Resettlement Action Plan

of Land -taking For

Shanghai Agricultural and Non-point

Pollution Reduction Project

by GEF Donation

Economic, Legal and Social Consultancy Center
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

25/08/2009
Person in charge of the RAP for “Shanghai Agricultural and Non-point Pollution Reduction” Project by GEF Donation:

Yang Min

Report Prepared by:

Yang Min, Huang Wei

Persons involving the investigation:

Yang Min, Huang Wei, Hu Jian Yi etc.

Institution involved by:

Economic, Legal and Social Consultancy Centre Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

Address: 622/7 Huaihai Rd. (M), Shanghai, China
Tel:  086－21－6385 3179 (Direct line)
Fax: 086－21－5306 1979
Code: 200 020
Email: yangmin@sass.org.cn
               huangwei@sass.org.cn
## Contents

**CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND** .................................................................................................................. 1

**CHAPTER 2 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THREE PROGRAMS** ............................................................... 2

**CHAPTER 3 LAND OCCUPATION IMPACT OF CHILD PROGRAMS** .................................................. 5

**CHAPTER 4 LAND OCCUPATION FOR PROGRAM OF SEWAGE TREATMENT ON ARTIFICIAL WETLAND** ................................................................................................................................................. 7

4.1 Construction Area ............................................................................................................................ 7
4.2 Introduction of Selected Area ......................................................................................................... 8
4.3 Demolition Progress of Buildings and Illegal Buildings ............................................................... 11

**CHAPTER 5 IMPACT ON SOCIETY AND VULNERABLE GROUP** ....................................................... 12

**CHAPTER 6 POLICIES AND LAWS** .................................................................................................... 13

**CHAPTER 7 COMPENSATION STANDARD** ....................................................................................... 14

**CHAPTER 8 RESTORATION** ............................................................................................................... 15

**CHAPTER 9 EXPENSES AND BUDGET** ............................................................................................ 17

9.1 Expenses ........................................................................................................................................ 17
9.2 Annual Planning of Capital-Use .................................................................................................... 18
9.3 Financing Channel and Capital Flow ............................................................................................ 18

**CHAPTER 10 TIME SCHEDULE** ....................................................................................................... 19

10.1 Principles ..................................................................................................................................... 19
10.2 Implementation Progress .............................................................................................................. 19

**CHAPTER 11 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION** ............................................................................................ 21

11.1 Strategy of Public Participation .................................................................................................. 21
11.2 Public Participation Process and Policies Publication Plan ......................................................... 21

**CHAPTER 12 APPEALING MECHANISM** .......................................................................................... 24

12.1 Possible Complaints and Solutions ............................................................................................. 24
12.2 Appealing Channels and Procedures ........................................................................................... 25

**CHAPTER 13 ORGANIZATIONAL INSTITUTIONS** ........................................................................... 28

13.1 Corresponding Institutions Related RAP .................................................................................... 28
13.2 Organizational Chart .................................................................................................................... 30
13.3 Main Organization and Job Responsibility .................................................................................... 31
13.4 Qualification of Institution and Personnel Equipment .................................................................... 32

**CHAPTER 14 MONITORING AND APPRAISAL** ............................................................................... 34

14.1 Internal Monitoring ....................................................................................................................... 34
14.2 Independent External Monitoring ................................................................................................ 35
14.3 MONITORING INDEX ........................................................................................................37
14.4 POST-APPRAISAL ........................................................................................................37
Chapter 1 Background

In order to reduce pollution of fertilizers and pesticides in rural Shanghai and control nitrogen, phosphorus and organics contained in the sewage from farms, non-processing industrial and domestic wastes, Shanghai Municipal Government expects to implement program of agricultural and non-point pollution reduction as a pilot program for Shanghai 4th round of three-year environment protection action plan (2009-2011) in order to realize water pollution control, ensuring water environment quality, and to change the deteriorating situation of water quality of Yangtze river, through which land pollution will be less impacted on the East Sea.

Global Environment Facility (“GEF” in abbreviation) approved the concept of “Shanghai Agricultural and Non-point Pollution Reduction” program in November, 2007. On June, 24th, 2008, the State Ministry of Finance signed a protocol of GEF Reserve Donation. This project is invested by both Shanghai Municipal Government and GEF for pollution reduction of ecological system of East Asia Sea and is implemented in concrete measures by Shanghai Municipal Government. This project will take a series measures of eco-friendly and demonstration activities to deal with problems of agricultural and non-point pollution reduction. Corresponding activities will be promoted and implemented to a large extent in the near future. The program includes:

Component 1: Livestock Waste Management Technology Demonstration;
Component 2: Wetland Demonstration for Pollution Reduction:

Component 3: Integrated Agricultural Pollution Reduction Techniques:

Component 4: Project Management and Dissemination.
Chapter 2 Brief Introduction of Three Components

Livestock Waste Management Technology Demonstration

According to the findings of researches and investigations made in recent years, nearly thousands of livestock farms of scale in Shanghai suburbs have produced annual wastes of 7,600,000 tons. Since it is short of effective disposal facilities of wastes, such as solid wastes fermenting into organic fertilizers and sewage treatment, 40% of livestock wastes are discharged into water environment by means of direct discharging or discharged by natural force. Given this, some indices of water is very high, such as COD 106,000 tons/year, BOD554, 000 tons/year, TN 10,800 tons/year and TP 4,300 tons/year. Under such circumstances, it is urgent to commence the pollution treatment of Shanghai rural area-resource of livestock wastes, especially livestock farm establishing effective technical system of disposing livestock wastes, technical arts and disposal facilities and it is aiming to improve overall ecological environment and living standard of common citizens in a comprehensive way by means of demonstration.

This demonstration program has selected Shanghai Bright Holstan Co., Ltd. Jinshan breeding cattle farm as the large-scale demonstration area; Shanghai Shenye Dairy Cooperative breeding cattle farm in Chongming modern agriculture park as medium-scale demonstration area; ecological village Chongming Shuxin town, Qianwei Village is regarded as comprehensive demonstration area of both excrement and urine from livestock and agricultural wastes.

Wetland Demonstration for Pollution Reduction

At present, a kind of sewage treatment technology which is taking advantage of combination of active biological filtering bed is widely used in rural area. This technology is taking advantage of union function of soil,
microbes and plants to dispose pollutes through four steps, that is, filtering, absorbing, degrading and plants processing. It has a series of merits which are suitable to different processing scales with low cost for construction fee and construction facilities which are composed of natural ecological system or are easily-built without any complicated machinery which is easy for operation, maintenance and management. It’s easy to get main raw materials, such as grinded stones, coal, and soil. Since the processing system is built alongside terrain, sewage can automatically flow into rivers without any additional momentum which will cost only 10%-50% of common technology as transportation.

It involves 4 natural villages in Qingpu district, including Xie zhuang village in Jinze town; Jin tian village, Qianwan village and Bei Wangbang village in Liantang town as four demonstration areas.

In addition, according to systematic planning of green land, Shanghai Municipal Government will further plan to bring additional engineering, called “Jiading Town River-network wetland Demonstration”, into the construction area of domestic sewage treatment program.

**Integrated Agricultural Pollution Reduction Techniques**

Based on demonstration spot of agriculture production in Shanghai rural area, the aim of promoting agriculture technology is to reduce pollution on shallow underground water, surface water system, soil and East Sea area during the process of agricultural production and planting; to protect and improve water resources; to speed up optimizing and upgrading of variety structure of fertilizer and pesticide in Shanghai; to improve utilization rate of fertilizer and pesticide; to keep use of fertilizer and pesticide within limits to further control DP to insure safety of agricultural products; to promote agro-cycling economy and development of eco-agriculture. And meanwhile, this program will speed up volume reduction of existing fertilizer and pesticide;
to promote of this technology; to improve integrated ability of anti-pest; to cultivate a group of new farmers with good educational background and master of know-how; to improve farmers’ income and local sustainable development of local agriculture production.

Integrated Agricultural Pollution Reduction Techniques program has been organized by Shanghai Agricultural Technology Extension and Service Center, including three demonstration areas, that is, Zhu Jiajiao, Qingpu District, Modern agriculture Park of Langxia Town, Jinshan District and Changjiang Farm, Chongming County.

Project Management and Dissemination

The sub-component is based on three sub-components mentioned above and established on the targets of GEF project and promotion target.

This sub-component, an effective means to increase the public environment-protection awareness which is mastering basic knowledge of environment protection, and creating a social atmosphere of implementation of GEF project, is a basic work for whole project. The promotion program will penetrate into the whole process, of which the preliminary promotion is a key stage. Based on three demonstration programs, the professional training aims to establish an effective training system in three aspects, that is, disposal of excrement and urine from livestock, sewage treatment on artificial wetland, and safety agricultural production.

The promotion is a means to increase the value of whole project, radiate further scope, and improve the technology of environmental improvement in a comprehensive, standardized and effective manner on the basis of achievements of GEF project in order to reach final goal of GEF project.
Chapter 3 Land Occupation Impact of Child Programs

According to the on-the-spot investigation, the land occupation impact of GEF is as follows:

Table 3.1 Impact of Land Occupation (use)

(Notes: only status of five villagers where construction is going to be commenced soon will be included in Qingpu rural domestic sewage treatment engineering)

From the following table, it can be found that only the land for Qingpu rural domestic sewage treatment is not owned by construction unit and the following land occupation contents are focusing on it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Demonstration spot</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Land-taking status (m²)</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Involuntary resettlement or not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration program of disposing excrement and urine from livestock technology</td>
<td>(large-scale) Demonstration program of power generation by firedamp Shanghai Bright HOLSTAN Jinshan breeding cattle farm</td>
<td>Langxia town of Jinshan district</td>
<td>Since it is located in treatment area of excrement and urine and feeder area of Shanghai Bright HOLSTAN Co., Ltd. Jinshan breeding cattle farm, no land acquisition is needed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(medium-scale) Disposal program of excrement and urine from livestock in east Chongming (excrement and urine for field)</td>
<td>Modern agriculture Park of Chongming</td>
<td>Since it is located on the farm of Shanghai Shenye Dairy Cooperative community (28mu), no land acquisition is needed.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demonstration program of comprehensive utilization of waste resource of eco-farming in Qianwei village</td>
<td>Shuxin Town Qianwei Village</td>
<td>5340 Since the construction is on own land, no land acquisition is needed.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration program of Sewage treatment system on artificial wetland</td>
<td>Jia Ding wetland of river net</td>
<td>Shanghai International Automobile City Newanting United Development Co., Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection and treatment of domestic sewage in rural area of Qingpu district</td>
<td>Xie zhuang village in Jinze town, Jin tian village, Qianwan village and Bei Wangbang village in Liangtang town as four demonstration areas.</td>
<td>Permanent land-taking: 1200 (total amount of four villages); Temporary land-taking during pipeline construction. wasteland along river of collectively-owned township or private plot. Some part of roads be affected in five villages.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration Program of comprehensive agricultural-pollution control technology</td>
<td>Zhu Jiajiao town of Qingpu district, Modern agriculture Park of Lang xia town, Jinshan district and Chang jiang farm, Chongming island</td>
<td>Zhujiao town of Qingpu district, Modern agriculture Park of Lang xia town, Jinshan district and Chang jiang farm, Chongming island</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project management &amp; reproduction Plan</td>
<td>Shanghai Agricultural Broadcasting and TV School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 4 Land Occupation for Wetland Demonstration for Pollution Reduction

Table 4.1 Land occupation of existing sewage treatment stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Area of land occupation (m²)</th>
<th>Land-use status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rural domestic sewage treatment</td>
<td>No.34 , Southern Jintian in Jinqian village, Liantang town</td>
<td>300 (equals to 0.45mu)</td>
<td>wasteland</td>
<td>collectively-owned land of the village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.82, western Qianwan in Jinqian village, Liantang town</td>
<td>300 (equals to 0.45mu)</td>
<td>wasteland</td>
<td>collectively-owned land of the village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.167, Northeast of Bei Wangbang, Taibei village, Liantang town (sewage treatment station on north bank)</td>
<td>300 (equals to 0.45mu)</td>
<td>wasteland or small portion of private plot</td>
<td>collectively-owned land of the village or private plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.289, southern Bei Wangbang, Taibei village, Liantang town (sewage treatment station on north bank)</td>
<td>300 (equals to 0.45mu)</td>
<td>wasteland or small portion of private plot</td>
<td>collectively-owned land of the village or private plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xiezhuang, Lianhu village, Jinze town</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sewage is brought into Xicen sewage treatment plant to be processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.80mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Construction Area

It is located in Liantang town and Jinze town respectively. The detailed information can be seen in the following table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Name list of natural villages in rural domestic sewage treatment (Phase I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Name of Admin. Village</th>
<th>Name of Natural Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jinze</td>
<td>Lianhu</td>
<td>Xiezhuang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Taibei</td>
<td>Bei Wangbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Liantang</td>
<td>Jinqian</td>
<td>Jintian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qianwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four villages are selected as demonstration areas, including Xiezhuang village in Jinze town, Jin tian village, Qianwan village and Bei Wangbang village in Liantang town.

4.2 Introduction of Selected Area

Rural domestic sewage treatment

The brief condition of 4 natural villages is as follows:

(1) Jintian village

It is located in Liantang town and is separated into South-North parts by a watercourse in the village. There are a lot of Zizania aquatica at northwest and east village. The water level is always 2.7-meter with width of 18m. There is no boat in the river. There are three small bridges (the height is 8m respectively) which are connecting both south and north neighborhood. The two neighborhoods are evenly distributed alongside the river bank with the length of 750m from east to west and the width 240m from south to north.

The construction site, an area of $1200m^2$, for the sewage treatment station is selected at south of No.34 with the length of 60m from east to west and the width 20m from south to north. The whole site is abandoned area. The construction site is a plain on geographic appearance. The transportation is very convenient and since the site is adjacent to streets outside, it has good soil condition. However, the weak point is that it is a little bit far away from watercourse. There is no pollution source area.

The sewage collection treatment system is paving PVC-U ruffled tubes of DN225 in terms of existing layout style as main-piping and the soil coverage rate at beginning parts will be 1.0m; the sewage from other households will be collected by PVC-U ruffled tubes of DN225 as sub-piping and then flow into main piping; When main piping is crossing river, the construction will adopt pulling-pipe construction method.

(2) Qianwan village

It is located in Liantang town and is separated into west-northeast-southeast
parts by a watercourse in the village. There are a lot of Zizania aquatica at east and north and it is growing many loquats seeds at south. There is a water-entrance floodgate on river of south village and there is no boat in the river. There are three small bridges (the height is 8m respectively) which are connecting three neighborhoods with the length of 580m from east to west and the width of 560m from south to north. Since one sewage treatment system has already been available at northeast, this construction is only applied to west and east parts of villages.

The sewage from west Qianwan village will be collected into southeast part for processing. The sewage collection treatment system is paving PVC-U riffled tubes of DN225 in terms of existing layout style as main-piping and the soil coverage rate at beginning parts will be 1.0m; the sewage from other households will be collected by PVC-U riffled tubes of DN225 as sub-piping and then flow into main piping; When main piping is crossing river, the construction will adopt pulling-pipe construction method.

The construction site for the sewage treatment station is selected at west of No.82 in southeast part with the length of 50m from east to west and the width of 50m from south to north. The construction site is a plain on geographic appearance. The transportation is very convenient and since the site is adjacent to streets outside, it has good soil condition. There is no pollution source area.

(3) Beiwang bang

It is located in Liantang town and is full of water network. Grain crops are grown in eastern and western village. Bei Wangbang is separated into five parts, that is, north, northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast by Bang wangbang river of east-west direction, Bei Hengbang branch of south-north direction and its branches. The length from east to west is 600m and the width is 790m from south to north. There are only some small and domestic boats in the river. There are seven small bridges (the height is 5m--8m) and one easily-built bridge which is connecting five neighborhoods. Residents are living adjacent to the river banks and the soil over riverbank is hardened.

Within the service scope of sewage treatment station, abundant river
network has divided Bei Wangbang into north, northeast, southwest, northeast, and southeast. If it is centralized collection and processing, it will lead difficulty of construction and the main piping will be extended too long (it will further increase building cost). Given this, it is supposed to deal with Bei Wangbang in separate parts. The geography of Bei Wangbang is high in west and low in east. In terms of designing principles and its influential factors of sewage treatment station, two sewage treatment stations are divided by Bei Wangbang river. Sewage from north Bei Wangbang and South Bei Wangbang are centralized for collection respectively.

North Sewage treatment station has selected northern of No.167 in northeast area. The construction site for the sewage treatment station, is selected at south of No.167 with the length of 20m from east to west and width of 44m from south to north. The whole site is an abandoned area. The construction site is a plain on geographic appearance. Since the site is adjacent to riverbank, there is no road available. There is little impact on surrounding environment and no demolition is involved.

The sewage collection treatment system is paving PVC-U rifflled tubes of DN225 in terms of existing layout style as main-piping and the soil coverage rate at beginning parts will be 0.7m; the sewage from other households will be collected by PVC-U rifflled tubes of DN225 as sub-piping and then flow into main piping; When main piping is crossing river, the construction will adopt pulling-pipe construction method.

The construction site for the sewage treatment station is selected at west of No.289 in southeast part with the length of 20m from east to west and width of 39m from south to north. The whole site is an abandoned area. The transportation is convenient with one street alongside river available. It has good soil condition. It is near farmland without any impact on surrounding farmers.

(4) Xie Zhuang

It is located in Jinze town. Shanshen village is separated into three parts, that is, northwest, southwest and east parts by a river of south-north direction and a branch-river of west-east in the direction of west to east. The length from
east to west is 400m and the width is 550m from south to north. The depth of watercourse is 2.5-3m with width of 15m-18m. No boat is available on the river. There are four small bridges connecting three neighborhoods. Residents are living very adjacent to the river bank.

At present, since most of residences are naturally formed and built in line with geographic location without advanced planning featuring scattering of residences, various types, narrow-distance and sewage arbitrary discharging.

Xicen sewage treatment plant, a municipal engineering company, has designing capacity of 5000m$^3$/d., and now its actual operating capacity is 1200 m$^3$/d which is lower than its designing capacity. Given this it has capacity to receive domestic sewage from Xiezhuang which is located only 0.6km away from it.

According to the municipal sewage treatment facilities construction surrounding Xiezhuang and combination of its real characteristics, it is planned to designate Xicen sewage treatment plant to dispose of domestic wastes from Xiezhuang. The sewage collection treatment system is paving PVC-U rifflned tubes of DN225 in terms of existing layout style as main-piping and the soil coverage rate at beginning parts will be 1.0m; the main sewage pipes are connected into the water-entrance piping of Xicen sewage treatment plant.

4.3 Demolition progress of buildings and illegal buildings

Neither building nor illegal building which needs demolition is involved in construction area.
Chapter 5 Impact on Society and Vulnerable Group

This project is invested by both Shanghai municipal government and GEF investment fund for pollution reduction of ecological system of East Asia Sea and is implemented in concrete measures by Shanghai municipal government. This project will take a series measures of eco-friendly and demonstration activities to deal with problems of agriculture and non-point Source Pollution. Both the economic and social impacts are active and all local villagers are very supportive and satisfied with the whole project. The detailed social impact can be taken reference from “Appraisal Report on Social Impact of Shanghai Reduction Project of Agriculture and Non-point Source Pollution by GEF Donation”.

Since the construction area is in Shanghai where it mainly involves Han nationality. During land occupation (use) process, vulnerable groups occurred. In addition, according to investigations, no minority nationalities are found in this project; given this, there is no any side impact on minorities or originals.
Chapter 6 Policies and Laws

The compensation plan of land-taking (using) is in strict line with related policies and state & local laws:

- Land Administration Law of People’s Republic of China (executed from January 1st, 1999)

- Implementation method of Land Administration Law of People’s Republic of China in Shanghai (February 4th, 1994) passed by No.7 session of Shanghai People’s congress, revised of implementation method of Land Administration Law of People’s Republic of China on No.36 session of Shanghai People’s congress on May 27th, 1997 and revised again on No.23 session of Shanghai People’s congress on Nov.17th, 2000

- No.54 notification concerning suggestions on pilot for transferring land-usage right of collectively-owned land in Shanghai rural area confirmed by municipal planning committee and etc and issued by Shanghai people’s government office in 2001

- No.52 paper concerning detailed implementation method of transferring land-usage right of farming land issued by Shanghai people’s government office in 2002

- No.277 paper concerning compensation on properties of acquisitioned collectively-owned land in Shanghai issued by Shanghai real estate resource law in 2007
Chapter 7 Compensation Standard

All the construction-used land belonged to construction unit’s own or on the collectively-owned land of local village. There is no land acquisition involved.

As far as the construction land for artificial wetland program is concerned, the construction unit will abide by methods of transferring land-use right of collectively-owned in Shanghai rural area land and will be in line with No.4 clause of No.4 item in Shanghai detailed implementation method of transferring land-usage right of farming land, that is, subcontracting fee of land-usage right, transferring fee, rent fee and etc should be confirmed by consultation of both farm households and leaseholders, and No.10 clause, that is, in order to guarantee legal rights of farmers, the economic returns from land-usage transferring should not be lower than those from original business for unit area.

In terms of actual condition of construction area, the construction unit should pay to original contractors for transferring land-use right. This transfer fee is paid once for all of 30-year based on RMB800/mu/year.

In terms of compensation on properties of acquisitioned collectively-owned land, the construction unit will give economic compensation on some possible damages on properties, such as the damage caused by paving sewage collection pipes, which will be restored to their original appearances.

Table 7.1 Compensation standard for young crops in Qingpu district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District, country</th>
<th>Grain &amp; cotton Land</th>
<th>Vegetable Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RMB/mu</td>
<td>RMB/sq.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingpu</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8 Restoration

The area of construction-use land is 1200M² and the land has been acquired by transferring. According to the municipal policies concerning transferring of land-use right, this transfer fee is paid in terms of annual output of agricultural crop per mu on the land by construction unit. This transfer fee is paid once for all on 30-year basis in terms of RMB800/mu/year as standard in general.

Table 8.1 Restoration Plan of rural domestic sewage treatment in Qingpu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction location</th>
<th>Area of land use (m²)</th>
<th>Impact of land use</th>
<th>Impact restoration</th>
<th>Compensation target</th>
<th>Other measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jinze town: Xiezhuang village</td>
<td>Collectively-owned land of village: threshing ground or land of industrial park at town's level</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1. for affected land: As for the collectively-owned land of village and private plots, it was compensated in terms of land transferring policies; 2. for the affected crops: it will be compensated in line with standard, including seasonal vegetable grown by villagers in Bei Wangbang villages. 3. for affected land in industrial park in Jinze town: the resettlement institution will pay them leasing fee for their land.</td>
<td>1. Land compensation was paid to the affected entity and households; 2. compensation on the affected crops was paid to the villagers in Bei Wangbang and villages. 3. The compensation on land in the industry park is paid to Jinze industry park.</td>
<td>1. The affected road of village level and some resident buildings affected by piping construction will be restored to their original appearance; 2. For partial affected farming crops, it was compensated in line with standard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the construction-used land was collectively-owned land of village of local farmers; since almost of collectively-owned land was in abandoned status and it could be utilized again due to the construction, the local villagers could get certain amount of economic returns because village entity could get compensation fee of transferring land-use right on the precondition that the properties of collectively-owned (should) not be affected. The resettlement institution will sign the protocol concerning transferring land-use right and pay reasonable compensation on the affected land to affected households; as for some affected crops, it will be compensated in line with standard.

The construction has neither impact on local economy nor impact on daily habits or living style. In addition, since the collectively-owned land hasn’t produced any economical benefit, it will not impact living or income of local villagers. And furthermore, this construction will produce better living and production environment for villagers, together with re-use of the abandoned and certain amount of transferring compensation of land-use. Given this, local villagers can get benefit on the basis of no collectively-own assets negatively affected.
Chapter 9 Expenses and Budget

9.1 Expenses

The expense occurred from land-use is mainly focusing on transferring fee of land and economic compensation on the agricultural crops on the privately-owned plots of farmers; as far as the losses due to paving pipes are concerned, it will be calculated in the engineering expenses instead of land-use expenses. The project owner will repair and restore its original style.

Table 9.1 Compensation budget on land-use for domestic sewage treatment station in Qingpu district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Unit price</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Amount (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rural domestic sewage treatment station</td>
<td>transferring fee of land-use(30 years)</td>
<td>800 RMB/mu/year</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensation on young crops</td>
<td></td>
<td>2900 RMB/mu/year</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unforeseen 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2 Annual Planning of Capital-use

Table 9.2 annual planning of capital-use (excluding unforeseen fee)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item/year</th>
<th>Total amount (Yuan)</th>
<th>2009 (%)</th>
<th>2010 (%)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jingqian village, Liantang town</td>
<td>10800</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qianwan, Jingqian village, Liantang town</td>
<td>10800</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taipei village, Liantang town (sewage treatment station on north bank)</td>
<td>12105</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bei Wangbang, Taipei village, Liantang town (sewage treatment station on south bank)</td>
<td>10800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xie zhuang, Lianhu village, Jinze town</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44505</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.3 Financing Channel and Capital Flow

All expenses for programs will be undertaken by GEF donation and domestic self-raising respectively.

According to compensation policies and compensation standard issued by RAP, the project owner signed compensation contracts with affected individuals or collective entity to pay compensation fees in line with requirements of the contracts and implementation progress of related construction.

Table 9.3 Compensation Matrix of the affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Compensation target</th>
<th>compensation means</th>
<th>Responsible for compensation</th>
<th>Compensation Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>transfer fee of land</td>
<td>all villagers and collectively-owned villages</td>
<td>economic compensation</td>
<td>Qingpu Water Resource Bureau</td>
<td>Qingpu Water Resource Bureau will grant compensation to departments of local government or individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation for young crops</td>
<td>economic compensation</td>
<td>Qingpu Water Resource Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 10 Time Schedule

10.1 Principles

According to the time schedule, the construction will start from November, 2009 to November, 2012. Since the whole project will be implemented phase by phase and so does the resettlement, the resettlement plan on land occupation (use) will be kept in pace with the different phase of the construction. The main body is expected to be started from November, 2009 to November, 2012. The principles of time schedule are as follows:

- The deadline for land-use preparation should be one-month before land has been used officially. The commence date will be confirmed in terms of resettlement period of resettlement and compensation of land occupation(use)

- Sufficient time should be given to resettlement and compensation of land occupation(use)

10.2 Implementation Progress

In line with the progress of resettlement and compensation of land occupation (use), the general implementation planning is drafted. The detailed time will be adjusted due to deviation of the progress of whole project. The detailed implementation planning is as follows:
Table 10.1    Implementation Planning of Land Occupation (use) for Sewage Treatment of Wetland in Qingpu district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Planned construction progress</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preparation period of resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>To establish resettlement institution office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>To designate certain institution to compile resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>To conduct Impact investigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>To compile plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>To inform publication and public participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>To have discussion with related institution/public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>To publicize resettlement plan/information booklet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>To verify of land occupation(use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>To publicize RAP on the official website of the World Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation Phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>To sign protocol and pay compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>To start construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>To restore of affected individuals or enterprises</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 11 Public Participation

11.1 Strategy of public participation

Shanghai Municipal government, Municipal Development and Reform Committee, Shanghai APL office, corresponding departments of local district and country for construction, Urban Construction Investment Development Co., Ltd, and project design unit have participated in selection of construction scheme, overall planning, research on feasibility and compiling of resettlement plan during the whole process of confirming planning, design and resettlement plan.

During construction, the construction unit and design unit have made on-the-spot investigation to inform local villagers of basic introduction of construction, content and possible noisy, flying dust, traffic jam and other side impacts. In addition, opinions from local villagers, village committee and people’s government of town have also been heard on a broad basis.

The construction area only involves Han nationality; no minority nationalities are found in this project; given this, there is no cross-cultural or cross-nationality among the scope of construction.

According to the on-the-spot investigation, local villagers and village committees have expressed their support for the construction. In their opinion, it is good to reduce volume of pollutes’ in the domestic sewage, improving local ecological environment and people’s living quality. In their view, it is beneficial for both protecting our mother river---Huangpu river, but also our water resource, which is a big contribution for our people and country. Though it will cause one-time inconvenience, it can be overcome. However, they hope that the construction unit could speed up their construction scheme and try its best to reduce the affected period for local villagers.

11.2 Public Participation Process and Policies Publication Plan

In order to deal with side impacts on the affected households due to land occupation, the construction unit from Qingpu Water Resource Bureau will
establish a special resettlement institution which is designated to communicate with affected villagers by different means in terms of problems and requirements concerning resettlement and restoration. This resettlement institution will actively consult with the affected and listen to their opinions to ensure that all the problems can be solved before actual implementation of land occupation (use) plan.

The resettlement institution will arrange a conference which involves public participation in order to make every affected people have opportunities to have equal consultation rights concerning economic compensation on land occupation (use) and agricultural crops before signing compensation agreement in this regard.

Table 11.1 Participation Process of the Affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>early October, 2000</td>
<td>five villages in Liantang town and town of Qingpu district</td>
<td>Representatives from villagers; related departments of towns and country’s level; personnel from Qingpu environment protection bureau and Water Resource Bureau; assigned unit by PMO</td>
<td>Migrants’ Resettlement, investigation on social economy, investigation on affected area and physical items</td>
<td>To publicize construction progress; conduct social economic investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late October, 2008</td>
<td>Qingpu Water Resource Bureau</td>
<td>representatives of project owner; leaders of villages, affected enterprises and individuals</td>
<td>Compensation and resettlement policies; Preliminary scheme for resettlement</td>
<td>Preliminary consultation concerning compensation policies when RAP is prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.2008</td>
<td>People’s government of Liantang town and People’s government of Jinze town</td>
<td>Representatives from villagers; leaders of countries and towns; affected village</td>
<td>Compensation and resettlement policies; Preliminary scheme for resettlement</td>
<td>To revise compensation plan for land occupation; further discussion and consultation of compensation policies and restoration plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.2009</td>
<td>Qingpu Water Resource Bureau, People’s government of Liantang town and People’s government of Jinze town</td>
<td>Representatives from villages; leaders of countries and towns; affected village</td>
<td>Consultation on compensation policies and resettlement scheme</td>
<td>To sign intention agreement concerning establishment of sewage treatment project in local village with the affected villages and individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td>Publication Method &amp; Language in use</td>
<td>Publication Date</td>
<td>Publication Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related project introduction</td>
<td>Chinese, brochure of project</td>
<td>April, 2009</td>
<td>Affected countries and towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief introduction of land occupation</td>
<td>Chinese, list of affected agricultural crops</td>
<td>May, 2009</td>
<td>Affected countries and towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation policies on agricultural crops; municipal policies of transferring land</td>
<td>Chinese, test of policies</td>
<td>May, 2009</td>
<td>Affected countries and towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification of compensation plan</td>
<td>Chinese, test report</td>
<td>After evaluation of the World Bank</td>
<td>Affected village committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To publicize notification of RAP</td>
<td>Chinese, test report</td>
<td>Nov./Dec., 2009</td>
<td>Local community centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement propaganda booklet</td>
<td>Chinese, the booklet is sent to local village</td>
<td>After verification and examination of the World Bank</td>
<td>Affected village committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of compensation plan on land occupation</td>
<td>Chinese, English</td>
<td>After verification and examination of the World Bank</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 12 Appealing Mechanism

12.1 Possible Complaints and solutions

The resettlement plan for and occupation has taken the whole project into consideration and has a general planning for the whole project. During the actual implementation, due to real alternation, operational deviation, it is likely to lead to complaints from the affected. According to actual situation, there are three problems:

A. Target issue

If the errors about the statistics and calculation during investigation occurred, which will affect the benefit of the affected, the affected individuals or unit can submit them to resettlement institutions at country’s or town’s level by verbal or in written. Their problems will later be submitted to the project owner and monitoring unit. And afterwards, under organization of the project owner, the professional personnel will be designated to the spot for verification and issue their findings and suggestions. The errors from investigation, statistics can be registered and be compensated in terms of standard.

B. Compensation Standard

If the affected have different opinions to the standard of compensation, the designer of the Project should conduct on-the-spot introduction explanation, publicizing all state document and policies for land occupation (use), and give detailed calculation of compensation standard. It is expected to let the affected understand that the compensation standard is in line with our state laws and stipulations to eliminate their worries.

C. Capital

During implementation process, it is possibly that compensation can not be allocated on time, which will impact re-production arrangement after land transferring. It requires members of resettlement institution should control well on capital, implementation progress and quality to ensure that capital can be used only in land compensation, coordinating financial departments to allocate
capital in terms of actual progress and to guarantee RAP going smoothly.

12.2 Appealing Channels and Procedures

The affected are enjoying rights and obligations granted by our constitution. Our existing laws and regulations are protecting their legal rights not being impinged. When legal rights have been violated, the affected can apply appealing until he/she get due rights.

   A. Appealing Channel

       ----Almost all appealing problems can be reflected in the Public office of letters and calls, municipalities and provinces at different level.

       ----Administration institutions at different levels from municipalities to districts, including can supervise resettlement progress conducted by subordinated levels and accept appealing concerning resettlement.

       ----Administration, auditing, discipline, justice departments and procuratorial organs at Districts, municipalities and State level can accept related cases concerning violation of laws and rules. The appealing system for the whole affected can be seen in chart 12.1.

   B. Appealing Procedures

   If the affected are not satisfied with resettlement, they can turn to the village committee who will directly find the resettlement institution for consultation or they can directly turn to the resettlement institution; and further more, they can appeal to superior institutions in written or by verbal. After getting appeals, the superior institution can make record for file and consult with local resettlement institution for solution together within 10 days. If any contradiction or dispute occurs, the village committee can appeal to administration bureau who are granted with administration right in terms of the State Administrative Procedural Law and appealing channels. The administration bureau includes project office, resettlement management institution, RAP monitoring unit, public office of letter and calls, administration supervision and examination, discipline supervision and etc. If the affected are still not satisfied with results, they can appeal to the People’s court for lawsuit. The resettlement institution is in charge of filing work
for all appealing problems and whole progress of solution.

Institutions at all levels will receive complaints and appeals submitted by all the affected for free, and corresponding charges will be classified into the unforeseen expenses. The detailed appealing channel can be seen in the following 12.1.

These appealing procedures will be invalid until the whole construction is over in order to ensure that all the affected can take advantage of it to deal with all their difficulties and problems.

This channel for appealing rights will be informed to all affected villagers by means of publicizing participation process and resettlement handbook.
Chart 12.1 Detailed Appealing Steps

**Step 1:** If the affected has suffered any loss concerning compensation on land occupation(use) or crops, he/she can put forward oral or written appeals to the following institutions: (1) local village committee (2) resettlement office of project owner. If oral appeals are put forward, the receipt institution should make it written one and give reply within 15 days.

**Step 2:** If the declarant is not convinced by the results he/she receives, he/she can put forward appeals to related departments of Qingpu Water Resource Bureau; Qingpu Water Resource Bureau should appoint certain pricing management institution at district level concerning compensation on land to have evaluation or confirmation on the disputes.

**Step 3:** If the affected are not satisfied with the replies from corresponding departments or they haven’t received any reply within 15 days, he can appeal to Shanghai Real Estate& Land Resource Administration Bureau for compensation. This appeal should be conducted within 3-month from first appeal; Shanghai Real Estate& Land Resource Administration Bureau should finalize a decision and inform the declarant after getting related appeals.

**Step 4:** If he/she is still not convinced by arbitration, he /she can appeal to local people’s court in terms of state civil (administrative) lawsuit law within 15 days when he/she receives arbitration from Shanghai Real Estate& Land Resource Administration Bureau.
Chapter 13 Organizational Institutions

13.1 Corresponding institutions related RAP

In order to guarantee that RAP on land compensation will be implemented smoothly and reach the expected goal, during the whole process, there must be an organizational structure from top to bottom in order to better plan, coordinate and monitor the land compensation activities. During actual implementation, the following institutions are in charge of planning, management, implementation and monitoring on land occupation (use) for sewage treatment program of wetland in Qingpu district:

- People's Government of Shanghai
- Shanghai Development and Reform Committee
- Shanghai APL Office
- Shanghai Real Estate& Land Resource Administration Bureau
- Qingpu Development and Reform Committee & Jia Ding Development and Reform Committee
- Qingpu Water Resource Bureau
- Qingpu RAP Office
- local village committees
- independent monitoring unit

**Shanghai Development and Reform Committee:** In charge of leadership, organizing, coordinating the whole project and related engineering, checking and verifying RAP

**Shanghai APL Office:** in charge of leadership and coordination of land use and RAP compensation

**Shanghai Water Resource Bureau:**
1. to coordinate administration work and financing

2. superior institution to accept appeals

**Qingpu Water Resource Bureau:** In charge of coordination work for construction and keeping contact with the World Bank. The detailed work is as follows:

- to designated corresponding units to confirm construction scope
- to conduct census on land acquisition and demolition from affected households and enterprises
- to sign demolition protocol with demolition unit
- To accept appeals from displaced households

**Shanghai Real Estate & Land Resource Administration Bureau**

**Qing Pu Demolition Office:**

1. to conduct land acquisition and demolition work;

2. to measure and verify area of occupied(used) land, property, and the number of affected households and enterprises;

3. to check usage of land

4. to make summary of land occupation and resettlement in terms of RAP

**Independent External Monitoring Unit:** external monitoring evaluation work on land occupation (use) compensation and resettlement
13.2 Organizational Chart

**SMG:** Shanghai Municipal Government

**SDRC:** Shanghai Development and Reform Committee

  **JDDRC:** Jia Ding Development and Reform Committee

  **QPDRC:** Qingpu Development and Reform Committee

**SRELRAB:** Shanghai Real Estate& Land Resource Administration Bureau.

**JDEPB:** Jiading Environment Protection Bureau

**QPWRB:** Qingpu Water Resource Bureau

**IMU:** Independent Monitoring Unit

**QPEPB:** Qing Pu Environment Protection Bureau
13.3 Main organization and Job responsibility

**Shanghai Reform and Development Committee**

It is in charge of leadership, organizing, coordinating the whole project and related engineering, checking and verifying RAP, conducting internal supervision, and making decision for big issue during the process of resettlement.

**Qingpu Water Resource Bureau**

1. to entrust planning design institutes to confirm construction scope in terms of project’s requirements;

2. to organize social economy investigation

3. to take part in compiling RAP

4. to execute polices of RAP

5. to confirm implementation of RAP in terms of time schedule of construction

6. to allocate capital and supervise use of capital

7. to guide, coordinate, supervise resettlement activities and progress

8. to organize and implement internal monitoring, deciding independent monitoring institution, and to coordinate external monitoring activities

9. to check monitoring report

10. to coordinate contradictions and problems during actual implementation

11. to submit reports on land occupation(use) process, use of capital and implementation quality to the World Bank on a regular basis

12. to organize social economic investigation

13. to organize public participation activities

14. to abide by state policies and stipulations concerning land use

15. to formulate compensation scheme and standard for land occupation(use) in terms of related policies, which will be submitted corresponding departments

16. to implement RAP
(17) to sign resettlement protocol concerning land occupation (use) with affected individuals and villages together with related departments
(18) to publicize information concerning compensation on land and resettlement
(19) to train related personnel
(20) to coordinate problems and contradictions during actual implementation
(21) to handle with disputes and appealing issues, conducting coordination and appeal for administrative arbitration;
(22) to report compensation on land occupation(use) and resettlement progress to Shanghai Reform and Development Committee and Shanghai APL office

**Independent Monitoring Unit**

Independent monitoring Unit will investigate RAP and its implementation process. The monitoring unit will provide evaluation report on land occupation and resettlement to Qingpu Water Resource Bureau and the World Bank. The detailed responsibilities are as follows:

(1) to investigate regional status quo of social economy
(2) to evaluate detailed impact and restoration of production and daily life
(3) to analyze data
(4) to monitor whole process of RAP implementation and submit monitoring report to Qingpu Water Resource Bureau. The detailed responsibilities will be given descriptions in the external monitoring and evaluation part

**13.4 Qualification of Institution and Personnel Equipment**

Resettlement institution will be composed of leaders from all levels of People’s government of Shanghai and other administration departments. Members in the resettlement institution have abundant experience of preliminary land acquisition, demolition and resettlement work. They have already taken part in APL projects. Since all members come from different level of People’s
government and different functional departments, they will organize and coordinate with different departments well in land acquisition, demolition and resettlement work.

The number of full-time employees is 13 and it reached 21 in the peak time. The detailed information can be seen in the Table 12.1.

**Table 12.1 Personnel Equipment in resettlement institution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement institution</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>full-time employees (person)</th>
<th>headcount at peak time (person)</th>
<th>Personnel Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Development and Reform Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>civil servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai APL Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Management personnel and professional technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingpu Environment Protection Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>professional technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingpu Water Resource Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Management personnel and professional technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingpu Resettlement Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>professional personnel in resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent external monitoring institution</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Professional research fellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14 Monitoring and Appraisal

In order to guarantee smooth implementation of this project, and realize Non-voluntary Resettlement in OP4.12 by the World Bank, that is, it must be assured that the affected population, infrastructure as well as public facilities should get sound-arrangement or re-establishment to ensure that their original living standard would not be reduced but improved. Under such circumstance, the implementation progress will have monitoring and appraisal on a regular basis. The monitoring includes two parts, internal monitoring of resettlement institution and independent external monitoring.

The internal monitoring is implemented by Qingpu Water Resource Bureau, Shanghai to guarantee that each responsible unit should make concrete work on resettlement and compensation for land occupation (use) by means of abiding by the principles and time schedule stipulated in RAP. The aim of internal monitoring is to ensure sound performance of the resettlement institution.

Independent monitoring, an independent institution of resettlement unit, is conducting tracking, monitoring and appraisal work on compensation on land occupation (use), resettlement as well as their living standard afterwards. The independent institution will keep on track on the resettlement work, including whether the resettlement institution is in line with the resettlement and compensation plan of the whole project, related state laws and Non-voluntary Resettlement in OP4.12 by the World Bank; whether the living standard of the affected can be improved, or at least, kept at original level. The independent institution will put forward suggestions found in the on-the-spot investigation in order to solve the problems occurred as soon as possible.

14.1 Internal Monitoring

Qingpu Water Resource Bureau has following tasks:

1. to establish monitoring and operation mechanism
2. to check compensation on land occupation and resettlement activities

3. to establish basic data base for compensation on land occupation and resettlement

4. to conduct all-around supervision on the whole process of compensation on land occupation and resettlement

● **Implementation Procedures**

During implementation period, Qingpu Water Resource Bureau is collecting compensation and resettlement information concerning the affected and making regular investigation on implementation progress in terms of the monitoring samples. In the monitoring mechanism mentioned above, Qingpu Water Resource Bureau will formulated information table in fixed format and conduct investigation on a regular basis in order to realize information accuracy.

● **Monitoring contents:**

1. compensation on land occupation and resettlement activities

2. payment of compensation

3. compensation and resettlement for affected enterprises

4. restoration and re-establishment of infrastructure, such as roads.

5. personnel, training, time schedule and other working efficiency

6. registration and solution of complaints and appealing

● **Internal monitoring report**

Qingpu Water Resource Bureau will compile the internal monitoring report on 6-month basis and will be submitted to the World Bank.

### 14.2 Independent external monitoring

Qingpu Water Resource Bureau will appoint independent resettlement monitoring institution to conduct external monitoring work for resettlement.

The independent external monitoring unit should provide tracking and monitoring evaluation on progress of the resettlement work, including
suggestion and opinions towards implementation progress, quality, capital and etc. In addition, tracking will be also conducted on production and living condition and related evaluation report will be submitted to the World Bank.

- **Monitoring procedures and contents**

  1. to compile monitoring and evaluation summary
  2. to compile investigation summary, investigation paper and records for affected villagers
  3. to design scheme of sample investigation: since the scale of investigation is relatively small, it will take all investigated samples.
  4. basic investigation: to get basic information concerning affected villagers to get related information, such as production, living standard and income as well.
  5. to establish monitoring and evaluation system

    It will involve establishment of data base of different information which will provide computerized assist analysis and monitoring.

  6. Monitoring evaluation investigation
    - capability evaluation of resettlement institution: to investigate capability and working efficiency of resettlement institution
    - resettlement progress, compensation standard and payment
    - impact analysis on land occupation(use) for construction
    - public facilities: to monitor carrying out compensation capital, functional restoration of public facilities and restoration progress
    - public participation and consultation: to take part in compiling RAP and activities of public participation; to monitor participation effects
    - appealing: to monitoring registration and solution of complaints and appealing

      1. to classify monitoring material and establish data base
      2. comparison analysis
      3. to compile monitoring evaluation report in terms of monitoring plan
• to set up independent monitoring and evaluation group to compile working summary in December, 2009
• to make sound preparation of independent monitoring evaluation in February, 2009, including compiling investigation summary and paper, establishing monitoring system, confirming tasks and selecting monitoring points
• No.1 external monitoring report will be submitted in June, 2010 and the following reports will be submitted every six months
• to reasonably confirm monitoring and evaluation period in terms of actual progress of RAP
• to compile evaluation report after resettlement work is over

14.3 Monitoring Index

• social economic index: per capita income
• organizational index: composition of personnel, regulations and stipulations; equipment, working efficiency
• Affected villagers: whether payment of compensation is realized on time, production and resettlement method, change rate of economic income; satisfaction towards resettlement
• Affected enterprises: whether payment of compensation is realized on time; satisfaction towards resettlement
• Infrastructure: functional restoration

14.4 Post-Appraisal

After the construction is completed, the resettlement work needs appraisal on the basis of monitoring and evaluation. Both successful experience and lessons should be appraised and shared concerning land occupation (use), compensation and resettlement, which will be a great contribution to the future work. Qingpu Water Resource Bureau will appoint independent resettlement monitoring institution to conduct external monitoring work for resettlement after the whole construction is completed. The independent monitoring unit should establish appraisal summary and appraisal index system, conducting social economic analysis investigation and to compile appraisal report on
sewage treatment plant on wetland in Qingpu district, which will be submitted to the World Bank.