



Social Monitoring Report

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PRC: Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project

Prepared by Xinjiang Linshuishe Engineering Technical Consulting Company for the
Huainan Municipal Government and the Asian Development Bank

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**---Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated
Rehabilitation Project**

Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project External Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation

(No.2 Report)

Xinjiang Linshuishe Engineering Technical Consulting Company

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Features

Anhui Huainan Urban Water System Integrated Rehabilitation Project consists of 4 construction components:

Component 1 : (a) improvement of wastewater collection networks, including Installation of wastewater trunk sewers of approximately 134.29 km including 2 km pipelines connecting with residential areas and one wastewater lift station with capacity of 0.648 m³/s in eastern urban area of Huainan; (b) Installation of wastewater trunk sewers of approximately 64.80 km including 2 km pipelines connecting with residential areas and 2 wastewater lift stations with capacity of 0.462 m³/s and 0.789 m³/s in western urban area of Huainan; Construction management rests with the Municipal Sewage Company.

Component 2 : Urban water environment and flood improvement, including (a) Improvement of 6 urban water channels with total length of 45.535km including Bagongshan channel 7.52km, Xiejiaji channel 7.16km, Donghua channel 8.86km, Old Longwang channel 8.00km, Longwang channel 4.43km and Longwang flood diversion channel 11.72km. Water system rehabilitation includes channel dredging, embankment, flood control path, interception sewers and other water structures; (b) improvement of flood control facilities including construction of 13.78km Gaotang Lake embankment and new construction and improvement of 7 stormwater pump stations with total lift capacity of 173.7m³/s, particularly including 13.78km Gaotang Lake embankment, new construction of 4 stormwater pump stations along Gaotang Lake (lift capacity of 22.1m³/s, 38.1m³/s, 6.3 m³/s and 3.0 m³/s, respectively), capacity increase of Dajianggou pump station from 6.0 m³/s to 41.0 m³/s, capacity increase of Long Lake pump station from 14.2 m³/s to 48.2m³/s; reconstruction of Shijian Lake pump station (removal of existing structure and new construction of lift capacity of 26.0 m³/s). Implementation responsibility rests with Huainan municipal Administration management department.

Component 3 :Urban Lake Environment Improvement. Urban lake improvement of Long Lake, Shijian Lake, Dajianggou Lake, Caoling Lake and Gaotang Lake including dredging, ecological restoration, ecological embankment and water purification structure. Huainan Landscaping management Bureau takes responsibilities for the implementation.

Component 4 : Project Management and Capacity Building. (a) Consulting services by independent consultant before loan effectiveness, and consulting services during project implementation; (b) training of all kinds; (c) external resettlement and environmental

monitoring; and (d) office equipment procurement. Construction details and implementation agencies are shown in Table 1-1.

Table1-1 Huainan Components and Subprojects

No.	Component	Sub-components
1	Improvement of Wastewater Collection Networks	(a) Installation of wastewater trunk sewers of approximately 134.29 km including 2 km pipelines connecting with residential areas and one wastewater lift station with capacity of 0.648 m ³ /s in eastern urban area of Huainan; (b) Installation of wastewater trunk sewers of approximately 64.80 km including 2 km pipelines connecting with residential areas and 2 wastewater lift stations with capacity of 0.462 m ³ /s and 0.789 m ³ /s in western urban area of Huainan.
2	Urban Water Environment and Flood Management Improvement	(a) Improvement of 6 urban water channels with total length of 45.535km including Bagongshan channel 7.52km, Xiejiaji channel 7.16km, Donghua channel 8.86km, Old Longwang channel 8.00km, Longwang channel 4.43km and Longwang flood diversion channel 11.72km. Water system rehabilitation includes channel dredging, embankment, flood control path, interception sewers and other water structures; (b) improvement of flood control facilities including construction of 13.78km Gaotang Lake embankment and new construction and improvement of 7 stormwater pump stations with total lift capacity of 173.7m ³ /s, particularly including 13.78km Gaotang Lake embankment, new construction of 4 stormwater pump stations along Gaotang Lake (lift capacity of 22.1m ³ /s, 38.1m ³ /s, 6.3 m ³ /s and 3.0 m ³ /s, respectively), capacity increase of Dajianggou pump station from 6.0 m ³ /s to 41.0 m ³ /s, capacity increase of Long Lake pump station from 14.2 m ³ /s to 48.2m ³ /s; reconstruction of Shijian Lake pump station (removal of existing structure and new construction of lift capacity of 26.0 m ³ /s).
3	Urban Lake Environment Improvement	Urban lake improvement of Long Lake, Shijian Lake, Dajianggou Lake, Caoling Lake and Gaotang Lake including dredging, ecological restoration, ecological embankment and water purification structure.
4	Project Management and Capacity Building	(a) Consulting services by independent consultant before loan effectiveness, and consulting services during project implementation; (b) training of all kinds; (c) external resettlement and environmental monitoring; and (d) office equipment procurement.

Note: km = kilometer, m² = square meters m³ = cubic meters, m³/s =cubic meter per second.

Embankment area is a maximum value. Areas with natural vegetation and adequate soil and erosion protection along the shoreline will be excluded. Long Lake has 60,000 m³ of dredging.

1.2 Identification of Project Impacts

According to the updated RP, the Project will cause land acquisition, temporary land use and house demolition. Project construction contents and the identification of resettlement impact are shown in table1-2.

Table1-2 Project Construction Content and Resettlement Impacts

N o.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Main Resettlement Impact
1	Improvement of sewage collection	Sewage networks and pump station construction	Installation of wastewater trunk sewers of approximately 134.29 km including 2 km pipelines connecting with residential areas		The pipe construction will adopting pipe jacking and constructing along existing road, so noresettlement impact will be produced.
			Installation of wastewater trunk sewers of approximately 64.80 km including 2 km pipelines connecting with residential areas		The pipe construction will adopting pipe jacking and constructing along existing road, so noresettlement impact will be produced.
			Shiyaowan pump station	The Shiyaowan pump station will permanent acquire the land area of 2.45 mu, and will temporary acquire the land area of 4.417mu.	Permanent collective land acquisition of Yaobei village in Shungeng town is 2.45 mu, affected 31 households with 129 people in total; and the temporary land occupation with no affected people.
			No.4 pump station	The No.4 pump station will acquire in total of 2.8617 mu.	Permanent collective land acquisition of Shaligang village is 2.8617 mu, because the land belongs to the village collective, there is no affected people.
			No.5 pump station	The No.5 pump station will permanent acquire the land area of 6.5644 mu, and will temporary acquire the land area of 12.9075mu.	Permanent collective land acquisition of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town is 6.5644 mu, affected 8 ouseholds with 35 people, and the temporary land acquisition is 12.9075 mu, with no affected people.
2					
2.1	Urban water system improvement	Bagongshan ditch	7.52km	the construction of Bagongshan urban water channel will acquire 255.02 mu land, including 39.95 mu collective cultivate land; acquired 6.66 mu water area; acquired 17.46 mu collective	A total of 149 households and 489 persons will be affected incouding 39.95 mu collective cultivate land, affected 135 households with 434 people; acquired 6.66 mu water area (including 2.2425 mu of Qianhuai village collective, 0.0165 mu of Yangjiadi community, 1.0815 mu of Shengxiang village, 1.3305 mu of Bijiangang village, and 0.321 mu of

N o.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Main Resettlement Impact
				construction land; acquired 118.72 mu collective unused land; acquired 34.11 mu state-owned construction land; acquired 38.12 mu state-owned unused land; and the HD area is 1850.96 m ² .	Bijiagang street village collective and 1.668 mu of Xinzhuangzi street village collective), with no affect people; acquired 17.46 mu collective construction land, with no affected people; acquired 118.72 mu collective unused land, with no affected people; acquired 34.11 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 38.12 mu state-owned unused land, with no affected people; and the HD area is 1850.96 m ² , affect 14 household with 55 people.
		Xiejiaji ditch	7.16km	the construction of Xiejiaji urban water channel will acquire 170.46 mu land, including 73.15 mu collective cultivate land; acquired 24.8 mu collective construction land; and acquired 72.51 mu state-owned construction land; and the HD area is 11927.08 m ² ; the demolished shop area is 8184.29 m ² .	Land acquisition and house demolition involve Laishan village, Menggang village, Xinhe village, Hedong community, Jianshe community of Liyingzi town; Lianhua village of Tangshan town; Honglun community of Xiejiaji street; and Kantan village of Pingsha street. There are in total of 267 households with 725 persons in total will be affected. the detailed information are as following: 73.15 mu collective cultivate land, affected 27 households with 126 people; acquired 24.8 mu collective construction land, with no affected people; and acquired 72.51 mu state-owned construction land which is belonging to Xiejiaji government no with no affected people; and the HD area is 11927.08 m ² , affect 136 household with 473 people, the demolished shop area is 8184.29 m ² , affect 104 household with 126 people.
		Donghua flood channel	8.86km	the construction of Donghua urban water channel will acquire 190.80 mu land, including 10.46 mu collective cultivate land; acquired 42.38 mu water area; acquired 8.53 mu state-owned construction land; and the HD area is 6640 m ² ; the demolished shop area is 100.37 m ² ,	A total of 19 households with 60 persons will be affected. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Donghua urban water channel will acquire 10.46 mu collective cultivate land belonging to reserved land of Ancheng community, so there is no affect people; acquired 42.38 mu water area (including 11.02 mu of Yaobei village collective, 8.58 mu of Yaonan community, 4.81 mu of Caozu community, 17.49 mu of Ancheng community, and 0.48 mu of Xuyu community), with no

N o.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Main Resettlement Impact
					affect people; acquired 8.53 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; and the HD area is 6640 m2, affect 17 household with 56 people, the demolished shop area is 100.37 m2, affect 2 household with 4 people.
		Old Longwang ditch	8.04km	the construction of Old Longwang urban water channel will acquire 151.96 mu land, including 5.23 mu collective cultivate land; acquired 104.25 mu water area; acquired 14.37 mu collective unused land; and acquired 28.1 mu state-owned construction land; and the temporary simple room HD area is 40 m ² ; the demolished shop area is 100 m ² .	The construction of Old Longwang urban water channel will affected 3 households with 6 persons in total, and will acquire 5.23 mu collective cultivate land (including 0.33 mu of Zhaodian community, 1.86 mu of Yaobei community, 3.04 mu of Caozu community, all these land are the reserved land of the villages), so there is no affect people; acquired 104.25 mu water area (including 37.68 mu of Zhaodian community, 18.04 mu of Yaobei village collective, 18.85 mu of Caozu community, 0.57 mu of Yaonan community, and 29.11 mu of Linwang village collective), with no affect people; acquired 14.37 mu collective unused land, the land belonging to Linwang village committee, so with no affect people; and acquired 28.1 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; and the temporary simple room HD area is 40 m2, affect 2 household with 4 people, the demolished shop area is 100 m2, affect 1 household with 2 people.
		Longwang ditch water system	4.43km	Land acquisition 60.85 mu including agricultural land 6.39 mu and construction land 54.46 mu, involving ruralhousing demolition 6900 m ²	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Shungeng community, Shanghu community, Qianfeng community and Zhaowei community Shungeng town Tianjiaan district. A total of 50 rural households with 192 persons will be affected.
		Longwang flood diversion ditch	11.72 km	The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land; Acquired 42.78 mu water	According to the DMS, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will affected in total of 87 households with 233 people and will acquire 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village,

N o.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Main Resettlement Impact
				area; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m ² .	affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m ² , affect 17 households with 56 people.
2.2	improve the flood control facilities	Embankment of Gaotang Lake	13.78km	Land acquisition 888.58 mu including agricultural land 355.43 mu, construction land 288.25 mu, and unused land 79.11 mu, with no housing demolition	Land acquisition involves total 164 rural households and 673 persons of Fanglou village, Hongguang village, Yuxiang village, Yaohe village, Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao town Datong district
		New construction of four pump stations along Gaotang Lake	/	Total land area of Gaotang Lake no.1~4 pump stations is 10.15 mu.	No resettlement impact
		Dajian ditch pump station	/	Acquired 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m ²	According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajian ditch pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m ² , affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.
		Dragon Lake pump station	/	1.7 mu, 43.2m ³ /s	No resettlement impact

N o.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Main Resettlement Impact
		Shijian lake pump station	/	Acquired 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district; acquired 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district.	
2.3	Urban Lake Environment Improvement	Urban lake improvement of Long Lake, Shijian Lake, Dajianggou Lake, Caoling Lake and Gaotang Lake including dredging, ecological restoration, ecological embankment and water purification structure.		there are in total of 413.33 mu land has been acquired in the project of improvement of urban leaks including 126.22 mu collective cultivate land; acquired 287.11 mu collective water area; total HD area is 4211.28 m ² ,	The HD and LA involved Dongshan community, Zhaodian community, Shanghu community of Shungeng town, Xindong community, Shangguo community of Zhouying village, Gongji village, Tiandong community of Luohe town, the detailed information are as following: 126.22 mu collective cultivate land, affected 28 households with 99 people, acquired 287.11 mu collective water area, affected 20 households with 69 people; total HD area is 4211.28 m ² , affected 25 households with 80 people.

Data Source: Huainan PMO (April 2017 as well as the updated RP)

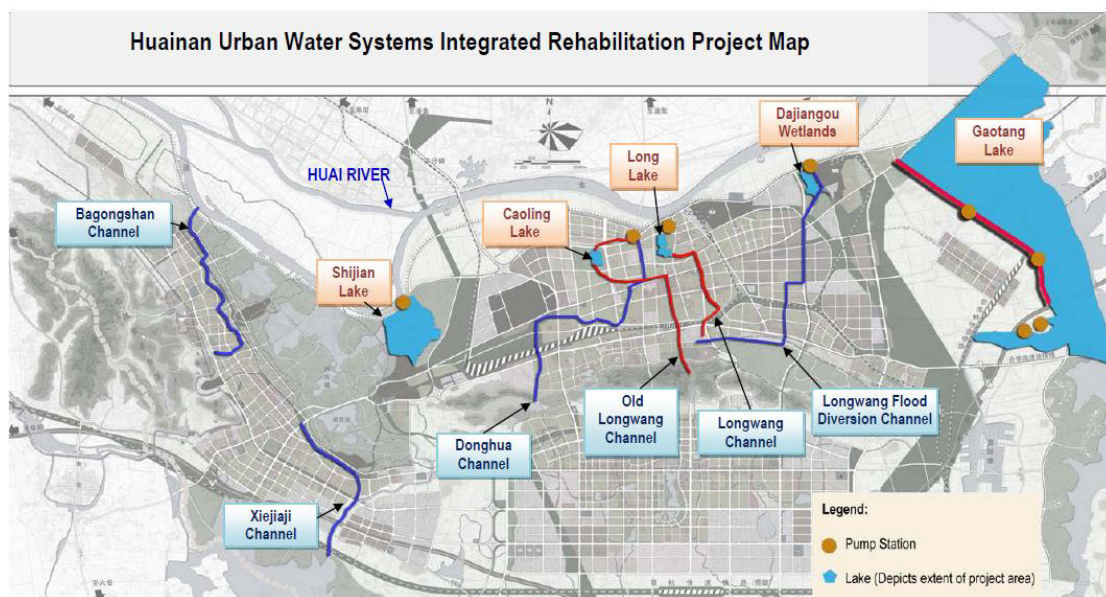


Figure1-1 Scope of Proposed Project



Figure 1-2 Location of Proposed Project

1.3 Independent External Monitoring for Involuntary Resettlement

According to ADB's policies, Huainan PMO will hire qualified and independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E staff should:

- (1) Have participated in similar tasks, have rich experience in socioeconomic survey, and understand ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, and the state and local regulations and policies on resettlement;

(2) Be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills; and

(3) Include a certain percentage of females.

The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to Huainan PMO and ADB.

Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement is undertaken by Xinjiang Linshuishe Engineering Technical Consulting Company.

1.3.1 The Scops of Monitoring and Evaluation

The dead line of this monitoring is April 30, 2017; and the under construction components including: (i) the construction of Dragon Lake pump station; (ii) the installation of the pipeline from the east to the west; (iii) the construction of Shiyawan pump station, No.4 pump station, No.5 pump station; (iv) Shijian Lake pump station; (v) Dajian ditch pump station, (vi) Longwang flood diversion ditch; (vii) Donghua flood channel; (viii) the project progress of Old Longwang ditch; learn about the change quantity of HD and LA and the payment of the compensation and the standards of compensation, and also learn about the progress of HD and LA resettlement.

This monitoring found that, (i) the LA and HD of Shijian Lake pump station and Dajian ditch pump station has completed and the project has impleted fully. The resettlement and compensation also completed well. (ii) we also found that the projects of Longwang flood diversion ditch, Donghua flood channel, and Old Longwang ditch; the allocation and relevant land materials of state-owned land has completed, the construction is fully started; while the LA and HD of collective land is under the detailed measurement survey and consulting, the next monitoring will put focus on the change quantity of HD and LA and the payment of the compensation and the standards of compensation.

1.3.2 Steps of Monitoring and Evaluation

- ◆ Prepare resettlement monitoring and evaluation Work Plan
- ◆ Design sampling program
- ◆ Conduct last survey
- ◆ Establish monitoring and evaluation information system
- ◆ Understand progress of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities
- ◆ Understand variation of the physical quantity with land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and the variation of the compensation standards, and

compensation funds payment;

- ◆ Conduct site surveys and interviews
- ◆ Collate information and develop database
- ◆ Conduct comparative analysis and assessment
- ◆ Prepare monitoring and evaluation report

1.3.3 Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation

(1) This Monitoring and Evaluation

The external M&E agency will conduct a tracking survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain data on the monitored APs' production level and living standard and make comparison with the last data. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. Survey methods include follow-up survey of typical samples (sample size: 20% of the households affected by land acquisition, to be sampled randomly; 50% of the affected village groups), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. Statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

(2) Periodical Monitoring and Evaluation

During implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually through field observation, sample survey and random interview to monitor:

- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Preparation of the resettlement site and adequacy;
- House rebuilding (rural and urban);
- Relocation of the APs;
- Compensation and resettlement of shops;
- Training programs;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- Production resettlement and restoration of APs;
- Employment of APs (temporary or permanent)
- Compensation for lost assets;
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of APs;

- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- If APs have been benefited from the Project

(3) Public consultation and participation

The external monitoring agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(4) Grievance redress

The external monitoring agency will visit the affected villages periodically, and inquire the town governments and implementing agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

Independent external monitoring and evaluation agency monitors the resettlement activities of the project based on the project specific implementation progress. APs' resettlement and income recovery situation would be tracked. A final assessment would be made after the entire project completed.

According to the resettlement plan, this project has impacts in land acquisition, house demolition, temporarily land occupation and some ground attachments compensation. Therefore, monitoring for this project mainly focuses on the following aspects.

- ◆ project implementation progress
- ◆ Sampling of the affected households for analysis of income and expenditure
- ◆ Comments and suggestions from APs
- ◆ Institutional organizational and capacity building
- ◆ Internal resettlement supervision
- ◆ public participation and effectiveness
- ◆ grievances and complaints

1.3.4 Methods for Monitoring and Evaluation

With assistant of Huainan PMO, project-related units and communities and the district, town ,village committee, and communities, an external monitoring team from Xinjiang Linshuishe engineering technical consulting company, conducted the third field investigation from April 23, to 28, 2017, for monitoring and evaluation on land acquisition and house demolition, and meanwhile interviewed the relevant departments, to understand the progress of the project implementation, land acquisition and resettlement and the actual change and so on.

According to the arrangements for monitoring task, the following methods were applied in monitoring and evaluation :

Agency interview: Interviewed the project IA and resettlement implementation units at all levels, through field visits to the resettlement implementation agencies, to understand comprehensive information on the implementation of resettlement, and understand the main resettlement activities and progress during the reporting period, and the major issues in implementation period and the way to solve the problems and the work capacity of resettlement agencies.

Workshop: External monitoring and evaluation staffs held workshops with the representatives from the communities where affected population concentrated, to collect the following key information: resettlement compensation funds payment status, APs rehabilitation and employment status, changes of community production and living environment, information disclosure, public participation and consultation, grievance and complaints and the ways to solve problems, APs comments and suggestions on resettlement implementation.

Household survey: External monitoring and evaluation staffs went to the APs house to interview them face to face, to understand the resettlement implementation process. Household interviews mainly focus on affected households social and economic situation, the implementation of immigration policies, compensation standards and payment in all types, the production and resettlement status, information disclosure, public participation and consultation, protection of vulnerable groups, grievance and appeals and the ways to solve problems.

Information review: Collect and review documents, agreements, statistical reports, data and other special investigations which related to land acquisition and resettlement implementation activities.

Typical case study: For issues which need investigation and research, the typical representative of the affected area and affected objects (such as Director of house demolition office, heads of affected households, women, typically minorities, vulnerable groups, etc.) will be deeply studied, and the ways to solve these issues would be proposed via analysis and study the firsthand interviews data.

Site observation: to understand resettlement implementation measures, progress, results via introduction of resettlement implementing agencies in different levels and find existing and potential issues.

Monitoring Survey: In order to keep track of the changes of production and living standards of affected households before and after the project, external monitoring staffs conducted external monitoring survey for the AHs.

1.3.5 Schedule of Monitoring and Evaluation

The main external monitoring contents and schedule are shown in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3 External Monitoring and Evaluation Contents and Schedule

Time	Items	Content
April 24	Meeting with Huainan ADB Project PMO	To understand basic project information, preliminary design reports, project feasibility report, actual implementation progress, engineering adjustment programs and approval of land use for the construction, PMO organization
April 24	Meeting with PMO, and other related resettlement implementation agencies, and external resettlement monitoring kick-off meeting	To understand the setting of organization and responsibility allocation, overview of project, progress and impacts. To coordinate the assignment of personnel for the first monitoring survey, To further understand and collection information including the preliminary design reports, project feasibility report, the project actual implementation progress, engineering adjustment programs and land use approval documents, PMO organization, conducted project kick-off meeting and mobilization of all the relevant departments and staff. Collection information of distribution of affected families, and type and extent of impact by the project.
April 25-27	Interview and questionnaire survey of the APs; analysis of related materials	To understand complaints of APs in project area, and the production and livelihood, conducted workshops in both village and community to understand views of the villagers to the project.
April 28	Meeting with Huainan PMO and related responsible agencies	Discussion with Huainan PMO on follow-up inputs, provision of suggestion on the follow-up work, such as pay close attention to the production and livelihood of APs.

2 Project Progress

2.1 Overview of the Project

In order to improve flood control and drainage capacity in north Shungeng hill of Huainan, Huainan Municipal Government applied for ADB loan in August 2011 to rehabilitate the urban water systems with the support of national and provincial DRCs. The municipal government established “the special leading group for the Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project” in Feb.18, 2012, with the project PMO within Huainan DRC.

Approved by the State Council on March 2, 2012, this project was included in the list of candidate projects for ADB financing in 2012-2014. Currently, the Planning, EIA, Energy Saving Examination, Soil and Water Conservation Scheme, Permission Notes for Location, the Land-use Preliminary Examination Opinions, Feasibility Study Report and Fund Application Report have been approved. The Preliminary Design has passed by expert appraisal. The ADB and Huainan Municipal Government have signed the Loan Agreement and the Project Agreement. 150 million dollars of ADB loans has come into effect on February 24, 2014. The Project Procurement Plan has been approved by the ADB. According to the ADB’s Procurement Guidines, the first batch of tender documents is under preparation, and proposes to issue the first tender notice in July 2014, and started to construct in March 2015. In order to advance the implementation of the project smoothly, to advance the organization and management of scientific project, the MGO forwarded the ADB Project Implementation Phases of Management and Financial Management Approach with the government approval in December 31, 2013.

2.2 Project Progress2.1.1 The awarded project

At the end of this reporting period, in total of 8 civil work contracts have been awarded, they are (i) Long Lake pump station, (ii) installation of sewers in the existing eastern and western urban area; (iii) Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 and No.5 pump station, (vi) Shijian lake pump station, (v) Dajian ditch pump station, (vi) Longwang flood diversion channel, (vii) Donghua urban water channel, (viii) Old Longwang urban water channel.

1. Installation of sewers in the existing eastern urban area and Shiyaowan pump station civil work:

At present, the installation of sewers has completed, and Shiyaowan pump station has tried to operated, and attachment projects will completed following.

2. Installation of sewers in the existing western urban area and No.4 and No.5

pump station civil work:

The installation of 17 km pipeline network of No.HN-WS-C02 civil package has completed. The main structure of No.4 and No.5 has completed, after the installation of the equipments and the outside project, the whole project will be completed.

3. Expansion of Long Lake pump station.

This monitoring found that the contract package No. is HN-BZ-E01 (equipment). Total investment is RMB 11.964 million yuan including installation of 6 pumps, with capacity increase from current 14.2m³/s to 48.2m³/s. Now the equipment suppliers have completed the producing of the equipment. Long Lake pump station high-voltage power supply construction has been completed, the main pumping station has been put into use, flood control center and pumping station management area has been basically completed the main building.

4. Shijian Lake pump station:

At the end of this monitoring, the construction units have been completed pond dredging, earth cofferdam construction, construction of the main pumping station and wing wall earth excavation.

5. Dajian ditch pump station:

At present, the civil work has started; the construction unit has completed 22967m³ excavations, 26855m³ reinforcement of embankment, 30051m cement soil mixing.

6. Longwang flood diversion channel:

The monitoring found that the project K1+106-195 segment is segment is subgroove backfill; K1+600-800 box culvert completed earthwork excavation, cushion construction and reinforcement processing; K4+600-650 box culvert construction completed; K4+950-K5+450 paragraph to complete the surface attachment cleanup.

7. Old Longwang urban water channel:

At present, the excavation of the foundation ditch about 250 meters, the culvert has built 54 meters, the bottom plate pouring completed 99 meters, cushion pouring completed 135 meters.

8. Donghua urban water channel:

The construction of the project started in March 8, 2017, at present, the installation of sewage pipe has completed 1000 m, Minggou project completed 300 m, completed culvert project 220 m.

The detailed information can be seen in Table 2-1.

Table2-1 Contents of Ongoing Subproject

No.	Subproject	Last project Progress	This project Progress
1	Eastern area sewage pipe network construction	The contract package No. is HN-WS-C01 (civil work). Laying 61 km sewage pipe network (along 31 roads). At present 21 roads have been completed with a total length of 25000m.	The project has completed now.
	Shiyaowan sewage pump station (civil work)	The main structure of Shiyaowan sewage pump station has completed. The contract package No. is HN-WS-E02 (equipment); total investment is RMB 2.184million yuan; the main construction content is building one new Shiyaowan sewage lifting pump station and the capacity is 40000 ton/day. Now the equipment suppliers have completed the producing equipment.	Shiyaowan pump station has tried to operated, and attachment projects will completed following.
	Western sewage pipe network construction	The main construction content is laying 55 km sewage pipe network (29 roads); completing 11 road in total of 12141 km. Currently the main structure of No.4 and No. 5 pump station has completed, after the installation of the equipments and the outside project, the whole project will be completed.	The installation of 17 km pipeline network of No.HN-WS-C02 civil package has completed.
	No.4 and No. 5 pump station	The contract package No. is HN-WS-C02 (civil package); Total investment is RMB 3.95 million yuan. The main construction content including build No.4 pump station the capacity is 28800 ton/day; No.5 pump station the capacity is 27000 ton/day. Now the equipment suppliers have completed the producing equipment.	The main structure of No.4 and No.5 has completed, after the installation of the equipments and the outside project, the whole project will be completed.

2	Long leak pump station (civil work)	<p>This monitoring found that Now the equipment suppliers have completed the producing of the equipment. Long Lake pump station high-voltage power supply construction has been completed, the main pumping station has been put into use, flood control center and pumping station management area will start construction in Oct. and completed within the year, the contract package No. is HN-BZ-E01 (equipment). Total investment is RMB 11.964 million yuan including installation of 6 pumps, with capacity increase from current 10.8m³/s to 48.2m³/s.</p>	<p>This monitoring found that the contract package No. is HN-BZ-E01 (equipment). Total investment is RMB 11.964 million yuan including installation of 6 pumps, with capacity increase from current 14.2m³/s to 48.2m³/s. Now the equipment suppliers have completed the producing of the equipment. Long Lake pump station high-voltage power supply construction has been completed, the main pumping station has been put into use, flood control center and pumping station management area has been basically completed the main building.</p>
3	Shijian lake pump station	Not start yet	<p>At the end of this monitoring, the construction units have been completed pond dredging, earth cofferdam construction, construction of the main pumping station and wing wall earth excavation.</p>
4	Dajian ditch pump station	Not start yet	<p>At present, the civil work has started; the construction unit has completed 22967m³ excavations, 26855m³ reinforcement of embankment, 30051m cement soil mixing.</p>
5	Longwang flood diversion channel	Not start yet	<p>The monitoring found that the project K1+106-195 segment is segment is subgroove backfill; K1+600-800 box culvert completed earthwork excavation, cushion construction and reinforcement processing; K4+600-650 box culvert construction completed; K4+950-K5+450 paragraph to complete the surface attachment cleanup.</p>

6	Old Longwang urban water channel	Not start yet	At present, the excavation of the foundation ditch about 250 meters, the culvert has built 54 meters, the bottom plate pouring completed 99 meters, cushion pouring completed 135 meters.
7	Donghua urban water channel	Not start yet	The construction of the project started in March 8, 2017, at present, the installation of sewage pipe has completed 1000 m, Minggou project completed 300 m, completed culvert project 220 m.

2.3 Land Acquisition Amount Change Status for This Monitoring

(1) Long lake pump station

The Resettlement Plan for Longhu Pump Station expansion prepared during project preparation involves 4.38 mu state-owned construction land acquisition and 132 mu temporary land occupation, without affected people. While according to the final project design and the DMS, expansion project acquires 1.7mu state-owned construction land, without affected people, 2.68mu reduced compared to primary design, and 65.99 mu temporary land occupation, reduced by 66.01mu. The reasons are as following: (1) the design plan to use the original facilities to reduce the acquisition about 2.68 mu state-owned construction land; (2) the design optimized the original processing to avoid the temporary land acquisition; (3) increased 19.59 mu borrow area, 5.4 mu implement area, and 7.1 mu temporary place area.

(2) Shiyaowan pump station

On the basis of original RP during project preparing stage, the construction of Shiyaowan pump station occupied state-owned land for 3mu, with no affected population;

This monitoring found that, according to the final project design and the DMS, Shiyaowan pump station acquired 2.45 mu collective land of Yaobei village in Shungeng town permanently, affected 31 households with 129 people; and acquired 4.417 mu land temporarily with no affected people. Due to less preciseness of the design institute during the project feasibility study design stage, cause the error in land type and land area. The final amount of LA of Shiyaowan pump station was determined by the final project design and DMS, which is reduced for 0.55mu than the original RP. On Mar. 2015, PMO and implement unit evaluated and measured the LA scope, the compensation standard for collective land is 68000 yuan/mu, add with the temporary land acquisition compensation, there are in total of 328686 yuan. The implement units and affected people have signed the agreements in May 2015 and the compensation has been paid to the affected people in August 2015.

(3) No.4 and No.5 pump station

On the basis of original RP during project preparing stage, the construction of No.4 and No.5 pump station occupied state-owned land for 5mu in total, with no affected population;

This monitoring found that according to the final project design and the DMS, the No.4 pump station acquired 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang village, the land belong to the village collective, so there is no affect population. The No.5 pump station acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affects 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu land temporarily with no affect people.

5mu of state-owned construction land need to be occupied for No.4 and no.5 pump

station in total in the original RP in project preparation stage; however based on the final project design and DMS we found that the construction of No.4 and no.5 pump station acquired collective land for 9.4261mu in total, the amount of land acquisition was the less preciseness of the design institute during the project feasibility study design stage, cause the error in land type and land area, the final amount of LA of No.4 and No.5 pump station was determined by the final project design and DMS, which is increased for 4.4261mu than the original RP.

The No.4 pump station acquired 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang village, the land belong to the village collective, so there is no affect population and the compensation has been paid to the village collective. The LA srated in June 2015 and signed the agreement in August 16, 2015, there are in total of 171702 yuan compensation, it has been paid to the village collective in September 2015.

The No.5 pump station acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affects 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu land temporarily with no affect people. The LA srated in September 2015 and signed the agreement in October, 2015, there are in total of 355547 yuan compensation, it has been paid to the village collective in October 2015.

(4) Dajian ditch pump station

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajian ditch pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The monitoring found that the LA has completed in Nov.2016 and the agreements have been signed, the compensation has been paid to the affected people in Dec.2016 so as the HD.

(5) Shijian lake pump station

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian Lake pump station will affect 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; 18.31 mu collective water area of of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affect people; the survey show that the agreements has been signed in Dec.5, 2016 and the compensation has been paid to affected people, it is about 1431631 yuan in total.

(6) Longwang flood diversion ditch

The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18

households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m², affect 17 households with 56 people. It acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started, while the project located on collective land, the LA and HD has not completed, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going, we wil pay attention to it during next monitoring.

(7) Donghua flood channel

The construction of Donghua urban water channel will acquire 190.80 mu land, including 10.46 mu collective cultivate land belonging to reserved land of Ancheng community, so there is no affect people; acquired 42.38 mu water area (including 11.02 mu of Yaobei village collective, 8.58 mu of Yaonan community, 4.81 mu of Caozu community, 17.49 mu of Ancheng community, and 0.48 mu of Xuyu community), with no affect people; acquired 8.53 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; and the HD area is 6640 m², affect 17 household with 56 people, the demolished shop area is 100.37 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. It acquired 8.53 mu state-owned water area, with no affected people; 129.43 mu state-owned construction land, with no affected people; at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started, while the project located on collective land, the LA and HD has not completed, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going, we wil pay attention to it during next monitoring.

(8) Old Longwang ditch

The construction of Old Longwang urban water channel will acquire 151.96 mu land, including 5.23 mu collective cultivate land (including 0.33 mu of Zhaodian community, 1.86 mu of Yaobei community, 3.04 mu of Caozu community, all these land are the reserved land of the villages), so there is no affect people; acquired 104.25 mu water area (including 37.68 mu of Zhaodian community, 18.04 mu of Yaobei village collective, 18.85 mu of Caozu community, 0.57 mu of Yaonan community, and 29.11 mu of Linwang village collective), with no affect people; acquired 14.37 mu collective unused land, the land belonging to Linwang village committee, so with no affect people; and acquired 28.1 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; and the temporary simple room HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people, the demolished shop area is 100 m², affect 1 household with 2

people. At present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started, while the project located on collective land, the LA and HD has not completed, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going, we wil pay attention to it during next monitoring.

3 Project Impacts

3.1 Project Impact Overview

The impact of land acquisition and resettlement of the Project involves 19 communities/villages of Tianjia'an district (Shengeng town, Ancheng town, Quanshan Street, Chaoyang Street), Datong district (Datong Street, Luohe town), Xiejiaji district (Liyngzi town) and other district.

According to the DMS, the expansion of Long lake pump station acquired 1.7 mu of state-owned construction land, with no affect people, there is a reduce of 2.68 mu compared with the planed area; temporary land acquisition is 65.99 mu, there is a reduce of 66.01 mu compared with the planed area. All the acquired land is belonging to state-owned construction land; there is no HD and affect population.

The monitoring found that the original resettlement plan planed that the construction of Shiyaowan pump station will acquired 3 mu state-owned construction land, and the No.4 and No.5 pump station will acquired 5 mu state-owned construction land, there is no HD; but need to perform the formalities for the transfer of state owned land. The survey found that Shiyaowan pump station will acquire 2.45 mu collective lands of Yaobei village in Shungeng town permanently, affected 31 households with 129 people, and acquired 4.417 mu lands temporarily, with no affected people. The No.4 pump station will acquire 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang cillage, the land belong to the village collective, so there is no affect population. The No.5 pump station will acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affect 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu land temporarily with no affect people.

The survey found that the construction of Dajian ditch pump station and Shijian Lake pump station has started. At present the LA and HD has finished, and the agreement have been signed, the compensation has been paid to the affected people on time..

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajian ditch pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; and the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.

The construction of Shijian lake pump station will affect 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; and 18.31 mu water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affected people. .

The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land,

including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m², affect 17 households with 56 people. It acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started.

The construction of Donghua urban water channel will acquire 190.80 mu land, including 10.46 mu collective cultivate land belonging to reserved land of Ancheng community, so there is no affect people; acquired 42.38 mu water area (including 11.02 mu of Yaobei village collective, 8.58 mu of Yaonan community, 4.81 mu of Caozu community, 17.49 mu of Ancheng community, and 0.48 mu of Xuyu community), with no affect people; acquired 8.53 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; and the HD area is 6640 m², affect 17 household with 56 people, the demolished shop area is 100.37 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. It acquired 8.53 mu state-owned water area, with no affected people; 129.43 mu state-owned construction land, with no affected people; at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started.

The construction of Old Longwang urban water channel will acquire 151.96 mu land, including 5.23 mu collective cultivate land (including 0.33 mu of Zhaodian community, 1.86 mu of Yaobei community, 3.04 mu of Caozu community, all these land are the reserved land of the villages), so there is no affect people; acquired 104.25 mu water area (including 37.68 mu of Zhaodian community, 18.04 mu of Yaobei village collective, 18.85 mu of Caozu community, 0.57 mu of Yaonan community, and 29.11 mu of Linwang village collective), with no affect people; acquired 14.37 mu collective unused land, the land belonging to Linwang village committee, so with no affect people; and acquired 28.1 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; and the temporary simple room HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people, the demolished shop area is 100 m², affect 1 household with 2 people. At present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started. The detailed information sees in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Detailed Identification of Project Impacts

Subproject		Stae-owned land			Collective land			Residential HD			Shop demolition			Resettlement progress
		Area (mu)	HHs	Per son	Area (mu)	HHs	Pers on	Area (m ²)	HHs	Pers on	Are a (m ²)	HHs	Pers on	
Long lake pump station	Plan	136.38												expansion project acquires 1.7mu state-owned construction land, and 65.99 mu temporary land occupation without affected people
	impleme nt	67.69												
Eastern area sewage pipe network construction (Shiyaowan pump station)	Plan	3												Shiyaowan pump station acquired 2.45 mu collective land of Yaobei village in Shungeng town permanently, affected 31 households with 129 people; the compensation has been paid to the affected people. The No.4 pump station acquired 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang village, the land belong to the village collective, so there is no affect population. The No.5 pump station acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affects 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu land temporarily with no affect people, the compensation has been paid to the affected people.
	impleme nt				6.867	31	129							
Western sewage pipe network constructionv (the No.4 and No.5 pump station)	Plan	5												
	impleme nt				22.3336	8	35							
Dajian ditch pump station	Plan	5.07												Dajian ditch pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m ² , affect 1 household with 1 people. The
	impleme nt	18.1			3.86	1	3	258.54	1	1				

														demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools. the compensation has been paid to the affected people.
Shijian Lake pump station	Plan	6.01												Shijian Lake pump station will affect 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; 18.31 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affect people; the survey show that the compensation has been paid to the affected people.
	implement				21.31	4	18							
Longwang flood diversion ditch	Plan	36.2			164.8	39	153							The allocation of 264.85 mu state-owned land has completed, at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started, while the project located on collective land, the LA and HD has not completed, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going
	implement	264.85			214.7	70	177	9726.45	17	56				
Donghua urban channel	Plan				106.66	9	30	3903	20	70				The allocation of 137.96 mu state-owned land has completed, at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started, while the project located on collective land, the LA and HD has not completed, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going
	implement	137.96			52.84			6640	25	126	100.37	2	4	
Old Longwang	Plan				68.3	10	46	607	5	19				The allocation of 28.1 mu

urban water channel	impleme nt	28.11			123.85			40	2	4	100	1	2	state-owned land has completed, at present the allocation of state-owned land has been completed; by the end of this monitoring, the project which is located on state-owned land has fully started, while the project located on collective land, the LA and HD has not completed, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going
Bagongshan ditch	Plan				108.2	30	127	1298	40	139	780	10	22	the LA and HD has not started, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going.
	impleme nt	72.23			182.79	135	434	1850.9 6	14	55				
Xlejiaji ditch	Plan				127	86	323	1048	7	23				the LA and HD has not started, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going.
	impleme nt	72.51			97.95	27	126	11927. 08	136	473	818 4.29	104	126	
Improvement of urban lakes	Plan				295.5	26	108							the LA and HD has not started, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going.
	impleme nt				413.33	48	168	4211.2 8	25	80				
Longwang ditch wayer system	Plan													the LA and HD has not started, the final detailed survey and evaluate is on going.
	impleme nt				60.9	5	19	6900	45	173				

Note: the amount of LA and HD is determined in accordance with final design and field survey; it has difference with original RP

Table 3-2 Project Impacts

Subproject			Long lake pump station	Shiyao wan pump station	No.4 pump station	No.5 pump station	Dajian ditch pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion ditch	Donghua urban water channel	Old Longwang urban water channel	Subtotal
Involved town				Shungeng town	Shungeng town	Liyizhi town	Luohetown	Ancheng town	Datong district street, Luohe town	Shungeng town, Ancheng town, Quanshan street	Shungeng town, Ancheng town, Chaoyang street	7
Involved farm							Yuechang farm					1
Involved village				Yaobei village	Shali gang village	Xinhe village	Chenyin village	Shitoubu village	Yuanwang community, Huyu community, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village	Dongshan community, Caozu community, Yaonan community, Yaobei village, Ancheng community, Xuyu community	Zhandian community, Yaobei village, Caozu community, Yaonan community, Linwang village, Baiyuan community	19
Collective land	Cultivate land	mu		2.45	2.8617	6.5644	3.86	3	171.92	10.46	5.23	206.3461
		HHs		31	0	8	1	4	70	0	0	114
		Person		129	0	35	3	18	177	0	0	362
	Water area	mu						18.31	42.78	42.38	104.25	207.72
		HHs						0	0	0	0	0
		Person						0	0	0	0	0

	Un us ed lan d	mu								14.37	14.37	
		HHS									0	
		Per son										0
St ate -o wn ed co nst ruc tio n lan d	St ate -o wn ed co nst ruc tio n lan d	mu	1.7					259.42	129.43	28.11	418.66	
		HHS	0					0	0	0	0	
		Per son	0					0	0	0	0	
	St ate -o wn ed wa ter are a	mu					18.1		8.53		26.63	
		HHS					0		0		0	
		Per son					0		0		0	
	St ae- ow ne d un us ed lan d	mu						5.43			5.43	
		HHS										0
		Per son										0
Tempora ry land acquisiti	mu		4.41 7		12.907 5						17.3245	
	HHS		0		0						0	

on	Per son		0		0						0
Subtotal	mu	1.7	6.867	2.8617	19.4719	21.96	21.31	479.55	190.8	151.96	896.4806
	HHs	0	31	0	8	1	4	70	0	0	114
	Per son	0	129	0	35	3	18	177	0	0	362
HD	HD are a m2					258.54		9726.45	6640	40	16664.99
	Affe cted HHs					1		17	25	2	45
	Affe cted pers on					1		56	126	4	187
Shop demolitio n	HD are a m2								100.37	100	200.37
	Affe cted HHs								2	1	3
	Affe cted pers on								4	2	6
Direct affected HHs	Tot al	0				2	4	87	27	3	162
Directed affected person	Tot al	0				4	18	233	130	6	555

3. 2 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

The acquisition of the collective land in this Project is mainly caused by improving the urban water environment, strengthening flood prevention management and improving the urban lake environment.

The survey found that Shiyaowan pump station acquired 2.45 mu collective lands of Yaobei village in Shungeng town permanently, affected 31 households with 129 people, and acquired 4.417 mu lands temporarily, with no affected people. The No.4 pump station acquired 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang cillage, the land belongs to the village collective, so there is no affect population. The No.5 pump station acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affects 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu lands temporarily with no affect people.

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajian ditch pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian lake pump station will affect 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; and 18.31 mu water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affected people. .

The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 214.7 mu land, including 25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 35 mu collective water area of Liuzhen village, with no affected people; 5.68 mu collective land and 13.46 mu collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people.

The construction of Donghua urban water channel will acquire 52.84 mu collective land with no affected people, including 10.46 mu collective cultivate land belonging to reserved land of Ancheng community, so there is no affect people; acquired 42.38 mu water area (including 11.02 mu of Yaobei village collective, 8.58 mu of Yaonan community, 4.81 mu of Caozu community, 17.49 mu of Ancheng community, and 0.48 mu of Xuyu community), with no affect people.

The construction of Old Longwang urban water channel will acquire 123.85 mu collective land with no affected people, including 0.33 mu of Zhaodian community, 1.86 mu of Yaobei community, 3.04 mu of Caozu community, all these land are the reserved land of the villages, so there is no affect people; acquired 104.25 mu water area (including 37.68 mu of Zhaodian community, 18.04 mu of Yaobei village collective, 18.85 mu of Caozu

community, 0.57 mu of Yaonan community, and 29.11 mu of Linwang village collective), with no affect people; acquired 14.37 mu collective unused land, the land belonging to Linwang village committee, so with no affect people. Details are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Analysis for Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

Subproject	Involved town	Involved village	Collective land					Total		
			Cultivate land			Water area	Unused land			
			mu	HHs	Person	mu	mu	mu	HHs	Person
Shiyao wan pump station	Shungeng town	Yaobei village	2.45	31	129			2.45	31	129
No.4 pump station	Shungeng town	Shaligang village	2.8617	0	0			2.8617	0	0
No.5 pump station	Liyngzi town	Xinhe village	6.5644	8	35			6.5644	8	35
Dajian ditch pump station	Luohe town	Chenying village	3.86	1	3			3.86	1	3
Shijain Lake pump station	Ancheng town	Shitoubu village	3	4	18	18.31		21.31	4	18
Longwa ng flood diversio n ditch	Datong district street, Luohe town	Yuanwang community, Huyu community, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village	171.92	70	177	42.78		214.7	70	177
Donghu a urban water channel	Shungeng town, Ancheng town, Quanshan street	Dongshan community, Caozu community, Yaonan community, Yaobei village, Ancheng community, Xuyu community	10.46	0	0	42.38		52.84	0	0
Old Longwa ng urban water channel	Shungeng town, Ancheng town, Chaoyang street	Zhandian community, Yaobei village, Caozu community, Yaonan community, Linwang village, Baiyuan community	5.23	0	0	104.25	14.37	123.85	0	0
Subtotal	7	19	206.3461	113	358	207.86	14.37	428.5761	113	358

Data Source: DMS (2017.04)

3.3 Permanent Acquisition of State-owned Land

Permanent appropriation of state-owned land in this Project is 816.3 mu, including:

(1) Permanent acquisition of 30.93mu state-owned construction land which is allocated stated-owned spaces unused and no people will be affected.

(2) Gaotang Lake embankment construction will permanently acquire 355.43 mu state-owned land of Huainan Farm. Huainan Farm now has 4200 staff and 23000 mu cultivated land, the current per capita cultivated land is 5.476mu. This permanent appropriation of the cultivated land of Huainan Farm only accounts for 1.55% of the total cultivated land, so the influence is small. The affected staff is 90.

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Long Lake pump station will acquire state-owned land 1.7 mu, with no ground attachments and affect people; the construction of Dajian ditch pump station will acquire 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (the farm belong to State Asset Management Commission), there is no people affected.

By the end of this monitoring, the stae-owned land acquired by water system improvement project is as following;

(1) The construction of Longwang flood diversion ditch has acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, there is no ground attachments and affected people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, there is no ground attachments and affected people.

(2) According to the DMS, the construction of Donghua urban water channel has acquired 129.43 mu state-owned construction land, there is no ground attachments and affected people; acquired 8.53 mu state-owned water area which is belonging to Ancheng town government, so there is no affected people.

(3) The construction of Old Longwang urban water channel has acquired 28.11 mu stae-owned construction land, there is no ground attachments and affected people. Details are shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Permanent Acquisition of State-owned Land

No.	Subproject	Project content	The acquisition of state-owned land (mu)	State-owned water area	State-owned unused land	Remark
1	Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project	Gaotang Lake pump station No.1 to No.4	10.15			
		Dajian ditch pump station		18.1		State-owned water area

		Long lake pump station	1.7			
		Gaotang Lake DAm	355.43			State-owned farmland
2	Improvement of urban water system	Longwang flood diversion ditch	259.42		5.43	
		Donghua urban water channel	129.43	8.53		
		Old Longwang urban water channel	28.11			
Total			816.3			

The monitoring show that the state-owned land allocation of Longwang flood diversion ditch, Donghua urban water channel, and Old Longwang urban water channel has been completed and the construction has fully started. The LA and HD of collective land has not started, the final field survey and evaluate is ongoing, we will pay attention to during next monitoring.

3.4 Impacts of House Demolition

3.4.1 Rural House Demolition

The monitoring shows that according to the final design and detailed field survey, the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people in Dajian ditch pump station. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.. The detailed information sees in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Impacts of Rural House Demolition by Subproject

Subproject	HD area (m ²)	Affect HHs	Affect person	Remark
Dajia ditch pump station	258.54	1	1	The compensation and resettlement have completed. (cash compensation)

3.4.2 Impacts of Private Store Demolition

By the end of this monitoring, preliminary work has been completed by PMO, such as issuance of resettlement information booklets, information disclosure and negotiation. Currently, the check of DMS, evaluation and negotiation work is in progress, and the demolition has not started yet, we will pay attention to during next monitoring.

4 Compensation Standard and Fund

4.1 Compensation for Land Acquisition

4.1.1 Compensation Standard for Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Guidelines for Improving Land Acquisition and Anhui local regulations and policies, and through consultation with the affected persons, the Notice on the issuance of collective land attachments and young crops compensation standard of Huainan Municipal People's Government (No.95 Huainan Government [2015]) and Notice on the measures for the collection of collective land compensation and resettlement of the people's Government of Huainan (No.39 Huainan Government [2013]) is applied to this Project. For the details of collective land acquisition compensation standards of this Project, refer to Table4-1.

Table 4-1 Compensation Standard for Collective Land

N o.	District	Original resettlement Plan compensation standards (yuan/mu)			Land acquisition compensation standards of this monitoring (yuan/mu) 1		
		Compr ehensi ve standa rd	Including		Comprehen sive standard	Including	
	Administrative regional scop		Land compensat ion	Resettlem ent compensat ion		Land compensat ion	Resettlem ent compensat ion
I	Shungeng town, Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district; HHuyu village of Luohe town in Datong district	68000	27000	41000	68000	27000	41000

¹ According to the survey, the compensation standard for land acquisition in Huainan City is calculated according to unified annual output value, locational factor of land, social economic development and farmers' income in project area, and other factors, so as to ensure the living standard of land-lost farmers will not get worse due to land acquisition, and long-term livelihood can be ensured. Among them, unified annual output value takes comprehensive consideration of average annual output value for unified unit land area within the scope determined after the added benefit of land (multiple operation of other planting and cultivation) is properly enhanced, based on the annual output and market price of main crops under dominant cropping system over the past 3 years. 1) The annual output value of main crops equals to the product of average annual output and price of main

crops. The formula is as follows: $v_i = g_i \times p_i$ (where, v_i indicates the annual output value in unit sown area of class i crops;

g_i is the annual output in unit sown area of class i crops; and p_i is the market price of the agricultural products of class i crops); 2) The unified annual output value of land is obtained by adding the corrected value of additional land benefit on the basis

of annual output value of main crops. The computational formula is: $V_t = V_z \times (1 + k)$ (where, V_t indicates the unified

annual output in the county; V_z is the annual output value of crops under the dominant cropping system in the county; k indicates correction factor of added benefit). Therefore, unified annual output is calculated based on market price.

II	Tangshan town, Wangfenggang town in Xiejiaji district; Bagong town of Bagongshan district; Luohe town and villages in Datong district.	58000	23000	35000	60000	24000	36000
III	Sanhe village of Tianjia'an district; Jiulonggang town of Datong district; Wangshan town of Bagongshan district; Shangyao town of Datong district, Liyingzi town of Xiejiaji district.	52000	21000	31000	52000	20000	32000
IV	Cao'an town and Shiyuan village in Tianjia'an district; Kongdian village in Datong district; Gudui village, Hui village, Yanggong town, and Sunmiao village in Xiejiaji district; Lichong hui village of Bagongshan district; Dashan town (economic development zone of Fengtai)	44000	17000	27000	49000	19000	30000

Data Source: Huainan Municipality Land Resource Bureau (2016. 10)

The monitoring found that, compared with the original resettlement plan the land collective compensation standards has improved. A compensation standard for young crops of the vegetable land is RMB 1875yuan/mu, for economic crops are RMB 1210yuan/mu, for grain crops are RMB 1100yuan/mu.

The monitoring found that according to the new version of unified annual output value and compensation standard of land requisition in Huainan Province in February 2015, the compensation standard of Class 1 land has no change; the Class 2 land compensation changed from original 58000 yuan/mu to 60000 yuan/mu, the compensation standard increased for 2000 yuan/mu; the Class 4 land changed from original 44000 yuan/mu to 49000 yuan/mu, the compensation standard increased for 5000 yuan/mu. The detailed see in Table 4-1.

According to the final design, detailed field survey and field survey interview, the construction of Dajian ditch pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; 18.1 mu state-owned water area (Yuershe state-owned farm belonging to State Asset Management Commission) with no affected people; and the HD

area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools. According to the division of administrative region and land compensation standard, the land in Luohe town belong to Class1, the LA compensation standard is 6800 yuan/mu, including 27000 yuan/mu land compensation and 41000 yuan/mu resettlement compensation; the monitoring also found that the agreements have been signed and the compensation has been paid to the affected people in Nov.2016.

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian lake pump station will affect 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; acquird 18.31 mu stae-owned water area with no affected people. According to the division of administrative region and land compensation standard, the land in Ancheng town belong to Class1, the LA compensation standard is 6800 yuan/mu, including 27000 yuan/mu land compensation and 41000 yuan/mu resettlement compensation; the monitoring also found that the land compensation has been paid to the affected people.

The survey found that the land compensation fee, 70% will be paid to the people who suffer from the land loss and 30% will be retained by committees of village or community for improvement of infrastructure or providing welfare to villagers or community residents. The resettlement subsidy will be all disbursed to the APs. These labor forces can continue to do their current work, or change planting structure or develop private business after get the compensation.

4.1.2 Compendation for Occupation of State-owned Land

This Project will occupy state-owned construction land and state-owned farmland and compensation standards are as follows:

- The state-owned construction land will be obtained by allocation.

The project is the construction of public utilities, so the state-owned water area and state-owned unused land will be allocated by transferring land use right after payment for relevant fees, the compensation will paid according to the relevant documents; the compensation standard of acquired state-owned water area are the same as the collective land; according to the management approach of the fees of newly added construction land [No. (2012) 151] pressed by Ministry of Finance and Bureau of land and resources. The acquisition of state-owned unused land, state-owned cultivates land, and water area need to pay leasing fees to Bureau of land and resources (Tianjia'an and Datong district is 32000 yuan/mu, the other districts is 13333 yuan/mu).

Table 4-2 Compensation Standard for State-owned Land Acquisition

Land type	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Remark
State-owned water area	68000	Datong district
State-owned unused land (the fees of newly added construction land, farmland, unused land)	32000	Datong district

Data Source: Huainan Municipality Land Resource Bureau (2016. 10)

4.1.3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

Temporary land occupation by this Project includes land occupation for construction site, soil excavation and waste soil disposal, as well as temporary access road and soil storage. The temporary land occupation for different purposes has different nature and impact, thus the Project Implementation Unit has established corresponding temporary land occupation compensation policy according to the actual conditions and different influences.

1) The construction of sewer pipelines adopting pipe jacking or along existing road has no resettlement impacts and requires no compensation. If construction is along planned road, the period for temporary land acquisition, such as temporary road for construction and storage of soil, etc., is one year and the compensation standard is 900/mu.

2) Land reclamation fee in soil borrow areas is 28,000/mu and in construction spoil disposal area this is calculated based on 12,000/mu. Compensation fee for young crops shall be paid to the land owner at the standard RMB 900/mu per season.

3) The land occupied temporarily by Gaotang Lake embankment for soil excavation is state-owned land owned by Huainan Farm. According to the survey, this area has been planned as a water park at present in the Binhu New District. Through consultation between Huainan PMO and Huainan Farm, the compensation will be implemented according to the compensation standard for acquisition of collective land, namely RMB 52,000/mu. In addition, the compensation fee for young crops of RMB 900/mu per season will be paid.

4) The land temporarily occupied for Datong sludge storage is coal mining subsidence area, and the land temporarily occupied for Xiejiaji sludge storage is refuse landfill (state-owned land), neither of which require compensation.

5) For temporary land occupation for other purposes, the compensation for one season of young crops will be paid to the land owner with the compensation standard of 900Yuan/mu, and the cost for land reclamation is RMB 8/m² (No. AHCZ [2001]1061). The land restoration will be implemented by the Contractors.

4.1.4 The payment of the compensation

According to the DMS, Shiyaowan pump station will acquire 2.45 mu collective lands of

Yaobei village in Shungeng town permanently, affected 31 households with 129 people, and acquired 4.417 mu lands temporarily, with no affected people. In March 2015, the PMO and the measure unit carried the land measure and evaluation; the compensation standard of collective land is 68000 yuan/mu, added the temporary land acquisition compensation, it is in total of 328686 yuan. The LA has signed the land acquisition agreement in May 2015, and paid the compensation fee to the affected people in August 2015.

The No.4 pump station will acquire 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang cillage, the land belong to the village collective, so there is no affect individuals and the compensation fees will paid to the village collective. The LA started in June 2015, and signed the land acquisition agreement in 16, August 2015; the total compensation fee is 171702 yuan, and it has been paid to the affect village in September 2015.

The No.5 pump station will acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affect 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu lands temporarily with no affect people. The monitoring found that the LA started in September 2015, and signed the land acquisition agreement in October 2015; the total compensation fee is 355547 yuan, and it has been paid to the affected village in October 2015.

The construction of Dajian ditch pump station acquired 3.86 mu collective land of Cehngying village in Luohe town, affected 1 household with 3 people; according to the compensation standard, they will get 236151.5 yuan, the compensation has been paid to the affected people in Dec 2016.

The construction of Dajian ditch pump station will affected 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; the affected will get 1431631 yuan in total, the agreements have been signed and the compensation has been paid to the affected people in Dec. 5, 2016.

4.2 Compensation for House Demolition

4.2.1 Compensation for Rural Residential Houses

Compensation for rural residential housing demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, relocation subsidies, and infrastructure compensation fee.

According to relevant provisions and referring to actual price analysis of major categories for affected houses and document No.95 HFB [2015], the compensation standard for rural houses is shown in Table4-4.

Table 4-3 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation Standard
(Original Resettlement Plan Standard)

Category	Structure type	Unit	Huainan City	Remarks
			Rate (RMB/unit)	
Compensation fee for house	Brick wall and tile roof (brick and tile structure)	m ²	500	
	Ordinary building (cement structure)	m ²	630	
Other subsidies	Relocation subsidies	m ²	5	The relocation fee shall be counted as 300, if it is less.
	Transitional allowance	Yuan/m ²	10	1) The transition period will be 4 months for existing houses; if the transitional allowance is less than 300 RMB/month, 300RMB/month will be provided. 2) If the resettlement apartments will be delivered in future, the allowance will be calculated according to actual transition time, but such period shall not exceed 12 months.

Data Source : The Original RP

Table 4-4 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation Standard of This Monitoring

Monitoring

No.	Type of house	Structure	Standard (yuan/m ²)	Remark
1	Simple room	The main room is simple room	390	1 . If the heights of eaves lower than 2 m, the compensation standards will bedecided according to the actual situation. 2.the compensation of the house including the wall painting (inside and outside). 3.the foundation beam, column, pouring roof of the frame building must in accordance with the frame builaing standards.
		Temporary simple room	220	
2	Bungalow	The height of eaves is 2.4 m	440—470	
		The height of eaves over 2.4 m	495—530	
		The height of eaves is 2.4 m and with foundation beam	550—605	
3	General building	Without foundation beam and tile roof	640—670	
		With foundation beam and floor roof	660—715	
		With foundation beam and pouring roof	710—770	
4	Frame building	The foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof	860	
5	Communal facilities	The compensation standard of the public facilities involved in LA area, will be determined by the qualified evaluation agency which is entrusted by the County/District government and the affected people.		

Data Source: Huainan PMO (2017. 4)

The table 4-3 refers to original RP prepared during project preparation stage, the compensation standard in table 4-4 was based on the newly document No.95 HFB [2015], we can see that the compensation standard is higher than the original RP.

According to site survey, actual conditions of affected villages and willingness of affected people, the affected people can choose the following three methods for resettlement after receive the compensation for housing Demolition: (a) monetary compensation; (b) rebuilding houses on allocated house site; (c) property right exchange.

a) Monetary compensation: the affected people can obtain the compensation for housing relocation and house site. The house site area is calculated according to the floor space of the main house, but the compensation area for each household shall not exceed 160 m²; the standard for house site monetary compensation is 60/m².

b) Rebuilding houses on allocated house site: according to the survey, the households of Yunnangang Village, Zhangying Village and Mamiao Village in Shangyao Town are dispersedly distributed and the affected villages still have some reserved house sites. After consultations, Shangyao Town government and the affected villages will relocate house site for the affected households and the area of house site for each household shall not exceed 140 m²; the affected people rebuild houses on allocated house site after obtain compensation for relocating houses.

c) Property right exchange: it is specified: (1) the exchanged house area of displaced household(DH) with more than 6 people (including 6 people) is 120 m²; the area of DH with 4~5 people is 100 m²; the area of DH with 3 people or fewer (including 3 people) is 80 m². (2) If the demolished house area is less than that of exchange house area, the shortfall shall be bought at the approved cost price. If the demolished house area is more than that of exchange house area, the shortfall will be compensated at replacement price.

By the end of this monitoring, the construction of Dajian ditch pump station the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools. The affected people have signed the agreements in Aug and get the compensation in Dec 2016 respectively; it is in total of 793125.04 yuan.

4.2.2 Compensation for Urban Residential Houses

The APs can choose monetary compensation or property right exchange.

a) Monetary compensation: the compensation will be directly given to the affected people if they choose monetary compensation. After get compensation, they can buy houses by themselves.

b) Property right exchange:

Including the following points: (i) the family have more than 6 (including 6) persons could exchange a new house with an area of 120 m², the family numbers within 4 to 5, could

exchange an area of 100 m²; the family numbers lower than 3 persons (including 3), could exchange an area of 80 m². (ii) If the exchanged house area is larger than the acquired area or vice versa, then the affected people need to pay the rest area of the exchange house in accordance with the approved cost price; after the exchange, the house build in homestead will give cash compensation according to reset price.

Other subsidies

Rewards subsidy

The displaced persons (DPs) can obtain the following rewards if they sign the compensation agreement and relocate within the agreed period of time:

Those who choose monetary compensation will be given monetary compensation according to the appraisal price made by the appraisal agencies plus a reward of 20000 RMB/Household;

Those who choose residential property right exchange will be provided preferences based on the style of the house to be demolished. Those whose houses are mostly bungalows or multi-story buildings exchanged to multi-story buildings, small high-rise buildings or high-rise buildings will be provided additional area free at 5%, 15%, and 25% of demolished house respectively.

Compensation for temporary resettlement

Those who choose resettlement in existing house will be resettled in temporary resettlement houses for four months at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area. Those whose monthly resettlement allowance is less than 300 RMB will be calculated at 300;

Those who choose the resettlement of property under construction will be given temporary resettlement allowance at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area. The period will be determined according to real transitional time. After delivering the resettlement houses, the AHs will be given another temporary resettlement allowance of additional four months at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area.

Subsidy for relocation

Subsidy for relocation will be 5 RMB/m² according to the demolished property area. If the relocation subsidy one time is less than RMB 300, then 300RMB will be provided. Those who choose property exchange will be subsidized two times for having to move twice.

The monitoring shows that the urban HD has not started yet, we will pay attention during next monitoring.

4.3 Compensation for Private Shops

Acquisition compensation for shops shall include shops value compensation, relocation subsidy and compensation for losses due to suspension of business.

1) Determination of compensation amount for shops

Similar to the determination of acquisition compensation amount for urban residential houses, compensation amount for shops shall be appraised by independent real estate appraising company according to the marketing price of similar shops. For example, according to the survey, the similar appraising price of the shops to be acquired is 4000/m².

2) Other subsidies

a) Relocation subsidy: it will be 5 RMB/m² according to the acquired property area; if the relocation subsidy one time is less than 300 RMB, 300 RMB will be paid.

b) Compensation for business suspension loss: it will be of 60% monthly average profit after tax verified by the tax authority six months before the issue of the notice about the house acquisition decision, the compensation period is six months. This is the traditional practice of Huainan and is accepted by affected shops, and workers will be informed in advance and be given wages for 3 months if they are unemployed.

The monitoring shows that the shop demolition has not started yet, we will pay attention during next monitoring.

5 Investigation on Production and Living Conditions of Affected People

5.1 Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Introduction

The external M&E agency will conduct the first monitoring survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain data on the monitored APs' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 20% of the households affected by land acquisition, to be sampled randomly; 50% of the affected village groups), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis. Details see Table 5-1.

During this survey, 7 townships, 10 villages, 7 communities were involved, this survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 20% of the households affected by land acquisition, to be sampled randomly; 50% of the affected village groups), random interview and field observation, with total samples of 103 households, 413 persons, including Datong District for 48 households with 194 persons; Tianjia'an District for 19 households with 82 persons; Bagongshan District for 15 households with 57 persons; and Xiejiaji District for 21 households with 80 persons. The detailed population information is shown in Table 5-1.

Table5-1 Basic Population Status of Each District

District	Township	Village/Community	Number of households	Population	Male	Female	Male Labour	Female Labour	Outside working	Agriculture Labour
Datong district	Shangyao town	Fanglou village	6	25	11	14	10	12	4	5
		Yaohe village	12	48	27	21	19	18	8	16
		Zhangying village	12	51	29	22	22	19	2	14
	Datong street	Yuanwang community	6	20	11	9	9	8	4	8
	Luohe town	Liuzhen village	8	32	19	13	18	10	7	20
		Qilimiao	4	18	10	8	7	6	4	3
	Sub-total		48	194	107	87	85	73	29	66
	Percentage of the total population		11.62%	46.97%	25.91%	21.07%	20.58%	17.68%	7.02%	15.98%
Tianjia'an district	Ancheng	Shitoubu village	2	9	6	3	4	2	4	3

	town									
	Shung eng town	Caoju community	4	17	9	8	5	4	5	0
		Yaonan village	7	28	15	13	12	9	12	4
		Yaobei village	2	10	7	3	5	1	4	4
		Qingfeng community	2	9	5	4	3	3	3	0
	Chaoyang street	Baiyuan community	2	9	5	3	3	1	1	0
	Sub-total		19	82	47	34	32	20	29	11
	Percentage of the total population		4.60%	19.85 %	11.3 8%	8.23 %	7.75 %	4.84 %	7.02 %	2.66%
Bagongshan district	Xinzhuangzi street	Shengli community	10	31	16	15	10	6	4	0
	Shanwang town	Bigang community	5	26	14	12	10	9	11	12
	Sub-total		15	57	30	27	20	15	15	12
	Percentage of the total population		3.63%	13.80 %	7.26 %	6.54 %	4.84 %	3.63 %	3.63 %	2.91%
Xiejiaji district	Xiejiaji street	Honglun community	5	19	9	10	7	6	3	0
	Tangshan town	Ershidian village	12	42	24	18	16	13	7	12
	Liyngzi	Xinhe village	4	19	13	7	9	5	6	8
	Sub-total		21	80	46	35	32	24	16	20
	Percentage of the total population		5.08%	19.37 %	11.1 4%	8.47 %	7.75 %	5.81 %	3.87 %	4.84%
Total			103	413	230	183	169	132	89	109

Data Source: Monitoring Survey Data (2017, 04) Sample N=103HHs, with 413 persons

5.1.2 Contents of the Suvey

5.1.2.1 Status of Family Member

The samples of this survey include 103 households with 413 persons. The people surveyed included male for 230 perosns, 55.69% of the total investigation population; female for 183 persons, 44.31% of the total investigation population. As for the marriage situation, unmarried for 94 persons, married for 311 persons, divorce for 3 person and widowed for 5 persons. The specific family population information and marital status is shown in Table 5-2.

Table5-2 Basic Information of the Family

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
HHs					103	

Population	230	55.69%	183	44.31%	413	
Average population					4.01	
Marital Status						
Unmarried	59	14.29%	35	8.47%	94	22.76%
Married	167	40.44%	144	34.87%	311	75.30%
Divorce	2	0.48%	1	0.24%	3	0.73%
Widowed	2	0.48%	3	0.73%	5	1.21%

Data Source: Monitoring Survey Data (2017.4) Sample N=103HHs, with 413 persons

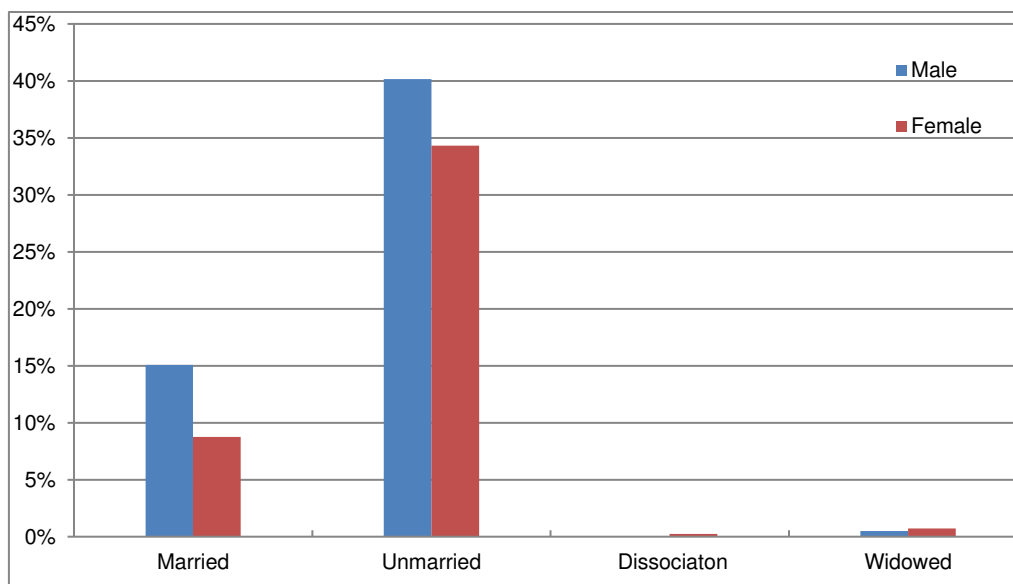


Figure5-1 Marital Status

5.1.2.2 Distribution of Age

By this monitoring found that the preschool children there are 11 male which account for 2.66% of the total surveyed population, and 7 female accounting for 1.69%; the people in 7 to 17 years old, there are 18 male accounting for 4.36% of the total, and 12 female accounting for 2.91% of the total; the people in 28 to 35 years old, there are 77 male accounting for 18.64% of the total, and 56 female accounting for 13.56% of the total; the people in 36 to 60 years old, there are 90 male accounting for 21.79% of the total, and 74 female accounting for 17.92% of the total; the people over 60 years old, there are 33 male accounting for 7.99% of the total, and 35 female accounting for 8.47% of the total. The detailed see in Figure 5-2.

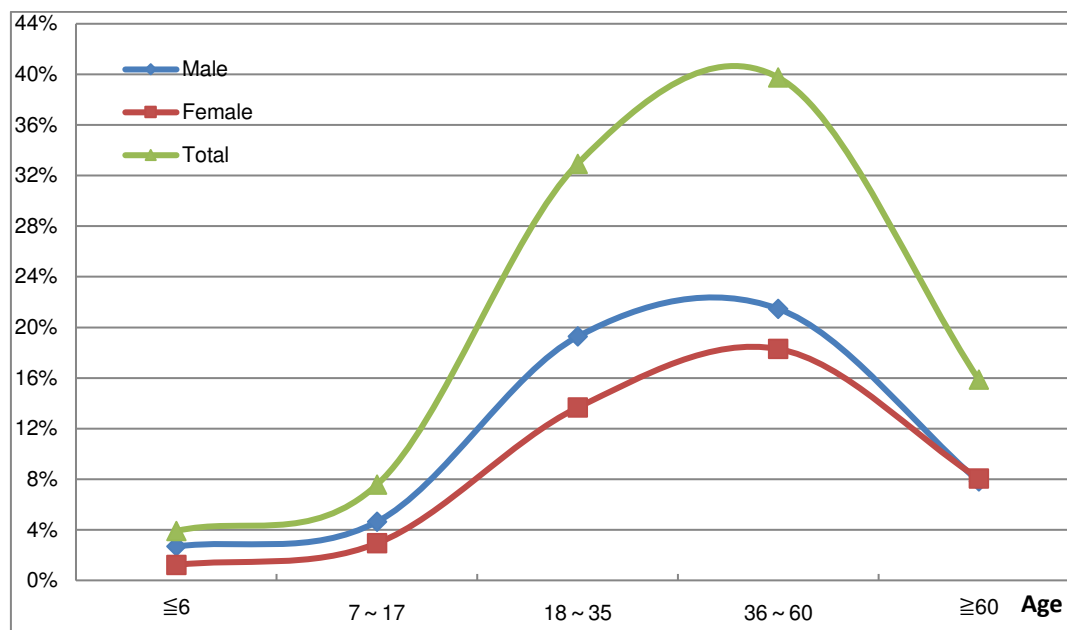


Figure5-2 Distribution of Age

Table5-3 Statues of Age

District	Township	Village/Community	Age 0-6		Age 7-17		Age 18-35		Age 36-60		Over 60		Sub-total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Datong	Shangyao	Fanglou	0	0	1	2	4	6	6	6	0	0	25
		Yaohe	1	1	3	1	9	6	13	12	1	1	48
		Zhangying	2	2	4	1	10	7	8	7	5	5	51
	Datong street	Yuanwang community	2	0	1	0	3	2	3	4	2	3	20
	Luohe	Liuzheng	0	1	2	1	7	4	9	4	1	3	32
		Qilimiao	1	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	18
	Sub-total		6	4	13	6	36	28	42	36	10	13	194
	Percentage of the total population		1.46%	0.98%	3.17%	1.46%	8.78%	6.83%	10.24%	8.78%	2.44%	3.17%	47.32%
Tianjia'an	Ancheng	Shitoubu village	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	10
		Caozui Community	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	4	2	2	17
	Shungeng	Yao nan village	1	0	0	0	6	5	5	4	3	4	28
		Yao bei village	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	2	0	10
		Qingfe	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	9

		ng Co mm unit y											
	Chaoyang	Boyuan Co mm unit y	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	8
	Sub-total		2	1	2	3	19	10	16	13	8	8	82
	Percentage of the total population		0.49%	0.24%	0.49 %	0.73 %	4.63 %	2.44 %	3.90 %	3.17 %	1.95 %	1.95 %	20.00 %
Bagongshan	Xinzhuangzi Street	Shengli Co mm unit y	0	0	0	0	3	4	10	7	3	4	31
		Bigang Co mm unit y	1	0	0	0	6	5	4	4	3	3	26
	Sub-total		1	0	0	0	9	9	14	11	6	7	57
	Percentage of the total population		0.24%	0.00%	0.00 %	0.00 %	2.20 %	2.20 %	3.41 %	2.68 %	1.46 %	1.71 %	13.90 %
Xiejiaji	Xiejiaji street	Honglun community	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	19
	Tangshan	Ersidian	1	1	1	1	5	4	10	8	7	4	42
	Liyngzi	Xinhe village	1	1	2	1	5	2	4	2	0	1	19
	Sub-total		2	2	3	3	13	9	18	14	9	7	80
	Percentage of the total population		0.49%	0.49%	0.73 %	0.73 %	3.17 %	2.20 %	4.39 %	3.41 %	2.20 %	1.71 %	19.51 %
Total			11	7	18	12	77	56	90	74	33	35	413

Data Source: Monitoring Survey Data (2017, 04) Sample N=103HHs, with 413 persons

5.1.2.3 Education Status

There are 103 households with 413 persons surveyed for this monitoring, including 23 illiteracy, including male for 7, and female for 16, accounting for 1.69% and 3.87% respectively; 18 preschool children, including male for 11, and female for 7, accounting for 2.66% and 1.69% respectively; 112 people have received primary school, including male for 61, and female 51, accounting for 14.77% and 12.35% respectively; 158 people have received junior high school education, including male for 83, and female for 75, accounting

for 20.10% and 18.16% respectively; 79 people have received senior high school education, including male for 54, and female for 25, accounting for 13.08% and 6.05% respectively; 5 people have received senior high school/technical secondary school or higher education, including male for 4, and female for 1, accounting for 0.97% and 0.48% respectively; 15 people have received under-graduate education, including male for 8, and female for 7, accounting for 1.94% and 1.69% respectively; 3 people have received master education, including male for 1, and female for 2, accounting for 0.24% and 0.48% respectively. The data show that among the education level of primary school, junior high school and senior high school, the male is a little higher than female, while among the education level of under-graduate, the male and female are the same, and the education level of master, the female is slight higher than male. Educational level distribution of affected population is shown in Figure 5-3.

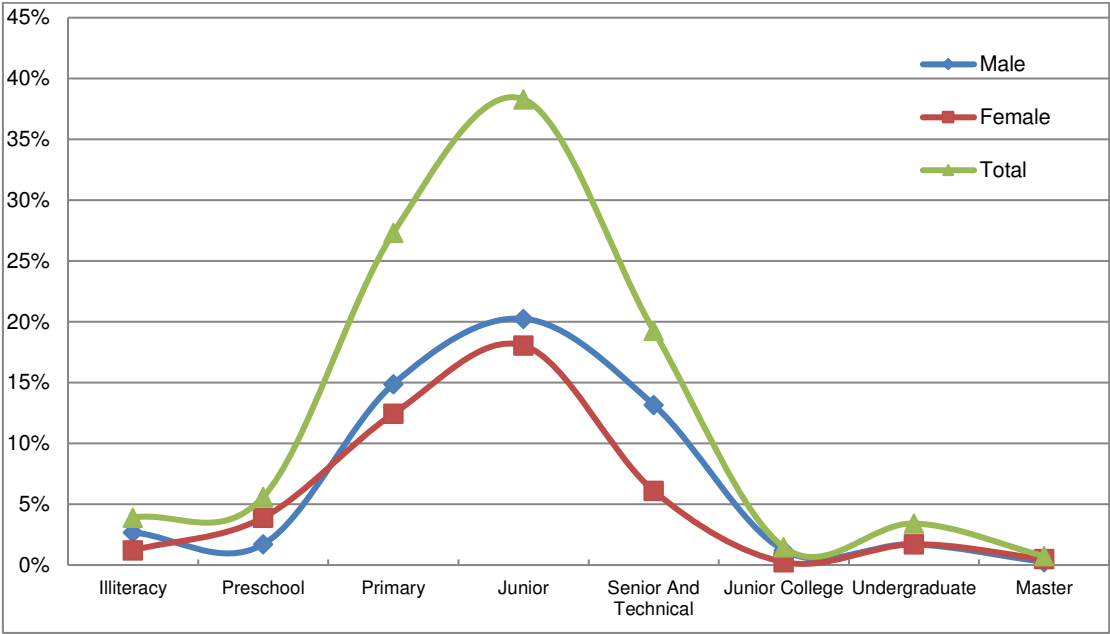


Figure5-3 Distribution of Education

By this monitoring we found that level of junior middle school takes a large proportion in the total surveyed population, and secondly is primary school. Persons in Datong District have a little bit higher education level among the four districts. There is no difference between male and female. Details are shown in Table 5-4.

Table5-4 Distribution of Education

District	Township	Village/Community	Preschool		Illiteracy		primary school		junior high school		senior high school		technical secondary school		Bachelor		Master		Sub-total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	

Dato ng	Sha ngy ao	Fan glou	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	5	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	25
		Yao he	1	1	0	0	8	7	11	10	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	48
		Zha ngyi ng	2	2	2	3	7	7	14	7	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	51
	Dat ong stre et	Yua nwa ng com mun ity	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	20
		Liuz hen g	0	1	1	1	6	4	6	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Luo he	Qili mia o	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
		Sub-total	6	4	4	5	28	24	40	35	23	12	1	0	5	6	0	1	194
	Percenta ge of the total populatio n		1.4 5%	0.97%	0.97 %	1.21%	6.78 %	5.81 %	9.69 %	8.47 %	5.57 %	2.91 %	0.24 %	0.00 %	1.21 %	1.45 %	0.00 %	0.24 %	46.9 7%
Tianj ia'an	Anc hen g	Shit oub u villa ge	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Cao zui Co mm unit y	0	1	0	0	4	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
	Shu nge ng	Yao nan villa ge	1	0	0	1	3	6	5	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
		Yao bei villa ge	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
		Qin gfen g Co mm unit y	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Cha oya ng	Boy uan Co mm unit y	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Sub-total	2	1	0	3	11	13	19	13	11	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	82
	Percenta ge of the total populatio		0.4 8%	0.24%	0.00 %	0.73%	2.66 %	3.15 %	4.60 %	3.15 %	2.66 %	1.21 %	0.48 %	0.00 %	0.48 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	19.8 5%

	n																		
Bagongs han	Xin zhu ang zi Stre et	She ngli Co mm unit y	0	0	0	4	1	1	9	6	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	31
		Biga ng Co mm unit y	1	0	1	1	2	2	4	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	Sub-total		1	0	1	5	3	3	13	12	11	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	57
	Percenta ge of the total populatio n		0.24%	0.00%	0.24%	1.21%	0.73%	0.73%	3.15%	2.91%	2.66%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	13.80%
Xieji aji	Xiej iaji stre et	Hon glun com mun ity	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	19
		Ta ng sh an	1	1	2	3	10	6	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
	Liyi ngzi	Xinh e villa ge	1	1	0	0	7	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
		Sub-total		2	2	2	3	19	11	11	15	9	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Percenta ge of the total populatio n		0.48%	0.48%	0.48%	0.73%	4.60%	2.66%	2.66%	3.63%	2.18%	0.48%	0.24%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.24%	19.37%
Total			11	7	7	16	61	51	83	75	54	25	4	1	8	6	1	3	413

Data Source: Monitoring Survey Data (2017. 4) Sample N=103HHs, with 413 persons

5.1.2.4 Main Family Property

In the monitoring survey, among the affected 103 households with 413 people, it can be seen that majority of the households have electrical appliances such as mobile phone, television sets, telephone, electric fans, refrigerator, computer etc. Judging from the family-owned property, we can see that the living standard of the sampled families in Huainan is better than average. Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households is shown in Table 5-5.

Table5-5 Surveyed households' Per Household Ownership of Property

Item	Total Amount	Per Household Ownership
Bicycle	224	0.54

Electric motor car	62	0.15
TV	201	0.49
Washing machine	98	0.24
Refrigerator	82	0.20
Computer	76	0.18
Tractor	18	0.04
Automobile	46	0.11
Telephone	72	0.17
Mobile phone	267	0.65
DVD/VCD	32	0.08
Electric oven	65	0.16
Electric cooker	34	0.08
radio	21	0.05
Electric fan	96	0.23
Air conditioner	106	0.26

Data Source: Monitoring survey Data (2017. 4)

5.1.2.5 Distribution of Occupation

During this survey, 4 districts, 7 townships, 10 villages, 7 communities were involved, with total samples of 103 households, 413 persons, including Datong District for 48 households with 194 persons; Tianjia'an District for 19 households with 82 persons; Bagongshan District for 15 households with 57 persons; and Xiejiaji District for 21 households with 80 persons. Meanwhile among the 103 households with 413 persons, the urban residents account for 43 HHs, with 168 persons; and rural residents for 60 HHs, with 245 persons.

The survey found that most of the family members are engaged in agriculture, accounts for 27.56%. The following are the population who engaged in outside working accounts for 26.83%, and the third are students' accounts for 11.95%. According to the survey we found that most of people are engaged in outsideworking during non-farming season, and they will return home to work for agriculture work in farming season. The detailed distribution of occupation is shown as Figure 5-4.

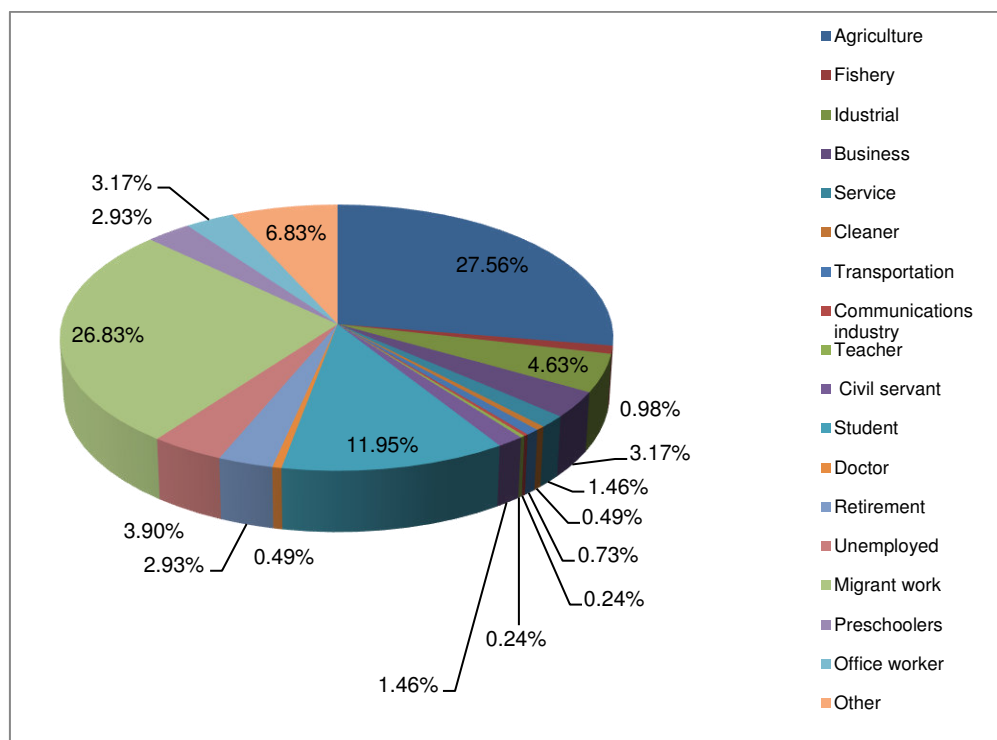


Figure5-4 Distribution of Occupation

5.1.2.6 Household Income Structure

Household income status survey covered 103 HHs with 413 persons including rural residents for 60 HHs with 245 persons and urban residents for 43 HHs with 168 persons. The surveyed sample can be divided into 2 parts, rural residents and urban residents.

Survey indicated that total income of the 60 rural households was RMB 3057504 yuan, including farming income RMB 627050 yuan accounting for 20.56% of total revenue and per household income was RMB 14582.56 yuan. Industrial income was RMB 247946 yuan accounting for 8.11% of the total income and per household income was RMB 5766.19 yuan. Household income from outside employment was RMB 1398227 yuan accounting for 45.73% of the total, and per household income was RMB 32516.91 yuan. Private business household income was RMB 180808 yuan accounting for 5.91% of the total, and per household income was RMB 4204.84 yuan. Salary income was RMB 283668 yuan accounting for 9.28%, and per household income was RMB 6596.93 yuan. Retirement pension income was RMB 123522 yuan accounting for 4.04% of the total, and per household income was RMB 2872.60 yuan. Household income from support of children was RMB 43658 yuan accounting for 1.43%. Household income from other sources was RMB 162525 yuan accounting for 4.99%, and per household income was RMB 3549.41 yuan.

Total income of 43 urban households surveyed was RMB 883256454 yuan. Industrial income was RMB 2786199 yuan accounting for 31.54%, and per household income was

RMB 46436.65 yuan. Household income from outside employment was RMB 2750671 yuan accounting for 31.14% of the total, and per household income was RMB 46436.65 yuan. Private business household income was RMB 1383608 yuan accounting for 15.66%, and per household income was RMB 23060.14 yuan. Household income from salary was RMB 741992 yuan accounting for 8.40%, and per household income was RMB 12366.54 yuan. Retirement pension household income was RMB 439253 yuan accounting for 4.97%, and per household income was RMB 7320.89yuan. Household income from child support was RMB 241171 yuan accounting for2.73%. Household income from other sources was RMB 489669 yuan accounting for 5.54%, and per household income was RMB 8161.15 yuan.

Household income status survey covered 103 HHs with 413 persons , the survey found that annual per capita income in rural area is 18199.43 yuan, there is an increase of 274.7 yuan compared with the 17924.73 yuan in last survey, increased for 1.43%; though the increase is not very obvious, all these items have increased more or less, the most obvious increase is the per capita income of business, increased 7.80%, the following is the wage income, increased 7.08%, the agriculture income increased 1.03%, industrial income increased 0.04%, outside working income increased 0.01%. Among the survived people, a small parts of people has the cost of doing business, the business income has increased for 7.80%, besides the PMO provide relevant skill training and employment information, thus it helped to improve the employe rate and make the wage income increased for 7.08%. The annual per capita income in urban area is 36051.28 yuan, there is an increase of 47.35 yuan compared with the 36003.93 yuan in last survey, increased for 0.13%; though the increase is not very obvious, all these items have increased more or less, among which the industrial income decreased 6.58%, it is related with the change of industry structure; the outside working income decreased 3.91%, business income increased 13.81%, the wage income, increased 11.63%, the retirement income increased 9.52%, income from child support increased 5.25%, and other income increased 5.22%. Generally speaking, after the resettlement of the affect people, all the families received a better employment environment, and the income proportion in different families decreased, the income structure become more and more stable and safety.

Table5-6 Survey of Affected Household Revenue Structure

Unit : yuan/year

Items		Agricultural	Industrial	Outside working	Business	Wage	Retirement Pension	Child Support	Other	Total
Rural residents (last)	Total household income	894000	357000	2014000	241600	381600	173120	61700	219120	4342140

	Per household income	14900	5950	33566.67	4026.67	6360	2885.33	1028.33	3652	72369
	Per capital income	3694.21	1475.21	8322.31	998.35	1576.86	715.37	254.96	905.45	17942.73
	%	20.59%	8.22%	46.38%	5.56%	8.79%	3.99%	1.42%	5.05%	100.00%
Rural residents (this monitoring)	Total household income	627050	247946	1398227	180808	283668	123522	43658	152625	3057504
	Per household income	14582.56	5766.19	32516.91	4204.84	6596.93	2872.60	1015.31	3549.41	71104.75
	Per capital income	3732.44	1475.87	8322.78	1076.24	1688.5	735.25	259.87	908.48	18199.43
	Percentage	20.51%	8.11%	45.73%	5.91%	9.28%	4.04%	1.43%	4.99%	100.00%
The increase proportion of this monitoring compared with the last survey in rural area		1.03%	0.04%	0.01%	7.80%	7.08%	2.78%	1.93%	0.33%	1.43%
Urban residents (last)	Total household income	0	2045000	1963000	833600	455800	275020	157120	319120	6048660
	Per household income	0	47558.14	45651.16	19386.05	10600	6395.81	3653.95	7421.4	140666.51
	Per capital income	0	12172.62	11684.52	4961.9	2713.1	1637.02	935.24	1899.52	36003.93
	%	0.00%	33.81%	32.45%	13.78%	7.54%	4.55%	2.60%	5.28%	100.00%
Urban residents (this monitoring)	Household total income	0	2786199	2750671	1383608	741992	439253	241171	489669	8832564
	Per household income	0.00	46436.65	45844.52	23060.14	12366.54	7320.89	4019.51	8161.15	147209.39
	Per capital income	0.00	11372.24	11227.23	5647.38	3028.54	1792.87	984.37	1998.65	36051.28
	Percentage	0.00%	31.54%	31.14%	15.66%	8.40%	4.97%	2.73%	5.54%	100.00%

The increase proportion of this monitoring compared with the last survey in urban area									
	0.00%	-6.58%	-3.91%	13.81%	11.63%	9.52%	5.25%	5.22%	0.13%

Data Source: Monitoring survey (2017, 04) Sample rural N=60HHs, with 245 personsurban N=43HHs, with 168 persons

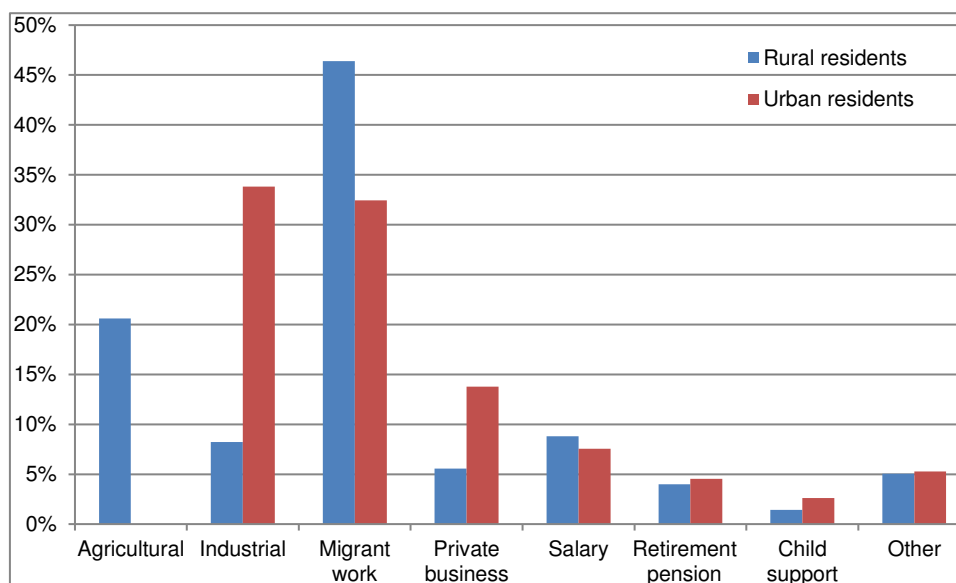


Figure5-5 Monitoring survey of affected household revenue structure

5.1.2.7 Household Expenditure Structure

Total expenditure of 60 rural households in the investigation was RMB 1556239 yuan. Annual per household expenditure was RMB 36191.61 yuan. Among these expenditures, productive total expenditures were RMB 457832 yuan accounting for 29.42%; annual per household expenditure was RMB 10647.257yuan. Agricultural expenditure of rural residents accounted for 28.28% of total expenditure, operating expenditure accounted for 1.14%; family living expenses was RMB 1098408 yuan accounted for 70.58%, annual per household expenditure was RMB 25544.36 yuan; among which electricity expenses was RMB 40508 yuan accounted for 2.60%, water expenses accounted for 0.58%, living expenditure accounted for 37.04%, heating expenses accounted for 0.28%, clothing expenses accounted for 3.30%, educational expenses accounted for 10.32%, medical expenses accounting for 4.76%, traffic expenses accounting for 0.84%, detailed imformation can be seen in Table 5-7..

Total expenditure of 43 urban households in the investigation was RMB 3538052 yuan. Annual per household expenditure was RMB 58967.5 yuan. Total productive expenditures was RMB 432067 yuan accounting for 12.21%; annual per household expenditure was RMB 7201.12 yuan.The operating expenditure accounted for 12.21% of total expenditure; the

living expenditure was RMB 3105985 yuan, annual per household expenditure was RMB 51766.42 yuan accounting for 87.79%, including electricity expenses was RMB 101190 yuan accounting for 2.86%, water expenses accounting for 0.98%, living expenses was RMB 1669063 yuan accounting for 47.17%, heating expenses was RMB 19882 yuan accounting for 0.56%, clothing expenses accounting for 5.69%, medical expenses accounting for 3.37%, detailed information can be seen in Table 5-7.

Household income status survey covered 103 HHs with 413 persons , the survey found that, the total household expenditure of rural residents was RMB 9263.33 yuan, there is an increase of 8.08 yuan compared with the 9255.25 yuan in last survey, increased for 0.09%; the operating expenditure increased for 0.16%; the living expenditure increased for 0.06%. The expenditure of urban residential is the same with the rural residential, the total household expenditure of was RMB 14441.03 yuan, there is an increase of 74.23 yuan compared with the 14366.80 yuan in last survey, increased for 0.52%; the operating expenditure increased most for 4.19%; the living expenditure increased for 4.19%, the medical expenditure decreased for 35.65%. Generally speaking, after the reasonable compensation, the living standard and quality of the affected people has improved and the family income has restored and improved. The detailed see in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Survey of Affected Household Expenditure Structure

Unit : yuan/year

Item		Productive expenditure			Living expenditure												Annual total expenditure
		Agricu tural expen diture	Operat ing expen diture	Total	Electr icity	Wa ter	Livin g	Hea ting	Clot hing	Educ ation	Med ical	Traf fic	Commun ication	Soci al activ ities	Oth er	Total	
Rural residents (last)	House hold total expenditure	633900	24550	658450	58340	12840	829160	6150	73960	231250	107440	18890	46440	98870	97980	1581320	2239770
	Per house hold expenditure	10565	409.17	10974.17	972.33	214	13819.33	102.5	1232.67	3854.17	1790.67	314.83	774	1647.83	1633	26355.33	37329.5
	Per capital expenditure	2619.42	101.45	2720.87	241.07	53.06	3426.28	25.41	305.62	955.58	443.97	78.06	191.9	408.55	404.88	6534.38	9255.25
	Percentage	28.30%	1.10%	29.40%	2.60%	0.57%	37.02%	0.27%	3.30%	10.32%	4.80%	0.84%	2.07%	4.41%	4.37%	70.60%	100.00%
Rural residents (this monitoring)	House hold total expenditure	440138	17694	457832	40508	8985	576448	4286	51344	160548	73962	13134	32320	68971	67902	1098408	1556239
	Per house hold expenditure	10235.77	411.48	10647.25	942.05	208.95	13405.77	99.67	1194.05	3733.66	1720.05	305.45	751.62	1603.97	1579.12	25544.36	36191.61
	Per capital expenditure	2619.87	105.32	2725.19	241.12	53.48	3431.24	25.51	305.62	955.64	440.25	78.18	192.38	410.54	404.18	6538.14	9263.33
	Percentage	28.28%	1.14%	29.42%	2.60%	0.58%	37.04%	0.28%	3.30%	10.32%	4.75%	0.84%	2.08%	4.43%	4.36%	70.58%	100.00%

The increase proportion of this monitoring compared with the last survey in urban area		0.02%	3.81%	0.16 %	0.02 %	0.7 9%	0.14 %	0.39 %	0.00 %	0.01%	-0.8 4%	0.15 %	0.25%	0.49 %	-0.1 7%	0.06 %	0.09%
Rural residents (last)	House hold total expenditure	0	28437 0	2843 70	69370	237 50	1124 340	132 82	1345 70	26645 0	126 890	454 00	58450	1315 10	135 240	2129 252	2413622
	Per house hold expenditure	0	6613.2 6	6613 .26	1613. 26	552 .33	2614 7.44	308. 88	3129 .53	6196. 51	295 0.93	105 5.81	1359.3	3058. 37	314 5.12	4951 7.49	56130.74
	Per capital expenditure	0	1692.6 8	1692 .68	412.9 2	141 .37	6692 .5	79.0 6	801. 01	1586. 01	755. 3	270. 24	347.92	782.8	805	1267 4.12	14366.8
	Percentage	0.00%	11.78 %	11.7 8%	2.87 %	0.9 8%	46.5 8%	0.55 %	5.58 %	11.04 %	5.26 %	1.88 %	2.42%	5.45 %	5.60 %	88.2 2%	100.00%
Rural residents (this monitoring)	House hold total expenditure	0	43206 7	4320 67	10119 0	347 58	1669 063	198 82	2012 26	39843 1	119 070	687 10	87661	2058 00	200 194	3105 985	3538052
	Per house hold expenditure	0.00	7201.1 2	7201 .12	1686. 50	579 .30	2781 7.71	331. 36	3353 .76	6640. 52	198 4.50	114 5.17	1461.02	3430. 00	333 6.57	5176 6.42	58967.54
	Per capital expenditure	0.00	1763.5 4	1763 .54	413.0 2	141 .87	6812 .5	81.1 5	821. 33	1626. 25	486	280. 45	357.8	840	817. 12	1267 7.49	14441.03
	Percentage	0.00%	12.21 %	12.2 1%	2.86 %	0.9 8%	47.1 7%	0.56 %	5.69 %	11.26 %	3.37 %	1.94 %	2.48%	5.82 %	5.66 %	87.7 9%	100.00%
The increase proportion of this		0.00%	4.19%	4.19 %	0.02 %	0.3 5%	1.79 %	2.64 %	2.54 %	2.54%	-35. 65%	3.78 %	2.84%	7.31 %	1.51 %	0.03 %	0.52%

monitoring compared with the last survey in urban area																	
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Data Source: Monitoring survey (2017, 04) Sample rural N=60HHs, with 245 personsurbanl N=43HHs, with 168 persons

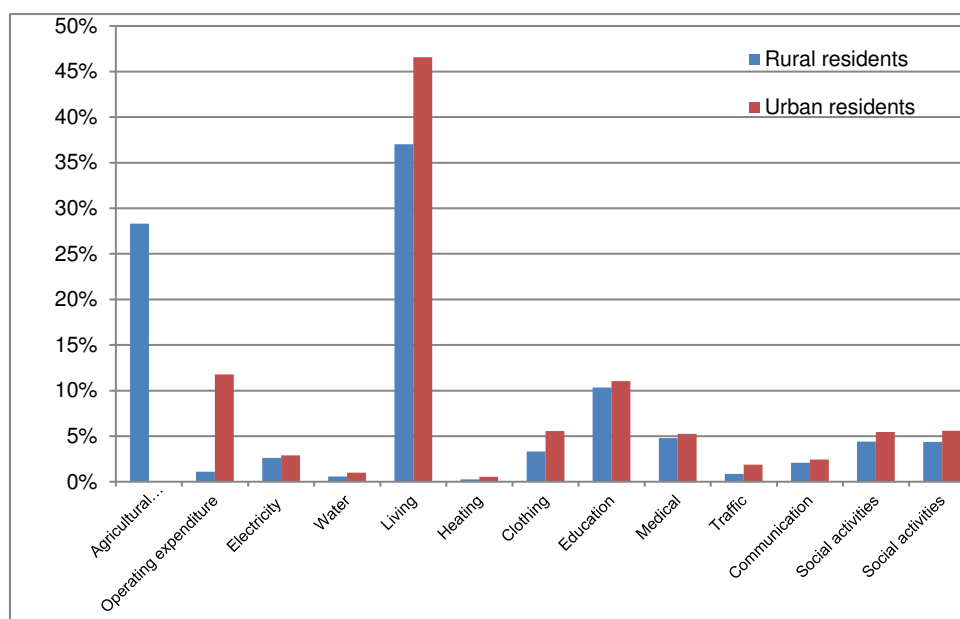


Figure5-6 Monitoring Survey of Affected Household Expenditure Structure

5.1.2.8 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

103 HHs with 413 persons surveyed include rural residents for 60 HHs with 245 persons and urban residents for 43 HHs with 168 persons. Analysis of household income and expenditure is shown in Table 5-8 below.

Table5-8 Survey of Affected Household Income and Expenditure

Unit: yuan/year

		Annual per household Income	St. d	Annual per Household Expenditure	St. d	Annual per capita income	St. d	Annual per Capita Expenditure	St. d
Rural residents	Last	72369	32326.23	37329.5	36545.45	17942.73	8453.24	9255.25	8321.46
	This monitoring	71104.75	32078.76	36191.61	36272.14	18199.43	8537.85	9263.33	8547.12
Rural residents	Last	140666.51	103926.72	56130.74	63219.32	36003.93	23984.32	14366.8	10744.46
	This monitoring	147209.39	104797.24	58967.54	64316.45	36051.28	22824.65	14441.03	10134.72

Data Source: Monitoring survey (2017, 04) Sample rural N=60HHs, with 245 personsurban N=43HHs, with 168 persons

The survey found that, the total household income of rural residents was RMB 18199.43 yuan, there is an increase of 256.7 yuan compared with the 17942.73 yuan in last survey, increased for 1.43%; of which the main source is from farming, industry,

migrant work and wages; the most obvious increase is the per capita income of business, it is show that the diversity of rural income structure, more and more people become self-employed, it helped the family income increased steadily. The annual per capita income in urban area is 36051.28 yuan, there is an increase of 47.35 yuan compared with the 36003.93 yuan in last survey, increased for 0.13%; it shows that the main source of income for the urban residents was industrial income, migrant work wage, private business income, though the increase percentage is lower than 10%, all the items has increased more or less, and the urban residential income become more and more reasonably.

The survey found that, the total household expenditure of rural residents was RMB 9263.33 yuan, there is an increase of 8.08 yuan compared with the 9255.25 yuan in lastlast survey, increased for 0.09%; the operating expenditure increased for 0.16%; the living expenditure increased for 0.06%;. The endpenditure of urban residential is the same with the rural residential, the total household expenditure of was RMB 14441.03 yuan, there is an increase of 74.23 yuan compared with the 14366.80 yuan in last survey, increased for 0.52%; the operating expenditure increased for 4.19%; the living expenditure incired for 0.03%. Generally speaking, after the reasonable compensation, the living standard and quality of the affected people has improved and the family income has restored and improved.

5.2 Households Interviews

The affected households were interviewed, for the purpose is to understand their current production and living standard as well as the opinions and attitude of the affected persons to the project.

5.2.1 Monitoring Interview Minutes

(1) Agency Interview Minutes

Minutes of the Agency Interview

Time: Apr. 25, 2017AM

Site: Meeting Room of Huainan PMO

Participant-units: He Chunfu (the chief of Huainan PMO) Yang Xueyou, Liu Xudong and External Monitoring team staff.

The chief of Huainan PMO He Chunfu hold a meeting about the progress of the ADB project, the meeting mainly talk about the project progress, the IA shoe the project construction progress, and the resettlement department shows the resettlement situation and progress. The project contents including:

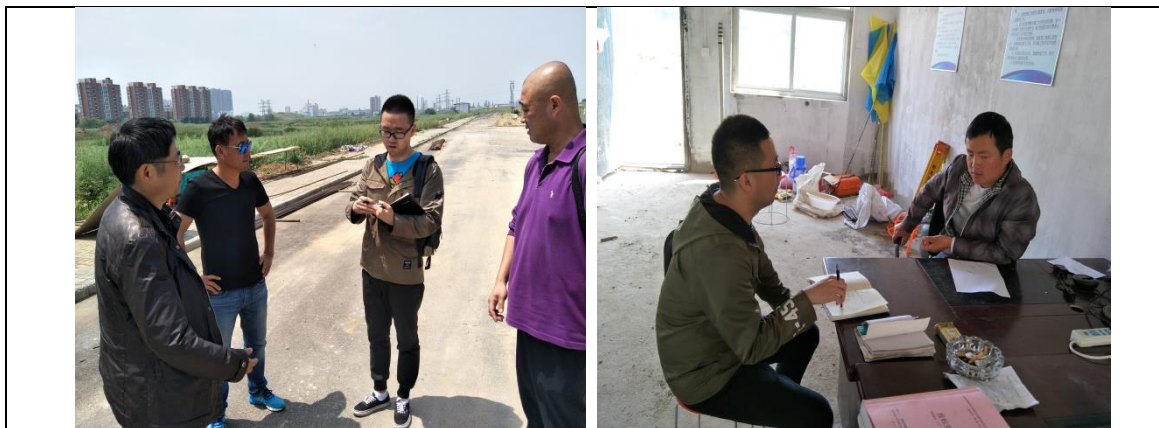
Component 1: Improvement of wastewater collection and conveyance system, which includes construction of 112.638 km sewage pipelines and 1 wastewater pump station in east

of the city, and construction 57.2 km sewage pipelines and 2 wastewater pump stations in the west of city. Construction management rests with the Municipal Sewage Company.

Component 2: Urban water environment and flood management, including dredging and embankment of 7.578 km Bagongshan channel, 7.157 km Xiejiaji channel, 8.934 km Donghua channel, 8.04 km old Longwang channel, 4.816 km Longwang channel, and 12.65 km Longwang flood diversion channel. Improvement of flood control facilities consists of: new construction of 14.7 km Gaotang Lake Embankment and 4 pump stations; expansion of Dajiangou pump station and Longhu pump station and reconstruction of Shijian lake pump station. Implementation responsibility rests with Huainan municipal Administration management department.

Component 3: Improvement of urban lake environment. The integrated water environment improvement covers Gaotang Lake, Dajiangou wetland, Long Lake, Caoling Lake and Shijian Lake. Huainan Landscaping management Bureau takes responsibilities for the implementation.

The implementation of the project is shown in the following: The under construction components: (i) the construction of Dragon Lake pump station; (ii) the installation of the pipeline from the east to the west; (iii) the construction of Shiyawuan pump station, No.4 pump station, No.5 pump station. The survey found that the Longhu pump station will acquire 1.7 mu state-owned construction land, with no affected people; Shiyawuan pump station will acquire 2.45 mu collective lands of Yaobei village in Shungeng town permanently, affected 31 households with 129 people, and acquired 4.417 mu lands temporarily, with no affected people. The No.4 pump station will acquire 2.8617 mu collective lands of Shaligang cillage, the land belong to the village collective, so there is no affect population. The No.5 pump station will acquired 6.5644 mu collective lands of Xinhe village in Liyingzi town permanently, affect 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu land temporarily with no affect people. the affected people has signed the land compensation agreements and received the compensation. Shijian Lake pump station will affect 4 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 4 household with 18 people; 18.31 mu collective water area of of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affect people. The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land, affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area, and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land. The construction of Donghua urban water channel will acquire 190.80 mu land, the land belonging to reserved land of Ancheng community, so there is no affect people; and acquired 8.53 mu state-owned water area, with no affected people; 129.43 mu state-owned construction land, with no affected people; The construction of Old Longwang urban water channel will acquire 151.96 mu land, there is no affect people; acquired 104.25 mu water area, with no affect people; acquired 14.37 mu collective unused land, the land belonging to Linwang village committee, so with no affect people; and acquired 28.1 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people. Up to this monitoring, we found that the Xiejiaji ditch, Bagongshan ditch, improvement of urban laeks and Longwang ditch water system is under the detailed field survey.



(2) The affected villager Interview Minutes

Minutes of the affected villager interview

Time: Apr. 25, 2017AM

Site: Shitoubu village committee of Luohe town.

Participant-units: External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Wang Shouwu (wife)

The RP expert introduces the purpose of the interview and the necessary information of the project.

I'm Ni ting (female). 33, the Han nationality, 5 people of my family, my husband and 3 children. My husband body condition is not very well, we applied for serious illness relie, so we don not need to spend much money on medical. Our family income mainly form planting, it is about 25000 yuan/year. we have 3.5 mu cultivate land in total aand mainly planting wheat, there are 0.42 mu has benn acquired because of the project, the land compensation fee is about 59900 yuan/mu, and we get 25397.6 yuan in total. We signed the agreement in Oct.2016 and reeived the compensation on time, we use thecompensation to reconstruction our house and the rest of the compensation will be uned in children' education and marriage, in a word the living condition has improved.



(3) Interview of Households Affected by LA

Minutes of the affected villager interview

Time: Apr. 26, 2017PM

Site: Linxiang village committee of Datong district.

Participant-units: External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Hu Youqing

The RP expert introduces the purpose of the interview and the necessary information of the project.

I'm Hu Youqing (male). 52, the Han nationality, 3 people of my family. Our family income mainly form planting, it is about 3-40000 yuan/year. We have 5.5 mu cultivate land in total and mainly planting wheat, and one of our child work outside, the income is about 40000 yuan/year. The living condition is not bad. There are 0.5079 mu land has been acquired because of the project, it has a little influence to us, and we support the project very much, and the project will absorb the loccccal labor force, it is a good news for us. We hope the project could implemented as soon as possible.



5.2.2 Interview Conclusion

Typical household interview indicated that since the project is for the benefit of the local people, construction content involved with the LA and HD. There for self-interest of resident must take into consideration, the compensation must distribute reasonable and be on time; the monitoring found that most of the resident support the project very much and provide their suggestion, they hope that during the construction the construction company should take measures to control the garbage, dust and noise; the residents said that the project not only improve the environmental health conditions in rural and urban, but alsos improved the infrastructure; . The projects received approved and endorsed from vast majority of residents. Hope that an early start on the project construction. Most residents have expressed a strong willingness and support to the project and they want do something for the project. As well as they put up some suggestions and opinions to the project.

The resettlement is a long-term task; it still needs to pay more attention by local government and PMO.

6 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

6.1 Public Participation

In order to carry out the resettlement of Huainan Urban Water System Integrated Rehabilitation Project on the practical and reliable basis, maintain the lawful rights and interests of the APs and land-expropriated units, and reduce the dissatisfaction and disputes, the Project attaches importance to the participation and consultation of the APs both in the period of Project preparation and construction.

During the pr-stage of the project, the implement stage, the PMO has paid high attention to it and collected the suggestions and opinions of social organizations, communities and other parts of the government, and encouraged the project implemented as soon as possible.

During the project preparation, the PMO looking for the public's opinions through newspapers, network, broadcast, TV and other mediums as well as the implementataion time table.

During the demolition progress, PMO also pay attention t the needs and opinions of the residents, through the meeting, interview and consulting to public the compensation standard and resettlement plan.

6.1.1 Public Participation Organized by the IAs

With the progress of the project preparation and implementation, Huainan PMO, the project implementation agencies, communities, commercial shops and village collective carried out further public participation activies, which included compensation standards for the resettlement options; training contents for affected populations; potential problems and the way to solve these issues; to understand the APs opinions and expectations during the implementation process; disclose compensation standards, grievance channels, to understand the implementation of the resettlement plan, and affected livelihoods recovery. Public participation plan is shown in Table 6-1.

Table6-1 Overview of Public Participation Rrganized by IAs

Purpose	Mod e	Time	Agency	Participant	Subject	Progres s
Introduce Project purpose and preliminary Project scheme	Sym posiu m	2012. 9	Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., ADB Project Office of Huainan, Huainan Development and Reform Committee, Huainan Urban and Rural Construction	Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., ADB Project Office of Huainan, Huainan Development and Reform Committee, Huainan Urban and Rural Construction	Project design Option	Comple ted

			Committee	Committee, and representatives of all affected districts, towns, villages, groups and population		
Investigation of resettlement influence and consultation of preliminary resettlement plan	Symposium	2012. 10	Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., ADB Project Office of Huainan, Huainan Development and Reform Committee, Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee	representatives of all affected districts, towns, villages, groups and population	Intention investigation of physical quantity	Completed
Discuss and determine resident relocation plan	Symposium	2012.11 — 2013. 3	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Hefei Design Institute on Coal Industry, Huainan Labor and Social Security Bureau, Huainan Women's Federation, Huainan Agriculture Council, Huainan Poverty Relief Office, Huainan Civil Affairs Bureau	All the affected population	Resettlement method and willing	Completed
resettlement policies, rates, grievance redress mechanism and entitlement are discussed and informed	Symposium	2013. 3	Huainan Construction Committee, Huainan Land and Resources Bureau, all towns, villages, groups and people involved, Hefei coal industry design and research institute	All the affected population	Resettlement policy and plan	Completed
Announcement of resettlement plan and information booklet	Give out information booklet	2013. 6	Huainan PMO	IAs, influencing towns and villages	Notify the residents to be relocated the resettlement plan and its content	Completed
Announcement of resettlement plan	Website	2013. 6	ADB	Huainan PMO	Resettlement plan is public on the website	Completed
Physical quantity and detailed measurement survey based on final designs	Field survey	2017. 10	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Huainan Land and Resources Bureau, all towns, villages, groups and people involved, survey and mapping unit	All the affected people	(1) Determined the final impact scale. (2) the list of acquired land area and poverty (3) prepare compensation contract	The DMS of Donghua flood ditch and Longwang flood control ditch has completed, need to be rechecked

Re-check of physical quantity and detailed measurement survey based on final designs	Field survey	2016.9-2017.3	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns, survey and mapping unit	All the affected population	1) Leak filling, confirm the final influence quantity 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs 3) The preparation of the basic contract of compensation agreement	In progress
Update of resettlement plan	Website	2013.11-2017.3	ADB	Huainan PMO	Resettlement plan is public on the website	The ongoing construction part has been updated.
Acquisition of land Notice	Village bulletin board and villagers conference	2015.12-2017.3	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All the affected population	Notice the acquisition of land area, compensation standards and resettlement method, etc	the notice and land compensation of the under construction project has finished
Disclose the LA notice	Village meeting	Before implementation	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All the affected population	The compensation fee and the way how to paid the compensation	In progress
Land compensation, housed demolition and resettlement solution notice	Village bulletin board and villagers conference	2016.3-2017.12	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All the affected population	Compensation expenses and payment method	In progress
Ensure income recovery planning and its implementation	villagers conference (many times)	Before implementation	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All the affected population	Discuss the final income recovery solution and the practical Solution of the compensation fund	In progress
Training Planning	villagers meeting	2015.10~2019.6	Labor and Social Security Bureau, towns and village committees	All the affected population	Discuss the training requirement and develop plans	In progress
Monitoring of Resettlement	villagers conference	2015.11~2019.12	External monitoring unit, Project office, implementing institution, and affected Towns and villages	All the affected population	1) resettlement schedule and influences 2) payment of compensation fund 3) information disclosure 4) recovery the production and living	In progress



Figure 6-1 The resettlement meeting of ADB project and resettlement training

6.2 Grievance and Appeals

Huainan Municipal Government (HMG) has set up the complaint channels in the project area. First, the village group or village committee is the main channel to express complaints or suggestions. Second, they can go to the township governments. Third, they can report to Office for Complaints of the affected district or municipal government. The AP can use these channels to protect their rights if they have any grievance.

In addition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established for the Project based on the existing channels in order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition (LA). The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of LA or resettlement, he/she may report to the village committee, and either the town government or the village committee may solve the appeal in consultation with the township government within two weeks and inform the AP.

Stage 2: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Implementing Agency (IA) within one month of receipt of the Stage 1 reply. The IA shall respond within two weeks and inform the AP.

Stage 3: If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file

an appeal with the Huainan PMO within one month of receipt of the above disposition, which shall give a reply within two weeks.

At any stage, if the grievant is dissatisfied with a decision, he/she can appeal to the civil division of a People's Court according to the PRC civil procedural law.

AP can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Implementation Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, he/she may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism².

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported by PMO to ADB in resettlement monitoring reports both internally and by external monitoring agency.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs reasonably incurred will be paid from the contingencies set aside for LA and Resettlement. During the entire construction stage, the above procedures will remain effective so that the AP can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the Resettlement Implementation Booklet (RIB) and mass media.

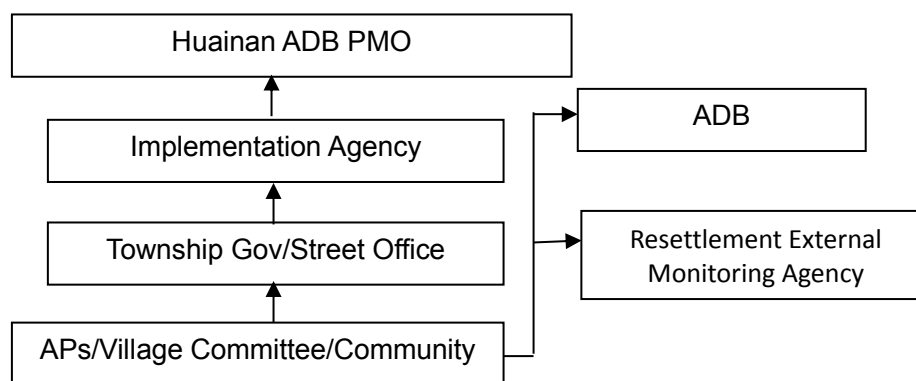


Figure 6-2 Grievance Redress Flowchart

Thanks to smooth and thorough information release, the government's compensation policies on land acquisition, the project construction and resettlement are understood and supported by the affected population. Those with different opinions on this project and its compensation policies usually achieve consensus in public consulting meetings, and their problems are properly settled within reasonable scopes of policy. A lot of work has been done ahead of the project complementation.

At the end of this monitoring, the under constructure project, like Shiyaowan, No.4 and No.5 pump station, involved the LA; before implementation of LA ,the land bureau, city

² For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

government, towns, village committee has hold meetings to disgussed the relevant problems like the measurement of the land and compensation standards. Finally signed the agreements with APs and paid the compensation fee on time, and there is no complaint and grievance have occurred.

6.3 Contact Information for Grievance and Appeals

Resettlement implementing agencies at all levels have arranged full-time staff taking charge of collecting and receiving the complaints of the affected population. See Table 6-2, for Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff.

Table6-2 Agencies and Staff for Accepting Grievance and Appeals

Agency	Contact Person	Position	Telephone Number
Huainan DRC	Hu Donghui	Director	18955489000
Huainan DRC	Chen Xuehai	Deputy director	13345547325
Huainan FB	Yang Xunmin	Depury secretary	13909645701
Municipal construction committee	Cheng Dongkuang	Deputy director	18909646800
Huainan DRC	He Chunfu	Director	0554—6644797
Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	Liu Baoqin	-	18955453336
Municipal L&R bureau	Liu Xiaodong	Engineer	13905540511
Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Zhang Yongqiang	Director	18905541060
Municipal Sewage Company	Sun Huilin	Director	18055418906
Tianjia'an DRC	Xiong Shouquan	manager	13966476282
Xiejiaji construction committee	Mr. Chen	Director	13955434528
Bagongshan construction committee	Wang Yucai	Director	13605547289
Shangyao Town construction committee	Mr. Zhou	Director	13956441933
Resettlement external monitoring agency	Yan Lei	Manager	0991-3638030

7 Resettlement Organization

7.1 Organization Structure

In order to ensure the resettlement work can be run smoothly and reach the expected effects and a good job of the urban work on the water treatment Project of Huainan City, Huainan governments at all levels first ensure the preparation of the Project and smooth operation of the resettlement work on establishment of the organizational framework and enhancement of their abilities. Since January 2012, related organizations for resettlement of the urban water environment treatment project have been established and responsibilities have been defined. Refer to figure 7-1 for organization network for resettlement.

The main organizations of the Project related to the resettlement activities include:

- i. Huainan Municipal Development and Reform Commission
- ii. The ADB Loan Project Leading Group of Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huainan PLG)
- iii. Huainan Project Management Office (HPMO)
- iv. Huainan Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Commission
- v. Implementing agencies (Including Huainan Municipal Landscape Administration Bureau, Huainan Municipal Administration Office and Huainan Municipal Drainage Company)
- vi. Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau
- vii. District Governments(Including Tianjia'an District, Bagongshan District, Datong District and Huainan City)
- viii. Affected Towns and Villages and Streets
- ix. Affected village/neighborhood committees
- x. Project design institute
- xi. External Monitoring and Evaluation Organization
- xii. Other organizations: the Women's Federation and Labor and Social Security Bureau.

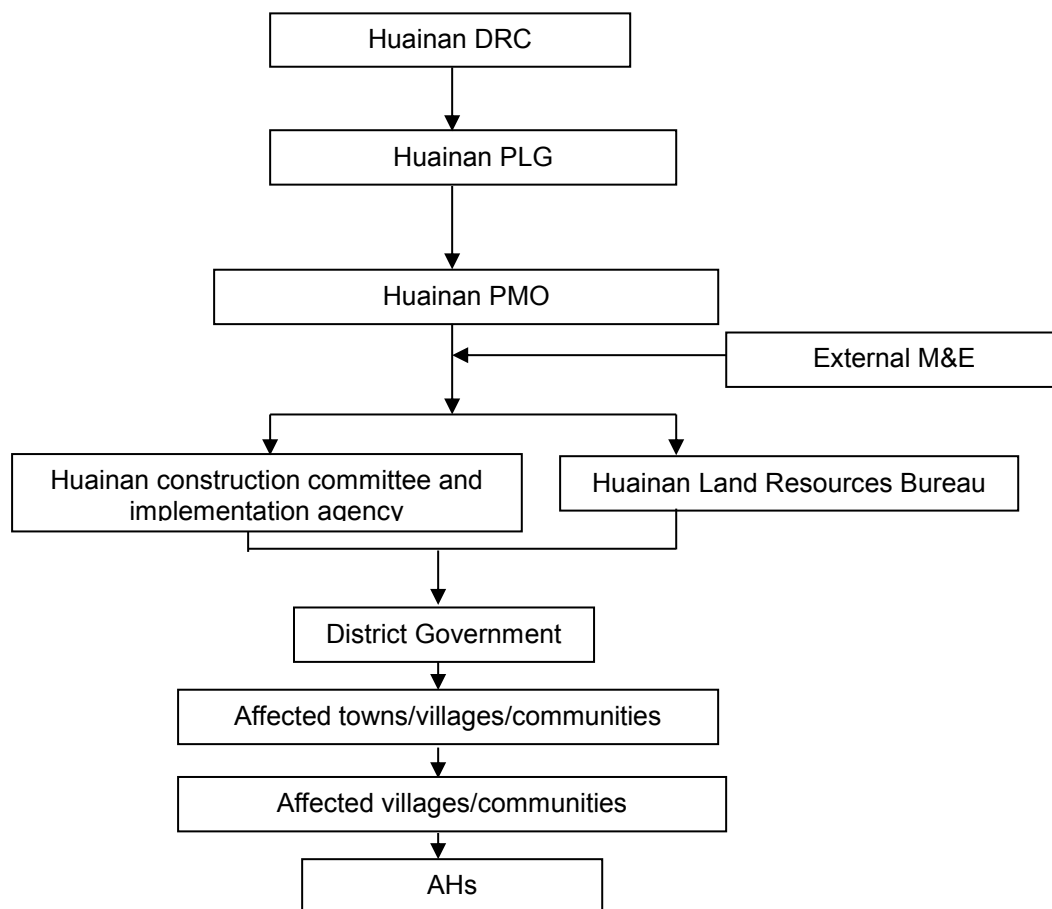


Figure7-1 Huainan Organization Chart

Table7-1 Huainan PMO Staff Contact Chart

N o	Agency	Name	Post	Tel	N o	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Huainan DRC	Hu Donghui	Director	18955489000	19	Municipal Sewage Company	Gong Weijia	Director	18055418939
2	Huainan DRC	Chen Xuehai	Deputy director	13345547325	20	Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	Liu Baoqin		18955453336
3	Huainan FB	Yang Xunmin	Depury secretary	13909645701	21	Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	Zhou Guiyun	Accountant	18955452226
4	Municipal construction committee	Cheng Dongkuan	Deputy director	18909646800	22	Municipal L&R bureau	Liu Xiaodong	Engineer	13905540511
5	PMO	Kong Degang	Deputy director	13956408088	23	Tianjia'an Gov.	Wu Feng	Director	13805549209

6	Huainan DRC	He Chunfu	Director	0554---6644797	24	Bagongshan Gov.	Zhu Yuzhang	Director	18905540202
7	Huainan DRC	Wang Ping	Deputy director	18909646369	25	Datong Gov.	Liu Zijian	Director	15955430086
8	PMO	Li Fangfang	Project assistant	13705549973	26	Xiejiaji Gov.	Cheng Jie	Director	13855415533
9	PMO	Huang Shijun	Accountant	18655480593	27	WF	Li Hongwei	Director	13359038986
10	PMO	Jin Lin	Cashier	13909649249	28	LSSB	Shi Defu	Director	13955429668
11	PMO	Lei Lei	Assisitant	18955480064	29	Datong construction committee	Mr. Mou	Director	13955402958
12	Municipal construction committee	Yang Qichao	Cadres	18909646801	30	Datong DRC	Wang Qinqin	Cadres	13365544630
13	Municipal construction committee	Cheng Bin	Cadres	13956433500	31	Tianjia'an DRC	Xiong Shouquan	manager	13966476282
14	Municipal construction committee	Liu Chuanyang	Cadres	18909646879	32	Xiejiaji construction committee	Mr. Chen	Director	13955434528
15	Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Zhang Yongqiang	Director	18905541060	33	Bagongshan construction committee	Wang Yucai	Director	13605547289
16	Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Liu Xudong	Cadres	18909645033	34	Shangyao Town construction committee	Mr. Zhou	Director	13956441933
17	Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Yang Youxue	Director	18909645038	35	Xinzhuangzi community	Ms. Yang	Director	13855418265
18	Municipal Sewage Company	Sun Huilin	Director	18055418906					

Data Source: Huainan PMO (2017)

7.2 Staffing Arrangements and Facilities

7.2.1 Staffing

To ensure successful implementation of the resettlement plan, all resettlement agencies of the Project have arranged full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has

been established. Huainan ADB project PMO currently has 18 staff. 8 staffs of them responsible for resettlement are of strong organizational and coordinating competence, rich experiences in resettlement and sufficient computer skills and are fully qualified for the requirements of the resettlement.

7.2.2 Facilities

The organizations at all levels of the resettlement of the Project all can take advantage of available resources, the allocated basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication apparatus, including office desk and chair, computers, printers, telephones, fax, vehicle and any other device resources. Refer to Table 7-2 for the personnel allocation of the involved resettlement personnel at all levels.

The monitoring found that, under the leading of Huainan ADB project group, all the affected districts formed a special working group of resettlement to cooperate with the Huainan ADB project PMO.

Table 7-2 Facilities for Resettlement Organization at All Levels

No.	Working Organization	Computer	Camera	Working Car	Office Space
		(set)	(set)	(unit)	(square meter)
1	Huainan PLG and PMO	10	3	2	100
2	Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee and three Implementing agencies	38	8	4	240
3	Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	3	3	2	60
4	Tianjia'an, Datong, Xiejiaji, Bagongshan Districts and all affected towns and villages/ streets	19	15	15	450

Data Source: Huainan PMO (2017. 4)

7.3 Measures to Enhance Positive Effects

7.3.1 Absorbing Local Labor in the Construction

In order to absorbing local labor participation in the project construction, to benefit from the project construction directly, PMO take into measures bellowed:

- (1) Cooperate with construction units to determine the construction workforce and skills required by posting vacancy announcement in communities/ village.
- (2) Sign labor contracts with workers to protect the rights of workers.
- (3) The labor contract was in accordance with relevant state laws.
- (4) When employing the unskilled workers, the LA and HD households were

considered first under the same conditions.

(5) Training and educating the pre-job workers for construction safety and simply skill。

(6) Equal pay for equal work.

The monitoring found that in order to support the development of local labor force, the labor force must be hired in the project. The wage standard is from 160 yuan/day to 320 yuan/day. The implementation of the projects brought jobs to the local labor force; increase the income of local residents. In addition, the contractor also buy life insurance for the local workers.

Table 7-3 the number of local labor force used in the project

Shiyaowan pump station						
No.	Gender	Nationality	City	Type	Wage (yuan/day)	Remark
1	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	220	
2	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	220	
3	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	220	
4	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	260	
5	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	260	
6	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	260	
7	Male	Han	Huainan	Welder	300	
8	Male	Han	Huainan	Welder	320	
9	Male	Han	Huainan	Plumber and electrician	280	
10	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
No.4 pump station						
1	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
2	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
3	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
4	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
5	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
No.5 pump station						
1	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
2	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
3	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
4	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
5	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
Dajian ditch pump station						
1	Male	Han	Feidong	Carpentry	192	
2	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	160	
3	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	160	
4	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	160	

5	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	160	
6	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	142	
7	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	142	
8	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	142	
9	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	142	
10	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	142	
11	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
12	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
13	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
14	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
15	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
16	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
17	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
18	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	171	
Longwang flood division						
1	Male	Han	Huainan	Excavating machinery	220	
2	Male	Han	Huainan	Excavating machinery	220	
3	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	180	
4	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	180	
5	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	180	
6	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	180	
7	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	180	
8	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	180	
9	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	220	
10	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	220	
11	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	220	
12	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	220	
13	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	220	
14	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	160	
15	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	160	
16	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	160	
Old Longwang ditch						
1	Male	Han	Feidong	Carpentry	180	
2	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	240	
3	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	240	
4	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	180	
5	Male	Han	Fengtai	Carpentry	240	
6	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	240	
7	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	240	
8	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	240	

9	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	240	
10	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	240	
11	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	240	
12	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	180	
13	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	180	
14	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	180	
15	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
16	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
17	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
18	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
19	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
20	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
21	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
22	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
23	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
24	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	240	
25	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	240	
26	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	240	
27	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	240	
28	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	240	
29	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	180	
30	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	240	
31	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	240	
Donghua ditch						
1	Male	Han	Feidong	Tiler	200	
2	Male	Han	Fengtai	Tiler	200	
3	Male	Han	Fengtai	Tiler	200	
4	Male	Han	Fengtai	Tiler	200	
5	Male	Han	Fengtai	Tiler	200	
6	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
7	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
8	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
9	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
10	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
11	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
12	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
13	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
14	Male	Han	Chuzhou	Tiler	200	
15	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
16	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	

17	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
18	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
19	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
20	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
21	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
22	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
23	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
24	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
25	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
26	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
27	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
28	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
29	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
30	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
31	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
32	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
33	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
34	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
35	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
36	Male	Han	Bengbu	Carpentry	320	
37	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
38	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
39	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
40	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
41	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
42	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
43	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
44	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
45	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
46	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
47	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	
48	Male	Han	Bengbu	Steel work	300	

7.3.2 Utilizing Local Construction Materials and Transportation Resources

In order to improve the benefit of local residents, PMO sign a contract with contractor requiring contractor using local building materials in project construction process. Contractors need to purchase a certain number of local construction materials, such as sand, stone, cement, protective nets and color plate for protecting construction, to employ a

certain number of local transport vehicles in the process of transport, which can increase the income of local residents during construction directly. And to promote the development of the local related industries, so that benefit for the ethnic minorities from the implementation of the project.

Table 7-4 Building Materials Purchase Quantity

Shiyaowan pump station			
No.	Content	Quality	Unit
1	Excavator	6	Quantifier
2	Medium sand	3310	M ³
3	Concrete	1078	Ton
4	Cobble	1580	M ³
5	Muck car	5	Quantifier
6	Coal gangue sintered brick	123760	Pieces
7	commercial concrete	3160	M ³
No.4 pump station			
1	Excavator	4	Quantifier
2	Sand	1525	Ton
3	Concrete	484	Ton
4	Cobble	987	M ³
5	Muck car	8	Quantifier
6	Coal gangue sintered brick	100000	Pieces
7	commercial concrete	755	M ³
No.5 pump station			
1	Excavator	5	Quantifier
2	Sand	1560	Ton
3	Concrete	384	Ton
4	Cobble	910	M ³
5	Muck car	8	Quantifier
6	Coal gangue sintered brick	100000	Pieces
7	commercial concrete	710	M ³
Long lake pump station			
1	Excavator	2	Quantifier
2	Dump truck	5	Quantifier
3	Wheelbarrow	5	Quantifier
Dajian ditch pump station			
1	Diesel oil	30	Ton
2	Sewage pump	8	Quantifier
3	Vehicle (rear eight wheels)	10	Quantifier

4	Dump truck	10	Quantifier
5	Excavator	4	Quantifier
6	Bulldozer	2	Quantifier
7	C30 commercial concrete	50	M ³
8	Steel	10	Ton
Long wang flood division			
1	Commercial concrete	370	M ³
2	Steel	96	Ton
3	Excavator	2	Quantifier
4	Bulldozer	1	Quantifier
Old long wang			
1	Sand	100	Ton
2	Cobble	100	Ton
3	Excavator	1	Quantifier
Donghua ditch			
1	Steel	360	Ton
2	C20 commercial concrete	928	M ³
3	C30 commercial concrete	2430	M ³
4	Cobble	300	M ³
5	Geogrid	30000	M ²
6	lime	1000	Ton
7	D500PE tube	1000	M
8	Modular brick	4500	Pieces

Data Source: Project Implementation Agency (2017.04)

7.4 Evaluation of Organization Ability

In the process of project implementation, a set of organizations from top to bottom has been set up in order to planning, coordinating and monitoring for the immigration plan. The main responsibility is to strengthen the management of engineering projects, take charge of design of this project resettlement policy and to organize and coordinate relationship with all levels of immigration agency. Leading group consists of office, dealing with daily affairs; the office is located in the Jimunai County Construction Bureau. This monitoring found that the project units mainly adopted the following measures for the ability construction of immigration agency:

(1) The priority is to satisfy the technical personnel of immigration agencies, equipped with administrative personnel, strengthen the training of the professional quality and management level

(2) Organize the major staff of institutions at all levels to conduct business training, understand the immigration policy and the requirements of ADB in our country, and improve the ability of handling service quality and policy;

(3) To strengthen information feedback in order to make two-way information flow from top to bottom;

(4) During the construction of the subprojects, the utilizing of local construction materials and transportation resources to increase the economic income of the affected people.

(5) To strengthen the internal responsibility system for the monitoring, solve problems after found, and establish early warning system for relevant risk.

The monitoring and evaluation agency has made a survey on the operations of the resettlement implementing institutions, of which the results show that the resettlement implementing institutions can fulfill their responsibilities and obligations during the resettlement implementation. With assistance from Nanning ADB Project Management Office, the resettlement implementing institutions have learned the Asian Development Bank resettlement policies and abide by them in actual project implementation.

In addition, since many construction contractors participate in construction in different phases of project implementation, and different units and personnel's understanding toward Asian Development Bank policies vary, it is suggested by the external monitoring and evaluation agency to strengthen the staff training for resettlement implementing agency, which can be conducted through theoretical study and site visit, so as to further improve institutional efficiency and capacity.

8 Conclusions and Suggestions

8.1 Conclusions

The Resettlement Plan was updated by Huainan PMO in March 2017.

At present, the constructed projects are located in the state-owned land, while the projects on collective land has not started yet, because the LA nad HD has not completed, so the progress need to stoped.

The monitoring indicated that, among the started projects, there are some changes during the actual LA and HD compared with the original plan, the reason cause the differences are becaue the original plan is prepared in accordance with preliminary design, and the updated PR is prepared inaccordance with the final desiag and field survey as well as the final red line.

Up to this monitoring, we found that the LA and HD on Dajian ditch pump station, Shijian lake pump station has completed, and the compensation and resettlement have been completed in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations; at present, the construction has fully started.

The Longwang flood diversion ditch, Donghua flood channel, and Old Longwang ditch, the allocation of involved state-owned has completed and the construction has started fully, while the involved collective land is under the detailed field survey and consulting, the next monitoring will put focus on it.

The monitoring shows that the resettlement policies are fitted with tha relevant laws and regulations, the fund allocation progress are transparent and efficient; and the compensation can pay to the affected people on time.

The PMO established a comprehensive organization system to clear responsibilities and tasks at all levels of the organization, personnel and facilities is reasonable, and the organization of the relevant staff training; and establish the archives management, internal supervision and complaint mechanism system,the monitoring also found there is no complaint and grievance have occured .

Thanks to smooth and thorough information release, the government's compensation policies on land acquisition, the project construction and resettlement are understood and supported by the affected population. Those with different opinions on this project and its compensation policies usually achieve consensus in public consulting meetings, and their problems are properly settled within reasonable scopes of policy. Therefore, no complaint and grievance have occured.

8.2 Suggestions

(1) Further strengthen management and implementation of personnel training in the form of theoretical study and field study. Especially, to go to ADB financed projects that are completed or are implementing for conducting investigation and study in order to strengthen the organization's efficiency and the ability to execute.

(2) The monitoring found that, because the LA and HD works lags behind, it influences the whole progress of the project, the external monitoring agency suggests the IA to speed up the progress of LA and HD to ensure the smooth implementation of the project.

(3) Members of PMO should pay close attention to whether any design variation will occur and cause resettlement impact.

(4) The PMO and the government update the resettlement report according to the final DMS. And make further discussion with APs.

(5) The PMO should work together with the relevant departments, to recheck the DMS and promote the development of the project.

(6) The management offices in charge of the project, the land acquisition IA, and village committee should work together, to make the LA developed smoothly. The PMO and the land acquisition IA should update the data on time and solve the problems existed during the resettlement.

(7) Continue to strengthen the institutional capacity building. Each PMO needs to accelerate entities survey based on the detailed design and the consultation work of affected people. Prepare for the upcoming construction projects according to the DMS timely update resettlement plan report. Speed up the work progress of the data of the implementation of resettlement, data collection and statistics and submit materials in a timely manner.

(8) Suggest collecting the related information of the requisition in a timely manner in the process of resettlement, with the development of the project, the PMO should collect the relevant materials during the LA and HD, such as photos before and after land requisition, compensation and resettlement agreement, etc. Establish archives of the requisition.

(9) The compensation should be paid reasonably according to the type of the land, and the PMO should control the land acquisition will not increase excessively, meanwhile, update the LA information on time.

(10) Strengthen the technical training for the affected personnel, such as some economic crops planting and breeding. Invite relevant technical personnel of agriculture and animal husbandry department and labor and social security department to conduct some training about farming and breeding for farmers. Do some technical training for farmers in terms of planting, and make each of the affected households receive at least once livestock

breeding technical training, technical training of agricultural production as well as non-agricultural production technical training through these measures to improve breeding, planting skills, in order to increase the affected personnel's income, to restore the affected people's livelihood.



(11) As the fast progress of project construction, more and more construction contractors will participate in project construction. It is suggested to strengthen the staff training for related implementing agencies. It can be conducted through theoretical study and site visit, particularly visiting other completed or ongoing Asian Development Bank projects, so as to further improve institutional efficiency and capacity. In addition, after the internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism is established within the implementing institutions and the villager's committee, the statistic and information feedback should be carried out in a timely manner so as to resolve the problems during implementation of resettlement compensation.

Appendix

Appendix 1 : Longhu Pump Station

Status of Last Monitoring	
	
Status of Current Monitoring	
	

Appendix 2 : Shiyaowan Pump Station

Status of Last Monitoring	
	
Status of Current Monitoring	



Appendix 3 : Number 4 Pump Station

Status of Last Monitoring	
	
Status of Current Monitoring	



Appendix 4 : Number 5 Pump Station

Status of Last Monitoring	
	
Status of Current Monitoring	
	

Appendix 5 : Shijian Lake Pump Station

Status of Last Monitoring	
	
Status of Current Monitoring	
	

Appendix 6 : Dajian Ditch Pump Station

Status of Last Monitoring	
	
Status of Current Monitoring	



Appendix 7 : Donghua urban water channel



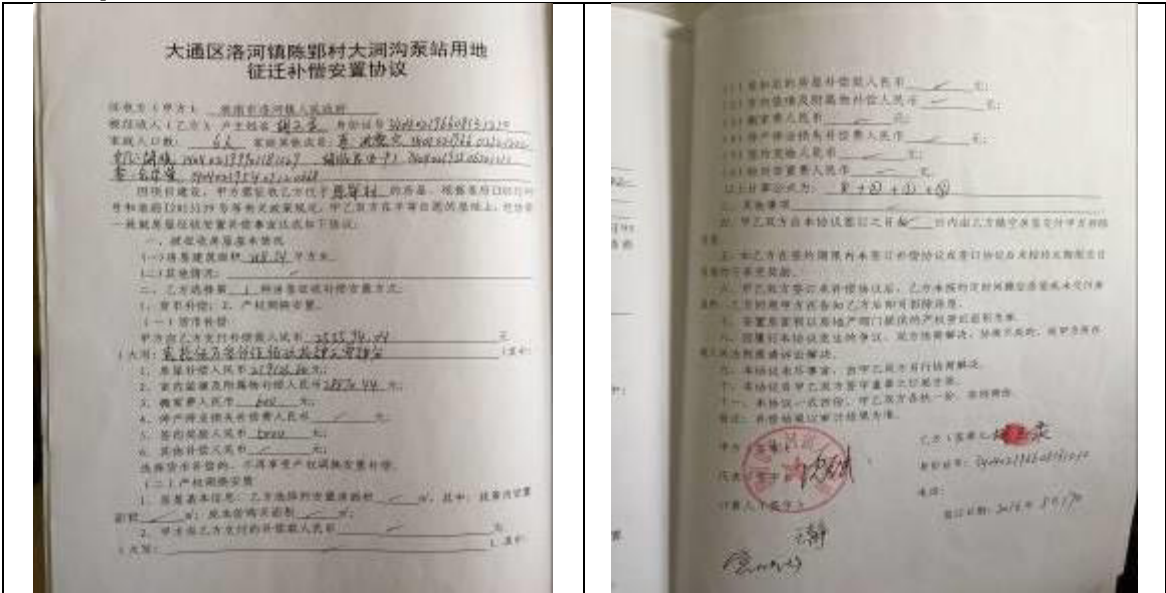
Appendix 8 : Old Longwang Ditch



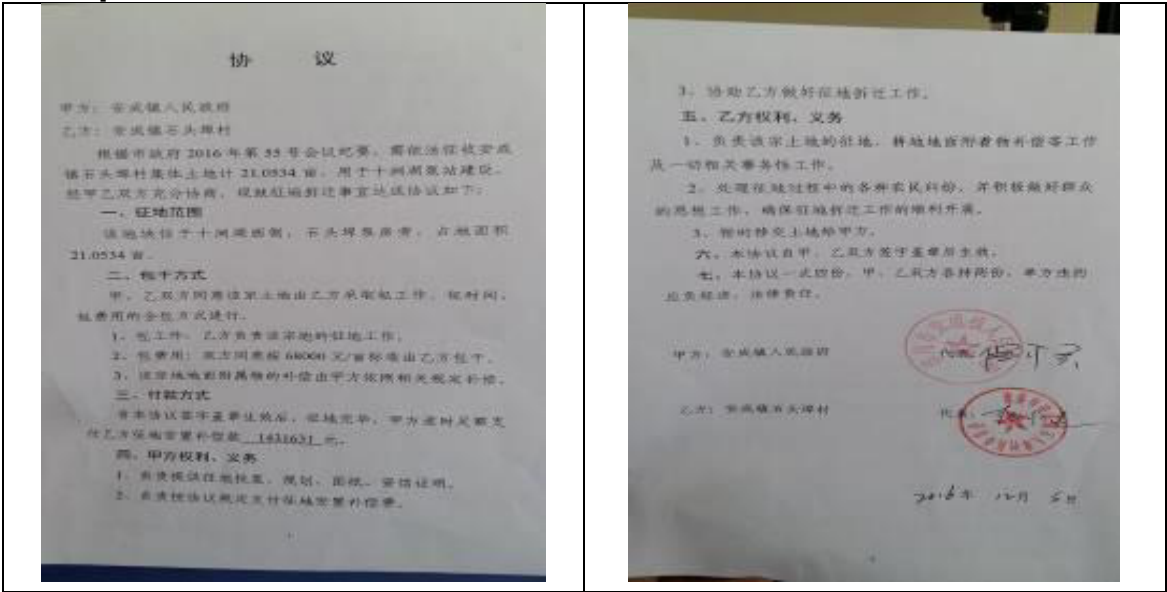
Appendix 9 : Longwang Flood Diversion Ditch



Appendix 10 : The HD Compensation Agreement of Dajian Ditch Pump Station



Appendix 11 : The LA Compensation Agreement of Shijian Lake Pump Station



Appendix 12 : The Payment of Receipts

