City and Dongjin Reservoir in Xiushui County		The lost generating capacity will be compensated for.	0.07 yuan/m ³

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Due Diligence on Related Project—Land for Nanfeng County No.2 Waterworks

1 Background

1.1 Background of this project

The Nanfeng Subproject of the Project includes: 1) construction and reconstruction of water supply pipelines in the county town; 2) extension of water supply pipelines in the county town; and 3) intelligent monitoring system of water supply pipelines. Since the Nanfeng County No.2 Waterworks is not included in but closely associated with the Project, it is defined as a related project, and a due diligence investigation was conducted on its land use at the preparation stage of the Project.

1.2 Purpose, scope and methods of due diligence

The purpose of the due diligence is to review the LA and resettlement work comprehensively to see if it complies with the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the provincial and municipal regulations and policies on LA, check the procedures, progress, funding and effectiveness of LA and resettlement, evaluate the APs' production level, living standard and satisfaction, identify outstanding issues, and propose feasible suggestions. The methods used in the due diligence include: 1) literature review, including project documents, LA compensation agreements, etc.; 2) field visit; and 3) consultation with stakeholders, including the owner, land and resources bureau, and APs.

2 LA and resettlement implementation

2.1 Implementing agency

The Nanfeng Project Leading Group is responsible for overall planning, is well staffed and operates effectively, providing strong support for successful resettlement implementation.

2.2 Resettlement impacts and implementation

The Nanfeng County No.2 Waterworks Project has a land area of about 50 mu (33,759 m²), and compensation of about 608,000 yuan. The land was acquired in 2012, and the compensation has been fully paid. See Appendix 1-1 and Attached Table 1-1.

Attached Table 1-1 Details of LA Compensation

No.	Group	Name	Area (m ²)	LA compensation (yuan)
1	Shengbei	Feng Heping	1947.5	35055.00
2	Shengbei	Feng Yingquan	1460.5	26289.00
3	Shengbei	Gong Shuigen	123.9	2230.20
4	Shengbei	Gong Shuiying	370.7	6672.60
5	Shengbei	Huang Chunguo	542.5	9765.00
6	Shengbei	Huang Guofu	408.5	7353.00
7	Shengbei	Huang Guoliang	288.4	5191.20
8	Shengbei	Huang Guoliang	92.2	1659.60
9	Shengbei	Huang Shuigen	4615.8	83084.40
10	Shengbei	Huang Xiaomao	2323.5	41823.00
11	Shengbei	Huang Yinggen	525.8	9464.40
12	Shengbei	Li Laozai	1681.5	30267.00
13	Shengbei	Li Rungui	1367.3	24611.40
14	Shengbei	Li Runhua	2277.8	41000.40
15	Shengbei	Li Runjun	2219.8	39956.40
16	Shengbei	Qiu Gensun	806.6	14518.80

17	Shengbei	Qiu Rungen	1254.6	22582.80
18	Shengbei	Wu Changsun	1152.1	20737.80
19	Shengbei	Wu Changying	350.9	6316.20
20	Shengbei	Wu Donglong	888.8	15998.40
21	Shengbei	Wu Genzai	863.2	15537.60
22	Shengbei	Wu Guoming	1107.3	19931.40
23	Shengbei	Wu Langen	1249.3	22487.40
24	Shengbei	Wu Xigen	1186.6	21358.80
25	Shengbei	Wu Yinggen	392.7	7068.60
26	Shengbei	Zeng Jinfu	2405.2	43293.60
27	Shengbei	Zhang Shouqing	1546.4	27835.20
Shengbei Group			309.6	5572.80
Total			33759	607662.00

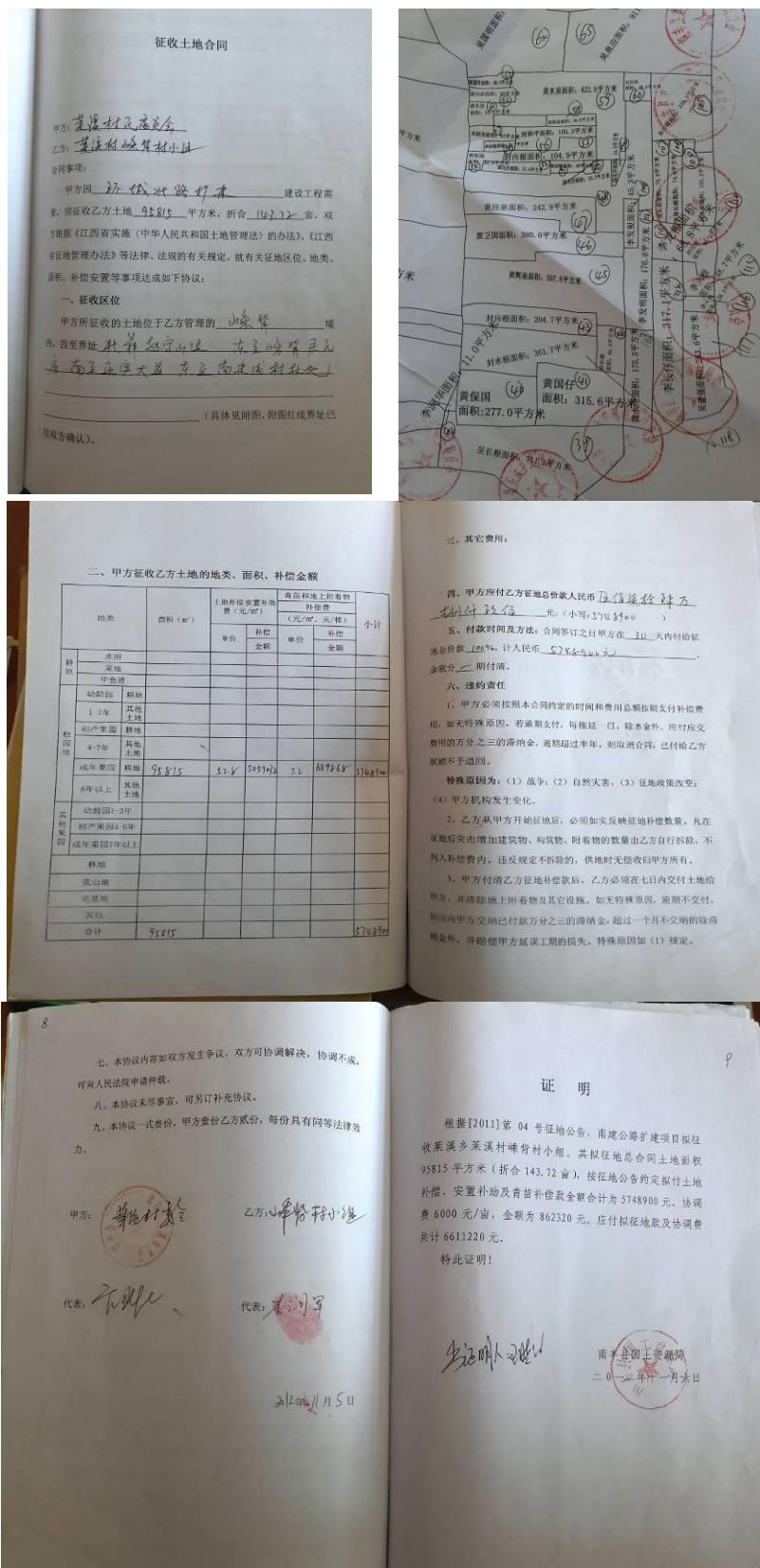
3 Information disclosure

The Nanfeng County Government issued an LA announcement in January 2011, covering the range of LA, compensation rates, resettlement policy, etc. See Appendix 1-2.

4 Conclusion

The 50 mu of land used for the Nanfeng County No.2 Waterworks Project was acquired in 2012, and the compensation has been fully paid, with no outstanding issue.

Appendix 1-1 LA Agreement and Distribution of Acquired Land of Shengbei Group of Laixi Village



Appendix 1-2 LA Announcement of the Nanfeng County Government

南丰县人民政府征收土地公告

[2011]第04号

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》第46条、《中华人民共和国土地管理法实施条例》第25条、《江西省实施〈中华人民共和国土地管理法〉办法》以及《南丰县征用土地暂行办法》等有关规定，按照县城建设总体规划的要求，需征收琴城镇茅店村、徐家边村、桥背村、菜溪乡菜溪村、上井村、洽湾镇黄家村的土地，面积约为445亩，拟用于南建公路扩建工程。现将征收该家土地的有关事宜公告如下：

一、征收土地位置和面积

该宗土地四至界线为：东至杨梅坑村（高速出口），南至茅店村，徐家边村、黄家村、菜溪村、上井村、桥背村的土地；西至昌厦公路旁，北至茅店村，徐家边村、黄家村、菜溪村、上井村、桥背村的土地。

二、土地补偿安置标准

（一）土地、安置补偿费标准

按照县政府3号令中人均耕地0.3亩以下，1亩以上标准的征地价格进行补偿（单位：元/平方米）

地类	土地补偿、安置补助费标准（元/亩以下）	土地补偿、安置补助费标准（元/亩以上）
耕地	24.68	15.91
（含水田、菜地、甲鱼塘）		
鱼塘	20.52	15.39
林地	13.07	13.07
荒地	5.8	5.8
园地	25.8	16.1
1—3年树园	18.9	11.34
经济林木	44.16	27.6
4—7年树园	41.4	24.84
其他土地	52.8	33
农村宅基地	40.5	25.7
宅基地上房屋	18.9	11.34
房屋拆迁	25.07	15.24
房屋附属物	30.42	2.45

（二）青苗和地上附着物补偿费标准

1、桔树补偿
当年栽种的每株补偿5元（在公布征地方案后抢种的当年栽种的每株补偿27元，4—7年不予补偿），1年以上3年以下小树每株补偿108元，在圃果中树每株补偿54元，8年以上大树每株补偿108元，在圃果苗每株补偿0.625元。

2、鱼塘补偿

鱼塘损失每亩补偿300元（含干塘、扶塘，鱼苗死亡损失等费用）。

3、蔬菜及其它经济作物补偿

蔬菜按年平均产值的1/3补偿，每亩500元；红薯、花生等其它经济作物每亩补偿200元。

4、甲鱼塘补偿

每亩补偿挖塘、砌塘费及附属物搬迁费4665元，甲鱼搬迁损失费每亩补偿500元。

5、迁坟补偿

迁坟每座补偿200元。

特此公告



Appendix 2 Detailed Impacts of Small Waterworks Closedown

County	Township	Waterworks	Employee	Gender	Age	Education	Pay (yuan/month)	Expected resettlement
Xiushui County	Zhajin Town	Jinda	Lin Ping'an	Male	52	Junior high school	5000	Cash compensation
			Xiong Bingqing	Male	59	Senior high school	4800	Cash compensation
			Zeng Jianliang	Male	39	Junior high school	4500	Cash compensation
			Deng Yueyue	Male	35	College	2700	Cash compensation
			Xiong Guofu	Male	48	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Zhang Jinyu	Male	35	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Lu Guo'an	Male	57	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Lin Guowei	Male	28	University	3200	Cash compensation
			Su Shan	Female	35	Junior high school	1800	Cash compensation
			Ping Weiqin	Female	40	Junior high school	1900	Cash compensation
Nanfeng County	Shishan Town	Shishan	Huang Liang	Male	46	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Wang Xiufang	Female	43	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Zhang Xinghua	Male	57	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
	Qiawan Town	Qiawan	Wu You	Male	43	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Wu Rongming	Male	51	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Fang Guilan	Female	46	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
Dongxiang District	Pogan Xiang	Huimin	Hu Fengquan	Male	51	Junior high school	3600	Cash compensation
			Chen Dalong	Male	57	Senior high school	4000	Cash compensation
			Liu Min	Female	32	Junior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Chen Wusan	Male	32	Junior high school	4000	Cash compensation
	Xiaohuang Town	Xiaohuang	Ouyang Bin	Male	34	Junior high school	3800	Cash compensation
			Zhang Sheng	Male	35	Junior high school	3600	Cash compensation
			Liu Kun	Male	39	Senior high school	3800	Cash compensation
			Rao Feng	Male	59	Primary school	3000	Cash compensation
	Gangshangji Town	Shengwang	Rao Qingfeng	Male	29	University	5000	Cash compensation
			Zhang Weihui	Male	41	Junior high school	4600	Cash compensation
			Zhu Linke	Male	57	Primary school	3600	Cash compensation
			Zhang Hai'e	Female	40	Junior high school	1800	Cash compensation
			Liu Yuekuai	Male	45	Junior high school	2600	Cash compensation
			Rao Lankun	Male	19	Senior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Chen Qiang	Male	26	Senior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Rao Ransheng	Male	41	Junior high school	2600	Cash compensation
			Rao Chuming	Male	63	Primary school	3000	Cash compensation
			Zhang Chenxing	Male	18	Junior high school	2600	Cash compensation
			Rao Daosheng	Male	39	Senior high school	3000	Cash compensation
			Rao Baosheng	Male	59	Primary school	2600	Cash compensation