

TIANJIN WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION PROJECT

SUMMARY RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A. Introduction

1. This summary resettlement plan (RP) draws upon the comprehensive resettlement plan prepared for the Project, which involves land acquisition and resettlement effects. It also incorporates the discussion on resettlement with the relevant agencies carried out during appraisal. The RP was prepared on the basis of the feasibility designs. As a condition for loan effectiveness, the RP will be revised and updated when the preliminary technical design is finalized. The revised RP will be submitted to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) prior to land clearing, and will include livelihood restoration plans. A detailed socioeconomic survey has been completed.

2. The Tianjin Municipal Development Planning Commission, in collaboration with Tianjin Sewerage Company, the Tianjin Luanhe Drinking Water Source Protection Engineering Ltd, other relevant agencies, and the project preparatory technical assistance consultants, was responsible for preparing the RP, and ensuring that the requirements of the Asian Development Bank (policy on involuntary resettlement, Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice) are met.

B. Land Acquisition, Land Use, and Resettlement

3. Project impacts have been identified by a preliminary survey that was undertaken during October 1999 to January 2000. Thus, resettlement impacts and budget are estimates and will be revised in light of the preliminary technical design. As a result of permanent land acquisition of 4.29 million square meters (m²), over 3,360 people or 940 households will be affected in 125 villages and one district (45 around the reservoir and 80 for the upgrade of the upgrade of the channel and the Zhou River diversion channel, and Beichang District). Temporary land acquisition of 5.51 million m² will affect over 6,370 persons or 1,591 households. Physical relocation of 12 households, with 56 affected persons (APs) is expected. No community structures or public institutions will be affected by the Project.

4. Table A10.1 gives details of land impacts resulting from the project.

Table A10.1: Land Impacts
('000 m²)

Project Structure/Component	Permanent Land Impact	Temporary Land Impact	Total
A. Wastewater Treatment			
1. Wastewater treatment plant	220.1		220.1
2. Pumping stations	4.0		4.0
3. Sewer network		53.0 ^b	53.0
Subtotal (A)	224.1	53.0	277.1
B. Water Resources Protection			
1. Reservoir (22 m water)	2,927.0		2,927.0
2. Reservoir (buffer zone)	3,517.7 ^a		3,517.7
3. Existing channel	444.4		444.4
4. Zhou River Diversion Channel		693.7	693.7
5. Reservoir and channel		5,509.4	5,509.4
Subtotal (B)	6,889.1	6,203.1	13,092.2
Total	7,113.2	6,256.1	13,369.3

^a Land use restrictions only, no land acquisition of use required. Therefore this figure is not included in land impact and budget calculations.

^b Calculations based on sewer pipes with 15.17 length and width 3.5 m

C. Project Impacts on Livelihood

5. In most affected villages, APs engage in agricultural activities. Economic activities are generally restricted by environmental regulations. Some villages have lost most of their land already to the reservoir, and are provided with a subsidy for food and fuel. Incomes are supplemented by other occupations, such as service-related activities and transportation, and industrial enterprises. Several villages subsist mainly on fishing in the reservoir. Due to the relatively small parcels of land being acquired in each village, most households will not experience a major impact from land acquisition. Land impacts (permanent and temporary) and land allocation per capita before and after the Project are given as a supplementary appendix. A livelihood restoration program will review options and develop viable employment activities that are permitted by environmental regulations, particularly in villages that have low land per capita ratios. The options will include

- (i) land development;
- (ii) agricultural intensification;
- (iii) enterprise development; and
- (iv) self-employment by APs, with provision for start-up capital.

D. Compensation and Entitlements

6. The compensation fees and entitlements are based on laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and the ADB guidelines and policies relating to resettlement. The wastewater treatment component is governed by the 1998 Land Administration Law. The water resource component is governed by the 1991 Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) Regulations on Medium and Large Hydropower Project Construction. Since MWR is revising these regulations, any changes will be incorporated, as necessary, in the revised RP. All APs, legal and illegal land users, will be eligible for compensation. Compensation for nonland assets will be made at full replacement rates.

E. Public Information, Consultation, Grievance, and Appeal

7. During the impact survey and planning of resettlement, consultations were undertaken with town and township leaders. Interviews and informal discussions have been held in the affected towns and villages. The revised RP will include plans for livelihood restoration, developed in close consultation with APs, and fully disclosed to them. The revised RP will be fully translated into Chinese and provided to APs at least two months before ground leveling and construction commence. The project implementation agencies (PIAs) will address any concerns raised by APs. Consultation sessions will be held with APs to fully explain resettlement entitlements, including the compensation rates. The final RP will be available at the office of the village committee in all project-affected areas, and the revised RP will take into consideration all comments received. The PIAs placed the SRP in the affected township offices for review by the APs prior to loan negotiations. A comments register, both verbal and written, will be kept by township resettlement offices. The RP consultation plan is shown in Table A10.2. Grievances may be expressed verbally to the local village committee or more formally by letter to higher authorities at county and municipal level land management bureau. APs if dissatisfied with the administrative resolution of their dispute may also appeal to the people's court. A full description of the grievance procedure and timescales involved are contained in the RP.

Table A10.2: Public Participation Plan

Purpose of Event	Form of Event	Timing	Implementing Agencies	Target Participants	Remarks
Information briefing on the project and resettlement issues to elicit comments on project from affected persons (APs).	Display of resettlement plan (RP) at township level	15 June July 2000	County resettlement office, village committee	All project APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meetings to be held in each county
Display summary RP on website	Global	15 June 2000	Asian Development Bank	Global	
Inform project beneficiaries of project progress, final design, and project timing, consult with APs on livelihood activities for inclusion in the revised RP.	Community meetings and focus group discussions	During preliminary technical design and prior to loan effectiveness (Oct-Nov 2000)	Project implementation agencies, county resettlement office, and village committee	APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP input into livelihood activities Identify training requirements for Aps
Present and elicit comments on the revised RP	Community meetings and focus group discussions	Jan 2001	Village committee	All project APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of the draft RP before event Discuss concerns relating to RP Identify "gaps" in RP Undertake focus group discussions with various occupations, age groups, and women to elicit specific concerns
Final inventory and census	Individual interviews, household interviews	Dec 2000-Jan 2001	County resettlement office, village committee	All project APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory all assets and land holdings Collect additional socioeconomic data
Advise APs of entitlements and disbursement of compensation	Public meetings	Jan-Feb 2001	County resettlement office, village committee	All project APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household meetings to outline entitlements
Monitoring of APs, project beneficiaries, and health impacts.	Household meetings	June 2001-June 2005	County resettlement office, village committee, and independent external monitor	Random sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where additional support is required particularly for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups Provide recommendations and update RP monitoring plan Identify health improvements Assess project beneficiaries' ability to pay tariff and satisfaction with water and wastewater service.

F. Organization, Implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation

8. The PIAs and the county resettlement office will be responsible for implementing the RP. Implementation at the local level is the responsibility of county and township governments and village committees of the affected areas. Implementation of the RP will be monitored by the PIAs. The PIAs will brief all resettlement staff fully on the contents of the RP prior to implementation. During RP implementation, internal monitoring will be undertaken every six weeks. Post resettlement monitoring will be undertaken internally by the PIAs every three months. External monitoring will be undertaken annually for two years after resettlement and will include a socioeconomic survey of at least 15 percent of affected families in villages affected by land acquisition and those affected by house relocation. Data will be disaggregated by gender, and attention will be given to vulnerable groups. The aim is to ascertain whether the Project has met the resettlement objectives of providing equal or better livelihoods and living standards. An international specialist in monitoring and evaluation will be engaged to help develop a resettlement monitoring and evaluation system and a methodology for the socioeconomic assessments. The resettlement monitoring and evaluation will pay particular attention to livelihood restoration. At the end of each monitoring exercise, a report will be submitted to the PIAs, who will forward a copy to ADB.

G. Cost Estimates and Flow of Resettlement Funds

9. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement, including monitoring and evaluation, is part of the project cost and has been included in the project cost estimates. The PIA will be responsible for arranging the resettlement financing and for negotiating with the APs. Tianjin Municipal Government will guarantee to meet any budget shortfall required to meet the RP objectives, including any changes approved to the 1991 MWR Regulations on Medium and Large Hydropower Project Construction. PIA will ensure the compensation and other specified assistance is provided in full, on time, and directly to the APs and their collectives. The resettlement funds will be provided to village committees, enterprises offering job opportunities, the APs to be resettled, and other agencies involved in resettlement management and administration. Entitlements will be provided to the APs before demolition and ground leveling commence.