

World Bank financed-Zhejiang Qiandao Lake
and Xin'an River Basin Water Resources and
Ecological Environment Protection Project

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

OF

World Bank-financed Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and
Xin'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological
Environment Protection Project (Jiande)

Jiande Project Management office

February 2018

Definition

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared according to the Laws and Regulations of PRC, and Zhejiang Province as well as the Guidelines of the World Bank (Operational Directive for Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12). The purpose of this document is to set out an Action plan for the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Displaced persons (DPs) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and their standards of living will improve or at least be restored after the project impact.

Acquisition of land and other assets for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. DPs are defined as those persons whose income or livelihoods will be adversely affected by land acquisition for the project.

Displaced persons(DPs) include the following categories:

- 1) Persons who have a title, right, interest, in structures (houses, enterprises, shelters, or public buildings), land (including residential, agricultural, and grazing land) or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;
- 2) Persons who use the structures, land or assets described above; or persons whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or
- 3) Persons whose standard of living is adversely affected as a consequence of land acquisition.

Affected Persons

“Affected Persons” means persons who on account of the execution of the project had or would have their: a) standard of living adversely affected; or b) right, title or interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently; or c) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

DPs may be individuals or legal persons such as a company, a public institution. Definition of DPs is not to set a limit to their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, or to the compensation of their property. Thus, it includes:

- 1) All those affected by the project regardless of their legal rights or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and
- 2) Persons without residential permit to live in a certain area.

Therefore all such persons who are affected will be considered and recorded as DPs, regardless of their legal connection to assets land or location.

If there are more than one person, family or household using or holding a title to the same land or property that is acquired, they will be compensated and rehabilitated according to the loss they suffer, their rights, and the impact on their living standards. The definition of DPs is linked directly to the adverse effect of the project, regardless of legal rights title or interest.

All DPs are entitled to the improvement or at least restoration of their standards of living, and compensation for the material losses they suffer. Compensation for assets will cover replacement cost. No deductions or discounts will be applied to the compensation amount for depreciation or other reasons. All DPs deriving an economic benefit from the affected land and property are entitled to receive rehabilitation benefits in addition to the compensation for their assets lost. Those DPs without title, authorization or legal permission to reside, conduct business, cultivate land or construct structures are eligible for rehabilitation of their livelihoods and compensation for their assets on an equal footing with those with formal legal title, authorization or permissions to the assets.

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

Resettlement: refers to make an arrangement to people's production and living that are affected in order to make them benefit from the project. It includes:

- the relocation of living quarters;
- finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are affected;
- restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
- restoration of other adverse effect on DPs' living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition (such as the adverse effects of pollution);
- restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;
- restoration of adversely affected on cultural or common property.

Rehabilitation: means: the restoration of the DPs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

The objective of this RAP is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels. To achieve these objectives the plan provides for rehabilitation measures so that the income earning potential of individuals are restored to sustain their livelihoods. Affected productive resources of businesses (enterprises including shops) and public property. Infrastructure and cultural property will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.

Compensation and resettlement measures: To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, a RAP or a resettlement policy framework will be prepared to cover the following:

(a) The RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost¹, for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
- (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the RAP or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
- (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Cut-off date: The date of publication of the bulletin of land acquisition and relocation in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their houses; shall not change the uses of their houses and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their houses; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

Replacement cost: is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses in OP 4.12, para. 6.

Involuntary land acquisition:

- (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in
 - (i) relocation or loss of shelter;
 - (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or
 - (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Abbreviations

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
LA	Land Acquisition
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	Minimum Living Security
PRC	People's Republic of China
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
PMO	Project Management Office

Units

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

Executive Summary

1 Basic Information of the RAP

World Bank-financed Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xin'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological Environment Protection Project (hereafter referred as "the project"), involves Chun'an County and Jiande City respectively. The project financing plan and economic analysis was reviewed, and it was concluded that Project costs total US\$293.46 million over 6 years of implementation period, inclusive of price and physical contingencies, interest during construction, commitment fee, and front-end fee. Project operations will be financed by an IBRD loan of US\$150.00 million (about 51 percent of total project cost) and local counterpart funding of US\$143.46 million from local governments (about 49%). The Bank loan will be on standard IBRD terms.

This RAP is prepared for the feasibility study report of Jiande Sub-project. The sub-project of Jiande City involves 3 towns and 2 sub-districts. It includes a total of 3 components, namely Component 1: Landscape Management Improvement. This component will support (a) Low Impact Crop Projection Practice; (b) Waste Management; (c) Forestry Eco-System Protection; (d) Wetland Management; Component 2: Water Resources Management Improvement component. This component will support: (a) Wastewater Management; (b) Water Course Improvement; (c) Portable Water Supplies in Rural Areas; and Component 3: Institutional Capacity Building, Monitoring and Project Management component. This component would finance technical assistance, training, research/studies, extension, awareness raising, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the project management.

According to the investigation, the components of Landscape Management Improvement Component involves the permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation while the rest component do not cause any resettlement impacts.

2 Project Impacts

Jiande Sub-project involves total 5 towns\sub-districts. By using the World Bank loan, the project occupies a total of 199 mu collective forestland. The total affected persons of this project includes 63 households with 196 persons. The project will temporarily occupies the land of 1626.15 mu . Total 1,799 households with 5,553 persons are affected by temporary land occupation. The temporary occupied land includes 5 mu of state-owned land (3.01%) and 1621.15 mu of rural collective land (99.69%) respectively. Jiande

Total 509,200 persons will also be benefited from this project.

(1) Permanent acquisition of Rural Collective Land

The permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land affects 10 administrative villages in 3 towns/sub-districts, covering about 199 mu of collective land, and affecting 63 households with 196 persons. Total 18 mu of land is occupied in Hangtou Town affecting 33 households with 108 persons. Total 155.8 mu of land is occupied in Xin'anjiang Sub-districts affecting 19 households with 53 persons. While, total 25.2 mu of land is occupied in Yangxi Sub-districts affecting 11 households with 35 persons.

(2) No houses will be demolished by this project.

(3) Temporary Occupation of Rural Collective Land

The municipal engineering project and the water conservancy facility renovation project, are all long-liner projects. They have a small impact on the temporary occupation of rural collective land (while affecting total 1799 households with 5553 persons). The temporary land occupation includes 5 mu of state-owned land (3.01%) and 1621.15 mu of rural collective land (99.69%) respectively.

Some precautionary measures will be adopted during construction to reduce the negative impacts of the project such as, the time of excavating pipe network is limited in winter to 1) reduce water and soil erosion, 2) reduce the occupation of arable land. During harvest season the construction amount will be reduced. 3) The construction information will be conveyed to the APs in advance, so as to reduce the agricultural loss of APs; 4) restoration of arable land. During the construction period, the mellow soil will be centralized and refilled to reduce the farmers' loss.

(4) Affected persons

The project has a direct impact on the population of 5749 persons. Among them, Shouchang Town 11 households (34 persons), Hangtou Town 182 households (614 persons), Xin'an Street 19 households (53 persons), Yangxi Street 11 households (35 persons). Temporary land occupation affected 1799 households (5553 persons). Among the total APs, 2902 persons are the females.

3 Policy Framework

Adopting the principle of 'resettlement impacts mitigation', extensive consultations have been conducted with the APs on the issues including project site selection and compensation standards. The project plan is constantly optimized. The resettlement policy of this project will follow relevant policies of the People's Republic of China, Zhejiang People's Government, Local Authorities and of World Bank, such as the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2004), the

Decisions for Further Reform and Strengthen Land Administration of State Council ([2004] No. 28) and OP4.12, etc.

The payment for permanent LA, temporary land occupation and ground attachment compensation are implemented in accordance with the Notice on Adjusting the Integrated Location-based LA Compensation Rates in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119). The compensation for the permanent LA of the project will be compensated according to the integrated Location-based land acquisition prices. As the permanent land acquisition of Jiande sub-project only involves woodland, not involving APs' livelihood. According to the regulation, the LA compensation rate for woodland is 24,000 Yuan/mu. The compensation will be paid directly to the APs. The temporary land occupation compensation will be paid directly to the APs according to the actual situation. The ground attachments will be reimbursed to the property owners in accordance with the replacement price.

4 Resettlement Measures

The payment for permanent LA, temporary land occupation and ground attachment compensation are implemented in accordance with the Notice on Adjusting the Integrated Location-based LA Compensation Rates in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119). The compensation for the permanent LA of the project will be compensated according to the integrated Location-based land acquisition prices. As the permanent land acquisition of Jiande sub-project only involves woodland, not involving APs' livelihood. According to the regulation, the LA compensation rate for woodland is 24,000 Yuan/mu. The compensation will be paid directly to the APs. The temporary land occupation compensation will be paid directly to the APs. The ground attachments will be reimbursed to the property owners in accordance with the replacement price.

In order to ensure the safety of compensation on the permanent and temporary LA, payment of compensation will not be paid in cash but will be transferred to a special joint / individual bank account of APs. This will ensure financial security of APs, effectively prevent fund being withheld and misappropriation. At the same time, local township officers will guide the APs Regarding the proper utilization of compensation payment.

5 Supports to Vulnerable Groups and Women

This project does not involve any vulnerable groups.

Among the total Aps, 2902 persons are the females. The affected female has the same legal rights that the male has, including but not limited to land contracting,

accepting education, family planning and participating in elections. In addition to the same resettlement policies, women will: 1) have priority in employment; 2) receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 3) receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation; 4) attend a special FGD for women to improve resettlement awareness; and 5) have the right to sign the compensation agreement.

6 Public Participation and Information Disclosure

All APs have been informed of the key points of this RAP by various means, such as meetings, interviews, FGDs, public participation meetings and community consultations, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RAP.

During the project preparation phase, the support teams have been established in all affected villages. 3—5 representatives each village, which include women and village leaders. While in the RAP preparation phase, many issues that include policy advocacy, compensation and livelihood/income restoration have been discussed with the APs. Meantime, the PMO encourages the APs to participate in the resettlement and reconstruction work with the support of holding symposiums. Moreover, measures of enhancing policy advocacy and public participation will be improved through other channels and tools, such as notice and mobilization.

During the project implementation phase, PIUs will explain the relevant policies and regulations, compensation standards, and resettlement programs, etc., so that APs can understand specific issues, and will be able to make adequate arrangements. Participation is also of equal importance and the strategy to encourage participation is included in RAP. Copies of RIBs, which contain key information, will be provided to the affected persons before RAP implementation. The RAP will also be issued on World Bank's website and local government's website.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Establishing a Complaints / Disputes Resolving Management System (CRMS) aims to timely resolve the issues faced by the APs during compensation and resettlement. The possible complaints of the project may come from the collective land acquisition and so on. Local governments and village committees will take responsibility for coordinating and resolving the complaints and appeals during the resettlement process. "Supporting Group for Comprehensive Treatment of Ecological Environment of Qiandao Lake of Xin'an River" is also established to assist in handling disputes. APs can appeal for any aspect of the resettlement, including compensation standards and so on. The appeal channel of this project has been ensured with

establishing the local support team, and the relevant institutions will accept complaints for free. The reasonable expenses incurred will be paid in the unforeseeable cost of the project.

8 Institutional Arrangement

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the project, a project leading group in Jiande City has been established for overall leadership and high-level coordination. Meantime, to ensure the smoothly implementation of RAP, more measures have been conducted, such as strengthening the communication with the Zhejiang provincial PMO, capacity buildings for resettlement agencies and PMOs, arranging full-time staffs in PMOs in charge of resettlement implementation, coordination and organizations. These personnel are well-experienced and engaged in land acquisition related work for many years.

9 Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure successful implementation of the RAP, internal and external monitoring on resettlement will be carried out. The Development and Reform Bureau of Jiande City, together with related agencies will provide a semi-annual internal monitoring report to the WB during the resettlement process. WB PMO of Zhejiang Provincial Housing and Urban-rural Construction Department will engage an independent monitoring agency to conduct the semi-annual external monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation costs are included into the estimated resettlement budget. The cost of external monitoring is charged by the PMO of Jiande City.

10 Resettlement Cost

The resettlement cost of this project consists of the cost of permanent LA, compensation for affected infrastructures and ground attachments, and related taxes, management fees, etc. All the resettlement costs will be collected by Finance Bureau of Jiande City.

The estimated resettlement cost for the project is 10.5051 million Yuan. Among them, 4.776 million yuan is paid for Permanent acquisition of rural collective land (45.46%). While, 62,700 Yuan is paid for ground attachments (0.6%).

11 Due Diligence

The expansion project of Shouchang Sewage Treatment Plant is located on the west bank of Chouchang River that is administrated by Shanfeng village of Jiande City. The compensations for the LA and ground attachments have been completed in 2008. The due diligence was conducted in March, 2017. Based on the due diligence, the APs

are satisfied with the resettlement policy. Livelihoods and incomes of the APs have been restored, no remaining issues.

Contents

Executive Summary	I
1 Basic Information of the RAP.....	I
2 Project Impacts.....	I
3 Policy Framework	II
4 Resettlement Measures	III
5 Supports to Vulnerable Groups and Women	III
6 Public Participation and Information Disclosure	IV
7 Grievance Redress Mechanism	IV
8 Institutional Arrangement.....	V
9 Monitoring and Evaluation	V
10 Resettlement Cost	V
11 Due Diligence.....	V
1 Background	1
1.1 Project Background and Purpose	1
1.2 Summary of Project Composition and Impact of Resettlement	1
1.2.1 Composition of the Project	1
1.2.2 Overview of the Impact of Resettlement	6
1.3 Project Benefit and Impact Areas.....	7
1.3.1 Project Beneficiary Areas	7
1.3.2 Project Affected Areas.....	7
1.4 Project Resettlement Action Preparation	7
1.5 Measures of Avoiding or Minimizing LA and Resettlement	8
1.5.1 Project Design and Site Selection Principles	8
1.5.2 Project Planning and Design Phase	8
1.5.3 Construction Stage of Project.....	9
1.5.4 Land Acquisition and Implementation Stage of Project	9
1.6 Linkage Project Identification	10
2 Project Impacts.....	11
2.1 Project Impacts Survey.....	11
2.1.1 Project Survey Process	11
2.1.2 Public Participation in Project	11
2.2 The Scope of Project Impact	13
2.3 Project Impact	13
2.3.1 Project Affects Population.....	13
2.3.2 Permanent acquisition of Rural Collective Land.....	15
2.3.3 The Impact of Temporary Land	17
2.3.4 Vulnerable Groups.....	20
2.3.5 Ground Attachment.....	20
3 The Social and Economic Characteristics and Impact Assessment.....	21
3.1 Social and Economic Backgrounds in Zhejiang Province	21
3.2 Social and Economic Backgrounds of Jiande City.....	22

3.3 The Affected Area, The Villages and Towns Social and Economic Conditions.....	22
3.3.1 Hangtou Town	23
3.3.2 Xin'anjiang Street	23
3.3.3 Yangxi Street.....	23
3.3.4 Affected Village / Community Socioeconomic Situation Street	25
3.3.5 Results of the Sample Survey of the Basic Situation of the Affected Rural Households	30
Figure 1 Age Distribution of the Sampled Persons	31
Figure 2The Literacy Status of the Sample Population.....	31
Figure 3 Labor Force Employment Structure	32
4 Legal and Policy Framework	35
4.1 Domestic Resettlement Policy Framework	35
4.2The World Bank's Main Policy	38
4.2.1 The World Bank's Policy Objectives	38
4.2.2 Measures as Required	39
4.3 The Main Difference between World Bank's policies and between Chinese's law Land resettlement compensation.....	39
4.4Policy Principles.....	40
4.5Cut-off date	41
4.6 Resettlement Policies of the Project	41
4.6.1 Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land	41
4.6.2 Temporary Land Occupation	42
4.6.3 Women Rights	43
4.6.4 Ground Attachments	43
5 Compensation Standards	44
5.1 Compensation Standards of Rural Collective Land Permanently Acquisition	44
5.2 Compensation Standards of Temporary Land Occupation.....	44
5.3 Compensation Standards of Affected Infrastructures and Ground Attachments	44
5.4 Compensation Standards of Other Costs	45
6 Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan	46
6.1 Livelihood Restoration Planfor Permanent Collective Land Acquisition	46
6.2 Temporary Land Restoration	47
6.2.1 Restoration Principles.....	47
6.2.2 Restoration Measures	48
6.3 Women's Rights and Interests' Protection	48
6.4 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments	49
7 Institutional Arrangement and Implementation Schedule	50
7.1 Institutional Arrangement	50
7.2 Implementation Schedule	53
8 Resettlement Cost and Disbursement.....	55
8.1 Budget	55
8.2 Annual investment plan	60
8.3 Source of Funds.....	60

8.4 Appropriation and Management of Funds.....	60
8.4.1 Resettlement Funds	60
8.4.2 Resettlement Fund Management	60
9 Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	61
9.1 Public Participation Strategy	61
9.1.1 Public Opinion Survey	61
9.1.2 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage.....	66
9.2 Impact assessment stage	69
9.3 Information disclosure	72
9.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism	73
10 Monitoring and Evaluation	75
10.1 Internal Monitoring.....	75
10.1.1 Implementing Procedure	75
10.1.2 Monitoring Content.....	76
10.1.3 Internal Monitoring Report	76
10.2 External Monitoring	76
10.2.1 Independent Monitoring Agency	76
10.2.2 Methodology and Scope of External Monitoring.....	76
10.2.3 Monitoring Indicators.....	77
Appendix 1 Project Location Map	82
Appendix 2 Resettlement Information Booklet	85
1 Basic Information of the Project	86
2 Project Impacts.....	86
3 Legal and Policy Framework	94
2.2.1 The World Bank's Policy Objectives.....	95
2.2.2 Measures as Required	96
2.4 Policy Principles	98
2.5 Cut-off Date	98
2.6.3 Women Rights.....	99
3 Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan.....	99
3.1 Livelihood Restoration Plan for Permanent Collective Land Acquisition	100
3.2 Temporary Land Restoration.....	101
3.2.1 Restoration Principles	101
3.2.2 Restoration Measures.....	101
3.4 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments	102
4 Institution and Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	103
6 Entitlements Matrix.....	106
Appendix 3 Gender Analysis of the Project Area.....	110

Contents of Tables

Table 1 Components of Jiande Sub-project.....	4
Table 2 Resettlement Impacts of The Sub-project	6
Table 5 Public Participation Which has already been Launched.....	12
Table 6 Project Affects Population.....	13
Table 7 Permanent Rural Collective Land Acquisition of Jiande Sub-project	16
Table 8 Impact on Collecting Rural Land	17
Table 9 Temporary Land Occupation of the Project.....	18
Table 10 The Project Affects Ground Attachments.....	20
Table 11 Social and Economic Situation of Jiande City (2016).....	22
Table 12 Socio-economic Profile of Affected Sub-districts / towns	24
Table 13 Socioeconomic Profiles of Affected Villages	28
Table 14 Sample Survey Proportion Affected Households of Land Acquisition	30
Table 15 Rural Household Income and Expenditure Structure	33
Table 16 An overview of the Resettlement Policy Framework.....	35
Table 17 Articles of Laws and Policies	36
Table 18 Compensation Standards of Rural Collective Land Acquisition in Jiande City	44
Table 19 Compensation Standards of Affected Infrastructures and Ground Attachments	45
Table 20 Usage of LA Compensation Fee.....	46
Table 21 Responsibilities of Organizations.....	50
Table 22 Component LA and Relocation Timetable	54
Table 23 Budget of Relocation Project.....	56
Table 24 Resettlement Investment Plan Project	60
Table 25 Public Comments and Suggestions Results.....	63
Table 26 Public Participation Process Plan for the APs	67
Table 27 Project Information Disclosure Process	69
Table 9 Temporary Land Occupation of the Project.....	91
Table 10 The Project Affects Ground Attachments.....	93

1 Background

1.1 Project Background and Purpose

Qiandao Lake that is Xin'anjiang Reservoir, China's Yangtze River Delta region is the largest freshwater artificial lake and an important water source. Xin'an River system, originated in Anhui Huangshan Xiuning County, flows through Zhejiang Qiandao Lake into the Qiantang River, is an important ecological barrier in the Yangtze River Delta region. Qiandao Lake and the upper reaches of Xin'anjiang River, beautiful scenery, pleasant climate, suitable for play and live, ecological strategic status is extremely important, and it's our country at this stage rare and urgent need to protect the water ecological area.

In order to strengthen the water resources and ecological environment protection in the Xin'anjiang River Basin, the water quality of the river basin is kept stable, and various functions such as water conservation, soil and water conservation, flood storage and biodiversity. Zhejiang Provincial People's Government to apply for loans to the World Bank to carry out the World Bank loans Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and the Xin'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological and Environmental Protection Projects involves Jiande City and Jiande City. The total investment of the project is about \$ 293.46 million USD, including the World Bank loans of 150 million USD.

The resettlement action plan is prepared for the Bank's project of the Jiande sub-project (hereinafter referred to as "the project") of Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xin'anjiang River Basin Water Resources and Ecological Environment Protection Project.

1.2 Summary of Project Composition and Impact of Resettlement

1.2.1 Composition of the Project

The Sub-project has 4 Components, located in the 3 towns and 2 streets of Jiande City (county-level city), Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. The 3 towns and 2 streets are Shouchang town, Hangtou town, Datong town, Xin'anjiang Street and Yangxi Street.

Component 1: Landscape Management Improvement. This component will support:

- (a) **Low Impact Crop Production practice**, to reduce non-point sources of pollution in the Xin'an river and Qiandao lake catchments in Jiande city. To address this issue, the project would promote: (a) soil nutrient management to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers; (b) integrated pest management (IPM) practice including the use Biological prevention measures such as insect traps, lights and natural predators for the key

cropping systems to reduce the use of pesticides; and (c) conservation agriculture (CA) pilots by the use of low impact soil tillage and minimum tillage practices for the main crops to reduce soil erosion, run-off and nutrient loss.

- (b) **Waste Management (LWM)**, through undertaking waste treatment for livestock farms identified in the selected project selected catchments. The project will provide sub-grants to participating farms to cost share the construction of LWM facilities and to promote the proper collection and treatment of pig and chicken manure.
- (c) **Forestry Eco-System Protection**, through improving the hydrological functions of plantations in the Qiandao catchment by replanting and /or inter planting pest infested and degraded plantation monocultures and abandoned farmlands with native species to form a mixed forest structure. It would also improve fire prevention and control operations. The component would focus mainly around the lakeshore, between the shoreline and the first ridge, where most degraded and monoculture forests are located and where most fires occur.
- (d) **Wetland Management**, by piloting the restoration and improvement of wetlands, to reduce pollution loads in water and enhance the water storage capacity and biodiversity of the catchment, One wetland located in Hangtou township in Jiande will be used to demonstrate the wetland management technical design and long-term operation.

Component 2: Water Resources Management Improvement

This component would support:

- (a) **Wastewater Management.** In particular, it would finance expanding one existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) from 5,000 m³/day to 10,000 m³/day and build the associated sewer trunk main and network to collect and treat the wastewater from two townships, which will serve as shared environmental infrastructure for two townships in Jiande city.
- (b) **Water Course Improvement.** Water course improvements, greening and landscaping will be used to increase water infiltration in project watersheds, expand water storage capacity, reduce peak run-off and non-point sources of pollution discharges, stabilize river bank slopes and reduce Total Suspended Solid (TSS) discharges into Qiandao Lake through the drainage channel of the crop field along the river bank. It will also provide irrigation water to the crop field along the river. The main project activities are: (a) the improvement of water courses through the rehabilitation of river embankments, the dredging of river

channels, and the rehabilitation weirs in the five selected catchments.

- (c) **Potable Water Supplies in Rural Areas.** The project would expand the existing piped network to provide potable piped water to around 218,000 rural inhabitants in 19 townships in the project area, all of whom presently depend on supplies from antiquated and poorly managed installations, as well as to upgrade and expand supplies to a further 8 villages (clusters) by replacing certain aging pipe distribution networks.

Component 3: Institutional Capacity Building, Monitoring and Project Management

This component would finance technical assistance, training, research/studies, extension, awareness raising, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the project management.

Table 1 Components of Jiande Sub-project

Project Name	Component Name	Project Town / Community /street	Village	Project Construction Scale and Parameters	Resettlement Impact
Low Impact Crop Production Practice Component	Bridge renovation project	Datong Town	Yongping Qingtian Xuhan	12 bridges reconstructed along Qingtan River	Temporary occupation of state - owned unused land, no APs
	Forest Fire Emergency Corridor Project	Xin'anjiang Street	Youyi	13 km Fire emergency access, 10 km drainage channel, 8800 m ³ , retaining wall, 40 drainage culvert, 4 public toilets.	Permanent collection of collective forest land, without affecting the livelihood of the farmers
		Construction of Baolingkeng Reservoir Central Section of Hangtoun Town	Wulong	9 km Fire emergency access road, including 8.203km main road lasts for, branch line length 0.815km, road width 4 meters.	Permanent collection of collective forest land, without affecting the livelihood of the farmers
	Ecological wetland project	Upstream of Shouchang River, Nanba section	Nanba	The proposed wetland area is the upgrading of the natural wetland in the original floodplain area, with a total area of about 16,247.2 m ²	Within the river bank, the existing floating beach, only involved in the construction period of temporary land, no APs
	Sewage treatment plant phase I extension project	Shouchang Town	Shanfeng	Rough grille and pump station will utilize the land acquisitioned in first phase of the project	The construction of contents within the sewage treatment plant is located in a range of wall, the land was acquisitioned in 2008
	Agricultural non-point source pollution control project	A total of Datong Town, Hang Town and Shouchang Town, 3 townships and 75 villages.		Organic fertilizer and soil testing formula fertilizer promotion; Pest and disease prevention and control; Aquaculture non - point source pollution control project; Construction of ecological ditch	Temporary land occupation
	Plantation Restoration and	Involving a total of 3 towns, 13 villages; two state-owned		Afforestation, Forest facies transformation, Health management	Temporary land occupation

Project Name	Component Name	Project Town / Community /street	Village	Project Construction Scale and Parameters	Resettlement Impact
	Afforestation	forest			
Water Resources Management Improvement Component :	River comprehensive renovation project	Shouchang Town	Chengdong	Ecological embankment improvement, 1.8km (left and right bank, each is 0.9km)	Temporary occupation of state - owned land without compensation
	Wulongxi comprehensive management project	Hangtou Town	Dadiankou Pengjia Qianyuan Wulong Hangtou Shimuling Hangchuan	13 ecological weirs with the average height about 1.2 meters; 12.2 km ecological embankment improvement, 4.2 km embankment ecological restoration, 16.2 km embankment greening, 10.3 km drainage channels in forest area, 12 mountain pools; drip irrigation facilities Installation for 1,000 m land	Temporary land occupation, agriculture, forestry construction, unused land, involving no land acquisition
	Datong Town Datong Creek, Feng Jiayi, Qingtang Creek, Zhenyuan Creek comprehensive management project	Datong Town	Datong Sancun Langjia Xuhan Xikou Songxi Zhuji Shangma Zhenyuan Futang Chaoyang Qingtang Panshan	Datong Creek, Fengjia Creek, Qingtan Creek, Zhenyuan Creek ecological comprehensive management, total length of 35.78 km, including river greening, village ecological revetment and so on.	temporary land occupation

1.2.2 Overview of the Impact of Resettlement

According to the resettlement impacts survey, the project involves permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and ground attachments. The main resettlement impact of this project is as follows:

- Permanent land acquisition: The project will have acquired 199 mu of collective forest land, a total of 63 households with 196 persons will be affected. Among that: Hangtuo town acquiring 18 mu, affecting 33 households with 108 persons; Xin'anjiang street acquiring 155.80 mu, affecting 19 households with 53 persons; Yangxi street acquiring 25.20 mu, affecting 11 households with 35 persons.
- Temporary land occupation: The project covers a total of 1626.15 mu of land, of which 5 mu state-owned land, accounting for 3.01% of the temporary land; collective land 1621.15 mu, accounting for 99.69% of temporary land area. Temporary land occupation affected 1799 households, 5553 persons.
- The total number of projects affected is 1862 households 5749 persons. Among that, collective forest land acquisition, affecting 63 households 196 persons. Temporary land occupation affected 1799 households, 5553 persons. Among the total APs, 2902 persons are the females.

The construction content of the project and the main types of resettlement are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Resettlement Impacts of The Sub-project

Category		Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	Water Resources Management Improvement Component	Sub total	
Collect collective land	Mu	199	0	199	
Among that: cultivated forest land	Mu	199	0		
Temporary occupation of collective land	Mu	11	1615.15	1626.15	
APs	Land acquisition	Households	63	0	63
		Persons	196	0	196
	Temporary land occupation	Households	16	1783	1799
		Persons	79	5474	5553
Total		Persons	275	5474	5749

1.3 Project Benefit and Impact Areas

1.3.1 Project Beneficiary Areas

After the implementation of this project, the capacity of watershed sewage collection treatment and disaster response will be effectively improved, strength the ability of soil and water conservation and flood control, and promote the intensive use of water resources, greatly protect and improve the Shouchang River Basin water environment and ecological environment. The scope of service of the project is radiation throughout the city of Jiande, with a total benefit of 559,200 persons.

1.3.2 Project Affected Areas

The impact of the resettlement of the project includes permanent rural collective land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and ground attachments.

The direct impact areas of the project are mainly distributed in three townships (Shouchang Town, Hangtou Town, Datong Town) and two streets (Xin'anjiang Street and Yangxi Street) of the Jiande City, Acquiring rural collective land directly affect the population of 63 households (196 persons) and Temporary land occupation of 1799 households (5553 Persons).

1.4 Project Resettlement Action Preparation

From February 6 to February 26, 2016, Jiande municipal agencies carried out work in accordance with the preliminary draft of the feasibility study report of Jiande City and the project information disclosures.

From March 20 to 25 March 2016, Jiande municipal agencies conducted a supplementary survey on the impact of the new project on the Resettlement impact of the latest Jiande Feasibility Study Report to analyze the resettlement impacts.

March 30, 2016, Jiande municipal agencies submitted the "World Bank loans Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and the Xin'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological Environment Protection Project (Jiande) resettlement action plan" draft.

From July 22, 2016, Hohai University conducted resettlement impact survey with the supports from townships and village committees.

September 20, 2016, Hohai University submitted "World Bank loans Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xin'anjiang River water resources and ecological environment protection project resettlement action plan" draft.

October 25, 2016, Hohai University submitted "World Bank loans Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xin'anjiang River water resources and ecological environment protection project resettlement action plan" draft.

1.5 Measures of Avoiding or Minimizing LA and Resettlement

1.5.1 Project Design and Site Selection Principles

As far as possible to reduce land acquisition and removal. In the stage of engineering design, the land acquisition and relocation will be minimized. The main principles are as follows:

Avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planning residential areas; Avoid or minimize the occupation of high quality cultivated land; Avoid or minimize the use of environmental sensitive areas. Use existing national and local roads to the draft construction areas.

It will be accord with the overall development plan and the relevant special plan requirements of Jiande City, and the project design and location principle will be able to promote the realization of the planning objectives.

Implement the basic national policies of road traffic, drinking water safety and environmental protection. Implement the relevant policies, regulations, norms and standards in the fields mentioned above, which formulated by state.

Adhere to the national policies of environmental protection and energy conservation. Reduce pollution to the surrounding environment, and make the rational planning of green land, build green projects.

1.5.2 Project Planning and Design Phase

The project authorities have designed some affective measure in planning and design phase to reduce the construction impacts of the project on social and economic condition of the locals.

- In the planning phase of the project, to reduce land acquisition and resettlement to reduce the negative impact of the project on the local economy used as a key factor in project optimization selection.
- In the process of locating the layout of the project, the design unit makes reasonable analysis of the line direction, laying the pipe network in the middle or edge of the road, optimizing the construction methods, minimizing the housing demolition.
- Optimization design, reasonable arrangement of the project. As far as possible occupy the wasteland, sloping land and state-owned and minimize the acquisition of arable land.

1.5.3 Construction Stage of Project

- Reduce the impacts of pipeline excavation. In the process of pipeline excavation, the working surface will be properly spray to keep a certain humidity. Meanwhile, the fence or partial fence will be adopted to reduce the diffusion range of construction dust. And dust emissions. Building materials and construction waste will be cleaned in time. Beware of truck loading, and try to cover, airtight measures, reduce the spilled ways and timely cleaning the dirt and dust scattered on the road.
- Pipe network excavation. Network excavation as far as possible in the fall and winter season, so that soil erosion can be reduced. Especially during the Tour season, the excavation of the network will be avoided and the impacts on the local tourism will be reduced.
- Does not utilize arable land during the crop season.
- To reduce the constructions impact on farmer's cultivation and harvesting, it is better to avoid the construction in the harvesting season.
- 5) Disclose construction information in advance: The project construction team needs to inform the affected farmers in advance to reduce the loss of agricultural input / output
- Farmland restoration. In the course of construction, the soil of the tillage layer needs to be piled up centrally and backfilled to reduce the losses of the farmers.

1.5.4 Land Acquisition and Implementation Stage of Project

When land acquisition and resettlement are unavoidable, in order to reduce the project impacts on the local, the following measures will be taken:

1) Strengthen the collection of basic data and analyzed the local socio-economic status and future development in depth, working out feasible RAP according to the local conditions and ensure that the persons who affected by the project are not hurt by the component construction.

2) Encourage public participation actively, strengthen information disclosure and accept the supervision of APs.

3) Strengthen the internal and external monitoring, establish efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel. Shorten the information processing cycle as much as possible in order to ensure all kinds of problems which appeared in the process of the project implementation can be resolved timely.

1.6 Linkage Project² Identification

Sewage treatment plant phase-I extension project of Jiande Sub-project is located in Shanfeng Village, Chengnan City (Shouchang). The Land Acquisition compensation and compensation for crops have been completed in 2008. In March 2017, the resettlement team from Hohai University conducted the resettlement due diligence on the land acquisition. The survey results show that: the APs are relatively satisfied with the compensation, resettlement policies and resettlement results. Their livelihood and income have been restored. Relevant resettlement due diligence can be found.

²According to World Bank policy, the linkage projects refer to those that: (a) have a direct and significant relationship with Bank-assisted projects; (b) It is necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the project documents; (c) Projects carried out with project over the same period, or planned for the same period as project.

2 Project Impacts

2.1 Project Impacts Survey

2.1.1 Project Survey Process

The owners of each components, with the assistance from National Research Center for Resettlement of Hohai University, co-conducted the impacts survey with local township government, County Construction Bureau, Land Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Water Resource Bureau and other departments of Jiande City separately in February, June, July of 2016. The cut-off day was set up as July 22, 2016.

During the impacts survey process, the APs participated the survey. The investigation team also collected the APs' opinions on land acquisition and resettlement, and carried out extensive consultations. The social and economic investigation team also carried out the sampling questionnaire surveys within the affected areas. As a result, a total of 103 households were surveyed. The impact survey situation and process are shown in table 4

Table 3 Project Physical Indicators Survey Organization

Project name	Survey time	Survey method	Survey organization
Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	February 12 - February 25,2017; June 27 - July 5,2017	APS household surveys, field surveys and household socioeconomic surveys	Jiande City Development and Reform Commission, Related township government, Hohai University
Water Resources Management Improvement Component	February 12- February 25, 2017; June 27 - July 5, 2017; September 17, 2017	APS household surveys, field surveys and household socioeconomic surveys	Jiande City Development and Reform Commission, Related township government, Hohai University

2.1.2 Public Participation in Project

Under the guidance of experts in technical assistance and consultation, Jiande World Bank loan leading group, project design unit and Hohai University investigation group, have carried out a series of socio-economic surveys and public opinion consultation (including 30% women) since February 2017. During the preparation of the project, Jiande City World Bank loan leading group, World Bank loan leading group, Project implementation unit and Project design unit had extensive negotiations about the land acquisition and resettlement of this project. Public participation activities in the project are detailed in table 5.

Table 3 Public Participation Which has already been Launched

Component	Time	Location	Participants	The reaction problems of the affected person	Measures
Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	Feb,2017 - March,2017	Jiande City Development and Reform Commission	Staff of investigation organization, representatives of Shouchang Town, Hangtoun and Datong Town. affected persons	Compensation standard for permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation; Land quality after reclamation	Timely public standards of permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation; Topsoil will be concentrated and backfilled in the process of temporary land occupation;
Water Resources Management Improvement Component	Feb,2017 - July,2017	Hangtoun Town,	affected persons	crop compensation standard; temporary employment; post-reclamation quality assurance	timely disclosure of RIB; Land Resources Bureau, and other departments to carry out policy advocacy

2.2 The Scope of Project Impact

According to the project feasibility study report, the impact scope of the project includes three townships, two street offices (Shouchang Town, Hangtou Town, Datong Town, Xin'anjiang Street and Yangxi Street) in Jiande City.

2.3 Project Impact

According to the impacts survey and analysis, the main categories of the project include:

- 1) Permanent land acquisition of rural collective land;
- 2) Temporary land occupation;
- 3) ground attachments.

2.3.1 Project Affects Population

The project has a direct impact on the population of 5749 persons. Among them, Shouchang Town 11 households (34 persons), Hangtou Town 182 households (614 persons), Xin'an Street 19 households (53 persons), Yangxi Street 11 households (35 persons). Temporary land occupation affected 1799 households (5553 persons). Among the total APs, 2902 persons are the females.

The project directly APs as shown in Table 6.

Table 4 Project Affects Population

Town / Street	Village / Community	Land acquisition		Temporary land occupation		Total		
		Households	persons	Households	persons	Households	persons	Female
Shouchang Town	Dongmen	0	0	11	34	11	34	15
	Subtotal	0	0	11	34	11	34	15
Hangtou	Qianyuan	0	0	19	61	19	61	30

Town / Street	Village / Community	Land acquisition		Temporary land occupation		Total		
		Households	persons	Households	persons	Households	persons	Female
	Wulong	33	108	23	74	56	182	89
	Hangtoug	0	0	18	63	18	63	31
	Hangchuan	0	0	14	46	14	46	23
	Shimuling	0	0	17	63	17	63	32
	Pengjia	0	0	13	45	13	45	22
	Juetang	0	0	14	48	14	48	24
	Dadiankou	0	0	31	106	31	106	52
	Subtotal	33	108	149	506	182	614	303
Datong Town	Yongpign	0	0	65	196	65	196	95
	Qingtang	0	0	275	823	275	823	429
	Xuhan	0	0	270	797	314	958	413
	Shuangxi kou	0	0	42	158	42	158	88
	Panshan	0	0	79	279	79	279	137
	Datong	0	0	157	471	157	471	237
	Chaoyang	0	0	118	364	218	664	201
	Futang	0	0	284	882	284	882	431
	Zhengyuan	0	0	349	1043	349	1043	513
	Subtotal	0	0	1639	5013	1639	5013	2544
Xin'an Street	Xin'an	19	53	0	0	19	53	27
	Yangxi-Yoyi	11	35	0	0	11	35	13
	Subtotal	30	88	0	0	30	88	40
Total		63	196	1799	5553	1862	5749	2902

2.3.2 Permanent acquisition of Rural Collective Land

The permanent collection of collective land in the project affected three township / street offices, a total of about 199 mu of collective forest land, affecting 63 households 196 persons, including 97 women.

Project forest fire channel occupied by 199 mu of forest land only occupied, not levied. The permanent collection of collective land is shown in Table 7.

Table 5 Permanent Rural Collective Land Acquisition of Jiande Sub-project

Unit: mu

Project name	Township	Component	Administrative village neighborhood committee	Farmers group	To occupy / collect collective land		The number of persons affected		
					Woodland	total	Households	persons	Female
Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	Hangtoun Town	Forest road	Wulong	-	18	18	33	108	53
		Subtotal			18	18	33	108	53
	Xinjiang Street	Forest Fire Emergency Corridor Project	Xin'anjiang community	-	155.8	155.8	19	53	27
	Yangxi Street		Youyi	-	25.2	25.2	11	35	13
		Subtotal			181	181	30	88	40
	Total				199	199	63	196	93

Overall, the project permanently levied 38.54 mu land, affected by land acquisition of 10 administrative villages on average the impact of cultivated land is only 0.01% - 0.42%. In other words, the land has little effect on the village. See Table 8 for details.

Table 6 Impact on Collecting Rural Land

Unit: mu

City	Affected Township	Affected village	Cultivated area	Per capita arable land	Total land area	Levy arable land	
						area	Influence rate
Jiande	Hangtou Town	Qianyaun	1096	1.591	0.3	0	-
		Wulong	747	2.165	20.9	2.4	0.32%
		Hangtou	2142	1.67	1.8	0.3	0.01%
		Hangchuan	1609	2.168	6.7	6.7	0.42%
		Shimuling	1637	1.057	0.5	0	-
		Pengjia	1047	0.959	0.4	0	-
		Juetang	2045	0.922	0.6	0	-
		Dadiankou	2110	1.531	1.3	0.2	0.95%
	Xin'anjiang Street	Xin'anjiang	-	-	115.8	0	-
	Yangxi Street	Yangxi	-	-	25.2	0	-

2.3.3 The Impact of Temporary Land

The project will temporarily acquire 1626.15 mu of land, among which, 5 mu is the state-owned land, accounting for 0.31%; collective land 1621.15 mu land, accounting for 99.69%. The temporary land occupation will affect 1799 HHs 5553 persons.

Table 7 Temporary Land Occupation of the Project

Project name	Township	Subproject	Temporary land occupation (mu)		Total area (mu)		APs			
			State-owned land	percent %	collectiveUnused land	percent %	Households	Population	Female	
Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	Hangtoun Town	Forest Road Project	0	0%	6	100%	6	16	79	38
		Subtotal	0		6		6	16	79	38
	Datong Town	Bridge reconstruction project	5	0%	0	0%	5	0	0	0
		Subtotal	5		0		5	0	0	0
Total			5		6		11	16	79	38
Water Resources Management Improvement Component	Shouchang	Integrated water management project	0	0%	4	100%	4	11	34	15
		Subtotal	0		4		4	11	34	15
	Hangtoun Town	Construction of 13 ecological barrage	0	0%	6	100%	6	20	62	30
		Construction of 12 high mountain reservoirs	0	0%	4	100%	4	9	30	14
		Reconstruction of 12.2 km embankment ecological	0	0%	5	100%	5	30	95	46
		4.2 km ecological restoration	0	0%	3	100%	3	19	61	29

Project name	Township	Subproject	Temporary land occupation (mu)		Total area (mu)		APs			
			State-owned land	percent %	collectiveUnused land	percent %	Households	Population	Female	
		Construction of 16.2 km forest drainage ditch	0	0%	5	100%	5	34	106	51
		Construction of 12 high mountain reservoirs	0	0%	4	100%	4	21	73	32
		Subtotal	0		35		35	155	495	232
	Datong Town	Ecological comprehensive management of Datong Creek ,Fengjia Creek, Qingtan Creek, Qingtan Creek, Zhenyuan Creek	0	0%	1576.15	100%	1576.15	1783	5474	2674
		Total	0		1576.15		1576.15	1783	5474	2674
	Total			0%	1615.15		1615.15	1799	5553	2921
Percent %			0.31%		99.69%		100.00%	-		
Total(mu)			5		1621.15		1626.15	1799	5553	2959

2.3.4 Vulnerable Groups

This project does not involve vulnerable groups.

2.3.5 Ground Attachment

The ground attachments of this project mainly include drains, scattered fruit trees. The Project Affects Ground attachments see Table 10 for details.

Table 8 The Project Affects Ground Attachments

Project	Unit	Amount
Drainage channels	m ²	36
scattered trees	-	200

3 The Social and Economic Characteristics and Impact Assessment

3.1 Social and Economic Backgrounds in Zhejiang Province

Zhejiang Province is located in the southeast coast of China, the south wing of the



Yangtze River Delta. East of the largest river Qiantang River, due to the river twists and turns, called the river, also known as Zhejiang, the province to Jiang name, referred to as "Zhejiang", the provincial capital is Hangzhou.

It's east-west and north-south straight-line distance of about 450 km, land area of 10.18 million square km, 1.06% for the country, is one of the smallest provinces in China.

The province now has 11 provincial cities, under the jurisdiction of 90 counties (cities, districts), of which 22 county-level cities, 36 counties, 32 municipal districts. According to a sample survey of 5% of the population in the entire province in 2016, the total permanent resident population in the province at the end of the year was 55.9 million, an increase of 510,000 over the previous year. Among them, the male population is 28.67 million and the female population is 27.223 million, accounting for 51.3% and 48.7% of the total population respectively. The annual population of 62.4 million persons, the birth rate was 11.22 ‰; the death toll was 307,000, the mortality rate was 5.52 ‰; the natural growth rate was 5.70 ‰. The urbanization rate was 67.0%, an increase of 1.2 percentage points over the previous year.

Initial accounting, the annual gross regional product (GDP) of 464485 million yuan, up 7.5% over the previous year in which the added value of the primary industry was 196.6 billion yuan, the added value of the secondary industry was 2.0518 trillion yuan and the added value of the tertiary industry was 2.41 trillion yuan, up by 2.7%, 5.8% and 9.4% respectively. The contribution rate of tertiary industry to GDP growth was 62.9%. The value-added structure of the three industries was adjusted from 4.3: 45.9: 49.8 in the previous year to 4.2: 44.2: 51.6 in the previous year, with a 1.8 percentage point increase in the proportion of the tertiary industry. Per capita GDP was 83,538 yuan (converted into 12,577 U.S. dollars at the average annual exchange rate), an increase of 6.7%. Full labor productivity of 124,000 yuan / person, according to comparable prices increased 6.8% over the previous year.

3.2 Social and Economic Backgrounds of Jiande City

Jiande City is located in the west of Zhejiang Province, the upper reaches of Qiantang River, Hangzhou - Huangshan gold tourist line in the middle, located at latitude 29 °13 '- 29 °46', longitude 118 °54 '- 119 °45'. East adjacent to Pujiang County, south adjacent to Lanxi City and Longyou County, Southwest adjacent to Quzhou Qujiang District intersection. Northwest adjacent to Jiande City, northeast adjacent to Tonglu County. The water system of Jiande City belongs to the Qiantang River basin, with Xin'anjiang and its tributaries Shouchangjiang and Lanjiang, Fuchunjiang 4 large rivers and 38 small and medium streams. Territory mountains and hills accounted for 88.6% of the total area of the city. Jiande City, a total area of 2321 square km, the total population of 509,200 persons, under the jurisdiction of three streets, 12 towns, a township. In 2016, the city's total population of 509,000, the regional GDP of 32.04 billion yuan, three industrial structure ratios of 9.5: 52.4: 38.1.

Table 9 Social and Economic Situation of Jiande City (2016)

Serial number	Indicator Category	Unit	Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou City	Jiande City
1	GDP	Billion yuan	42886	100053.58	320.4
2	Total fiscal revenue	Billion yuan	8549	2238.75	36.5
3	Population	Million persons	5539	901.8	50.9
4	Per capita GDP	Yuan	77644	112268	62980
5	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	Yuan	43714	48316	38102
6	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	Yuan	21125	25719	20033
7	Tertiary structure ratio	-	4.3:45.9:49.8	2.9:38.9:58.2	9.5:52.4:38.1

3.3 The Affected Area, The Villages and Towns Social and Economic Conditions

The four Components of the project will affect 3 township and sub-district office With the total population about 12 million in which women are counts about 56% of

the total population. Among those, the primary industry has a unique development environment, the second and third industries accounted for a larger proportion of GDP, all play an important role in the local economy. In 2016, the per capita net income of farmers in the region was about 15127-19482 yuan, per capita net income of urban residents was reached 20960-25168 yuan. It reflects that the socioeconomic situation is good.

3.3.1 Hangtou Town

Hangtou town is located in the southwest of Jiande City, named after the original resident Hangtou village. It's east is adjacent to Shouchang Town and the south at the junction of the Longyou County Zhitang and Hengshan town. It's west is adjacent to Datong Town, the north at the junction of Shiping Township, Tongjia Town. It's administrative area is 153 square km, under the jurisdiction of 42 administrative villages and 2 neighborhood committees, the town's total population is 3.5 million persons. Distance to the streets of Xin'anjiang only 17 km and distance to Hangzhou, 120 km. The road of Hang Xinjing Expressway, 320 State Road and 023 provincial highways run through the whole territory, flatted open area and the traffic is very convenient. Agriculture of Hangtou Town is very developed and Hangtou Town is Jiande City's grain-producing city and also is the Provincial key soil and water conservation area. The resources of the territory are very rich, there are Neolithic sites Yangshugang, which is a national scenic area "Lingqi Dongtian" location.

3.3.2 Xin'anjiang Street

Xin'anjiang Sub-district is located in the south of Zhejiang Xin'an River, 121 km east of Hangzhou, the regional area is 101 square km. In 2016, the population of Xin'anjiang Sub-district is 71571, the total output value is 16.23 billion yuan, up 15% over the previous year; of which, the add value of the tertiary industry is 4.63 billion yuan, up 18% over the previous year. Income of rural per capita net is 15,773 yuan, which shows an increase of 9.2% over the previous year.

3.3.3 Yangxi Street

Yangxi Sub-district is a grassroots administrative area, located in the east gate of the Jiande municipal government, in the north and south sides of Xin'anjiang, Is one of the Xin'anjiang city "eastward extension of the south, along the river development" strategy key areas. Yangxi Sub-district administrative area consist of 76.62 square km, the total population is 16995, administering 5 administrative villages, , a total of 224

hectares of arable land and 6067 hectares of woodland.

The socio - economic Status of the townships affected by the project is shown in Table 25.

Table 10 Socio-economic Profile of Affected Sub-districts / towns

Serial number	Project	Unit	Hangtou Town	Yangxi district	Sub-district	Xin'anjiang Sub-district
1	Household population	Persons	33901	16995		71571
1.1.1	Among : non-agricultural population	Persons	358	1255		41695
2	GDP	Million yuan	188719	1289000		1623000
2.1	Primary industry	Million yuan	28632	7412		12690
2.2	Secondary industry	Million yuan	135136	852681		1082900
2.3	Among: industrial added value	Million yuan	8678	24646		43268
2.3	Tertiary Industry	Million yuan	24951	428907		527410
3	Total investment in fixed assets	Million yuan	7823	389562		422242
4	Industrial sales output value	Million yuan	114853	521000		374800
5	Total retail sales of social consumer goods	Million yuan	84357	614853		725481
6	Scale export volume	Million yuan	6523	58740		64200
7	Actual use of foreign capital	Ten thousand dollars	641	4221		5312
8	Local fiscal revenue	Million yuan	377	11898		13781
9	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	Yuan	21985	23789		25168

10	Per capita net income of farmers	Yuan	18138	17852	15773
----	----------------------------------	------	-------	-------	-------

3.3.4 Affected Village / Community Socioeconomic Situation Street

The project covers 3 village-level communities in three township / neighborhood offices. See Table 12.

Qianyuan Village have 21 farmers group, 542 households 1745 persons, which includes 802 male, agricultural population about 1745 persons, the total land area is 12033 mu (in which 1096 mu of arable land, garden 105 mu, 10715 mu of woodland). The total labor force is 1160 persons, engaged in agricultural labor force has 450 persons (which accounting for 60.62% of labor force). The total number of migrant workers of the village is 710, (61.21% of the labor force), of which there are 565 farmers' main living source is migrant works, accounting for 48.71% of the labor force. In 2016, the village of agricultural income was 4.52 million yuan, migrant workers income was 2.17 million yuan, and net annual income per capita was 18023 yuan.

Wulong village consists of eight farmers group, 235 households 1617 persons, including 744 men. Agricultural population is 1617persons, the total land area is 12356 mu, of which 747 mu of arable land, 250 mu of garden, 11356 mu of woodland. The total labor force is 894 persons, agricultural labor force has 542 persons, (accounting for 60.62% of the labor force) and the number of migrant workers is 352 (accounting for 39.37% of the labor force), of which 314 persons' main livelihood are migrant works, accounting for 35.12% of the total labor force. In 2016, the agricultural income was 6.78 million yuan, the migrant workers income was 9.1 million yuan, the net annual income per capita was 18027 yuan.

Hangtou village has 43 villager groups, 1358 households (3578 persons), including 1610 male. The number of agricultural population is 3578, the total land area is 13851 mu, including 1417 mu of arable land, 252 mu of garden, 11292 mu of woodland. The total number of labor force is 1788, of which there are 1355 agricultural labor force (accounting for 75.78% of the labor force), and the number of migrant workers is 433, (accounting for 24.22% of the labor force). Among that, there are 368 persons' main livelihood are migrant works, accounting for 20.58% of the total labor force. In 2016, the total agricultural income was counted about 19.9 million yuan and for migrant workers income was 13.88 million yuan, the net annual income per capita was 18,245 yuan. Hangchuan village has 20 villager groups, consisting of 665

households (2383 persons), which includes 1072 male. The number of agricultural population is 2383, the total land area is 22299 mu (including 2142 mu of arable land, 458 mu of garden, 19663 mu of woodland). The total number of total labor force is 2311 of which there are 1536 agricultural labor force (accounting for 67.63% of the labor force); and the number of migrant workers is 748 (accounting for 32.37% of the labor force). Among that, there are 625 persons' main livelihood are migrant works, accounting for 27.04% of the total labor force. In 2016, the total agricultural income was 20.44 million yuan and the migrant workers income was 37.5 million yuan, the net annual income per capita was 18,191 yuan.

Shimuling village has 20 villager groups, 590 households (1765persons), including 811 male. The number of agricultural population is 1765, the total land area is 12321 mu, (including 1637 mu of arable land, 1042 mu of garden and 9582 mu of woodland). The number of total labor force is 985 in which there are 470 agricultural labor force (accounting for 47.72% of the labor force) and migrant workers is 515(accounting for 52.28% of the labor force), among which, 302 persons' main livelihood are migrant works, accounting for 30.66% of the total labor force. In 2016, the total agricultural income was 8.35 million yuan and for migrant workers income was counted about 7.56 million yuan. The net annual income per capita was 18,012 yuan.

Pengjia village has 11 villager groups, which consist of 320 households (1004 persons), including 452 male. The number of agricultural population is 1004, the total land area is 6401 mu, (including 1047 mu of arable land, 30 mu of garden, 9582 mu of woodland). The number of total labor force is 645 of which there are 320 agricultural labor force (accounting for 49.61% of the labor force) and the number of migrant workers is 325 (accounting for 50.39% of the labor force), among which, 326 persons' main livelihood are migrant works, accounting for 50.54% of the total labor force. In 2016, the total agricultural income was 6.3 million yuan and migrant worker's income was 4 million yuan. The net annual income per capita was 18,028 yuan.

Juetang village has 23 villager groups consist of 685 households (1885 persons), including 867 males. The number of agricultural population is 1885, the total land area is 11602 mu, including 2015 mu of arable land, 528 mu of garden, 18911 mu of woodland. The total number of total labor force is 905 of which there are 450 agricultural labor force (accounting for 49.72% of the labor force) The number of migrant workers is 455(accounting for 50.28% of the labor force), among which, 210

persons' main livelihood are migrant works, accounting for 23.20% of total the labor force. In 2016, the total agricultural income is 13.40 million yuan and migrant worker's income was 7.98 million yuan the net annual income per capita was 18,009 yuan.

Dadiankou village has 40 villager groups consists of 1085 households (3308 persons, including 1489 male). The number of agricultural population is 3308, the total land area is 22666 mu (including 2110 mu of arable land, 800 mu of garden, 19656 mu of woodland). The total number of total labor force is 1510 of which there are 780 agricultural labor force (accounting for 51.66% of the labor force) and the number of migrant workers is 730(accounting for 48.34% of the labor force). The number of migrant workers was counted about 590(accounting for 39.07% of the labor force). In 2016, the total agricultural income was 19.50 million yuan and the migrant worker's income was noted about 15.40 million yuan. The net annual income per capita was 18,189 yuan.

Youyi village has 7 villager groups consist of 241 households (745 persons, including 327 male). The number of agricultural population is 745, the total land area is 3267 mu (including 452 mu of arable land, 67 mu of garden, 2758 mu of woodland). The total number of total labor force is 413 of which there are 184 agricultural labor force (accounting for 44.56% of the labor force) and the number of migrant workers is 255 (accounting for 61.74% of the labor force). the number of migrant workers were counted about 216 (accounting for 52.3% of the total labor force). In 2016, the total agricultural income was 2.78 million yuan and migrant worker's income was 8.86 million yuan. The net annual income per capita was 124, 271 yuan.

Table 11 Socioeconomic Profiles of Affected Villages

Main indicators		Hangtou Town								Xin'anjiang and Yangxi Sub-district
		Qianyuan	Wulogn	Hangtou	Hangchuan	Shimuling	Pengjia	Juetang	Dadiankou	Youyi
Population	Total number of households (households)	542	475	1358	662	580	320	685	1085	954
	Total population (person)	1745	1617	3683	2403	1730	1047	1917	3230	3240
	Among									
	Male	487	745	1694	1105	796	482	882	1485	3240
	Agricultural population (person)	1745	1617	3578	2383	1730	1004	1838	3230	0
	Non-agricultural population (person)	0	0	105	20	0	43	79	0	430
Labor force	Total labor force	1160	894	2311	1788	985	645	905	1510	2332
	Number of persons engaged in business	30	19	49	20	42	23	27	38	698
	Number of persons working in off-site	356	314	625	368	302	326	258	590	625
	Small private business	64	209	374	345	375	158	270	452	349

	Agriculture	710	352	1263	1055	266	200	410	430	660
Land Status	Arable land area (mu)	1096	747	437	1417	1637	1047	2045	2110	1237
	Rice yield (kg / mu)	620	600	650	600	600	600	600	600	580
	Garden (mu)	105	250	57	252	1042	30	528	800	268
	Dry land (mu)	210	326	210	289	237	278	369	360	7896
	Paddy field (mu)	876	537	227	1026	1256	895	1589	1752	825
Net income	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)	18023	18027	18245	18191	18012	18028	18009	18189	15264

3.3.5 Results of the Sample Survey of the Basic Situation of the Affected Rural Households

The family demographic survey including: 19 households (56 persons) in Wulong village, 1households(3persons) in Xin'an Jiang community, 1 household (2 persons)in Yangxi Sub-district. The total sample is 21 households and 61 persons, accounting for 33.33% of the land affected.

Table 12 Sample Survey Proportion Affected Households of Land Acquisition

Village/Sub-district	Affected households of land acquisition		Number of samples		%
	Household	Persons	household	Persons	
/					
Wulong	33	108	19	56	57.58%
Xin'anjiang	19	53	1	3	5.66%
Yangxi	11	35	1	2	5.71%
/	63	196	21	61	33.33%

3.3.5.1 Age Distribution

Within the total 21 households (including 61 persons), the juveniles (ub-diyeas old), the persons aged between 18 and 40 years, the persons aged between 40 and 60 years, and the elderly persons (> 60 years old), accounted for 6.56%, 52.46%, 19.67%and 21.31% of total investigated persons, respectively. More details given in Fig.1.

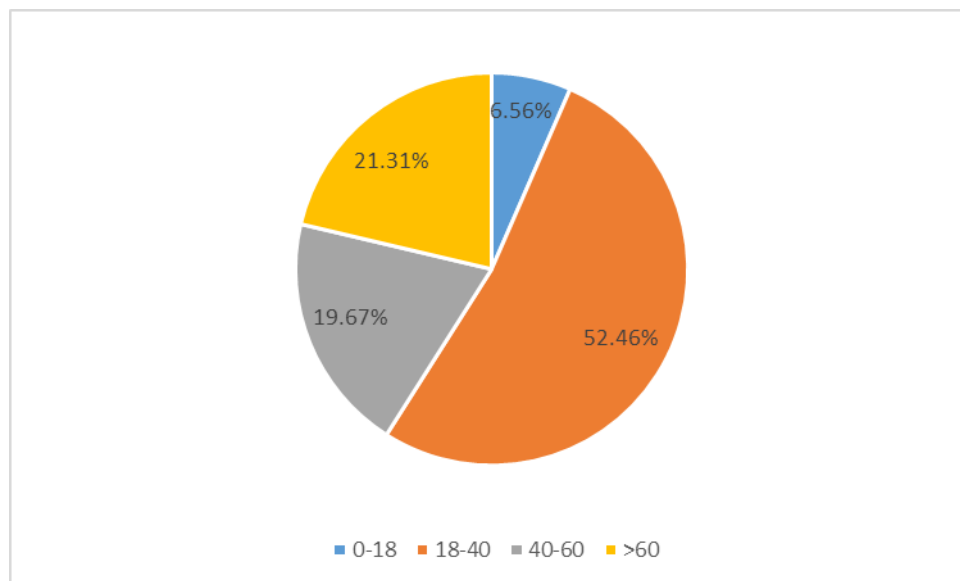


Figure 1 Age Distribution of the Sampled Persons

3.3.5.2 Educational level

Among the total 61 persons of the 21 households, total almost 0% of sample populations were illiterate. While the proportions for the persons who received primary school education, senior high / tech-education, and junior college were 4.91%(3 persons), 8.2%(5 persons) ,54.1%(33 persons) and 32.79%(20 persons) respectively. More details given Figure .**Error! Reference source not found.**

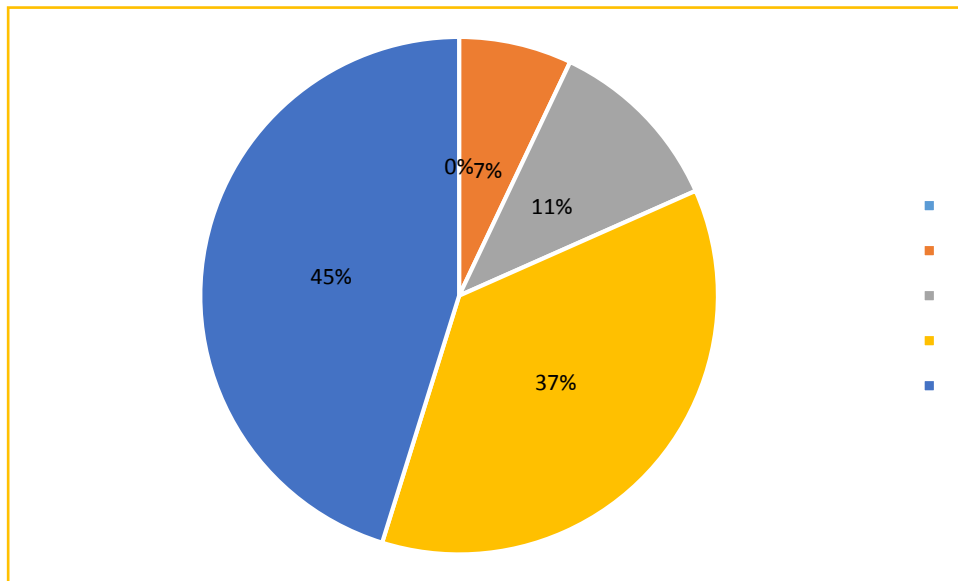


Figure 2The Literacy Status of the Sample Population

3.3.5.3 Production Condition

For the sampled 21 households including total 61 persons, the per capita area of farmland was approximately 0.61 mu. The farmlands were mainly used to produce rice, mulberry-leaves, Chinese walnut, and vegetables. Based on the field investigation, condition for the development of high-efficiency agriculture is limited because of the lower per capita land resources. Moreover, most of the work-force is in cities, which also limits the development of large greenhouses and other industries.

3.3.5.4 Household Asset

For the sampled 21 households housing construction area is 6783 m², the average housing area is 323 m² Mostly brick and concrete building.

3.3.5.5 Labor force employment structure

For the sampled 21 households (that including total 61 persons), there were 44

labor workers, of which 10 were employed in the enterprises, accounting for 25.81% of the total labor force; 12 persons were working outside, accounting for 20.43% of the total labor force; 16 persons engaged in sideline occupations, accounting for 24.73 % of the total labor force; 23 persons engaged in agricultural production, accounting for 29.03 % of the total labor force. More details please see the Fig.3

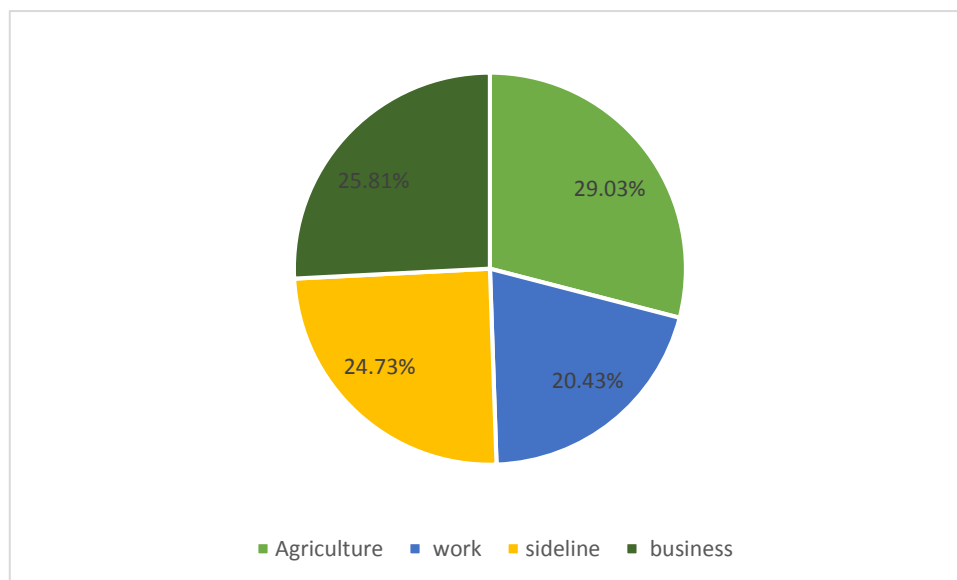


Figure 3 Labor Force Employment Structure

3.3.5.6 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

Through the survey of 21 households, 61 People’s household income and expenditure statistics. According to the household investigation, annual per capita household income was 21434.1 Yuan. It included 149.54 Yuan of agricultural-income (accounting for 0.7% of total income), 6500 Yuan of wage income (accounting for 30.33%), 13511.11 Yuan of employment income (accounting for 63.04% of total income), and 1273.43 Yuan of other nonagricultural-income (accounting for 5.94% of total income).

In terms of expenditure, annual per capita household expenditure was 47676.1 Yuan. It included 903 Yuan of electric expenditure (18.94%), 10 Yuan of living water expenditure (0.21%), 900 Yuan of living expenditure (18.88%) and, purchase of home appliances and other expenses is 130 yuan/person, accounting for 2.73%; 242 Yuan of other expenses accounted for 5.08% of household total expenditure, respectively. More details please see the Table 29.

From the income and expenditure structure, Agricultural income accounting for a very low share of household income, while workers account for a very high proportion

of household income. This shows that the affected persons is less dependent on land. Therefore, the agricultural resettlement does not apply to this project. And this project only collects collective woodland, does not affect the farmers' income and livelihood source. So, cash compensation can solve the problem.

Household income and expenditure of households surveyed are shown in Table 15.

Table 13 Rural Household Income and Expenditure Structure

Project		Total (yuan)	Per capita (yuan / person)	Structure ratio
Family annual income	Wages from enterprises	702000.00	6500.00	30.33%
	Out of working income	1459200.00	13511.11	63.04%
	Agricultural income	16150.00	149.54	0.70%
	Sideline income	137530.00	1273.43	5.94%
	Total annual income	2314880.00	21434.07	100.00%
Annual household expenses	Agricultural expenditure	18910.80	175.10	3.67%
	Electricity	97524.00	903.00	18.94%
	Living water fee	1080.00	10.00	0.21%
	Communication fee	32508.00	301.00	6.31%
	The cost of going to school	21816.00	202.00	4.24%
	Medical fees	11232.00	104.00	2.18%
	Social security fee	194400.00	1800.00	37.76%
	The cost of living non-staple food	97200.00	900.00	18.88%
	Household appliances and other expenses	14040.00	30.00	2.73%
	Other	26136.00	242.00	5.08%
	Annual expenditure	514846.80	4767.10	100.00%
Savings			16666.97	/

To sum up, from the sample survey, the project area of social and economic development level is higher, non-agricultural industry is more developed. Most of the affected village labor force is employed in non-agricultural employment (only 21.56% of the labor force is engaged in agricultural production and is the older labor force). Although the affected villages are agricultural accounts, but the agricultural income is not their main source of income (about 0.7% of total income), land acquisition on the affected households' production and income has little effect.

4 Legal and Policy Framework

In this project, for the successful completion of work on LA and Resettlement the policies adopted are relevant to People’s Republic of China, Zhejiang Provincial Government, Local Authorities and World Bank.

The resettlement implementation of this project complies with the RAP. Any policy-changes in the process of the resettlement implementation, will be approved by World Bank.

4.1 Domestic Resettlement Policy Framework

Table 14 An overview of the Resettlement Policy Framework

	Policies	Time in Force
National Level	Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China	2004-8-28
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	1998-12-27
	Decisions for Further Reform and Strengthen Land Administration of State Council ([2004] No. 28)	2004-10-21
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Land Adjustment and Control (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Improving Landless Peasants Employment Training and Social Security Work (GBF [2006] No. 29)	2006-4-17
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Advancing the Implementation of the Unified Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price (GTZF [2008] No. 135)	2008-6-22
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Advancing the Administration of Land Acquisition	2010-6-26
Zhejiang Provincial Level	Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC	2000-6-1
	Regulations on the Management of Urban Housing Demolition in Zhejiang Province	2007-3-29
	Urban Road Management Method in Zhejiang Province (Decree No.145 of the Zhejiang People’s Government)	2002-10-1
	Notice on the Issues of Urban Road Occupying and Mining Fee (ZJF [2007] No.136)	2007-6-1

	Policies	Time in Force
	Notice on the Issuance of Rehabilitation Fee for Urban Road Excavation in Zhejiang Province (ZJC [1993] No.410)	1993-11-1
	Methods of Land Reclamation in Zhejiang Province (Decree No.33 of the Zhejiang People's Government)	1993-6-9
	Measures for the Transfer of State-owned Land Use Rights in Cities and Towns in Zhejiang Province (Decree No.33 of the Zhejiang People's Government)	1992-3-12
	The Implementation Opinions of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on Establishing the Social Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (ZZF [2009] No.62)	2010-1-1
	Notice of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on Adjusting and Improving the Policy of Compensation and Resettlement of Land Acquisition (ZZF [2014] No.19)	2014-4-29
Jiande City	Notice of the Jiande Government on Supports of Collecting Urban Public Infrastructures (JZ [2003 No.28])	2003-9-1
	Opinions on the Further Promotion of Land Reclamation Works (JZH [2010] No.20)	2010-3-3
	Measures of Forest Right Circulation and Mortgage Administration (JZH [2013], No.58)	2013-5-13
	Notice of Adjusting the Basic Endowment Insurance Treatment Standard of Landless Peasants (JZH [2013] No.59)	2013-5-13
	Notice on the Policy of Further Clarifying the Policy of Basic Endowment Insurance of Landless peasants (JZH [2015] No.101)	2015-7-15
	Notice on Adjusting the Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119)	2014-9-4
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes	2002-1-1
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes	2002-1-1

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Project. The Ministry of Land and Resources and the Zhejiang Provincial Government have promulgated relevant policies and regulations accordingly. More details of the terms in these policies please see the Table17.

Table 15 Articles of Laws and Policies

Items	Descriptions of the items	Item index
1. change in ownership	In order to meet the demands of public interests, the requisition of lands owned collectively, premises owned by entities and individuals or other immovable is permitted according to	Property law Article 42-43

Items	Descriptions of the items	Item index
	<p>the limits of statutory power and procedures.</p> <p>The requisition of collectively-owned land requires in accordance with the law, the full payment of land compensation fees, relocation subsidies, compensation for the above-ground fixtures of the land and seedlings, etc., the arrangement of social security fees for farmers affected by the land requisition, the guarantee of their livelihood and protection of their lawful rights and interests.</p>	
	<p>No unit or individual can embezzle, misappropriate, embezzle, retain, or default the compensations.</p>	<p>Land administration law of the PRC, Article 2</p>
<p>2. Construction project land processing procedure</p>	<p>Need of occupation of state-owned land for construction for a specific construction project within the scope of land for urban construction determined in the overall planning for land utilization will be handled pursuant to the following provisions:</p> <p>(1) At the time of the construction project feasibility study, the competent department of land administration shall examine the matters relating to land use for the construction project and come up with a report on the preliminary examination of land use for the construction project; at the time of submission of the feasibility study for approval, the report on the preliminary examination of land use for the construction project produced by the competent department of land administration must be enclosed therewith.</p> <p>(2) The construction unit will, on the strength of the relevant approval document of the construction project, file an application for land for construction with the competent department of land administration of municipal or county People's government, the competent department of land administration of the municipal or county government shall examine the same, draft a land provision plan and submit it to the municipal or county People's government for approval; where approval by People's government at the next higher level is required, it should be submitted to the People's government at the next higher level for approval.</p> <p>(3) Municipal or county People's government shall, upon approval of the land provision plan, issue a certificate of approval for land for construction for the construction unit. In the case of paid-for use of state-owned land, the competent department of land administration of municipal or county</p>	<p>Regulation on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law, Article 22</p>

Items	Descriptions of the items	Item index
	<p>people's government will conclude a contract on the paid-for use of state-owned land with the land user; in the case of appropriation for use of state-owned land, the competent department of land administration will verify and issue a certificate of decision on the appropriation of state-owned land.</p> <p>(4) The land user will file an application for land registration according to law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	
3. temporary land occupation	<p>Where land owned by the State or by peasant collectives needs to be used temporarily for construction of projects or for geologic prospecting, the matter will be subject to approval by the land administration department of a People's government at or above the county level. However, if the land to be temporarily used is located in the area covered by city planning, the matter will be subject to agreement by the city planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval. The land user shall, depending on who owns the land and who has the land-use right, enter into a contract for the temporary use of the land with the land administration department concerned, or the rural collective economic organization, or the villagers committee, and pay compensation for it in accordance with the provisions of the contract.</p> <p>The temporary land user will use the land for purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and may not build permanent structures on it.</p> <p>Generally, the period for temporary use of land will not exceed two years.</p>	Land administration law of the PRC, Article 57

4.2 The World Bank's Main Policy

The main WB resettlement policies is OP4.12 "involuntary APs" and BP4.12.

4.2.1 The World Bank's Policy Objectives

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.²

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project

benefits. Displaced persons³ should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

4.2.2 Measures as Required

Borrower shall prepare for a RAP or resettlement policy framework, which covers the following: RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that APs are informed about their resettlement issues options and other rights; understanding technically and economically viable option, participate in the consultation, and enjoy the opportunity to choose; at full replacement cost, access to prompt and effective compensation to offset the direct property loss caused by the project. If the impacts include physical relocation, the RAP or resettlement policy framework should take appropriate measures to ensure that APs during relocation assistance (such as moving allowances); access to housing or housing sites, or agricultural sites as required. Production potential of agricultural production sites, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

To achieve the policy goals, the RAP or resettlement policy framework should also take corresponding measures when necessary, to ensure that after the resettlement, according to the possible time that restoration of livelihoods and standards of living, reasonable estimate the transitional period, during this transitional period get help inside; In addition, resettlers still can be obtained, such as soil preparation, the development of the credit, training or employment assistance.

4.3 The Main Difference between World Bank's policies and between Chinese's law Land resettlement compensation

Difference: the WB's policy demand compensation should be enough to offset any loss of income and restore long-term earning potential. Chinese standards are based on annual production.

Solution: early solution is to provide replacement land, but are less likely to practice. Cash is the first choice for most people, even though they cannot ensure reasonable use of these compensation. As a result, the WB needs further technical support, for severely affected, especially vulnerable groups to monitor household income, while the local government to help people who need help.

Compensation resettlement for vulnerable groups

Difference: the WB's policy is to give full compensation for special vulnerable groups, especially those facing poverty seriously affected households. Chinese regulations do not require social analysis, therefore compensation based solely on the number of losses.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, and they will be determined during the detailed measurement survey. Various measures have been stipulated in the RAP.

Consultation and disclosure

Difference: the WB's policy demand all the affected staffs fully informed, and negotiate with them as soon as possible. The regulation of China has improved the transparency of the notice and compensation. However, affected by personnel's role in project decision-making is not strong, usually released period is too short.

Solution: negotiation has begun at an early age. Project department agreed to publish RAP according to the requirements of the bank to the associated affected personnel.

Lack of legal rights

Difference: WB policy requires all demolished buildings, whether they are legal or illegal, should be compensated in accordance with the same standards. According to Chinese law, a man without a local registered residence may not have and the local people have the same right to compensation. In addition, the current Chinese laws for illegal acquisition of land and house owners without compensation.

Solution: For the WB loan project, all lawful and unlawful affected people, regardless of ownership or have the right to use, will be protected. In accordance with the requirements of the WB, will help.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Difference: WB requirements for internal and external resettlement monitoring. But China's laws have no such requirement except for reservoir project.

All WB projects have established internal and external resettlement monitoring systems, which are written in the RAP. The external and internal reporting requirements have specific provision in the RAP.

4.4 Policy Principles

The project mainly occupies the rural collective woodland, which the livelihoods of the APs will not be damaged. The principles for compensation and resettlement have been developed in accordance with the regulations and policies mentioned above, with

the aim of ensuring that APs obtain sufficient compensation as the role of ‘replacement price’, and negative feedbacks of the LA can be avoided. Moreover, assistance measures will be implemented to ensure that their production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-project levels.

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided if anywhere feasible
- APs can obtain sufficient compensation as the role of ‘replacement price’.
- Opportunities will be provided to the APs to participate in the planning and implementation of the RAP.
- Assistance measures will be implemented to ensure that the production and livelihood of APs are at least restored to pre-project levels.

4.5 Cut-off date

The cut-off day was set up as the day of July 22, 2016, agreed upon by the World Bank task team, engaged provincial agencies and municipal agencies. The World Bank sent its task team as project pre-identification mission to visit the project areas and had discussions in line to the application to the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy OP 4.12 in February and June 2016. The World Bank task team, engaged provincial and municipal agencies reached agreements to the project components and the project areas, specific to the affected project areas and starting day of the resettlement census survey. From February to June 2016, the information of the cut-off day and the resettlement census survey were disseminated to all villagers through municipal, township agencies and village committees. The broad resettlement information disclosure received broad supports from villagers when the resettlement census survey team interviewed to each affected family to identify the potential negative impacts toward to them since July 22, 2016. This census survey, combined by municipal, township agencies and village committees, was the milestone that the project preparation was started and the negative impacts will be accounted to be compensated based on the World Bank and National requirement.

4.6 Resettlement Policies of the Project

4.6.1 Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land

The standards and procedures of the resettlement compensation will be followed according to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, decisions for further Reforms and Strengthening Land Administration of State Council ([2004] No. 28), Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, The Implementation Opinions of the People’s Government of Zhejiang Province on Establishing the Social Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (ZZF [2009] No.62), Methods of the People’s Government

of Zhejiang Province on the Compensation and Farmers Basic Livelihood Safeguards (Decree No.264 of the Zhejiang People's Government), Notice of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on Adjusting and Improving the Policy of Compensation and Resettlement of Land Acquisition (ZZF [2014] No.19) and other policies of Jiande government.

According to the Notice on Adjusting the Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119), the land compensation of this project will be paid in accordance with the comprehensive land price issued by local governments (e.g. the woodland will be compensated by 24,000 yuan/mu). The comprehensive land price includes compensation for LA, resettlement respectively. While, compensation for ground attachments will be paid to owners by LA units in accordance with corresponding compensation standards.

4.6.2 Temporary Land Occupation

The area of temporary land occupation of the project is total 1,636.15 mu. It includes 1621.15 mu of rural collectively-owned land accounting for almost 99.69% of total occupation, while the State-owned land is only 5 mu (3.01%). Occupying rural collectively-owned and State-owned land temporarily, will be approved by the land administration department of local government. The user of rural collectively-owned land will sign a contract with villagers committee or rural collective economic organization, and the land compensation will be paid in accordance with the contract.

The occupied land must not be used for building permanent constructions. When the contract expires, the land will be restored to the original state of use. If not, user shall take the responsibility for economic compensation.

Occupying rural collectively-owned and State-owned land temporarily will be in accordance with the Land Reclamation Ordinance (Decree No.592 of the State Council), Technical Standards for Land Reclamation, Preparation Procedures for Land Development and Consolidation (TD\T1011-2000), Planning and Design of Land Development and Consolidation project (TD\T1012-2000), Planning and design of land requisition for water conservancy and hydropower projects (SL290-2009), and Regulations on the Budget of Design of Zhejiang Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects (2010). Temporary use of land shall not normally exceed two years.

4.6.3 Women Rights

The affected female has the same legal rights that the male has, including but not limited to land contracting, accepting education, family planning and participating in elections. In addition to the same resettlement policies, women will: 1) have priority in employment; 2) receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 3) receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation; 4) attend a special FGD for women to improve resettlement awareness; and 5) have the right to sign the compensation agreement.

4.6.4 Ground Attachments

No any special facilities are affected by the project.

All the ground attachments that affected by the project will be restored in accordance with the special requirements. Meantime, the compensation will be paid to the property owners based on the principle of replacement price.

5 Compensation Standards

According to the legal framework and the socio-economic development situation in Jiande City, the project compensation standards are developed and adopted as follows.

5.1 Compensation Standards of Rural Collective Land Permanently Acquisition

The principles, standards and procedures of the resettlement compensation are according to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Notice on Adjusting the Integrated Location-based LA Compensation Rates in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119), with the standard of compensation for LA of rural collective land are shown in Table 18.

Table 16 Compensation Standards of Rural Collective Land Acquisition in Jiande City

Unit: 10000 yuan / mu

Items	Xin'anjiang Sub-district Yangxi Sub-district	Hangtuo Town
1. Rural collective land permanently acquisition		
1.1 Comprehensive compensation		
Forest land	2.4	2.4
1.2 Ground attachments		
Paddy field	0.16	0.16
Forest land	0.32	0.32

5.2 Compensation Standards of Temporary Land Occupation

Occupying rural collectively-owned and State-owned land temporarily, will be approved by the land administration department of local government. The user of rural collectively-owned land will sign a contract with villagers committee or rural collective economic organization, and the land compensation will be paid in accordance with the contract.

The occupied land must not be used for building permanent constructions. When the contract expires, the land will be restored to the original state of use. If not, user will take the responsibility for economic compensation. Temporary use of land shall not normally exceed two years.

5.3 Compensation Standards of Affected Infrastructures and Ground Attachments

The affected infrastructures and ground attachments will be compensated in

accordance with the principle of replacement price. More details please see the Table 19.

Table 17 Compensation Standards of Affected Infrastructures and Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Standard (Yuan/unit)
Water channel	m ²	60
Tree (Young wood)	unit	20
Tree (timber)	piece	100
Sporadic fruit trees	piece	150
Sporadic trees	piece	50

5.4 Compensation Standards of Other Costs

Details for the compensation standards of other costs please see the Table 19.

6 Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan

Make reasonable compensation for the APs and ensure their livelihoods recovery or exceed the original level. According to the actual living standard of the project area, the national economic and social development plan of the county (District, city), the purposes of the resettlement are as follows: All the involuntary resettlement as part of the project implementation, to provide sufficient capital for resettlement, and as far as possible to make resettlement benefit from the project.

With the production of the temporary occupation of the rural collective economic organizations, to resume farming costs, and to resume farming in the occupation, as far as possible to restore and increase the influence of APs production and business activities, employment opportunities and income.

In the preparation of the RAP and implementation process, encourage the participation of APs, information disclosure, strengthen consultation, resettlement and fully respect their wishes.

6.1 Livelihood Restoration Plan for Permanent Collective Land Acquisition

About 199 mu of collective forest land will be acquisitioned by the project, affecting 63 households and 196 persons.

The allocation of compensation for LA (land compensation and resettlement allowance) of the affected villages is shown in table 20.

Table 18 Usage of LA Compensation Fee

Items	Usage of LA Compensation fee
Forest road	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
New and restored ecological weir dam	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
Ecological reconstruction of dyke	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
Drainage ditch of new forest area	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
Forest fire emergency passage project	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs

Based on the above resettlement intention, after a thorough consultation with the affected village and the APs representative during social and economic investigations, different resettlement and income recovery schemes were identified. The specific means of resettlement and restoration measures are as follows:

Cash compensation and distribution

This project will provide monetary compensation for LA by affected villages and affected farmers, according to the "on the adjustment of Jiande City area levy comprehensive price standard notice" (government letter [2014]119), the influence of the village by land project in LA compensation rates is shown in Chapter 5.

The land compensation fee will be paid directly to the landless farmers. Young and ground attachments compensation are paid directly to the LA farmers.

In this project, only collective woodland is collected, the livelihood of the villagers is not affected. The LA farmers can be engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities after receiving the compensation money.

This project compensation funds will be paid through the bank card account rather than cash. The payment need three signatures from two couples who receive the money and the village leaders. The benefits of the three signatures is to avoid the risk of withheld or embezzled of compensation funds on the one hand. On the other hand, it can ensure awareness of women on compensation funds.

6.2 Temporary Land Restoration

The dumping sites in the project construction will temporarily occupy the rural collective land, and the temporary occupation of the land will be compensated according to the actual occupation time, and the construction period of the project is expected to be 24 months. According to the relevant regulations of Jiande City, the temporary land occupation compensation rates is 4000 yuan /(Mu·Year), and the temporary compensation fee will be paid directly to the persons affected by the temporary land occupation. Where the farmland is occupied, the land reclamation unit will be responsible for reclamation. The land is a temporary land fill a quarter of young crops, and the temporary area will not be more than two years.

6.2.1 Restoration Principles

After consultation with the AHs and village collectives under the supervision of the owner, and land and sources bureau. The principles for restoration are as follows:

Based on the requirements of economic feasibility, technical, scientific, rational, comprehensive benefits, optimum and convenient operation, the principles was made combining the characteristics of the project and the actual situation in accordance with the local natural environment and social and economic development:

- 1) In line with the overall land use planning, land development and project

planning requirements;

2) Engineering technology feasible and economical reasonable, to coordinate with social benefit, economic benefit and ecological benefit;

3) Carry out development according to local conditions and improve the feasibility;

4) Improve land use conditions, promote the sustainable utilization of land resources, improve land use efficiency and land quality, and optimize land use structure

6.2.2 Restoration Measures

1) Technical standards

Temporary land restoration technical standards is made based on the "standard of land restoration technology (Trial)". the relevant provisions: flood control standard is higher than the current land standard, the slope of the ground is generally not more than 5°, the drainage facilities meet the site requirements, the soil blocks will set drainage canal to meet the drainage requirements for paddy field, for drainage requirements, setting irrigation channels, the traffic in the restoration area is set according to the traffic requirement, pavement elevation will above the elevation of 30cm ~ 50cm.

2) Restoration measures

- The debris on the surface of soil will be removed for rehabilitation of land farming layer,
- After the completion of temporary land usage, it will be restored to its basic level,
- After completion of arable land restoration, its quality will be the same as previous.
- Finally, construction of irrigation, drainage channels and agricultural traffic network will be done.

6.3 Women's Rights and Interests' Protection

Among the total Aps, 2902 persons are the females.

The Component will take a series of measures to ensure that women's rights and interests are guaranteed during the preparation and implementation of the project. Mainly as follows:

(1) Affected women will receive information relating to LA and must ensure participation in LA and public consultation. The compensation agreement must be signed by both husband and wife.

(2) In technical training, priority is given to the affected women's labor to ensure that their economic status is not compromised;

(3) To ensure that a certain number of women (at least 20% of unskilled labor) have access to non-skilled jobs during the project construction process. In addition, women will receive the same pay equally as men since they work the same way; ;

(4) During the operation of the project, priority will be given to catering, temporary employment and other positions to women affected by the project, to ensure that their income is restored.

The LA compensation and temporary land occupation compensation contract need signature of both husband and wife, particularly the compensation payment needs the signature of the wife in person.

6.4 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated as well as restored after the project by the property right unit.

7 Institutional Arrangement and Implementation Schedule

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

To ensure the implementation of the project, the World Bank loan work leading group is established in Zhejiang province. The RAP is conducted by Hohai University. At the same time, each project from city and county level also establish the PMO, who is responsible for the preparation of the resettlement program of each Component, LA and relocation, implementation management and internal monitoring, etc. The collection and resettlement of rural collective land will be coordinated by the Bureau of land and resources of the Jiande City, and will be handled by the township land authorities. Project resettlement organizations and responsibilities are shown in table 21.

Table 19 Responsibilities of Organizations

Number	Organization	Personnel	Tel.
1	Jiande City National Development and Reform Commission	Liu Yin	13735838528
3	Jiande City Agriculture Bureau	Qian Jianjun	13506811788
4	Shouchang Town Government	Xu Xiping	13306537661
5	Hangtou Town Government	Zheng Guangming	13777895640
6	Datong Town Government	Wu Xinjian	13429691389
7	Forestry centre	Shao Weizhong	13805704501

In the implementation of the World Bank loan in Zhejiang Qiandao Lake, the Xin'an River basin water resources and ecological environment protection project in Zhejiang Province, the following institutions are grouped. They are responsible for the city project resettlement activities, planning, management, and implementation and monitoring.

- Zhejiang World Bank loan leading group
- Jiande World Bank loan leading group
- World Bank Loan Project Management Office
- Project implementation unit
- Government functional departments
- Project Design Unit

National Research Centre for Resettlement, Hohai University

The World Bank loan in Zhejiang province leading group and Jiande Component Leading Group is responsible for the leadership and coordination of the project and also responsible for selecting the program for making the resettlement of the project.

- Jian' de city World Bank Project Management Office (located in Jiande city development and Reform Commission)
- Coordination with the relocation and resettlement advisory bodies for the preparation of the program.
- Responsible for coordination between the consulting company and other organizations during the preparation of the project.
- Coordinate the progress of the implementation of the project and the RAP;
- Report the resettlement funds plan and urge the payment of funds
- Coordination with the related agencies of the resettlement work;
- Responsible for raising funds for project resettlement
- Responsible for the allocation of resettlement funds
- Responsible for the resettlement of the project
- Responsible for tracking and supervising the allocation of resettlement funds for the project
- Dealing with complaints of APs during the resettlement process
- Responsible for coordinating the work of external monitoring institutions for resettlement;
- The collection and arrangement of various materials required for the internal monitoring reports of the project
- Responsible for the management of the resettlement files of the project

The Jiande Municipal Land Resources Bureau

- Coordination with the relevant departments to formulate policies for resettlement programs;
- Overall responsibility for LA (including assisting to handle social insurance for landless farmers);

- Participate in the investigation of the impact of the project resettlement
- Supervise the implementation of resettlement activities

The Shouchang Town/ Hangtou Town/ Datong Town/ Xinanjiang Sub-district / Yang Xi Sub-District People's Government

- Participation in physical quantity surveys;
- Participation in calculating the compensation funds of the affected households
- Participating in the payment of compensation funds for the APs;
- Participation in the complaints of APs during the settlement process
- Participation in the training of the employment skills of the APs;
- Responsible for the implementation of the employment measures for the APs;
- The project design agency:
- To reduce the impacts of Engineering resettlement through optimization design
- Determine the scope of LA and removal

Independent External Monitoring and Assessment Mechanism.

In the process of RAP preparation, the implementation of the external monitoring, independent external monitoring and assessment agencies are responsible for the resettlement work, provision of resettlement progress report and supervision report to the Jiande PMO, Zhejiang Province PMO and World Bank. Zhejiang Province PMO will employ monitoring agencies as resettlement external monitoring and assessment unit. The main responsibility is:

(1) as the monitoring and evaluation of the independent organization in the RAP to start after the observation of the RAP and implementation of all aspects of the monitoring and evaluation of the relocation and resettlement work and the implementation effect and the social adaptability of APs, and through the Jiande PMO to provide assessment report monitoring resettlement to WB.

(2) Provision of technical advice to the Jiande PMO on data survey and resettlement activities.

To ensure the smooth implementation of RAP, to strengthen the communication with the Zhejiang province PMO, resettlement enforcement agencies and the World Bank timely and effectively. The sub PMO also arranged a full-time staff that is responsible for implementation, coordination and organization. These personnel are

well-experienced in LA.

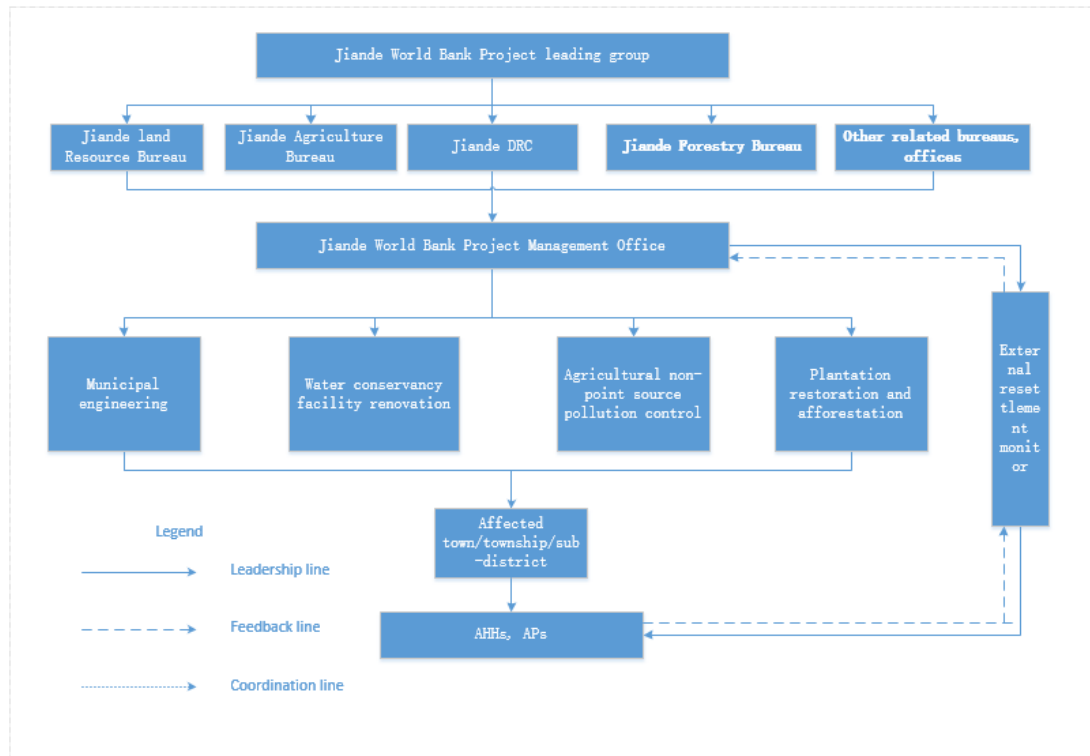


Figure 4 World Bank Loan Project (Jiande) Organization

7.2 Implementation Schedule

According to the schedule, the projects are expected to be completed in four years from 2018 to 2023. The main resettlement work is expected to start from 2018 and finish up to 2020.

The basic principles of scheduling are as follows:

(1) LA, relocation and resettlement will be completed at least 1 month before the construction of the project, to enable the APs to have sufficient time to prepare the production and recovery plan;

(2) In the process of resettlement, the APs will have the opportunity to participate in the project activities. The scope of LA areas will be announced before construction and the publicity manual for resettlement will be issued and prepared for public participation;

(3) All kinds of compensation fees will be fully paid directly to the ownership of property 3 months ahead of approving of LA compensation and resettlement programs. Any units and individuals will not use the compensation fee on behalf of APs. The compensation fee will be fully paid with no exception.

According to the progress of the preparation and implementation of LA and resettlement, the overall schedule for resettlement of Components will be worked out.

The actual implementation time may be adjusted due to deviations from the overall progress of the project. Detailed implementation time and contents are shown in table 22.

Table 20 Component LA and Relocation Timetable

Stage	Task Name	Jiande City
Preparations	Determination of LA and resettlement	Jan. 2017
	Impacts survey of LA and removal	Mar 2017
	Preliminary survey of social economy	Jun.2017
	Consultation on resettlement programs	Jun. 2017
	Preparing RAP	Mar.to Aug.2017
	Releasing RAP	Sept. 2017
	RAP approved	Sept. 2017
Implementation	Collection of rural collective land related approval procedures	Mar. 2018
	Hold the mobilization meeting of LA and removal, and announce the policy	Mar. 2018
	Announcement of LA	Mar. 2018
	Negotiate and sign an agreement for compensation and placement	Mar. 2018
	facility relocation	Mar. to Jun. 2018
	Construction land delivery	Jun. 2018
M&E		Jun. 2018 ~Dec. 2021

8 Resettlement Cost and Disbursement

8.1 Budget

The total budget includes the permanent occupation of land compensation fees, the removal of rural resident's compensation fees and the affected infrastructure and land attachments compensation costs, related taxes and fees and management fees.

The total resettlement budget for the project is 10.5051 million Yuan, and the total cost of resettlement is included in the cost of the whole project. The permanent collective LA cost is 4.776 million Yuan, accounting for 45.46% of the total expenses, crop compensation is 62700 Yuan, accounting for 0.60 % of total costs. See table 23.

Table 21 Budget of Relocation Project

Unit: 10000 Yuan

Number	Catalogue	Municipal facilities construction project			Water conservancy facilities reconstruction project			Total		
		standard	quantity	fee	standard	quantity	fee	quantity	fee	%
1	Permanent LA of collective land	10000yuan/mu								
1.4	Wood Land	2.4	199	477.6	2.4	0	0	199	477.6	45.46%
	Subtotal	2.4	199	477.6		0	0	199	477.6	45.46%
2	Temporary Land									
2.1	Unused land in rural areas		0	0		0		0	0	0.00%%
2.2	State-owned unused land		5	0				5	0	0.00%

Number	Catalogue	Municipal facilities construction project			Water conservancy facilities reconstruction project			Total		
		standard	quantity	fee	standard	quantity	fee	quantity	fee	%
	Subtotal			0				0	0	0.00%
2.3	Young crops compensation			0				0	0	
2.3.1	Paddy Land	0.16	7.29	1.1664	0.16	15.1	2.42	22.39	3.5864	0.34%
2.3.2	Wood Land	0.32	0.9	0.288	0.32	7.5	2.4	8.4	2.688	0.26%
2.3.3	Others		3.5	0		0	0	3.5	0	0.00%
	Subtotal		11.69	1.4544		22.6	4.82	34.29	6.2744	0.60%
3	Infrastructure and ground attachments			0				0	0	0.00%

Number	Catalogue	Municipal facilities construction project			Water conservancy facilities reconstruction project			Total		
		standard	quantity	fee	standard	quantity	fee	quantity	fee	%
3.1	Cannel	0.006	36	0.216				36	0.216	0.02%
3.2	Scattered fruit trees	0.015	200	3				200	3	0.29%
	Subtotal		236	3.216	0	0	0	236	3.216	0.31%
	Subtotal (1-3)		446.69	482.2704		0	0	469.29	482.2704	45.91%
4	Survey and design research fee	1% of the total direct cost of LA		4.776			0		4.776	0.45%
5	Implementation management fee	2% of the total direct cost of LA		9.552			0		9.552	0.91%

Number	Catalogue	Municipal facilities construction project			Water conservancy facilities reconstruction project			Total		
		standard	quantity	fee	standard	quantity	fee	quantity	fee	%
6	Technical training fee	1% of the total direct cost of LA		4.776			0		4.776	0.45%
	Subtotal (1-7)			501.3744			0		501.3744	47.73%
7	Unforeseen expenses	10% of the total direct cost of LA		47.76			0		47.76	4.55%
	Total			1050.5088			0		1050.5088	100.00%

8.2 Annual investment plan

According to the LA and demolition progress of each component, the annual fund utilization plan is prepared, which is shown in table 24.

Table 22 Resettlement Investment Plan Project

Year	2018	2019	2020	Total
Investment (10000 Yuan)	439.16	379.74	231.61	1050.51
percentage	41.8%	36.19%	22.01%	100%

8.3 Source of Funds

According to the project schedule, the source of funds come from financial subsidies, bank loans, self-financing, business loans. Among which, resettlement funds come from government finance, domestic commercial bank loans and self-financing.

8.4 Appropriation and Management of Funds

8.4.1 Resettlement Funds

Resettlement project is self-financed and a commercial bank loan in part by the PMO or the owners is paid to the land bureau. Financial funds will be paid to the PMO. Compensation policies and standards in the implementation process will be in accordance with the RAP. The LA compensation fee will be paid to the affected units or individuals.

8.4.2 Resettlement Fund Management

To ensure that the funds for resettlement can be allocate in time and in full order, and that the production, living and income levels of affected farmers are restored, the following measures will be taken:

1) All and resettlement related expenses will be included in the total project budget, resettlement compensation fees and other expenses will be paid to the county PMO of the relevant units and individuals through the implementation mechanism;

2) The compensation for the resettlement of enterprises and units will be paid in full before the demolition;

3) To ensure the smooth implementation of LA and demolition resettlement, PMO must establish financial and regulatory agencies at all levels, to ensure that all funds disbursed on time.

9 Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

9.1 Public Participation Strategy

9.1.1 Public Opinion Survey

In order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of residents affected by the project, reduce complaints and dispute, and achieve the proper resettlement target, good policies and implementation details of land acquisition, the RAP is well prepared and organizational work is well implemented according to relevant resettlement policies and regulations made by Zhejiang Province and the affected counties. The whole project will attach great importance to resettlement participation and consultation and listening to their opinions in resettlement policy formulation, planning and implementation stages.

During the implementation of this project, the public will be encouraged to participate actively in the following procedures and methods:

- **Resettlement representatives will participate in land acquisition and resettlement work.**

Representatives of farmers are elected by the affected villages and deputies cooperate with the relevant departments to solicit opinions and demands from APs, listen to rationalization proposals, and communicate regularly. Give answers to questions raised by them and give serious consideration to their opinions and suggestions. In the process of land acquisition survey, land acquisition compensation standard determination, compensation and resettlement negotiations, representatives will participate in the above work process, in order to fully reflect the interests and opinions of resettlement and ensure the fair, reasonable and transparent of resettlement work.

Negotiated determination of land acquisition and resettlement.

Through public participation in the work, let the APs and the government to negotiate and communicate, so that the APs can put forward reasonable suggestions.

Holding consultative meetings

The Forum on the participation of the APs and women representatives (including the proportion of female representatives will be more than 30%) will be convened. The contents of the project will be introduced, their opinions and suggestions will be heard and their suggestions and opinions will be recorded in time and the consideration and

attention will be given to them.

Holding participation meetings

Before land acquisition, the extensively and deeply explanation of the policies, regulations, compensation standards and RAPs for APs will be conducted, so that APs know and arrange early. The purpose is to combine the local actual situation and the opinions and suggestions of APs and strictly implement the project in accordance with the World Bank policy and national policy.

Using media tools to publicize and report the demolition policy. Through television, newspapers and radio and other widely carried out the relevant land acquisition and resettlement policy, as far as possible to let the APs understand information. On the other hand, a booklet is sent to the affected person and detailed consultation can be carried out on the spot.

Release Notice

Notice the main contents: the project brief overview, land acquisition and resettlement policies (including the scope of compensation and resettlement standards) responsible for the organization, housing resettlement schedule and the APs rights and obligations, complaints monitoring and evaluation etc.

RAP Disclosure

The RAP will be posted on WB's website after RAP appraisal. Meanwhile, the RAP will be disclosed in all affected villages and relevant units. PMOs will advertising the RAP disclosure time and accessible manners in the local newspaper and explain the RAP check location.

Resettlement Information Booklet

The main part of the RAP is written as a RIB, and the booklets will be distributed to the APs before the project is implemented. The main contents of the RIB are: project overview, project impact, compensation policy, implementation agencies, complaint channels etc. By reading the Resettlement Information Booklet, APs can understand the whole content of the project, and put forward reasonable suggestions to the PMO for the problems of the project.

In February, June and July 2017, the PMO persons, the affected town/county with the Hohai University organized a survey of public opinion in the affected areas.

A total of 5 townships (towns) were investigated in this survey, with a total of 28 valid samples. Most respondents believe that this project is beneficial in the improvement of living environment and is conducive to physical and mental health, most persons think that the legitimate rights and interests are violated shall appeal, and

the vast majority of persons required to protect the legitimate rights and interests, guarantee the land demolition work transparent, fair and impartial. The survey results of public will are shown in table 25.

Table 23 Public Comments and Suggestions Results

Town / Sub-district	Time	Site	Participant	Content	Remarks
	September 2017	Affected villages	the APs	In accordance with the principle of voluntariness, 3-5 representatives of farmers are selected to form the institutions to protect the rights and interests of resettlement, including women and the elderly.	Safeguard the rights and interests of APs
Hangtoun Town	2017.2	Hangtoun Town	Hohai University, The secretary and director of the affected village	Socio-economic survey of resettlement, the survey of scope and physical volume affected by the project	The project impact in socio-economic survey

Town / Sub-district	Time	Site	Participant	Content	Remarks
	September 2017	Affected villages	the APs	In accordance with the principle of voluntariness, 3-5 representatives of farmers are selected to form the institutions to protect the rights and interests of resettlement, including women and the elderly.	Safeguard the rights and interests of APs
	2017.2-2017.4	QianYuan village, WuLong village, HangTou Village, ShiMu village, ShiMuLing village, PengJia village, JueTang village, DaDiankou village 钰塘	Land acquisition and removal office, 8 villages APs	1) Social and economic investigation of resettlement, investigation of project impacts scope and physical quantity investigation; 2) Compensation and resettlement policy and resettlement scheme; 3) determine the income recovery plan and its implementation	Preliminary consultation on compensation policy in the form of farmers' meetings; The final income recovery scheme and the use scheme of compensation funds are discussed through the way of holding farmers' meetings; Farmers' participation in the establishment of income recovery plan

Town / Sub-district	Time	Site	Participant	Content	Remarks
	September 2017	Affected villages	the APs	In accordance with the principle of voluntariness, 3-5 representatives of farmers are selected to form the institutions to protect the rights and interests of resettlement, including women and the elderly.	Safeguard the rights and interests of APs
	2017.4	Hangtou Town	APs, village secretary	1) confirm the final impact quantity 2) the assets of the occupied land and losses, 3) prepare the basic contract of compensation agreement	Farmers participate in monitoring and evaluation
	2017.4	Hangtou Town	Monitoring and evaluation agencyt	1) implementation schedule and effect; (2) compensation payment; 3) information release; 4) livelihood restoration	
Yang Xi Sub-district forest	2017.2	YouYi village, YangXi village, XinAnJiang county	Jiande PMO , YangXi Sub-district, Forestry centre, APs	Compensation fees and payment methods	

Town / Sub-district	Time	Site	Participant	Content	Remarks
	September 2017	Affected villages	the APs	In accordance with the principle of voluntariness, 3-5 representatives of farmers are selected to form the institutions to protect the rights and interests of resettlement, including women and the elderly.	Safeguard the rights and interests of APs
reform	2017.3	YouYi village, YangXi village, XinAnJiang county	YangXi Sub-district, APs	1) confirm the final impact quantity 2) the assets of the occupied land and losses, 3) prepare the basic contract of compensation agreement	
	2017.6	YouYi village, YangXi village, XinAnJiang county	YangXi Sub-district, APs	Discuss the final income recovery plan and the plan of the use of compensation funds	
	2017.6	YouYi village, YangXi village	YangXi Sub-district, APs	Discuss the training needs and make plans	

9.1.2 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage

In order to deal with the problems and requirements of the affected households in a timely manner, it is necessary to consult with the APs so that all problems can be resolved before the plan is implemented. The implementing agencies will arrange reasonable public participation so that each affected person has the opportunity to consult on the compensation agreement before signing a compensation agreement with the resettlement agency. Public participation, process planning and policy disclosure of APs are shown in tables 26 and 27.

Table 24 Public Participation Process Plan for the APs

Town / Sub-district	Time	Site	Participant	Content	Remarks
	September 2017	Affected villages	the APs	In accordance with the principle of voluntariness, 3-5 representatives of farmers are selected to form the institutions to protect the rights and interests of resettlement, including women and the elderly.	Safeguard the rights and interests of APs
Hangtou Town	2017.2	Hangtou Town	Hohai University, The secretary and director of the affected village	Socio-economic survey of resettlement, the survey of scope and physical volume affected by the project	The project impact in socio-economic survey
	2017.2-2017.4	QianYuan village, WuLong village, HangTou Village, ShiMu village, ShiMuLing village, PengJia village, JueTang village, DaDiankou village, JueTang	Land acquisition and removal office, 8 villages APs	1) Social and economic investigation of resettlement, investigation of project impacts scope and physical quantity investigation; 2) Compensation and resettlement policy and resettlement scheme; 3) determine the income recovery plan and its	Preliminary consultation on compensation policy in the form of farmers' meetings; The final income recovery scheme and the use scheme of compensation funds are discussed through the way of holding farmers' meetings;

				implementation	Farmers' participation in the establishment of income recovery plan
	2017.4	Hangtou Town	APs, village secretary	1) confirm the final impact quantity 2) the assets of the occupied land and losses, 3) prepare the basic contract of compensation agreement	Farmers participate in monitoring and evaluation
	2017.4	Hangtou Town	Monitoring and evaluation agencyt	1) implementation schedule and effect; (2) compensation payment; 3) information release; 4) livelihood restoration	
Yang Xi Sub-district forest reform	2017.2	YouYi village, YangXi village, XinAnJiang county	Jiande PMO , YangXi Sub-district, Forestry centre, APs	Compensation fees and payment methods	
	2017.3	YouYi village, YangXi village, XinAnJiang county	YangXi Sub-district, APs	1) confirm the final impact quantity 2) the assets of the occupied land and losses, 3) prepare the basic contract of compensation agreement	
	2017.6	YouYi village, YangXi village, XinAnJiang county	YangXi Sub-district, APs	Discuss the final income recovery plan and the plan of the use of compensation funds	

	2017.6	YouYi village, YangXi village	YangXi Sub-district, APs	Discuss the training needs and make plans	
--	--------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	---	--

Table 25 Project Information Disclosure Process

Document	The way of using language and public way	Open date	The public place
With the introduction of the involved in this project	In Chinese, the county/City government website	After reviewed by the bank	the affected county/town/village
Project requisition of the general introduction of information	In Chinese, the county/City government website	After reviewed by the bank	the affected county/town/village
The city land acquisition compensation policy	In Chinese, the county/City government website	After reviewed by the bank	the affected county/town/village
The public RAP	In Chinese	After reviewed by the bank	the affected county/town/village
RIB	In Chinese, to extend into the hands of the resettlement	After reviewed by the bank	the affected county/town/village
Report of RAP	In Chinese and English	After reviewed by the bank	the affected county/town/village

9.2 Impact assessment stage

In the design and preparation stage of the project, public participation has received good results:

Comprehensive renovation project of Wulong Rive

Background: the ecological transformation of the weir is about 12.2 km, built 12 new mountain reservoir, plowing road and field channels, new forest drainage ditch about 10.3 km.

Participation Process:

- The PMO and the Hohai University and Jiande City Land Bureau to discuss the project covers the scope of construction, and ultimately determine the ecological reconstruction of the weir is about 12.2 km, built 12 new mountain reservoir, plowing road and field channels, new forest drainage ditch about 10.3 km.
- The town government held a meeting with the affected households to inform the participants of the government's policy and compensation standards for resettlement compensation. Negotiate settlement compensation scheme and expenses. In accordance with the principle of respect, fully listen to the views of participants.
- Interviews with affected households, so as to fully understand their wishes and listen to their suggestions

Participation results:

- To avoid social conflicts caused by wetland site selection.
- To fully respecting the affected households of wetland construction and gaining their recognition and support
- A transparent and fair treatment scheme for land acquisition is formed, which can be extended to other events.



Figure 5 The social Investigation Forum



**Figure 6 Interview with Village Head of the Hangtou Town
Estuary Remediation Project of Datong Town**

The original address is located in the town of Datong and ShouChangjiang interchange, in order to restore the original riverbed width and reduce the height of the whole region the original 4 AHs and 1 company affected by LA and demolition. According to the principles of the World Bank's resettlement policy, after indebt discussion, the relocation plan was cancelled and only 1 cement prefabricated sites was relocated. In June 2017, the project was cancelled due to changes in the project.



Figure 7 Confirmation Meeting of Datong Town Project



Figure 8 The Scene of the Relocated Enterprise

9.3 Information disclosure

During the RAP preparation, the project has conducted some information activities and during the following phase, a series of information activities will be conducted. For details, please see table 28.

Table 28 Project Information Disclosure Process and Plan

Document	Disclosure language and channels	Disclosure date	Accountability unit	The public place
The introduction of the project	In Chinese, the city government website	2016.07.22	Project department	Municipal government website, the affected village
Draft RAP	In Chinese, the city government website	2017.12	PMO	Municipal government website, the affected village
Resettlement information booklet	In Chinese, to all APs	After the RAP approved by the bank and before the land acquisition	PMO	Affected villages
RAP	In Chinese and English	After approved by WB	The WB, project department, the township government, the affected village committee	The bank's web site, Jiande City government websites, the affected village, town office
Land announcement	Chinese, announcement of the land area, the standard of the compensation and resettlement way, etc	2018.03	Project department, bureau of land and resources	Village and the villagers meeting the bulletin boards

Document	Disclosure language and channels	Disclosure date	Accountability unit	The public place
Land requisition compensation and RAP announcement	Chinese, compensation fees and payment	2018.04	Project department, bureau of land and resources	Village and the villagers meeting the bulletin boards
Monitoring reports	Chinese	Since Jun 2018 to the end of the project	PMOs	Village and the villagers meeting the bulletin boards

9.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the preparation and implementation process of RAP, public participation is encouraged. But some unforeseen problems may occur during the whole process. In order to solve the problems effectively, ensure the successful implementation of the project construction and LA. The PMO has established a transparent and effective complaint and grievance procedure. The following grievance procedure will be followed.

- Stage 1: If the APs are dissatisfied with the RAP, the APs can express their opinions to the "Farmers 'Group of supporting Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xi'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological Environment Protection Project" and the group will make timely feedback within 2 weeks;
- Stage2: If APs were not satisfied with outcomes, they can put forward an oral or written complaint to the village committee; if it is an oral complaint, it will be handled and kept as written record by the village committee. Village committee will solve these complaints in two weeks.
- Stage3: If APs are still dissatisfied with the decision of the stage 2, they can put forward grievance to county PMO after receiving the decision. And county PMO will solved it in two weeks.
- Stage4: If APs still fell dissatisfied with the decision of the county PMO, they can put forward grievance to district People's government after getting the decision.
- Stage5: If APs still fell dissatisfied with the decision of the county PMO, they can put forward grievance to city project IA after receiving the decision, or they can go to the civil court according to the Civil Procedure Law.

APs can put forward grievance in any terms, including compensation rates and so on. Grievance procedure and channel mentioned above will be told to APs by manners such as meeting, notices and issuing of information booklet to ensure APs fully understand their right of grievance and how to conduct it. At the same time, multi-media

will be used to make the APs know what they need to know, and the opinion and suggestions from all terms will be arranged to information advocacy, then researched and handled in time by resettlement agency at all levels. All agencies will accept complain and grievance of APs at free, reasonable fee because of these activities will be paid by contingencies of the total budget. During the whole construction process, the grievance procedure will be effectively to ensure APs can use it to solve relevant problems.

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of RAP, realize resettlement targets, the project will monitor, including the internal monitoring and external monitoring, the implementation of resettlement actions according to the requirements of OP4.12-Involuntary Resettlement and Guidelines for M&E issued by WB.

Internal Monitoring will be conducted by the Jiande PMO, to ensure the LA activities can comply with the resettlement principles and plans listed in the RAP. The purpose of internal monitoring is to make the resettlement agencies to maintain good functions in the process of implementation of RAP.

Jiande PMO will engage an Independent External Resettlement Monitor. The objectives of external monitoring are:

- Verifying resettlement implementation

- Evaluating the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of LA, compensation and resettlement activities;

- Determining if such activities meet the safeguard policies and requirements in the RAP; and

- Draw on experience and lessons for future safeguard policy making and project planning.

- Identify issues or potential issues and recommend time-bound recommendations to allow the Jiande PMO and relevant agencies to take action or improve resettlement implementation

Independent external resettlement monitoring will be conducted by the external monitor to check all resettlement activities such as LA, compensation and livelihood restoration; to track the resettlement activity and evaluate whether the resettlement activities comply with national laws, regulations and OP4.12; to track whether APs' living and livelihood level improving or at least maintain the level before the project. External Resettlement Monitor will put forward suggestions to relevant agencies about the problems found during the monitoring, and to ensure the problems can be resolved in time.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

Jiande PMO will establish an internal resettlement monitoring mechanism to check and manage resettlement activities. They will establish database for LA and resettlement, and uses it to make up RAP and monitor all resettlement and units affected by LA, proceed internal monitoring to the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation.

10.1.1 Implementing Procedure

During the implementation process, Jiande PMO and PIUs collect and record information about resettlement and affected units according to the monitoring samples, deliver record of activities to PMO of the PPMO and keep continuous implementing monitoring. The PPMO will check implementing situation timely.

10.1.2 Monitoring Content

Payment, usage and in place of compensation funds for LA, implementing progress and quality of production development project for resettlement;

Investigation, coordination and suggestions for main problems in resettlement and IA during LA and resettlement implementing process;

Recovery situation of resettlement HHs' income level;

Recovery situation of vulnerable groups;

Payment, usage and in place of compensation funds for resettlement and LA units;

Degree of participation and negotiation during the LA and resettlement process;

Training for resettlement and its effect;

Work organization, training, schedule and efficiency of local resettlement office.

Grievance/ complaints: content; treatment measures and handling results

10.1.3 Internal Monitoring Report

Internal monitoring reports will be directed by the Jiande PMO every three months and then submit to the PPMO. The PPMO will Prepare relevant data and information, and submit an internal monitoring report to WB at the end of every year.

10.2 External Monitoring

10.2.1 Independent Monitoring Agency

PMO will engage an Independent Resettlement Monitor to put forward external monitoring. The independent monitoring and evaluation unit regularly monitors the resettlement activities, and puts forward advisory opinions. It takes tracking monitoring to the resettlement' living and livelihood level, and provides M&E report to the all PMO and the WB.

10.2.2 Methodology and Scope of External Monitoring

Conduct baseline investigation needed by independent M&E to resettlement and villages affected by LA, gain baseline information for the living and livelihood level (living, production operation and income level) of resettlement and affected units.

Build M&E information system

Build M&E information system, establish database according to the classification of all kinds of data involving M&E, and provide computer aid to analysis and follow up monitoring.

M&E investigation

Local social-economy investigation: investigate the social-economy situation in project area; Resettlement IA monitoring: investigate the work ability and efficiency of resettlement IA; Typical temporary LA resettlement monitoring: compensation arrival rate, livelihood resettlement, rate of income change, employment rate, and degree of satisfaction to resettlement; Communal facilities: monitor the compensation; proceed of recovery and rebuild of the capacity of the communal facilities.; Communication and information disclosure: engaged in the Prepare of RAP and participate in the activities during the implantation process, monitor the effect of participation and the information public situation; Grievance: monitor the operating mechanism and efficiency of the

grievance.

Report of external Monitoring

Dec. 2017, Determining M&E agency

Mar. 2018, preparing M&E outline and questionnaires, establishing monitoring mechanism, determining tasks and choosing monitoring sites.

May 2018, submitting No.1 M&E report (baseline report).

Dec 2018, submitting No.2 M&E report.

Jun 2019, submitting No.3 M&E report.

Dec 2019, submitting No.4 M&E report.

Jun 2020, submitting No.5 M&E report.

Dec 2021, resettlement completion report.

10.2.3 Monitoring Indicators

Social-economy indicator: per capita income, GDP and employment rate

Agency indicator: personnel consist, personnel quality, regulatory framework, facility, finishing rate of affairs handling

Resettlement affected by LA: compensation arrival rate, livelihood resettlement, rate of income change, employment rate, and degree of satisfaction to resettlement.

Infrastructure: compensation arrival rate.

Grievance/ complaints: content; treatment measures and handling results

Table 29 Entitlements Matrix

Numbers	Impacts type	Project	Impacts degree	Affected person	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation standard
1	Permanent acquisition of collective land	HangTou Town Forest road engineering	Rural collective land 199 mu	30 households with 108 persons	Cash compensation	Arable land compensation fee: 24000 yuan / mu; green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land;
2	Temporary occupation of state owned land	Datong Town Bridge reconstruction project	Temporary occupation of state owned land 5 mu		<p>The temporary use of state-owned land in the land where the city and county land administrative departments for approval. The temporary land use within the urban planning area will be approved by the relevant administrative department of urban planning before approval.</p> <p>The land user shall according to the ownership of land, and land administrative departments signed the contract for the temporary use of land, and pay the temporary use of land compensation fees according to the contract, temporary land will use the land according to the use of temporary land use contract, shall not build permanent structures. After the temporary use of land expires, the temporary land use units and individuals are responsible for the restoration of the</p>	The temporary occupation of state-owned land in this project is free to use. The ground attachments will be compensated in accordance with the replacement price or the PIU will be responsible for the restoration according to their original construction standards and the original scale

					original use of the land; the loss cannot be restored, and will bear the corresponding economic compensation responsibility.	
Temporary occupation of collective land	HangTou Town Forest road engineering	Temporary occupation of collective land 6 mu	16 households with 79 persons		The project construction unit, in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to the landowners to be able to plough and sow , young crop compensation should be paid to the land contractors.	Green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the PIU responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
	HangTou Town New ecological 13 weirs	Temporary occupation of collective land 6 mu	20 households with 62 persons		The project construction unit, in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow, and young crop compensation should be paid to the land contractors.	Green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
	HangTou Town Ecological transformation of dyke 10.2 km	Temporary occupation of collective land 5 mu	30 households with 95 persons		The project construction unit, in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow, and young crop compensation should be paid to the land contractors.	Green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard

		HangTou Town Ecological restoration 4.2 km	Temporary occupation of collective land 3mu	19house holds with 61 persons	The project construction unit, in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow, and young crop compensation should be paid to the land contractors.	Crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
		HangTou Town New forest drainage ditch 16.2 km	Temporary occupation of collective land 5 mu	34house holds with 106 persons	The project construction unit, in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow, and young crop compensation should be paid to the land contractors.	Crop compensation fee:1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
		Ecological comprehensive treatment of Datong Creek of Datong Town	Temporary occupation of collective land 1576.15mu	1783 households with 5474 persons	The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow, and young crop compensation should be paid to the land contractors.	Crop compensation fee:1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; construction projects completed by the unit to be restored according to the original standard, the original size
3	Affected Ground	All Component			The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated by the PIU according to the replacement price; the property right unit will be restored to its original structure, or the PIU	At full replacement price

	d Attac hment s				will be restored to the original standard and the original scale	
4	Affect ed femal es	2902 females.				1) have priority in employment; 2) receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 3) receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation; 4) attend a special FGD for women to improve resettlement awareness; and 5) have the right to sign the compensation agreement.
5	Griev ances and appeal s	Compensatio n rates, payment and resettlement measures		All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

Appendix 1 Project Location Map



Figure 1 The layout plan of Shouchang Town water system comprehensive renovation project

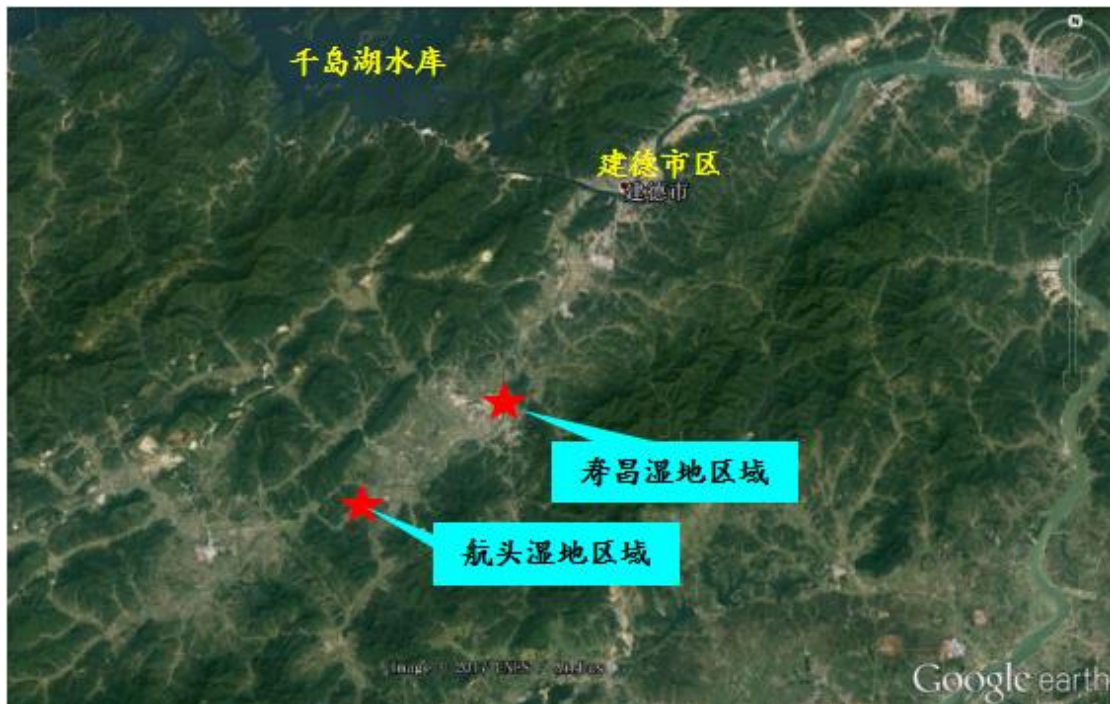


Figure2 The Proposed address of Hangtou Town complex ecological wetland project

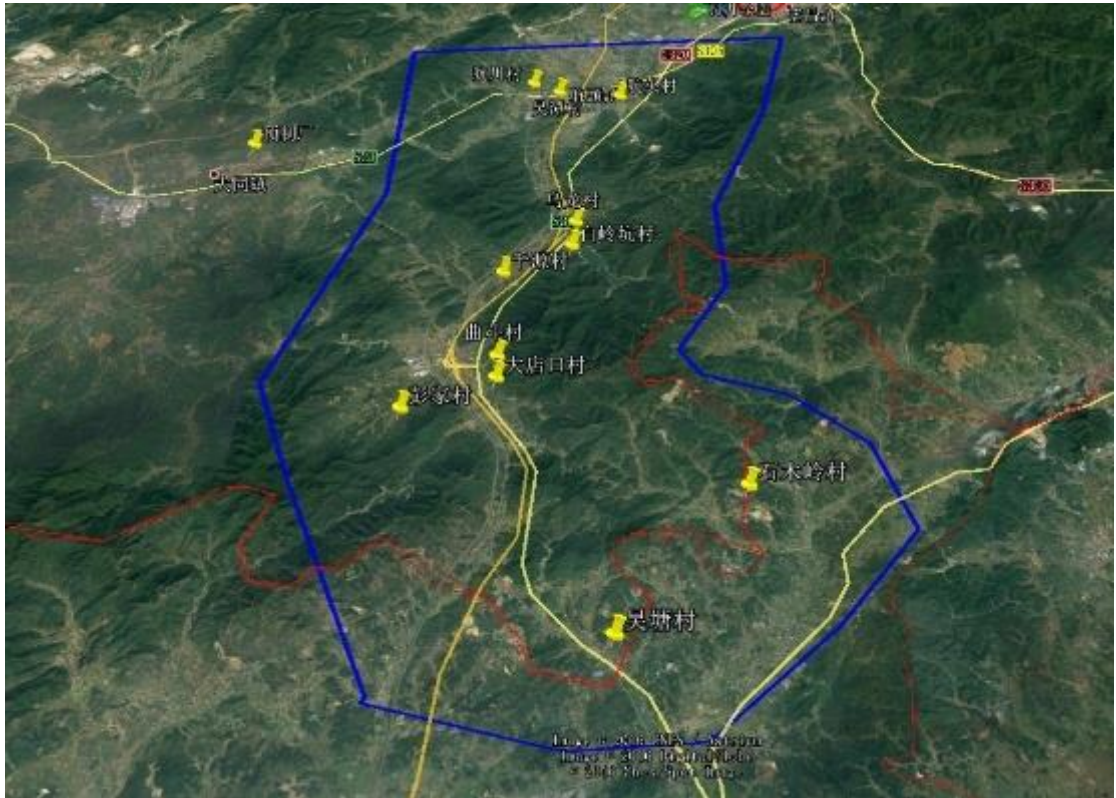


Figure3 Wulong Creek River Basin Comprehensive Renovation Project

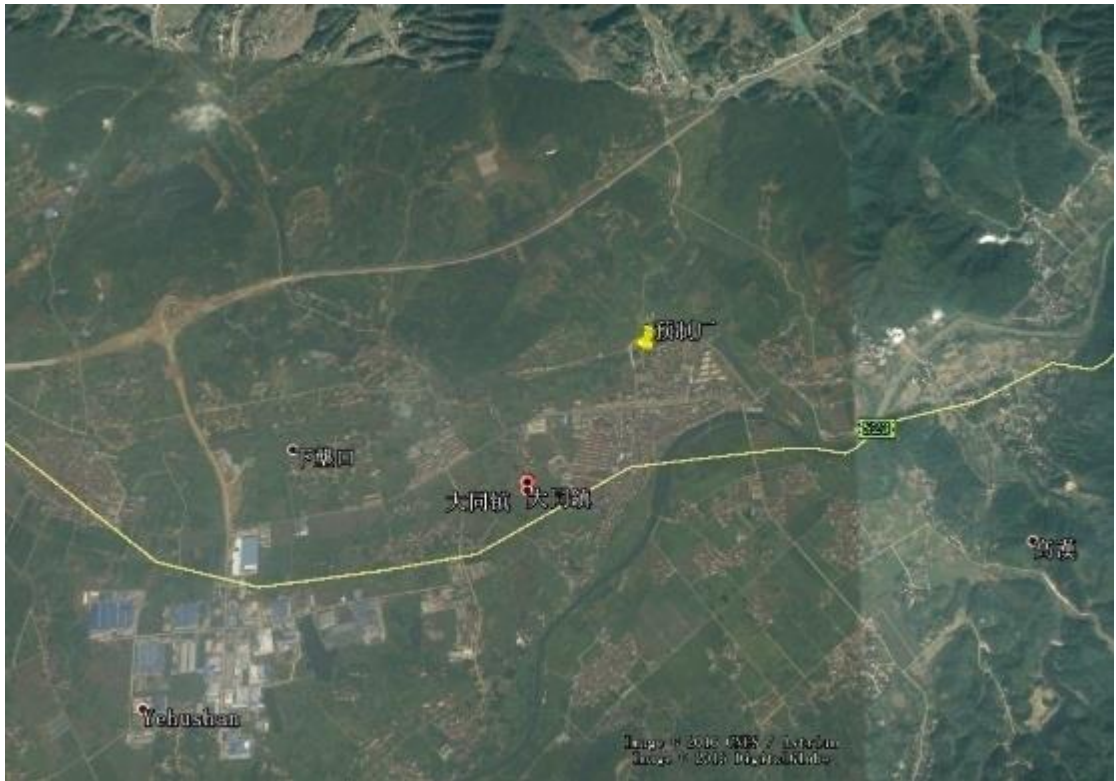


Figure4 Datong Creek Basin Comprehensive Renovation Project



Figure5 Project location map of Forest Fire Emergency Access

Appendix 2 Resettlement Information Booklet

**Resettlement Information Booklet
Of
Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xin'an River
Basin Water Resources and Ecological
Environment Protection Project**

Jiande City PMO

January 20, 2018

1 Basic Information of the Project

Qiandao Lake that is Xin'anjiang Reservoir, China's Yangtze River Delta region is the largest freshwater artificial lake and an important water source. Xin'an River system, originated in Anhui Huangshan Xiuning County, flows through Zhejiang Qiandao Lake into the Qiantang River, is an important ecological barrier in the Yangtze River Delta region. Qiandao Lake and the upper reaches of Xin'anjiang River, beautiful scenery, pleasant climate, suitable for play and live, ecological strategic status is extremely important, and it's our country at this stage rare and urgent need to protect the water ecological area.

In order to strengthen the water resources and ecological environment protection in the Xin'anjiang River Basin, the water quality of the river basin is kept stable, and various functions such as water conservation, soil and water conservation, flood storage and biodiversity. Zhejiang Provincial People's Government to apply for loans to the World Bank to carry out the World Bank loans Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and the Xin'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological and Environmental Protection Projects, involves Jiande City and Jiande City. The total investment of the project is about \$ 214.62 million USD, including the World Bank loans Of 150million USD.

The resettlement action plan is prepared for the Bank's project of the Jiande sub-project (hereinafter referred to as "the project") of Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xin'anjiang River Basin Water Resources and Ecological Environment Protection Project.

2 Project Impacts

According to the project feasibility study report, the impact scope of the project includes three townships, two street offices (Shouchang Town, Hangtou Town, Datong Town, Xin'anjiang Street and Yangxi Street) in Jiande City.

The main categories of the project include:

- 1) Permanent land acquisition of rural collective land;
- 2) Temporary land occupation;
- 3) ground attachments.

2.1 Project Affects Population

The project has a direct impact on the population of 5749 persons. Among them, Shouchang Town 11 households (34 persons), Hangtou Town 182 households (614 persons), Xin'an Street 19 households (53 persons), Yangxi Street 11 households (35 persons). Temporary land occupation affected 1799 households (5553 persons). Among the total Aps, 2902 persons are the females.

The project directly APs as shown in Table 6.

Table 1 Project Affects Population

Town / Street	Village / Community	Land acquisition		Temporary land occupation		Total		
		Households	persons	Households	persons	Households	persons	Female
Shouchang Town	Dongmen	0	0	11	34	11	34	15
	Subtotal	0	0	11	34	11	34	15
Hangtougou	Qianyuan	0	0	19	61	19	61	30
	Wulong	33	108	23	74	56	182	89
	Hangtougou	0	0	18	63	18	63	31
	Hangchuan	0	0	14	46	14	46	23
	Shimuling	0	0	17	63	17	63	32
	Pengjia	0	0	13	45	13	45	22
	Juetang	0	0	14	48	14	48	24
	Dadiankou	0	0	31	106	31	106	52
	Subtotal	33	108	149	506	182	614	303
Datong Town	Yongpign	0	0	65	196	65	196	95
	Qingtang	0	0	275	823	275	823	429
	Xuhan	0	0	270	797	314	958	413
	Shuangxi kou	0	0	42	158	42	158	88
	Panshan	0	0	79	279	79	279	137
	Datong	0	0	157	471	157	471	237
	Chaoyang	0	0	118	364	218	664	201
	Futang	0	0	284	882	284	882	431
	Zhengyuan	0	0	349	1043	349	1043	513
	Subtotal	0	0	1639	5013	1639	5013	2544
Xin'an Street	Xin'an	19	53	0	0	19	53	27
	Youyi	11	35	0	0	11	35	13
	Subtotal	30	88	0	0	30	88	40
Total		63	196	1799	5553	1862	5749	2902

2.2 Permanent acquisition of Rural Collective Land

The permanent collection of collective land in the project affected three township / street offices, a total of about 199 mu of collective land collection, affecting 63 households 196 persons, including 97 women. 4 sub-projects only Water Resources Management Improvement Component involves the permanent collection of rural collective land.

The collective land collected is paddy fields. Project forest fire channel occupied by 199 mu of forest land only occupied, not levied. The permanent collection of collective land is shown in Table 7.

Table 2 Permanent Rural Collective Land Acquisition of Jiande Sub-project

Unit: mu

Project name	Township	Component	Administrative village / neighborhood committee	Farmers group	To occupy / collect collective land		The number of persons affected		
					Woodland	total	Households	persons	Female
Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	Hangtoun Town	Forest road	Wulong	-	18	18	33	108	53
		Subtotal			18	18	33	108	53
	Xinanjia Street	Forest Fire Emergency Corridor Project	Xin'anjiang community	-	155.8	155.8	19	53	27
	Yangxi Street		Youyi	-	25.2	25.2	11	35	13
	Subtotal				181	181	30	88	40
	Total					199	199	63	196

Overall, the project permanently levied 38.54 mu land, affected by land acquisition of 10 administrative villages on average the impact of cultivated land is only 0.01% - 0.42%. In other words, the land has little effect on the village. See Table 3 for details.

Table 3 Impact on Collecting Rural Land

Unit: mu

City	Affected Township	Affected village	Cultivated area	Per capita arable land	Total land area	Levy arable land	
						area	Influence rate
Jiande	Hangtoun Town	Qianyaun	1096	1.591	0.3	0	-
		Wulong	747	2.165	20.9	2.4	0.32%
		Hangtoun	2142	1.67	1.8	0.3	0.01%
		Hangchuan	1609	2.168	6.7	6.7	0.42%
		Shimuling	1637	1.057	0.5	0	-
		Pengjia	1047	0.959	0.4	0	-
		Juetang	2045	0.922	0.6	0	-
		Dadiankou	2110	1.531	1.3	0.2	0.95%
	Xin'anjiang Street	Xin'anjiang	-	-	115.8	0	-
	Yangxi Street	Yangxi	-	-	25.2	0	-

2.3 The Impact of Temporary Land

The project will temporarily acquire 166.78 mu of land in which (165 mu belongs to state land which accounting for 98.93%, 1.78 mu of collective land which accounting for 1.07% of the temporarily land acquisition). Due to temporary acquisition 28 household (857 persons) are affected. Forest fire emergency access road is no need for temporary occupation.

Table 26 Temporary Land Occupation of the Project

Project name	Township	Subproject	Temporary land occupation (mu)				Total area (mu)	APs		
			State-owned land	percent %	collectiveUnused land	percent %		Households	Population	Female
Low Impact Crop Production practice Component	Hangtou Town	Forest Road Project	0	0%	6	100%	6	16	79	38
		Subtotal	0		6		6	16	79	38
	Datong Town	Bridge reconstruction project	5	0%	0	0%	5	0	0	0
		Subtotal	5		0		5	0	0	0
total			5		6		11	16	79	38
Water Resources Management Improvement Component	Shouchang	Integrated water management project	0	0%	4	100%	4	11	34	15
		Subtotal	0		4		4	11	34	15
	Hangtou Town	Construction of 13 ecological barrage	0	0%	6	100%	6	20	62	30
		Construction of 12 high mountain reservoirs	0	0%	4	100%	4	9	30	14
		Reconstruction of 12.2 km embankment ecological	0	0%	5	100%	5	30	95	46
		4.2 km ecological restoration	0	0%	3	100%	3	19	61	29
		Construction of 16.2 km forest drainage ditch	0	0%	5	100%	5	34	106	51

Project name	Township	Subproject	Temporary land occupation (mu)				Total area (mu)	APs		
			State- owned land	percent %	collectiveUnused land	percent %		Households	Population	Female
		Construction of 12 high mountain reservoirs	0	0%	4	100%	4	21	73	32
		Subtotal	0		35		35	155	495	232
	Datong Town	Ecological comprehensive management of Datong Creek ,Fengjia Creek, Qingtan Creek, Qingtan Creek, Zhenyuan Creek	0	0%	1576.15	100%	1576.15	1783	5474	2674
		total	0		1576.15		1576.15	1783	5474	2674
		total		0%	1615.15		1615.15	1799	5553	2921
		Percent %		0.31%		99.69%	100.00%	-		
		Total(mu)		5		1621.15	1626.15	1799	5553	2959

2.3.4 Vulnerable Groups

This project does not involve vulnerable groups.

2.3.5 Ground Attachment

The ground attachments of this project mainly include drains, scattered fruit trees.

The Project Affects Ground attachments see Table 10 for details.

Table 27 The Project Affects Ground Attachments

Project	Unit	Amount
Drainage channels	m ²	36
scattered trees	-	200

2 Legal and Policy Framework

In this project, for the successful completion of work on LA and Resettlement the policies adopted are relevant to People's Republic of China, Zhejiang Provincial Government, Local Authorities and World Bank.

The resettlement implementation of this project complies with the RAP. Any policy-changes in the process of the resettlement implementation, will be approved by World Bank.

2.1 Resettlement Legal and Policy Framework

Table 1An overview of the Resettlement Policy Framework

	Policies	Time in Force
National Level	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	2004-8-28
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	1998-12-27
	Decisions for Further Reform and Strengthen Land Administration of State Council ([2004] No. 28)	2004-10-21
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Land Adjustment and Control (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Improving Landless Peasants Employment Training and Social Security Work (GBF [2006] No. 29)	2006-4-17
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Advancing the Implementation of the Unified Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price (GTZF [2008] No. 135)	2008-6-22
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Advancing the Administration of Land Acquisition	2010-6-26
121		
Zhejiang	Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC	2000-6-1

	Policies	Time in Force
g Provincial Level	Regulations on the Management of Urban Housing Demolition in Zhejiang Province	2007-3-29
	Urban Road Management Method in Zhejiang Province (Decree No.145 of the Zhejiang People's Government)	2002-10-1
	Notice on the Issues of Urban Road Occupying and Mining Fee (ZJF [2007] No.136)	2007-6-1
	Notice on the Issuance of Rehabilitation Fee for Urban Road Excavation in Zhejiang Province (ZJC [1993] No.410)	1993-11-1
	Methods of Land Reclamation in Zhejiang Province (Decree No.33 of the Zhejiang People's Government)	1993-6-9
	Measures for the Transfer of State-owned Land Use Rights in Cities and Towns in Zhejiang Province (Decree No.33 of the Zhejiang People's Government)	1992-3-12
	The Implementation Opinions of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on Establishing the Social Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (ZZF [2009] No.62)	2010-1-1
	Notice of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on Adjusting and Improving the Policy of Compensation and Resettlement of Land Acquisition (ZZF [2014] No.19)	2014-4-29
122		
Jiande City	Notice of the Jiande Government on Supports of Collecting Urban Public Infrastructures (JZ [2003 No.28])	2003-9-1
	Opinions on the Further Promotion of Land Reclamation Works (JZH [2010] No.20)	2010-3-3
	Measures of Forest Right Circulation and Mortgage Administration (JZH [2013], No.58)	2013-5-13
	Notice of Adjusting the Basic Endowment Insurance Treatment Standard of Landless Peasants (JZH [2013] No.59)	2013-5-13
	Notice on the Policy of Further Clarifying the Policy of Basic Endowment Insurance of Landless peasants (JZH [2015] No.101)	2015-7-15
	Notice on Adjusting the Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119)	2014-9-4
123		
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes	2002-1-1
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes	2002-1-1

2.2 The World Bank's Main Policy

WB chief resettlement policy of the Operational Policy OP4.12 "involuntary APs" and its annexes (January 1, 2002 implementation date) and the WB operational procedures BP4.12 "involuntary APs" and its annexes (2002 January 1 implementation date)

2.2.1 The World Bank's Policy Objectives

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized,

exploring all viable alternative project designs.²

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons³ should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

2.2.2 Measures as Required

Borrower shall prepare for a RAP or resettlement policy framework, which covers the following: RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that APs are informed about their resettlement issues options and other rights; understanding technically and economically viable option, participate in the consultation, and enjoy the opportunity to choose; at full replacement cost, access to prompt and effective compensation to offset the direct property loss caused by the project. If the impacts include physical relocation, the RAP or resettlement policy framework should take appropriate measures to ensure that APs during relocation assistance (such as moving allowances); access to housing or housing sites, or agricultural sites as required. Production potential of agricultural production sites, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

To achieve the policy goals, the RAP or resettlement policy framework should also take corresponding measures when necessary, to ensure that after the resettlement, according to the possible time that restoration of livelihoods and standards of living, reasonable estimate the transitional period, during this transitional period get help inside; In addition, resettlers still can be obtained, such as soil preparation, the development of the credit, training or employment assistance.

2.3 The Main Difference between World Bank's policies and between Chinese's law

Land resettlement compensation

Difference: the WB's policy demand compensation should be enough to offset any loss of income and restore long-term earning potential. Chinese standards are based on annual production.

Solution: early solution is to provide replacement land, but are less likely to

practice. Cash is the first choice for most people, even though they cannot ensure reasonable use of these compensation. As a result, the WB needs further technical support, for severely affected, especially vulnerable groups to monitor household income, while the local government to help people who need help.

Compensation resettlement for vulnerable groups

Difference: the WB's policy is to give full compensation for special vulnerable groups, especially those facing poverty seriously affected households. Chinese regulations do not require social analysis, therefore compensation based solely on the number of losses.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, and they will be determined during the detailed measurement survey. Various measures have been stipulated in the RAP.

Consultation and disclosure

Difference: the WB's policy demand all the affected staffs fully informed, and negotiate with them as soon as possible. The regulation of China has improved the transparency of the notice and compensation. However, affected by personnel's role in project decision-making is not strong, usually released period is too short.

Solution: negotiation has begun at an early age. Project department agreed to publish RAP according to the requirements of the bank to the associated affected personnel.

Lack of legal rights

Difference: WB policy requires all demolished buildings, whether they are legal or illegal, should be compensated in accordance with the same standards. According to Chinese law, a man without a local registered residence may not have and the local people have the same right to compensation. In addition, the current Chinese laws for illegal acquisition of land and house owners without compensation.

Solution: For the WB loan project, all lawful and unlawful affected people, regardless of ownership or have the right to use, will be protected. In accordance with the requirements of the WB, will help.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Difference: WB requirements for internal and external resettlement monitoring. But China's laws have no such requirement except for reservoir project.

All WB projects have established internal and external resettlement monitoring systems, which are written in the RAP. The external and internal reporting requirements have specific provision in the RAP.

2.4 Policy Principles

The project mainly occupies the rural collective woodland, which the livelihoods of the APs will not be damaged. The principles for compensation and resettlement have been developed in accordance with the regulations and policies mentioned above, with the aim of ensuring that APs obtain sufficient compensation as the role of ‘replacement price’, and negative feedbacks of the LA can be avoided. Moreover, assistance measures will be implemented to ensure that their production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-project levels.

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided if anywhere feasible
- APs can obtain sufficient compensation as the role of ‘replacement price’.
- Opportunities will be provided to the APs to participate in the planning and implementation of the RAP.

Assistance measures will be implemented to ensure that the production and livelihood of APs are at least restored to pre-project levels.

2.5 Cut-off Date

The time standard for qualification of resettlements is the date of the announcement of LA (22 July, 2016). Formal notification is issued through the release of information manuals, posting notices in villages or conducting seminars. After this date, resettlements must not build, expand or rebuild their houses; must not change their status of land use.

2.6 Compensation standards

2.6.1 Compensation Standards of Rural Collective Land Permanently Acquisition

According to the principle, standard and procedure of the resettlement compensation are in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Notice on Adjusting the Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition in Jiande City (JZH [2014] No.119) More details please see the Table 5.

Table5 Compensation standards of rural collective land acquisition in Jiande City

Items	Xin’anjiang Sub-district Yangxi Sub-district	Hangtou Town
1. Rural collective land permanently acquisition		
1.1 Comprehensive compensation		
Forest land	2.4	2.4
1.2 Ground attachments		

Paddy field	0.16	0.16
Forest land	0.32	0.32

2.6.2 Compensation Standards of Temporary Land Occupation

Occupying rural collectively-owned and State-owned land temporarily, will be approved by the land administration department of local government. The user of rural collectively-owned land will sign a contract with villagers committee or rural collective economic organization, and the land compensation will be paid in accordance with the contract.

The occupied land must not be used for building permanent constructions. When the contract expires, the land will be restored to the original state of use. If not, user shall take the responsibility for economic compensation. Temporary use of land shall not normally exceed two years.

2.6.3 Women Rights

The affected female has the same legal rights that the male has, including but not limited to land contracting, accepting education, family planning and participating in elections. In addition to the same resettlement policies, women will: 1) have priority in employment; 2) receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 3) receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation; 4) attend a special FGD for women to improve resettlement awareness; and 5) have the right to sign the compensation agreement.

2.3.4 Compensation Standards of Ground Attachments

The affected ground attachments will be compensated in accordance with the principle of replacement price.

3 Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan

Make reasonable compensation for the APs and ensure their livelihoods recovery or exceed the original level. According to the actual living standard of the project area, the national economic and social development plan of the county (District, city), the purposes of the resettlement are as follows: All the involuntary resettlement as part of the project implementation, to provide sufficient capital for resettlement, and as far as possible to make resettlement benefit from the project.

With the production of the temporary occupation of the rural collective economic organizations, to resume farming costs, and to resume farming in the occupation, as far

as possible to restore and increase the influence of APs production and business activities, employment opportunities and income.

In the preparation of the RAP and implementation process, encourage the participation of APs, information disclosure, strengthen consultation, resettlement and fully respect their wishes.

3.1 Livelihood Restoration Plan for Permanent Collective Land Acquisition

About 199 mu of collective forest land will be acquisitioned by the project, affecting 63 households and 196 persons.

The allocation of compensation for LA (land compensation and resettlement allowance) of the affected villages is shown in table 6.

Table 6 Usage of LA Compensation Fee

Items	Usage of LA Compensation fee
Forest road	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
New and restored ecological weir dam	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
Ecological reconstruction of dyke	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
Drainage ditch of new forest area	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs
Forest fire emergency passage project	LA Compensation fee and Relocation fee fully paid to APs

Based on the above resettlement intention, after a thorough consultation with the affected village and the APs representative during social and economic investigations, different resettlement and income recovery schemes were identified. The specific means of resettlement and restoration measures are as follows:

Cash compensation and distribution

This project will provide monetary compensation for LA by affected villages and affected farmers, according to the "on the adjustment of Jiande City area levy comprehensive price standard notice" (government letter [2014]119), the influence of the village by land project in LA compensation rates is shown in Chapter 5.

The land compensation fee will be paid directly to the landless farmers. Young and ground attachments compensation are paid directly to the LA farmers.

In this project, only collective woodland is collected, the livelihood of the villagers is not affected. The LA farmers can be engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities after receiving the compensation money.

This project compensation funds will be paid through the bank card account rather than cash. The payment need three signatures from two couples who receive the money and the village leaders. The benefits of the three signatures is to avoid the risk of withheld or embezzled of compensation funds on the one hand. On the other hand, it can ensure awareness of women on compensation funds.

3.2 Temporary Land Restoration

The dumping sites in the project construction will temporarily occupy the rural collective land, and the temporary occupation of the land will be compensated according to the actual occupation time, and the construction period of the project is expected to be 24 months. According to the relevant regulations of Jiande City, the temporary land occupation compensation rates is 4000 yuan /(Mu·Year), and the temporary compensation fee will be paid directly to the persons affected by the temporary land occupation. Where the farmland is occupied, the land reclamation unit will be responsible for reclamation. The land is a temporary land fill a quarter of young crops, and the temporary area will not be more than two years.

3.2.1 Restoration Principles

After consultation with the AHs and village collectives under the supervision of the owner, and land and sources bureau. The principles for restoration are as follows:

Based on the requirements of economic feasibility, technical, scientific, rational, comprehensive benefits, optimum and convenient operation, the principles was made combining the characteristics of the project and the actual situation in accordance with the local natural environment and social and economic development:

- 1) In line with the overall land use planning, land development and project planning requirements;
- 2) Engineering technology feasible and economical reasonable, to coordinate with social benefit, economic benefit and ecological benefit;
- 3) Carry out development according to local conditions and improve the feasibility;
- 4) Improve land use conditions, promote the sustainable utilization of land resources, improve land use efficiency and land quality, and optimize land use structure

3.2.2 Restoration Measures

- 1) Technical standards

Temporary land restoration technical standards is made based on the "standard of land restoration technology (Trial)". the relevant provisions: flood control standard is higher than the current land standard, the slope of the ground is generally not more than 5°, the drainage facilities meet the site requirements, the soil blocks will set drainage

canal to meet the drainage requirements for paddy field, for drainage requirements, setting irrigation channels, the traffic in the restoration area is set according to the traffic requirement, pavement elevation will be above the elevation of 30cm ~ 50cm.

2) Restoration measures

- The debris on the surface of soil will be removed for rehabilitation of land farming layer,
- After the completion of temporary land usage, it will be restored to its basic level,
- After completion of arable land restoration, its quality will be the same as previous.
- Finally, construction of irrigation, drainage channels and agricultural traffic network will be done.

3.3 Women's Rights and Interests' Protection

Among the total Aps, 2902 persons are the females.

The Component will take a series of measures to ensure that women's rights and interests are guaranteed during the preparation and implementation of the project. Mainly as follows:

(1) Affected women will receive information relating to LA and must ensure participation in LA and public consultation. The compensation agreement must be signed by both husband and wife.

(2) In technical training, priority is given to the affected women's labor to ensure that their economic status is not compromised;

(3) To ensure that a certain number of women (at least 20% of unskilled labor) have access to non-skilled jobs during the project construction process. In addition, women will receive the same pay equally as men since they work the same way;;

(4) During the operation of the project, priority will be given to catering, temporary employment and other positions to women affected by the project, to ensure that their income is restored.

The LA compensation and temporary land occupation compensation contract need signature of both husband and wife, particularly the compensation payment needs the signature of the wife in person.

3.4 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated as well

as restored after the project by the property right unit.

4 Institution and Grievance Redress Mechanism

To ensure the implementation of the project, the World Bank loan work leading group is established in Zhejiang province. The RAP is conducted by Hohai University. At the same time, Jiande city has established the PMO, who is responsible for the preparation of the resettlement program of each Component, LA and relocation, implementation management and internal monitoring, etc. The collection and resettlement of rural collective land will be coordinated by the Bureau of land and resources of the Jiande City, and will be handled by the township land authorities.

During the preparation and implementation process of RAP, public participation is encouraged. But some unforeseen problems may occur during the whole process. In order to solve the problem effectively, ensure the successful implementation of the project construction and LA. The PMO has established a transparent and effective complaint and grievance procedure. The following grievance procedure will be followed.

➤ Stage 1: If the APs are dissatisfied with the RAP, the APs can express their opinions to the "Farmers' Group of supporting Zhejiang Qiandao Lake and Xi'an River Basin Water Resources and Ecological Environment Protection Project" and the group will make timely feedback within 2 weeks;

➤ Stage2: If APs were not satisfied with outcomes, they can put forward an oral or written complaint to the village committee; if it is an oral complaint, it will be handled and kept as written record by the village committee. Village committee will solve it in two weeks.

➤ Stage3: If APs still felt dissatisfied with the decision of the stage 2, they can put forward grievance to county PMO after receiving the decision. And county PMO will solve it in two weeks.

➤ Stage4: If APs still felt dissatisfied with the decision of the county PMO, they can put forward grievance to district People's government after getting the decision.

➤ Stage5: If APs still felt dissatisfied with the decision of the county PMO, they can put forward grievance to city project IA after receiving the decision, or they can go to the civil court according to the Civil Procedure Law.

APs can put forward grievance in any terms, including compensation rates and so on. Grievance procedure and channel mentioned above will be told to APs by manners such as meeting, notices and issuing of information booklet to ensure APs fully

understand their right of grievance and how to conduct it. At the same time, multi-media will be used to make the APs know what they need to know, and the opinion and suggestions from all terms will be arranged to information advocacy, then researched and handled in time by resettlement agency at all levels. All agencies will accept complain and grievance of APs at free, reasonable fee because of these activities will be paid by contingencies of the total budget. During the whole construction process, the grievance procedure will be effectively to ensure APs can use it to solve relevant problems. The contact person of each agency to receive the complains is listed as table 7.

Table 7 contact person to receiving the complains

Number	Organization	Personnel	Tel.
1	Jiande City National Development and Reform Commission	Liu Yin	13735838528
3	Jiande City Agriculture Bureau	Qian Jianjun	13506811788
4	Shouchang Town Government	Xu Xiping	13306537661
5	Hangtou Town Government	Zheng Guangming	13777895640
6	Datong Town Government	Wu Xinjian	13429691389
7	Forestry centre	Shao Weizhong	13805704501

5 Implementation Schedule

According to the schedule, the projects are expected to be completed in four years from 2018 to 2023. The main resettlement work is expected to start from 2018 and finish up to 2020.

The basic principles of scheduling are as follows:

(1) LA, relocation and resettlement will be completed at least 1 month before the construction of the project, to enable the APs to have sufficient time to prepare the production and recovery plan;

(2) In the process of resettlement, the APs will have the opportunity to participate in the project activities. The scope of LA areas will be announced before construction and the publicity manual for resettlement will be issued and prepared for public participation;

(3) All kinds of compensation fees will be fully paid directly to the ownership of property 3 months ahead of approving of LA compensation and resettlement programs.

Any units and individuals will not use the compensation fee on behalf of APs. The compensation fee will be fully paid with no exception.

According to the progress of the preparation and implementation of LA and resettlement, the overall schedule for resettlement of Components will be worked out. The actual implementation time may be adjusted due to deviations from the overall progress of the project. Detailed implementation time and contents are shown in table 8.

Table 8 Component LA and Relocation Timetable

Stage	Task Name	Jiande City
Preparations	Determination of LA and resettlement	Jan. 2017
	Impacts survey of LA and removal	Mar 2017
	Preliminary survey of social economy	Jun.2017
	Consultation on resettlement programs	Jun. 2017
	Preparing RAP	Mar.to Aug.2017
	Releasing RAP	Sept. 2017
	RAP approved	Sept. 2017
Implementation	Collection of rural collective land related approval procedures	Mar. 2018
	Hold the mobilization meeting of LA and removal, and announce the policy	Mar. 2018
	Announcement of LA	Mar. 2018
	Negotiate and sign an agreement for compensation and placement	Mar. 2018
	facility relocation	Mar. to Jun. 2018
	Construction land delivery	Jun. 2018
M&E		Jun. 2018 ~Dec. 2021

6 Entitlements Matrix

Numbers	Impacts type	Project	Impacts degree	Affected person	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation standard
1	Permanent acquisition of collective land	HangTou Town Forest road engineering	Rural collective land 199 mu	33 households with 108 persons	Cash compensation	Arable land compensation fee: 24000 yuan / mu; green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land;
2	Temporary occupation of state owned land	Datong Town Bridge reconstruction project	Temporary occupation of state owned land 5 mu		<p>The temporary use of state-owned land in the land where the city and county land administrative departments for approval. The temporary land use within the urban planning area will be approved by the relevant administrative department of urban planning before approval.</p> <p>The land user shall according to the ownership of land, and land administrative departments signed the contract for the temporary use of land, and pay the temporary use of land compensation fees according to the contract, temporary land will use the land according to the use of temporary land use contract, shall not build permanent structures. After the temporary use of land expires, the temporary land</p>	<p>The temporary occupation of state-owned land in this project is free to use. The ground attachments will be compensated in accordance with the replacement price or the PIU will be responsible for the restoration according to their original construction standards and the original scale</p>

					use units and individuals are responsible for the restoration of the original use of the land; the loss cannot be restored, and will bear the corresponding economic compensation responsibility.	
Temporary occupation of collective land	HangTou Town Forest road engineering	Temporary occupation of collective land 6 mu	16 households with 79 persons		The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow,; Young crop compensation fees should be paid to the land contractors.	Green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the PIU responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
	HangTou Town New ecological 13 weirs	Temporary occupation of collective land 6 mu	20 households with 62 persons		The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow,; Young crop compensation fees should be paid to the land contractors	Green crop compensation fee:1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
	HangTou Town Ecological transformation of dyke 10.2 km	Temporary occupation of collective land 5 mu	30house holds with 95 persons		The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow,; Young crop compensation fees should be paid to the land contractors	Green crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard

		HangTou Town Ecological restoration 4.2 km	Temporary occupation of collective land 3mu	19house holds with 61 persons	The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow,; Young crop compensation fees should be paid to the land contractors	Crop compensation fee: 1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
		HangTou Town New forest drainage ditch 16.2 km	Temporary occupation of collective land 5 mu	34house holds with 106 persons	The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow,; Young crop compensation fees should be paid to the land contractors	Crop compensation fee:1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; the construction project will be completed by the unit responsible for the restoration of the original size, according to the original standard
		Ecological comprehensive treatment of Datong Creek of Datong Town	Temporary occupation of collective land 1576.15mu	1783 households with 5474 persons	The project construction unit in accordance with the temporary land compensation policy of the local government, should give the compensation to landowners to be able to plough and sow,; Young crop compensation fees should be paid to the land contractors	Crop compensation fee:1600 yuan / mu of arable land in general; construction projects completed by the unit to be restored according to the original standard, the original size
3	Affected Ground	All Component			The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated by the PIU according to the replacement price; the property right unit will be restored to its original structure, or the PIU	At full replacement price

	Attachments				will be restored to the original standard and the original scale	
4	Affected females	2902 females.				1) have priority in employment; 2) receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 3) receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation; 4) attend a special FGD for women to improve resettlement awareness; and 5) have the right to sign the compensation agreement.
5	Grievances and appeals	Compensation rates, payment and resettlement measures		All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

Appendix 3 Gender Analysis of the Project Area

A—Gender Analysis of Rural Women in the Project Area	
1 Women's legal rights	According to Chinese legal documents, although some women do not realize it, women have the same legal rights as men.
2 Women's social status	The status of women in the project area is better. Major family matters are decided by the couple. Men are the lords of the family and attended the main village meeting, but women have an impact on men's decisions to attend meetings.
3 Rights of Land and property	Women have the same rights. The project area is same as in other parts of China. Since the introduction of the household contract responsibility system in 1982, when her daughter was married, her land was left in her mother's house. Only share the land owned by the husband's family. But, If involved acquisition land acquisition and relocation, Women have equal rights and interests.
4 Rights of Collective property	Women have equal rights
5 Life and gender roles	There is no limit to gender roles, but, in rural areas of China, women are mainly engaged in domestic work and some agricultural production within their capacity, Men are mostly engaged in agricultural production or be hired. Generally speaking, Women's working time is as long as men's. At the same time, many young women go out to work, but many choose job close to home.
6 Contribution to family income	The income of women mainly comes from agriculture and family sideline, about 35 percent of the family's income.
7 Family status	Women have equal rights to speak. When men go out to work, women decide many things on their own
8 Education level	Girls and boys have equal opportunities for education. If children study hard, parents always do their best to support their children to receive education.
9 Health condition	Women are in better health. They had no significant nutritional differences compared with men; But the proportion of medical expenses in household spending is rising. The burden of women is likely to increase.
10 Village and government agencies	The villagers committee has women's representatives. In the meantime. In the village, women have a good informal network of organizations. Women can participate in village committee elections, having the right to vote and to be elected; Local governments attach great importance to the development of women, especially in poverty alleviation

Overall evaluation and major risks	The status of women in the project area is better having no limited by gender roles; Although women are less involved in the village collective public affairs decision. But they can express their views through various channels (such as family members).		
B—Gender analysis of women in resettlement			
Gender issue	Interest/risk	Project impact	Mitigation measures
1 Land, property and compensation rights	Women will be stripped of land or property or without compensation rights	Women and men are equally entitled to acquisition land acquisition and relocation, compensation and other rights; The project will not have a significant adverse effect on women	Monetary compensation or improvement of residual land quality and adjustment of planting structure
2 Production and income recovery after acquisition land acquisition,	Women were more affected and received less aid	All the affected households are only partially lost, so the affected households just lost some of their income. The use of compensation will be determined by the affected households themselves. Only severely affected households need to change their source of income. In addition to cash compensation, the project will provide assistance to help affected households recover their income (For example, priority during construction, technical training and later support)	(1) Women will receive compensation of acquisition land acquisition; (2) Women make up at least 50 percent of the technical training; (3) During project construction, operation and management, women are given priority access to project employment opportunities
3 Increasing gender inequality	Resettlement leads to a heavier or less affordable women	It doesn't lead to gender inequality, for most families, the effect is not serious. Land loss and adequate compensation will help women change their planting structures (For example, planting more cash crops). That will increase the income of women	monitoring
4 Community network system	Social networks have been disrupted	The project will not have a serious impact on the community network.	Have no effect

5 Affects health/social problems	Serious health problems or social problems caused by resettlement pressure (violence, AIDS transmission, etc.)	The project will not have a serious impact on the village	To provide assistance with the civil affairs department
----------------------------------	--	---	---