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

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

Xinjiang Linshuishe Engineering Technical Consulting Company

November 2015

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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 122km sewage pipelines and 1 wastewater pump station in east of the city, and construction 70km 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 7.5km Bagongshan channel, 7.2km Xiejiaji channel, 9km Donghua channel, 8km old Longwang channel, 5km Longwang channel, and 13km Longwang flood diversion channel. Improvement of flood control facilities consists of: new construction of 14km 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

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
Component #2-1: Urban Drainage Channels		
Bagongshan	7.578 km	

List of Subprojects		Quantity	Implementing Agency
Xiejiaji		7.157 km	Management Department
Donghua		8.934 km	
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

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.	permanent land acquisition of Shiyaowan pump station is 3 mu, urban construction land; permanent land acquisition of No.4 and No.5 pump stations is 5 mu, stated-owned construction land, only the state-owned land transfer procedure is required.	Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 pump station and No.5 pump station are on vacant state-owned land.	Adopting pipe jacking and constructing along existing do not cause resettlement impact.	Huinan Municipal Drainage Company, Ltd.
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 construction land, involving urban housing demolition 1298 m ²	Total length 7.578km, of which 0+184~0+613,2+875~3+080 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	Land acquisition and house demolition involve Zhidong community and Shengli community; Xinzhuangzi town, Bagongshan district. A total of 70 households and 266 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
					reach river bottom is 5.5~17.2m.		
		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 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 channel	8.934km	Land acquisition 106.66 mu including 23.12 mu agricultural land and 83.54 mu construction land, involving rural house demolition 3903 m ²	Total length is 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	Land acquisition and housing demolition involves Jiangchen community, Caoju community, Yannan community, Shungeng town Tianjiaan district and Ancheng village Ancheng Town Tianjiaan district. A total of 29 households with100 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
					10m.		
		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 rural housing 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 land 36.2 mu, involving urban and rural housing demolition 3501 m ²	Total length is 12.650km, of which 2+980~5+110 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.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Qingfeng community Tianjiaan district, Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao town Datong district. A total of 64 rural households with 268 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Subproject	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	IA
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	/	5.07 mu, 26 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Dragon Lake pump station	/	1.7 mu, 43.2m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Shijian lake pump station	/	6.01mu, 30.0 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

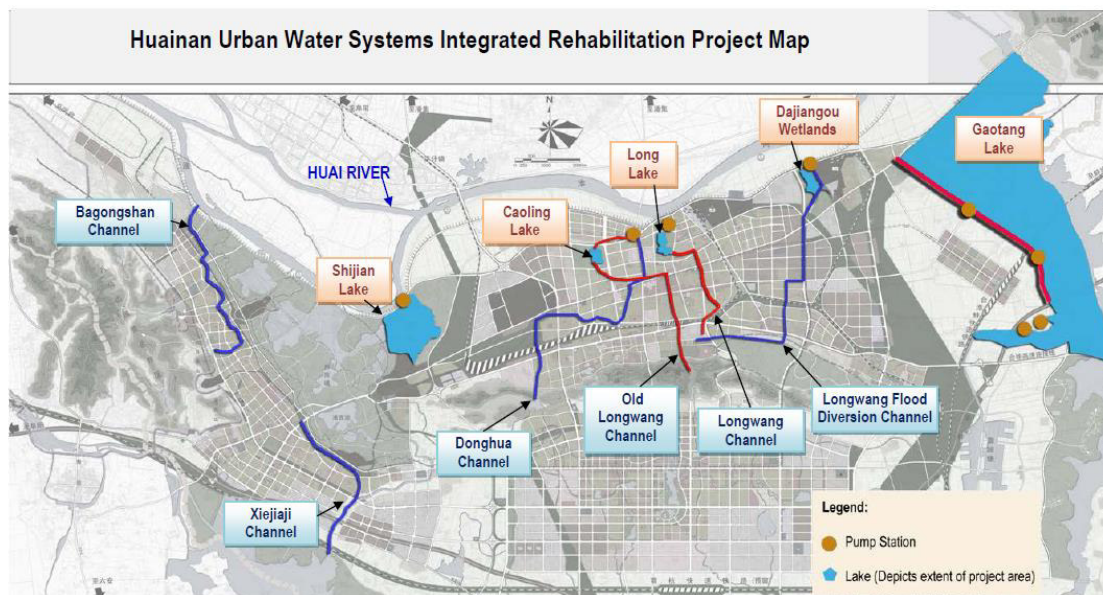


Figure1-1 Scope of Proposed Project

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 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

1.3.2 Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation

(1) Baseline Survey

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline 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. 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

1.3.3 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 baseline field investigation from October 28, 2015 to November 6, 2015, for monitoring and evaluation on land acquisition and house demolition, and meanwhile interviewed the relevant departments, to understand the progress of the project implementation, land acquisition and resettlement and the actual change and so on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.4 Schedule of Baseline 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 29, 2015	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 30, 2015	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 baseline survey, To further understand and collection information including the preliminary design reports, project feasibility report, the project actual implementation progress, engineering adjustment programs and land use approval documents, PMO organization, conducted project kick-off meeting and mobilization of all the relevant departments and staff. Collection information of distribution of affected families, and type and extent of impact by the project.
October 31 - November 5, 2015	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.
November 6, 2015	Meeting with Huainan PMO and related responsible agencies	Discussion with Huainan PMO on follow-up inputs, provision of suggestion on the follow-up work, such as pay close attention to the production and livelihood of APs.

2 Project Progress

2.1 Overview of the Project

In order to improve flood control and drainage capacity in north Shungeng hill of Huainan, Huainan Municipal Government applied for ADB loan in August 2011 to rehabilitate the urban water systems with the support of national and provincial DRCs. The municipal government established “the special leading group for the Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project”, 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 Current Progress of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

The Resettlement Plan was updated by Huainan PMO in November 2014, and was approved by ADB.

Baseline 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 occupy state-owned construction land for 3mu, and a total of 5mu state-owned construction land for No.4 and 5 pump station, all they need to do is to fulfil the state-owned land allocation procedures. There is no LA or HD affection.

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.

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 baseline monitoring, preliminary work has been completed by PMO, such as issuance of resettlement information booklets, information disclosure 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, LA and HD activity is under preparation, and the follow-up monitoring will be conducted based on the progress of LA and HD.

2.1.2 Progress of Ongoing Subprojects

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

1. Eastern sewage pipeline network and Shiyaowan sewage pump station (civil work). Currently 5 roads are under construction, with a total length of 3000m. Shiyaowan pump station was constructed since May 2015, and 70% of main structures have been completed, with a investment of 11.20million yuan, or 15% of the total investment. The network laying along Huaishun North Road, Tianda North Road and Guoqing West Road will start soon. Shiyaowan Pump station is expected to be put into use in April 2016.

2. Western sewage pipe network and the No. 4 and No.5 pump station. Currently 2 roads are under construction, with a total length of network for 300m; No. 4 and No.5 pump station have started in August 2015 and September 2015 respectively, with a total investment of 5.65 million yuan, or 8.3% of the total investment. Xinhe Road and No. 5 pressure pump station network will be constructed recently. No. 4 and No.5 pump stations will be put into use in June 2016.

3. Expansion of Longhu Drainage Pump Station. Currently, the construction of forebay and pump house have been completed, cross-embankment is under construction, for now with a total investment of 11million yuan or 56% of the total investment, and is expected to be put into use next year.

The details are given in Table2-1.

Table2-1 Contents of Ongoing Subproject

NO.	Subproject		The project Progress
1	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 Luoju 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.
		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.
		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.
		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.
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.
		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.

2.1.3 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. It is expected procurement notice will be issued in December 2015, bid evaluation in February 2016 and commencement of construction in April 2016. Land-use approval procedure and land surveying and mapping have started.

2. Dajian ditch pump station expansion. The design has been approved by the Municipal Planning Commission (MPC). For the present, construction drawing and tender documents have been prepared. Procurement notice is expected in January 2016, bid evaluation in March 2016 and construction commencement in May 2016. Land-use approval, land surveying and mapping, flood control evaluation have started.

3. Re-construction of Shijian lake pump station. The design has been approved by the Municipal Planning Commission (MPC). For the present, construction drawing and tender documents have been prepared. Land-use approval, land surveying and mapping, flood control evaluation has started. However, meeting with the mining corporation is pending. It is expected to issue procurement notice in January 2016. Bid evaluation and construction commencement will be in March and May 2016, respectively.

4. Donghua flood ditch system and Bagongshan ditch system. The design units have started site survey and design.

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Longwang ditch system, Laolongwang ditch system and Xiejiaji ditch system. The design unit will undertake preliminary investigation and design soon.

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. Among those APs, 241 households with 967 persons will lose more than 10% of farmland, 142 households with 529 persons will be affected by house demolition, and 13 households with 45 persons are affected by both land acquisition and housing demolition.

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 acquisition of rural collective land in this Project impacts Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City. The Project acquires 1500.6 mu lands; including 980.5mu farmland (65.3%), 441 mu construction land (29.4%), and 79.1 mu unused land (5.27%). The land acquisition directly impacts 369 rural households with 1479 persons.

Acquisition of collective land includes Tianjia'an District 528.82 mu (65.3%), Datong District 736.6 mu (49.1%), Xiejiaji District 127 mu (8.5%), and Bagongshan District 108.2 mu (7.2%).

From the view of subproject, acquisition of collective land for improving the urban water environment and strengthening flood prevention management component is 1205.1mu (80.3%), and this is 295.5 mu (19.7%) for improving urban lakes environment. Details are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

N O	Component		District And County	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
						Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population
1	Improving the urban water environment and strengthening flood prevention management	Bagongshan ditch	Bagongshan District	Xinzhuangzi	Shengli community	26.1	25.2	0.0	51.4	18	74
				Street	Zhidong community	25.7	16.2	0.0	41.8	12	53
				Bagongshan Town		0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0	0
				subtotal		51.8	56.4	0.0	108.2	30	127
		Xiejiaji Ditch	Xiejiaji District	Pingshan street	Rui'an community	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.4	0	0
				Xiejieji street	Hongxin community	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0	0
					Honglun community	0.0	20.2	0.0	20.2	0	0
				Wangfenggang town	Yongqing village	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	17	61
				Tangshan town	Lianhua village	14.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	13	42
					Ershidian village	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	10	45
					Shangan village	15.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	9	32
				Liyongzi town	Laishan village	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	13	59
					Menggang village	11.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	12	43
					Xinhe village	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	12	41
				subtotal		90.5	36.5	0.0	127.0	86	323
		Donghua flood intercepting trench	Tianjia'an District	Ancheng town	Ancheng village	7.5	23.7	0.0	31.2	1	5
				Shungetown	Jiangchen community	0.0	23.9	0.0	23.9	2	5
					Caoju community	12.6	14.2	0.0	26.9	4	15
					Yaonan	3.0	21.8	0.0	24.8	2	5

N O	Component		District And County	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
						Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population
					community						
				subtotal		23.1	83.5	0.0	106.7	9	30
	old dragon king trench	Dragon king River system	Tianjia'an District	Shungen town	Bo'ying village	60.2	8.1	0.0	68.3	10	46
				subtotal		60.2	8.1	0.0	68.3	10	46
			Tianjia'an District	Shungen village	Shungen community	0.0	23.1	0.0	23.1	0	0
					Shanghu community	2.0	6.7	0.0	8.7	1	4
					Zhaoyu community	2.2	7.3	0.0	9.5	2	7
					Qianfeng community	2.3	17.3	0.0	19.5	2	8
				subtotal		6.4	54.5	0.0	60.9	5	19
	Dragon king Skimming flood ditch		Tianjia'an District	Shungen town	Qingfeng community	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	1	1
			Datong District	Shangyao town	Yunnang village	76.3	10.2	0.0	86.5	20	83
					Zhangying village	39.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	7	24
					Mamiao village	49.5	0.0	0.0	49.5	11	45
				subtotal		164.8	10.2	0.0	175.0	38	152
			subtotal		164.8	36.2	0.0	201.0	39	153	
	Gaota Lake levee and reversion Project		Datong District	Shangyao town	Fanglou village	47.5	30.3	14.3	92.1	30	127
					Hongguang village	43.7	28.6	7.8	80.1	29	128
					Yuxiang village	36.8	23.5	18.3	78.6	30	125
					Yaohe village	48.5	21.4	13.8	83.7	30	131
					Yunnang village	38.1	15.9	9.8	63.8	20	82
					Zhangying village	35.3	21.0	11.1	67.4	12	35

N O	Component		District And County	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
						Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population
					Mamiao village	38.4	25.1	4.0	67.5	13	45
				subtotal		288.3	165.8	79.1	533.2	164	673
				Total		685.0	441.0	79.1	1205.1	343	1371
2	Improving urban lakes environment sub Project	Dajiangou wetland	Datong District	Luohe town	Chenyin g village	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	8	30
					Gongji village	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	7	32
				subtotal		28.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	15	62
		Shijian Lake Project	Tianjia'an District	Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	61.4	0.0	0.0	61.4	4	19
					Liangang Village	80.5	0.0	0.0	80.5	5	21
					Shangguo Village	78.4	0.0	0.0	78.4	0	0
					Ancheng Village	46.7	0.0	0.0	46.7	2	6
				subtotal		267.0	0.0	0.0	267.0	11	46
		Total		295.5	0.0	0.0	295.5	26	108		
Total					980.5	441.0	79.1	1500.6	369	1479	

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

By the end of this baseline survey, DMS of the subprojects that have not started land acquisition are ongoing by PMO, Land resource department and related agencies. There is no LA activity, and resettlement impacts have not occurred.

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 state-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.

Details are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Permanent Acquisition of State-owned Land

No.	Subproject	Content	Acquisition of State-Owned Land (mu)	Remarks
1	Sewage collection improvement	Shiyaowan pump station	3	vacant construction land
		No.4 and No.5 pump stations	5	vacant construction land
		Subtotal	8	
2	Urban water system improvement and strengthenflood prevention management	Gaotang Lake no.1~4 pump stations	10.15	vacant construction land
		Dajian ditch pump station	5.07	vacant construction land
		Dragon Lake pump station	1.7	vacant construction land
		Shijian lake pump station	6.01	vacant construction land
		Gaotang Lake Embankment	355.43	State-owned farmland
		Subtotal	378.36	
	Total		386.36	

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

This baseline monitoring found that the ongoing construction sub-projects are Yaoshiwan pump station, No.4 and 5 pump stations, as well as Longhu pump station, and the land type is state-owned construction land, allocated by government, allocation procedures need to be fulfilled, and no people will be affected.

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 3-3 Impacts of Rural House Demolition by Subproject

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
Xiejiaji Ditch	Xiejiaj i Distric t	Wangfen ggang town	Yongqing village	55	120	0	175	175	1	5
		Tangshan town	Lianhua village	0	390	90	300	390	2	7
			Ershidian village	96	177	120	153	273	2	5
			Shangan village	0	210	45	165	210	2	6
		subtotal			151	897	255	793	1048	7
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
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
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 (2014. 11)

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 3-4 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 (2014. 11)

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 3-5.

Table 3-5 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	50	1	General	Downstairs of Heyang	All demolition

No.	Name	Area (m ²)	No. of Workers	State of Operation	Address	Extent of Impacts
	egg storage				building, Shengli Community	
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			

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

By the end of this baseline monitoring, preliminary work has been completed by PMO, such as issuance of resettlement information booklets, information disclosure and negotiation. Currently, DMS, evaluation and negotiation work is in progress, LA and HD activity is under preparation, and the follow-up monitoring will be conducted based on the progress of LA and HD, and we will pay much attention to this next time.

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 Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Anhui Province for Land Acquisition Area (No. YZ [2012]67) 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

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu) ¹		
		Comprehensive Standard	Including	
	Administrative Region Scope		Land Compensation Fee	Resettlement Subsidies
I	Shugeng Town and Ancheng Town of Tianjia'an District, Huwei Village of Luohe Town of Datong District	68,000	27,000	41,000
II	Tangshan Town, Wangfenggang Town of Xiejiaji District; Bagongshan Town of Bagongshan District, and other villages in Luohe Town of Datong District	58,000	23,000	35,000
III	Sanhe Township in Tianjia'an District; Shanwang Town of Bagongshan District; Jiulonggang Town and Zhangying Village, Fanglou Village, Yunnangang Village, Hongguang Village, Mamiao Village, and Yuxiang Village of Shangyao Town of Datong District; Laishan Village of Liyingzi Town	52,000	21,000	31,000
IV	Caoan Town and Kongdian Town of Tianjia'an District; other villages in Liyingzi Town, Xuqiao Village, Konglaoying Village, Gudui Village, Dawa Village of Gudui Township in Xiejiaji District; other villages in Shangyao Town of Datong District	44,000	17,000	27,000

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.

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu) ¹		
		Comprehensive Standard	Including	
	Administrative Region Scope		Land Compensation Fee	Resettlement Subsidies
V	Shiyuan Township of Tianjia'an District, Yanggong Town of Xiejiaji District, other villages in Gudui Township, Sunmiao Township	38,000	15,000	23,000

Data Source: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

Compensation standards for young crops of the vegetable land and cultivated land for one season are RMB 1500/mu and RMB 900/mu respectively.

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 Compensation 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 state-owned farmland occupied permanently by Gaotang Dike is 355.43 mu and the compensation standard 52, 000 RMB/mu is applied, same to acquisition of collective land. In addition, the compensation for young crops is 900/mu/season.

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.

Baseline monitoring indicated that among the ongoing construction sub-components, Shiyaowan pump station will occupy state-owned construction land for 3mu, and a total of 5mu state-owned construction land for No.4 and 5 pump station, all they need to do is to fulfil the state-owned land allocation procedures. There is no LA or HD affection.

As for the construction of east and west city sewage pipelines, the construction will take up with pipeline jacking or along with the existing road. Therefore the construction will make no affection to the people.

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.

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. HFB [2011]7, the compensation standard for rural houses is shown in Table4-2.

Table 4-2 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation 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	m ² /month	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: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

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 baseline 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 compensation 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: The affected people will get the exchanged house with the same area as the acquired house area. If the exchanged house area is larger than the acquired area or vice versa, the price differences will be settled based on the market appraisal 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.

By the end of this baseline 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 compensation standard is consistent with RP, no changes; in the next monitoring we will pay much attention to HD activity.

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 baseline monitoring, the ongoing subprojects have not started the HD activity, 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 compensation standard is consistent with RP, no changes; in the next monitoring we will pay much attention to HD activity.

5 Investigation on Production and Living Conditions of Affected People

5.1 Baseline Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Introduction

Baseline Survey

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline 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 baseline monitoring we found that among the ongoing construction sub-components, Shiyaowan pump station will occupy state-owned construction land for 3mu, and a total of 5mu state-owned construction land for No.4 and No.5 pump station, all they need to do is to fulfil the state-owned land allocation procedures. There is no LA or HD affection. As for the construction of east and west city sewage pipelines, the construction will take up with pipeline jacking or along with the existing road. Therefore the construction will make no affection to the people. Expansion of Longhu pump station will acquire 1.7 mu state-owned construction land, with no affected people.

This baseline survey we adopted sample survey, and the sample family based on the each sub-project which involve in LA and HD, information of all the sampled families was provided in RP.

The purpose of this baseline 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 baseline survey, 4 districts, 7 townships, 10 villages, 7 communities were involved, with total samples of 112 households, 432 persons, including Datong District for 45 households with 188 persons; Tianjia'an District for 30 households with 118 persons; Bagongshan District for 15 households with 48 persons; and Xiejiaji District for 22 households with 78 persons. The detailed population information is shown in Table 5-1.

Table5-1 Basic Population Status of Each District

District	Townshi p	Village/Com munity	Nume r of house olds	Popu lation	Mal e	Fem ale	Mal e Lab our	Fem ale Lab our	Out- side work ing	Agricu lture Labour
Datong	Shangya o	Fanglou	6	25	11	14	10	10	5	0
		Yaohe	12	48	27	21	19	18	8	6
		Zhangying	12	50	29	21	22	19	10	11
		Mamiao	6	24	13	11	9	10	2	6
	Luohe	Liuzheng	5	23	14	9	10	8	5	4
		Qilimiao	4	18	10	8	7	6	4	3
	Sub-total		45	188	104	84	77	71	34	30
	Percentage of the total population		40.18%	43.52 %	24.0 7%	19.4 4%	17.8 2%	16.4 4%	7.87 %	6.94%
Tianjia' an	Ancheng	Liangang	6	26	15	11	10	11	5	4
	Shungen g	Caozui Community	4	17	9	8	5	4	5	0
		Shungeng Community	7	25	13	12	10	6	7	0
		Qianfeng Community	9	33	19	14	11	9	7	0
		Qingfeng Community	2	9	5	4	3	3	3	0
	Chaoyan g	Boyuan Community	2	8	5	3	3	1	1	0
	Sub-total		30	118	66	52	42	34	28	4
	Percentage of the total population		26.79%	27.31 %	15.2 8%	12.0 4%	9.72 %	7.87 %	6.48 %	0.93%
Bagong shan	Xinzhuan gzi Street	Shengli Community	10	31	16	15	10	6	2	0
		Zhidong Community	5	17	8	9	6	5	5	0
	Sub-total		15	48	24	24	16	11	7	0
	Percentage of the total population		13.39%	11.11%	5.56 %	5.56 %	3.70 %	2.55 %	1.62 %	0.00%
Xiejiaji	Wangfen ggang	Yongqing	4	15	8	7	4	4	4	0
	Tangsh an	Ershidian	12	43	25	18	16	13	7	6
	Liyingzi	Laishan	6	20	9	11	4	7	2	0
	Sub-total		22	78	42	36	24	24	13	6
	Percentage of the total population		19.64%	18.06 %	9.72 %	8.33 %	5.56 %	5.56 %	3.01 %	1.39%
Total			112	432	236	196	159	140	82	40

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10) Sample N=112HHs, with 432 persons

5.1.2 Contents of Baseline Survey

5.1.2.1 Status of Family Member

The samples of this baseline survey include 112 households with 432 persons, and the household has a population of 3.86 on average. The people surveyed included male for 236

perosns, 54.63% of the total investigation population; female for 196 persons, 45.37% of the total investigation population. As for the marriage situation, unmarried for 107 persons, married for 318 persons, and widowed for 7 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					112	
Population	236	54.63%	196	45.37%	432	
Average population					3.86	
Marital Status						
Married	163	37.73%	155	35.88%	318	73.61%
Unmarried	68	15.74%	39	9.03%	107	24.77%
Widowed	5	1.16%	2	0.46%	7	1.62%

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10)

Sample N=112HHs, with 432 persons

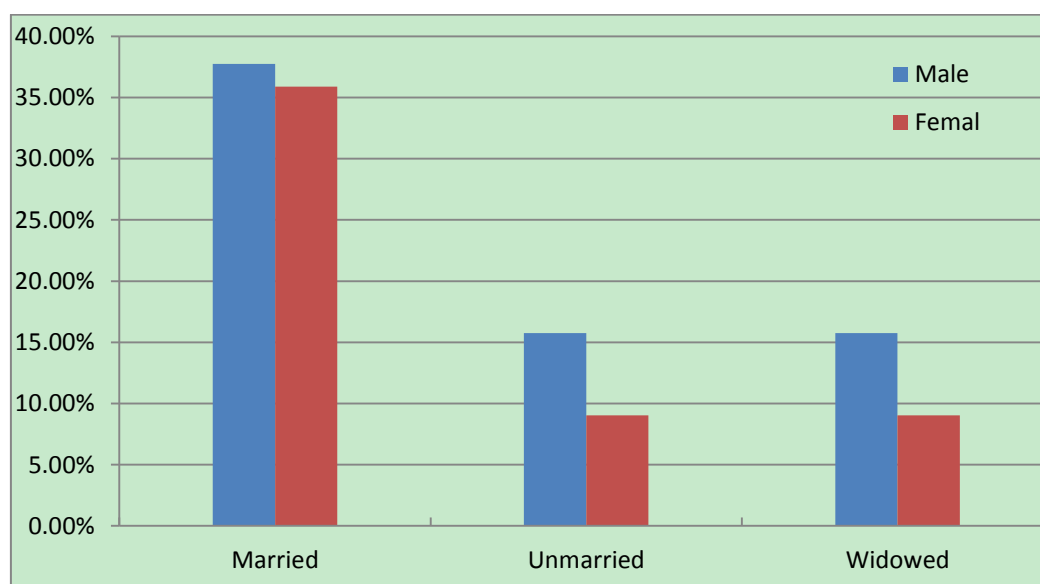


Figure5-1 Marital Status

5.1.2.2 Distribution of Age

By this baseline monitoring found that among those 112 households with 432 persons sample families, , including 16 preschool children, male for 11 which account for 2.55% of the total surveyed population, and female for 5, account for 1.16% of the total surveyed population. 54 people are from 7 to 19 years old, male for 35 which account for 8.10% of the total surveyed population, and female for 19, account for 4.40% of the total surveyed population; 113 people are 20 to 35 years old which male for 62 which account for 14.35% of the total surveyed population, and female for 51, account for 11.81% of the total surveyed population; 130 people are 36 to 50 years old which male for 66 which account for 15.28%

of the total surveyed population, and female for 64, account for 14.81% of the total surveyed population; 54 people are 51 to 60 years old, male for 28 which account for 6.48% of the total surveyed population, and female for 26, account for 6.02% of the total surveyed population; 65 people are over 60 years old, male for 34 which account for 7.87% of the total surveyed population, and female for 31, account for 7.18% of the total surveyed population. The detailed age distribution information of the surveyed resettlement people is shown in Table 5-3 and Figure5-2.

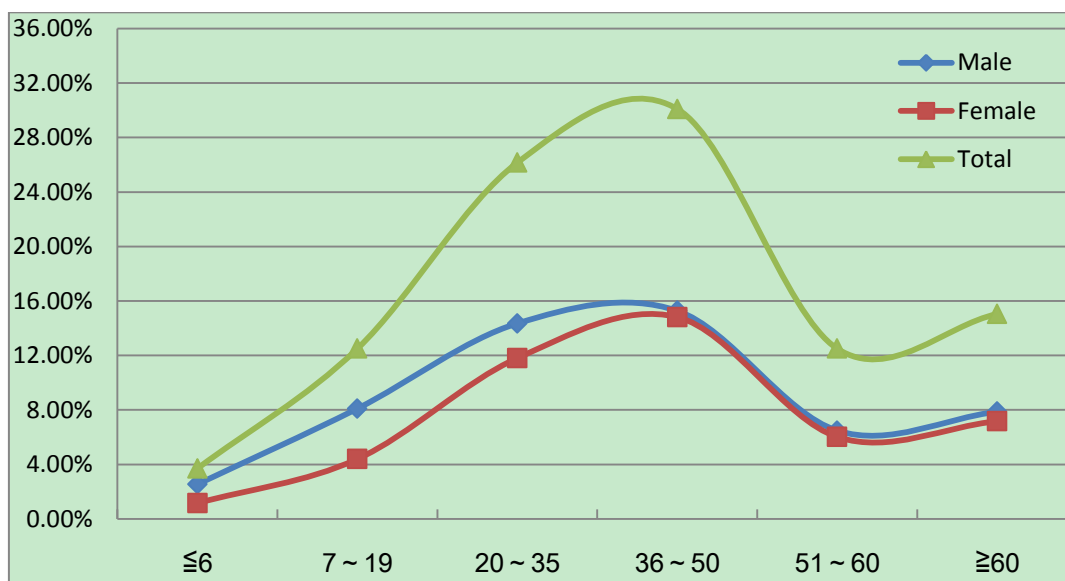


Figure5-2 Distribution of Age

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
		Mamiao	1	0	1	1	5	4	6	6	0	0	24
	Luohe	Liuzheng	0	0	2	1	4	1	5	5	3	2	23
		Qilimiao	1	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	18
	Sub-total			2	14	7	35	27	40	39	10	9	188
	Percentage of the total population			0.46%	3.24%	1.62%	8.10%	6.25%	9.26%	9.03%	2.31%	2.08%	43.51%
Tianjia'an	Ancheng	Liangang	1	0	2	0	5	4	4	5	3	2	26
	Shungeng	Caozui Community	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	4	2	2	17

		Shu nge ng Co mm unit y	0	1	2	0	5	4	4	5	2	2	25
		Qia nfe ng Co mm unit y	0	0	5	2	5	3	8	7	1	2	33
		Qin gfe ng Co mm unit y	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	9
	Chaoyang	Boy uan Co mm unit y	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	8
	Sub-total			2	11	4	21	13	25	24	8	9	118
	Percentage of the total population			0.46%	2.55%	0.93%	4.86%	3.01%	5.79%	5.56%	1.85%	2.08%	27.32%
Bagong shan	Xinzhuangzi Street	She ngli Co mm unit y	0	0	0	0	4	4	9	8	3	3	31
		Zhi don g Co mm unit y	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	17
	Sub-total			0	1	1	5	6	13	11	5	6	48
	Percentage of the total population			0.00%	0.23%	0.23%	1.16%	1.39%	3.01%	2.55%	1.16%	1.39%	11.12%
Xiejiaji	Wangfenggang	Yon gqin g	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	15
	Tangshan	Ers hidi an	1	1	1	1	5	4	11	8	7	4	43
	Liyngzi	Lais han	2	0	1	0	2	4	2	5	2	2	20
	Sub-total			1	3	3	9	9	16	16	11	7	78
	Percentage of the total population			0.23%	0.69%	0.69%	2.08%	2.08%	3.70%	3.70%	2.55%	1.62%	18.03%
Total					29	15	70	55	94	90	34	31	432

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10)

Sample N=112HHs, with 432 persons

5.1.2.3 Education Status

There are 112 households with 432 persons surveyed for this monitoring, including 26 illiteracy, including male for 8, and female for 18; 14 preschool children, including male for 9, and female for 5; 116 people have received primary school, including male for 62, and female 54; 163 people have received junior high school education, including male for 92, and female for 71; 70 people have received senior high school education, including male for 44, and female for 26; 43 people have received senior high school/technical secondary school or higher education; Educational level distribution of affected population is shown in Table 5-4 and Figure 5-3.

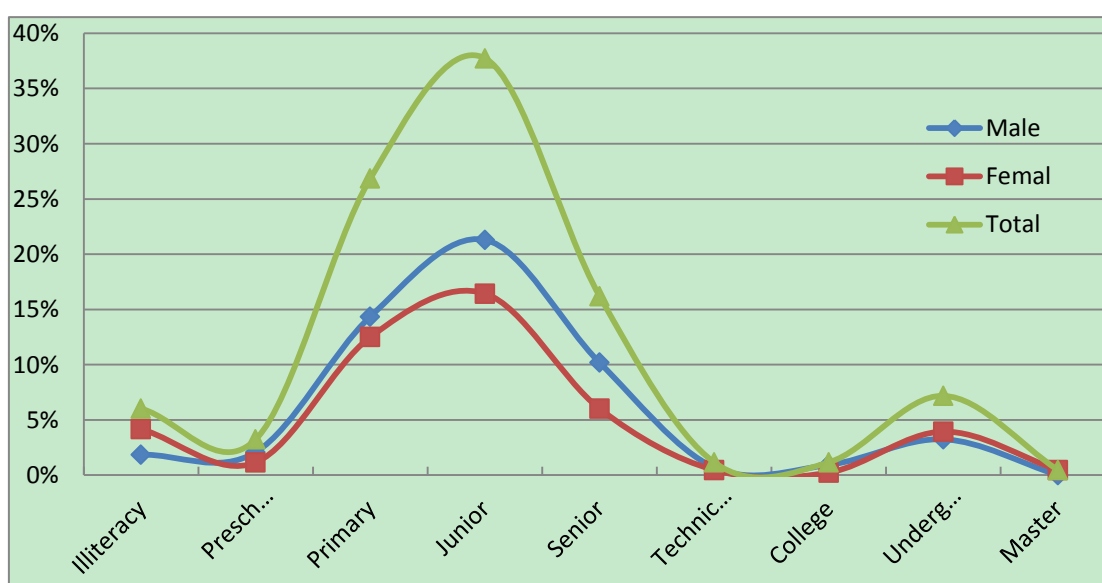


Figure5-3 Distribution of Education

By this baseline 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 Bagongshan 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	
Dang	Shangyao	Fanglou	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	5	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	25
		Yaohe	1	1	0	0	8	7	11	10	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	48
		Zha	2	1	2	3	7	7	14	7	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	50

		ngy ing Ma mia o	1	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	4	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	24
		Liu zhe ng	0	0	1	1	4	2	7	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
		Qili mia o	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
		Sub-tota l		2	4	5	26	22	41	33	20	13	0	0	8	9	0	0	188
		Percent age of the total populati on		0.46 %	0.93 %	1.16 %	6.02 %	5.09 %	9.49 %	7.64 %	4.63 %	3.01 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	1.85 %	2.08 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	43.52 %
Tianj ia'an	Anc hen g	Lia nga ng	1	0	0	0	6	5	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	26
	Shu nge ng	Ca ozu i Co mm unit y	0	1	0	0	4	5	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
		Shu nge ng Co mm unit y	0	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	3	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	25
		Qia nfe ng Co mm unit y	0	0	0	1	4	5	8	4	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	33
		Qin gfe ng Co mm unit y	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Cha oya ng	Boy uan Co mm unit y	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Sub-tota l			2	1	5	19	16	24	13	14	8	4	1	3	5	0	2	118
		Percent age of the total populati on		0.46 %	0.23 %	1.16 %	4.40 %	3.70 %	5.56 %	3.01 %	3.24 %	1.85 %	0.93 %	0.23 %	0.69 %	1.16 %	0.00 %	0.46 %	27.31 %

Bagongshan	Xinzhuanzi Street	Shengli Community	0	0	0	4	1	1	9	6	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	31
		Zhidong Community	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	17
	Sub-total		0	0	5	3	3	12	9	6	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	48	
	Percentage of the total population		0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.69%	0.69%	2.78%	2.08%	1.39%	0.93%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%	11.10%	
Xiejiaji	Wangfenggan	Yongqi	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Tangshan	Ersidian	1	1	3	3	10	6	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
	Liyangzi	Lai Shan	2	0	0	0	2	5	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Sub-total		1	3	3	14	13	15	16	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
	Percentage of the total population		0.23%	0.69%	0.69%	3.24%	3.01%	3.47%	3.70%	1.62%	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.03%
Total					8	18	62	54	92	71	47	28	4	1	14	17	0	2	432

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10) Sample N=112HHs, with 432 persons

5.1.2.4 Main Family Property

In the baseline monitoring survey, 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	257	2.29
Electric motor car	67	0.60

TV	210	1.88
Washing machine	106	0.95
Refrigerator	90	0.80
Computer	76	0.68
Tractor	40	0.36
Automobile	35	0.31
Telephone	60	0.54
Mobile phone	240	2.14
DVD/VCD	30	0.27
Electric oven	60	0.54
Electric cooker	29	0.26
radio	13	0.12
Electric fan	95	0.85
Air conditioner	105	0.94

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10)

5.1.2.5 Distribution of Occupation

During this baseline survey, 4 districts, 7 townships, 10 villages, 7 communities were involved, with total samples of 112 households, 432 persons, including Datong District for 45 households with 188 persons; Tianjia'an District for 30 households with 118 persons; Bagongshan District for 15 households with 48 persons; and Xiejiaji District for 22 households with 78 persons. Meanwhile among the 112 households with 432 persons, the urban residents account for 39 HHs, with 139 persons; and rural residents for 73 HHs, with 293 persons.

The baseline survey found that most of the family members are engaged in outside working, and the population of outside working accounts for 33.56%. The population who engaged in agriculture accounts for 19.91%, and the students accounts for 14.81%. 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.

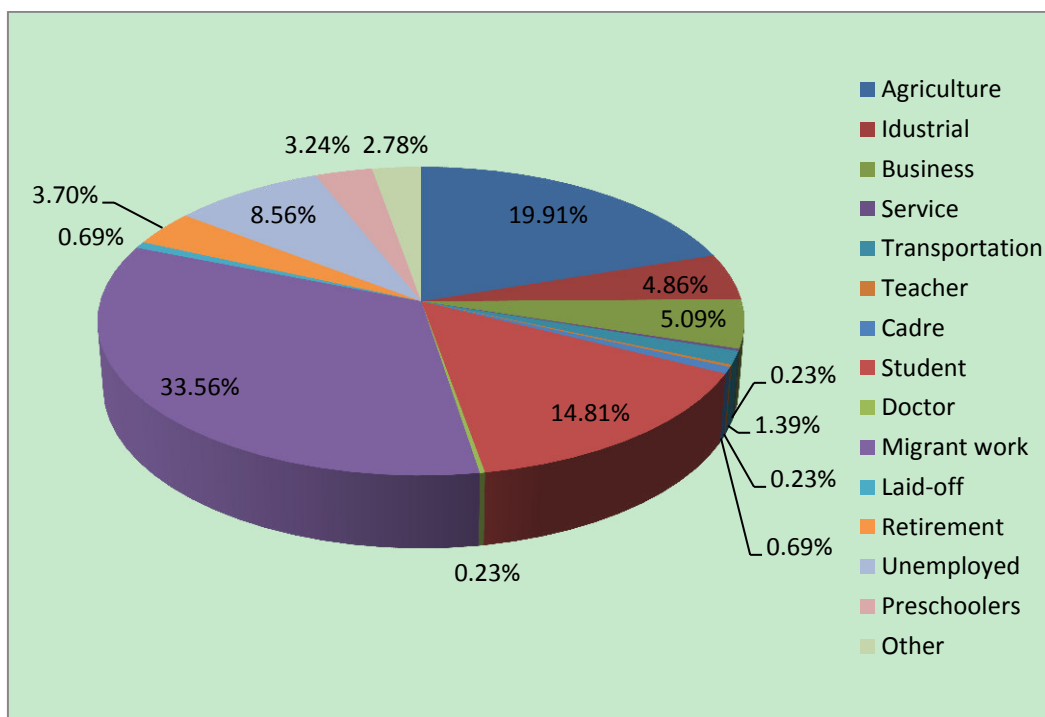


Figure 5-4 Distribution of Occupation

5.1.2.6 Household Income Structure

Household income status survey covered 112 HHs with 432 persons including rural residents for 73 HHs with 293 persons and urban residents for 39 HHs with 139 persons. The surveyed sample can be divided into 2 parts, rural residents and urban residents.

Survey indicated that total income of the 73 rural households was RMB 5168600 yuan, including farming income RMB 10787400 yuan accounting for 20.87% of total revenue, and per household income was RMB 14777.26 yuan. Industrial household income was RMB 422900 yuan accounting for 8.18% of the total income, and per household income was RMB 5793.15 yuan. Household income from outside employment was RMB 2411400 yuan accounting for 46.65% of the total, and per household income was RMB 33032.87 yuan. Private business household income was RMB 276400 yuan accounting for 5.35% of the total, and per household income was RMB 3786.30 yuan. Salary income was RMB 443500 yuan accounting for 8.58%, and per household income was RMB 6075 yuan. Retirement pension income was RMB 203600 yuan accounting for 3.94% of the total, and per household income was RMB 2789 yuan. Household income from support of children was RMB 72000 yuan accounting for 1.39%. Household income from other sources was RMB 260060 yuan accounting for 5.03%, and per household income was RMB 3562 yuan.

Total income of 39 urban households surveyed was RMB 4907440 yuan. Industrial household income was RMB 1682600 yuan accounting for 34.29%, and per household income was RMB 43143.59 yuan. Household income from outside employment was RMB

1580000 yuan accounting for 32.20% of the total, and per household income was RMB 40512.82 yuan. Private business household income was RMB 680400 yuan accounting for 13.86%, and per household income was RMB 17446.15 yuan. Household income from salary was RMB 368000 yuan accounting for 7.50%, and per household income was RMB 9435.90 yuan. Retirement pension household income was RMB 220800 yuan accounting for 4.50%, and per household income was RMB 5661.54 yuan. Household income from child support was RMB 125440 yuan accounting for 2.56%. Household income from other sources was RMB 250200 yuan accounting for 5.10%, and per household income was RMB 6415.38 yuan.

Table5-6 Baseline Survey of Affected Household Revenue Structure

Unit: yuan/year

Items		Agricultural	Industrial	Employment	Private Business	Salary	Retirement Pension	Child Support	Other	Total
Rural residents	Total household income	1078740	422900.00	2411400.00	276400.00	443500.00	203600.00	72000.00	260060.00	5168600.00
	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%
Urban residents	Household total income	-	1682600.00	1580000.00	680400.00	368000.00	220800.00	125440.00	250200.00	4907440.00
	Per household income	-	43143.59	40512.82	17446.15	9435.90	5661.54	3216.41	6415.38	125831.79
	Per capital income	-	12105.04	11366.91	4894.96	2647.48	1588.49	902.45	1800.00	35305.32
	Percentage	-	34.29%	32.20%	13.86%	7.50%	4.50%	2.56%	5.10%	100.00%

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10)

Sample N=112HHs, with 432 persons

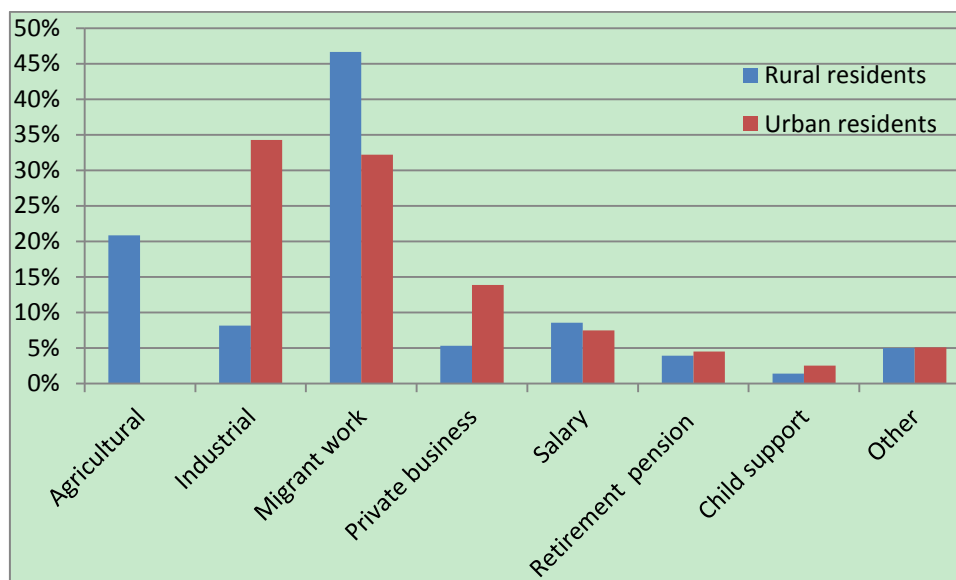


Figure5-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

5.1.2.6 Household Expenditure Structure

Total expenditure of 73 rural households in the basal investigation was RMB 2576451 yuan. Annual per household expenditure was RMB 35293.85 yuan. Among these expenditures, productive total expenditures was RMB 740426 yuan accounting for 28.74%; annual per household expenditure was RMB 10142.82 yuan; annual per capita expenditure was RMB 2517.05 yuan. Agricultural expenditure of rural residents accounted for 27.77% of total expenditure, operating expenditure accounted for 0.97%; the living expenditure was RMB 1836025 yuan, annual per household expenditure was RMB 25151.03 yuan accounted for 71.26%, including electricity expenses was RMB 68860 yuan accounted for 2.67%, water expenses was RMB 15020 yuan accounted for 0.58%, living expenses was RMB 983700 yuan accounted for 38.18%, heating expenses was RMB 7305 yuan accounted for 0.28%, clothing expenses was RMB 83800 yuan accounted for 3.25%, educational expenses was RMB 256100 yuan accounted for 9.94%, medical expenses was RMB 121690 yuan accounting for 4.72%, traffic expenses was RMB 22190 yuan accounting for 0.86%, communication expenses was RMB 50600 yuan accounting for 1.96%, social activity expenses was RMB 114010 yuan accounting for 4.43%, other expenses was RMB 112750 yuan accounting for 4.38%.

Total expenditure of 39 urban households in the basal investigation was RMB 1887415 yuan. Annual per household expenditure was RMB 48395.26 yuan. Total productive expenditures was RMB 208500 yuan accounting for 11.05%; annual per household expenditure was RMB 5346.15 yuan; annual per capita expenditure was RMB 1500 yuan. The operating expenditure accounted for 11.05% of total expenditure; the living expenditure

was RMB 1678915 yuan, annual per household expenditure was RMB 43049.10 yuan accounting for 88.95%, including electricity expenses was RMB 55910 yuan accounting for 2.96%, water expenses was RMB 19000 yuan accounting for 1.01%, living expenses was RMB 896500 yuan accounting for 47.50%, heating expenses was RMB 10595 yuan accounting for 0.56%, clothing expenses was RMB 99480 yuan accounting for 5.27%, educational expenses was RMB 205800 yuan accounting for 10.90%, medical expenses was RMB 99850 yuan accounting for 5.29%, traffic expenses was RMB 34930 yuan accounting for 1.85%, communication expenses was RMB 44670 yuan accounting for 2.37%, social activity expenses was RMB 104190 yuan accounting for 5.25%, other expenses was RMB 107990 yuan accounting for 5.72%.

Table5-7 Baseline Survey of Affected Household Expenditure Structure

Unit: yuan/year

Items		Rural Residents				Urban Residents			
		Household total expenditure	Per household expenditure	Per capital expenditure	Percentage	Household total expenditure	Per household expenditure	Per capital expenditure	Percentage
Productive expenditure	Agricultural expenditure	715426	9800.36	2441.73	27.77%	-	-	-	-
	Operating expenditure	25000	342.47	85.32	0.97%	208500	5346.15	1500.00	11.05%
	Total	740426	10142.82	2527.05	28.74%	208500	5346.15	1500.00	11.05%
Living expenditure	Electricity	68860	943.29	235.02	2.67%	55910	1433.59	402.23	2.96%
	Water	15020	205.75	51.26	0.58%	19000	487.18	136.69	1.01%
	Living	983700	13475.34	3357.34	38.18%	896500	22987.18	6449.64	47.50%
	Heating	7305	100.07	24.93	0.28%	10595	271.67	76.22	0.56%
	Clothing	83800	1147.95	286.01	3.25%	99480	2550.77	715.68	5.27%
	Education	256100	3508.22	874.06	9.94%	205800	5276.92	1480.58	10.90%
	Medical	121690	1666.99	415.32	4.72%	99850	2560.26	718.35	5.29%
	Traffic	22190	303.97	75.73	0.86%	34930	895.64	251.29	1.85%
	Communication	50600	693.15	172.70	1.96%	44670	1145.38	321.37	2.37%
	Social activities	114010	1561.78	389.11	4.43%	104190	2671.54	749.57	5.52%
	Other	112750	1544.52	384.81	4.38%	107990	2768.97	776.91	5.72%
	Total	1836025	25151.03	6266.30	71.26%	1678915	43049.10	12078.53	88.95%
Annual total expenditure		2576451	35293.85	8793.35	100.00%	1887415	48395.26	13578.53	100.00%

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10) Sample N=112HHs, with 432 persons

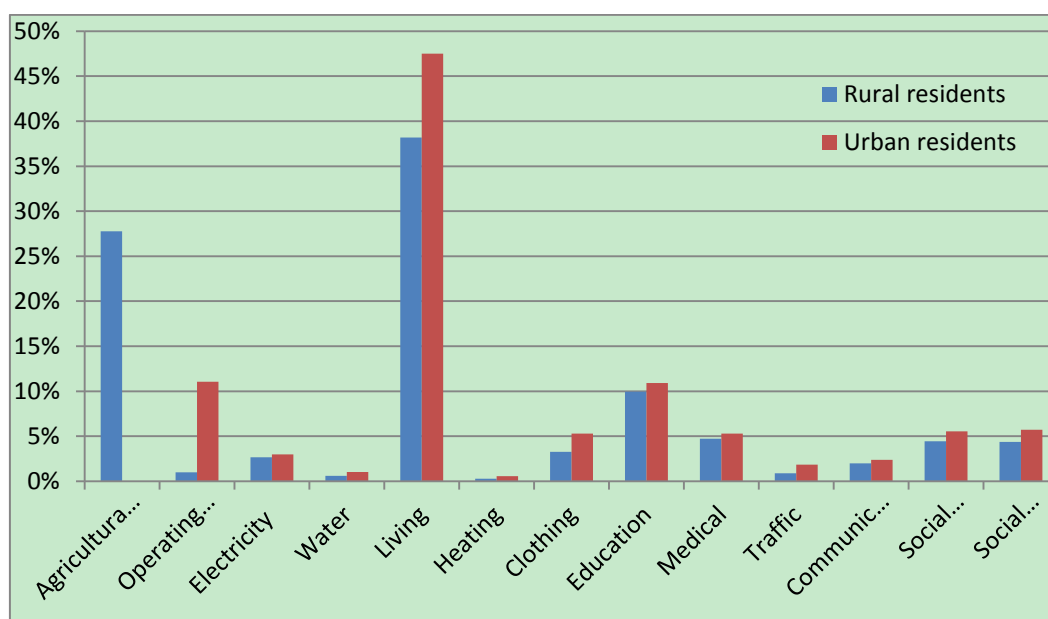


Figure 5-6 Baseline Survey of Affected Household Expenditure Structure

5.1.2.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

112 HHs with 432 persons surveyed include rural residents for 73 HHs with 293 persons and urban residents for 39 HHs with 139 persons. Analysis of household income and expenditure is shown in Table 5-8 below.

Table 5-8 Baseline 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	70802.74	25876.10	35293.85	20021.57	17640.27	6517.11	8793.35	5397.55
Urban residents	125831.79	68406.08	48395.26	33136.63	35305.32	19765.66	13578.53	8671.06

Data Source: Baseline survey (2015, 10)

From Table 5-8, the sample household income of the APs was mainly from farming, industry, migrant work, private business, salary, retirement pension, child support and others. The survey found that urban residents per households' income were higher than rural residents per households' income. The reason was that coal mining industry was pillar industry in Huainan. The urban residents generally have a higher industries income. Other

relatively diversified revenue sources include migrant work, private business, retirement pension, child support. The rural resident income was mainly from agriculture with small portion of wage and salary income, industrial income, business income and retirement income.

The total household income of rural residents was RMB 5168600 yuan, including farm income accounting for 20.87% of total revenue, industrial income accounting for 8.18%, migrant work wage accounting for 46.65%, private income accounted for 5.35%, salary income accounting for 8.58%, retirement pension accounting for 3.94%, child support income accounting for 1.39%, other income accounting for 5.03%. It shows that the main source of income for the rural residents was agricultural income, migrant work wage and salary income, accounting for a large proportion. The total household income of urban residents was RMB 4907440 yuan, including industrial income accounting for 34.29% of total revenue, migrant work wage accounting for 32.20%, private income accounting for 13.86%, salary income accounting for 7.50%, retirement pension accounting for 4.50%, child support income accounting for 2.56%, other income accounting for 5.10%. It shows that the main source of income for the urban residents was industrial income, migrant work wage, private business income salary income and retirement pension.

The major expenditures of the APs in the baseline investigation include productive expenditures and living expenses. The agricultural expenditure of rural residents accounted for 27.77% of total expenditure. The consumer spending accounted for 71.26%, including electricity expenses accounting for 2.67%, water expenses accounting for 0.58%, living expenses accounting for 38.18%, heating expenses accounting for 0.28%, clothing expenses accounting for 3.25%, educational expenses accounting for 9.94%, medical expenses accounting for 4.72%, traffic expenses accounting for 0.86%, communication expenses accounting for 1.96%, social activity expenses accounting for 4.43%, other expenses accounting for 4.38%, it shows that the main source of expenditure for the rural residents was agricultural expenditure, living expenses and educational expenses.

The productive expenditure of urban residents mainly comes from operating expenses. The living expenditure accounted for 88.95% of total expenditure, including electricity expenses accounting for 2.96%, water expenses accounting for 1.01%, living expenses accounting for 47.50%, heating expenses accounting for 0.56%, clothing expenses accounting for 5.27%, educational expenses accounting for 10.90%, medical expenses accounting for 5.29%, traffic expenses accounting for 1.85%, communication expenses accounting for 2.37%, social activity expenses accounting for 5.52%, other expenses accounting for 5.72%, it shows that the main source of expenditure for the urban residents was productive expenditure, living expenses, educational expenses, social activities expenses and other expenses, therefor annual per household expenditure of urban

residents was higher than rural residents.

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 Baseline Monitoring Interview Minutes

(1) Agency Interview Minutes

<i>Minutes of the Agency Interview</i>
<p>Time: November 5, 2015 AM</p> <p>Site: Meeting Room of Huainan PMO</p> <p>Participant-units: Xu Dengyun (the chief of Huainan PMO) and External Monitoring team staff.</p> <p>Interviewee: Xu Dengyun (the chief of Huainan PMO)</p> <p>The main issues and content:</p> <p>Q: Please introduce the basic situation of Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project?</p> <p>A: In order to improve the standards of the urban flood protection and drainage in Shungeng hill of Huainan, to enhance the capacity of the urban flood, drainage and mitigation, the Huainan government declared the ADB loan to rehabilitate the urban water systems in August 2011 with the support from national and PDRC. The municipal government set up a special leading group for the project, which is the Huainan PMO. Now with the project carried out smoothly, the project construction period is 5 years, from January 2015 to December 2019.</p> <p>Q: Investment and area of Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project?</p> <p>A: The project estimates a total investment of RMB 1906.025 million, including the use of US \$150 million, or about RMB 930 million, and local government supporting fund of RMB 970 million. The LA, HD and RP of the project budget the total investment of RMB 292 million, 15.25% of the total investment, and all for the domestic matching funds. The project involves four areas, including tianjia'an district, Datong district, Xiejiaji district and Bagongshan district.</p> <p>Q: What is so far the subproject has started construction?</p> <p>A: The Longhu pump station has completed the forebay of pumping station engineering and architecture, under construction through the dike. Planning put into use before the flood season next year. The second has started is the eastern sewage pipe network and Shiyaowan sewage pump station. Currently has started construction 5 roads, Shiyaowan pump station started in May 2015, 70% of the station has been completed. Currently will start construct the the pipe network of Huaishun north road, Tianda north road and Guoqing west road. Shiyaowan pump station will be complete and put into use in April 2016. The third one is western sewage pipe network and No.4, No.5 sewage pump station. Currently has started construct 2 roads. The No.4 pump station started in August 2015 and No.5 pump station started in September 2015. There will construct the Xinhe road and the No.5 pump pressure network lately. The No.4 and No.5 pump station will be complete and put into commission in June 2016.</p>

Q: What do these construction subprojects involving land acquisition (LA) and housing demolition (HD)?

A: In the three subprojects that have started, Shiyaowan pump station permanent land acquisition is 3 Mu, which is state-owned land for construction. The No.4 and No.5 pump station permanent land acquisition total is 5 Mu, which is state-owned land for construction, only need to perform the state-owned land transfer formalities; it has not any resettlement impacts. Eastern and western sewage pipe network subprojects adopt pipe pushing and construct along the available road, so it has no resettlement impacts. Longhu pump station expansion resettlement plan during project preparation requires 4.38 Mu state-owned construction lands, temporary covering 132 Mu, it has no resettlement impacts. According to the final design and DMS, Longhu pump station expansion subproject permanent land acquisition 1.7 Mu state-owned construction land, it has no resettlement impacts.



(2) Community Interview Minutes

Minutes of the Community interview

Time: November 1, 2015 PM

Site: Shengli Resident Committee in Xinzhuangzi Street of Huainan Bagongshan District.

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

Interviewee: the chief of Shengli Resident Committee in Xinzhuangzi Street of Huainan Bagongshan District.

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 Shengli Community of Bagongshan District?

A: Shengli Community located in west of Xinzhuangzi Street sub-district administrative office. It is about 1 km². The community contains 4 organs enterprises and institutions such as the grain bureau of Bagongshan, the canteen of Xinzhuang mine, China's Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, fuel company of Bagongshan, etc. Area resident population of 9610, 2812 permanent residents, including 2654 married women. The economic living standard in Huainan city is in the middle. Per capita income is about RMB 30000. The residents are non-agricultural residence registrations; almost every household had health insurance.

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 residents seminars,

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. Since the channel of Bagongshan afflicted by serious silting, water stop running and heavily polluted, the residents had hoped that channel reconstructed.

Q: The problem needs to be aware of the construction project?

A: Involved LA and HD before construction should be completed as soon as possible, and accordance with the compensation criteria. Reduce project impact on the residents. The residents' views will be given full consideration during the consultations. All compensation and infrastructure funds should be in place in time.



(3) Interview of Households Affected by LA

Minutes of the LA households Interview

Time: November 4, 2015 AM

Site: Caozui Community of Huainan Tianjia'an District

Participant-units: Mr. Xiong (the section chief of Huainan Tianjia'an NDRC), community staff and External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Cheng Jinlun (the resident of Caozui Community)

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

The main issues and content:

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

A: I'm Cheng Jinlun (female). 62, the Han nationality, 8 people of my family. I'm the resident of Caozui Community in Tianjia'an District. We own 5 mu of paddy field which had rent out. The rents are about RMB 2500 per year. My husband and I take care of our grandchildren; Two sons and two daughters-in-law are working out. Total income was about RMB 120000. And the annual household income was about RMB 123000 last year.

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

A: Yes. I remember they did a survey about the project. The project office has distributed the information booklets about the compensation standard of LA and HD in August 2013. And I remember the resident committee conducted workshops. I know that some of my land will be acquired. But I don't know the exactly LA time. For the basic information of project, we already know.

Q: If the project acquires some of your land, would you like support the project LA?

A: Yes, I would. The project is for improving our life condition. When you acquire our land, as long as reasonable compensation can be given and payment can be made in a timely manner, I will support the LA. Although some of our land will be acquired, they have been here several times, the project never start. Anyway, we will support your job.

Q: Do you have any other suggest to the project?

A: We will support the LA, but you must provide reasonable compensation. The channel now is seriously polluted, we hope that the EH will be solved after the rehabilitation. Hope the construction will not take up the sidewalk, and safety measures can fully take to provide

convenience for daily access of the residents.



(4) Interviews of Households Affected by HD

Minutes of the HD households Interview

Time: November 3, 2015 PM

Site: Yongqing village of Wangfenggang Town in Huainan Xiejiaji District

Participant-units: Mr. Mu (the chief of Xiejiaji District Construction Committee) and External Monitoring team staff

Interviewee: Chen Dongqiang (the HD household villager of Xiejiaji District)

The main issues and content:

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

A: I'm Chen Dongqiang (male). 43, the Han nationality, 3 people of my family. I'm the Yongqing villager of Xiejiaji District. I do odd jobs usual that bring me in about 2000 yuan per month. If I am leisure at home, I will help my wife with the agricultural activities. My wife is 42 now. We have a lovely daughter, 14 years old. Her tuition is about 2000 yuan per year. And our annual household income source was from working out and farm work with total income about RMB 40000 per year.

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 think the project is beneficial, because the information disclose timely for us. I heard that my house will be HD, but we don't know the exactly HD time.

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

A: Yes, I would. The project can bring us a beautiful environment, the channel stacks much waste, and it's not good for the environment. We love to resettlement. But resettlement is an important thing for a family; you must compensate us reasonably and on time.

Q: Do you have any suggestion about the project?

A: My suggestion is simple. If the project needs us resettle, the relative staffs have to come here my house to conduct the survey, come to know the situation of my family, and then you must provide reasonable compensation in a timely manner. The channel now is seriously polluted, we hope that the environment around will be better after the rehabilitation.

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; ditches rehabilitation projects not only improve the residents' daily travel, but also improve the environmental health conditions in rural and urban. 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.

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 Organized by IAs

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Subject	Progress
Introduce Project purpose and preliminary Project scheme	Symposium	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	Completed
Investigation of resettlement influence and consultation of preliminary resettlement plan	Symposium	2012. 10	Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., ADB Project Office of Huainan, Huainan Development and Reform Committee, Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee	representatives of all affected districts, towns, villages, groups and population	Intention investigation of physical quantity	Completed
Discuss and determine resident	Symposium	2012.11 — 2013. 3	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Hefei	All the affected population	Resettlement method and willing	Completed

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
Re-check of physical quantity and detailed measurement survey based on final designs	Field survey	2015. 10	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	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	In progress
Land compensation, housed demolition and resettlement solution notice	Village bulletin board and villagers conference	2015. 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

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.

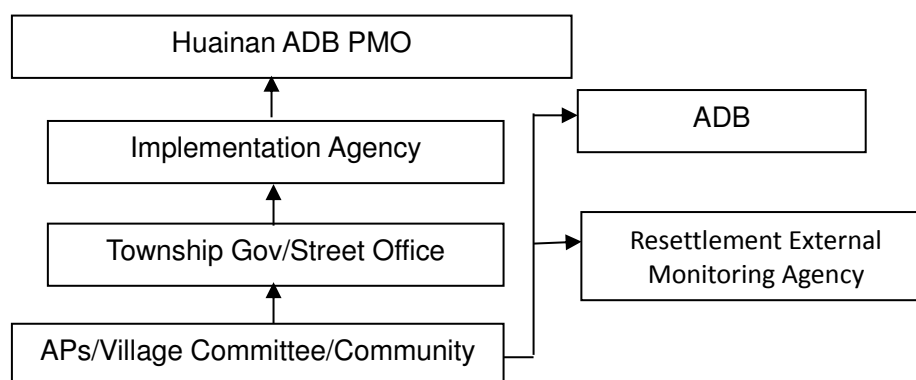


Figure6-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

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. Therefore, 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.

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

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	Xu Dengyun	Director	0554—6644797
Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	Liu Baoqin	-	18955453336
Municipal L&R bureau	Liu Xiaodong	Engineer	13905540511
Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Zhang Yongqiang	Director	18905541060
Municipal Sewage Company	Sun Huilin	Director	18055418906
Tianjia'an DRC	Xiong Shouquan	manager	13966476282
Xiejiaji construction committee	Mr. Chen	Director	13955434528
Bagongshan construction committee	Wang Yucai	Director	13605547289
Shangyao Town construction committee	Mr. Zhou	Director	13956441933
Resettlement external monitoring agency	Yan Lei	Manager	0991-3638030

7 Resettlement Organization

7.1 Organization Structure

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

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

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

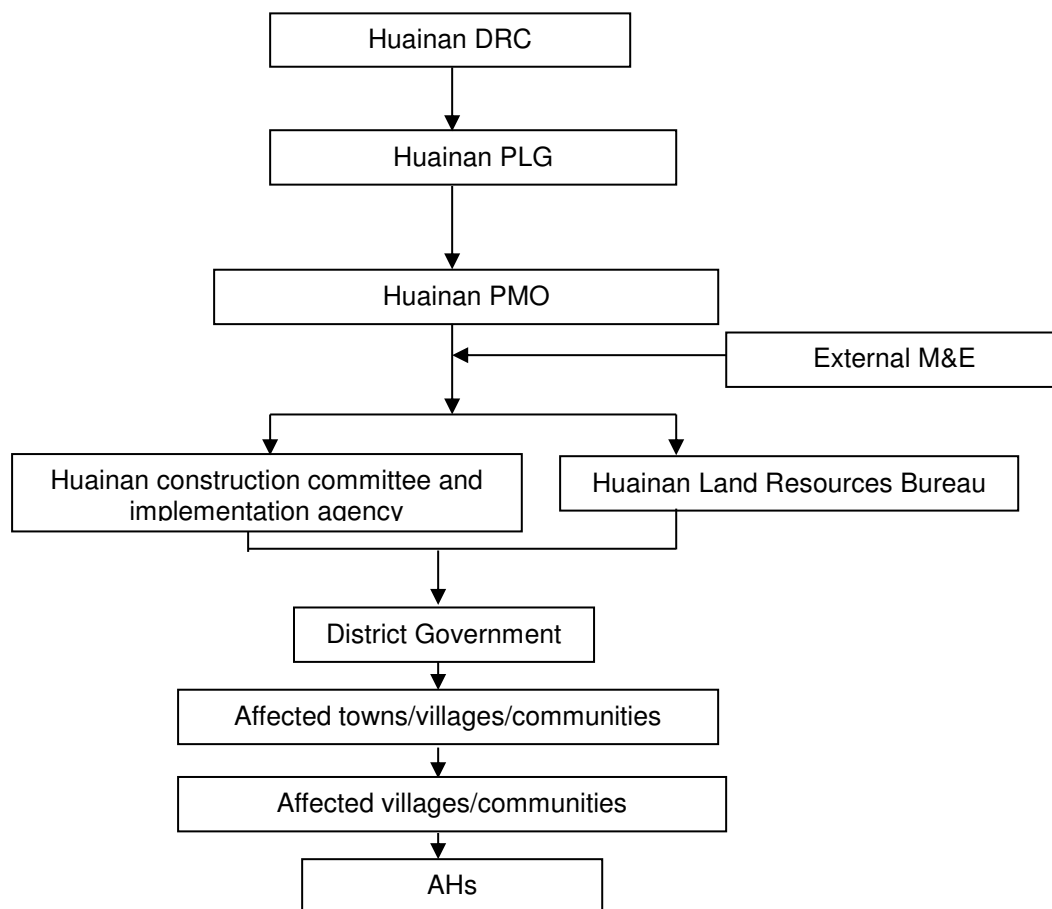


Figure7-1 Huainan Organization Chart

Table7-1 Huainan PMO Staff Contact Chart

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel	No	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 Dongkuang	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	Xu Dengyun	Director	18909646355	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 (2015)

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 PMO currently has 15 staff. 5 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.

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	5	1	1	100
2	Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee and three Implementing agencies	8	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: Resettlement Plan Updated version (2014. 11)

7.3 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) 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 November 2014, and was approved by ADB.

Baseline monitoring indicated that, for the ongoing construction subprojects, Shiyawan pump station will permanently occupy state-owned construction land for 3mu, and a total of 5mu state-owned construction land for No.4 and 5 pump station, all they need to do is to fulfil the state-owned land allocation procedures. There is no LA or HD affection.

As for the construction of east and west city sewage pipelines, the construction will take up with pipeline jacking or along with the existing road. Therefore the construction will cause no land acquisition or demolition impact.

The Resettlement Plan for Longhu Pump Station expansion compiled in project preparation stage involves 4.38mu state-owned construction land acquisition and 132mu temporary land occupation, without affected people. While according to the fixed project design and the DMS, the expansion project acquires 1.7mu state-owned construction land, without affected population, 2.68mu reduced compared to 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 baseline 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, LA and HD activity is under preparation, and the follow-up monitoring will be conducted based on the progress of LA and HD. Besides, the compensation standard of LA and HD is consistent with RP without any changes, and we will pay much attention to this next time.

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) Assessment of LA and HD must be finished before project implementation; And the resettlement plan should be timely updated on the basis of the project detailed design and submitted to ADB for clearance to avoid delays in contract awards.

(4) 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.

(5) Suggest collecting the related information of the requisition in a timely manner in the process of resettlement, such as photos before and after land requisition, compensation and resettlement agreement, etc. Establish archives of the requisition.

(6) 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.

(7) 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: Baseline 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								
Nation		1、 Han 2、 Uyгур 3、 Kazak 4、 Hui 5、 Mongolian、 6、 other								
Gender		1, male 2, female								
Nature of registered		1、 Agriculture 2、 Non-agriculture 3、 Other								

residence	
Education Level:	1, Illiterate and semi-literate 2 primary school 3 junior high school 4 High school or college 5 Undergraduate and above
Marital status	1、unmarried 2、married 3、divorce 4、widowed 5、other
Occupation	1、agriculture 2、livestock 3、industry 4、business 5、service industry 6、tourism 7、cleaner 8、transportation 9、communication 10、teacher 11、cadre 12、students 13、doctor 14、retired 15、unemployment 16、floating population 17、working personnel 18、other

Table A-2 Basic information for Income and Expenditure

1	You total family income in 2015 is _____CNY. Major income source are :		
01)	Non-agricultural income for_____CNY.		
02)	Industry income for_____CNY.		
03)	Outside working income for_____CNY.		
04)	Business (service industry) income for _____CNY.		
05)	Engaged in tourism industry for _____CNY.		
06)	Houses or shop rental income for _____CNY.		
07)	Wage income for _____CNY.		
08)	Other income source, such as _____,		
	Income 1:_____	Income2:_____	Income3:_____
2	The total expenditures in your family in 2015 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____	

Note: Please fill in the blank with specific numbers.

Appendix 2: Docking with PMO and Discuss the Assignment



Appendix1 Docking with PMO and Discuss the Dssignment

Appendix 3: Interview to the Small Shop



Appendix2 Interview to the Shop

Appendix 4: Interview in Residential Households



Appendix3 Interview in Residential Households

Appendix 5: Current Status of Gaotanghu Embankment



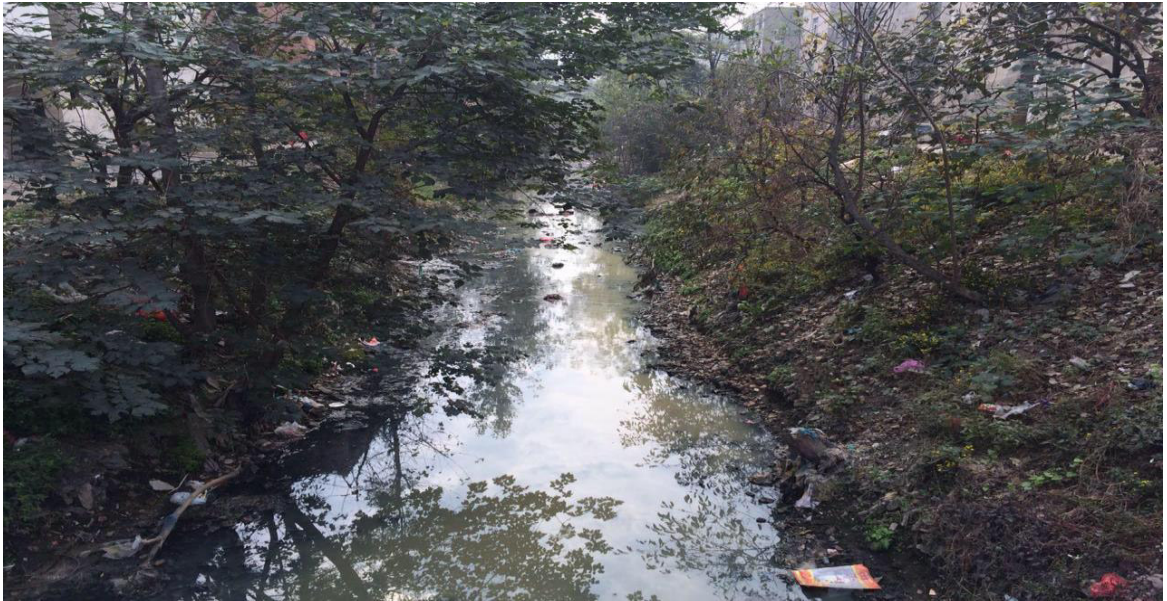
Appendix4 Current status of Gaotanghu Embankment

Appendix 6: Current status of Longhu Pump Station



Appendix5 Current status of Longhu Pump Station

Appendix 7: Current Status of Donghuajiehong Channel in Tianjia'an District



Appendix6 Current Status of Donghuajiehong Channel in Tianjia'an District