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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.1 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 : 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.

Component 4 :Project implementation support, under supervision of Huainan ADB PMO.

Construction details and implementation agencies are shown in Table 1-1.

Table1-1 Huainan Components and Subprojects and Implementation Agencies

Table 1: Huainan Components and Subprojects and Implementation Agencies		
List of Subprojects	Quantity	Implementing Agency
Component#1: Wastewater Collection		Huainan Municipal Sewage Company
Sub-Project 1. Eastern Urban Area		
Installation of new sewer mains	112.638 km	
Existing Urban Area	74.273 km	
Binhe New District	12.86 km	
Gaotang Lake New District	25.505 km	
Construction of wastewater pump stations	1	
Sub-Project 2. Western Urban Area		
Installation of new sewer mains (Existing Urban Area)	57.2 km	
Construction of wastewater pump stations	2	
Component #2: Urban water environment and flood management		Huainan Municipal Administration Management
Component #2-1: Urban Drainage Channels		
Bagongshan	7.578 km	
Xiejiaji	7.157 km	

List of Subprojects		Quantity	Implementing Agency
Donghua		8.934 km	Department
Old Longwang		8.040 km	
Longwang		4.816 km	
Longwang Flood Diversion Channel		12.650 km (4628m new)	
Component #2-2: Improvement of Flood Control Facilities			
Shijian Lake PS		30 m ³ /s	
Long Lake PS		30 m ³ /s	
Dajiangou PS		26 m ³ /s	
Gaotang Lake PS#1		9.5 m ³ /s	
Gaotang Lake PS#2		14.5 m ³ /s	
Gaotang Lake PS#3		2.8 m ³ /s	
Gaotang Lake PS#4		1.2 m ³ /s	
Gaotang Embankment		14.7 km	
Component #2-3: Sustainable Urban Water and Lake Management (technical assistance that overlaps with Component #3)			
Component #2-4: Urban Flood Management Master Plan and Forecasting and Warning System (associated TA)			
Component #3 Urban Lake Environment			
	Embankment (m ²)	Wetlands (m ²)	Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau
Shijian Lake	25,200	3 at 224,000	
Caoling Lake	----	1 at 60,000	
Long Lake	2,820	1 at 40,000	
Dajiangou Wetlands	12,300	1 at 25,000	
Gaotang Lake	---	2 at 570,000	
Component #4:Project Management and Capacity Building			
Project implementation support and training for the HMGduring project implementation			PMO

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 table 1-2.

Table1-2Project Construction Content and Resettlement Impacts

Table 1-21 Project Construction Content and Resettlement Impacts							
No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
1	Improvement of sewage collection	Sewage networks and pump station construction	In eastern area, construction of about 112.638km sewers and one pump station; In western area, construction of 56.955km sewers and two pump stations.			The pipe construction will adopting pipe jacking and constructing along existing road, so noresettlement impact will be produced.	Huinan Municipal Drainage Company, Ltd.
			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 belong 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, and the temporary land acquisition is 12.9075 mu, with no affected people.	
2	Improvement of urban water environment and flood management						
2.1	Urban water system improvement	Bagongshan ditch	7.578km	Land acquisition of 108.2 mu including 51.8 mu agricultural land and 56.4 mu	Total length 7.578km, of which 0+184~0+613,2+875~3+080	Land acquisition and house demolition involve Zhidong community and Shengli community; Xinzhuangzi town, Bagongshan district. A total of 70	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
				construction land, involving urban housing demolition 1298 m ²	reach river bottom width is 4m; 0+700~1+285 reach river bottom width is 13~26.4m; 1+291~2+1465 reach river bottom width is 5m; 2+309~2+500 reach river bottom width is 6m; 3+080~7+525 reach river bottom width is 5.5~17.2m.	households and 266 persons will be affected.	
		Xiejiaji ditch	7.157km	Land acquisition 127 mu including 90.5 mu agricultural land, and 36.5 mu construction land, involving rural housing demolition 1048 m ²	Total length is 7.157km, of which 0+820~1+020, 1+083~1+750, 1+750~2+050, 2+720~2+850 reach river bottom width is 5m; 2+977~3+070 reach river bottom width is 3m; 3+177~3+450 reach river bottom width is 3~4m; 3+763~6+100, 6+100~7+157 reach river bottom width is 20m.	Land acquisition and house demolition involve Ruian community Pingshan street, Xiejiaji district, Hongxin community and Honglun community Xiejiaji street, Yongqing village, Ershidian village and Shangan village Wangfenggang town, Lianhua community Tangshan town and Laishan village, Menggang village and Xinhe village Liyingzi town. 93 households with 346 persons in total will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Donghua flood	8.934km	Land acquisition	Total length is	Land acquisition and housing demolition	Huainan

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
		channel		106.66 mu including 23.12 mu agricultural land and 83.54 mu construction land, involving rural house demolition 3903 m ²	8.95km, of which 0+000~1+560,1+820~2+350 reach river bottom is 6m; 2+450~3+850 reach river bottom width is 4~6m;5+200~5+420 reach river bottom width is 7.5~935m;7+100~8+934 reach river bottom width is 10m.	involves Jiangchen community, Caoju community, Yannan community, Shungeng town Tianjiaan district and Ancheng village Ancheng Town Tianjiaan district. A total of 29 households with 100 persons will be affected.	Municipal Management Department
		Old Longwang ditch	8.04km	Land acquisition 68.3mu, including agricultural land 60.2 mu, and construction land 8.1 mu, involving urban housing demolition 607 m ²	Total length is 8.040km, of which 4+530~6+000 reach river bottom width is 7m; 6+000~8+040 reach river bottom width is 12m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Baiying village Chaoyang street Tianjiaan district. 15 households with 65 persons in total, including 5 urban households with 19 persons and 10 rural households with 46 persons, will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Longwang ditch water system	4.816km	Land acquisition 60.85 mu including agricultural land 6.39 mu and construction land 54.46 mu, involving ruralhousing demolition 6900 m ²	Total length is 4.816km. Box culvert is adopted throughout the line.	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.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Longwang flood diversion ditch	12.65 km (new construction 4.628km)	Land acquisition 201 mu including agricultural land 164.8 mu and construction	Total length is 12.650km, of which 2+980~5+110	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Qingfeng community Tianjianan district, Yunnangang village,Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
				land 36.2 mu, involving urban and rural housing demolition 3501 m ²	reach river bottom width is 7.5~9.5m;5+270~6+210 reach river bottom width is 3.6~6.5m; 6+560~7+390 reach river bottom width is 30m;7+990~11+200,11+200~12+650 reach river width is 6~15m.	town Datong district. A total of 64 rural households with 268 persons will be affected.	
2.2	improve the flood control facilities	Embankment of Gaotang Lake	14.47km	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	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		New construction of four pump stations along Gaotang Lake	/	Total land area of Gaotang Lake no.1~4 pump stations is 10.15 mu.	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Dajian ditch pump station	/	Acquired 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district; acquired 18.1 mu		According to the final design and detailed field survey, the HD 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	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
				water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (the farm belong to State Asset Management Commission), and the HD area is 258.54 m ²		Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (the farm belong to State Asset Supervision Administration Commission), there is no people affected, 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	State-owned construction land	No 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, and the HD area is 40 m ²		According to the final design and detailed field survey, the HD of Shijian lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, there is no people affected, and the HD area is 40 m ² , affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

Data Source: Huainan PMO (2016. 10)

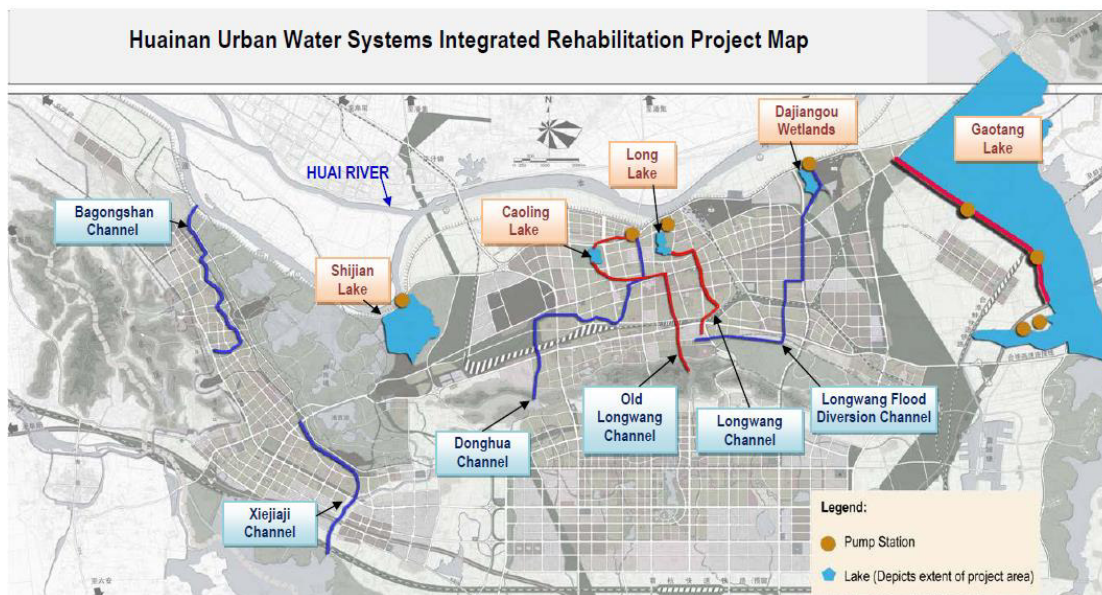


Figure1-1 Scope of Proposed Project

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

This monitoring will put focus on 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 Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 pump station, No.5 pump station; and the components will be carried later: (i) Shijian Lake pump station; (ii) the project progress of Dajian ditch pump station, 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.

Up to this monitoring, we found that the Longwang flood diversion ditch, Donghua flood channel, and Old Longwang ditch is under the detailed measurement survey, 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 baseline 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 baseline 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 first field investigation from October 16, 2016 to October 25, 2016, 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 interviews 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.

Table1-3 External Monitoring and Evaluation Contents and Schedule

Time	Items	Content
October 17, 2016	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
October 18, 2016	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,
October 19 - October 24, 2016	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.

October 25, 2016	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.
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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”, 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 Guidelines, 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.

2.1.1 Land Acquisition Amount Change Status for This Monitoring

(1) Longhu 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.

(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.

2.1.2 Current Progress of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

This monitoring indicated that 3 subcomponents have started construction and they are: (1) eastern sewage pipeline network construction and construction of Shiyaowan sewage pump station (civil works); (2) western sewage pipeline network and construction of No. 4 and No.5 pump stations; (3) expansion of Longhu Pump station. Among the ongoing subprojects, Shiyaowan pump station will acquired 2.45 mu land permanently and occupied 4.417 mu land temporarily. The No.4 pump station will acquire 2.8617 mu land. The No.5 pump station will acquired 6.5644 mu land permanently and acquired 12.9075 mu land temporarily. As for the construction of east and west city sewage pipelines, the construction will adopt pipeline jacking or be along the existing road. Therefore the construction will not cause resettlement impact.

According to the DMS, the expansion of Longhu pump station acquires 1.7mu state-owned construction land, 2.68mu reduced compared with primary design, and 65.99 mu temporary land occupation, 66.01mu reduced, all of the land type is state-owned construction land, without LA or HD, without affected population.

By the end of this monitoring, preliminary work has been completed by PMO, such as issuance of resettlement information booklets, information disclosure and negotiation and so on. Among the project, the construction of Shiyaowan pump station will permanently acquired 2.45 mu collective land from Yaobei village in Shungeng town, affect 31 households with 129 people; through the survey, we found that, the project implementation agency has signed the agreements with the affect individuals, and the compensation fee has been paid to them.

The construction of No.4 pump station will acquired 2.8617 mu collective land, because the land belong to the village collective, there is no individuals affected; and the project implementation agency has signed the agreements with village, and the compensation fee has been paid to the village collective.

The construction of No.5 pump station will acquire 6.544 mu collective land, affected 8 households with 35 people; the survey found that the project implementation agency has signed the agreements the affect individuals, and the compensation fee has been paid to them.

2.1.3 Progress of Ongoing Subprojects

By the end of this monitoring, the started subprojects include:

1. Eastern sewage pipeline network and Shiyaowan pump station (civil work):

The No. of the purchase package is HN-WS-C01 (civil package); Eastern sewage pipeline network has finished about 26 km from 2015 to 2016, the Luoju road has finished 3.8 km, Fansheng road has finished 1.4 km, the west of Mingzhou road has finished 1 km, the west of Qingxing road has finished 1 km, Jixing road has finished 0.7 km, Nongke road has finished 2 km, Zhongxing road has finished 0.7 km, the north of Guangchang road has finished 0.8 km, the north of Renmin road has finished 1 km, Huaishun road has finished 2.1 km, the north of Tianda road has finished 2.3 km, Longhu road has finished 0.8 km, Huaibin road has finished 1 km, Pijiuchang road has finished 0.7 km, th north of Chendong road has finished 0.7 km, the south of Xueyuan road has finished 2 km, the west of Chaoyang road has finished 1 km, Tiyuchang road has finished 1.1 km, Shungeng street has finished 0.6 km, and Shiyaowan pump station pipeline network has finished 1 km, and the network lying along the community has finished 0.2 km. it will start the construction of the pipeline network of the east of Guoqing road.

The main structure and the secondary structure of the pump station has completed; the

construction of the main structure of duty room has completed about 50%; the basics of distribution room has completed about 50%.

2. Western sewage pipe network and the No.4 and No.5 pump station:

The No. of the purchase package is HN-WS-C02 (civil package); the main construction including: the instillation of sewage pipe network in total of 55 km (in 29 roads), at present it has completed in 11 roads with the length of 12141 m. the main structure construction of No.4 and No.5 pump station and attachments has finished.

3. Expansion of Longhu Drainage Pump Station.

The No. of the purchase package is HN-BZ-E01 (equipment package); the total investment of the project is 11.96 million yuan; the construction contents including installed of 6 sets of pumps, pumping flow rate raised from 10.8m³/s to 48.2 m³/s. All the equipments have been supplied and single-machine debugging has finished; Interactive debugging will be implemented in 2016. The construction of high voltage network of Longhu pump station has been completed and the main structure has put into use, and the construction of flood control dispatching center will start in October, and completed during this year.

The details are given in Table2-1.

Table2-1 Contents of Ongoing Subproject

NO.	Subproject		The project Progress of Former Monitoring	The Progress of This Monitoring
1	Subproject1: improvement of sewage collection	Eastern area sewage pipe network construction	The contract package No. is HN-WS-C01 (civil work). Total cost is RMB 76.9334million yuan for laying 61 km sewage pipe network (along 31 roads). RMB 18.4 million yuan will be completed in 2015. 9 km eastern sewage pipe network will be constructed in 2015; currently construction activities have started along 5 roads, with 2990m completed. [Chaoyang East Road (Guorui medicine industry segment) to Luojiu Road, total 900m has been completed. Xueyuan North Road has been completed 800m. Square North Road 760m, Nongke Road 500m, Renmin North Road 30m]. Recently the Huaishun North Road, Tianda North Road and Guoqing West Road will lay the pipe network.	Eastern sewage pipeline network has finished about 26 km from 2015 to 2016, the Luojiu road has finished 3.8 km, Fansheng road has finished 1.4 km, the west of Mingzhou road has finished 1 km, the west of Qingxing road has finished 1 km, Jixing road has finished 0.7 km, Nongke road has finished 2 km, Zhongxing road has finished 0.7 km, the north of Guangchang road has finished 0.8 km, the north of Renmin road has finished 1 km, Huaishun road has finished 2.1 km, the north of Tianda road has finished 2.3 km, Longhu road has finished 0.8 km, Huaibin road has finished 1 km, Pijiuchang road has finished 0.7 km, the north of Chendong road has finished 0.7 km, the south of Xueyuan road has finished 2 km, the west of Chaoyang road has finished 1 km, Tiyuchang road has finished 1.1 km, Shungeng street has finished 0.6 km, and Shiyaowan sewage pump station pipeline network has finished 1 km, and the network lying along the community has finished 0.2 km. it will start the construction of the pipeline network of the east of

				Guoqing road.
		Shiyaowan sewage pump station (civil work)	Pump house, subsidiary and outdoor construction of the Shiyaowan sewage pump station will be completed in 2015 according to the plan. The Shiyaowan sewage lifting pump station construction commenced in May 2015, with 70% completed.	The main structure and attachments of Shiyaowan pump station has finished, the equipments under the water has benn finished too.
		Shiyaowan sewage pump station (equipment)	The contract package No. is HN-WS-C02 (equipment); total investment is RMB 2.184million yuan; the main construction content is building one new Shiyaowan sewage lifting pump station. RMB 2.184 million yuan will be completed in 2015 as scheduled. Now the equipment suppliers are producing equipment.	The No. of the purchase package is HN-WS-E02 (equipment package); the total investment of the project is 2.18 million yuan; the contents of the project including build a new pump station in Shiyaowan, the capacity is about 4o thousand ton/day; the main equipments have been supplied.
		Western sewage pipe network construction	The main construction content is laying 55 km sewage pipe network (29 roads); completing 6 km in 2015; Currently construction along 2 roads has started. S102 province road Yuanyichang Road and Xiaying West Road have been completed 300m. Currently the Xinhe Road and No. 5 pump station network will start construction. Construction of No.4 and No.5 pump stations has started.	The No. of the purchase package is HN-WS-C02 (civil package); the main construction including: the instillation of sewage pipe network in total of 55 km (in 29 roads), at present it has completed in 11 roads with the length of 12141 m. the main structure construction of No.4 and No.5 pump station and attachments has finished.

2	Subproject 2.2 : improvement of the flood control facilities	Longhu drainage pump station (civil work)	The contract package No. is HN-BZ-C02 (equipment); Total investment is RMB 19.753 million yuan. The main construction content is expansion of existing old Longhu pump station, reconstruction of warehouse. RMB 17.6 million yuan will be completed in 2015 as planned, including forebay, receiving basin, pump house, and embankment crossing. Now the forebay and pump house have been completed. Currently the dike is under construction.	The construction of high voltage network of Longhu pump station has been completed and the main structure has put into use, and the construction of flood control dispatching center will start in October, and completed during this year.
		Longhu drainage pump station (equipment)	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 10.8m ³ /s to 48.2m ³ /s. it RMB 11.964 million yuan will be completed in 2015. Now the equipment suppliers are producing the equipment.	The No. of the purchase package is HN-BZ-E01 (equipment package); the total investment of the project is 11.96 million yuan; the construction contents including installed of 6 sets of pumps, pumping flow rate raised from 10.8m ³ /s to 48.2 m ³ /s. All the equipments have been supplied and single-machine debugging has finished; Interactive debugging will be implemented in 2016.

2.1.4 Subprojects under Construction Preparation

1. Longwang flood diversion ditch system. The design has been approved by the Municipal Planning Commission (MPC). For the present, construction drawing and tender documents have been completed. The publicity work has been finished, and the civil package contracts will be signed in mid-November 2016, planning to start the construction work in December 2016.

2. Dajian ditch pump station. The Municipal Administration Department of Huainan has signed the equipment package and civil package contract with the Bidding Unit in September 2016; and decided to start the construction in November 2016. At present the DMS has finished, and the information disclosure and negotiation are ongoing.

3. Shijian lake pump station. The Municipal Administration Department of Huainan has signed the equipment package and civil package contract with the Bidding Unit in September 2016; and decided to start the construction in November 2016. At present the DMS has finished, and the information disclosure and negotiation are ongoing.

4. Donghua flood ditch system and Old Longwang ditch subprojects. The PMO is carrying on the DMS. Xiejiaji ditch. The design units have started site survey and design. Of which, the bidding and evaluation civil package work of Donghua flood control ditch has been completed, planning to start the construction work in December 2016. The bidding and evaluation civil package work of Laolongwang ditch has submitted to ADB, planning to start the construction work in December 2016.

5. Bagongshan ditch system and Longwang ditch. The design units have started site survey and design.

6. Five lakes inlet control engineering. The design units have been conducting a site survey for the lake inlet.

7. The Gaotang Lake embankment. The design units have completed first draft of the comparison of technical alternatives. The PMO and Municipal Construction Committee, together with relevant departments reviewed the draft. Currently the design schemes will be reviewed by Planning Board and then report to the Municipal Planning Commission for approval through Construction Committee.

8. Gaotang Lake District sewage pipe network and Binhe District sewage pipe network. In the view of the Gaotang Lake District and Binhe District had not been developed, the sewage pipe network construction will synchronize with the development.

9. Gaotang Lake No.1 to No. 4 drainage pumps station. The design will start after Gaotang Lake embankment design is approved by the Municipal Planning Commission.

3 Project Impacts

The Project will acquire permanent land, temporarily occupy land and demolish some residential houses. The impact of land acquisition and resettlement of the Project involves 4 districts they are Tianjia'an district, Datong district, Xiejiaji district and Bagongshan district, , 12 towns/streets, and 33 communities/villages.

Major impacts of Huainan urban water system rehabilitation include permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and housing demolition. This Project will acquire collective land 1500.6 mu, including farmland 980.5 mu, construction land 441 mu, and unused land 79.1mu; permanently occupy state-owned land 386.36 mu, including state-owned construction land 30.93mu, state-owned farmland 355.43 mu of Huainan state-owned Farm; temporarily occupy land 3653.99 mu. The Project will demolish rural houses 15352 m², urban houses 1905 m² and shops 780 m². The Project will directly affect a population of 2075, including 453 rural households with 1805 persons, 45 urban households with 158 persons, 10 shops with 22 persons, and one state-owned farm, 90 persons.

According to the DMS, the expansion of Longhu 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 will start in October 2016. At present the DMS has finished, and the final check is ongoing.

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 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

The detailed information sees in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Identification of Project Impacts

Subproject			Longhu pump station	Shiyaowan pump station	No.4 pump station	No.5 pump station	Dajian ditch pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Su btot al
Involved town				Shungeng town	Shunge ng town	Liyizhi town	Luohe town	Ancheng town	4
Involved farm							Yuyechang farm		1
Involved village				Yaobei village	Shaliga ng village	Xinhe village	Chenying village	Shitoubu village	5
Colle ctive land	Cultiv ate land	mu		2.45	2.8617	6.5644	3.86	3	18.7361
		HH s		31	0	8	1	3	43
		Per son		129	0	35	3	14	181
	Wate r area	mu						18.45	18.45
		HH s						0	0
		Per son						0	0
State -own ed land	State -own ed const ructio n land	mu	1.7						0
		HH s	0						0
		Per son	0						0
	State -own ed farml and (wate r area)	mu					18.1		18.1
		HH s					0		0
		Per son					0		0
Temporary land acquisition		mu		4.417		12.9075			17.3245
		HH s		0		0			0
		Per son		0		0			0

Subtotal	mu	1.7	6.867	2.8617	19.4719	21.96	21.45	72.6106
	HHs	0	31	0	8	1	3	43
	Person	0	129	0	35	3	14	181
HD	HD area m2					258.54	40	298.54
	Affected HHs					1	2	3
	Affected person					1	4	5
Direct affected HHs	Total	0				2	5	7
Directed affected person	Total	0				4	18	22

3.1 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 Shiyawan 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, affect 8 households with 35 people; and acquired 12.9075 mu lands temporarily with no affect people.

The survey found that the construction of Dajian ditch pump station and Shijian Lake pump station will start in October 2016. At present the DMS has finished, and the final DMS check assignment is ongoing now.

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.

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian lake

pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; and the HD area is 40 m2, affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

Details are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Analysis for Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

Subproject	Involved town	Involved village	Collective land						Total		
			Cultivate land			Water area					
			mu	H Hs	Pers on	mu	H Hs	Pers on	mu	H Hs	Pers on
Shiyaowan pump station	Shungeng town	Yaobei village	2.45	31	129				2.45	31	129
No.4 pump station	Shungeng town	Shaligang village	2.86 17	0	0				2.86 17	0	0
No.5 pump station	Liyngzi town	Xinhe village	6.56 44	8	35				6.56 44	8	35
Dajian ditch pump station	Luohe town	Chenyng village	3.86	1	3				3.86	1	3
Shijain Lake pump station	Ancheng town	Shitoubu village	3	3	14	18.45	0	0	21.45	3	14
Subtotal	2	2	6.86	4	17	18.45	0	0	25.31	4	17

Data Source: DMS (2016.)

3.2 Permanent Acquisition of State-owned Land

Permanent appropriation of state-owned land in this Project is 386.36mu, including:

(1) Permanent acquisition of 30.93mu state-owned construction land for sewage and stormwater pump stations, 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 Longhu 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.Details are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Permanent Acquisition of State-owned Land

No.	Subproject	Project content	The acquisition of state-owned land	Remark
1	Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project	Gaotang Lake pump station No.1 to No.4	10.15	Construction land
		Dajian ditch pump station	18.1	State-owned water area
		Longhu lake pump station	1.7	State-owned construction land
		Gaotang Lake DAM	355.43	State-owned farmland
		Subtotal	385.38	
	Total		385.38	

3.3 Impacts of House Demolition

3.3.1 Rural House Demolition

The impact of rural housing demolition caused by component 2.2. A total of 15352 m², will be demolished including concrete structure 2048 m² and brick and tile structure 13304 m², and 97 households with 371 persons will be affected. Among those, unlicensed buildings are 3615 m²(23.5%), all is brick and tile structures. The survey found that no affected households possess unlicensed buildings only. The unlicensed buildings of rural housing demolition are mostly storage rooms, kitchens, sheds and other non-residential houses built by farmers themselves.

Table 3-4 Impacts of Rural House Demolition by Subproject

Component#2	District and county	towns	Villages/community	House Demolition (m ²)					Affected Population	
				concrete Structure	brick and tile structure	Unlicensed	Licensed	Subtotal	Households	Population
Xiejiaji Ditch	Xiejiaji District	Wangfenggang town	Yongqing village	55	120	0	175	175	1	5
		Tangshan town	Lianhua village	0	390	90	300	390	2	7
			Ershidian	96	177	120	153	273	2	5

Compon ent#2	Distri ct and count y	towns	Villages/com munity	House Demolition (m ²)					Affected Population	
				concr ete Struct ure	brick and tile struct ure	Unlice nsed	Licen sed	Subt otal	Househ olds	Popula tion
			village							
			Shangan village	0	210	45	165	210	2	6
		subtotal			151	897	255	793	1048	7	23
Donghua flood intercepti ng trench	Tianji a'an Distric t	Shungen g town	Jiangchen community	128	749	127	750	877	3	11
			Caoju community	0	1380	394	986	1380	8	27
			Yaonan community	268	531	136	663	799	4	14
		Ancheng town	Ancheng village	0	847	241	606	847	5	18
		subtotal			396	3507	898	3005	3903	20	70
Dragon king River system	Tianji a'an Distric t	Shungen g village	Shungeng community	756	1682	258	2180	2438	22	77
			Shanghu community	124	1279	203	1200	1403	8	34
			Zhaoyu community	220	1304	841	683	1524	7	25
			Qianfeng community	0	1535	285	1250	1535	8	37
		Subtotal			1100	5800	1587	5313	6900	45	173
Dragon king Skimmin g flood ditch	Tianji a'an Distric t	Shungen g town	Qingfeng community	260	113	106	267	373	2	5
		Daton g Distric t	Shangya o town	Yunnangang village	141	946	202	885	1087	7	29
	Zhangying village			0	1103	267	836	1103	9	41
	Mamiao village			0	938	300	638	938	7	30
	subtotal			141	2987	769	2359	3128	23	100
Total				2048	13304	3615	11737	15352	97	371

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2016. 10)

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 HD area is 40 m² of Shijian lake pump station affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to store 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	40	2	4	
Shijian Lake pump station	258.54	1	1	
Total	298.54	3	5	

3.3.2 Urban House Demolition

Urban housing demolition is caused by the component 2.2--Urban Water Environment. It needs to demolish 1905 m² urban resident housing area in Bo'ying Village, Chaoyang Street, Tianjia'an District; Shengli and Zhidong Community, Xinzhuangzi Street, Bagongshan District; among which, unlicensed building is 607 m². 45 households with 158 persons are affected in total.

Table 3-6 Impacts of Urban House Demolition by Subproject

Component	District and county	towns	Villages / community	House Demolition (m ²)					Affected Population	
				concrete structure	brick and tile structure	Unlicensed	Licensed	Subtotal	Households	Population
Bagongshan ditch	Bagongshan District	Xinzhuangzi street	Shengli community	130	771	351	550	901	25	95
			Zhidong community	0	397	110	287	397	15	44
		subtotal		130	1168	461	837	1298	40	139
Old dragon king trench	Tianjia'an District	Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying village	60	547	146	461	607	5	19
Total				190	1715	607	1298	1905	45	158

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2016. 10)

3.3.3 Impacts of Private Store Demolition

In component 2.2--improvement of urban water environment--Bagongshan ditch need to demolish 780 m², which affect 10 stores with 22 owners and workers. The labors in these stores are all community residents. No enterprise and public institution will be affected by the Project. Details can be found in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Status of Stores to Be Demolished

No.	Name	Area (m ²)	No. of Workers	State of Operation	Address	Extent of Impacts
1	Refrigeration maintenance	30	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
2	Phoenix mutton soup shop	100	3	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
3	Wholesale duck egg storage	50	1	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
4	Window screen shop	20	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
5	Hongyang wineshop	160	4	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
6	Xiaoyulu fair price supermarket	90	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
7	Hengyi barber shop	40	1	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
8	Wangsheng fair price supermarket	100	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
9	Waiting for you restaurant	90	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
10	Electric welding shop	100	3	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
	Total	780	22			

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,

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.

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. All of the land types is state-owned construction land, without LA or HD, without affected population.

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. According to the division of administrative region and land compensation standard, the land in Shungeng 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 compensation has been paid to the 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. Shaligang village belong to Tangshan town, the LA compensation standard is 60000 yuan/mu, it has improved compared with the original resettlement plan; the compensation including 24000 yuan/mu land compensation and 36000 yuan/mu resettlement compensation; and the compensation has been paid to the affected villages.

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 compensation in Liyingzi town is 52000 yuan/mu, including land compensation 20000 yuan/mu and resettlement compensation 32000 yuan/mu, all the affected people has signed the agreements and the compensation has be 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.

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

The survey found that the measure and evaluation of Dajian ditch pump station and Shijian Lake pump station have been completed, at present the final measurement survey and consult is ongoing now. For 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 disposa, as well as temporary access road and soild 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 IA 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.

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

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).
		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	3.the foundation beam, column, pouring roof of the frame building must in accordance with the frame building standards.
		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 (2016. 10)

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, DMS and negotiation are being conducted based on the fixed project design by PMO, therefore the HD activity has not started yet, without affected population currently. Besides, the compendation standard is consistent with RP, no changes;

in the next monitoring we will pay much attention to HD activity.

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.

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.

By the end of this monitoring, the under construction projects, as Longhu Lake pump station, Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 pump station and No.5 pump station will not involved the HD; the HD has not started, but the DMS and negotiation are being conducted in Dajian ditch pump station and Shijian Lake pump station.

5 Investigation on Production and Living Conditions of Affected People

5.1 Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Introduction

The First Monitoring Survey

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.

By the end of this monitoring we found that among the ongoing construction sub-components, 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 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; 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 final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools. The construction of Longhu Lake pump station acquired 1.7 mu state-owned land, with no affected people.

The monitoring will conduct survey among the people affected by the construction of

Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 and No.5 pump station, in addition, we also do the monitoring and survey to the under going project Dajian ditch pump station and Shijian Lake pump station. The purpose of this survey is to understand the living and production conditions of those affected population before project implementation. Production and living standard survey should be conducted every six months to track changes in the production and living.

During this survey, 4 districts, 7 townships, 10 villages, 7 communities were involved, with total samples of 103 households, 410 persons, including Datong District for 48 households with 193 persons; Tianjia'an District for 19 households with 81 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 Labourer
Datong district	Shangyao town	Fanglou village	6	25	11	14	10	10	5	0
		Yaohe village	12	48	27	21	19	18	8	6
		Zhangying village	12	50	29	21	22	19	10	11
	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	193	107	86	85	71	38	48
	Percentage of the total population		11.71%	47.07%	26.10%	20.98%	20.73%	17.32%	9.27%	11.71%
Tianjia'an district	Ancheng town	Shitoubu village	2	9	6	3	4	2	4	3
	Shungeng town	Caoju community	4	17	9	8	5	4	5	0
		Yaonan village	7	28	15	13	12	9	14	1
		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	8	5	3	3	1	1	0
	Sub-total		19	81	47	34	32	20	31	8
	Percentage of the total population		4.63%	19.76%	11.46%	8.29%	7.80%	4.88%	7.56%	1.95%
Bagongshan district	Xinzhuangzi street	Shengli community	10	31	16	15	10	6	2	0
	Shanw	Bigang	5	26	14	12	10	9	11	12

	ang town	community								
	Sub-total		15	57	30	27	20	15	13	12
	Percentage of the total population		3.66%	13.90 %	7.32 %	6.59 %	4.88 %	3.66 %	3.17 %	2.93%
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	6
	Liyngzi	Xinhe village	4	18	12	6	9	5	6	5
	Sub-total		21	79	45	34	32	24	16	11
	Percentage of the total population		5.12%	19.27 %	10.9 8%	8.29 %	7.80 %	5.85 %	3.90 %	2.68%
Total			103	410	229	181	169	130	98	79

Data Source: Monitoring Survey Data (2016, 10) Sample N=103HHs, with 410 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 411 persons, and the household has a population of 3.86 on average. The people surveyed included male for 2289 perosns, 55.72% of the total investigation population; female for 181 persons, 44.04% of the total investigation population. As for the marriage situation, unmarried for 98 persons, married for 306 persons, divorce for 1 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	229	55.72%	181	44.04%	410	
Average population					3.98	
Marital Status						
Unmarried	62	15.09%	36	8.76%	98	23.84%
Married	165	40.15%	141	34.31%	306	74.45%
Divorce	0	0.00%	1	0.24%	1	0.24%
Widowed	2	0.49%	3	0.73%	5	1.22%

Data Source: Monitoring Survey Data (2016, 10) Sample N=103HHs, with 410 persons

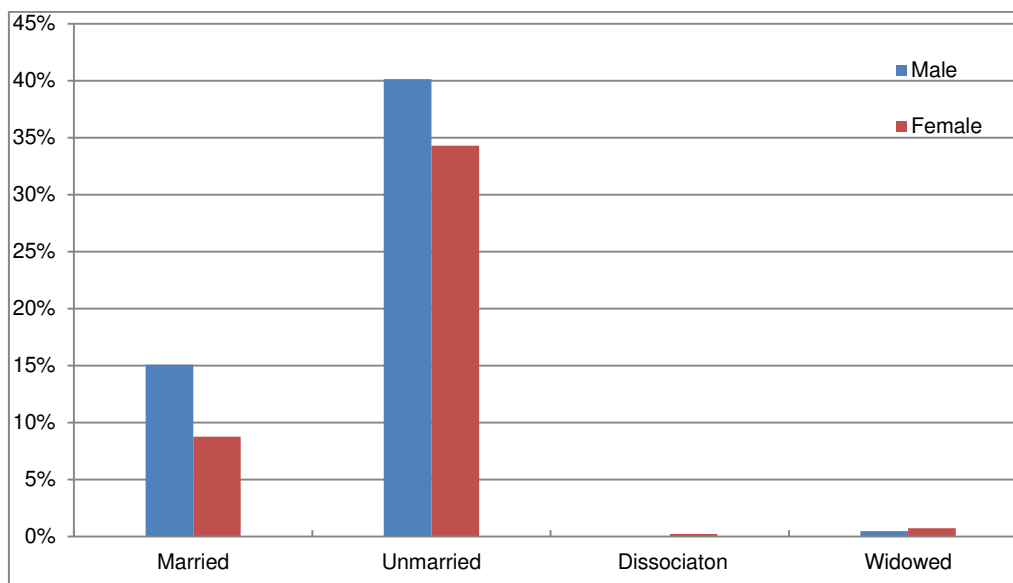


Figure5-1 Marital Status

5.1.2.2 Distribution of Age

By this monitoring found that the preschool children there are 11 male which account for 2.68% of the total surveyed population, and 5 female accounting for 1.22%; the people in 7 to 17 years old, there are 19 male accounting for 4.63% of the total, and 12 female accounting for 2.93% of the total; the people in 28 to 35 years old, there are 79 male accounting for 19.27% of the total, and 56female accounting for 13.66% of the total; the people in 36 to 60 years old, there are 88 male accounting for 21.46% of the total, and 75 female accounting for 18.29% of the total; the people over 60 years old, there are 32 male accounting for 7.80% of the total, and 33 female accounting for 8.05% of the total. The detailed see in Figure 5-2.

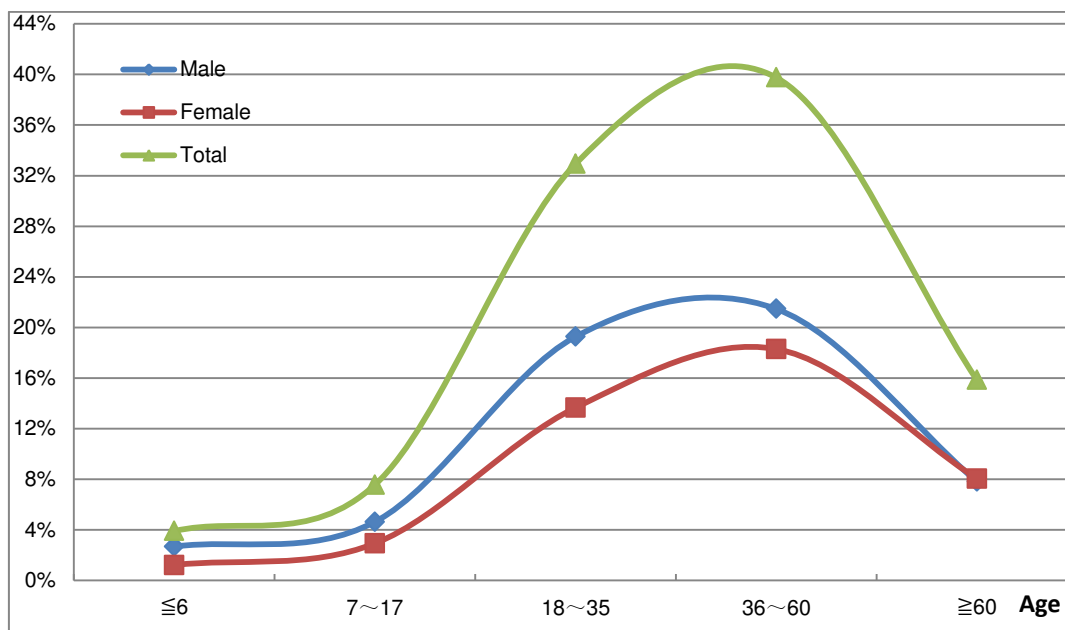


Figure5-2 Distribution of Age

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	4	1	9	6	12	12	1	1	48
		Zhangying	2	1	4	1	10	7	8	7	5	5	50
	Datong street	Yuanwang community	2	0	1	0	3	2	3	4	2	3	20
	Luohe	Liuzheng	0	1	2	1	8	4	8	4	1	3	32
		Qilimiao	1	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	18
	Sub-total		6	3	14	6	37	28	40	36	10	13	193
	Percentage of the total population		1.46%	0.73%	3.41%	1.46%	9.02%	6.83%	9.76%	8.78%	2.44%	3.17%	47.07%
Tianjia'an	Ancheng	Shitoubu village	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	9
	Shungeng	Caozui Community	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	4	2	2	17
		Yao nan village	1	0	0	0	6	6	5	3	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	Boy uan Co mm unit y	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	8
	Sub-total		2	1	2	3	19	10	16	12	8	8	81
	Percentage of the total population		0.49%	0.24%	0.49 %	0.73 %	4.63 %	2.44 %	3.90 %	2.93 %	1.95 %	1.95 %	19.76 %
Bagong shan	Xinzhuangzi Street	Shengli Co mm unit y	0	0	0	0	4	4	9	8	3	3	31
		Big ang Co mm unit y	1	0	0	0	6	5	4	4	3	3	26
	Sub-total		1	0	0	0	10	9	13	12	6	6	57
	Percentage of the total population		0.24%	0.00%	0.00 %	0.00 %	2.44 %	2.20 %	3.17 %	2.93 %	1.46 %	1.46 %	13.90 %
Xiejiaji	Xiejiaji street	Honglun community	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	19
	Tangshan	Ers hidi an	1	1	1	1	5	4	11	8	6	4	42
	Liyngzi	Xin he villa ge	1	0	2	1	5	2	4	3	0	0	18
	Sub-total		2	1	3	3	13	9	19	15	8	6	79
	Percentage of the total population		0.49%	0.24%	0.73 %	0.73 %	3.17 %	2.20 %	4.63 %	3.66 %	1.95 %	1.46 %	19.27 %
Total			11	5	19	12	79	56	88	75	32	33	410

Data Source: Monitoring survey (2016, 10) Sample N=103HHs, with 410 persons

5.1.2.3 Education Status

There are 103 households with 410 persons surveyed for this monitoring, including 23 illiteracy, including male for 7, and female for 16, accounting for 1.71% and 3.90% respectively; 16 preschool children, including male for 11, and female for 5, accounting for 2.68% and 1.22% respectively; 112 people have received primary school, including male for 61, and female 51, accounting for 14.88% and 12.44% respectively; 157 people have received junior high school education, including male for 83, and female for 74, accounting

for 20.24% and 18.05% respectively; 79 people have received senior high school education, including male for 54, and female for 25, accounting for 13.17% and 6.10% respectively; 6 people have received senior high school/technical secondary school or higher education, including male for 5, and female for 1, accounting for 1.22% and 0.24% respectively; 14 people have received under-graduate education, including male for 7, and female for 7, accounting for 1.71% and 1.71% respectively; 2 people have received master education, including male for 1, and female for 2, accounting for 0.24% and 0.49% 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.

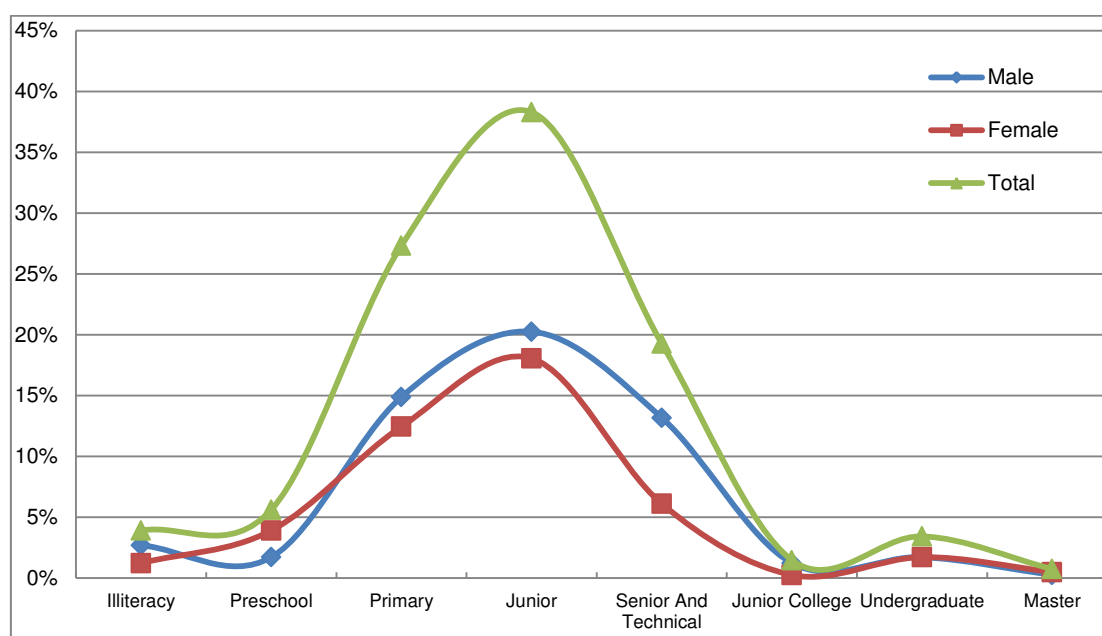


Figure5-3 Distribution of Education

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	

Dalong	Shangyao	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	1	2	3	7	7	14	7	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	50
	Dat ong stre et	Yua nwa ng com munit y	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	20
	Luo he	Liuz hen g	0	1	1	1	6	4	6	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
		Qili mia o	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
	Sub-total		6	3	4	5	28	24	40	35	23	12	1	0	5	6	0	1	193
	Percenta ge of the total populati on		1.46 %	0.73 %	0.98 %	1.22 %	6.83 %	5.85 %	9.76 %	8.54 %	5.61 %	2.93 %	0.24 %	0.00 %	1.22 %	1.46 %	0.00 %	0.24 %	47.07 %
Tianj ia'an	Anc hen g	Shit oub u villa ge	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Shu nge ng	Cao zui Co mm unit y	0	1	0	0	4	5	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
		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	Boya n 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	12	11	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	81
	Percenta ge of the total populati		0.49 %	0.24 %	0.00 %	0.73 %	2.68 %	3.17 %	4.63 %	2.93 %	2.68 %	1.22 %	0.73 %	0.00 %	0.24 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	19.76 %

on																			
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	1	0	0	31
		Big ang 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	1	0	0	57
	Percenta ge of the total populati on		0.24 %	0.00 %	0.24 %	1.22 %	0.73 %	0.73 %	3.17 %	2.93 %	2.68 %	1.46 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.24 %	0.24 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	13.9 0%
	Xieji aji	Xiej iaji stre et	Hon glun com munit y	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	19
Ta ng sh an		Ers hidi an	1	1	2	3	10	6	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Liyi ngzi		Xin he villa ge	1	0	0	0	7	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sub-total		2	1	2	3	19	11	11	15	9	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	79	
Percenta ge of the total populati on		0.49 %	0.24 %	0.49 %	0.73 %	4.63 %	2.68 %	2.68 %	3.66 %	2.20 %	0.49 %	0.24 %	0.24 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.24 %	0.24 %	19.2 7%	
Total			11	5	7	16	61	51	83	74	54	25	5	1	7	7	1	2	410

Data Source: Monitoring survey (2016, 10) Sample N=103HHs, with 410 persons

5.1.2.4 Main Family Property

In the monitoring survey, among the affected 103 households with 410 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	233	2.26

Electric motor car	60	0.58
TV	199	1.93
Washing machine	98	0.95
Refrigerator	82	0.80
Computer	77	0.75
Tractor	16	0.16
Automobile	42	0.41
Telephone	55	0.53
Mobile phone	231	2.24
DVD/VCD	29	0.28
Electric oven	58	0.56
Electric cooker	28	0.27
radio	13	0.13
Electric fan	98	0.95
Air conditioner	109	1.06

Data Source: Monitoring survey Data (2016, 10)

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, 410 persons, including Datong District for 48 households with 193 persons; Tianjia'an District for 19 households with 81 persons; Bagongshan District for 15 households with 57 persons; and Xiejiaji District for 21 households with 80 persons. Meanwhile among the 103 households with 410 persons, the urban residents account for 43 HHs, with 168 persons; and rural residents for 60 HHS, with 242 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 Figure5-4.

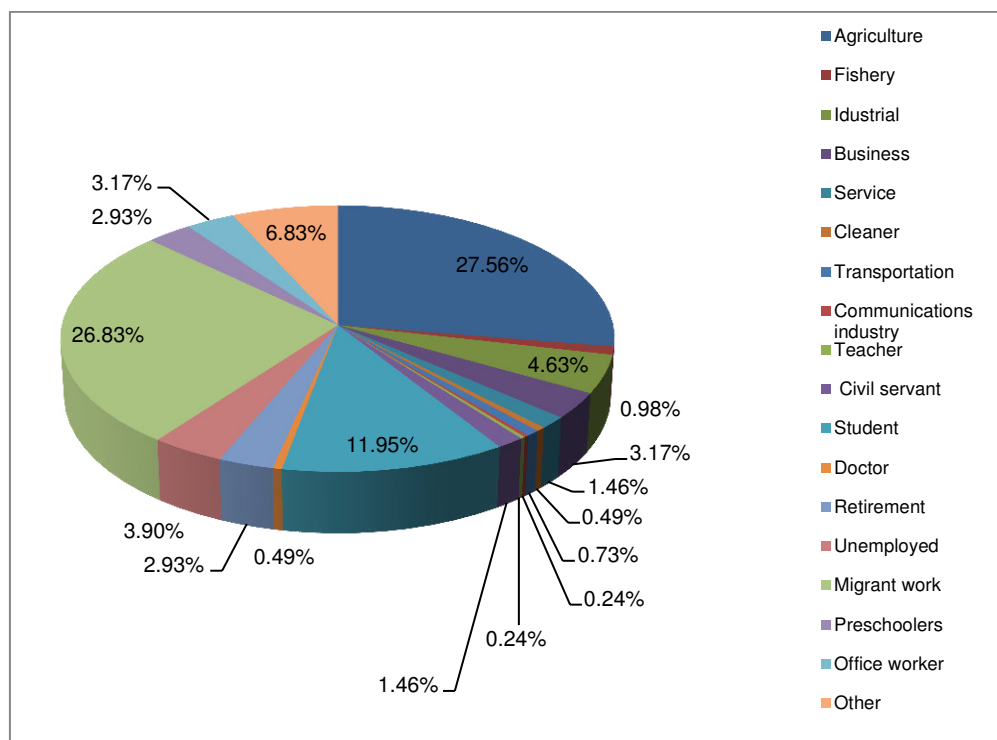


Figure5-4 Distribution of Occupation

5.1.2.6 Household Income Structure

Household income status survey covered 103 HHs with 410 persons including rural residents for 60 HHs with 242 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 4342140 yuan, including farming income RMB 894000 yuan accounting for 20.59% of total revenue, and per household income was RMB 14900 yuan. Industrial income was RMB 357000 yuan accounting for 8.22% of the total income, and per household income was RMB 5950 yuan. Household income from outside employment was RMB 2014000 yuan accounting for 46.38% of the total, and per household income was RMB 33566.67 yuan. Private business household income was RMB 241600 yuan accounting for 5.56% of the total, and per household income was RMB 4026.67 yuan. Salary income was RMB 381600 yuan accounting for 8.79%, and per household income was RMB 6360 yuan. Retirement pension income was RMB 173210 yuan accounting for 3.99% of the total, and per household income was RMB 2885.33 yuan. Household income from support of children was RMB 61700 yuan accounting for 1.42%. Household income from other sources was RMB 219120 yuan accounting for 5.05%, and per household income was RMB 3652 yuan.

Total income of 43 urban households surveyed was RMB 6048660 yuan. Industrial income was RMB 2045000 yuan accounting for 33.81%, and per household income was

RMB 47558.14 yuan. Household income from outside employment was RMB 1963000 yuan accounting for 32.45% of the total, and per household income was RMB 45651.16 yuan. Private business household income was RMB 833600 yuan accounting for 13.78%, and per household income was RMB 19386.05 yuan. Household income from salary was RMB 455800 yuan accounting for 7.54%, and per household income was RMB 10600 yuan. Retirement pension household income was RMB 275020 yuan accounting for 4.55%, and per household income was RMB 6395.81 yuan. Household income from child support was RMB 157120 yuan accounting for 2.60%. Household income from other sources was RMB 319120 yuan accounting for 5.28%, and per household income was RMB 7412.4 yuan.

Household income status survey covered 103 HHs with 410 persons , the survey found that annual per capita income in rural area is 17924.73 yuan, there is an increase of 302.46 yuan compared with the 17640.27 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 1.7%; 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 5.83%, the following is the wage income, increased 4.18%, the agriculture income increased 0.34%, industrial income increased 2.21%, outside working income increased 1.12%, retirement income increased 2.95%, income from child support increased 3.76%, and other income increased 2.01%. Among the survived people, a small parts of people has the cost of doing business, the business income has increased for 5.83%, 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 4.18%. The annual per capita income in urban area is 3600.93 yuan, there is an increase of 698.61 yuan compared with the 35305.32 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 1.98%; it is similar with the rural area, though the increase is not very obvious, all these items have increased more or less, among which the industrial income increased 0.56%, the outside working income increased 2.79%, business income increased 1.37%, the wage income, increased 2.48%, the retirement income increased 3.06%, income from child support increased 3.63%, and other income increased 5.53%. 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 (baseline)	Total household income	1078740	422900	2411400	276400	443500	203600	72000	260060	5168600

	Per household income	14777.26	5793.15	33032.88	3786.30	6075.34	2789.04	986.30	3562.47	70802.74
	Per capital income	3681.71	1443.34	8230.03	943.34	1513.65	694.88	245.73	887.58	17640.27
	%	20.87%	8.18%	46.65%	5.35%	8.58%	3.94%	1.39%	5.03%	100.00%
Rural residents (this monitoring)	Total household income	894000	357000	2014000	241600	381600	173120	61700	219120	4342140
	Per household income	14900.00	5950.00	33566.67	4026.67	6360.00	2885.33	1028.33	3652.00	72369.00
	Per capital income	3694.21	1475.21	8322.31	998.35	1576.86	715.37	254.96	905.45	17942.73
	Percentage	20.59%	8.22%	46.38%	5.56%	8.79%	3.99%	1.42%	5.05%	100.00%
The increase proportion of this monitoring compared with the baseline survey in rural area		0.34%	2.21%	1.12%	5.83%	4.18%	2.95%	3.76%	2.01%	1.71%
Urban residents (baseline)	Total household income	0	1682600	1580000	680400	368000	220800	125440	250200	4907440
	Per household income	0.00	43143.59	40512.82	17446.15	9435.90	5661.54	3216.41	6415.38	125831.79
	Per capital income	0.00	12105.04	11366.91	4894.96	2647.48	1588.49	902.45	1800.00	35305.32
	%	0.00%	34.29%	32.20%	13.86%	7.50%	4.50%	2.56%	5.10%	100.00%
Urban residents (this monitoring)	Household total income	0	2045000	1963000	833600	455800	275020	157120	319120	6048660
	Per household income	0.00	47558.14	45651.16	19386.05	10600.00	6395.81	3653.95	7421.40	140666.51
	Per capital income	0.00	12172.62	11684.52	4961.90	2713.10	1637.02	935.24	1899.52	36003.93
	Percentage	0.00%	33.81%	32.45%	13.78%	7.54%	4.55%	2.60%	5.28%	100.00%

The increase proportion of this monitoring compared with the baseline survey in urban area	0.00%	0.56%	2.79%	1.37%	2.48%	3.06%	3.63%	5.53%	1.98%
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Data Source: Monitoring survey (2016, 10) Sample N=103HHs, with 410 persons

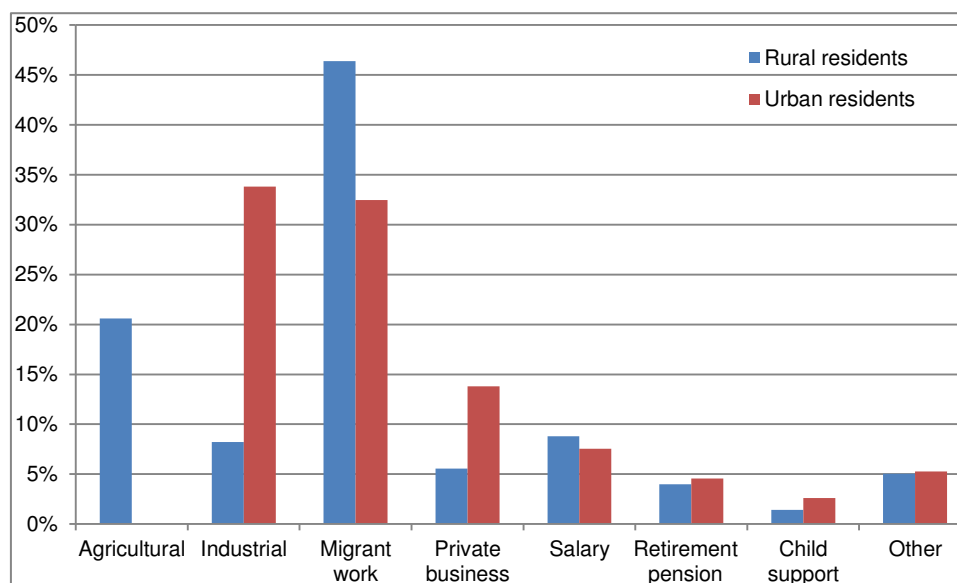


Figure5-5 Monitoring survey of affected household revenue structure

5.1.2.7 Household Expenditure Structure

Total expenditure of 60 rural households in the investigation was RMB 2239770 yuan. Annual per household expenditure was RMB 37329.50 yuan. Among these expenditures, productive total expenditures were RMB 568450 yuan accounting for 29.4%; annual per household expenditure was RMB 10974.17yuan; annual per capita expenditure was RMB 2720.87 yuan. Agricultural expenditure of rural residents accounted for 28.30% of total expenditure, operating expenditure accounted for 1.10%; electricity expenses was RMB 58340 yuan accounted for 2.60%, water expenses was RMB 128409 yuan accounted for 0.57%, living expenses was RMB 829160 yuan accounted for 37.02%, heating expenses was RMB 6150 yuan accounted for 0.27%, clothing expenses was RMB 73960 yuan accounted for 3.30%, educational expenses was RMB 231250 yuan accounted for 10.32%, medical expenses was RMB 107440 yuan accounting for 4.80%, traffic expenses was RMB 18890 yuan accounting for 0.84%, communication expenses was RMB 46440 yuan accounting for 2.07%, social activity expenses was RMB 98870 yuan accounting for 4.41%, other expenses was RMB 98870 yuan accounting for 4.37%.

Total expenditure of 43 urban households in the investigation was RMB 2413622 yuan. Annual per household expenditure was RMB 56130.74 yuan. Total productive expenditures

was RMB 284370 yuan accounting for 11.78%; annual per household expenditure was RMB 6613.26 yuan. The operating expenditure accounted for 11.78% of total expenditure; the living expenditure was RMB 2129252 yuan, annual per household expenditure was RMB 49517.49 yuan accounting for 88.22%, including electricity expenses was RMB 69370 yuan accounting for 2.87%, water expenses was RMB 23750 yuan accounting for 0.98%, living expenses was RMB 1124340 yuan accounting for 46.85%, heating expenses was RMB 13282 yuan accounting for 0.55%, clothing expenses was RMB 134570 yuan accounting for 5.58%, educational expenses was RMB 266450 yuan accounting for 11.04%, medical expenses was RMB 126890 yuan accounting for 5.26%, traffic expenses was RMB 45400 yuan accounting for 1.88%, communication expenses was RMB 58450 yuan accounting for 2.42%, social activity expenses were RMB 131510 yuan accounting for 5.45%, other expenses were RMB 135240 yuan accounting for 5.60%.

Household income status survey covered 103 HHs with 410 persons , the survey found that, the total household expenditure of rural residents was RMB 9255.25 yuan, there is an increase of 461.90 yuan compared with the 8793.35 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 5.52%; the annual per capita operating expenditure increased from 85.23 to 101.45 yuan, increased for 18.90%; the annual per capita communication expenditure increased from 172.70 to 191.90 yuan, increased for 11.12%; the annual per capita education expenditure increased from 874.06 to 955.58 yuan, increased for 9.33%; the living, heating, clothing, traffic and other expenditure has a slightly increase. The expenditure of urban residential is the same with the rural residential, the total household expenditure of was RMB 14366.80 yuan, there is an increase of 788.27 yuan compared with the 13578.53 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 5.81%; the annual per capita operating expenditure increased from 1500 to 1692.68 yuan, increased most for 12.85%; the other expenditure like living, heating, clothing, traffic and other expenditure has a slightly increase. 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
		Agricultural expenditure	Operating expenditure	Total	Electricity	Water	Living	Heating	Clothing	Education	Medical	Traffic	Communication	Social activities	Other	Total	
Rura	Ho	71	25	74	68	1	98	7	83	25	1	2	506	11	1	18	257645

I resi dent s (bas eline)	us eh old tot al ex pe ndi tur e	54 26	00 0	04 26	86 0	5 0 2 0	37 00	3 0 5	80 0	61 00	2 1 6 9 0	2 1 9 0	00	40 10	1 2 7 5 0	36 02 5	1
	Per ho us eh old ex pe ndi tur e	98 00. 36	34 2.4 7	10 14 2. 82	94 3. 29	2 0 5. 7 5	13 47 5. 34	1 0 0. 0 7	11 47 .9 5	35 08. 22	1 6 6 6. 9 9	3 0 3. 9 7	693. 15	15 61 .7 8	1 5 4 4. 5 2	25 15 1. 03	35293. 85
	Per ca pit al ex pe ndi tur e	24 41. 73	85. 32	25 27 .0 5	23 5. 02	5 1. 2 6	33 57 .3 4	2 4. 9 3	28 6. 01	87 4.0 6	4 1 5. 3 2	7 5. 7 3	172. 70	38 9. 11	3 8 4. 8 1	62 66 .3 0	8793.3 5
	Per ce nta ge	27. 77 %	0.9 7%	28 .7 4 %	2. 67 %	0. 5 8 %	38 .1 8 %	0. 2 8 %	3. 25 %	9.9 4 %	4. 7 2 %	0. 8 6 %	1.96 %	4. 43 %	4. 3 8 %	71 .2 6 %	100.00 %
Rura l resi dent s (this mon itori ng)	Ho us eh old tot al ex pe ndi tur e	63 39 00	24 55 0	65 84 50	58 34 0	1 2 8 4 0	82 91 60	6 1 5 0	73 96 0	23 12 50	1 0 7 4 4 0	1 8 8 9 0	464 40	98 87 0	9 7 9 8 0	15 81 32 0	223977 0
	Per ho us eh old ex pe ndi tur e	10 56 5.0 0	40 9.1 7	10 97 4. 17	97 2. 33	2 1 4. 0 0	13 81 9. 33	1 0 2. 5 0	12 32 .6 7	38 54. 17	1 7 9 0. 6 7	3 1 4. 8 3	774. 00	16 47 .8 3	1 6 3 3. 0 0	26 35 5. 33	37329. 50
	Per ca pit al ex pe ndi tur e	26 19. 42	10 1.4 5	27 20 .8 7	24 1. 07	5 3. 0 6	34 26 .2 8	2 5. 4 1	30 5. 62	95 5.5 8	4 4 3. 9 7	7 8. 0 6	191. 90	40 8. 55	4 0 4. 8 8	65 34 .3 8	9255.2 5

	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%
The increase proportion of this monitoring compared with the baseline survey in urban area		7.28%	18.90%	7.67%	2.58%	3.51%	2.05%	1.94%	6.86%	9.33%	6.90%	3.07%	11.12%	5.00%	5.21%	4.28%	5.25%
Rural residents (baseline)	Household total expenditure	0	208500	208500	55910	19000	896500	10595	99480	205800	99850	34930	44670	104190	107990	1678915	1887415
	Per household expenditure	0.00	5346.15	5346.15	1433.59	487.18	22987.18	271.67	2550.77	5276.92	2560.26	895.64	1145.38	2671.54	2768.97	43049.10	48395.26
	Per capita expenditure	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	402.23	136.69	6449.64	76.22	715.68	1480.58	718.35	251.29	321.37	749.57	776.91	12078.53	13578.53
	Percentage	0.00%	11.05%	11.05%	2.96%	1.01%	47.50%	0.56%	5.27%	10.90%	5.29%	1.85%	2.37%	5.52%	5.72%	88.95%	100.00%
Rural residents (this monitoring)	Household total expenditure	0	284370	284370	69370	23750	1124340	13282	134570	266450	126890	45400	58450	131510	135240	2129252	2413622
	Per household	0.00	6613.26	6613.26	1613.26	552.3	26147.44	308.8	3129.53	6196.51	29950.	1055.	1359.30	3058.37	3145.	49517.49	56130.74

	old ex pe ndi tur e					3		8			9 3	8 1			1 2		
	Per ca pit al ex pe ndi tur e	0.0 0	16 92. 68	16 92. .6 8	41 2. 92	1 4 1. 3 7	66 92. .5 0	7 9. 0 6	80 1. 01	15 86. 01	7 5 5. 3 0	2 7 0. 2 4	347. 92	78 2. 80	8 0 5. 0 0	12 67 4. 12	14366. 80
	Per ce nta ge	0.0 0%	11. 78 %	11. .7 8 %	2. 87 %	0. 9 8 8 %	46 .5 8 8 %	0. 5 5 5 %	5. 58 %	11. 04 %	5. 2 6 6 %	1. 8 8 8 %	2.42 %	5. 45 %	5. 6 0 0 %	88 .2 2 %	100.00 %
The increase proportion of this monitorin g compared with the baseline survey in urban area		0.0 0%	12. 85 %	12. .8 5 %	2. 66 %	3. 4 2 %	3. 77 %	3. 7 3 %	11 .9 2 %	7.1 2 %	5. 1 4 %	7. 5 4 %	8.26 %	4. 43 %	3. 6 2 %	4. 93 %	5.81%

Data Source: Monitoring survey (2016, 10) Sample N=103HHs, with 410 persons

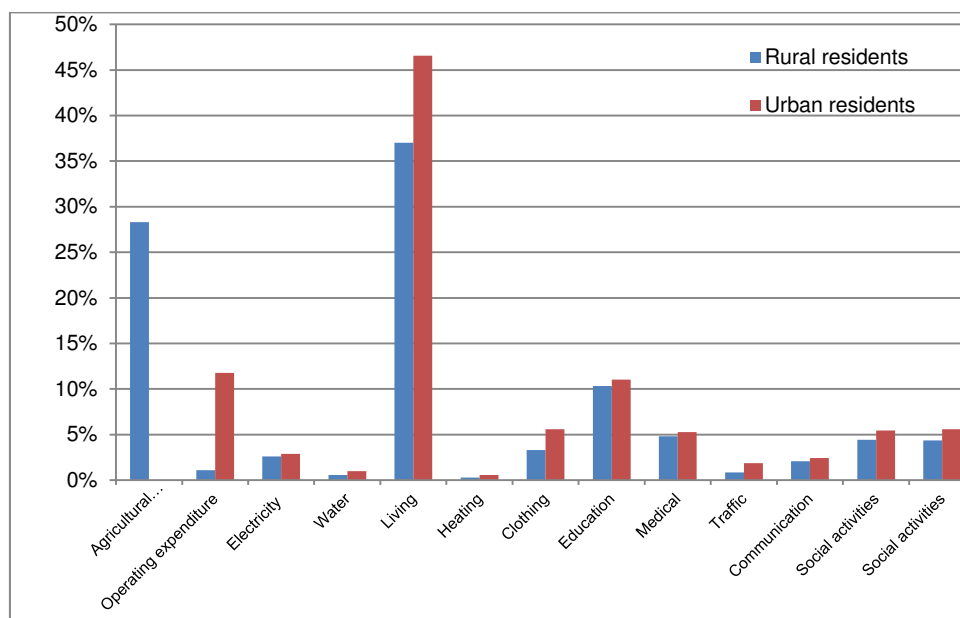


Figure5-6 Monitoring Survey of Affected Household Expenditure Structure

5.1.2.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

103 HHs with 410 persons surveyed include rural residents for 60 HHs with 242

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	Baseline	70802.74	25876.10	35293.85	20021.57	17640.27	6517.11	8793.35	5397.55
	This monitoring	72369.00	32326.23	37329.50	36545.45	17942.73	8453.24	9255.25	8321.46
Rural residents	Baseline	125831.79	68406.08	48395.26	33136.63	35305.32	19765.66	13578.53	8671.06
	This monitoring	140666.51	103926.72	56130.74	63219.32	36009.93	23984.32	14366.80	10744.46

Data Source: Monitoring survey (2016, 10)

The survey found that, the total household income of rural residents was RMB 17942.73 yuan, there is an increase of 302.46 yuan compared with the 17640.27 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 1.7%; 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 3600.93 yuan, there is an increase of 698.61 yuan compared with the 35305.32 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 1.98%; 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 9255.25 yuan, there is an increase of 461.90 yuan compared with the 8793.35 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 5.52%; the annual per capita operating expenditure increased from 85.23 to 101.45 yuan, increased for 18.90%; the annual per capita communication expenditure increased from 172.70 to 191.90 yuan, increased for 11.12%; the annual per capita education expenditure increased from 874.06 to 955.58 yuan, increased for 9.33%; the living, heating, clothing, traffic and other expenditure has a slightly increase. The enpenditure of urban residential is the same with the rural residential, the total household expenditure of was RMB 14366.80 yuan, there is an increase of 788.27 yuan compared with the 13578.53 yuan in baseline survey, increased for 5.81%; the annual per capita operating

expenditure increased from 1500 to 1692.68 yuan, increased most for 12.85%; the other expenditure like living, heating, clothing, traffic and other expenditure has a slightly increase. 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: October 17, 2016AM

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; expantion of Dajiangou pump station and Longhu pump station and reconstruction of Shijian lake pump station. Implementation responsibility rests with Huainan municipal Admnistration 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 Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 pump station, No.5 pump station. The survey found that the Longhu pump station will acquired 1.7 mu state-owned construction land, with no affected people; 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 affected people has signed the land compensation agreements and received the compensation.

Up to this monitoring, we found that the Dajian ditch pimp station, Shijian Lake pump station, Longwang flood diversion ditch and Donghua flood channel is under the detailed field survey.



(2) The affected village committee Interview Minutes

Minutes of the affected village committee interview

Time: October 21, 2016 AM

Site: Shaligang village committee of Tangshan town.

Participant-units: Chief Yang (the chief of village), Sunmiao, Community residents and External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: the chief of Sahligang village Committee

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

The main issues and content:

Q: Please introduce the basic situation of Sahligang village Committee?

A: Sahligang village Committee located in east of Tangshan township government, and close to Wabu aquaculture base; the village has sevsenal main roads, the south is close to 102 road and Chuxin expressway, the noth close to the second road, the west is close to the west of Xiaying road. There are 235 households with 1051 people (including 720 labor force) in the village; and there are 1164 mu cultivate land, mainly plant wheat and rice. X

Q: Do you know the basic information of the project?

A: Yes. The PMO has introduced the content of the project to us and residents through distributing leaflets and conducting resident's seminars.the construction of No.4 pump station acquired 2.86 mu collective land in our village, it not involved the individuals; the compensation is 60000 yuan/mu, there is in total of 171702 yuan. The compensation has paid in September 2015; because the land belongs to the collective, so the compensation has handed to the town financial sector to develop the infrastructure of our village.

Q: what the residents thought of the project during the preliminary work?

A: The residents know about the project through seminars and leaflets, and they all support the project. And they hope that, after the pump station completed the road in the village need to be restored.



(3) Interview of Households Affected by LA

Minutes of the LA households Interview

Time: October 22, 2016 AM

Site: Xinhe village in Liyingzi town of Huainan

Participant-units: the chief of village committee, PMO staff and External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Lu Deyan (the resident of Xinhe village)

The RP team introduces the content of the project and the purpose of the interview.

I'm Lu Deyan (female). 43, the Han nationality, 4 people of my family, my husband and 2 children My husband and I working in the land in harvest season; and during the slack season, my husband working outside and the annual income is about 30000 to 40000 yuan; we have the land area of 2 mu, and mainly plant wheat, rice, and beans; the No.5 pump station acquired 0.62 mu land in our family, the land compensation fee in 52,000 yuan/mu, we received 32463.6 yuan in total and we signed the LA agreements in October 2015; after getting the compensation, we use parts of the money to re-build our house, and the remaining money will be preserved for the education and marriage of our children; in a word, the living standard of our family has improved a lot.





(4) Interviews of Households Affected by LA

Minutes of the LA households Interview

Time: October 19, 2016PM

Site: Shitoubu village in Huainan Tianjia'an district

Participant-units: Shitoubu village staff and External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Shi Yucheng (the villager of Shitoubu in Huainan Tianjia'an district)

The main issues and content:

Q: Can you introduce the basic information of your family?

A: I'm Shi Yucheng (male). 62, the Han nationality, 3 people of my family. I'm the Shitoubu villager of Tianjia'an district. My family has 3 mu cultivate land and mainly plant economic crops, such as in summer we plant watermelon, potato and so on; in fall we plant vegetables. The annual income of the land is about 15000 yuan. We have a son, working in outside, and his income is about 36000 yuan/year; besides he used to working in a construction company, now he can get retirement pension about 2000 yuan/month. The total income in our family is 75000 yuan.

Q: Do you know about the basic information of the project?

A: Yes. Probably. I remember they conducted several workshops. After that the Huainan PMO distributed some information booklets about the project. As for me, I know that there will build a new pump station and I think the project has benefit to us.

Q: If the project need to be LA, would you be willing to?

A: Yes, I would. The constructions of the pump station will not only improved the water environment, but also improve the capacity of flood control and drainage. We get benefit from the project. The land for farmers is the guarantee of the life, if the land need to be acquired, then the PMO need to inform us in advance; and the compensation should be reasonable and on time, that is all we wished.

Q: Do you have any suggestion about the project?

A: My suggestion is simple. If the project needs LA, the compensation need to be paid reasonable and on time; and the project should try it's best to avoid the impact on our plants, and the environment.



(5) Interviews of Households Affected by HD

Minutes of the LA households Interview

Time: October 24, 2016 PM

Site: Ma Suxia the chief of cc in Huainan Datong district

Participant-units: Ma Suxia the chief of Yuanwang community in Huainan Datong district and External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Zhou Qingzhi (the residents of Yuanwang community)

Q: Can you introduce the basic information of your family?

A: I'm Zhou Qingzhi (female). 66, the Han nationality, 5 people of my family. My huaband has pass away, we have 4 children, 3 of them working outside the rest 1 look after the children in the home, the income mainly from the support of the 4 children. I'm satisfied with the present life.

Q: Do you know about the basic information of the project?

A: Yes. Probably. I remember they conducted several workshops last year. After that the Huainan PMO distributed some information booklets about the project and the resident committee holds meetings to us. As for me, I think the project is beneficial, the project can bring us a beautiful environment, the channel stacks much waste, and it's not good for the environment. If we need to resettlement. I must disgussed with my children.

Q: if the project need to be HD, would you be willing to?

A: Yes, I would. I am too old, it is not very convenient for me to live alone; I want to live together with my children, but if need to be demolished, the compensation should be reasonable and on time.

Q: Do you have any suggestion about the project?

A: My suggestion is simple. If the project needs HD, the compensation needs to be paid reasonable and on time; then we all support the project.



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 alos 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.

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 activities, 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 Committee	Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., ADB Project Office of Huainan, Huainan Development and Reform Committee, Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee, and representatives of all affected districts, towns, villages, groups and population	Project design Option	Comple t ed
Investigation of resettlement influence and consultation of preliminary resettlement plan	Sym posiu m	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	Comple t ed
Discuss and determine resident	Sym posiu m	2012.11 — 2013. 3	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Hefei	All the affected population	Resettlement method and willing	Comple t ed

relocation plan			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			
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	2016. 6-7	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. 9-12	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	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	2013. 11	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

	rence					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. 3-12	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. 10~2017. 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



Figure6-1 The resettlement meeting of ADB project

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.

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

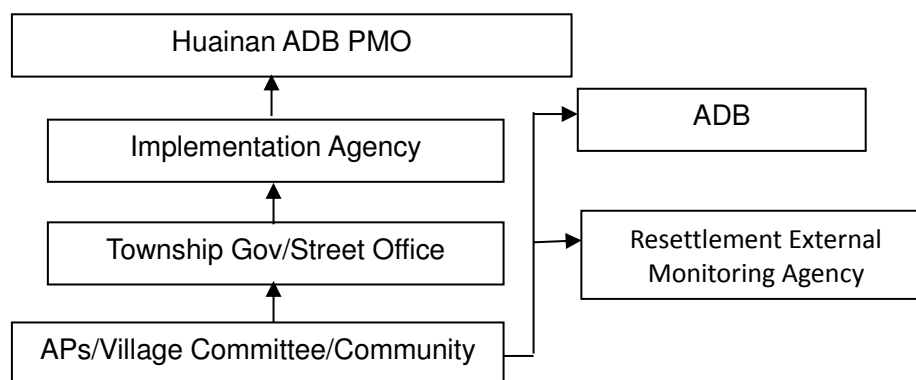


Figure6-2 Grievance Redress Flowchart

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 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	Liu Baoqin	-	18955453336

Bureau			
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.

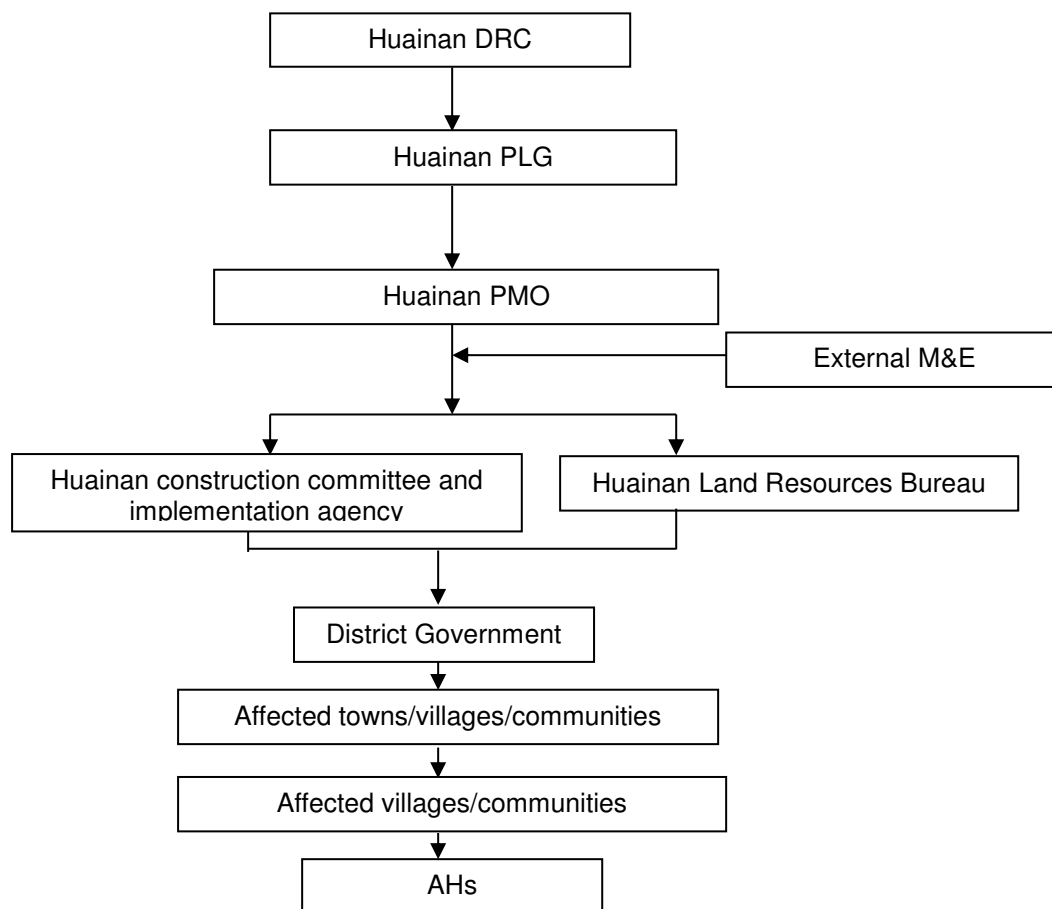


Figure7-1 Huainan Organization Chart

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 (2016)

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	1	1	100
2	Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee and three Implementing agencies	38	4	4	240
3	Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	3	1	1	60
4	Tianjia'an, Datong, Xiejiaji, Bagongshan Districts and all affected towns and villages/ streets	15	15	15	450

Data Source: Huainan PMO (2016. 10)

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.

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

Shiyaowan pump station							
No.	Name	Gender	Nationality	City	Type	Wage(yuan/day)	Remark
1	Maochuanxing	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	220	
2	Tonghuaicheng	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	220	
3	Yangzhibin	Male	Han	Huainan	Steel work	220	
4	Qimingzhou	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	260	
5	Yumingli	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	260	
6	Lichuanxue	Male	Han	Huainan	Carpentry	260	
7	Kongweibao	Male	Han	Huainan	Welder	300	
8	Liuduosheng	Male	Han	Huainan	Welder	320	
9	Qihui	Male	Han	Huainan	Plumber and electrician	280	
10	Sunqiang	Male	Han	Huainan	Tiler	200	
No.4 pump station							
1	Qiliangsheng	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
2	Qiliangbin	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
3	Jiangduoqi	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
4	Qilaingshu	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
5	Cairuiqun	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
No.5 pump station							
1	Qilaingsheng	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
2	Qiliangbin	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
3	Jiangduoqi	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
4	Qiliangshu	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	
5	Cairuiqun	Male	Han	Huainan	Odd jobs	160	

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	5	Quantifier
2	Medium sand	3240	M ³
3	Concrete	1060	Ton
4	Cobble	1580	M ³
5	Muck car	4	Quantifier
6	Coal gangue sintered brick	123700	Pieces
7	commercial concrete	3160	M ³
No.4 pump station			
1	Excavator	4	Quantifier
2	Sand	1520	Ton
3	Concrete	470	Ton
4	Cobble	980	M ³
5	Muck car	8	Quantifier
6	Coal gangue sintered brick	100000	Pieces
7	commercial concrete	740	M ³
No.5 pump station			
1	Excavator	4	Quantifier
2	Sand	1420	Ton
3	Concrete	370	Ton
4	Cobble	890	M ³
5	Muck car	8	Quantifier
6	Coal gangue sintered brick	100000	Pieces

7	commercial concrete	710	M ³
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Data Source: Project Implementation Agency (2016.10)

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 October 2016.

The monitoring indicated that, according to the DMS, the expansion of Longhu pump station will acquired 1.7 mu 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.

Up to this monitoring, we found that the Longwang flood diversion ditch, Donghua flood channel, and Old Longwang ditch is under the detailed field survey, 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.

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.

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.

According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

The survey found that the measure and evaluation of Dajian ditch pump station and Shijian Lake pump station have been completed, at present the final field survey and consult

is ongoing, will start in October 2016. At present the DMS has finished, and the final check is ongoing, and the compensation agreements have not signed.

By the end of this monitoring, preliminary work has been completed by PMO, such as issuance of resettlement information booklets, propaganda and negotiation and so on; meanwhile the subprojects which are under construction do not involve LA or HD, without any affected population; the remaining of subprojects are under preparation, currently, DMS, evaluation and negotiation work is in progress. The LA involved in Shiyaowan, No.4 and No.5 pump station has completed during August to September in 2015; the affected has signed the agreements and received the compensation, and there is no complaint and grievance have occurred.

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 occurred.

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

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

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

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

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

(9) 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.

(10) 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 : The First Monitoring Survey Questionnaire

Table A-1 Basic Information of the Family

Name of District _____ Township/Street _____

Village/Community _____

Name of Interviewee : _____

Minimum Living Standard Household Yes/No ; Poverty household Yes/No ;

Disabled people Yes/No ; Female-dominated household Yes/No ;

Affected Types: 1) Affected only by LA ; 2) Affected only by HD ; 3) Both by LA and HD ;

No.	Name	All the family members								
		Relationship with head of the household	Gender	Age	Nation	Education Level	Occupation	Work place	No-agricultural income(CNY/year)	Remark
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
Relationship with head of the household:		1, head of the household 2, Consort 3, Parents 4, Grandparents 5, Children 6, Son/daughter in-law 7, nephew, niece 8, grandchild 9, brothers and sisters 10, no relationship 11, guests 12, other								
Gender		1, male 2, female								
Nature of registered residence		1、Agriculture 2、Non-agriculture 3、Other								

Education Level :	1 Illiterate and semi-literate 2 primary school 3 junior high school 4 High school or technical secondary school 5 Undergraduate 6 Master and above 7 perschool child
Marital status	1、unmarried 2、married 3、divorce 4、widowed 5、other
Occupation	1、agriculture 2、livestock 3、industry 4、private business 5、service industry 6、tourism 7、cleaner 8、transportation 9、communication 10、teacher 11、servant 12、students 13、doctor 14、retired 15、unemployment 16、laid-off17、working personnel 18、preschool 19、staff member 20、other

Table A-2 Basic information for Income and Expenditure

1	You total family income in 2016 is _____ CNY. Major income source are :		
01	) Non-agricultural income for _____ CNY.		
02	) Livestock income for _____ CNY.		
03	) Industry income for _____ CNY.		
04	) Outside working income for _____ CNY.		
05	) Business (service industry) income for _____ CNY.		
06	) Engaged in tourism industry for _____ CNY.		
07	) Houses or shop rental income for _____ CNY.		
08	) Wage income for _____ CNY.		
09	) Other income source, such as _____ ,		
	Income 1: _____	Income2: _____	Income3: _____
2	The total expenditures in your family in 2016 for _____ CNY.		
01	) Water charge for _____ CNY.		
02	) Electric charge for _____ CNY.		
03	) Sewage charge for _____ CNY.		
04	) Junk fees for _____ CNY.		
05	) Entertainment fees for _____ CNY.		
06	) Daily living expenses for _____ CNY.		
07	) Heating charge for _____ CNY.		
08	) Clothing charge for _____ CNY.		
09	) Agricultural production inputs (Seeds and fertilizers) for _____ CNY.		
10	) Operating expenditure (processing costs) for _____ CNY.		
11	) Rental expense for _____ CNY.		

- 12) Education expense for_____CNY.
- 13) Medical expenses for_____CNY.
- 14) Traveling expenses for_____CNY.
- 15) Communication expense for_____CNY.
- 16) other expense , such as _____

Table A-3 Survey on family property

1.Air conditioner_____	2.Bicycle_____	3.Electric cooker_____
4.Mocrowave oven_____	5.Washing machine____	6.TV_____
7.Computer_____	8.Refrigerator_____	9.Tractor_____
10.Electric motor car_____	11.Motorcycle_____	12.Automobile_____
13.Telephone_____	14.Mobile phone_____	15.DVD/VCD_____
16.Induction cooker_____	17. Electric oven____	18. radio____

19. Electric fan__	20. electric heater__	
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Note: Please fill in the blank with specific numbers.

Appendix 2 : Resettlement Training



Picture1 Resettlement Training

Appendix 3 : Dajian ditch, Shijian Lake pump station



Picture 2 Dajian ditch pump station



Picture 2 Shijian Lake pump station

Appendix 4 : Interview in Residential Households



Picture 3 Interview in Residential Households

Appendix 5 : Returning Visit for LA household interview



Picture 4 Returning Visit for LA household interview

Appendix 6 : Current status of Longhu Pump Station





Picture 5 Current status of Longhu Pump Station

Appendix 7 : Current Status of Shiyaowan pump station



Picture 6 Current Status of Shiyaowan pump station

Appendix 8 : Current Status of No.4 and No.5 pump station

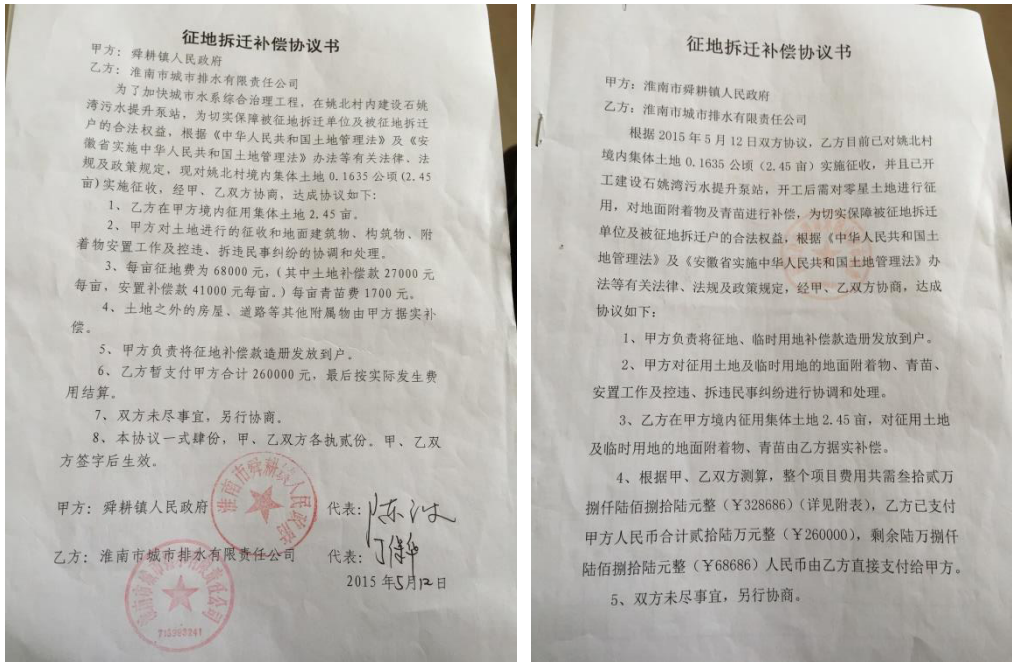


Picture 7 Current Status of No.4 pump station



Picture 8 Current Status of No.5 pump station

Appendix 9 : Compensation agreement of Shiyaowan pump station



Picture 9 Compensation agreement of Shiyaowan pump station

Appendix 10 : Detailed information of the paid of compensation

姓名	人口	金额 (元)	签字	备注
姚多久	4	4044	姚多久	
姚宝利	5	5055	姚宝利	
姚宝虎	8	8088	姚宝虎	
姚守勤	5	5055	姚守勤	
姚守俭	5	5055	姚守俭	
陈运书	7	7077	陈运书	
姚守利	4	4044	姚守利	
姚守美	2	2022	姚守美	
王敏	2	2022	王敏	
陶坤兰	7	7077	陶坤兰	
姚光银	4	4044	姚光银	
姚联银	5	5055	姚联银	
姚新矿	4	4044	姚新矿	
姚平华	5	5055	姚平华	
何平	8	8088	何平	
何兆明	6	6066	何兆明	
何兆亮	5	5055	何兆亮	
程普霞	2	2022	程普霞	
陈宏叶	9	9099	陈宏叶	

王军

序号	名称	内容	数量	金额 (元)
1	征地费用	(征地费) 27000元/亩	2.4亩	64800
2	安置补偿费	(安置费) 41800元/亩	5.4亩	225720
3	青苗费	(青苗费) 1700元/亩	2.4亩	4080
4	地上附着物费用	(地上附着物) 1700元/亩	2.4亩	4080
5	协调费			10000
6	不可预见费			10000
7	设计费	按秀共2000元、姚光银2000元、姚卫东1500元		5500
8	合计			326580

姚北村: 王军 监理单位: 建设: 2015.8.26

姓名	征地亩数	金额	签字	备注
姚卫东	0.167	10000	姚卫东	
合计		10000		

备注: 因姚湾泵站建设需要征用姚北村十组0.167亩土地, 按每亩6万元支付给姚北村十组组长姚卫东, 由姚卫东负责发放给被征地村民。
王军 2015.8.26

姓名	数量	金额	签字	备注
姚光银	0.4亩 (6万/亩)	24000元	姚光银	
	0.4亩青苗费 (1700元/亩)	680元	姚光银	
合计		24680元		

备注: 此临时占地土地费、青苗费由四组组长姚光银领取, 并保证做明细表发放给村民。
王军 2015.8.26

Picture 10 the detailed information of the paid of compensation