

**Liuzhou Environment Management Project II
Project Restructuring**

**Resettlement Action Plan
(Revised Version)**

Liuzhou Municipal Wastewater Treatment Co., Ltd, Guangxi , China
October 2015

1. Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Project and implementation plan

In June 2014, Liuzhou Municipal Wastewater Treatment Co., Ltd.(LMWWTC) the owner of Liuzhou Environment Management Project II (hereinafter, the “Project”), made interim adjustments to the Project based on project progress and fund utilization, in which Longquanshan WWTP III and Baisha WWTP II were included as additional subprojects. Longquanshan WWTP III is located beside Longquanshan WWTP at No.12, Jiutoushan Road, Yufeng District, Liuzhou City, involving the construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 100,000 m³/d, together with plant roads, water supply and drainage works, electricity works, streetlamps, landscaping and other supporting facilities. Baisha WWTP II is located beside Baisha WWTP at No.126-1, Yuejin Road, Liuzhou City, involving the construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 80,000 m³/d, together with plant roads, water supply and drainage works, electricity works, streetlamps, landscaping and other supporting facilities.

By the end of August 2015, both WWTPs acquired necessary land. The process of acquiring land, compensation measures made, and necessary follow-up future livelihoods restoration plan was documented in the monitoring report submitted to the Bank in early September, and recorded in this resettlement plan in section 2.4, and in the updated External Resettlement M&E report submitted on October 22, 2015 in detail.

2. Affected area and population

Data obtained by June 2015 in original RAP

The Project affected two villages in two townships in two districts of Liuzhou City, which are Jila Village, Yangjiaoshan Town, Yufeng District and Baisha Village, Jingxiu Sub-district, Liubei District. 61 households with 292 persons will be affected by LA and HD for the Project, in which 41 households with 197 persons will be affected by LA, and 20 households with 95 persons affected by the demolition of rural field attendance houses (non-residential). The Project did not involve temporary land occupation.

Updated impact after completing land acquisition

New data on impact was recorded in the process of land acquisition. In summary, 80 (as compared to 61 in original RAP) households with 373 (instead of 292) persons will be affected by LA and HD, among which 57 (instead of 41) households with 255 (instead of 197) persons were affected by LA, and 23 (instead of 20) households with 118 (instead of 95) persons affected by structure demolition. Please refer to the table below.

Resettlement Impacts of the Project (Planned vs. Actual)

Item	Subproject	LA			HD		
		Amount	Affected		Amount	Affected	
		(mu)	HHs	Population	(m ²)	HHs	Population
Planned (RAP)	Longquanshan WWTP (Phase 3)	82.45	34	166	2503.9	20	95
	Baisha WWTP (Phase 2)	25.45	7	31	0	0	0
	Subtotal	107.9	41	197	2503.9	20	95
Actual	Longquanshan WWTP (Phase 3)	72.66	36	173	2503.9	18	87
	Baisha WWTP (Phase 2)	44.58	21	82	5631	5	31
	Subtotal	117.24	57	255	8134.9	23	118
Change	Longquanshan WWTP (Phase 3)	-9.79	2	7	0	-2	-8
	Baisha WWTP (Phase 2)	19.13	14	51	5631	5	31
	Subtotal	9.34	16	58	5631	3	23

3. LA and HD

Land Acquisition

117.24 mu of rural collective land was acquired permanently for the Project, affecting 57 households with 255 persons in two villages.

Longquanshan WWTP. 72.66 mu of collective land was acquired permanently for Longquanshan WWTP III, affecting 36 households with 173 persons

Baisha WWTP. 44.58 mu of collective land was acquired permanently for Baisha WWTP II, affecting 21 households with 82 persons in Baisha Village, Jingxiu Sub-district, Liubei District.

Occupation of state-owned land

Baisha WWTP II will affect 5.64 mu of state-owned land, including 4.98 mu from LMWWTC and 0.67 mu from Liuzhou Wenxin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. Longquanshan WWTP III will not occupy state-owned land.

House demolition in Baisha WWTP

According to the first draft of RAP prepared, in the Baisha WWTP (Phase 2), 7 households with 31 persons in Baisha Village would be affected by LA, with a total LA area of 25.45 mu, and none affected by HD. In the process of actual land acquisition, an extra 19.13 mu of land was acquired for urban landscaping and road construction, and a few enterprises and entities were affected, including 1) Liuzhou Jinhui Material Recycling Co., Ltd., 2) Huangsheng Pig-raising Equipment Co., Ltd., 3) an equipment lease warehouse, 4) Longyue Baisha Car Park, and 5) prefabricated construction houses (temporary residence of the construction team of the Green Cloud residential community). There are altogether 31 persons from 5 households affected by HD for the Baisha WWTP (Phase 2), with a demolition area of 5,631.01 m².

House demolition in Longquanshan WWTP

Construction of Longquanshan WWTP required demolition of some rural field attendance houses in Jila Village, Yangjiaoshan Town. Altogether 87 persons from 18 households were affected and were compensated for.

4. Policy framework and entitlements

In order to conduct LA and HD work effectively, protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs and affected entities, and implement the Project successfully, the policies of the Project have been enacted in accordance with the applicable regulations of the PRC, GZAR and Liuzhou Municipal Government on LA and HD, as well as the Bank's Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

The principles and rates of compensation for LA and resettlement, LA procedures and supervision mechanism of the Project are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Management (SC [2004] No.28), Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (LMG [2002] No.132), and Notice of the 2013 Liuzhou Municipal Government on Disclosing Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition (LMG [2013] No.2). The main principles are:

1) Compensation fees for collective land acquisition include compensation fees for land, young crops and ground attachments, and resettlement subsidy.

2) The resettlement subsidy for LA is calculated based on the agricultural population to be resettled, which is equal to the amount of acquired farmland divided by the amount of farmland possessed by each member of the unit affected by LA before LA.

3) Compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments are based on actual losses.

4) No resettlement subsidy will be paid for acquisition of unused land and rural land for construction.

5. Compensation and restoration measures

1) Compensation rates for acquired collective land

In Jila Village, the compensation rate for farmland is 175,099 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 175,099 yuan/mu; in Baisha Village, the compensation rate for farmland is 175,099 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 175,099 yuan/mu.

2) Compensation rate for demolished field attendance houses

The demolished field attendance houses in Jila Village will be compensated for pursuant to the Interim Measures for the Administration of House Demolition on Collective Land of Liuzhou City, and the compensation rate is 370 yuan/m².

3) Resettlement and restoration measures

The income loss rates of all households affected by LA do not exceed 5%. According to the LA compensation program, the LA compensation rate is 175,099 yuan/mu. According to the compensation distribution programs of the affected villages, the 36 AHs in Jila Village will receive 28,093 yuan per capita in compensation, equivalent to 58 times per capita annual loss; the 21 AHs in Baisha Village will receive 22,062 yuan per capita in compensation, equivalent to 52 times per capita annual loss. In the Project, per capita compensation is much higher than per capita annual loss.

Most AHs support the Project because they think that the Project will improve the living environment and agricultural production conditions. Most of the APs require cash compensation for LA, because this mode is easy to operate and they can use compensation freely.

During the DSM and resettlement planning, the task force conducted extensive consultation on resettlement programs with the resettlement agencies concerned by means of FGD, etc. Different income restoration programs have been developed based on adequate consultation. The income restoration measures for land contracted by households include cash compensation, collective income sharing, social security and employment.

6. Vulnerable groups and women

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups would include disabled persons, five-guarantee households, women-headed households and minimum living security households. According to the survey, there is no vulnerable group in the affected population that fell into the above category.

7. Grievance redress

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to settle disputes over compensation and other aspects of resettlement in order to handle appeals from the APs timely and transparently. In the Project, potential grievances may be from LA, Liuzhou PMO, and township governments and village committees will be responsible for handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc.

8. Resettlement budget

The general resettlement budget of the Project is 24.758 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanently acquired collective land of 18.893 million yuan (76.31% of the budget), compensation fees for demolished field attendance houses of 926,000 yuan (3.74%), compensation fees for ground attachments of 7,000 yuan (0.03%), taxes of 2.949 million yuan (11.91%), and contingencies of 1.982 million yuan (8.01%).

9. Basis for RAP preparation

The basis for the preparation of this RAP includes:

1) Field survey: In June 2014, with the assistance of the subproject owners, district LA and HD management offices, and land and resources bureaus, the task force conducted a 100% DMS in the project area, covering: 1) permanently acquired and temporarily occupied land; 2) houses and attachments, mainly including field attendance houses; 3) ground attachments; and 4) attached population. In May 2015, the task force conducted a supplementary survey after the LA compensation program was developed.

2) Information collection and analysis: In June 2014 and May 2015, the task force visited the local land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, and other government agencies concerned, collecting information on resettlement, mainly including project approval documents, LA and HD announcements, survey reports, socioeconomic reports, etc.

3) FGD and interview: In June 2014 and May 2015, the task force held 4 FGDs and 25 interviews in Jila Village, Yangjiaoshan Town, Yufeng District and Baisha Village, Jingxiu Sub-district, Liubei District, in which 30% of the participants were women, and 6 interviews were conducted with the local land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, and other government agencies concerned, covering LA and HD impacts, attitudes, compensation and resettlement policies, income restoration, etc.

4) Questionnaire survey: In June 2014 and May 2015, the task force conducted a questionnaire survey on 15 AHs.

5) Newer data was recorded and reflected in the RAP in the course of monitoring the LA and resettlement process after land was acquired at both WWTPs in August 2015.

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Abbreviations

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
WWTP	-	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
US\$1.00	=	RMB6.00
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1. Overview of the Project

1.1 Purpose of the Project

Wastewater collection and treatment systems, and urban water supply and drainage works are important infrastructure that ensures sustainable economic and social development, protecting people's health, and improving the aquatic and investment investments. Only sound infrastructure can create a beautiful and harmonious investment environment, and promote investment. In the construction of urban wastewater systems, wastewater treatment facilities must be planned and constructed together with other municipal facilities.

Liuzhou City is an industrial center of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZAR). Since the beginning of reform and opening up, Liuzhou has made rapid progress in economic and urban development, and people's living standard has been improving, imposing increasingly high environmental requirements. In recent years, the state has strengthened environmental management and control over wastewater discharge. As early as February 2005, Liuzhou Municipal Government proposed to implement the Green Water and Blue Sky Project for integrated water pollution control, environmental management, and the construction of wastewater collection and treatment facilities. This project has improved the ecological environment of the urban and surrounding areas, maintained the normal operation of basic urban functions, and promoted balanced economic, social and environmental development greatly. In order to further improve the urban ecological and investment environments, and people's quality of life, and maintain the achievements of the Green Water and Blue Sky Project, the construction of Longquanshan WWTP III and Baisha WWTP II will be started.

1.2 Subprojects

In June 2014, LMWWTC, the owner of Liuzhou Environment Management Project Phase II (hereinafter, the "Project"), made interim adjustments to the Project based on project progress and fund utilization, in which Longquanshan WWTP III and Baisha WWTP II were included as additional subprojects.

Longquanshan WWTP III is located beside Longquanshan WWTP at No.12, Jiutoushan Road, Yufeng District, Liuzhou City, involving the construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 100,000 m³/d, together with plant roads, water supply and drainage works, electricity works, streetlamps, landscaping and other supporting facilities.

Baisha WWTP II is located beside Baisha WWTP at No.126-1, Yuejin Road, Liuzhou City, involving the construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 80,000 m³/d, together with plant roads, water supply and drainage works, electricity works, streetlamps, landscaping and other supporting facilities.

1.3 Project Preparation and Resettlement Progress

At the end of 2013, the owner submitted the reports on the initiation of Longquanshan WWTP III and Baisha WWTP II, and related materials to Liuzhou Municipal Development and Reform Commission.

On December 2, 2013, Liuzhou Municipal Development and Reform Commission approved the above reports with Documents LMDRC Planning [2013] No.602 and No.603 (*Appendix 2*).

On January 20, 2014, Liuzhou Municipal Land and Resources Bureau approved the land used for the construction of Longquanshan WWTP III and Baisha WWTP II with Document LMLRBP [2014] No.14.

In May 2015, Liuzhou Municipal Land and Resources Bureau verified the DMS results together with the municipal and district LA and HD management offices, and developed the LA compensation program of the Project (*Appendix 3*).

1.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

In order to reduce the Project's local economic and social impacts, the design agency and owner took the following measures at the planning and design stage:

1. At the planning stage, the Project's local economic and social impacts were taken into account as key factors for option optimization and comparison.

2. At the resettlement implementation stage, when LA or HD is inevitable, the collection of basic information will be strengthened, and a deep analysis of the local socioeconomic profile and future prospect in order to reduce the Project's local impacts. A feasible RAP will be developed based on local conditions to ensure that the affected persons (APs) will not suffer losses due to the Project. Public participation and supervision will be encouraged actively, and internal and external monitoring strengthened. An efficient, smooth feedback mechanism will be established to handle grievances and appeals timely. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Comparison of Options and Resettlement Impacts

Subproject	Option 1		Option 2		Preferred option and impact mitigation	
	Design	Impact	Design	Impact	Preferred	Impact mitigation
Longquanshan WWTP III	Planned floor area 118.245 mu, construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 100,000 m ³ /d	Affecting 54 households with 265 persons	Planned floor area 82.45 mu, construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 100,000 m ³ /d	Affecting 34 households with 166 persons	Option 2	Avoiding the occupation of cultivated lad, and the resettlement of 20 households with 99 persons
Baisha WWTP II	Planned floor area 71.94 mu, construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 80,000 m ³ /d	Affecting 16 households with 55 persons	Planned floor area 31.09 mu, construction of a WWTP using an A/A/O secondary biological treatment process with the BNR function, with a design capacity of 80,000 m ³ /d.	Affecting 7 households with 31 persons	Option 2	Avoiding the occupation of cultivated lad, and the resettlement of 9 households with 24 persons

1.5 Identification of Linked Projects

No linked projects were identified for the Project.

2. Impacts of Projects

2.1 Project Impact Survey

As required by the World Bank and Liuzhou PMO, the owner conducted a 100% DMS on permanently acquired land and affected ground attachments, and socioeconomic survey on the affected districts, towns and villages, and a 20% sampling survey of the AHs, in which women accounted for not less than 30% of the surveyed population, in conjunction with the LA and HD offices, land and resources bureaus, and the RAP preparation agency in June 2014. After the announcement of the land acquisition and compensation plan was finalized, the survey team conducted a supplementary survey from May 5 to 13, 2015. The APs were involved in these surveys. The survey team also listened to opinions of residents and private enterprises about LA, HD and resettlement, and conducted extensive consultation. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-1 Implementation of DMS and Sampling Survey

Project	Subproject	Period	Mode	Organized by	Information
The Project	Longquanshan WWTP III	2014.5	100% door-to-door general survey, DMS, socioeconomic survey of households (20% of APs)	PMO, owner, affected village committees, survey team	Covering 15 AHs, accounting for 24.6% of all AHs; interviewing heads of the district LA and HD offices, and heads of Baisha and Jila Villages
		2015.5			
	Baisha WWTP II	2014.5-6			
		2015.5			



Figure 2-1 Fieldwork Photos

2.2 Affected Area

The project area is wholly within Liuzhou City. From March to April 2014, the project area was identified preliminarily with the assistance of Liuzhou PMO and other agencies concerned. Assisted by Liuzhou land mapping project and PMO, we determined the scope of the project resettlement on May 2015. The Project would affect 41 households with 197 persons in two villages, two townships, two districts in Liuzhou City directly.

New data on impact was recorded in the process of land acquisition and monitoring. In summary, 80 (as compared to 61 in first draft of RAP) households with 373 (instead of 292) persons will be affected by LA and HD, among which 57 (instead of 41) households with 255 (instead of 197) persons were affected by LA, and 23 (instead of 20) households with 118 (instead of 95) persons affected by structure demolition. Please refer to the table below.

Table 2-2. Resettlement Impacts of the Project (Planned vs. Actual)

Item	Subproject	LA			HD		
		Amount (mu)	Affected		Amount (m ²)	Affected	
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	Subtotal	9.34	16	58	5631	3	23

2.3 Impacts of Projects

2.3.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

Land Acquisition

117.24 mu of rural collective land was acquired permanently for the Project, affecting 57 households with 255 persons in two villages.

Longquanshan WWTP. 72.66 mu of collective land was acquired permanently for Longquanshan WWTP III, affecting 36 households with 173 persons

Baisha WWTP. 44.58 mu of collective land was acquired permanently for Baisha WWTP II, affecting 21 households with 82 persons in Baisha Village, Jingxiu Sub-district, Liubei District. Among the 44.58 mu collective land, 5.58 mu was cultivated land, and the rest 39 mu was construction land.



Figure 2-2 Baisha WWTP II requisition status



Figure 2-3 Land Acquired for Longquanshan WWTP III

2.3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

It is learned that Baisha WWTP II required 5.64 mu of state-owned land, including 4.98 mu from LMWWTC and 0.67 mu from Liuzhou Wenxin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. Longquanshan WWTP III did not occupy state-owned land.

2.3.3 House Demolition

House demolition in Baisha WWTP

According to the first draft of RAP prepared, in the Baisha WWTP (Phase 2), 7 households with 31 persons in Baisha Village would be affected by LA, with a total LA area of 25.45 mu, and none affected by HD. In the process of actual land acquisition, an extra 19.13 mu of land was acquired for urban landscaping and road construction, and a few enterprises and entities were affected, including 1) Liuzhou Jinhui Material Recycling Co., Ltd., 2) Huangsheng Pig-raising Equipment Co., Ltd., 3) an equipment lease warehouse, 4) Longyue Baisha Car Park, and 5) prefabricated construction houses (temporary residence of the construction team of the Green Cloud residential community). As a result of acquiring land from these entities, 31 persons from 5 households will have to be resettled because they lived within these entities. Total area of demolition was 5,631.01 m².

House demolition in Longquanshan WWTP

Construction of Longquanshan WWTP required demolition of some rural field attendance houses affecting Jila Village, Yangjiaoshan Town. Altogether 87 persons from 18 households were affected and were compensated for. These field attendance houses were built for storing agricultural tools and also for watch over during harvest seasons. These houses were in simple structure and had no supporting facilities, such as water supply and drainage.



Figure 2-4 Field Attendance Houses to be Demolished

2.3.4 Temporary Land Occupation

The Project does not involve temporary land occupation.

2.3.5 Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include disabled persons, five-guarantee households, women-headed households and minimum living security households. According to the survey, there is no vulnerable group in the affected population.

2.3.6 Ground Attachments

During the project impact survey, all affected trees, tombs and telegraph poles were counted without omission. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

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

No.	Type	Unit	Qty.	Proprietor
1	Field guard rooms (simple structure)	m ²	370	Villagers
2	Telegraph poles	/	7	Collective
3	Scattered trees	/	75	Villagers

2.3.7 Summary of Affected Population

(1) Summary

According to the survey, 80 households with 373 persons were affected by LA and HD for the Project, in which 57 households with 255 persons were affected by LA, and 18 households with 87 persons affected by the demolition of rural field attendance houses (non-residential), 5 households with 31 persons affected by residence house demolition. The Project did not involve temporary land occupation. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-3 Summary of Affected Population

Project	Subproject	Permanent land occupation		House demolition		temporary land occupation		Subtotal	
		AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Liuzhou Environment Management Project II	Longquanshan WWTP III	36	173	18	87	0	0	54	260
	Baisha WWTP II	21	82	5	31	0	0	26	113
	Total	57	255	23	118	0	0	80	373

(2) Affected vulnerable groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include disabled persons, five-guarantee households, women-headed households and minimum living security households. According to the survey, there was no vulnerable group fell into the above mentioned category.

2.4 LA risks and mitigation measures

During the LA survey on Baisha WWTP II and Longquanshan WWTP III, villagers in the two affected villages expressed strong appeals for interests. The PMO has proposed a solution through adequate consultation.

Table 2-1 Appeals for Interests and Solution

Subproject	Appeals for interests	Solution
Baisha WWTPII	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Securing the tertiary industry land quota for the Yisen secondhand car market; 2) Covering endowment insurance for eligible LEFs; 3) Increasing LA compensation rates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The outstanding LA issues involved in the two WWTPs (tertiary industry land formalities), and endowment insurance for LEFs should be solved along in the ongoing urban village reconstruction project; 2) The district governments agree to pay LA compensation at the highest policy rates.
Longquanshan WWTPIII	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Helping complete the tertiary industry land formalities; 2) Asking the government to fully cover endowment insurance and medical insurance for urban employees; 3) Increasing LA compensation rates 	

2.5. Land Acquisition and House Demolition Progress Status

2.5.1 Land Acquisition

The Longquanshan WWTP (Phase 3) is located beside the Longquanshan WWTP at No.12, Jiutoushan Road, Yufeng District, Liuzhou City. In June 2015, the land used for this subproject was approved by the Land and Resources Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and the Yufeng District LA and HD Office entered into an LA agreement, a supplementary LA agreement, and an agreement on the collection of collective economic development supporting fees with Jila Village, and Groups 6, 7 and 8 of Jila Village, specifying LA area and compensation, and additional compensation. In July 2015, the LA and HD office disbursed the LA compensation to the collective accounts of Jila Village, and Groups 6, 7 and 8 at a time, where land compensation was to be paid to the village collective, resettlement subsidy to the group collectives, and young crop compensation to the AHs. Please refer to the Monitoring Report.

In April 2015, the land used for the Baisha WWTP (Phase 2) was approved by the Land and Resources Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. In June, the Liubei District LA and HD Office entered into an LA agreement and a supplementary LA agreement with Baisha Village, specifying LA and additional compensation, and a compensation agreement for land withdrawal with Baisha Village. In July 2015, the LA and HD office disbursed the LA compensation to the collective accounts of Jila Village and the affected groups.

As of July 31, 2015, LA for the Longquanshan WWTP (Phase 3) and Baisha WWTP (Phase 2) had been completed. The process and results has been documented in the External Resettlement M&E Report.

2.5.2 House Demolition

As of July 31, 2015, land clearing for the Longquanshan WWTP (Phase 3) had been largely completed. This subproject involved the demolition of 20 non-residential properties, all being field guard rooms in Group 10 of Jila Village, affecting 18 households with 87 persons, with a total demolition area of 2,503.85m². All the affected properties have been compensated for, and the

compensation paid to individual or collective accounts (compensation for two properties was paid to the collective account according to contracts). After the receipt of compensation, 11 of the 12 local households have returned to Jila Village, one household has rebuilt a field guard room nearby, and the 8 non-local households have leased residential houses elsewhere.

3. Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected City and Districts

Liuzhou City: Liuzhou City is located in the central north of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, within north latitude 23°54'-26°03' and east longitude 108°32'-110°28'. It borders Longsheng, Yongfu and Lipu in Guilin City on the east, Huanjiang Maonan Autonomous County and Luocheng Gelao Autonomous County in Chihe City, and Yizhou City on the west, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Xiangzhou County, Xingbin District and Xincheng County in Laibin City on the south, and Tongdao Dong Autonomous County in Hunan Province, and Liping and Congjiang Counties in Guizhou Province on the north and northwest respectively. Liuzhou is an important industrial city in western China, and the largest industrial base in Guangxi. The industrial sector of the city covers over 30 industries, and there are over 2,500 industrial enterprises, including 11 large enterprises and 4 China top 500 enterprises. A modern industrial system pillared by automobile, machinery and metallurgy, and including such traditional industries as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, papermaking, sugar refining, building materials and textile has been established, and there are a number of advantageous enterprises and famous-brand products with strong competitiveness and a high share on domestic and overseas markets.

According to preliminary statistics, Liuzhou City's GDP was 79.512 billion yuan in 2013, in which the added value of primary industries was 8.531 billion yuan, that of secondary industries 41.201 billion yuan and that of tertiary industries 26.272 billion yuan. Total investment in fixed assets was 43.35 billion yuan, in which investment in urban fixed assets was 39.625 billion yuan, ranking second in the autonomous region. Fiscal revenue was 14.316 billion yuan. In 2013, the average wages of workers in service of Liuzhou City was 25,708 yuan, per capita disposable income of urban residents 12,978 yuan, per capita consumer spending 9,861.85 yuan, and per capita net income of farmers 2,883.8 yuan. In 2013, Liuzhou's industrialization rate was 51.62% and urbanization rate 48.53%.

Liubei District: Liubei District is located in the north urban area and is the seat of Liuzhou Municipal CPC Committee and Government, with a total area of 282 km² and a total population of 330,000. Liubei District governs 8 sub-districts and 4 towns: Jiefang, Yaru, Shengli, Que'ershan, Gangcheng, Jinxiu, Bailu and Liuchang Sub-districts, and Shibeiping, Shatang, Changtang and Luofu Towns.

Liubei District abounds with farming, forestry, livestock and fishery resources, and has huge development potential for urban agriculture, leisure and sightseeing agriculture, and farm and sideline products processing. In 2013, remarkable results were achieved in capital introduction in Liubei District, with 96 projects introduced, including 62 new projects and 34 continuing ones; total project investment attained 450 million yuan.

Yufeng District: Yufeng District is located in southeastern Liuzhou, bordered by Liubei District on the north, Liujiang County on the south, and Luzhai County on the east, with a land area of 122 km² and a resident population of 238,200 (in 2013). The district governs 8 sub-districts. In 2013, the district's regional GDP was 12.185 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 16.5%, including a gross industrial output value of 18.6 billion yuan, up 43.3%; social investment in fixed assets of 6.423 billion yuan, up 43.8%; fiscal revenue of 2.392 billion yuan, up 16.5%; urban residents' per capita income of 24,108 yuan, up 11.8%; and rural residents' per capita net income 11,898 yuan, up 18.5%.

In 2013, full endowment insurance coverage among urban and rural residents was realized in Yufeng District, and over 120,000 urban residents covered basic medical insurance.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

The Project affects two villages (Baisha and Jila), which are governed by one sub-district (Jingxiu Sub-district) and one town (Yangjiaoshan Town) respectively.

Baisha and Jila Villages are both located in the outskirts of Liuzhou City, where most cultivated land has been turned into land for tertiary industries. Land rental is the main income source of both villages.

Baisha Village runs a farm product market, with annual collective income of up to 120 million yuan and an annual net profit of 5.95 million yuan. In addition, the developed industrial enterprises nearby (brickworks, furniture, machinery and rubber plants, etc.) provide excellent job opportunities to surplus rural labor, with a nonagricultural employment rate of over 85%.

Jila Village runs a farm product market and has its own industries, with annual collective income of up to 200 million yuan and an annual net profit of 12 million yuan. In addition, the developed industrial enterprises nearby (brickworks, furniture, machinery and rubber plants, etc.) provide excellent job opportunities to surplus rural labor, with a nonagricultural employment rate of over 90%. All land to be acquired belongs to the Jila Village collective, and is leased to non-local people or villagers for vegetable cultivation at 300-400 yuan/mu per annum. See **Error! Reference source not found.1.**

Table 3-1 Key Economic Indicators of the Affected Villages

District	Township	Village	HHs	Population	Where: men	Labor force	Cultivated area	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Annual per capita net income (yuan)
Liubei	Jingxiu Sub-district	Baisha	409	1126	567	774	189	0.17	10100
Yufeng	Yangjiaoshan Town	Jila	314	726	356	435	1770	1.54	10000

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the AHs

In order to learn the basic information of the AHs, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on 15 AHs, accounting for 24.5% of all AHs. The 15 sample households have 67 persons in total, including 31 women, accounting for 46.7%, and 36 laborers, with an average population of 4.5 per household. The sample population is composed of Han and Zhuang people mainly, including 51 Han people, accounting for 76.12%, and 16 Zhuang people, accounting for 23.88%. Although Zhuang is an ethnic minority recognized by the state, but they live scatterly within the project areas. Project activities will not adversely affect their livelihoods, and WB's OP4.10 was not triggered. Among the sample population aged 18 years or above, 21 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 31.3%; 46 have received junior high school education, accounting for 68.6%; and none has received senior high school or above education. The per capita net income of the samples is 10250 yuan, all from collective profit distribution and employment (all being nonagricultural income). The sample households have an average cultivated area of 1.32 mu per household or 0.30 mu per capita. See Table 3-2

Table 3-2 Key Economic Indicators of the Sample Households

District	Gender	Ethnic group	Educational level	Per capita net income (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Average cultivated area per household (mu)
Liubei/ Yufeng	Male: 36	Han: 51 Zhuang: 16	Primary school or below: 21	10250	0.30	1.32
			Junior high school: 46			
	Female: 31		Senior high school or above: 0			

4. Legal Framework and Policy Objectives

To drive the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Project, protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs and entities, and enable the successful implementation of the Project, the policies of the Project have been enacted in accordance with the applicable regulations of the PRC, GZAR and Liuzhou Municipal Government on LA and HD, as well as the Bank's Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

The resettlement work of the Project will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RAP, and any change during implementation has to be approved by the Bank.

4.1 Legal Framework

Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Policies

Level	Policy	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	December 27, 1998
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Management (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Interim Regulation of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax	January 1, 2008
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Circular of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition	January 1, 2002
	Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Carrying out Proper Compensation for Land Acquisition Practically	2004 MLR No.58
GZAR	Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended)	September 1, 2001
	Circular on Issuing the Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Administration of the Collection of Farmland Reclamation Fees	GJFZ [2001] No.138
	Notice on Adjusting the Policy for Compensated Use Fees of New Land for Construction, etc.	CZ [2006] No.48
	Interim Regulations of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Collection of the Four Types of Compensation Fees for Woodland Acquisition and Occupation	July 31, 2002
	Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Implementation of the Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland	July 31, 2002
	Notice of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Interim Measures for the Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers	GZBF [2008] No.18
	Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Implementation of the Interim Regulation of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax (Decree No.46 of the GZAR Government)	January 6, 2009
	Base rates of annual average output value for acquired land and compensation rates of demolition for the construction of major infrastructure projects of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	GDR Regulation [2009] No.52
Liuzhou City	Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for the Administration of Collective Land Acquisition	LMG [2002] No.127
	Notice of Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for the Training, Employment and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers	LMG [2011] No.235
	Notice of the 2013 Liuzhou Municipal Government on Disclosing Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition	LMG [2013] No.2
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002

4.2 Main Principles

According to the above policy framework, the purpose of the Project's resettlement policies is to minimize the negative impacts arising from LA and HD. The properties of those adversely affectedⁱ will be compensated for at replacement costⁱⁱ, and they will be offered assistance so that they have adequate opportunities to restore or exceed the pre-displacement standard of living. The key principles are as follows:

- ◆ Measures shall be taken where possible to minimize the negative impacts on the APs;
- ◆ The compensation and resettlement programs can improve the standard of living of the APs or at least restore it to the pre-displacement level;
- ◆ The APs are consulted carefully so that they have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- ◆ All affected properties will be compensated for at full replacement cost;
- ◆ Those with illegal buildings and expired temporary buildings will receive compensation or assistance;
- ◆ The principle of building before demolition will apply where possible. Before LA and HD, the APs will have received full compensation for their losses, which means acquisition of land and relevant properties will not be conducted until compensation has been paid, or a resettlement site and a moving subsidy have been offered;
- ◆ The borrower will raise compensation fees for resettlement, including resettlement contingencies;
- ◆ Qualification of APs: The deadline for qualification of APs is the date of publication of the bulletin of LA and relocation. After this date, the APs 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 AP.
- ◆ Compensation fees for a house shall be based on the appraised price of the house. If the appraised price is lower than the standard in the Resettlement Plan, the Resettlement Plan shall prevail.

ⁱ "Affected group" means a group that is subject to any of the types of impact. Specifically, it means a group: (1) whose standard of living is adversely affected; (2) whose adverse impact in housing, land (including housing site, farmland and grassland) or any other fixed or non-fixed asset is temporary land occupation or permanent land acquisition; (3) that has the right to use the adversely affected productive resources temporarily or permanently; or (4) whose business, occupation or working or living area is adversely affected; a AP means any person that is relocated.

ⁱⁱ "Replacement cost" is defined as follows: In terms of farmland, it means the market value of land of the same production potential or use near the affected land, including land restoration, registration fee and transaction tax. This cost is high in whichever form before construction or demolition. For urban land, it means the market value, registration fee and transaction tax of land of the same size and use before house demolition, while the public infrastructure and services of this area are equivalent to or better than those of surrounding areas. For a house or any other structure, it means the material costs of a structure of the same size and quality of the demolished structure, or the market costs of materials used for partial renovation of the demolished structure, as well as the cost for transporting construction materials to the site, the fee of signing the contract, service fee, registration fee and transaction tax. In the determination of demolition costs, asset depreciation, the value of articles surviving disasters and the appreciation available due to asset demolition are not taken into account. In some areas, legal demolition costs cannot really attain the compensation standard. Therefore, provided the national laws are complied with, the compensation has to be described additionally under extra measures so as to attain the corresponding standard. These additional measures shall be specified in the resettlement measures in Part 6 and other provisions of OP4.12.

4.3 Overview of Project Policies

4.3.1 Resettlement Policies for the Acquisition of Collective Land

The principles and rates of compensation for LA and resettlement, LA procedures and supervision mechanism of the Project are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Management (SC [2004] No.28), Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), and Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for Compensation Rates for Land Occupation (LMG [2002] No.132).

Compensation fees for collective land acquisition include compensation fees for land, young crops and ground attachments, and resettlement subsidy.

The resettlement subsidy for LA is calculated based on the agricultural population to be resettled, which is equal to the amount of acquired farmland divided by the amount of farmland possessed by each member of the unit affected by LA before LA.

Compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments are based on actual losses.

No resettlement subsidy will be paid for acquisition of unused land and rural land for construction.

4.3.2 Compensation and Restoration Policies for Temporary Land Occupation

Compensation fees for farmland occupied temporarily by the Project are the product of the average output value of the past 3 years of such land and the period of temporary occupation.

State-owned land occupied temporarily by the Project includes state-owned roads and watercourses occupied temporarily for pipeline construction. A method of integrated construction and restoration will be used in pipeline construction, where pipelines will be laid by pipe jacking if possible in densely populated and well-paved areas, for which no compensation will be paid.

4.3.3 Compensation and Restoration Policies for Ground Attachments

Special facilities affected by the Project will be restored as required to the original "function, size and standard".

For all ground attachments affected by the Project, their proprietors will receive direct compensation at replacement cost.

5. Compensation Rates

The compensation rates for different types of impact of the Project have been fixed according to the above legal framework and based on the practical conditions of the affected city and districts.

5.1 Compensation Rates for Acquired Rural Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, the Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Base rates of annual average output value for acquired land and compensation rates of demolition for the construction of major infrastructure projects of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Notice of the 2013 Liuzhou Municipal Government on Disclosing Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition, land compensation fees include land and young crop compensation fees, and resettlement subsidy. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for Acquired Rural Collective Land

Project	Subproject	District	Township	Village	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	LA compensation rate (yuan/mu)
The Project	Longquanshan WWTP III	Yufeng	Yangjiaoshan Town	Jila	7163	23	175099
	Baisha WWTP II	Liubei	Jingxiu Sub-district	Baisha	7163	23	175099

5.2 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Field Attendance Houses

The demolished field attendance houses will be compensated for pursuant to the Interim Measures for the Administration of House Demolition on Collective Land of Liuzhou City. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Compensation Rates for Demolished Field Attendance Houses

No	Type	Unit	Compensation Standard (yuan/unit)
1	Field Attendance houses	m ²	370

5.3 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Collective Land

According to the Base rates of annual average output value for acquired land and compensation rates of demolition for the construction of major infrastructure projects of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and other pertinent provisions, the compensation for farmland temporarily occupied by the Project will be the product of the average output value of the past 3 years of such land and the period of temporary occupation, and a certain amount of young crop compensation will be paid in consultation with farmers as the case may be; after expiry of the occupation period, the land will be restored by the construction agency. For the convenience of calculation, an occupation period of more than 3 months but less than 6 months will be calculated as 6 months, and that of more than 6 months but less than one year as one year. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Collective Land

Project	Subproject	Type	Period of occupation	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
The Project	Longquanshan WWTP III	Cultivated land	Half a year	1530
	Baisha WWTP II	Cultivated land	Half a year	5674.5

5.4 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

All ground attachments affected by the Project are simple facilities, such as attendance rooms, which will be compensated for at replacement cost. The compensation rates are based on the

Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for the Administration of Collective Land Acquisition. See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

No.	Type	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)
1	Field guard rooms (simple structure)	m ²	370
2	Telegraph poles	/	70
3	Scattered trees	/	100

6. Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

The resettlement objective of the Project is to ensure that the APs can receive full compensation for their losses, reasonable resettlement and satisfactory restoration, enable them to share the benefits of the Project and assist them in temporary difficulties, so that their income level and standard of living, and the affected enterprises' production capacity and profitability are improved or at least restored, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. According to the applicable policies and the consultation with the APs, Liuzhou PMO has developed compensation and resettlement programs for the APs.

6.1 Compensation and Resettlement for Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

1. Impact analysis

The Project consists of Longquanshan WWTP III and Baisha WWTPII. 117.24 mu of rural collective land was acquired for the Project, affecting 57 households with 255 persons directly, as detailed below:

1) Longquanshan WWTPIII

72.66 mu of collective land was acquired for Longquanshan WWTP III, affecting 36 households with 173 persons.

Jila Village has 1,770 mu of cultivated land before LA, in which 72.66 mu was acquired, with a land loss rate of 4.11%; 36 households will be affected, accounting for 11.46% of all households. 173 affected farmers, the loss of 481 yuan per capita income, accounting for 4.81% annual income

2) Baisha WWTPII

44.58 mu of collective land in Baisha Village, JingxiuSub-district, Liubei District was acquired for this subproject, including 5.58 mu of cultivated land. This plot was formerly contracted to villagers as cultivated land, but Baisha Village Committee built a car park on it because it was no longer cultivated but without changing land use. This plot includes 5.58 mu of collective land contracted to villagers, affecting 5 households with 31 persons, and 39 mu of collective construction land.

Baisha Village has 229 mu of cultivated land before LA, in which 5.58 mu was acquired, with a land loss rate of 2.44%; 21 households will be affected, accounting for 5.13% of all households.

The cultivated land acquired for the Project is somewhat special. The 5 AHs no longer farm on this plot, which is now used as a public car park with an annual rental of 60,000 yuan, equivalent to 2,357.56 yuan/mu. This plot includes 5.58 mu of cultivated land, affecting 5 households with 31 persons, who receive 424 yuan per annum per person from land lease, accounting for 4.2% of average annual household income. In addition, since Baisha Village is within the range of urban village reconstruction of Liuzhou City, the AHs will be entitled to subsidization and resettlement under reconstruction. Moreover, Liubei District boasts a developed economy, and many nearby plants and schools, providing diverse job opportunities and income sources. Therefore, their household income will be affected slightly by LA. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 LA Impact Analysis

Subproject	District	Township	Village	Before LA			After LA				LA impact			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita income loss (yuan)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Income loss rate(%)
Longquanshan WWTPIII	Yufeng	Yangjiaoshan Town	Jila	314	726	1770	36	173	39.95	481	11.46%	23.83%	2.26%	4.81%
Baisha WWTPII	Liubei	Jingxiu Sub-district	Baisha	409	1126	229	21	82	5.58	424	5.13%	7.28%	2.44%	4.20%
Total				723	1852	1999	57	255	45.53	/	7.88%	13.77%	/	/

2. Resettlement and restoration measures

It can be seen that the 36 AHs in Jila Village will have a per capita annual loss of 481 yuan, accounting for 4.81% of per capita annual income, and the 21 AHs in Baisha Village will have a per capita annual loss of 424 yuan, accounting for 4.2% of per capita annual income. According to the compensation distribution programs of the affected villages, the 36 AHs in Jila Village will receive 28,093 yuan per capita in compensation, equivalent to 58 times per capita annual loss; the 21 AHs in Baisha Village will receive 22,062 yuan per capita in compensation, equivalent to 52 times per capita annual loss. In the Project, per capita compensation is much higher than per capita annual loss. Currently, collective income sharing is available in both Jila and Baisha Villages, where per capita annual income from collective income sharing is 3,000-5,000 yuan, which is very beneficial to the income restoration of the AHs. In addition, the AHs may attend the employment training under the Project, and those eligible may apply for endowment insurance for LEFs.

During the DSM and resettlement planning, the task force conducted extensive consultation on resettlement programs with the resettlement agencies concerned by means of FGD, etc. Different income restoration programs have been developed based on adequate consultation.

The main income restoration measures for land contracted by rural households included:

Cash compensation:

Cash compensation was calculated according to the compensation rates and the amount of farmland lost, and paid directly to the APs. Compensation fees received by the affected households can be used to conduct other agricultural or nonagricultural income generating activities, such as cash crop cultivation, sideline operations and small commodity selling, etc.; the village committees will determine how land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be allocated in consultation with the affected households.

1) LA compensation distribution and use program of Baisha Village

In 1991, Baisha village's congress was held that discussed and approved Baisha Village's Convention specifying how to distribute LA compensation fund in future. In April 2008, Baisha village's congress amended the Convention, which will be followed in the Project (*Appendix 4*). In the Project, the location-based composite land price for LA of Baisha Village is 175,099 yuan/mu. It is resolved that the village collective will withhold 30% of LA compensation (52,529 yuan/mu), with the remaining 70% paid directly to the AHs (122,570 yuan/mu) without land reallocation. The compensation withheld by the village collective will be used for the development of tertiary industries and public programs, including roads, markets and stores. The use thereof will be under the strict supervision of villagers.

2) LA compensation distribution and use program of Jila Village

In Jila Village, the acquired land was compensated for at the location-based composite land price of 175,099 yuan/mu. At the end of 2014, the LA compensation distribution program was adopted at a village congress: The village collective will withhold 1/3 of LA compensation (58,366 yuan/mu), with the remaining 2/3 paid directly to the AHs (116,733 yuan/mu). The compensation withheld by the village collective will be used for the development of tertiary industries and public programs, including markets, shops and warehouses. The use thereof will be under the strict supervision of villagers. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Allocation of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies

Subproject	District	Township	Village	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Distribution (yuan/mu)	
					Collective	Individual
Baisha WWTP II	Liube	Jingxiu Sub-district	Baisha	175099	52529	122570
Longquanshan WWTP III	Yufeng	Yangjiaoshan Town	Jila	175099	58366	116733

Village collective income sharing:

Baisha Village is a typical urban village. The village collective has completed some public buildings, and collective income is from house rental, vegetable cultivation, LA compensation, etc. The 21 AHs receive 4,000-5,000 yuan per capita per annum from collective income sharing.

The collective income of Jila Village is from land rental, a farm product market and house rental mainly. The 36 AHs receive 3,000 yuan per capita per annum from collective income sharing.

The sound collective income sharing mechanisms of the affected villages ensure that the AHs have stable annual income and facilitate their income restoration.

Social security:

The Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for the Training, Employment and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (LMGO [2011] No.235) stipulate that LEFs with a per capita arable area of less than 0.3 mu after LA approved according to law may apply for endowment insurance for LEFs to provide for endowment, medical treatment and MLS.

The specific policies on the social security system for LEFs are as follows:

- ◆ Eligibility: land-expropriated registered agricultural population aged above 16 years and enjoying the right to contract rural collective land according to law, and contractors whose land is acquired completely according to law or whose remaining per capita arable area is less than 0.3 mu
- ◆ Standard: Each insured shall pay 20% of a base amount equivalent to 60% of the average wages (44,486 yuan) of urban workers in service of Liuzhou City in 2014 for a period of 15 years, namely 80,074 yuan.
- ◆ Funding sources: Premiums shall be borne by the individual, village collective and municipal finance together, in which the individual and village collective share 70%, municipal finance shares 30%. In 2015, the individual and village collective share 56,051.8 yuan and municipal finance shares 24,022.2 yuan.
- ◆ Benefit: Each insured shall receive a pension monthly after attaining 60 years. The pension shall consist of a basic pension and an individual account pension. In 2015, pension shall not be less than 672 yuan/month, calculated as follows: (1) basic pension = [(average monthly wages of urban workers in service of Liuzhou City in 2014 × 0.6) ÷ 2] × 15%, being 443 yuan/month per capita in 2015; (2) individual account pension = (balance of the individual account × 0.57) ÷ number of months of payment = (56,051.8 × 0.57) ÷ 139 = 229 yuan, being 229 yuan/month per capita in 2015.
- ◆ Procedure: After the land and resources bureau issues a list of eligible LEFs for discussion and disclosure for 3 days. If there is no objection, the list will be affixed with the village seal and submitted to the township government or sub-district office for review, and then to the municipal social insurance management center to go through insurance formalities.

Table 6-3 Summary of Skills Training Programs in the Project Area

Insured object and conditions	Insured (yuan / person)			Pension benefits (yuan / month)		
	Individual and collective	Liuzhou Finance	Total	Basis	Personal savings accounts section	Total
16 years and older, after less than 0.3 mu per capita arable land of agricultural household population enrolled in Liuzhou	56051.8	24022.2	80074	443	229	672

It can be found that the compensation rates for acquisition of rural collective land fixed by the affected districts and counties are higher than the personal payment rates for LEFs to cover endowment insurance, so LEFs may use land compensation fees to cover the local endowment

insurance voluntarily to obtain basic living security after land expropriation, and may also use the remaining sum for other income generating activities.

According to the survey, 13 persons in 3 households were eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs, accounting for 7.31% of the population affected by LA, and may cover endowment insurance voluntarily.

Employment training:

The affected population is planned to be offered agro-technical training on culture techniques, housekeeping, business administration and property management, etc. in accordance with the applicable policies of Liuzhou City. The urban labor and social security authorities will offer free vocational training, employment policy consulting, employment information, vocational guidance and referral services to help the APs get employed in nonagricultural sectors. According to the Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for the Training, Employment and Social Security of LEFs, funds for training LEFs will be disbursed from the special funds for the training and employment of LEFs in the municipal finance.

It has been determined by reference to the Interim Measures of Liuzhou City for the Training, Employment and Social Security of LEFs that the employment training for workers affected by land occupation will be included in the overall plan for employment and reemployment of the local governments. From 2014 to 2016, the labor and social security authorities would organize employment training for the affected workers once or twice a year to help them master one or two vocational skills so that they can be employed soon.

The skills training program for the AHs under the Project is as shown below. LEFs trained will be examined by the district governments before certification and graduation. See Figure 6-4.

Table 6-4 Summary of Expected Employment

Project training task name	Training indicator (person)	The orientation	Training content	Training year	Remarks
Intermediate masonry workers	27	Liuzhou Human resources and Social Security Bureau	Practical construction knowledge	2014.11	Has been carried out, the use of government funds
Domestic training	15	Liuzhou Human resources and Social Security Bureau	Domestic health	2015.7	the use of government funds
Agricultural machinery agricultural Sunshine Action	25	Liuzhou Human resources and Social Security Bureau	Tractor driving etc.	2015.11	the use of government funds
Special training for Landless Peasants	30	Liuzhou Human resources and Social Security Bureau	No flower, housekeeping, soil cultivation	2016.5	the use of government funds

序号	姓名	性别	身份证号码	电话	培训时间	班次	理由	评估意见
859	廖廷萍	女	430211196911140027					廖廷萍
860	林和鹏	女	430221196907191983					林和鹏
861	吴伟霞	女	430228197101250728					吴伟霞
862	梁开芳	女	430225196101190725					梁开芳
863	刘军能	女	430225196101190782					刘军能
864	林福兰	女	430222197101090602					林福兰
865	陆宜林	女	430225196111290809	15077739797				陆宜林
866	梁江	女	430211196910100542	15077285437				梁江
867	江翠萍	女	430226196107290722					江翠萍
868	陈耀	女	430225196109067216	13657920289				陈耀
869	梁吉莲	女	430221196912062096	18076282688	2013年2月	三期		梁吉莲
870	叶艳婷	女	430221196904180289	13508122209	1.0	二期		叶艳婷
871	黄运芬	女	430225196102080725	13020625430				黄运芬
872	傅惠芬	女	430201196111402206	13872152753				傅惠芬
873	郑惠秋	女	432521196106081141	13768804208				郑惠秋
874	曾金秀	女	430225197111270723	18376285176				曾金秀
875	梁元娟	女	432201196905110411	13027904763				梁元娟
876	梁丹	女	430201196108014224	13077127814				梁丹
877	王宝妮	女	432701195910090208	13609421216				王宝妮
878	李惠英	女	430201196101140528	13737242225				李惠英
879	梁翠华	女	430225196104070625	13117728862				梁翠华
880	李秀英	女	430201196103113109	13471205105				李秀英

Figure 6-1 The evaluation result of the land lost farmers training and assessment

In addition, the owner and the implementing agencies will also provide assistance and support to the APs by other means. During the construction period, the APs will have priority in providing labor service for the Project. The construction of the Project will generate some temporary job opportunities for the APs as a short-term source of income, which will help to improve their standard of living and restore their livelihoods. The Employer may ask the construction agency to hire APs to do some temporary jobs. It is learned that in nearby infrastructure construction projects, the construction agencies mostly hire nearby farmers to do unskilled jobs, such as civil works and ditch excavation, and pay them 60-110 yuan a day. The Project can provide temporarily job in civil works, handling, landscaping and ditch excavation to the APs. Since most of the young adults of the affected rural households are working outside, while those staying at home are mostly women, the construction agency may provide such jobs as landscaping and ditch excavation that are suitable for women, and give priority to women in employment. About 30% of the job opportunities generated by the Project are suitable for women.

The Project will generate many temporary jobs at the construction stage, mainly including construction workers, and also about 30 jobs at the operation stage, including WWTP workers, cleaners and security guards. See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Compensation and Resettlement for Demolished Field Attendance Houses

Category	Brief introduction	Provide employment	income level	APs
Sewage plant construction period of labor demand	The project involves land leveling, subgrade construction and plant construction workers, construction workers need mining technical workers	According to the owners plan, construction period needs a total of 3 skilled workers and 10 unskilled workers. Average 60 days per person	Average 80 yuan / day, the average per person can directly increase the income of 4800 yuan	Landless peasants in this program
Sewage plant operation period of labor demand	During the operation of the project related to the sanitation orkers, sanitation workers, security workers etc	About 17 people	Average 2150 yuan / month	

6.2 Restoration Program for Temporarily Occupied Land

The Project does not involve temporary land occupation.

6.3 Compensation and Resettlement for the Demolition of Field Attendance Houses

Field attendance houses of 2,503.85m² was demolished for the Project, including 2,393.46 m² in masonry timber structure, accounting for 95.6%, and 110.39 m² in simple structure, accounting

for 4.4%, affecting 18 households with 87 persons. These houses belong to farmers from Jila Village (back of the Longquan Mountain), and the land used is not housing land. Therefore, HD did not affect the residence of the AHs.

The AHs have housing land and houses in their own villages. Article 62 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC stipulates, "Each rural household shall have only one piece of housing land, and its area shall not exceed the area stipulated by the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government." After the demolition of field attendance houses, the AHs will not be allocated housing land but will receive cash compensation.

The 18 AHs will have the following options after receiving compensation: 1) rebuilding field attendance houses on suitable sites near contracted land with the approval of the village committee; 2) leasing other houses in the busy season of farming for cultivation or attendance at 80-140 yuan/month; and 3) living in their own houses, and going to and from their contracted land in the busy season of farming by electric bicycle or motorcycle. Each AH will receive 44,000 yuan in compensation, while it takes not more than 4,000 yuan to buy a new electric bicycle or motorcycle.

Table 6-6 Summary of compensation and placement of the field attendance houses

Number	Village	Team	Householder name	Demolition area	Compensation rate (yuan)	Plan After Demolition	Remarks
1	Jila	No.6	Wu xiuchun	7.13	2638.1	Back to the village to live	
2	Jila	No.6	Chen rongzhen	19.60	7252	Back to the village to live	
3	Jila	No.6	Chen kuixun	314.07	116205.9	Back to the village to live	
4	Jila	No.6	Zhong shaoxiang	425.42	157405.4	Back to the village to live	
5	Jila	No.6	Wei jieying	16.11	5960.7	Back to the village to live	
6	Jila	No.7	Qin jianxing	69.14	25581.8	Back to the village to live	
7	Jila	No.7	Xu yunfeng	23.91	8846.7	Back to the village to live	
8	Jila	No.7	Kong juying	65.33	24172.1	Back to the village to live	
9	Jila	No.7	Li hanqian	117.55	43493.5	Back to the village to live	
10	Jila	No.7	Pan baofeng	27.3	10101	Back to the village to live	
11	Jila	No.7	Huang ribin	50.14	18551.8	Back to the village to live	
12	Jila	No.6	Chen yanggang	167.82	62093.4	Rebuild nursing room	Negotiating
13	Jila	No.6	Li dejun	83.54	30909.8	Rent housing	
14	Jila	No.7	Qin jianguo	331.71	122732.7	Rent housing	
15	Jila	No.7	Chen jianfu	72.44	26802.8	Rent housing	
16	Jila	No.7	Tang guorong	68.06	25182.2	Rent housing	
17	Jila	No.7	Zeng laihua	463.69	171565.3	Rent housing	
18	Jila	No.7	Zeng zhiping	74.25	27472.5	Rent housing	
19	Jila	No.7	Chen yuhua	65.29	24157.3	Rent housing	
20	Jila	No.7	Luo dedi	41.35	15299.5	Rent housing	
Total			20	2503.85	926424.5	/	/

7. Organizational Structure

7.1 Agencies

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement as expected, an organizational structure must be established at the implementation stage to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. The agencies responsible for the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Project include:

- ◆ Liuzhou PMO
- ◆ LMWWTC
- ◆ Liuzhou Municipal Land and Resources Bureau
- ◆ Liubei District LA and HD Office
- ◆ Yufeng District LA and HD Office
- ◆ Baisha Village Committee
- ◆ Jila Village Committee
- ◆ Central and Southern China Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute
- ◆ External M&E agency

Liuzhou PMO: leading LA and resettlement activities of the Project, developing policies, and reviewing the RAP

LMWWTC: preparing the RAP, conducting LA and fund management, coordinating and conducting internal supervision and inspection, and preparing internal monitoring reports for submission to the Bank

Land and resources bureau: handling, reviewing and approving LA formalities, and conducting coordination, management, supervision and arbitration

LA and HD offices: handling, reviewing and coordinating LA formalities, and conducting appeal handling and arbitration during LA and HD

Village committees: conducting the DMS, implementing LA and HD, and assisting in handling issues arising from LA and HD

Central and Southern China Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute: conducting project design, and identifying the range of HD

External M&E agency: conducting external M&E on LA, HD and resettlement

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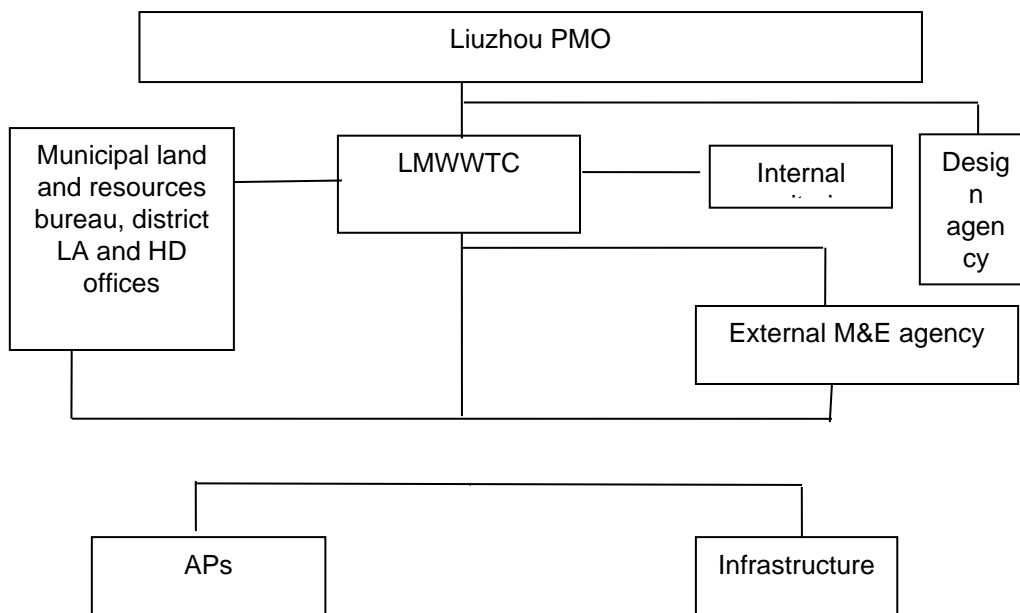


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart

7.2 Responsibilities

✧ **Liuzhou PMO**

- ✓ Responsible for project leadership, organizing, coordination and policy-making, examining the RAP, implementing internal supervision and inspection, and making decisions on major issues arising from resettlement
- ✓ Organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RAP;
- ✓ Implementing the policies in the RAP;
- ✓ Coordinating the implementation of the RAP according to the project construction schedule;
- ✓ Examining monitoring reports;
- ✓ Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work

✧ **LMWWTC**

- ✓ Appointing a design agency to identify the project area
- ✓ Organizing the socioeconomic survey
- ✓ Conducting the DMS
- ✓ Organizing public participation activities
- ✓ Carrying through the state policies and regulations on construction land management
- ✓ Developing LA resettlement programs and compensation rates, and submitting to the competent authorities for approval
- ✓ Going through the land use approval formalities
- ✓ Applying for the land use and construction permits
- ✓ Conducting consultation on resettlement programs and participating in the preparation of the RAP
- ✓ Directing, coordinating, and supervising resettlement activities and progress
- ✓ Conducting internal monitoring, appointing an external M&E agency, and coordinating

external M&E activities

- ✓ Checking monitoring reports
- ✓ Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work
- ✓ Reporting LA and HD progress, fund use and implementation quality to the Bank regularly

✧ **Municipal land and resources bureau**

- ✓ Carrying through the state policies and regulations on construction land management
- ✓ Participating in the review of compensation rates for land and attachments
- ✓ Going through the LA approval formalities
- ✓ Participating in the socioeconomic survey
- ✓ Participating in the preparation and review of the RAP
- ✓ Issuing the construction land examination report
- ✓ Issuing the LA announcement
- ✓ Directing, coordinating, supervising LA and resettlement activities
- ✓ Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from LA and fund disbursement
- ✓ Imposing administrative punishments on violations in HD

✧ **District LA and HD offices**

- ✓ Entering into LA and HD compensation agreements with APs
- ✓ Conducting the DMS
- ✓ Implementing LA and HD
- ✓ Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from LA and HD
- ✓ Design agency
- ✓ Minimizing project impacts through design optimization
- ✓ Identifying the range of LA and HD

✧ **External M&E agency**

Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, and submitting external resettlement M&E reports to the project leading group, Liuzhou PMO and Bank, including:

- ✓ Conducting the socioeconomic survey
- ✓ Estimating detailed impacts, and evaluating the production and livelihood restoration of the APs
- ✓ Analyzing data
- ✓ Monitoring the whole process of implementation of the RAP, and submitting M&E reports to Liuzhou PMO and Bank

7.3 Qualifications and Staffing

The project leading group is composed of leaders and officials of different administrative agencies. Its members have rich experience in LA, HD and resettlement, and have participated in the resettlement work of Liuzhou Environment Management Project Phase I.

As a resettlement management and coordination agency, Liuzhou PMO is composed of staff members having participated in the resettlement work of Liuzhou Environment Management Project Phase I. The resettlement agencies are well staffed, with a full-time workforce of 27. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 7-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Resettlement agency	Full-time workforce	Staff members
Liuzhou PMO	2	Civil servants, leaders of LMWWTC
LMWWTC	3	Technicians
Liuzhou Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	4	Civil servants, technicians
Liubei District LA and HD Office	5	Civil servants
Yufeng District LA and HD Office	5	Civil servants
Design institute	3	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	5	Resettlement and social experts
Total	27	

7.4 Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

- Before the implementation of the RAP, the LA, HD and resettlement staff of the Project will be trained on the Bank's operational policy, LA and HD regulations, resettlement implementation management, etc. in order to improve their professional proficiency.
- At the resettlement implementation stage, backbone resettlement staff members will be organized to visit other domestic Bank-financed projects, attend training on resettlement and other aspects, etc. In addition, skills training will be available to the APs irregularly based on project progress in order to increase their employment rate.
- Provide financial and equipment support to improve working efficiency.
- Establish a rational division of labor, and develop sound reward and punishment measures for the resettlement staff to motivate them.
- Establish a resettlement management information system for computerized data management. Strengthen information feedback, create a smooth information channel, and leave major issues to the project leading group.
- Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely.
- Strengthen independent M&E. The external M&E agency should point out existing issues to competent authorities timely, and propose solutions accordingly.

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Table 7-2 Overall Training Program

No.	Item	Trainees	Time	Venue	Estimated budget (0,000 yuan)
1	Learning tour of domestic Bank-financed projects	Backbone resettlement staff	One session	China	5
2	Domestic resettlement operational training	Backbone resettlement staff	One session per annum	China	4
3	Domestic resettlement operational training	Resettlement staff	One session per annum	China	4
4	Skills training for APs	APs	Irregular	Liuzhou	7

8. Implementation Progress

8.1 Linkage between Resettlement Implementation Schedule and Construction Plan

The Project will be constructed from November 2015 to June 2016 in stages, and the main part of resettlement was conducted from November 2014 to August 2015. The resettlement implementation schedule will be coordinated with the construction schedule. The principles for scheduling are as follows:

- ◆ Land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement shall at least be completed one month before commencement of construction so that the APs have enough time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration programs.
- ◆ Before commencement of construction, sufficient time must be allowed for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

8.2 Principles for Scheduling

The principles for scheduling are as follows:

- ◆ The range of LA and HD will be finally determined based on the design drawings of the unit works before the DMS.
- ◆ The DMS results will be confirmed by Liuzhou PMO, LMWWTC agencies concerned and proprietors based on the boundary maps before the signature of compensation and resettlement agreements.
- ◆ Liuzhou PMO, and district LA and HD offices will enter into compensation and resettlement agreements with the AHs after the confirmation of the DMS results, and the release of the LA and HD announcements.
- ◆ Infrastructure will be reconstructed before demolition.
- ◆ Compensation fees should be settled after contract signing and before land use.
- ◆ Resettlement should be supervised to the satisfaction of the AHs.

8.3 Master Resettlement Schedule

The master resettlement schedule has been drafted based on the progress of construction, LA and HD, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Master Resettlement Schedule

Stage	Task	Baisha	Longquanshan
Preparation	Determination of range of LA and HD	2014.11	2014.11
	DMS	2014.11	2014.11
	Preliminary socioeconomic survey	2014.5、2015.5	2014.5、2015.5
	Negotiation of resettlement programs	2014.6-2014.11	2014.6
	Preparation of the RAP	2014.7-2015.5	2014.7-2015.5
	Disclosure of the RAP	2015.11	2015.11
	Approval of the RAP	2015.11	2015.11
Implementation	Approval formalities for acquisition of rural collective land	2014.11-2015.7	2014.11-2015.7
	Mobilization for LA and HD, and disclosure of policies	2014.12-2015.6	2014.12-2015.6
	Announcement of LA and HD	2015.5	2015.5
	Negotiation and signing of compensation and resettlement agreements	2015.5-2015.7	2015.6-2015.7
	Handover of construction land	2015.7	2015.7
M&E	M&E	2015.7-2016.11	2015.7-2016.11

9. Budget and Funding Sources

9.1 Budget

The general resettlement budget of the Project includes compensation fees for permanent and temporary land occupation, and demolition of ground attachments, and relevant taxes.

The general resettlement budget of the Project is 24.758 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent acquisition of collective land of 18.893million yuan or 73.31% of total costs, compensation fees for field nursing home of 0.926 million yuan or 3.74 of total costs, compensation fees for ground attachments of 7000 yuan or 0.03% of total costs, taxes of 2.949 million yuan or 11.91% of total costs, and contingencies of 1.982 million yuan or 18.01% of total costs. The total costs of resettlement will be included in the total costs of the Project. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Baisha WWTPII			Longquanshan WWTPIII			Total (yuan)	Percent
			Qty.	Unit price	Amount	Qty.	Unit price	Amount		
1	Acquisition of collective land	Mu	25.45	175099	4456269.55	82.45	175099	14436912.55	18893182.1	76.31%
2	Field Nursing Home	M ²	0	0	0	2503.85	370	926424.5	926424.5	3.74%
3	Ground attachments	/			3210			3780	6990	0.03%
	Telegraph poles	/	3	70	210	4	70	280	490	0.00%
	Scattered trees	/	30	100	3000	35	100	3500	6500	0.03%
	Subtotal of 1-3				4459479.55			15367117.05	19826596.6	80.08%
3	Planning and design costs (2%)				89189.58			307342.34	396531.92	1.60%
4	Implementation management costs (3%)				133784.37			461013.51	594797.88	2.40%
5	M&E costs (2%)				89189.58			307342.34	396531.92	1.60%
6	Training costs (0.5%)				22297.395			76835.585	99132.98	0.40%
7	LA taxes				440100			1022400	1462500	5.91%
	Subtotal of 4-8				774560.925			2174933.775	2949494.7	11.91%
	Subtotal of 1-8				5234040.475			17542050.83	22776091.3	91.99%
8	Contingencies (10%)				445947.955			1536711.705	1982659.66	8.01%
	Total				5679988.43			19078762.53	24758750.96	100.00%

9.2 Annual Investment Plan

The fund use play by year has been prepared according to the progress of LA and HD of the Project, as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 9-2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2015	2016	Total
Amount (0,000 yuan)	2104.4	371.4	2475.8
Percent	85%	15%	100%

9.3 Funding Sources

All resettlement costs of the Project will be from Liuzhou Municipal Government.

9.4 Fund Management and Disbursement

9.4.1 Fund Flow

In order that compensation fees under the Project are paid timely and fully to the APs according to the compensation policies and rates specified in the RAP, the following flowchart has been developed.

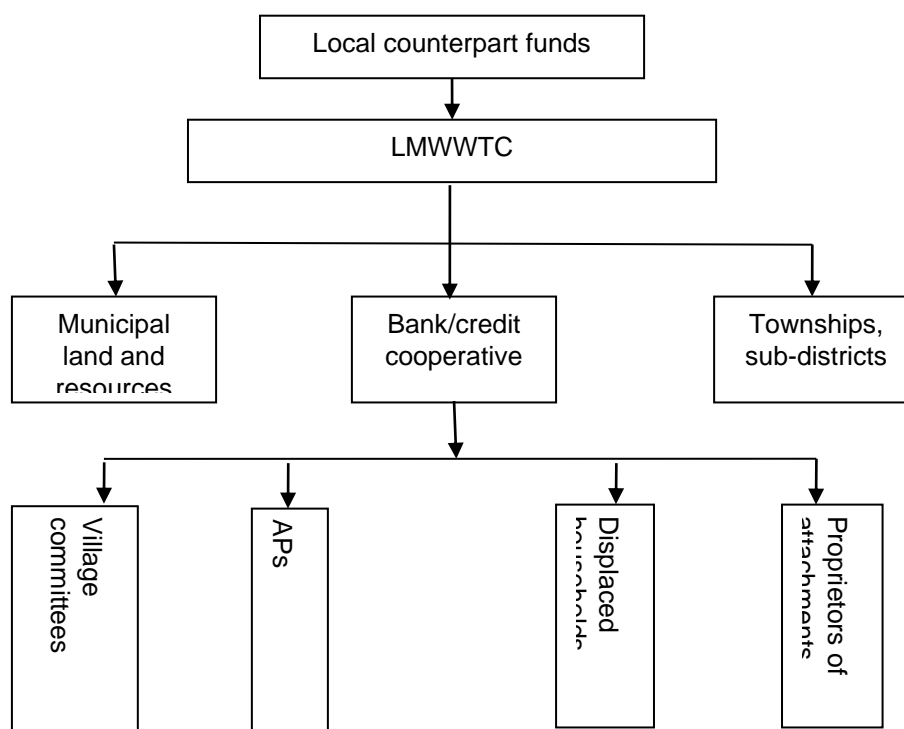


Figure 9-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

9.4.2 Management and Disbursement

In order that resettlement funds are paid timely and fully to be used for the production and livelihood restoration of the AHs, the PMO will take the following measures:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project;
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be fully paid before LA.
- Financial and supervision agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed on schedule.
- The budget is an estimate of resettlement costs, which may increase due to any practical

change, adjustment of compensation rates, inflation, etc. Therefore, the budget should include contingencies, and be adjusted as necessary.

10. Public Participation and Consultation, and Grievance Redress

10.1 *Public Participation*

According to the policies and regulations of the state, GZAR, Liuzhou City and the affected districts and counties on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, the participation of and consultation with the APs will be attached great importance to at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to maintain the lawful rights and interests of the APs and affected entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on relocation and resettlement, preparing an effective Resettlement Plan, and organizing implementation properly. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

During the preparation of the RAP, the land acquisition and house demolition authorities, implementing agencies and design agencies of the subprojects have disclosed relevant information and resettlement policies of the Project to the APs in different ways, as shown in

. At the same time, these agencies have given extensive audience to opinions of the affected entities and households, and conducted extensive consultation and communication.

During the feasibility study at the preparation stage, suggestions and comments on the resettlement work of the Project have been solicited from the government agencies concerned, NGOs, and APs many times.

Table 10-1 Public Participation Process

District / county	Participants	Mode	Activity and time frame				Main conclusions	Remarks
			DMS	Socioeconomic and willingness of resettlement survey	Compensation and resettlement policies	Consultation of resettlement programs		
Liubei Yufeng	LMWWTC APs, county governments, county LA and HD offices, survey team, design agency	Interview, FGD and sampling questionnaire survey	2014.11	2014.11	2015.6-8	2015.6-8	①DMS: accepted by both sides, authentic and accurate data; ② Compensation and resettlement policies: as per state and local policies; ③ Resettlement programs: detailed and feasible, satisfactory to the APs; ④The Project is supported generally.	Project Impact Survey was completed

Table 10-2 Policy Disclosure Process

Document	Mode of disclosure and language used	Time	Location
Project introduction	Municipal radio station	2014.1	
Disclosure and introduction of information on LA and HD	Radio station, website	2014.3	
RAP	Chinese, library, newspaper	After Bank review	Townships and village committees
RIB	Chinese, handed out to APs	After Bank review	Village committees, AHs

10.2 Public Opinion Survey

In June 2014, the survey team conducted a public opinion survey on the socioeconomic survey and resettlement programs. 14 households were surveyed, accounting for 34.1% of all AHs. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 10-3 Satisfaction Survey Form

No.	Question	Options	Results				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Are you aware of the Project?	(1) Yes; (2) No; (3) Not clear	91.2%	8.8%			
2	Do you support the Project?	(1) Yes; (2) No; (3) Don't care	98.3%	1.5%	0.2%		
3	To whom the Project is beneficial? (Multiple choices allowed)	a) State: (1) Yes; (2) No	93.5%				
		b) Collective: (1) Yes; (2) No	86.2%				
		c) Individual: (1) Yes; (2) No	87.8%				
4	Potential hazards of environmental pollution	(1) Economic loss (2) Impact on quality of life (3) Impact on investment environment (4) Impact on city image	51.2%		49.8%		
5	To what extent environmental pollution has affected your life and work?	(1) None (2) Slight (3) Severe	65.5%	33.1%	1.4%		
6	What positive impacts will the Project have on you?	(1) Improving living environment (2) Improving working environment (3) Generating job opportunities (4) Promoting physical and mental health	75%	13%	12%		
7	What negative impacts will the Project have on you?	(1) None (2) Impact on traffic (3) Potential income loss from HD (4) Potential income loss from LA (5) Other	65.2%	32.8%		1.8%	0.2%
8	Are you aware of the compensation and resettlement policies for LA and HD?	(1) Yes (2) Somewhat (3) No	97.5%	2.5%			

10.3 Grievance Redress

Since the resettlement work is conducted with the participation of the APs, no substantial dispute will arise. However, to ensure that the APs have a channel to file an appeal on any issue concerning land acquisition and resettlement, a 4-stage appeal mechanism has been established in the RAP:

- ◆ Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can report this to the village committee or relocation office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or relocation office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks;
- ◆ Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal

to the district or county project management agency after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks;

- ◆ Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the administrative organ with jurisdiction in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition for arbitration.
- ◆ Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the arbitration award.

APs may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be communicated to APs at a meeting or by other means, so that APs know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingency costs.

Table 10-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Address	Tel
PMO	Tan Jianyun	No.2, Yuejin Road, Liuzhou	0772-2827625
Liubei District LA and HD Office	Director Wang	No.100, Yuejin Road, Liuzhou	0772-2521191
Yufeng District LA and HD Office	Director Tan	No.10, Xueyuan Road, Liuzhou	0772-3162104

11. M&E Arrangements

To ensure the successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan and resettle the APs properly, periodic monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. Monitoring and evaluation will begin in June 2010 and end in December 2011. According to the construction and resettlement progress of the subprojects, a progress report will be submitted to the World Bank semiannually and an external monitoring report submitted annually.

11.1 *Internal Monitoring*

Liuzhou PMO implements an internal monitoring mechanism to check resettlement activities, and has established a basic resettlement database, and used it to prepare the RAP, monitor all AHs and affected entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation.

11.1.1 Procedure

During resettlement, Liuzhou PMO will sample and record resettlement information based on the monitoring samples to maintain continuous monitoring on implementation.

The project leading group, municipal land and resources bureau, and district LA and HD offices will conduct regular inspection and verification as an integral part of the internal monitoring system.

11.1.2 Scope

- ◆ Rural resettlement
- ◆ Compensation fees and disbursement
- ◆ Labor resettlement
- ◆ Restoration of special facilities
- ◆ Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies
- ◆ Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs

11.1.3 Reporting

The owner will prepare a report on the progress of LA, HD and resettlement of the Project every 6 months, and submit it to Liuzhou PMO, which will in turn submit it to the World Bank.

11.2 *External Monitoring*

11.2.1 External M&E Agency

LMWWTC will appoint an independent agency to conduct external resettlement M&E on resettlement progress, quality and funding, and the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to Liuzhou PMO and Bank regularly.

11.2.2 Procedure and Scope

- (1) Preparing the terms of reference of M&E;
- (2) Developing software for the resettlement M&E information system;
- (3) Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities;

(4) Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: 10% of households affected by LA

(5) Baseline survey: A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored AHs.

(6) Establishing an M&E information system

(7) M&E survey

- Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies
- Resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment
- Follow-up survey of income level of AHs (sampling rate: 10%)
- Monitoring of typical displaced households: payment of compensation fees, availability of resettlement housing, relocation, income restoration, resettlement quality, housing construction progress, etc.
- Monitoring of typical affected entities: payment of compensation fees, LA for new sites, housing construction, relocation, production and workers' income restoration, resettlement quality
- Restoration measures for vulnerable groups
- Infrastructure: payment of compensation fees, functional restoration, reconstruction progress
- Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation
- Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs

(8) Compiling monitoring information and establishing a database

(9) Comparative analysis

(10) Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

11.2.3 Monitoring Indicators

Socioeconomic indicators: per capita income, GDP and employment rate;

Institutional indicators: staffing, staff competencies, rules and regulations, equipment, completion rate of transactions;

APs: availability of compensation fees, modes of production resettlement, variation of income, employment rate, satisfaction with resettlement

Infrastructure: availability of compensation fees and functional recovery ratio

11.3 Post-evaluation

After project implementation, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of M&E. Successful experience and lessons of land-expropriated farmers will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on

for future resettlement. Post-evaluation will be conducted by an external independent M&E agency appointed by Liuzhou PMO. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Reports of Baisha WWTP II and Longquanshan WWTP III for submission to Liuzhou PMO and Bank. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 11-1 M&E Schedule

Subproject	District	Internal supervision		External M&E		
		Time	Report	Time	M&E report	Post-evaluation report
Baisha WWTP II	Liubei	2015.6-2016.6	Semiannual	2015.6-2016.6	Semiannual	1
Longquanshan WWTP III	Yufeng	2015.6-2016.6	Semiannual	2015.6-2016.6	Semiannual	1

12. Entitlement Matrix

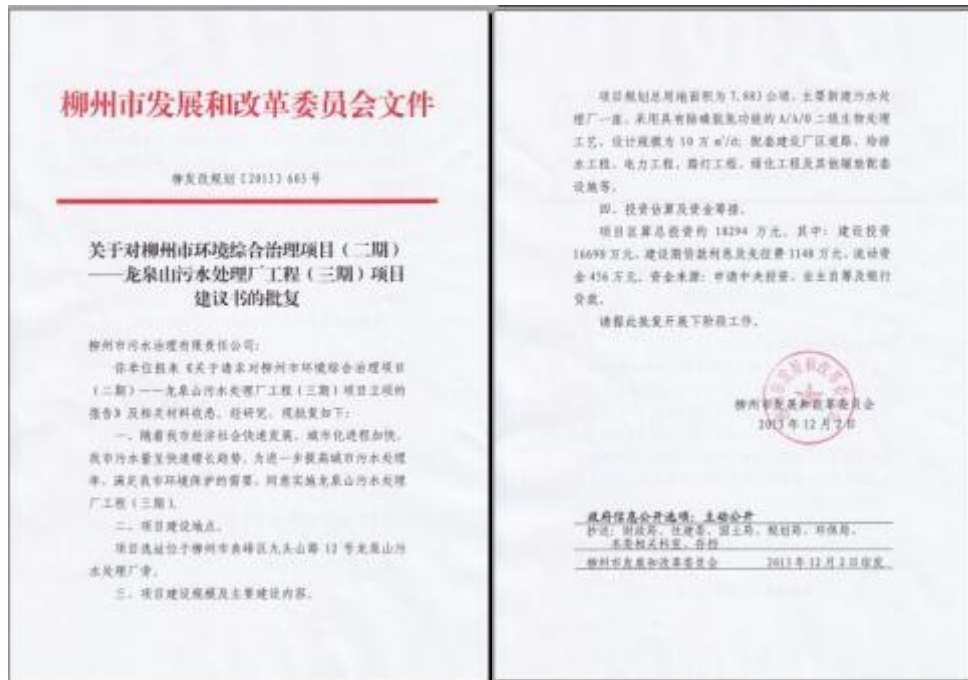
The entitlement matrix for the affected population or entities according to the RAP of the Project is as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 12-1 Entitlement Matrix

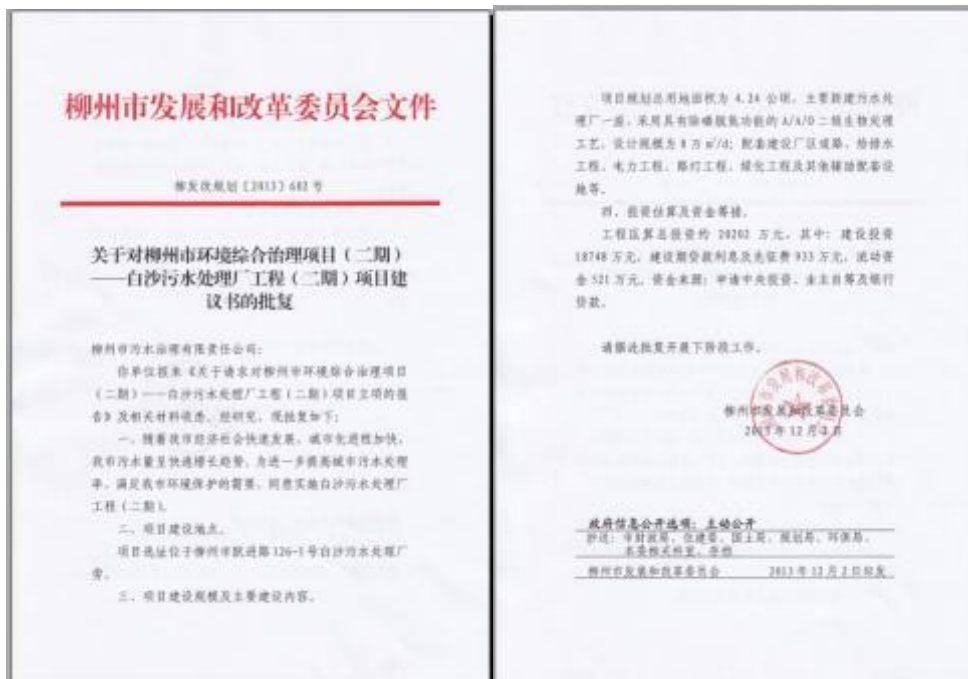
Type of impact	Subproject	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rate
Acquisition of collective lands	Longquan shan WWTP III	82.45 mu of collective land, including 39.95 mu of cultivated land	34 households with 166 persons	In Jila Village, the acquired land will be compensated for at the location-based composite land price of 175,099 yuan/mu. The village collective will withhold 1/3 of LA compensation (58,366 yuan/mu), with the remaining 2/3 paid directly to the AHs (116,733 yuan/mu).	175,099 yuan/mu
	Baisha WWTP II	5.58 mu of collective land	7 households with 31 persons	In the Project, the location-based composite land price for LA of Baisha Village is 175,099 yuan/mu. It is resolved that the village collective will withhold 30% of LA compensation (52,529 yuan/mu), with the remaining 70% paid directly to the AHs (122,570 yuan/mu).	175,099 yuan/mu
HD	Longquan shan WWTP III	Field attendance houses (simple structure)	20 households with 95 persons	The demolished field attendance houses will be compensated for at 370 yuan/m ² pursuant to the Interim Measures for the Administration of House Demolition on Collective Land of Liuzhou City. Compensation will be paid directly to proprietors.	370 yuan/m ²
Ground attachments	/	Field guard rooms (simple structure), telegraph poles, scattered trees	Proprietors	The owner will provide compensation fees to the proprietors.	See Table 5-3.
Grievance redress	/	/	APs dissatisfied with LA, HD or resettlement and filing an appeal	Compensation rate, payment of compensation fees, and relocation and resettlement measures	All costs and management fees involved in such appeal should be exempted.

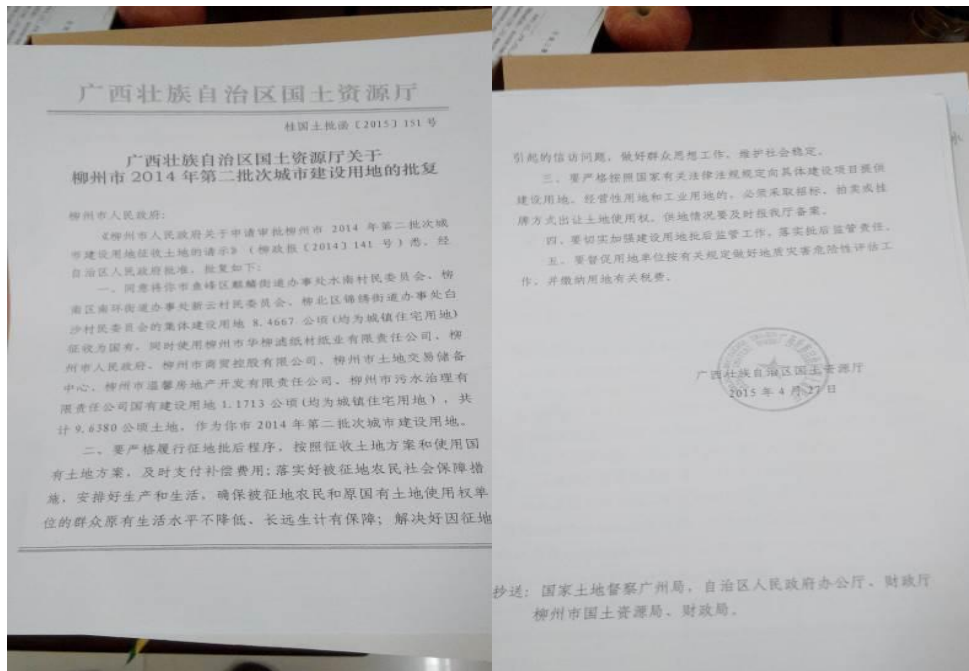
Appendixes

Appendix 1 Approval of Proposal of Longquanshan WWTP III

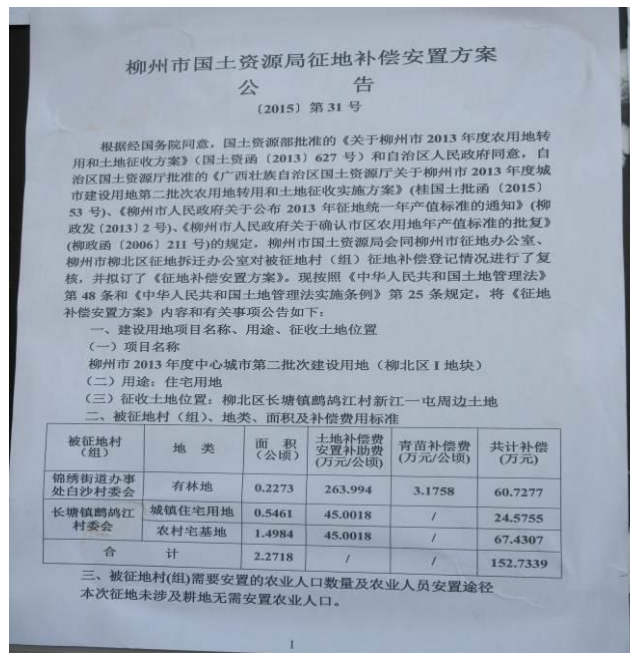


Appendix 2 Approval of Proposal and land acquisition of Baisha WWTP II





Appendix 3 Announcement of land acquisition (Baisha WWTP II)



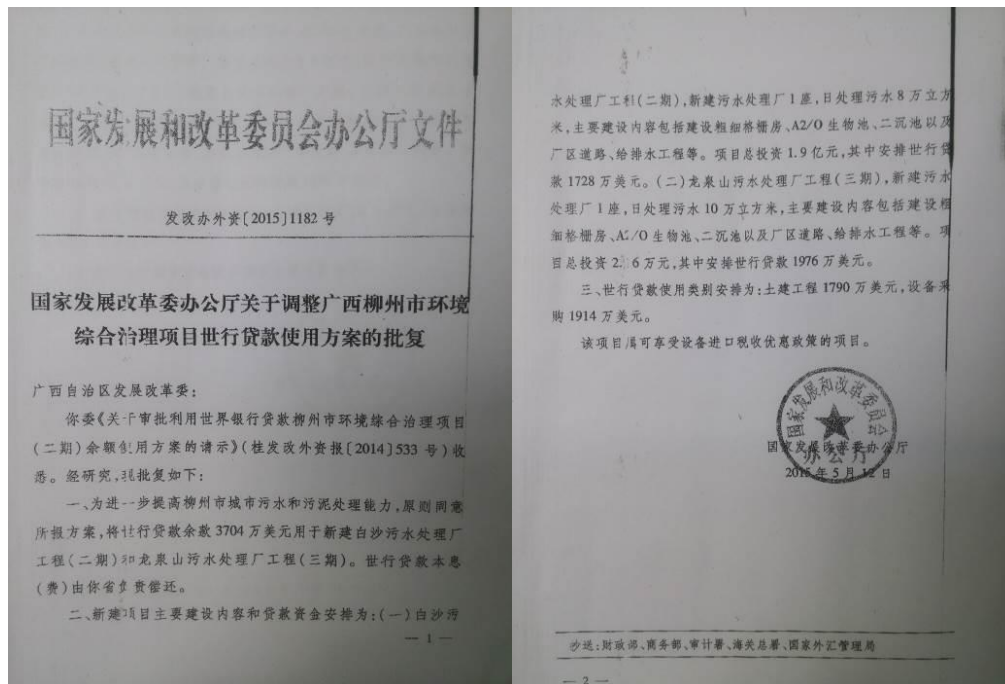
三、被征地(组)需要安置的农业人口数量及农业人员安置途径
 本次征地未涉及耕地无需安置农业人口。
 四、土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗补偿费的支付方式和支付对象
 (一)征地补偿安置方案经柳州市人民政府批准后,被征地农村集体经济组织应自柳州市人民政府批准本方案之日起 5 日内向我局提供账户,由我局在征地补偿安置方案批准之日起 3 个月内通过银行将各项征地补偿费转入农村集体经济组织账户,凡逾期不提供账户的,我局将代管征地的各项补偿费用。
 (二)土地补偿费归农村集体经济组织所有;需要安置的人员由农村集体经济组织统一安置,安置补助费由农村集体经济组织管理和使用,不需要统一安置的,安置补助费发放给被安置人员个人;青苗补偿费归地上青苗的所有者所有。
 五、地上附着物补偿标准
 按柳州市人民政府关于征收集体土地拆迁管理的相关规定标准进行补偿。
 六、被征地的农村集体经济组织、农村村民或者其他权利人对征地补偿、安置方案有不同意见的或者要求举行听证会的,应当在征地补偿、安置方案公告之日起 10 个工作日内向我局书面提出。
 七、本方案在征求意见后,报柳州市人民政府批准后实施。根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法实施条例》第 25 条的规定,对批准后的《征地补偿安置方案》有争议的,不影响征收土地方案的实施。
 特此公告。

2015年 11月 日

Appendix 4 Baisha Village's Convention



Appendix 5 Approval of NDRC for Project Restructuring



Appendix 6 Fieldwork Photos





Appendix 7 Approval for Land Acquisition of Baisha WWTP II

