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Asian Development Bank

External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report (No.5)

**National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University, Nanjing,
Jiangsu, China
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Project leader : Chen Shaojun, Dong Ming

M&E staff : Chen Shaojun, Dong Ming, Wu Jing, Zhang Xiaoxue

Prepared by : Chen Shaojun, Dong Ming, Wu Jing, Zhang Xiaoxue

M&E agency : National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai
University (NRCR)

Address : NRCR, Nanjing, Jiangsu

Postcode : 210098

Tel : 025-83786503

Fax : 025-83718914

Email : shaojun_chen@126.com
nrcr@hhu.edu.cn

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and evaluation
NRCR	-	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	-	Project Management Office
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
WWTP	-	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
USD1.00	=	CNY6.9
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction¹

In recent years, the discharge of industrial wastewater and domestic waste into lakes has resulted in serious lake pollution and channel dredging. Currently, lake water quality is of Class V or worse. In order to prevent the further deterioration of lake water quality, protect public health, and promote sustainable economic development, the Huangshi Municipal Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the implementation of the Hubei Huangshi Urban Pollution Control and Environmental Management Project (hereinafter, the "Project").

According the Resettlement Plan of March 2014, the Project consists of 5 components: 1) Wastewater Collection and Treatment; 2) Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection; 3) Sludge Treatment and Disposal; 4) Solid Waste Management; and 5) Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening, as shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Components

No.	Component	Scope
1	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	
1.1	Survey of sewer network and pollution sources	
1.1.1	Survey of sewer network & GIS system construction	Conducting a comprehensive survey of existing facilities including sewage drainage system, pumping stations, and river gates, and develop an integrated GIS database
1.1.2	Survey of pollution sources	Conducting comprehensive survey of water quality, volume, and effluent of 9 planned systems; research and analyze Cihu Lake and Qingshan Lake sludge and treatment plant
1.1.3	Drainage monitoring system construction	Monitor 5 WWTPs, 6 wastewater pumping stations, 10 drainage pumping stations, 3 enterprise wastewater processing plants and 10 main infiltration flow outlets of the three lakes
1.2	Wastewater interception and treatment	
1.2.1	Sewer network	
1.2.1.1	Drainage pipelines	60km
1.2.1.2	Pumping stations	3 wastewater pumping stations, Yegang station with a flow of 25,000 m ³ /d, Longanglu station with a flow of 65,000 m ³ /d, and Fengbogang station with an low of 45,000 m ³ /d Adding the Longganglu station with 1,612 m ² farmland acquired
1.2.2	WWTPs	
1.2.2.1	Hexi WWTP	Phase I with 30,000 m ³ / d capacity, Phase II with 30,000 m ³ / d capacity
2	Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection	
2.1	Lake sludge dredging and treatment	
2.1.1	Cihu Lake	Dredging area 1.91 million m ² , dredging amount 873,000 m ³
2.1.2	Qingshan Lake	Dredging area 262,000 m ² , dredging amount 128,000 m ³
2.1.3	Qinggang Lake	Dredging area 600,000 m ² , dredging amount 253,000 m ³
2.1.4	Lake sludge treatment	Lake sludge amount 1.254 million m ³
2.2	Ecological rehabilitation	
2.2.1	Round-the-lake ecological rehabilitation	
2.2.1.1	Cihu Lake	Total area 77.5 hectares, repair of a lake embankment length of 10.8km Temporary storage at Ya'ertang cancelled
2.2.1.2	Qingshan Lake	Total area 6.9 hectares, repair of a lake embankment length of 1.3km
2.2.1.3	Qinggang Lake	Total area 2.1 hectares, repair of a lake embankment length of 0.5km

¹ This section is based on the RP (March 2014).

No.	Component	Scope
2.2.3	Artificial wetland	
2.2.2.1	Artificial wetland	Total area 4.4 hectares, repair of a lake embankment length of 6.6km
2.3	River-lake connection	
2.3.1	River-lake connection	Constructing Qingshan Lake pumping station, water conveying culverts of 2.1km, Qingshan Lake dam, Panlong Mountain tunnel of 770m, Wangjiaqiao ecological canal of 930m, Qinggang Lake pumping station, Daquan Road water conveying culvert of 2.74km, north and south Cihu Lake ecological canal of 550m, Qinggang Lake ecological canal of 235m
3	Sludge Treatment and Disposal	
3.1	Sludge treatment and disposal	With a total capacity of 300 tons per day, land acquisition (20.2 mu land is included in the acquired land of Hexi WWTP) and construction in accordance with long term scale, Daily capacity of 150 tons (dewatered sludge in WWTP)
4	Solid Waste Management	
4.1	Solid waste management	Constructing 12 new garbage transfer stations, reconstructing 4 existing ones, and constructing 9 garbage collection stations, with a total capacity of 1,595 t/d
5	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (including staff training and equipment procurement, etc.)	

The gross investment in the Project is CNY1.4666575 billion, including an ADB loan of USD100 million (equivalent to CNY630,000,000), with the remainder from counterpart and self-raised funds. According to the RP in March 2014 and the note on the updated RP in January 2015, the resettlement budget is CNY177,725,510.5, accounting for 12.12% of gross investment.

4 out of the 5 components involve resettlement, which are Wastewater Collection and Treatment, Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection, Sludge Treatment and Disposal, and Solid Waste Management. The main types of resettlement impacts are land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and temporary land occupation. According to the RP in March 2014 and the note on the updated RP in January 2015, 1,022.05 mu of land has been occupied permanently for the Project, including 587.53 mu of collective land and 434.52 mu of state-owned land; 1,624.46 mu of land occupied temporarily. 401 households with 1,401 persons have been affected by LA, and 219 households with 782 persons and 4 enterprises with 36 workers affected by HD, with a total demolition area of 58,381.52 m². 1,594 persons have been affected by LA and/or HD in total. LA and HD for the WWTPs begun in July 2012, and the due diligence report thereof is Appendix 5 to the RP of March 2014. HD for Solid Waste Management, involving 46 households and 3,800m² in Yujiashan Forest Farm, was completed in March 2012, and the due diligence report thereof is Appendix 5 to the RP. The LA, HD and resettlement of the Project is expected to be completed by the end of December 2015.

Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts of the Project²

Item		Unit	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection	Sludge Treatment and Disposal ³	Solid Waste Management	Total
Affected district		/	1	1	1	5	5
Township		/	1	1	1	11	11

² Abstracted from the RP

³ The resettlement impacts of this component overlap with those of the Wastewater Collection and Treatment component, and have been included under Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

Item		Unit	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection	Sludge Treatment and Disposal ³	Solid Waste Management	Total
Villages		/	4	3	2	23	29
Village groups		/	6	3	2	23	31
Acquisition of collective land	Total	mu	289.47	293.3	0	4.76	587.53
	Where: farmland	mu	192.7	149.6	0	0	342.3
State-owned land		mu	1.23	351.7	0	81.59	434.52
Temporary land occupation	Total	mu	675.4	0	0	0	675.4
	Where: farmland	mu	0	0	0	0	0
HD	Residential houses	m ²	37850.65	7632.87	0	3800	49283.52 ⁴
	Non-residential properties	m ²	0	9368	0	1160	9368
Directly affected population	HHs affected by LA	/	157	244	0	0	401
	Population affected by LA	/	635	766	0	0	1401
	HHs affected by HD	/	157	16	0	46	782
	Population affected by HD	/	547	61	0	174	827
	HHs affected by both LA and HD	/	130	16	0	0	146
	Population affected by both LA and HD	/	538	61	0	0	599
	Total HHs	/	184	244	0	46	474
	Total population	/	644	766	0	174	1584
	Non-residential properties	/	0	1	0	1	2
	Affected population	/	0	0	0	10	10
	Total affected population	/	644	766	0	184	1594

1.2 Latest Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area⁵

Hubei Province: In 2015, the province's GDP was 2.955019 trillion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 8.9%, in which the added value of primary industries was 330.984 billion yuan, up 4.5%, that of secondary industries 1.350356 trillion yuan, up 8.3%, and that of tertiary industries 1.273679 trillion yuan, up 10.7%, and the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries turned from 11.6:46.9:41.5 in 2014 to 11.2:45.7:43.1. In tertiary industries, transport, storage and postal services, wholesale and retail, accommodation and catering, finance, real estate, for-profit services, and non-profit services grew 4.4%, 7.8%, 7.1%, 16.6%, 6.5%, 13.7% and 12.6% respectively. Hubei's CPI rose 1.5%, including urban CPI rose 1.4% and urban CPI rose 1.7%. The development of market players was accelerated. In 2015, 944,300 market players were newly registered, including 161,900 newly registered private enterprises and 759,700 newly registered individual businesses. Employment remained stable, with a year-end registered urban unemployment rate of 2.64%, down 0.46 percentage point year-on-year. Labor productivity improved steadily, being 81,500 yuan per capita at the year end, up 9.8%. At the end of 2015, Hubei's resident population was 58.515 million, including an urban resident population of 33.2658 million and a rural resident population of 25.2492 million. Urbanization rate was 56.85%. In 2015, newly-born population was 626,500, with a birth rate of 10.74a; dead population was 340,100, with a death rate of 5.83, and a natural population growth rate of 4.91w. In 2015, the per capita disposable income of residents was 20,026 yuan, up 9.5%, in which the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 27,051 yuan, up 8.8%, and per capita net income of farmers 11,844 yuan, up 9.2%.

Huangshi City is located in southeastern Hubei Province, being the sub-center of the Wuhan

⁴ The figure in the RP updated in January 2015 is 49,013.52 m², which is wrong and should be 49,283.52 m².

⁵ Source: economic and social development bulletins 2013 of Hubei Province, Huangshi City and Xisaishan District

metropolitan area. In 2015, the city's GDP was 122.81 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 5.3%, in which the added value of primary industries was 10.856 billion yuan, up 4.9%, that of secondary industries 67.988 billion yuan, up 4.6%, and that of tertiary industries 43.966 billion yuan, up 11.2%. In 2015, the city's per capita disposable income of urban residents was 27,536 yuan, per capita net income of farmers 12,004 yuan, and registered urban unemployment rate 2.38%.

Xisaishan District: In 2015, the district's GDP was 15.4 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 4.3%; investment in fixed assets 9 billion yuan, up 21.5%; added value of industrial enterprises above designated size 6.2 billion yuan; public fiscal budgetary income 726 million yuan, up 10%; added value of tertiary industries 6.2 billion yuan, up 7.2%, total retail sales of consumer goods 8.2 billion yuan, up 13.1%; per capita disposable income of urban residents 24,760 yuan, up 10%.

Xialu District is located in the urban center of Huangshi City, being the traffic hub and an important industrial base of the city, governing 4 sub-districts (Xinxialu, Laoxialu, Dongfangshan and Tuanchengshan) and 38 communities, with a land area of 68 km² and a population of about 200,000. In 2015, the district's gross industrial output value exceeded 40 billion yuan, and per capita disposable income of urban residents 28,000 yuan.

1.3 Resettlement Policy Framework

The resettlement policies of the subprojects have been developed in accordance with the applicable policies of the PRC, Hubei Province and ADB, including:

- ✧ Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- ✧ Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC (March 1, 2003)
- ✧ Urban Real Estate Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1995)
- ✧ Guidelines on the Appraisal of Demolished Urban Houses (January 1, 2004)
- ✧ Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (October 21, 2004)
- ✧ Notice on Strengthening Land Control (August 31, 2006)
- ✧ Real Right Law of the PRC (October 1, 2007)
- ✧ Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the PRC (May 1, 2008)
- ✧ Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (January 21, 2011)
- ✧ Land Management Implementation Measures of Hubei Province (March 22, 1999)
- ✧ Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (November 3, 2004)
- ✧ Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Further Strengthening Land Acquisition Management, Effectively Protecting the Legal Rights and Interests of Farmers in Land Acquisition
- ✧ Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hubei Province
- ✧ Letter of the Hubei Provincial Land and Resources Department on Land Acquisition Compensation Multiples and Young Crop Compensation Rates of Huangshi City
- ✧ ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009
- ✧ ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011)
- ✧ ADB's Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012)
- ✧ ADB's Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice (2012)

According to the above policies, the basic resettlement principles of the Project are as follows:

- ✧ Negative impacts should be minimized;

- ⤴ If resettlement is inevitably, affected villages and residents should be consulted to fix replacement costs and compensation rates;
- ⤴ Necessary compensation and assistance should be provided to the affected population to at least restore their income and living standard to the pre-project level;
- ⤴ The APs should receive adequate information on compensation, and enter into compensation agreements on the basis of adequate consultation; and
- ⤴ Particular attention should be paid to needs of vulnerable groups.

1.4 M&E

1.4.1 Procedure

- ⤴ Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
- ⤴ Learning construction and resettlement progress
- ⤴ Designing a sampling plan
- ⤴ Baseline survey
- ⤴ Collecting resettlement policies, verifying DMS results and compensation rates, and monitoring the disbursement of compensation fees
- ⤴ Establishing an M&E information system
- ⤴ Compiling and analyzing information
- ⤴ Preparing M&E reports

1.4.2 Scope

External M&E will be scheduled based on construction and resettlement progress. A baseline survey will be conducted before resettlement, and external M&E conducted semiannually during resettlement and annually after resettlement. A post-evaluation will be conducted after the completion of the whole project. This round of M&E covers the following:

(1) LA compensation

- a) If compensation rates comply with the applicable state laws;
- b) If land compensation is so distributed that the affected villages and groups receive due compensation;
- c) If and how LA quantity, and compensation rates and amounts are disclosed in villages;
- d) If a specific, feasible program has been developed for the collective use of land compensation;
- e) If land compensation is used in consultation with the APs;
- f) How proceeds on land compensation are distributed, and how the economic benefits of the affected population are protected

(2) Resettlement for HD

- a) If the compensation rates for houses and other ground attachments are fixed on the basis of full replacement cost;
- b) If compensation is paid fully and timely;
- c) Construction and allocation of resettlement housing;
- d) If the reconstruction schedule is rational;
- e) If transition and moving subsidies have been paid;
- f) If property losses are fully paid;
- g) If the infrastructure of the resettlement site is sound and of acceptable quality;
- h) If there is convenient access to hospitals and schools

(3) Resettlement of affected enterprises

- a) If the LA and resettlement schedule is rational;
- b) If the affected enterprises receive full compensation for losses;
- c) If the affected employees are reemployed;
- d) If production is restored timely;

(4) Operation and capacity of resettlement agencies

- a) If the resettlement agencies are staffed sufficiently for resettlement;
- b) if the resettlement agencies have necessary working conditions;
- c) If the capacity of the resettlement agencies is sufficient for resettlement;
- d) Training of the resettlement staff;
- e) Internal management information system of the resettlement agencies

(5) Resettlement of vulnerable groups

- a) If vulnerable groups are entitled to preferential policies during resettlement;
- b) If the poor urban AHs can afford to buy a new house and if their living standard can be improved;
- c) If special needs of affected women are fully considered during the development of resettlement programs;
- d) Can vulnerable groups, especially women, receive job opportunities under the Project, and vulnerable population employed under the Project;
- e) If the resettlement agencies have female members to handle women's affairs

(6) Baseline survey of the AHs

Before the beginning of resettlement, the external M&E agency should collect basic information of the AHs through a sampling baseline survey using a structured questionnaire, with a sampling rate of 10-20%, covering family population, production and traffic conditions, housing size, annual income and expenditure, employment, living environment, etc.

(7) Effectiveness of resettlement

After the completion of resettlement, the external M&E agency will continue to track the effectiveness of resettlement by means of sampling survey. The sample households covered by the baseline survey should be tracked where possible; if any sample household is no longer reachable, it should be replaced with a similar household in the same community.

A follow-up survey should be consistent with the baseline survey for the purpose of comparison of living and production conditions. In addition, subjective comments should be collected from the APs as a reference for evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement.

(8) Disbursement and use of resettlement funds

The resettlement agencies should strengthen fund management and supervision to ensure that resettlement funds are disbursed on schedule and used for designated purposes in strict conformity with the established rates.

(9) Policy guidance and consultation

The resettlement agencies should conduct policy consultation properly so that resettlement policies and programs are more scientific and feasible. In addition, they should assist the owner in resettlement publicity.

(10) Coordination

The resettlement agencies should coordinate their work properly to promote resettlement implementation orderly.

(11) File management

Data and file management should be conducted properly during resettlement M&E.

1.4.3 Methods

This round of M&E began on January 27, 2015 and lasted one week. The National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) at Hohai University established a task force to conduct a field survey in the affected area with the assistance of the Huangshi PMO, and owners. The following methods were used:

Literature review—learning the socioeconomic profile of the project area by collecting relevant documents, local policies and statistics

FGD—FGDs are divided into resident and organizational FGDs: 1) Resident FGDs: with seriously affected households, displaced households, vulnerable households, and women; 2) Organizational FGDs: with IAs, township governments, village committees, affected enterprises, where not less than 40% of participants should be women.

Interview—interviewing with heads of township governments and village committees, and residents, with focus on needs and suggestions of vulnerable groups

Field visit—visiting project sites to identify potential impacts during construction, and resettlement sites to see if sound infrastructure is available

1.4.4 Reporting

In order to monitor the implementation of the RP, and protect the rights and interests of the APs, the Huangshi PMO appointed NRCR to conduct external resettlement M&E in December 2013. External M&E will cover resettlement progress, fund disbursement, livelihood and production impacts, existing and potential issues, etc., and give suggestions accordingly.

NRCR submitted the No.1 M&E Report (including the baseline survey) in June 2014, the No.2 M&E Report in September 2014, the No.3 M&E Report in March 2015, and the No.4 M&E Report in August 2015, and conducted the 5th round of M&E in November 2016. This report covers: 1) the latest construction and resettlement progress; 2) progress of the artificial wetland subcomponent; 3) livelihood survey on AHs; and 4) other issues noted in the No.4 M&E Report. The external monitor submitted the No.5 M&E Report in November 2016. The period of this report is from September 2015 to November 2016.

2 Resettlement IAs

In order to strengthen the supervision over and coordination of resettlement, and conduct resettlement properly, the Huangshi PMO was established, which is responsible for leading and coordinating the resettlement work of the components. See Figure 2-1.

In 2016, the leading project management agency changed. Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company transferred the the project construction function and the PMO to the Huangshi Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Commission, where the PMO is responsible for directing resettlement, supervising and inspecting the implementation of the RP, contacting ADB, etc.

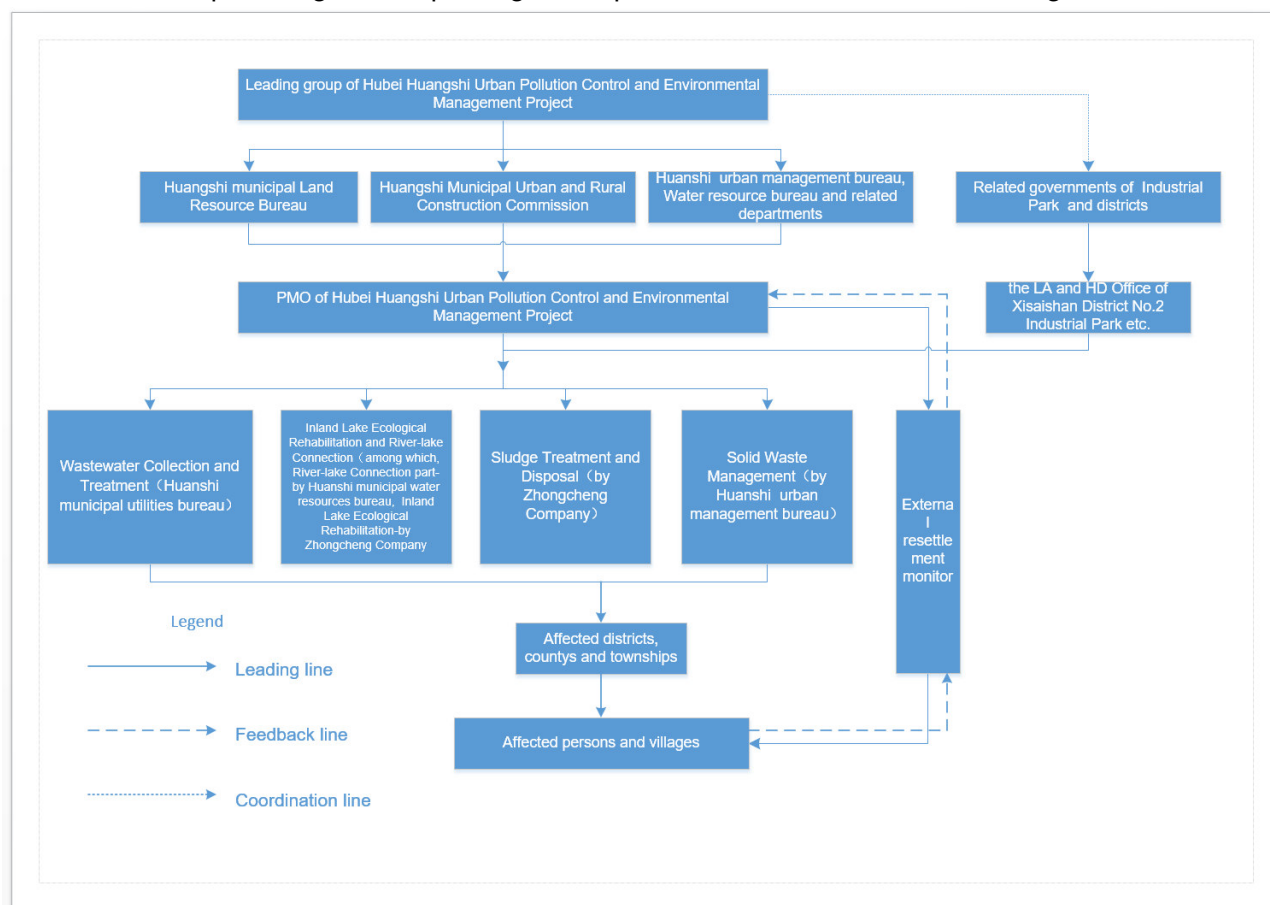


Figure 2-1 Organizational Chart

Tasks related to resettlement are undertaken specifically by the component PMOs (at the municipal utilities bureau, municipal water resources bureau, Zhongcheng Company and municipal administration bureau) together with the local administrative departments for land and/or properties. The component PMOs are responsible for: 1) preparing, updating and managing the RPs; 2) implementing the RPs; 3) disbursing and managing resettlement funds; 4) conducting internal supervision and organizational coordination; 5) preparing internal monitoring reports regularly; and 6) evaluating and summing up resettlement work.

The municipal utilities bureau has appointed the LA and HD work of the Wastewater Collection and Treatment component to the LA and HD Office of Xisaishan District No.2 Industrial Park. Huangshi Zhongcheng Company (under Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company) has entrusted the LA and HD work of the upstream artificial wetland to the Xialu District Government and the Management Committee of Huangshi Economic and Technological Development Zone.

The other components have involved neither LA nor HD, and their LA and HD agencies will be included in subsequent reports.

28 staff members have participated in the resettlement work of the Project, including 5 women. See Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

Table 2-1 Members of Resettlement IAs

Component	Type	Agency	Name	Title	Gender	Duty	Tel	Remarks
The Project	Leading group	Huangshi Project Leading Group	Liu Qing	Deputy Secretary-general	Male	Decision making and leadership		
The Project	Management agency	Huangshi PMO	Yu Changyan	Director of municipal construction commission	Male	Chief leader	6386658	
			Feng Pengying	Deputy director of municipal construction commission	Male	Leader in charge	6289663	
			Ruan Hongquan	ADB Director	Male	Project management	6262536	
			Xiong Yongqin	Staff member	Male	Resettlement management	6261736	Contact for resettlement, environmental and social affairs
Wastewater Collection and Treatment	IA	Municipal Utilities Bureau	Peng Jiabin	Director-general	Male	Leader	6570366	
			Huang Guoping	Deputy Director-general	Male	Person in charge	6570881	
			Liu Pingzhen	Section Chief	Female	Overall coordination	6570883	
			Long Teng	Section member	Male	Staff member	6570883	
Lake sludge dredging and treatment	IA	Municipal Water Resources Bureau	Zhang Yazhou	Deputy Director-general	Male	Person in charge	6228225	
			Zhou Qiong	Deputy Section Chief	Female	Overall coordination	6280137	
Ecological rehabilitation and artificial wetland	IA	Zhongcheng Company (under Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company)	Yang Fangchu	Deputy manager	Male	Person in charge	6267819	
			Chen Nian	Deputy manager (Zhongcheng Company)	Male	Overall coordination	6515566	
			Xu Zhidan	Section Chief	Male	Overall coordination	6267287	
River-lake connection	IA	Municipal Water Resources Bureau	Zhang Yazhou	Chief Engineer	Male	Person in charge	6228225	
			Zhou Qiong	Deputy Section Chief	Female	Overall coordination	6280137	
Sludge Treatment and	IA	Zhongcheng Company (under Huangshi Urban	Yang Fangchu	Deputy manager	Male	Leader in charge	6267819	
			Chen Nian	Deputy manager	Male	Overall	6515566	

Component	Type	Agency	Name	Title	Gender	Duty	Tel	Remarks
Disposal		Construction Investment Company)		(Zhongcheng Company)		coordination		
			Xu Zhidan	Section Chief	Male	Overall coordination	6267287	
Solid Waste Management	IA	Municipal Administration Bureau	Huang Xuejie	Director-general	Male	Leader	6258099	
			Le Kuiming	Deputy Director-general	Male	Person in charge	6258219	
			Xia Yun	Section Chief	Male	Overall coordination	6236026	
			Meng Kai	Staff member	Male	Overall coordination	6225898	Contact for resettlement, environmental and social affairs
The Project	LA and HD agencies	District urban administration (construction) bureaus	Xiong Ming	Director-general	Male	LA and HD	6576928	Huangshigang District
			Tang Yanbing	Director-general	Male	LA and HD	13972790897	Xisaishan District
			Wu Hehua	Director-general	Female	LA and HD	5328687	Xialu District
			Wang Qianli	Director-general	Male	LA and HD	13872088797	Tieshan District
			Fang Hua	Director-general	Male	LA and HD	6390609	Development zone

Table 2-2 Equipment of Resettlement IAs

Agency	Computers	Cameras	Vehicles	Office
	/	/	/	(m ²)
Huangshi Project Leading Group	5	3	1	100
Huangshi PMO	5	8	1	100
Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company	3	2	1	120
Municipal land and resources bureau	3	5	1	70
Resettlement IAs	6	6	6	350
Town government	5	1	1	50
Village committees	3	0	0	40
Total	30	25	11	830

2.1 Supervision and Inspection Mechanism

The Huangshi PMO implements an internal supervision mechanism to supervise resettlement activities. During resettlement, the Huangshi PMO and owners have specially appointed persons who conduct supervision and inspection on resettlement progress, fund use, house reconstruction, and income restoration, and solve issues in consultation with the APs timely. The resettlement IAs should report resettlement progress to the component PMOs quarterly, which should report resettlement progress to ADB and the external M&E agency semiannually.

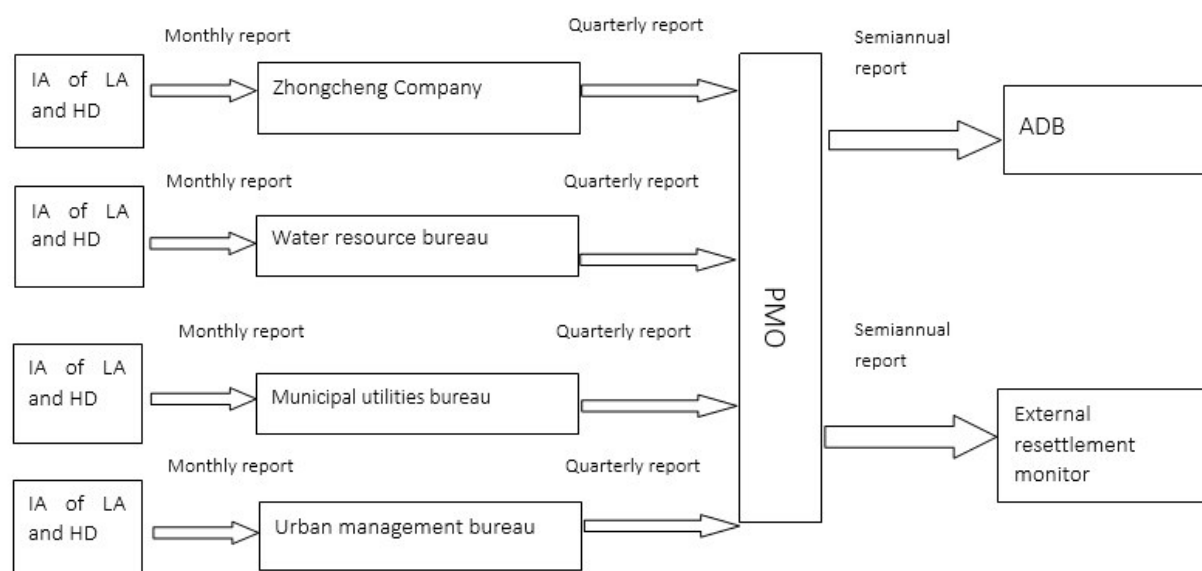


Figure 2-2 Internal Monitoring Flowchart

In addition, the Huangshi PMO has appointed NRCR to conduct external M&E on resettlement progress, resettlement policies and their implementation, livelihood impacts and restoration, support for vulnerable groups, information disclosure, public participation, grievance redress, etc. to see if ADB's safeguard policies are complied with.

2.2 Capacity

The Huangshi PMO is well equipped and staffed, as shown in Table 2-1. In addition, all resettlement IAs have fixed offices, and sufficient office equipment and resettlement funds.

It can be seen that the Huangshi PMO has strong capacity and is familiar with the ADB policies. The PMO has 5 female staff members, and pays attention to gender development and vulnerable group support issues.

The component PMOs generally have rich experience in domestic projects, and most of them

are aware of ADB's policies to some extent, and they support external M&E very well.

2.3 Evaluation

The task force conducted a survey on the operation of the IAs for resettlement. The survey shows that the IAs for resettlement have established external monitoring and internal supervision mechanisms, and are able to perform their duties carefully. In practice, though some resettlement staff participated in the preparatory work, and had some understanding of ADB's safeguard policies, there are still some deficiencies in policy understanding and resettlement practice. For example, the Huangshi PMO is not very clear about resettlement due to staff turnover; this should be corrected as soon as possible.

The staff of such agencies should be further trained on resettlement policies and their implementation in such forms as theoretical learning, visit and exchange in order to further improve institutional efficiency and capacity.

2.4 Suggestions for Capacity Building

The Huangshi PMO will take the following measures to strengthen institutional capacity:

1. Leadership responsibility system: establishing a leading team headed by the leader in charge of the district government and composed of leaders from departments concerned
2. Well-trained staff: All resettlement agencies are provided with staff experienced and proficient in policies and operations.
3. Definition of responsibilities: The responsibilities of all resettlement agencies have been defined in accordance with ADB's requirements, and the applicable state laws and regulations.
4. Staff training: The resettlement staff will be trained on resettlement policies and file management.
5. Public supervision: All resettlement information should be disclosed to the public for supervision.
6. Resettlement disclosure meetings are held irregularly and relevant information is disclosed as briefs.
7. The resettlement IAs will be provided with necessary vehicles and office facilities.

Table 2-3 Operational Training Implementation of Resettlement IAs

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Duration	Status
	A	B	C	D	
1	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Staff of component PMOs	Mar. 2014	Completed
2	External M&E agency	Updates of domestic LA and HD policies	Staff of component PMOs	Mar. 2014	Completed
3	Huangshi PMO	Non-local experience and lessons from resettlement	Staff of component PMOs	Feb. – Dec. 2014	Completed
4	Huangshi PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Staff of component PMOs	Feb. – Dec. 2014	Completed
5	Resettlement IAs	ADB resettlement procedures and policy	Township and village resettlement teams	Feb. – Jun. 2014	Completed
6	Resettlement IAs	Resettlement policies and practice	Township and village resettlement teams	Feb. – Jun. 2014	Completed
7	Huangshi PMO	First financial training session	Owner accountants, staff of financial software supplier, PMO financial staff	May 2016	Completed
8	Huangshi PMO	Second financial training session		Jul. 2016	Completed
9	Huangshi PMO	Drawing on international experience in resettlement	5 senior managers from the Leading Group and IAs	Oct. 2016	Completed
10	Huangshi PMO	Drawing on resettlement experience from ADB projects	Staff of component PMOs	Dec. 2016	Completed

		in other provinces			
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3 Project and Resettlement Progress

3.1 Review

By the end of November 2016, among the 4 components involving resettlement, the resettlement work of the Wastewater Collection and Treatment, Sludge Treatment and Disposal, and Solid Waste Management components had begun, the WWTP and the pump station in Wastewater Collection and Treatment had been completed, and the sewer network was under construction; Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection was under construction, LA and HD had been partly completed, and the river-lake connection subcomponent had been cancelled due to a state policy adjustment. Solid Waste Management includes 6 contract packages, including two equipment packages, 3 civil works packages and a waste separation trial package, in which the site of Civil Works Package 1 has been fixed and this package is under construction, expected to be completed by the end of 2016; bidding for Civil Works Package 2 was completed in early September 2016, and construction drawings are being prepared for Civil Works Package 3. See Table 3-1.

3.2 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

3.2.1 Brief Review of Resettlement

This component includes the construction of the Hexi WWTP, and Yegang, Fengbogang and Longgang Road pumping stations, and will affect 3 groups of Guniuzhou Village, one group of Daoshifu Village and one group of Ergang Village, Hekou Town, Xisaishan District. The Hexi WWTP, and Fengbogang and Longgang Road pumping stations will occupy 289.47 mu of collective land permanently, including 192.7 mu of cultivated land, 56 mu of construction land and 40.77 mu of unused land, while the Yegang pumping station will occupy 1.23 mu of state-owned land permanently, and 675.4 mu of state-owned land temporarily (constructed along a completed road, involving neither LA nor HD). LA will affect 157 households with 635 persons, and HD will affect 157 households with 547 persons in 3 groups of Guniuzhou Village, with a total demolition area of 37,850.65 m², in which 130 households with 538 persons will also be affected by LA. The affected population includes 51 vulnerable households with 64 persons. In addition, the Project will affect some ground attachments, such as transformers, trees and telegraph poles.

All costs incurred during resettlement are included in the general budget. Based on prices in March 2014, resettlement costs total 62.7476 million yuan.

3.2.2 Construction Progress

By the end of November 2016, the Hexi WWTP had been completed, the Fengbogang, Longgang Road and Yegang pumping stations had been completed; the construction drawing design of the Cihu Lake sewer network had been completed, and it was being bid for; the sewer networks of the Qingshan Lake and Hexi watersheds were under construction, expected to be completed by the year end.

Table 3-1 General Schedule of Construction and Resettlement of the Components

No.	Component	IA	Construction progress		Resettlement impacts	LA and HD progress	
			Planned	Actual		Planned	Actual
1	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	Municipal utilities bureau	2013	By the end of November 2016, the Hexi WWTP had been completed, the Fengbogang, Longgang Road and Yegang pumping stations had been completed; the construction drawing design of the Cihu Lake sewer network had been completed, and it was being bid for; the sewer networks of the Qingshan Lake and Hexi watersheds were under construction, expected to be completed by the year end.	This component has 7 contract packages, in which 4 civil works ones (Hexi WWTP, pumping station and sewer network) involve resettlement. The two equipment packages and one consulting package do not involve resettlement.	Dec. 2012 280.17 mu of collective land will be acquired and houses of 43,000 m ² demolished in Guniuzhou Village, affecting 168 households ⁶ .	The LA announcement, and compensation and resettlement announcement were released in July 2012. By the end of November 2016, 231.5295 ⁷ mu of land had been acquired, including 230.2995 mu of collective land and 1.23 mu of state-owned land, and the compensation for the acquired land had been fully paid. Houses of 53,939.67 m ² had been actually demolished, affecting 208 households. The remaining house to be demolished for the Hexi WWTP had been bypassed through enclosing wall reconstruction. The main part of the resettlement housing had been completed, expected to be handed over to the AHs by the year end, and the associated works (landscaping, roads, etc.) were bid for in early August. HD had been completed, and the outstanding issue of the 113 AHs solved.
2	Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation ⁸	Zhongcheng Company	2014	By the end of November 2016, Qingshan Lake dredging had been completed; Qinggang Lake dredging had broke ground (April 2016); the contractor and supervising agency of Cihu Lake dredging had entered the site; the preliminary design of ecological rehabilitation had been completed; final inspection was being organized for the upstream wetland; and the downstream wetland was being bid for.	The design of the inland lake ecological rehabilitation subcomponent has been completed, and the artificial wetland subcomponent involves resettlement; the river-lake connection subcomponent involves temporary land occupation.	2014 103.11 mu of state-owned land and 306.54 mu of collective land is to be actually acquired for this component, including 89 mu in Laoxialu Group 1 and 73 mu in Laoxialu Group 2 in Xialu District, and 131.3 mu in Baitayan Village and 13.24 mu in Chenbaizhen Community in Xisaishan District.	By the end of November 2016, 210.4 mu of land had been acquired, including 107.29 mu of collective land and 103.11 mu of state-owned land, including 94.05 mu of collective land in Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 in Xialu District, and 13.24 mu of collective land in Chenbaizhen Community, and 103.11 mu of state-owned land in Chenbaizhen Community, and the compensation had been paid to the AHs; HD area reached 9,876.46 m ² , including residential houses of 3,711.48 m ² and non-residential houses of 6,164.98 m ² , and the compensation had been paid to the AHs. Sludge from Cihu Lake dredging will be stored temporarily at Huajiabei in Xisaishan District, where land has been leveled. Qingshan Lake dredging has been completed, and sludge will be used for earth filling for the green belt of the Shunfeng Airport in Ezhou; sludge from

⁶ The number of AHs has changed to 208 from 157 in the RP of March 2014.

⁷ 230.2995 mu of land has been acquired, while the remaining land has not been acquired. The actual LA area is to be determined.

⁸ According to the project design, the river-lake connection subcomponent has been cancelled.

							Qinggang Lake dredging will be used for the back-filling of the Olympic Center.
3	Sludge Disposal	Zhongcheng Company	2014	2014		Dec. 2012	The land acquired for this component is within the range of the Hexi WWTP.
4	Solid Waste Management	Municipal administration bureau	2013	By the end of November 2016, Solid Waste Management included 6 contract packages, including two equipment packages, 3 civil works packages and a waste separation trial package. In Civil Works Package 1, the Hushi No.1 collection station in Huangshigang District, the Shiwuzhi collection station in Xisaishan District, and the Tiehe Road sanitation base had been largely completed, and were during interior decoration; the Sike transfer station in the development zone, and the Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District had been completed and put into operation, while the other stations were under construction, expected to be fully completed by the end of 2016; the RP was to be updated. Bidding for Civil Works Package 2 had been completed, and construction drawings were being prepared for Civil Works Package 3.	12 waste transfer stations will be constructed ⁹ , in which 4 old ones reconstructed, and 9 waste collection stations, sanitation car parks, sanitation offices, and sanitation worker resting places reconstructed exteriorly, and necessary vehicles purchased.	2013 Civil Works Package 1 involves the acquisition of 18.8053 mu of collective land, including 11.01 mu in Dalu Village, Jinshan Sub-district, Daye City for the Sike sanitation base, 4.644 mu in Dalu Village for the Sike transfer station, and 3.1513 mu in Shenghongqing Community, Tieshan District for the Tiehe Road sanitation base.	LA: LA for Civil Works Package 1 has been completed, with the LA area remaining unchanged (18.8053 mu), and the compensation has been paid to the AHs. The Hushi No.1 collection station in Huangshigang District, the Shiwuzhi collection station in Xisaishan District do not involve LA and HD due to small floor areas. Civil Works Packages 2 and 3 do not involve LA and HD yet. HD: A total HD area of 3,754.44 m ² is involved. The Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District involves a HD area of 2,650 m ² , affecting 57 households with 174 persons in a workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm in Tieshan District, where HD was completed in March 2012. HD for the Tiehe Road sanitation base in Tieshan District is newly added, with two residential houses, and attachments and structures at No.7 Tiehe Road (owned by Tieshan District State-owned Asset Management Co., Ltd.) totaling 1,104.44 m ² demolished to date. All AHs have chosen cash compensation, and the compensation has been fully paid. Station site change: In Civil Works Package 1, the former Wangtai transfer station in the development zone has been adjusted to the Qingyu Road station in Xialu District; in Civil Works Package 2, the Guihuawan transfer station in Huangshigang District adjusted to the Erqiao station (existing, reconstructed), the Damatou station to Jiangbei station (formerly planned as a sanitation base), and the Fenglieshan station in Xialu District to the Gong'an Road station in Xisaishan District (existing, reconstructed). The site for Civil Works Package 3 has not been fixed as the construction drawings are being prepared.

⁹ This figure is quoted from the RP of March 2014, but differs from the figure (9) provided by the Huangshi Municipal Administration Bureau at the coordination meeting in December 28, 2014.

3.2.3 Resettlement Progress

287.36 mu of collective land is to be acquired for the Project, including 280.17 mu in Guniuzhou Village, 4.77 mu Daoshifu Village and 2.42 mu in Ergang Village, while the Yegang pumping station will occupy 1.23 mu of state-owned land. By the end of November 2016, 231.5295 mu of land had been acquired, including 230.2995 mu of collective land and 1.23 mu of state-owned land, and the compensation for the acquired land had been fully paid.

HD begun in July 2012, with an actual demolition area of 53,939.67 m². HD had been completed. By the end of November 2016, the remaining house to be demolished for the Hexi WWTP had been bypassed through enclosing wall reconstruction.

The compensation for the houses of the 113 households was confirmed by them without appraisal, and the compensation for their interior decoration and attachments was appraised by 4 appraisal firms chosen by the government, which are Jiuzhou Real Estate Appraisal Company, Hubei Yixinchen Appraisal Company, Wuhan Xingye Appraisal Company, and Hongcheng Real Estate Appraisal Company. The AHs may choose either property swap or cash compensation, and will receive a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and an early moving reward.

In 2013, Xisaishan Industrial Park issued the HD Compensation and Resettlement Program for the Hekou Resettlement Building Construction Project (Phase 3) (XYF [2013] No.229, new policy), resulting in changes in HD compensation rates. The compensation rate for 113 AHs is different from the other 55 AHs. Although 28 AHs received compensation in 2012, their houses have not been demolished. Due to the different compensation rates, the 113 AHs filed a complaint with the Xisaishan District Government. The ADB mission in June 2014 and the No.1 M&E Report reflected this issue to the Huangshi PMO, which attached great importance to this and report it to the municipal government for coordination. In July 2014, the Xisaishan Industrial Park Management Committee issued the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP (see Appendix 6). By the end of November 2016, the 113 AHs agreed with the compensation rate in the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP, and had entered into agreements, and compensation fees had been fully paid.

3.3 Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection

3.3.1 Brief Review of Resettlement

This component consists of ecological rehabilitation, lake sludge dredging and treatment, and river-lake connection. According to the RP in March 2014, this component will affect Chenbaizhen Community in the development zone, and Laoxialu Community and Wangjiawan Village in Xialu District, with 15.98 mu of collective land acquired in total, including 12.45 mu of cultivated land, 1.16 mu of woodland and 2.37 mu of unused land, affecting 37 households with 132 persons. 287.73 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including 149.48 mu of unused state-owned land. 949.06 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 850.33 mu of state-owned land and 98.73 mu of collective land. 16 households with 61 persons in Chenbaizhen Community will be affected by HD, with a total demolition area of 6,600 m². 4 enterprises will be affected by HD, with a total demolition area of 9,368 m², affecting 36 workers. 16 households with 61 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. The affected population includes 3 vulnerable households with 9 persons. In addition, the Project will affect some ground attachments, such as transformers, trees and telegraph poles.

According to the note on the updated RP in January 2015, the amount of permanently occupied land has varied after the completion of the preliminary of the design of the wetland subcomponent, which will affect Groups 1 and 2 of Laoxialu Community in Xialu District, and Baitayan Village in

Xisaishan District. 645 mu of land will be occupied in total, including 293.3 mu of collective land (149.6 mu of cultivated land, 50.5 mu of woodland and 93.2 mu of unused land), affecting 244 households with 766 persons. 351.7 mu of state-owned land will be occupied, and houses and properties of 7,632.87 m² demolished, affecting 16 households with 62 persons, in which the demolition of non-properties of 2,732.87 m² in Xisaishan District affects no one.

All costs incurred during resettlement will be included in the general budget of this component. Based on prices of March 2014, the total amount of resettlement costs of this component is 92.4479 million yuan.

3.3.2 Construction Progress

By the end of November 2016, Qingshan Lake dredging had been completed; Qinggang Lake dredging had broke ground (April 2016); the contractor and supervising agency of Cihu Lake dredging had entered the site, and infrastructure construction was underway; ecological rehabilitation was under construction, where the ecological rehabilitation of the Cihu Lake and Qinggang Lake areas had not begun, and that of the Qingshan Lake area had been completed by 80%; final inspection was being organized for the upstream wetland; and the downstream wetland was being bid for. The river-lake connection subcomponent has been cancelled due to a state policy adjustment.

3.3.3 Resettlement Progress

According to the survey, 103.11 mu of state-owned land and 306.54 mu of collective land is to be actually acquired for this component, including 89 mu in Laoxialu Group 1 and 73 mu in Laoxialu Group 2 in Xialu District, and 131.3 mu in Baitayan Village and 13.24 mu in Chenbaizhen Community in Xisaishan District. By the end of November 2016, 210.4 mu of land had been acquired, including 107.29 mu of collective land and 103.11 mu of state-owned land, including 94.05 mu of collective land in Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 in Xialu District, and 13.24 mu of collective land in Chenbaizhen Community, and 103.11 mu of state-owned land in Chenbaizhen Community, and the compensation had been paid to the AHs, affecting 283 households with 857 persons.

By the end of November 2016, HD area reached 9,876.46 m², including residential houses of 3,711.48 m² and non-residential houses of 6,164.98 m², affecting 42 households. The Qinggang Lake area involves the demolition of 26 houses and a waste transfer station in Tanjiaqiao, where the HD area of residential houses is 3,711.47 m² and that of non-residential properties 264.98 m². All AHs have chosen cash compensation, and the compensation had been paid to the AHs. The demolition of non-properties of 2,732.87 m² in Baitayan Village, Xisaishan District affects no one. These properties were first used to raise poultry and store feeds, but later left unused due to environmental management by the government. These properties are owned by the community, so no one will be resettled.

The preliminary design of Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection had been completed, and the preliminary design of the wetland subcomponent had been completed. The RP was updated in January 2015, and LA had been partly completed. Qingshan Lake dredging broke ground in March 2015, involving the temporary occupation of 2,300 m² of unused state-owned land, and was expected to be completed by the end of October, where the temporarily occupied land would be restored within one month after completion. The preliminary design and construction drawings of the Cihu and Qinggang Lake subcomponents had been completed, and they had not broken ground and had not involved temporary land occupation yet. However, according to the Lake Management Regulations of Hubei Province coming into effect in October 2012, the 24,000 m² sludge dump will be located in Huajiabei, Xisaishan District. See Appendix 11.

According to the survey, 293.3 mu of collective land will be actually acquired for this component, including 89 mu in Group 1 and 73 mu in Group 2 of Laoxialu Community in Xialu District, and 131.3 mu in Baitayan Village in Xisaishan District. By the end of November 2016, 94.05 mu of collective land in Groups 1 and 2 of Laoxialu Community in Xialu District had been acquired, and compensation was paid to the AHs by May 2015. Rural houses and properties of 7,632.87 m² had been demolished, in which the demolition of non-properties of 2,732.87 m² affects no one. Compensation had been paid to the AHs by April 2014.

This component affects one enterprise (Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory) with 10 workers, with a total demolition area of 2,115 m², all in masonry concrete structure (Grade 1). This enterprise is subject to cash compensation based on appraisal, with a compensation rate of 563 yuan/m² and a total amount of compensation of 1.191 million yuan. Compensation has been fully paid and demolition completed. This enterprise had been relocated before 2013 and is now operating elsewhere (see the RP).

Through several field investigations by the municipal water resources bureau, design agency, Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company, planning bureau, and land and resources bureau, the temporary stockyard for lake sludge dredging and treatment will be located south of Cihu Lake, namely the Huajiabei temporary stockyard referred to in the preliminary design, with an area of about 36 mu. This plot is wasteland that has been reserved by the municipal land reservation system, but on which vegetables are grown, so it will be compensated for at the rate for young crops on vegetable land in Tier-1 areas (2,076 yuan/mu). By the end of November 2016, it was agreed that rapes and other attachments on this plot would be harvested, and this plot would be leveled in July 2016. Qingshan Lake dredging has been completed, and sludge will be used for earth filling for the green belt of the Shunfeng Airport in Ezhou, and sludge from Qinggang Lake dredging will be used for the back-filling of the Olympic Center.

See Appendix 11.

3.4 Sludge Treatment and Disposal

The land acquired for Sludge Treatment and Disposal is within the range of the Hexi WWTP, and the APs are the same as those in Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

3.5 Solid Waste Management

3.5.1 Brief Review of Resettlement

This component will affect Guihuawan and Damatou Villages/Communities in Huangshigang District, and Fenglieshan Village/Community in Xialu District, with 4.76 mu of collective land acquired in total, including 2.76 mu of construction land and 2 mu of unused land, affecting no one. 81.59 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including 18.28 mu in Huangshigang District, 11.17 mu in Xisaishan District, 18.55 mu in Xialu District, 12.28 mu in Tieshan District and 21.31 mu in development zone. HD will affect 46 households with 174 persons in a workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm in Tieshan District, with a total demolition area of 3,800 m². The affected population includes two vulnerable households with two persons. In addition, the Project will affect some ground attachments, such as transformers, trees and telegraph poles.

All costs incurred during resettlement will be included in the general budget of this component. Based on prices of March 2014, the total amount of resettlement costs of this component is 22.53 million yuan.

3.5.2 Construction Progress

By the end of November 2016, solid Waste Management included 6 contract packages, including two equipment packages, 3 civil works packages and a waste separation trial package. Bidding, supply and reimbursement had been completed for the two equipment packages by October 2015. Bidding for the waste separation trial package was completed in 2016. Civil Works Package 1 opened bid in November 2014, and was under construction, in which the Hushi No.1 collection station in Huangshigang District, the Shiwuzhi collection station in Xisaishan District, the Sike transfer station in the development zone, and the Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District had been completed and put into; the Tiehe Road sanitation base had been largely completed, and were during interior decoration; the Sike sanitation base in the development zone and the Qingyu Road station in Xialu District were under construction, expected to be fully completed by the end of 2016. Bidding for Civil Works Package 2 was completed in early September 2016, and construction drawings are being prepared for Civil Works Package 3.

3.5.3 Resettlement Progress

By the end of November 2016, 17.6 mu of state-owned land and 18.8053 mu of collective land had been actually acquired, varying greatly from the RP, so the RP should be further updated. Civil Works Package 1 involves the acquisition of 18.8053 mu of collective land, including 11.01 mu in Dalu Village, Jinshan Sub-district, Daye City for the Sike sanitation base, 4.644 mu in Dalu Village for the Sike transfer station, and 3.1513 mu in Shenghongqing Community, Tieshan District for the Tiehe Road sanitation base. LA has been completed, and the compensation paid to the AHs. The Hushi No.1 collection station in Huangshigang District, the Shiwuzhi collection station in Xisaishan District do not involve LA and HD due to small floor areas. Civil Works Packages 2 and 3 do not involve LA and HD yet.

The Yujiashan and Tiehe Road sanitation bases involve HD mainly. A total HD area of 3,754.44 m² is involved. The Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District involves a HD area of 2,650 m², affecting 57 households with 174 persons in a workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm in Tieshan District, where HD was completed in March 2012. All AHs have chosen one-time cash compensation at 1,000 yuan/m², with a transition subsidy of 360 yuan, a moving subsidy of 600 yuan, compensation for five types of lines of 2,486 yuan, toilet compensation of 600 yuan. The compensation has been fully paid. The affected workers have been dismissed and can no longer be found.

This component also affects 4 households and 13 stores. Through investigation and consultation, these 13 stores were to be compensated for at 200 yuan/month for a period of 36 months, and if the transition period exceeded 36 months, any extra period will be compensated for separately. By the end of November 2016, compensation had been fully paid. See Appendix 10 and Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Statistics of compensation for the 13 stores affected by the Yujiashan transfer station

Name of store owner	Number of stores	Monthly rental (yuan)	Period of compensation for revenue losses (month)	Amount of compensation (yuan)
YXN	3	200	36	21600
SGM	4	200	36	28800
HCH	4	200	36	28800
CXY	2	200	36	14400
Total	13	N/A	N/A	93600

By the end of November 2016, the resettlement building for these AHs had been completed, and new stores allocated.

HD for the Tiehe Road sanitation base in Tieshan District is newly added, with two residential houses, and attachments and structures at No.7 Tiehe Road (owned by Tieshan District State-owned Asset Management Co., Ltd.) totaling 1,104.44 m² demolished to date. All AHs have chosen cash compensation, and the compensation has been fully paid.

Station site change: In Civil Works Package 1, the former Wangtai transfer station in the development zone has been adjusted to the Qingyu Road station in Xialu District; in Civil Works Package 2, the Guihuawan transfer station in Huangshigang District adjusted to the Erqiao station (existing, reconstructed), the Damatou station to Jiangbei station (formerly planned as a sanitation base), and the Fenglieshan station in Xialu District to the Gong'an Road station in Xisaishan District (existing, reconstructed). The site for Civil Works Package 3 has not been fixed as the construction drawings are being prepared.

By the end of November 2016, bidding for Civil Works Package 2 had been completed, and construction drawings were being prepared for Civil Works Package 3. Since the RP had not been updated and the DMS had not begun, Civil Works Packages 2 and 3 cannot be identified for resettlement impacts yet.

3.6 Evaluation

Resettlement progress is largely consistent with construction progress and slightly behind schedule. Since the scope of the Project has changed, the inland lake ecological rehabilitation subcomponent's resettlement impacts have varied greatly, and the river-lake connection subcomponent has been cancelled, the RP needs to be further updated.

See Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Component	Occupation of state-owned land (mu)				Acquisition of collective land (mu)				Demolition of residential houses (m ²)				Demolition of non-residential properties (m ²)				Temporary land occupation (mu)			
	Planned	Actual ¹⁰	Completed	Percent ¹¹	Planned	Actual	Completed	Percent	Planned	Actual	Completed	Percent	Planned	Actual	Completed	Percent	Planned	Actual	Completed	Percent
Wastewater Collection and Treatment	1.23 ¹²	1.23	1.23	100%	289.47	287.36 ₁₃	230.29 ₉₅	79.56%	37850.65	53939.67	53939.67	142.51%	0	0	0	0	675.4 ¹⁴	675.4	0	0
Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation ¹⁵	351.7	103.11	103.11	29.32%	293.3	306.54	107.29	36.58%	7632.87	3711.48	3711.48	49%	2732.87	6164.98	6164.98	225.59%	852.76 ¹⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sludge Treatment and Disposal ¹⁷	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Solid Waste Management ¹⁸	81.59	17.6	17.6	21.57%	4.76	18.805 ₃	18.805 ₃	395.07%	3800	3754.44	3754.44 ¹⁹	98.80%	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	433.29	121.94	121.94	28.14%	587.53	325.34 ₅₃	356.39 ₄₈	60.66%	49283.52	61405.59	61405.59	124.60%	2732.87	6164.98	6164.98	225.59%	1478.16	675.4	17.23	1.17%

¹⁰ Based on the latest survey

¹¹ Percent = actual impact / planned impact

¹² Occupied for the Yegang pumping station

¹³ 157.36 mu of land has been acquired, and the actual area of LA is to be determined.

¹⁴ All being state-owned land

¹⁵ In this component, the lake sludge treatment and disposal program has been determined, but construction has not commenced, and the programs for ecological rehabilitation and river-lake connection have not been determined.

¹⁶ Including 754.03 mu of state-owned land and 98.73 mu of collective land

¹⁷ The land acquired for this component is within the range of the Hexi WWTP.

¹⁸ Some construction sites in this component have not been determined, and the "actual" data is the impact that has already occurred.

¹⁹ Including HD for the Yujiashan waste transfer station in Tieshan District, and the Tiehe Road sanitation base

4 Compensation Rates and Fund Disbursement

4.1 Compensation Rates

On March 13, 2014, the Hubei Provincial Government issued the Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hubei Province, changing the LA compensation rates of the Project. See Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Comparison of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hubei Province (Unit: yuan/mu)

No.	Affected village	Former standard: Letter of the Hubei Provincial Land and Resources Department on Land Acquisition Compensation Multiples and Young Crop Compensation Rates of Huangshi City (2009.11.30)			New standard: Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hubei Province (2014.3.13) ²⁰	Difference
		Location-based land price	Land compensation, yuan/mu	Resettlement subsidy, yuan/mu	Location-based land price	
i	Guihuawan	43400	15500	27900	53200	+9800
ii	Damatou, Laoxialu	40040	14300	25740	49000	+8960
iii	Fenglieshan, Baitayan	38610	14300	24310	47250	+8640
iv	Daoshifu	37180	14300	22880	45500	+8320
v	Ergang	36920	14200	22720	44980	+8060
vi	Guniuzhou	35100	13000	22100	42930	+7830

4.1.1 Sludge Treatment and Disposal

By the end of November 2016, 231.5295 mu of land had been acquired, including 230.2995 mu of collective land and 1.23 mu of state-owned land, and the acquired land had been fully compensated for. According to the Letter of the Hubei Provincial Land and Resources Department on Land Acquisition Compensation Multiples and Young Crop Compensation Rates of Huangshi City (2009.11.30), the land compensation rates are 35,100 yuan/mu in Guniuzhou Village, 37,180 yuan/mu in Daoshifu Village and 36,920 yuan/mu in Ergang Village, and the total amount of LA compensation is 5.5377 million yuan. Houses of 53,939.67 m² had been demolished, where the HD compensation rates are set out in Table 4-1 and Appendix 7.

In September 2013, the Xisaishan District Government issued the HD Compensation and Resettlement Program for the Hekou Resettlement Building Construction Project (Phase 3). The compensation rates in this standard are higher than those specified in the Measures for House Acquisition and Compensation of Xisaishan Industrial Park, and this standard specifies that decoration and ground attachments should be compensated for based on appraisal. For this reason, the HD compensation policies of the Wastewater Collection and Treatment component are inconsistent, and some AHs that have signed agreements refuse to perform such agreements. See Table 4-1.

In July 2014, the Xisaishan Industrial Park Management Committee issued the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP (see Appendix 6). By the end of November 2016, all AHs agreed with the compensation rate in the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the

²⁰ The land compensation and resettlement subsidy rates are not specified in the new standard.

Hexi WWTP, and had entered into agreements, and compensation fees had been fully paid. The key points of the Disposition are as follows:

- a. By reference to Document XIP [2014] No.69, for the 113 AHs affected by HD subject to the former policy, structure-based adjustment should be made to compensation at 330 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, and 220 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure.
- b. Additional housing size after HD should be compensated for at 65% for masonry concrete structure and 50% for masonry timber structure.

3,775,625 yuan in additional compensation has been actually paid to the 113 AHs and the total construction area of resettlement housing is 25,355.29 m².

4.1.2 Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection

This component consists of ecological rehabilitation, lake sludge dredging and treatment, and river-lake connection. By the end of November 2016, Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection was under construction, LA and HD had been partly completed, and the river-lake connection subcomponent had been cancelled due to a state policy adjustment.

By the end of November 2016, 210.4 mu of land had been acquired, including 107.29 mu of collective land and 103.11 mu of state-owned land, including 94.05 mu of collective land in Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 in Xialu District, and 13.24 mu of collective land in Chenbaizhen Community, and 103.11 mu of state-owned land in Chenbaizhen Community, and the compensation had been paid to the AHs, affecting 283 households with 857 persons.

According to the Letter of the Hubei Provincial Land and Resources Department on Land Acquisition Compensation Multiples and Young Crop Compensation Rates of Huangshi City (2009.11.30), the compensation for 94.05 mu of collective land in Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 in Xialu District is 4,330,062 yuan. According to Document HPG [2014] No.12, the location-based composite land price for LA for Tier-2 areas of 49,000 yuan/mu applies to Chenbaizhen Community (including land compensation of 17,500 and resettlement subsidy of 31,500 yuan/mu). The total of land compensation and resettlement subsidies is 648,760 yuan, young crop compensation 660,541 yuan (including compensation for inundated land of 398,875 yuan), and ground attachment compensation of 2,519,459 yuan. The total LA compensation for Chenbaizhen Community is 3,828,760 yuan.

By the end of November 2016, HD area reached 9,876.46 m², including residential houses of 3,711.48 m² with compensation of 21,526,067 yuan, and non-residential houses of 6,164.98 m² with compensation of 3,427,654 yuan. The Qinggang Lake area involves the demolition of 26 houses and a waste transfer station in Tanjiaqiao, with a total HD area of 3,976.46 m² and a total amount of compensation of 22,601,473 yuan.

This component affects one enterprise (Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory) with 10 workers, with a total demolition area of 2,115 m², all in masonry concrete structure (Grade 1). This enterprise is subject to cash compensation based on appraisal, with a compensation rate of 563 yuan/m² and a total amount of compensation of 1.191 million yuan. Compensation has been fully paid.

4.1.3 Sludge Treatment and Disposal

The land acquired for Sludge Treatment and Disposal is within the range of the Hexi WWTP, and the compensation rates are the same as those for the Hexi WWTP.

Table 4-1 Comparison of HD Compensation Rates in Xisaishan Industrial Park

Type	Compensation and resettlement		Measures for House Acquisition and Compensation of Xisaishan Industrial Park (old policy in 2009)	HD Compensation and Resettlement Program for the Hekou Resettlement Building Construction Project (Phase 3) (XYF [2013] No.229, new policy)	Difference
HD compensation rates	Property swap	Size identification	Exchange at 1:1 based on lawful building area; 240 yuan/m ² for illegal buildings	1) Existing size: Exchange at 1:1 based on lawful building area; 2) Added size: exchange at 1:1 if construction is approved by the park; exchange at 65% of building area for masonry concrete structure or 50% for masonry timber structure if construction is not approved by the park; 3) 240 yuan/m ² for illegal buildings	Compensation for added size
		Attachments and decoration	As per HMG [2011] No.55; decoration partly subject to compensation at appraised price	Granting lump-sum compensation of 3,000 yuan for decoration if appraised value is less than 3,000 yuan, or 5,000 yuan for decoration if appraised value is less than 5,000 yuan	Subjecting attachments to professional appraisal
		Moving subsidy	One-time compensation of 300 yuan per household	One-time compensation of 800 yuan per household	Increasing 500 yuan per household
		Transition subsidy	3 yuan/m ² for the first 12 months, 6 yuan/m ² beyond 12 months	3 yuan/m ² for the first 18 months, 6 yuan/m ² beyond 18 months	Changing from 12 months to 18 months
		Compensation for relocation of home appliances	16 yuan per telephone, 300 yuan per household for cable TV, 116 yuan per household for broadband, 150 yuan per A/C, 300 yuan per solar water heater	32 yuan per telephone, 600 yuan per household for cable TV, 232 yuan per household for broadband, 300 yuan per A/C, 600 yuan per solar water heater, 380 yuan per kilowatt-hour meter	Doubled
		Compensation for structure adjustment	None	Frame structure: 400 yuan/m ² ; masonry concrete structure: 330 yuan/m ² ; masonry timber structure: 220 yuan/m ²	Added
	Cash compensation	Recognized lawful size × 1,000 yuan/m ² + appraised value of decoration + (80 yuan/m ² × certified floor area) + attachment compensation + other compensation (none for housing site in cash of property swap); one-time cash compensation at appraised price if the household is not relocated on schedule	House compensation [converted lawful size × 1,000 yuan/m ² /1,300 yuan/m ² /1,600 yuan/m ²] + housing site compensation (80 yuan/m ² × certified floor area) + appraised value of decoration + appraised value of attachments + appraised value of trees + compensation for relocation of home appliances + moving subsidy + compensation for commercial losses + reward	Offering 3 levels of house compensation, and adding compensation for trees and commercial losses	
	Disposal of residual value	By the IA in a unified manner	By displaced households themselves	By displaced households themselves instead of the IA	
Allocation of resettlement housing	Allocation mode	None	Allocation before demolition	Specifying the principle of allocation before demolition	
	Compensation for excess size	Paying at cost price for any size difference of not more than 10 m ² and at market price for more than 10 m ² ; compensating at 1,000 yuan/m ² for any deficient size	Paying at 1,500 yuan/m ² for any size difference of not more than 10 m ² and at market price for more than 10 m ²	Specifying the cost price of 1,500 yuan/m ²	
	Preferential policy for	None	Applying the Interim Measures for Basic Living Security for LEFs of	Added	

Type	Compensation and resettlement	Measures for House Acquisition and Compensation of Xisaishan Industrial Park (old policy in 2009)	HD Compensation and Resettlement Program for the Hekou Resettlement Building Construction Project (Phase 3) (XYF [2013] No.229, new policy)	Difference
	LEFs		Xisaishan District	
	Preferential policy for vulnerable groups	None	Applying the Measures for the Construction and Management of Transitional Housing in Xisaishan Industrial Park to the transition of vulnerable groups	Added
Reward	N/A	Granting a reward of 40 yuan/m ² for signing and relocation within 20 days, and 30 yuan/m ² for signing and relocation within 20-30 days	1) Granting a reward of 20 yuan/m ² if there is no additional or illegal construction, and 10 yuan/m ² if there is no rush decoration; 2) granting a reward of 40 yuan/m ² for signing on the first day, 30 yuan/m ² on the second day, and 20 yuan/m ² on the third day; 3) granting a reward of 3,000 yuan per household if the house is vacated within 3 days of payment	Specifying rewards for more occasions

Case 1: An AH has a house of 250 m² in masonry concrete structure, and cooperates well in HD without illegal or rush construction. It will receive cash compensation of 281,182 yuan under the 2009 old policy, and 368,444 yuan under the new policy, with a difference of 87,262 yuan; in case of property swap, its house is appraised at 261,182 yuan under the old policy, and 348,444 yuan under the new policy, with a difference of 87,262 yuan.

Case 2: An AH has a house of 200 m² in masonry concrete structure, and cooperates well in HD without illegal or rush construction. It will receive cash compensation of 225,182 yuan under the 2009 old policy, and 295,944 yuan under the new policy, with a difference of 70,762 yuan; in case of property swap, its house is appraised at 209,182 yuan under the old policy, and 279,944 yuan under the new policy, with a difference of 70,762 yuan.

Note: Other compensation, subsidies and rewards are not included in this calculation.

Table 4-1 Summary of LA and HD Compensation for Xisaishan Industrial Park Wastewater Treatment

Name	LA area (mu)	LA compensation (0,000 yuan)	Number of AHs	HD area (m ²)	Transition subsidy (0,000 yuan)	HD compensation (0,000 yuan)
Hexi sewer network	24.669	114.4437	0	0	0	126.1162
WWTP	199.433	764.8445	208	53939.67	3683.4073	4448.2518
Pumping station	6.1975	33.8165	0	0	0	33.8165
Total	230.2995	913.1047	208	53939.67	3683.4073	4608.1845

4.1.4 Solid Waste Management

By the end of November 2016, Civil Works Package 1 involves the acquisition of 18.8053 mu of collective land, including 11.01 mu in Dalu Village, Jinshan Sub-district, Daye City for the Sike sanitation base, 4.644 mu in Dalu Village for the Sike transfer station, and 3.1513 mu in Shenghongqing Community, Tieshan District for the Tiehe Road sanitation base. LA has been completed, and the compensation paid to the AHs. The Yujiashan and Tiehe Road sanitation bases involve HD mainly. A total HD area of 3,754.44 m² is involved. The Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District involves a HD area of 2,650 m², affecting 57 households with 174 persons in a workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm in Tieshan District, where HD was completed in March 2012. HD for the Tiehe Road sanitation base in Tieshan District is newly added, with two residential houses, and attachments and structures at No.7 Tiehe Road (owned by Tieshan District State-owned Asset Management Co., Ltd.) totaling 1,104.44 m² demolished to date.

According to Document HPG [2014] No.12, the location-based composite land price for LA for Tier-2 areas of 43,500 yuan/mu applies to, and the total of land compensation and resettlement subsidies is 988,162 yuan.

To date, HD for the workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm and the Tiehe Road sanitation has been completed, with HD compensation totaling 9,623,556.07 yuan paid.

Table 4-2 Summary of LA and HD Compensation for Solid Waste Management

Name	LA area (mu)	LA compensation (0,000 yuan)	Number of AHs	HD area (m ²)	Transition subsidy (0,000 yuan)	HD compensation (0,000 yuan)	Total of LA and HD compensation (0,000 yuan)
Sike sanitation base	11.01	59.5304	0	0	0	0	59.5304
Sike waste transfer station	4.644	24.2858	0	0	0	0.98	25.2658
Tiehe Road sanitation base in Tieshan District	3.1513	15	3	1104.44	0	522.675407	537.675407
Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District	0	0	57	2650	9.36	438.7002	448.0602
Total	18.8053	98.8162	57	3754.44	9.36	962.355607	1070.531807

4.1 Fund Disbursement

By the end of November 2016, among the 4 components involving resettlement, 231.5295 mu of land had been acquired, including 230.2995 mu of collective land and 1.23 mu of state-owned land, and the compensation for the acquired land of 9,131,047 yuan had been fully paid; houses of 53,939.67 m² had been demolished, and the compensation of 36,834,073 yuan fully paid. 107.29 mu of collective land had been acquired for the Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection component, and the compensation of 7,759,947 yuan had been fully paid; houses of 9,876.46 m² had been demolished, and the compensation of 24,953,721 yuan fully paid. The resettlement impacts of Sludge Treatment and Disposal are included in those of Wastewater Collection and Treatment. 18.8053 mu of collective land had been acquired for Solid Waste Management, and the compensation for the acquired land paid; houses of 3,754.44 m² had been demolished, and the compensation of 36,834,073 yuan fully paid. 9,623,556.07 yuan paid. See Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Schedule of Payment of Compensation Fees

Component	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation	Sludge Treatment and	Solid Waste Management	Total
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External M&E Report of the ADB-financed Hubei Huangshi Urban Pollution Control and Environmental Management Project (No.5)

			and River-lake Connection	Disposal		
Occupation of state-owned land	Planned amount (mu)	1.23	351.7	/	81.59	434.52
	Actual amount (mu)	1.23	103.11	/	17.6	121.94
	Planned rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	24	13	/	24/18/13 ²¹	
	Actual rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	0	0.25 ²²	/	0	
	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	29.52	4572.1	/	1491.17	6092.79
	Actual compensation (0,000 yuan)	0 ²³	39.8875	/	0 ²⁴	39.8875
	Payment progress ²⁵	N/A	0.8%	/	N/A	
Acquisition of collective land	Planned amount (mu)	289.47	293.3	/	4.76	587.53
	Actual amount (mu)	230.2995 mu acquired, remaining land not acquired yet; actual LA area to be determined		107.29 mu acquired	/	18.8053 mu acquired
	Planned rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	3.718/3.692/3.51 ²⁶	4.004	/	4.34/4.004/3.816	
	Actual rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	4.76/4.7056/3.64	4.9/4.004 ²⁷	/	4.35/4.76	
	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	1017.47	1174.37	/	19.34	2211.18
	Actual compensation (0,000 yuan)	913.1047	775.9947	/	98.8162	1787.9156
	Payment progress	89.74%	66.08%	/	510.94%	
Demolition of residential houses	Planned amount (mu)	37850.65	7632.87	/	3800	48283.52
	Actual amount (mu)	53939.67	3711.48	/	2350	60001.15
	Planned rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	See Table 4-1	Appraisal	/	1000	
	Actual rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	See Table 4-1 and Appendix 6	Appraisal	/	1000	
	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	2403.53	940.80	/	253.4	3597.73
	Actual compensation (0,000 yuan)	3683.4073	2152.607	/	267.0542	6103.0685
	Payment progress	153.25%	229%	/	105%	
Demolition of non-residential properties	Planned amount (mu)	0	9368	/	0	9368
	Actual amount (mu)	0	6164.98 ²⁸	/	1404.44	7569.42
	Planned rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	0	Appraisal	/	Appraisal	
	Actual rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	0	Appraisal	/	Appraisal	613
	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	0	462.11 ²⁹	/	0	
	Actual compensation (0,000 yuan)	0	342.7654	/	70661407	119.1
	Payment progress	0	74.17%	/	N/A	
Temporary land occupation	Planned amount (mu)	675.4	949.06	/	0	1624.46
	Actual amount (mu)	17.23	3.45	/	0	20.68
	Planned rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	0.143	0.143	/	0	
	Actual rate (0,000 yuan/mu)	0.1908	0	/	0	
	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	96.58	13.57	/	0	110.15
	Actual compensation (0,000 yuan)	20.676	0	/	0	
	Payment progress	21.41%	0	/	0	
Total amount	Planned (0,000 yuan)	6274.76	7162.95		2253.00	15690.71
	Actual (0,000 yuan)	4617.188	3311.2546		1070.531807	8998.974407
	Payment progress	73.58%	46.23%		47.52%	57.35%

²¹ The areas of the 3 types of acquired land are 29.45 mu, 21.31 mu and 30.83 mu respectively.

²² The young crop subsidy is 500 yuan/year, to be paid for 5 years.

²³ The state-owned land occupied for the Yegang pumping station is allocated directly.

²⁴ Only the Qingyu Road station in Xialu District involves the acquisition of state-owned land, which is unused.

²⁵ Percent = actual impact / planned impact

²⁶ 4.77 mu, 2.42 mu and 282.28 mu respectively

²⁷ LA compensation rates for Chenbaizhen and Laoxialu Communities

²⁸ Refer to Section 10.3 of the RP for the resettlement of the affected workers of Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory.

²⁹ Except house compensation and compensation for production or business suspension, also including a transition subsidy, a moving subsidy, compensation for machinery relocation, etc.

5 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration

5.1 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration

5.1.1 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

5.1.1.1 Resettlement

By the end of November 2016, HD had been fully completed, and compensation fully paid.

All AHs in this component have chosen property swap and will be relocated to the Hekou Town resettlement community. The resettlement housing has been largely completed (see Figure 5-1), and is expected to be handed over at the end of 2016. The resettlement community has a floor area of 80,000 m², and is located in the center of Hekou Town.

During the transition period, the AHs will rent houses themselves, and receive a subsidy at 3 yuan/m² per month for the first year and 6 yuan/m² per month from the beginning of the second year. Transition subsidies have been paid up to September 2016.

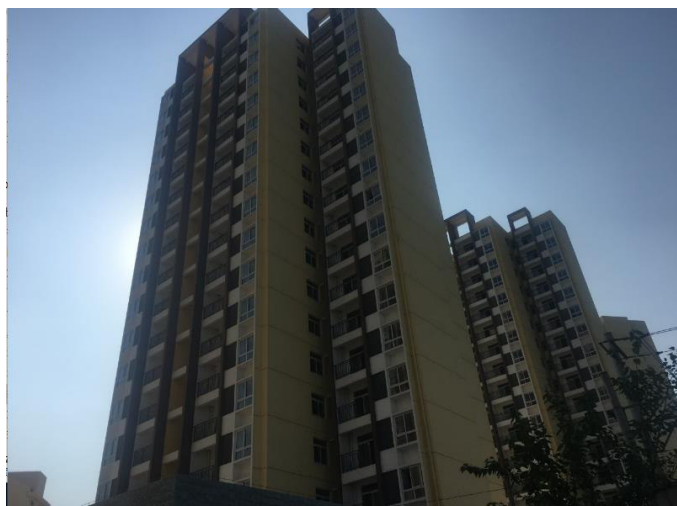


Figure 5-1 Current Situation of the Resettlement Site in Hekou Town

5.1.1.2 Livelihood restoration

The Hexi WWTP has broken ground, offering some jobs to APs, as shown in Table 5-1. During construction, men deal with construction mainly, and some women with environmental cleaning locally. 2-3 training courses are offered per annum, involving about 6 households each, covering cultivation, pest control and harvest mainly. In Ergang Village, the town government would assign 2-3 agricultural technicians in each half year for one-day field training.

Table 5-1 Employment Information

No.	Type of job	Workforce	Wage level	Remarks
1	Handling	11	200 yuan/day	Voluntary
	Carpentry	9	200 yuan/day	
3	Bricklaying	14	200 yuan/day	
4	Steel bending	12	200 yuan/day	
5	Cleaning	6	2,200 yuan/month	

No.	Type of job	Workforce	Wage level	Remarks
	Total	42	/	

5.1.1.3 Social security for LEFs

According to the Opinions of the General Office of the Hubei Provincial Government on Doing Well in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (HPGO [2009] No.39), social security should be covered for LEFs with per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA. By the end of November 2016, all APs had covered endowment insurance for LEFs. APs attaining 60 years (for men) or 55 years (for women) can receive an endowment insurance benefit for LEFs of 150 yuan/month and a new-type rural endowment insurance benefit of 60 yuan/month.

5.1.2 Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection

5.1.2.1 Resettlement

By the end of November 2016, rural houses and properties of 9,876.46 m² had been demolished, affecting 42 households and one entity. Among the 16 AHs in Xialu District, two AHs have chosen property swap, and the others have chosen cash compensation. Those choosing property swap will be resettled in Longwangteng Community that has been completed. Through consultation, the two AHs have received a resettlement house of 120 m² each, and agree to purchase any excess size at 1,929.43 yuan/m². The houses of the 14 AHs choosing cash compensation were appraised by Zhenghe Appraisal Company. The compensation for a house is calculated as follows: lawful size × replacement cost + appraised price of decoration + compensation for attachments + other compensation. HD in Xisaishan District affects no one, and the demolished properties will be compensated for at replacement cost through appraisal. The Qinggang Lake area involves the demolition of 26 houses, all AHs have chosen cash compensation, and the compensation has been fully paid.

This component affects one enterprise (Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory) with 10 workers, with a total demolition area of 2,115 m², all in masonry concrete structure (Grade 1). This enterprise is subject to cash compensation based on appraisal, with a compensation rate of 563 yuan/m² and a total amount of compensation of 1.191 million yuan. Compensation has been fully paid and demolition completed. This enterprise had been relocated before 2013 and is now operating elsewhere (see the RP).

5.1.2.2 Livelihood restoration

LA compensation has been paid timely. As for training for LEFs, it is learned from the interview with the head of Laoxialu Village that LEFs may attend training voluntarily. By the end of November 2016, the Xialu District Labor and Social Security Bureau had offered 13 business startup training courses in total in the district (including the affected villages), in which 11 courses had been completed and two were in progress, with 574 persons trained in total. These courses last 12 days each, covering SYB business startup, business registration, taxation, small-amount secured loan, preferential policies, etc.

5.1.2.3 Social security for LEFs

According to the Opinions of the General Office of the Hubei Provincial Government on Doing Well in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (HPGO [2009] No.39), social security should be covered for LEFs with per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA. By the end of November 2016, endowment insurance for LEFs was being covered.

5.1.3 Sludge Treatment and Disposal

The land acquired for Sludge Treatment and Disposal is within the range of the Hexi WWTP, and the APs are the same as those in Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

5.1.4 Solid Waste Management

The affected workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm was demolished in 2012, affecting 57 households with 174 persons (including 18 retirees), with a total demolition area of 2,650 m². All AHs have chosen one-time cash compensation at 1,000 yuan/m², with a transition subsidy of 360 yuan, a moving subsidy of 600 yuan, compensation for five types of lines of 2,486 yuan, toilet compensation of 600 yuan. 4 households and 13 stores are also affected by HD. Through consultation, the 4 AHs have chosen property swap without transition subsidy, but have received compensation for business losses for 36 months, and if the transition period exceeded 36 months, any extra period will be compensated for separately. The transition subsidy has been fully paid, and the resettlement housing allocated. The Tiehe Road sanitation base in Tieshan District has a total HD area of 1,104.44 m², and the compensation has been fully paid. Since Civil Works Package 1 is under construction, and Civil Works Packages 2 and 3 have not broken ground, they do not involve resettlement and livelihood restoration yet.

5.2 Support for Vulnerable Groups

Endowment insurance for LEFs

According to the Guidelines of the Hubei Provincial Government on Endowment Insurance for LEFs (HPG [2014] No.53), eligible LEFs meet the following conditions:

- 1) with contracted land acquired by the county (city) or above government;
- 2) holding a rural land contract or certificate of rural land contracting and management right at the time of LA;
- 3) with local registered residence at the time of LA;
- 4) with household per capita cultivated area of not more than 0.3 mu after LA; and
- 5) having attained 16 years at the time of LA.

The land-acquiring government will grant a one-time endowment insurance subsidy to each LEF at not less than 3 times the per capita net income of rural residents of our city in the previous year. For LEFs having attained 60 years at the time of LA, the subsidy will be granted in full; for LEFs below 60 years at the time of LA, the subsidy will be reduced by 1% for one year younger.

Subsidy for vulnerable groups

According to the opinions of the provincial government, living subsidies have been granted to disabled persons with difficulties and heavily disabled persons.

Disabled persons with difficulties are mainly those in MLS households, and can receive a subsidy of 50 yuan per capita per month; heavily disabled persons can receive a subsidy of 100 yuan per capita per month. These subsidy rates will be adjusted as necessary.

5.2.1 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The affected population of this component includes 51 poor households with 64 persons in Guniuzhou Village, where villagers with special difficulties would receive a subsidy of 500 yuan/year. In Ergang Village, a subsidy of 200 yuan per annum is granted to each MLS household, 500 yuan to patients of serious diseases, and 500-1,000 yuan for undergraduates.

5.2.2 Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection

According to the RP, this component affects a vulnerable population of 109.

By the end of November 2016, this component was under construction, its scope had been defined, and the RP had been updated. This component affects Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 mainly, including 38 households with 147 persons in Laoxialu Group 1 and 45 households with 110 persons in Laoxialu Group 2, including about 30 MLS households. 132 persons in Group 1 and 91 persons in Group 2 are eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs, and the list is being reviewed. The demolition of non-properties of 2,732.87 m² in Baitayan Village, Xisaishan District affects no one. In Chenbaizhen Community, 79 vulnerable households have been affected, including 59 MLS households and 20 households affected by disability. In Chenbaizhen Community, a subsidy of 500-10,000 yuan is granted to each excellent student from LEF households, a one-time labor resettlement subsidy of 10,000 yuan to each LEF aged 16-35 years or 7,000 yuan to each LEF aged above 35 years. In addition, a land loss security subsidy of 180 yuan/month is granted to each LEF having attained 55 years for men or 50 years for women, with local registered residence and being rural status in household registration. In addition, a consolation money of 200-500 yuan, and other gifts (food, oil, etc.) would be granted to vulnerable groups on festivals.

5.2.3 Sludge Treatment and Disposal

The land acquired for Sludge Treatment and Disposal is within the range of the Hexi WWTP, and the APs are the same as those in Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

5.2.4 Solid Waste Management

According to the RP, two vulnerable households with two persons in Yujiashan Forest Farm will be affected, but can no longer be tracked after resettlement in 2012.

By the end of November 2016, bidding for Civil Works Package 2 had been completed, and construction drawings were being prepared for Civil Works Package 3. Since the RP had not been updated and the DMS had not begun, Civil Works Packages 2 and 3 cannot be identified for resettlement impacts yet. The restoration of vulnerable groups will be tracked in subsequent M&E after RP updating.

6 Follow-up Livelihood Survey on AHs

6.1 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

6.1.1 Survey on Typical Affected Village

On August 19, 2016, the task force interviewed the head of Ergang Village. See table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Interview in Ergang Village

<p>Date: August 19, 2016</p> <p>Venue: Ergang Village, Hekou Town</p> <p>Interviewee: Secretary Yang</p> <p>Our village's annual collective income is about 30,000 yuan. There are 5 large enterprises and two small ones around our village. Villagers' main income sources are outside employment and farming. Men mostly do odd jobs nearby, and are paid 200 yuan/day (skilled jobs) or 120 yuan/day (unskilled jobs), while women mostly work at electronic plants or deal with environmental cleaning, paid 1,400-1,700 yuan per month. Our village has 900 mu of remaining cultivated land, 1.5 mu per capita. Those dealing with farming are mostly aged over 60 years, and the main crops are vegetables, with an annual net profit of 10,000 yuan/mu.</p> <p>2.1045 mu of land in our village has been acquired for this component, and the compensation has been fully paid. In our village, a subsidy of 200 yuan per annum is granted to each MLS household, 500 yuan to patients of serious diseases, and 500-1,000 yuan for undergraduates.</p> <p>Villagers think that this component is beneficial to the environment in many ways, and support it strongly.</p>

6.1.2 Livelihood Survey

In this round of M&E, a sampling questionnaire survey was conducted on 50 out of the 162 households affected by this component in Guniuzhou, Daoshifu and Ergang Villages, Hekou Town, with a sampling rate of 30.86%, covering household population, housing conditions, annual household income and expenditure, etc.

6.1.2.1 Population

The 50 sample households have 190 persons in total, all being agricultural population, including 92 women, accounting for 48.42%; 110 laborers (including 52 female laborers), accounting for 57.89%; 38 supported/old persons, accounting for 20%; and 39 underage persons, accounting for 20.53%.

6.1.2.2 Housing Conditions

The sample households have a total housing size of 14,243.45 m², 284.87 m² per household. Their houses have medium decoration, and basic home appliances and furniture.

6.1.2.3 Land Contracting

The sample households have a total contracted land area of 125.5 mu before LA, 0.66 mu per capita, and a total contracted land area of 61 mu after LA, 0.32 mu per capita. The main crops are vegetables and food crops.

6.1.2.4 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

In 2015, the per capita annual income of the samples households was 7,960.92 yuan, including agricultural income of 923.34 yuan, accounting for 11.6%; employment income of 6,034.24 yuan, accounting for 75.80%; wage income of 0 yuan, accounting for 0%; and sideline income of 1,003.34 yuan, accounting for 12.6%.

In 2015, the per capita annual expenditure of the samples households was 4,806.44 yuan,

including productive expenditure of 410.02 yuan, accounting for 8.53%; nonproductive expenditure of 3,816.08 yuan, accounting for 79.4%; and other expenses of 580.34 yuan, accounting for 12.07%.

In 2015, the per capita annual net income of the sample households was 3,154.48 yuan, and per capita annual pure income 7,550.9 yuan.

See table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Sampling Income Survey of the Wastewater Collection and Treatment Component

Item	Gross (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Gross household income	1512574.8	7960.92	100.00%
Agricultural income	175434.6	923.34	11.60%
Employment income	190634.6	1003.34	12.60%
Wage income	0	0	0.00%
Operating income	1146505.6	6034.24	75.80%
Other income	0	0	0.00%
Gross household expenditure	913223.6	4806.44	100.00%
Productive expenditure	77903.8	410.02	8.53%
1. Seeds	12992.2	68.38	1.42%
2. Pesticides and fertilizers	26660.8	140.32	2.92%
3. Irrigation	9686.2	50.98	1.06%
4. Operating expenses	28564.6	150.34	3.13%
Nonproductive expenditure	725055.2	3816.08	79.40%
1. Electricity expenses	81760.8	430.32	8.95%
2. Water expenses	58780.3	309.37	6.44%
3. Communication expenses	89849.1	472.89	9.84%
4. Educational expenses	41885.5	220.45	4.59%
5. Medical expenses	141599.4	745.26	15.51%
6. Fuel expenses	117864.6	620.34	12.91%
7. Non-staple food expenses	193315.5	1017.45	21.17%
Other expenses	110264.6	580.34	12.07%
Net income ³⁰	599351.2	3154.48	\
Pure income ³¹	1434671	7550.9	\

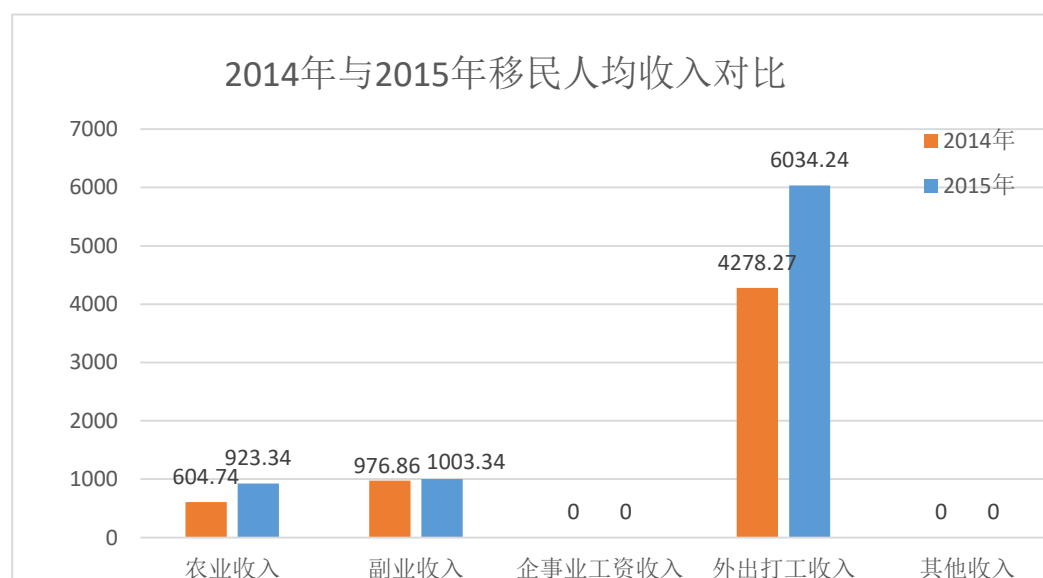


Figure 6-1 Comparison of Per Capita Income in 2014 vs. 2015

³⁰ Net income = gross income – productive expenditure – nonproductive expenditure

³¹ Pure income = gross income – productive expenditure

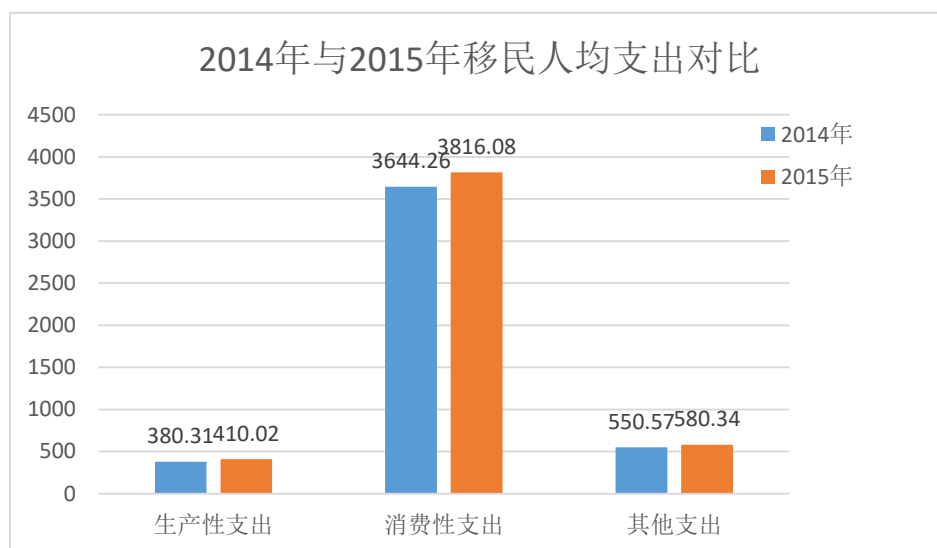


Figure 6-2 Comparison of Per Capita Expenditure in 2014 vs. 2015

6.1.2.5 Comparison of income and expenditure

Compared to the income and expenditure of the AHs in 2014 in the No.3 M&E Report, the per capita income and expenditure of the AHs are higher than those in 2014³². In 2015, per capita income was up 2,101.05 yuan from 2014, mainly due to changes in the local industry mix and employment structure; and per capita expenditure was up 231.3 yuan from 2014, mainly due to price rise, CPI rise, etc. In sum, the added value of per capita income was much higher than that of per capita expenditure.

6.2 Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection

6.2.1 Survey on Typical Affected Village

August 18, 2016, the task force interviewed the head of Laoxialu Community affected by LA and HD. See table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Interview in Affected Community

Date: August 18, 2016

Venue: Laoxialu Community

Interviewee: Secretary Zhang

This component affects Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 mainly, including 38 households with 147 persons in Laoxialu Group 1 and 45 households with 110 persons in Laoxialu Group 2, all being nonagricultural population. Our community had 150 mu of cultivated land before LA, used to grow vegetables mainly, with income of 4,000-5,000 yuan/mu per annum. Our community was a village before 2007, when all rural residents were converted into urban status in household registration. Residents' main income source is employment, which accounts for 80% of the per capita annual income of about 12,000 yuan.

94.05 mu of collective land in Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2 was acquired for this component in 2012, and the compensation was fully paid in May 2015. 30% of the land compensation was withheld by the collective, and the remaining land compensation, and all resettlement subsidy, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments were paid to households, in which land

³² See the No.3 report for income and expenditure in 2014.

compensation and resettlement subsidies were shared among residents (15,000 yuan per capita). HD was conducted from 2012 to 2014. Among the 16 AHs, two AHs have chosen property swap, and the others have chosen cash compensation. The houses of the 14 AHs choosing cash compensation were appraised by Zhenghe Appraisal Company, and the compensation has been fully paid. The two AHs choosing property swap have been resettled (at completed Longwangteng Community).

132 persons in Group 1 and 91 persons in Group 2 are eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs, and the list is being reviewed.

Business startup and employment training is offered by the employment bureau to residents every month.

6.2.2 Livelihood Survey

In this round of M&E, a sampling questionnaire survey was conducted on 35 out of the 107 households affected by this component in Laoxialu Groups 1 and 2, with a sampling rate of 32.71%, covering household population, housing conditions, annual household income and expenditure, etc.

6.2.2.1 Population

The 35 sample households have 106 persons in total, all being nonagricultural population, including 50 women, accounting for 47.17%; 59 laborers (including 31 female laborers), accounting for 55.66%; 24 supported/old persons, accounting for 22.64%; and 27 underage persons, accounting for 25.47%.

6.2.2.2 Housing Conditions

The sample households have a total housing size of 11,473.95 m², 327.83 m² per household. Their houses have medium decoration, and basic home appliances and furniture.

6.2.2.3 Land Contracting

The sample households have a total contracted land area of 13.5 mu before LA, 0.39 mu per capita, and a total contracted land area of 4.2 mu after LA, 0.12 mu per capita. The main crops are vegetables and food crops.

6.2.2.4 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

In 2015, the per capita annual income of the samples households was 9,792.95 yuan, including agricultural income of 500.94 yuan, accounting for 5.12%; employment income of 5,473.78 yuan, accounting for 55.9%; wage income of 2,308.34 yuan, accounting for 23.57%; and sideline income of 1,509.89 yuan, accounting for 15.42%.

In 2015, the per capita annual expenditure of the samples households was 2,960.44 yuan, including productive expenditure of 123.14 yuan, accounting for 4.16%; nonproductive expenditure of 1,933.36 yuan, accounting for 65.31%; and other expenses of 903.94 yuan, accounting for 30.53%.

In 2015, the per capita annual net income of the sample households was 6,832.51 yuan, and per capita annual pure income 9,669.81 yuan.

See table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Sampling Income Survey of the Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection Component

Item	Gross (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Gross household income	1038052.7	9792.95	100.00%
Agricultural income	53099.64	500.94	5.12%
Employment income	160048.34	1509.89	15.42%
Wage income	244684.04	2308.34	23.57%

Operating income	580220.68	5473.78	55.90%
Other income	0	0	0.00%
Gross household expenditure	313806.64	2960.44	100.00%
Productive expenditure	13052.84	123.14	4.16%
1. Seeds	4075.7	38.45	1.30%
2. Pesticides and fertilizers	3416.38	32.23	1.09%
3. Irrigation	2250.38	21.23	0.72%
4. Operating expenses	3310.38	31.23	1.05%
Nonproductive expenditure	204936.16	1933.36	65.31%
1. Electricity expenses	20182.4	190.4	6.43%
2. Water expenses	16607.02	156.67	5.29%
3. Communication expenses	25381.7	239.45	8.09%
4. Educational expenses	21247.7	200.45	6.77%
5. Medical expenses	37163.6	350.6	11.84%
6. Fuel expenses	31105.7	293.45	9.91%
7. Non-staple food expenses	53248.04	502.34	16.97%
Other expenses	95817.64	903.94	30.53%
Net income	724246.06	6832.51	\
Pure income	1024999.86	9669.81	\

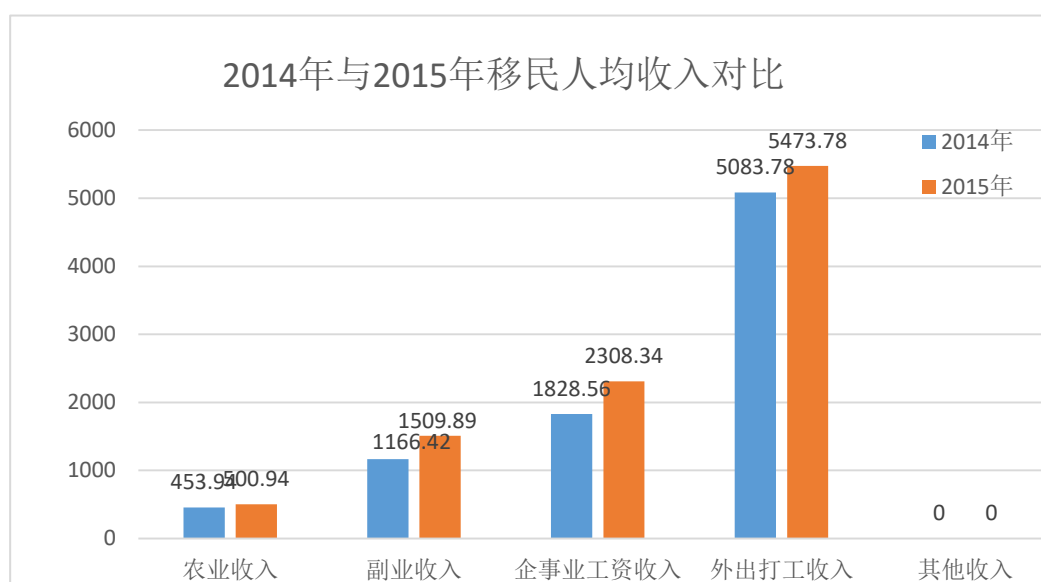


Figure 6-3 Comparison of Per Capita Income in 2014 vs. 2015

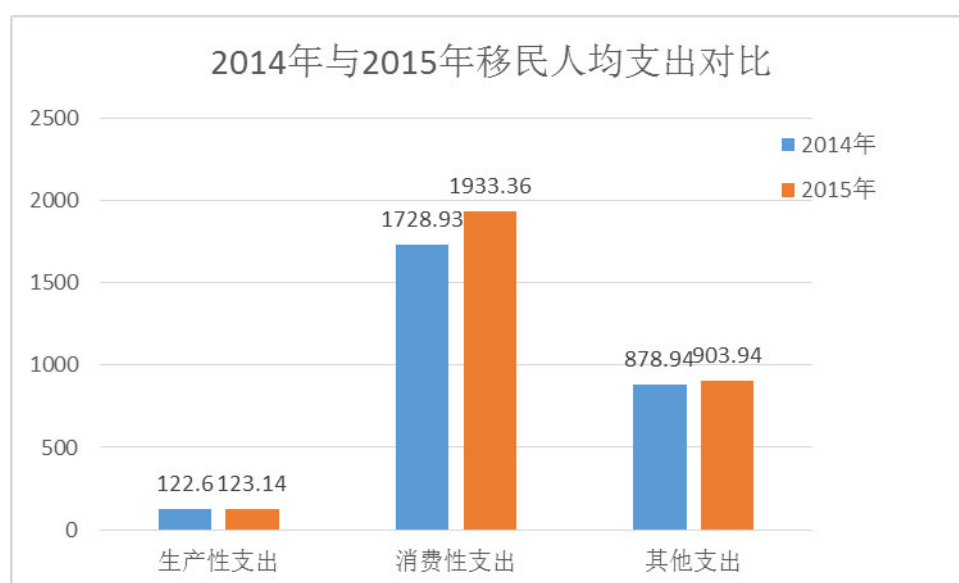


Figure 6-4 Comparison of Per Capita Expenditure in 2014 vs. 2015

6.2.2.5 Comparison of income and expenditure

Compared to the income and expenditure of the AHs in 2014 in the No.3 M&E Report, the per capita income and expenditure of the AHs are higher than those in 2014³³. In 2015, per capita income was up 1,260.25 yuan from 2014, mainly due to changes in the local industry mix and employment structure; and per capita expenditure was up 229.98 yuan from 2014, mainly due to price rise, CPI rise, etc. In sum, the added value of per capita income was much higher than that of per capita expenditure.

6.3 Sludge Treatment and Disposal

The land acquired for Sludge Treatment and Disposal is within the range of the Hexi WWTP, and the APs are the same as those in Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

6.4 Solid Waste Management

The affected workers' building of Yujiashan Forest Farm was demolished in 2012, affecting 64 persons and one enterprise with 10 workers. All AHs have chosen one-time cash compensation at 1,000 yuan/m², with a transition subsidy of 360 yuan, a moving subsidy of 600 yuan, compensation for five types of lines of 2,486 yuan, toilet compensation of 600 yuan. The Tiehe Road sanitation base in Tieshan District has a total HD area of 1,104.44 m², affecting two persons and one entity, and the compensation has been fully paid. Since LA and HD for most stations have not begun, the livelihood restoration of APs is not involved yet.

³³ See the No.3 report for income and expenditure in 2014.

7 Public Participation, Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

At the preparation stage, the Huangshi PMO, Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company, IAs, township governments and the RP preparation agency conducted various public participation activities, such as community mobilization and publicity, social survey and planning, promoting local residents' understanding of the Project, compensation and resettlement policies. Based on interviews, the APs are satisfied in this respect.

In addition, the Huangshi PMO conducted extensive public participation and consultation in various ways during implementation, including information disclosure, FGD and RIB distribution. The LA and HD agencies also respected local customs well, and conducted effective consultation.

7.2 Information Disclosure

During LA for Wastewater Collection and Treatment, two LA announcements were posted in May and August 2012 respectively. A public hearing was held to collect public comments. During LA, land measurement results were confirmed by the APs.

To address the inconsistent HD compensation rates, the newly issued Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP and the Estimate Sheet for the Outstanding Issue of the WWTP (see Appendix 9) were disclosed successively, and compensation will be granted if the APs have no objection.

In addition, construction announcements were posted at construction.



工程概况表		四寨山工业园区管委会	
工程名称	河口小区公租房	建设单位	中工武大设计有限公司
建设用途	公租房	设计单位	深圳市九洲建设发展有限公司
建设地点	河口镇城岗旁	监理单位	黄石市九洲建设发展有限公司
总建筑面积	56000m ²	施工单位	黄石市九洲建设发展有限公司
开工日期	年 月 日	竣工日期	年 月 日
结构类型	框剪结构	基础类型	机械冲孔灌注桩
层数	地下室一层 地上十八层	建筑层高	55.5m
地上面积	42426m ²	地下室面积	9888m ²
人防等级		抗震等级	四级
配电(强、弱电)	12台电梯	扶梯、自动人行梯	
地基与基础	桩端持力层为中粗砂岩;桩基混凝土强度等级C30,基础底板混凝土强度等级P6 C35,标高18.170以下;桩基混凝土强度等级C30,标高18.170以上;桩基混凝土强度等级C30,标高18.170以上;桩基混凝土强度等级C30,标高18.170以上。		
主体结构	全现浇钢筋混凝土框架-剪力墙结构,抗震等级均为C30。		
装饰装修	内墙装饰:人墙石材、外墙涂料。		
内墙装饰	厨房、卫生间为面砖墙,其余为环保型乳胶漆内墙。		
楼地面装饰	住宅为水泥地面;卫生间为水泥砂浆地面;厨房为防滑地砖地面;楼梯间为花岗岩地面。		
屋面防水	屋面防水等级Ⅱ级。		
防火设备	二级防火等级,采用防火玻璃,甲级防火门及耐火时间不小于3小时的防火卷帘分隔。		
建筑节能	门窗节能,外墙内保温。		
给排水、采暖、电气、智能化建筑、防雷及接地			

Figure 7-1 Construction Announcements

7.3 Grievance Redress

During LA for Wastewater Collection and Treatment, grievances and appeals from the APs were taken seriously. For example, through consultation, the compensation rate for tombs was increased from 600 yuan to 1,200 yuan each. This component involves the relocation of 50-60 tombs, and a public welfare cemetery is being built in the park to meet public needs.

In addition, an AP filed an appeal about house appraisal with the HD Office of Xisaishan District No.2 Industrial Park, which handled the appeal timely through re-appraisal.

For the inconsistent HD compensation rates, the Xisaishan Industrial Park Management Committee issued the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP, held an FGD, and posted an announcement in the village.

A meeting was held in Guniuzhou Village on July 15, 2014 to address the outstanding issue from HD for the WWTP, with 70 attendees in total. Through consultation, all attendees accepted the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP. By the end of November 2016, all AHs had entered into agreements, compensation had been fully paid, and the problem of inconsistent HD compensation rates had been solved.

Except above, the Huangshi PMO had not received any grievance on resettlement by the end of November 2016.

8 Conclusions and Suggestions

8.1 Conclusions

8.1.1 The resettlement IAs are well established and have clearly defined duties.

The resettlement IAs are well established and have clearly defined duties. Although some component PMOs experienced great staff changes, their coordination capacity was strong.

8.1.2 Resettlement progress is slightly behind schedule.

By the end of November 2016, resettlement and construction progress was slightly behind schedule. Since the scope of the Project has changed, implementation progress has varied greatly from planning.

8.1.3 The compensation rates for LA and HD should be increased.

In September 2013, the Xisaishan District Government issued the HD Compensation and Resettlement Program for the Hekou Resettlement Building Construction Project (Phase 3). In July 2014, the Xisaishan Industrial Park Management Committee issued the Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP. On March 13, 2014, the Hubei Provincial Government issued the Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Hubei Province, changing the LA compensation rates of the Project. The new compensation rates are higher than the former ones.

8.1.4 The livelihood restoration programs for the APs, and supporting programs for vulnerable groups are still inadequate.

Although LA and HD compensation fees have been paid timely, the livelihood restoration programs for the APs, and supporting programs for vulnerable groups are still inadequate.

8.1.5 Social security for LEFs had been partly covered.

According to the Opinions of the General Office of the Hubei Provincial Government on Doing Well in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (HPGO [2009] No.39), social security should be covered for LEFs with per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA. By the end of November 2016, all APs had covered endowment insurance for LEFs. APs attaining 60 years (for men) or 55 years (for women) can receive an endowment insurance benefit for LEFs of 150 yuan/month and a new-type rural endowment insurance benefit of 60 yuan/month. In Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection, 132 persons in Laoxialu Group 1 and 91 persons in Laoxialu Group 2 are eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs, and the list is being reviewed.

8.1.6 Adequate information disclosure and public participation have been conducted for completed LA and HD activities.

The IAs have implemented the applicable policies during LA and HD effectively, and conducted

public consultation very well.

8.2 Suggestions

8.2.1 Communicating changes to the project scope to ADB timely and in advance

The scope of Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection has changed greatly, and the river-lake connection subcomponent has been cancelled. Issues of the project related to the sewer network subcomponent should be reported to ADB timely and in advance to determine if the RP should be further updated or if such changes have been included in the scope of monitoring.

8.2.2 Paying attention to the livelihood restoration of the APs and extra support for vulnerable groups

The PMO should implement the livelihood restoration and social security measures for LEFs timely, which is also a priority in subsequent M&E. In addition, great attention should be paid to extra support for vulnerable groups, including women.

8.2.3 Further strengthening information disclosure, public participation and grievance redress

The task force suggests that all IAs should strengthen file management on information disclosure, public participation and grievance redress to provide a basis for future M&E.

Grievances and appeals should be collected, recorded and registered, and relevant materials submitted to the Huangshi PMO monthly, which will check registration together with the external M&E agency regularly. The registration form should include such basic items as accepting agency, time and place of acceptance, appellant name and signature, appeal description, and proposed and actual solutions.

8.2.4 Strengthening the filing of resettlement information

The owners and resettlement IAs should keep resettlement information on record properly to provide a basis for future M&E and final reporting.

8.2.5 Acting strictly on the LA and HD procedures, and ensuring compliance with the ADB policies

The LA and HD procedures have been well established, covering appraisal, administrative ruling, public hearing, etc. These procedures should be followed strictly to handle issues properly, and protect the APs' lawful rights and interests. In addition, the applicable ADB policies should be complied with during LA and HD.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Fieldwork Photos (Part)



Interview



Questionnaire survey



Construction site of the Hexi WWTP



Enclosing wall reconstruction of the remaining house to be demolished for the Hexi WWTP



Yegang and Longgang Road pumping stations



Upstream wetland

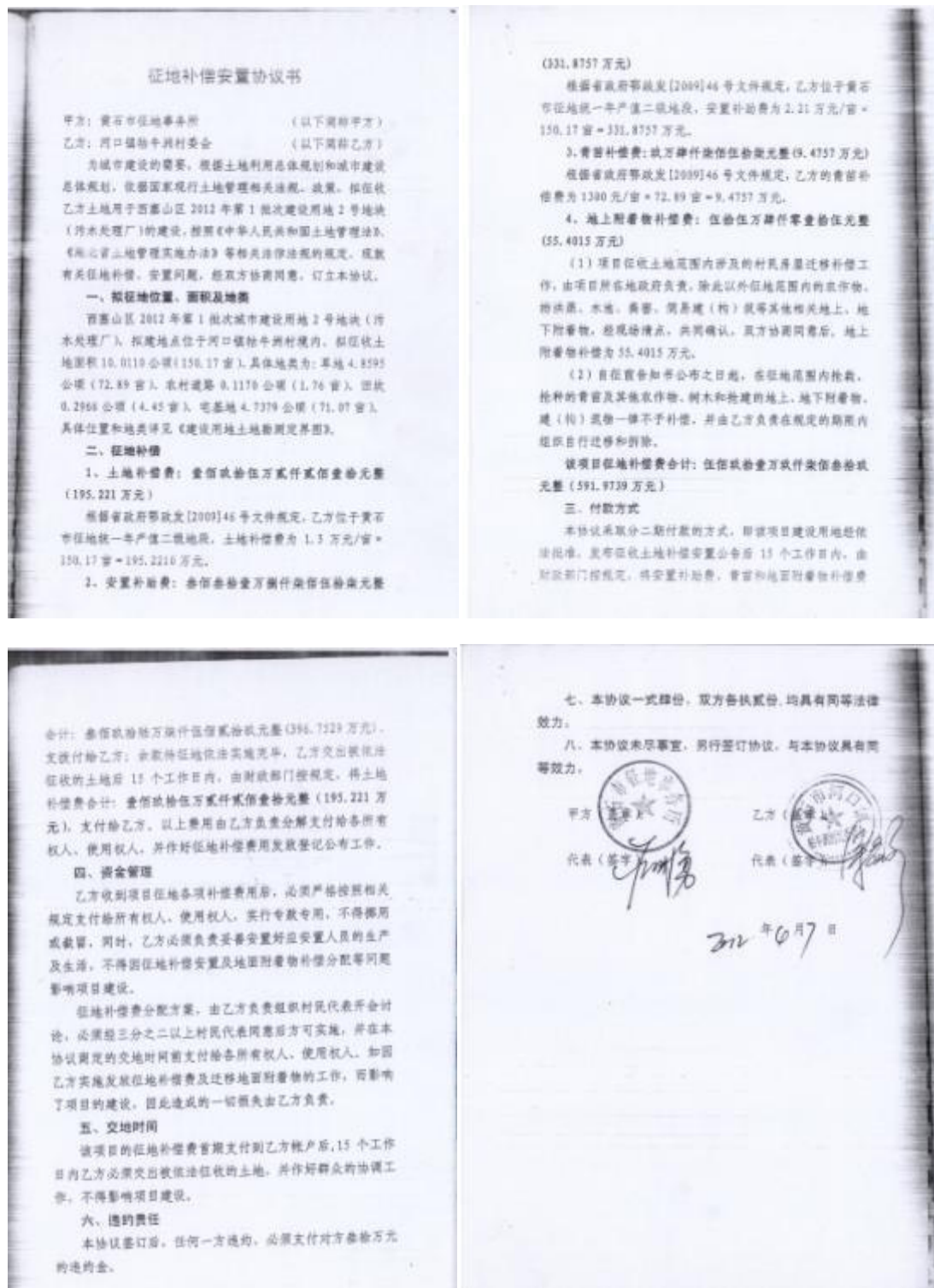


Yujiashan sanitation car park in Tieshan District

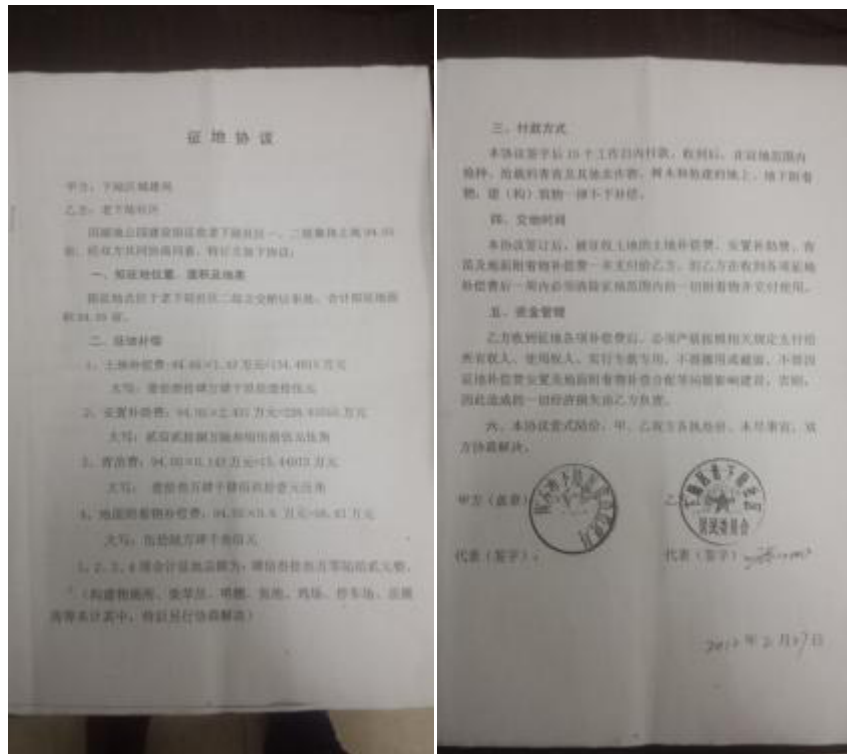


Qingyu Road waste transfer station in Xialu District

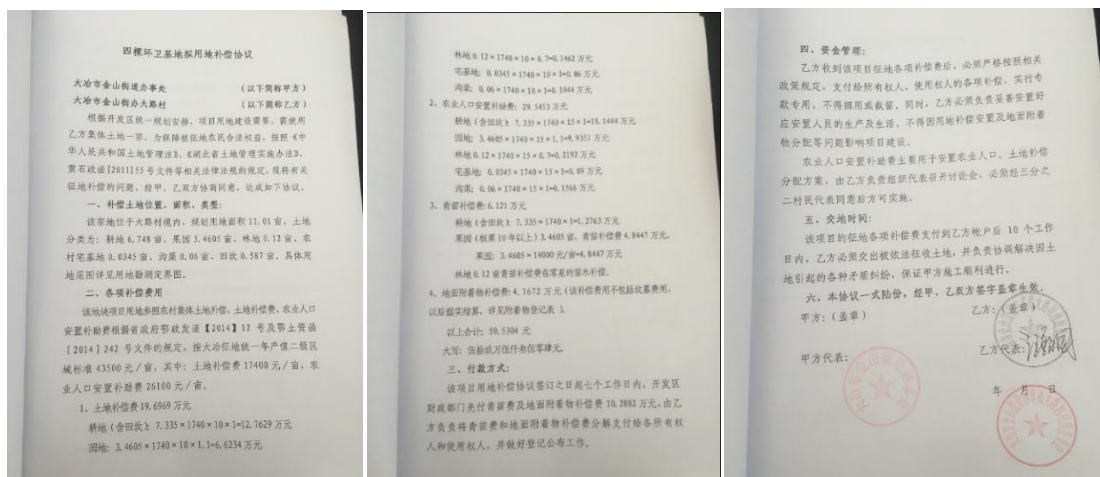
Appendix 2: LA Compensation Agreement (Part)



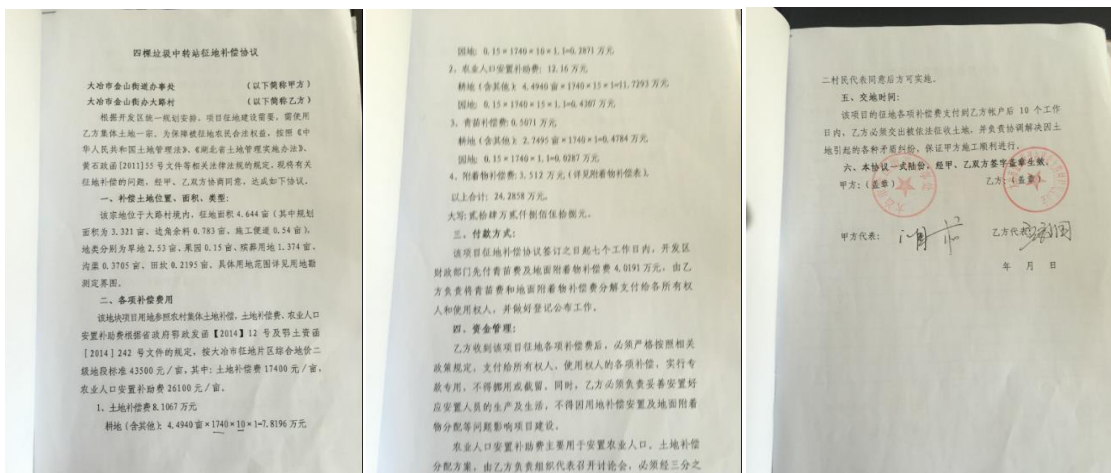
LA Compensation Agreement of Guniuzhou Village



LA Compensation Agreement of Laoxialu Community

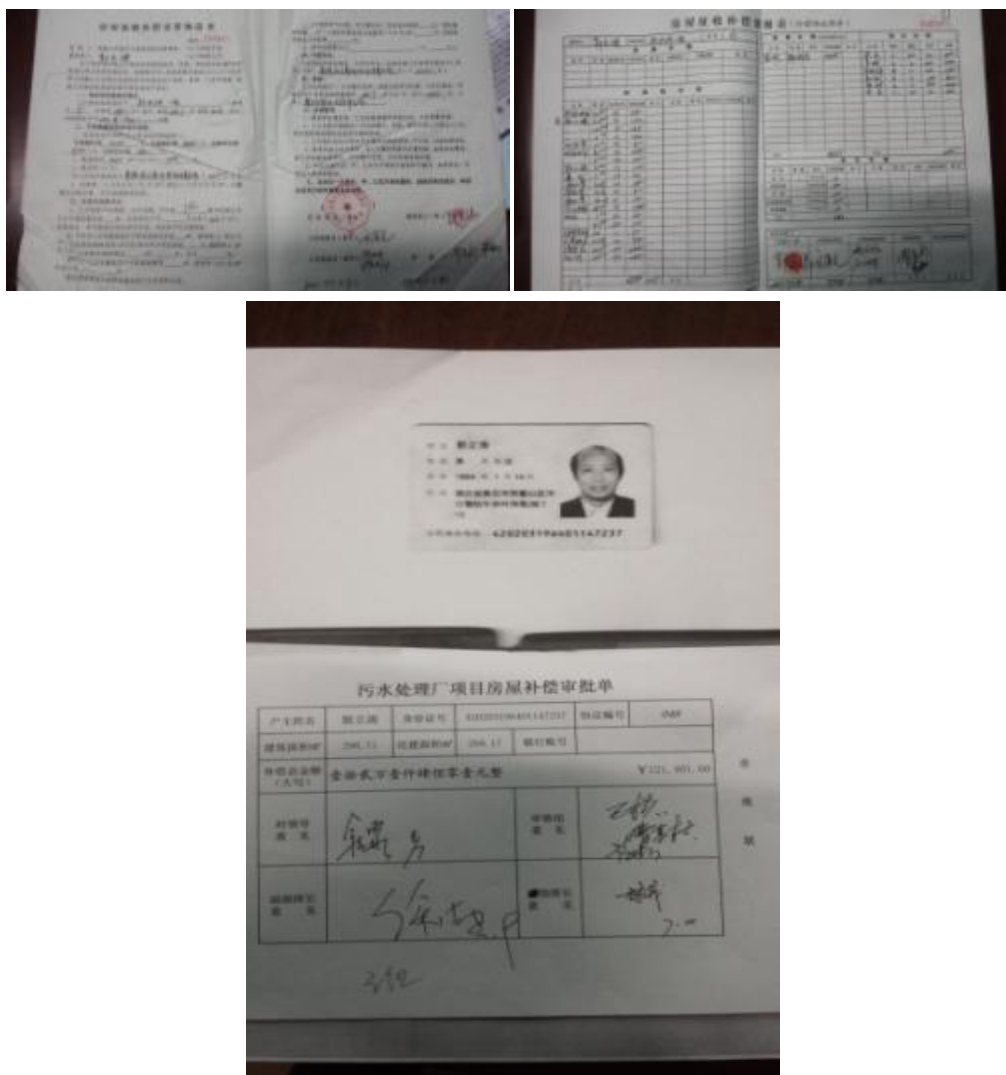


LA Compensation Agreement of the Sike Sanitation Base

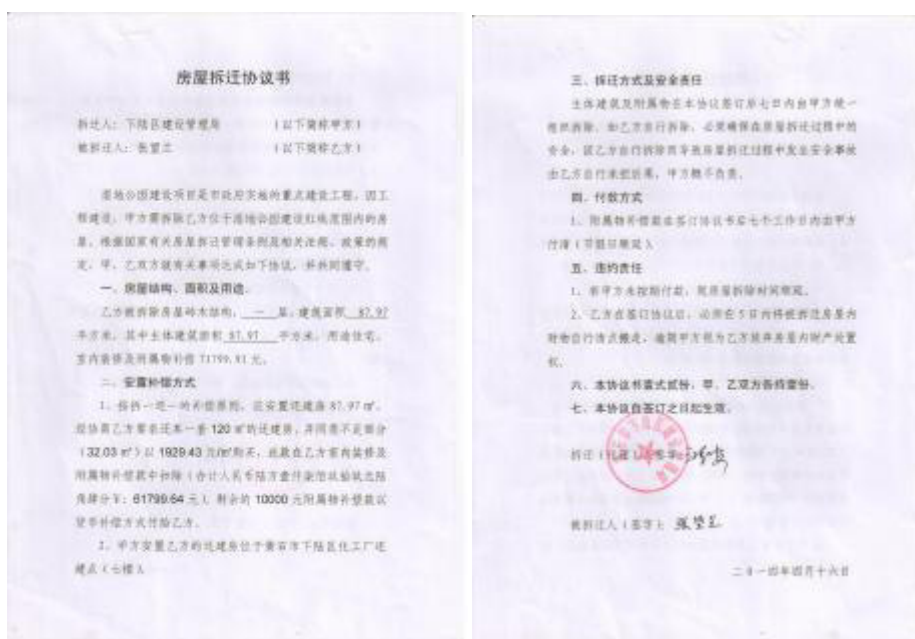


LA Compensation Agreement of the Sike Waste Transfer Station

Appendix 3: HD Compensation and Resettlement Agreement (Part)



HD Compensation Agreement of Guniuzhou Village



HD Compensation Agreement of Laoxialu Community

Appendix 5: Supplementary HD Compensation Agreement

房屋征收补偿协议书 (补充)

项目名称: _____ (以下简称甲方)
征收单位: 西塞山工业园区重点工程房屋征收指挥部 (以下简称乙方)
被征收人: 董振家

为了保证重点工程项目的顺利施工, 西塞山区人民政府对乙方房屋已实施征收。依据《西塞山工业园区房屋征收补偿安置办法》和原征收补偿协议约定, 经甲、乙双方协商, 就房屋征收补偿未尽事宜达成如下协议:

一、被征收房屋基本情况:
乙方房屋位于 董振家 村, 原评估报告书号 _____, 原协议号 _____。

二、原协议补偿总面积 367.78 m², 还建面积 367.78 m², 补偿总金额 80432 元。

三、补充及核减内容及金额

1. 房屋拆迁补偿费 115482.5 元 (其中: 砖混 31429 m², 砖木 5349 m²);

2. 其它补偿: _____;

3. 核减附属物+树木 18345.5 元;

4. 核减新建面积补偿款 _____ 元;

5. 核减其他: _____;

6. 结果: _____。

四、面积处理: 新建面积 _____ m² (其中: 砖混 _____ m² 按 65% 折算, _____ m² 按 50% 折算, _____ m²), 折算还建面积 _____ m²。

五、处理结果:

1. 增补总金额 (大写) 玖万柒仟壹佰叁拾柒元玖角 97137.91 元;

2. 增补总面积 _____ m²。

六、本协议经甲、乙双方协商签订, 与原签订协议一样具有同等法律效力, 为最终协议, 双方共同遵守。如有争议, 可诉讼人民法院裁决。

七、本协议一式肆份。甲、乙双方各执壹份, 西塞区财政局、区建委各执一份。本协议自双方签字盖章之日生效。

八、本协议签字后, 乙方保证不阻止工程施工。否则将承担一切法律责任。

征收单位 (盖章): _____ 被征收人 (盖章): 董振家
(联系方式): 18986581029

负责人签字: _____ 审核组 (签字): _____
工作组成员 (签字): 张红青

村负责人 (签字): 辛君群 征收办 (签字): _____

2016 年 3 月 2 日

Appendix 6: Disposition of the Outstanding Issue of HD for the Hexi WWTP

This disposition has been developed to address the outstanding issue in July and August 2012, thereby ensuring the successful construction of the WWTP, and protecting the rights and interests of the households affected by HD.

I. Organizational leadership

Composition of the leading group:

Leader: Zhu Hailong

Deputy leader: Li Taoguang

Members: Cao Qisong, Tian Hongxi, Fang Zewen, and all members of the HD management office, and members of the Guniuzhou Village Committee

The leading group governs 5 task forces.

II. Scope

113 AHs affected by HD in July and August 2012 within the boundary line of the WWTP

III. Period of handling

August 2-16, 2014 (15 days)

IV. Basic principles

1. Enforce the HD policy strictly according to law.
2. Gather and disclose all information of the AHs to ensure fairness and transparency.
3. The HD compensation rates stipulated by the management committee must be followed strictly.

V. Measures

The formerly appraised compensation, and other compensation and subsidies shall remain unchanged. This disposition applies to additional housing size, attachments and trees.

1. Additional housing size after HD shall be compensated for at 65% for masonry concrete structure and 50% for masonry timber structure.
2. HD compensation (structure-based adjustment) shall be based on the rates for the WWTP (Phase 2) (XIP [2014] No.69).
3. Attachments and trees:
 - a) If the total compensation for attachments and trees is below 50,000 yuan, it shall be reduced by less than 30% as the case may be;
 - b) If the total compensation for attachments and trees is within 50,000-69,999 yuan, it shall be reduced by 30%;
 - c) If the total compensation for attachments and trees is within 70,000-79,999 yuan, it shall be reduced by 35%;
 - d) If the total compensation for attachments and trees is within 80,000-89,999 yuan, it shall be reduced by 40%;
 - e) If the total compensation for attachments and trees is within 90,000-99,999 yuan, it shall be reduced by 45%;
 - f) If the total compensation for attachments and trees is 100,000 yuan or more, it shall be reduced by 50%.

VI. Reward and punishment

1. The HD management office and Guniuzhou Village Committee shall handle the outstanding issue of the 113 AHs properly within the specified time.
2. All AHs must enter into the supplementary agreement within the specified time, and any AH failing to do this shall be deemed to waive its right.

VII. Working requirements

1. Great importance shall be paid to the outstanding issue. The supplementary agreement shall

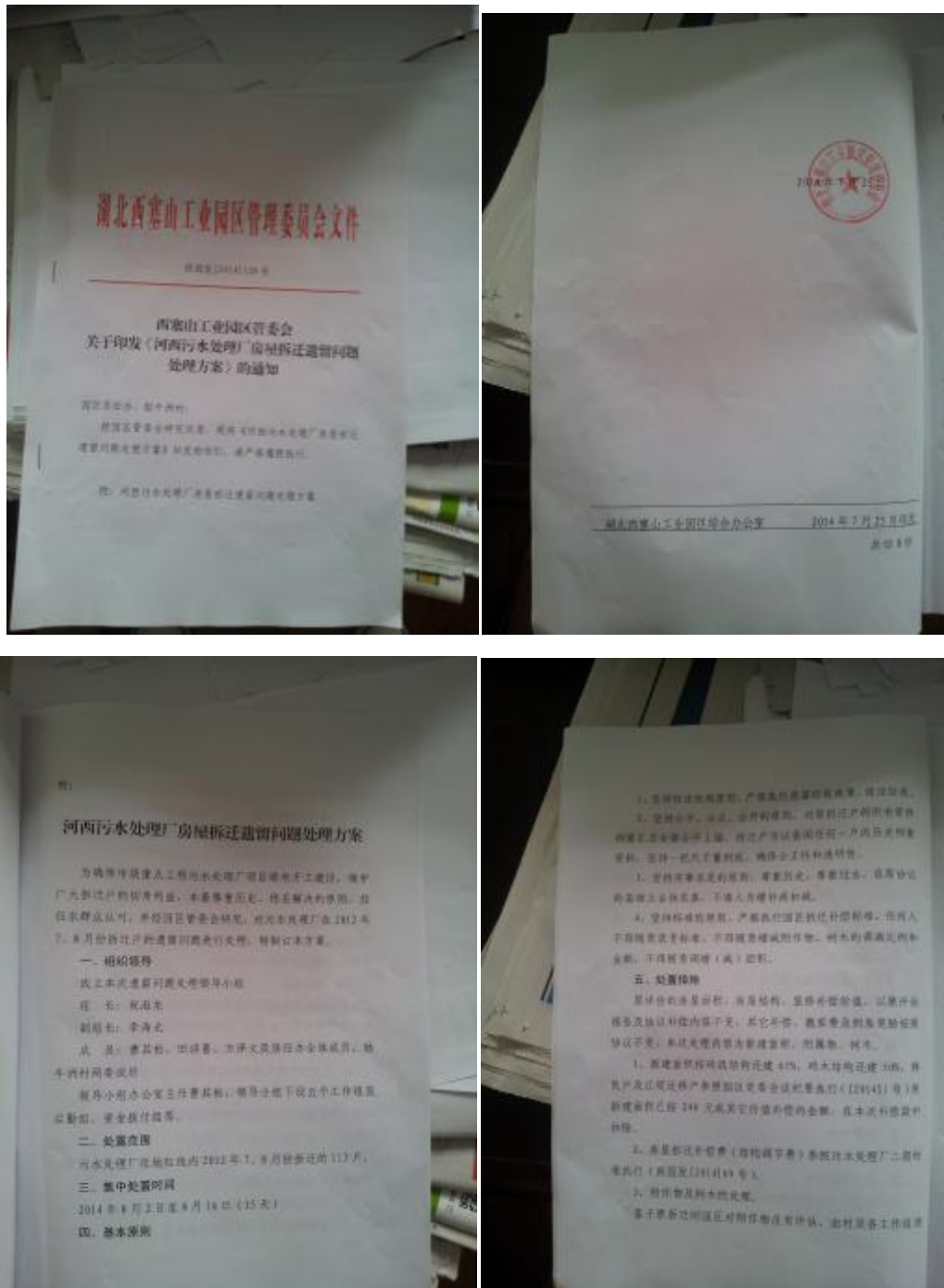
be valid with the signatures of the AH, village head and task force leader only.

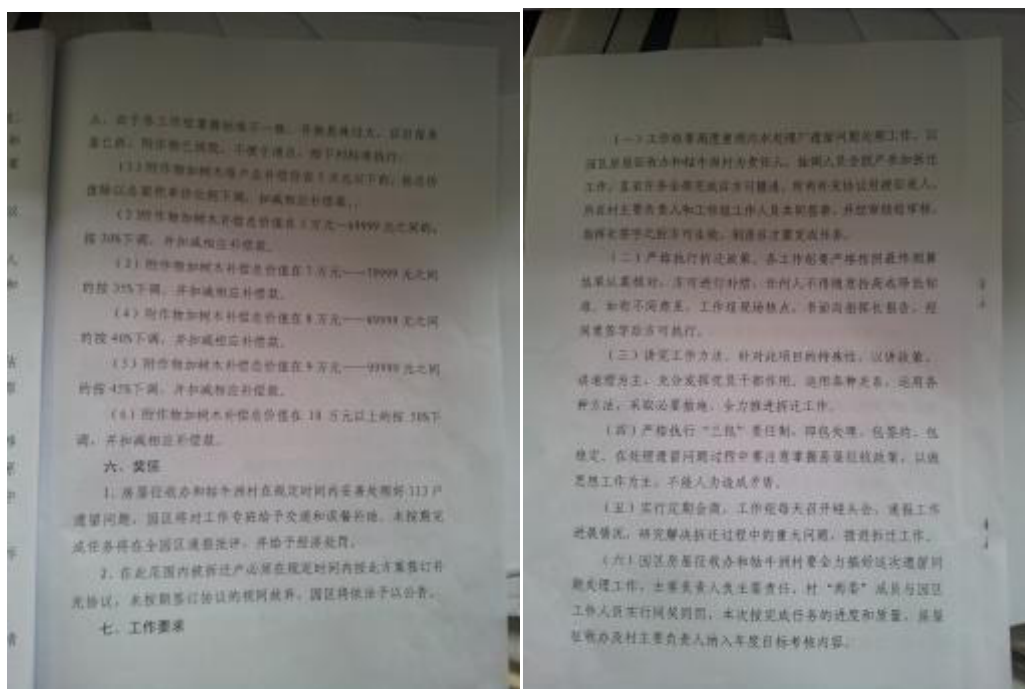
2. The task forces shall check measurement results carefully before granting compensation. No one shall change the compensation rate without authorization.

3. The HD policy should be implemented properly to avoid any dispute.

4. Regular consultation shall be conducted to solve major issues and promote HD.

5. The HD management office and Guniuzhou Village Committee shall handle the outstanding issue properly, and the progress and quality of its handling will be included in annual evaluation.

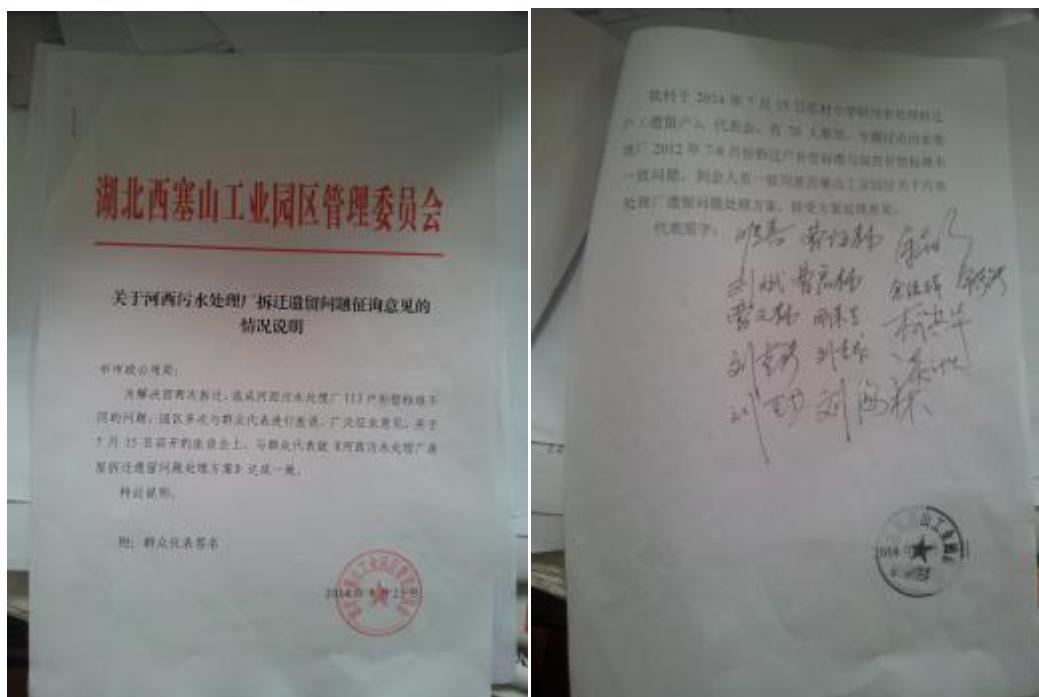




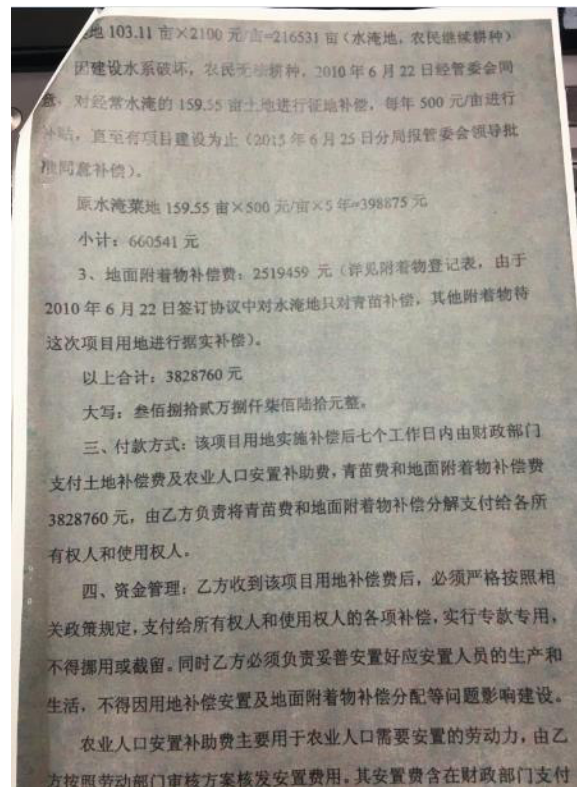
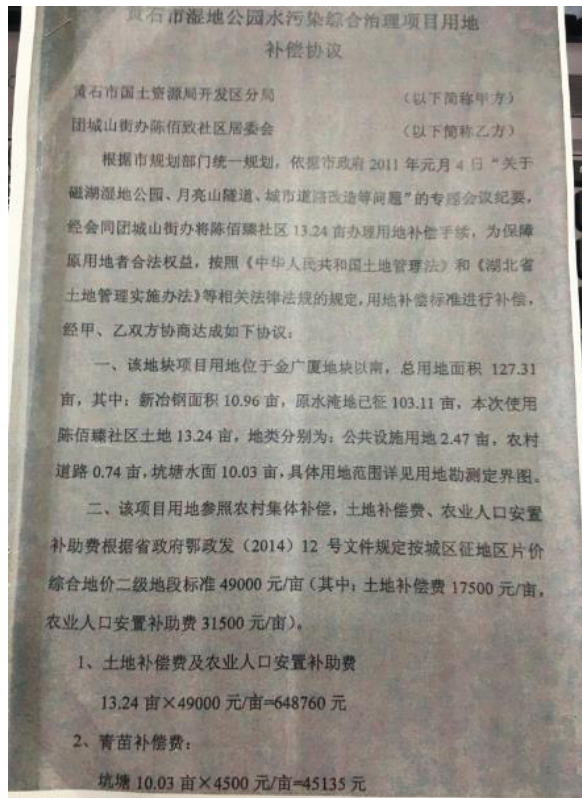
Appendix 7: Estimate Sheet for the Outstanding Issue of the WWTP

The image displays four photographs of estimate sheets, arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each sheet is a large table with multiple columns and rows, containing handwritten data. The sheets are titled in Chinese, with the main title being 'Hubei Huangshi Urban Pollution Control and Environmental Management Project (No.5)'. The sheets are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, indicating they are part of a larger set of documents. The tables contain various columns for item description, quantity, unit, and price, with handwritten entries in Chinese characters and numbers. The sheets are slightly aged and show some wear, with the text being somewhat faded in some areas.

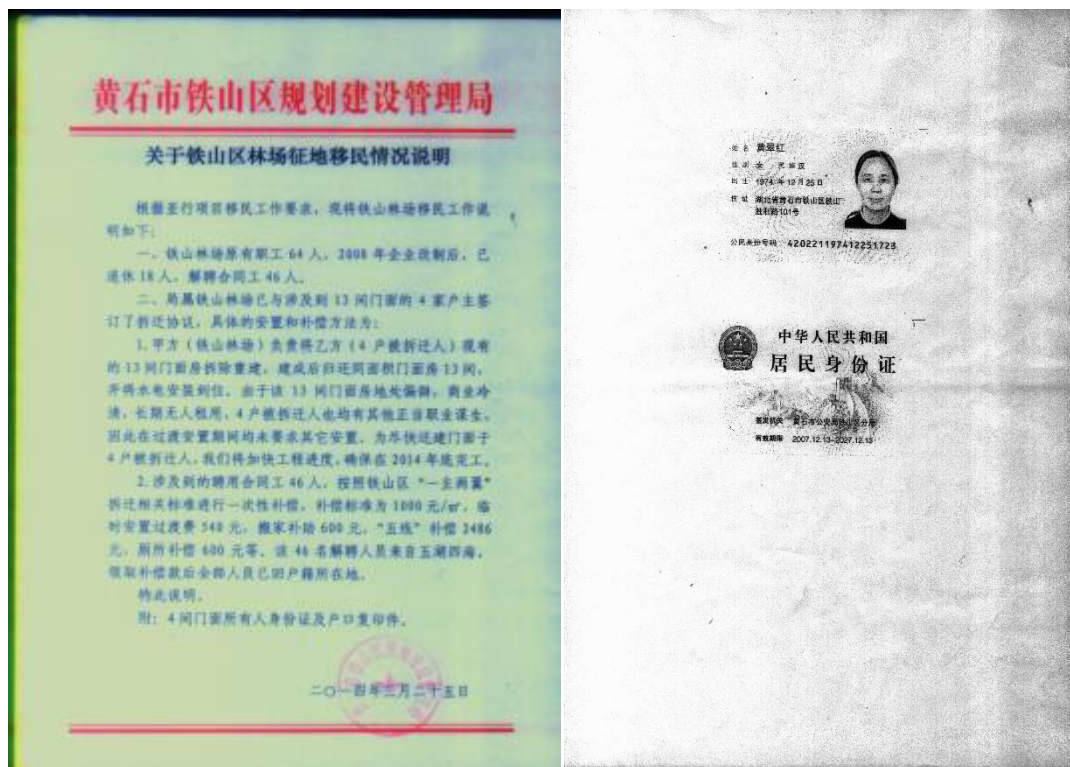
Appendix 8: Note on Consultation on the Outstanding Issue of the WWTP



Appendix 9: Compensation Agreement for the Land in Chenbaizhen Community Used for the Huangshi Wetland Park Water Pollution Control Project



Appendix 10: Note on LA and Resettlement for Tieshan District Forest Farm, and Copies of ID Card and Household Register of Proprietor (Part)



Appendix 10: Compensation for Business Suspension Losses of the Stores Affected by the Yujiashan Waste Transfer Station

喻家山转运站店铺停业损失补偿问题资料

一、13家店铺的基本情况

铁山林场90年代在铁山林场西侧建成一批门面房及办公用房。企业改制后因各种原因，由徐维革、孙国民、黄翠红、陈学云使用此地段的13间门面。该4人对店面只有使用权，并无产权。店铺的经营内容主要为小卖部及杂货铺。经营收入主要为补贴生活和用。并非家庭主要收入来源。13户门面于2012年6月开始拆迁，在2012年7月拆迁完毕。喻家山垃圾转运站紧邻该店建成，并继续由该4人经营。4人对此安置方案均无异议。但店铺因转运站建设的噪音及粉尘不能继续，过长的建设期对于门面所有人可能会带来经营损失。

二、13家店铺经营收入和停业损失补偿统计表

现将13家店铺拆迁前6个月的经营净收入进行统计。经调查，店铺所有人的店铺经营收入在80元每月左右。因拆迁预计于2015年6月建成完成（距离拆迁开始日为16个月），现暂定受影响店铺经营者补偿36个月的经营损失，共计2880元每人。如果店铺重建日期超过36个月，将会对于超出的时间和经营损失进行补偿。

店铺经营人姓名	店铺面积(平方米)	拆迁前6个月平均营业收入(元/月)	停业损失补偿金额(元)	备注
徐维革	72.58	80	2880	
孙国民	90.78	80	2880	
黄翠红	90.78	80	2880	
陈学云	112.07	80	2880	

三、店铺拆迁产权补偿损失的证明(附签名单)

店铺经营人对营业收入调查结果和停业损失方案均无异议。并已于2014年7月23日签署了2880元。

签字表-同意停业损失补偿方案

现与铁山林场鑫胜利路东侧的13家店铺经营者达成经营损失补偿协议，新门面交付日期预计为2015年6月，现一次性补偿2880元每人。如果新店铺延迟交付，则按80元每月每人的标准，再次予以补偿。

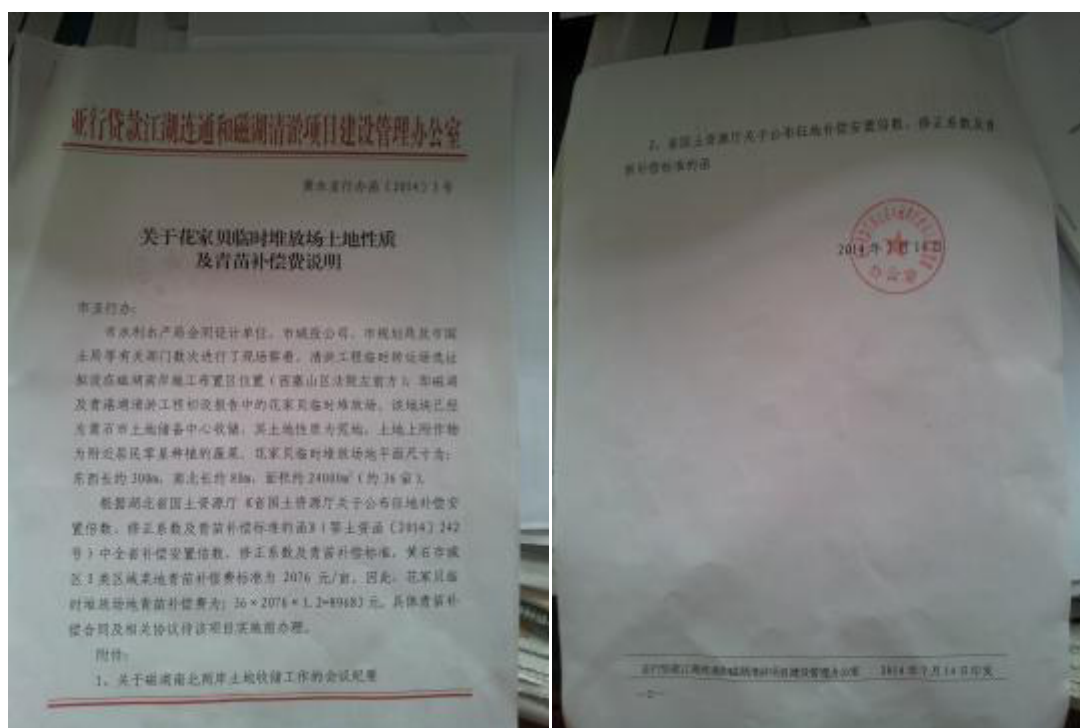
店铺经营人姓名	停业损失补偿金额(元)	签字	备注
徐维革	2880	徐维革	
孙国民	2880	孙国民	
黄翠红	2880	黄翠红	
陈学云	2880	陈学云	

签字日期：
年月日

Appendix 11: Note on the Land Nature and Young Crop Compensation of the Huajiabei Temporary Stockyard

In July 2014, the PMO of the Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection component submitted the Note on the Land Nature and Young Crop Compensation of the Huajiabei Temporary Stockyard, stating that:

Through several field investigations by Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company, and the municipal water resources bureau, planning bureau, and land and resources bureau, the temporary stockyard for lake sludge dredging and treatment will be located south of Cihu Lake, namely the Huajiabei temporary stockyard referred to in the preliminary design, with an area of about 36 mu. This plot is wasteland that has been reserved by the municipal land reservation system, but on which vegetables are grown, so it will be compensated for at the rate for young crops on vegetable land in Tier-1 areas (2,076 yuan/mu) according to Document [2014] No.242 of the Land and Resources Department of Hubei Province. Through coordination, rapeseeds and other attachments on this plot were harvested by residents in April 2016, and this plot was leveled in July 2016.



Appendix 12: List of Solid Waste Management Works

Civil Works Package 1: construction of the Hushi No.1 waste collection station in Huangshigang District, two stations at Shiwuzhi in Xisaishan District, Yujiashan station in Tieshan District, Sike station in the development zone, and the Qingyu Road station in Xialu District; Tiehe Road (Tieshan District) and Sike (development zone) sanitation bases, and Yujiashan (Tieshan District) and Sike (development zone) sanitation car parks, setup of 2,000 trash bins and 1,000 liter bins, 12 sanitation worker resting sites and 10 sanitation worker drinking sites

The bid opened at the Hubei Public Resource Trading Center in November 2014, and Jiangxi Construction Engineering First Co., Ltd. won the bid with 18,332,695 yuan. The contract was entered into in March 2015, and construction began on March 31. Construction has been largely completed and is expected to be completed by the year end.

Site change: The former Wangtai transfer station in the development zone has been adjusted to the Qingyu Road station in Xialu District.

Civil Works Package 2: construction of waste collection stations at Mo'er Mall in Huangshigang District and Ergang Plaza in Xialu District, and the Hushi No.2 station in Huangshigang District, and waste transfer stations at Erqiao and Jiangbei in Huangshigang District, Tonghua Garden in Xialu District (reconstructed), Gong'an Road, Xisai and Hekou in Xisaishan District, and two sanitation bases at Xisai in Xisaishan District and Jiangbei in Huangshigang District, sanitation car parks at Yiyang Road and Huangshi Port, setup of 2,000 trash bins and 1,000 liter bins, 13 sanitation worker resting sites and 10 sanitation worker drinking sites

The bid opened at the Hubei Public Resource Trading Center in September 2016, pending approval by the PMO. The contract is expected to be entered into at the end of November 2016, and construction to begin in December.

Site change: The Guihuawan transfer station in Huangshigang District adjusted to the Erqiao station (existing, reconstructed), the Damatou station to Jiangbei station (formerly planned as a sanitation base), and the Fenglieshan station in Xialu District to the Gong'an Road station in Xisaishan District (existing, reconstructed).

Civil Works Package 3: construction of the Hushi No.3 waste collection station in Huangshigang District, and stations at Baitayan in Xisaishan District, and Xiqu and Dedaoyuan in Tieshan District, and waste transfer stations at Qingshanwan and No.7 High School in Huangshigang District, Weiwang and Wujiahong in Xialu District, and Taizi and Wangren in the development zone, 3 sanitation bases (No.7 High School in Huangshigang District, Xialu District and city-level), a sanitation car park (Xialu District), setup of 1,000 trash bins and 1,000 liter bins, 13 sanitation worker resting sites and 10 sanitation worker drinking sites

Site change: The former Huajipeng transfer station in Xialu District has been adjusted to the Qingshanwan station in Huangshigang District (site fixed), the Shiwuye Building Material Factory station in Xialu district to the Weiwang station in Xialu District (urban area, site not fixed), and the Youse Hospital station in Xialu District to the Wujiahong station in Xialu District (urban area, site not fixed).

Note: The waste collection stations do not involve LA and HD due to small floor areas.

Appendix 13: Compensation Agreement for Rental Losses in LA for the Yujiashan Waste Transfer Station and Receipt Voucher

余家山环卫基地房屋拆迁补偿金损失补偿协议

甲方：铁山区建设管理局
乙方：[Signature] 以下称“乙方”
身份证号：430223197107094610

甲方在2012年开始谋划建设余家山环卫基地，对乙方在原铁山区林场所建的胜利路余家山林场房屋进行了搬迁拆除，并由乙方与区绿化公司签订房屋拆迁协议，签订协议后，甲方因其他原因一直没有开工建设，导致乙方出现租金损失，为妥善解决好租金补偿问题，经甲乙双方协商一致，协议如下：

1. 乙方涉及补偿的房屋2间，甲方按照每月房租202元，从2012年__月签订合同的次月起，至甲方交付乙方相关迁建房屋时止，期间累计补助36个月，合计金额壹万肆仟肆佰__元整（小写：¥14400.00元整），协议签订后，甲方在__天内支付给乙方，特殊情况顺延由甲乙双方协商。
2. 乙方在领取租金补偿时，须提供拆迁协议、房屋租赁合同、户口本、户主身份证等有效证件复印件，并提供铁山辖区开户的银行卡卡号，便于甲方转账支付。
3. 甲方支付乙方的房屋租金补偿款为一次性、全部性支付，乙方（含乙方的任何人）收到款项后，不得再就房屋租金补偿问题为理由，再次向甲方索要房屋租金补偿等款项。此款为甲方对乙方所涉及拆迁协议中的全部房屋租金损失的全部补偿。乙方内部的对款项的分配争议与甲方无关。

4. 本协议签订后，并不代表甲方认同乙方对协议中所涉及房屋的获得途径之合法性。今后，如国家有关机关对该房屋权属认定有不同意见，甲方保留追缴退回上述赔偿款项的权利，乙方也应按照相关规定执行。

5. 本协议一式五份，甲乙双方各持一份，区信访办、区绿化公司、区城管局各备一份，均为对本协议的真实性负责，具同等法律效力。

甲方：(盖章) [Stamp] 甲方代表：[Signature]
乙方：(盖章) [Stamp] 乙方代表：[Signature]

二〇一五年 月 日

领款单

2015年9月18日 第 号

[Signature]
余家山环卫基地房屋拆迁补偿金补偿
(人民币大写) 壹万肆仟肆佰零贰元整 ¥ 14400.00

会计： 出纳： 领款人： [Signature]

[Barcode]

Appendix 14: Planning Permit for Construction Land of the Sike Transfer Station in the Development Zone

鄂规用地 12000000000000000000 号

中华人民共和国

建设用地规划许可证

地字第 2012007号

根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》第三十七、第三十八条规定，经审核，本用地项目符合城乡规划要求，颁发此证。

发证机关

日

二〇一二年九月二日

No 3037204

用地单位	黄石市城市管理局
项目名称	黄石市城市管理局
用地位置	黄石大道以北，黄石市城市管理局
用地性质	环卫设施用地
用地面积	202.4平方米
建设单位	

附图及附件名称 本证
 1. 黄石市城市管理局
 2. 黄石市城市管理局
 3. 黄石市城市管理局

遵守事项

- 一、本证是依据城乡规划主管部门依法审核，建设用地符合城乡规划要求，依法颁发。
- 二、未取得本证，不得擅自改变用地性质、占用土地，均属违法行为。
- 三、本证发证机关保留权，本证的各项规定不得随意变更。
- 四、本证附图范围与附件表列关系依法确定，与本证具有同等法律效力。

Appendix 15: Resettlement Due Diligence Report of the Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection Component

1. Background

LA and HD for the Inland Lake Ecological Rehabilitation and River-lake Connection component have begun as planned, in which HD has been largely completed, and HD in Xialu District and Baitayan Village in Xisaishan District has been fully completed. As required by the ADB memorandum, a resettlement due diligence investigation should be conducted on this component to reflect its resettlement impacts and progress, and identify any resettlement issue.

2. Project progress and resettlement

2.1 Project progress

By the end of November 2016, Qingshan Lake dredging in this component had been completed; Qinggang Lake dredging had broke ground (April 2016); the contractor and supervising agency of Cihu Lake dredging had entered the site, and infrastructure construction was underway; ecological rehabilitation was under construction, where the ecological rehabilitation of the Cihu Lake and Qinggang Lake areas had not begun, and that of the Qingshan Lake area had been completed by 80%; final inspection was being organized for the upstream wetland; and the downstream wetland was being bid for. The river-lake connection subcomponent has been cancelled due to a state policy adjustment.

By the end of November 2016, HD area reached 9,876.46 m², including residential houses of 3,711.48 m² and non-residential houses of 6,164.98 m², affecting 42 households. The Qinggang Lake area involves the demolition of 26 houses and a waste transfer station in Tanjiaqiao, where the HD area of residential houses is 3,711.47 m² and that of non-residential properties 264.98 m². All AHs have chosen cash compensation, and the compensation had been paid to the AHs. The demolition of non-properties of 2,732.87 m² in Baitayan Village, Xisaishan District affects no one. These properties were first used to raise poultry and store feeds, but later left unused due to environmental management by the government. These properties are owned by the community, so no one will be resettled.

This component affects one enterprise (Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory) with 10 workers, with a total demolition area of 2,115 m², all in masonry concrete structure (Grade 1). This enterprise is subject to cash compensation based on appraisal, with a compensation rate of 563 yuan/m² and a total amount of compensation of 1.191 million yuan. Compensation has been fully paid and demolition completed. This enterprise had been relocated before 2013 and is now operating elsewhere (see the RP).

2.2 Resettlement implementation

2.2.1 HD resettlement

By the end of November 2016, rural houses and properties of 9,876.46 m² had been demolished, affecting 42 households and one entity. Among the 16 AHs in Xialu District, two AHs have chosen property swap, and the others have chosen cash compensation. Those choosing property swap will be resettled in Longwangteng Community that has been completed. Through consultation, the two AHs have received a resettlement house of 120 m² each, and agree to purchase any excess size at 1,929.43 yuan/m². The houses of the 14 AHs choosing cash compensation were appraised by Zhenghe Appraisal Company. The compensation for a house is calculated as follows: lawful size × replacement cost + appraised price of decoration + compensation for attachments + other compensation. HD in Xisaishan District affects no one, and the demolished properties will be compensated for at replacement cost through appraisal. The Qinggang Lake area involves the demolition of 26 houses, all AHs have chosen cash compensation, and the compensation has been fully paid.

This component affects one enterprise (Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory) with 10 workers, with a total demolition area of 2,115 m², all in masonry concrete structure (Grade 1). This enterprise is subject to cash compensation based on appraisal, with a compensation rate of 563 yuan/m² and a total amount of compensation of 1.191 million yuan. Compensation has been fully paid and demolition completed. This enterprise had been relocated before 2013 and is now operating elsewhere (see the RP).

The LA and HD procedures are lawful, and adequate consultation has been conducted with the

APs. Compensation and resettlement were implemented successfully, without any outstanding issue.

2.2.2 Fund disbursement

By the end of November 2016, HD area reached 9,876.46 m², including residential houses of 3,711.48 m² with compensation of 21,526,067 yuan, and non-residential houses of 6,164.98 m² with compensation of 3,427,654 yuan. The Qinggang Lake area involves the demolition of 26 houses and a waste transfer station in Tanjiaqiao, with a total HD area of 3,976.46 m² and a total amount of compensation of 22,601,473 yuan.

This component affects one enterprise (Dongfanghong Paper Packaging Factory) with 10 workers, with a total demolition area of 2,115 m², all in masonry concrete structure (Grade 1). This enterprise is subject to cash compensation based on appraisal, with a compensation rate of 563 yuan/m² and a total amount of compensation of 1.191 million yuan. Compensation has been fully paid.

3. Public participation and grievance redress

At the preparation stage, the Huangshi PMO, Huangshi Urban Construction Investment Company, IAs, township governments and the RP preparation agency conducted various public participation activities, such as community mobilization and publicity, social survey and planning, promoting local residents' understanding of the Project. In addition, the Huangshi PMO conducted extensive public participation and consultation in various ways during implementation.

By the end of November 2016, the Huangshi PMO had not received any grievance on resettlement arising from this component.

4. Conclusion

1) HD for this component was approved by the land and resources department, and complied with the Chinese laws.

2) The Huangshi Municipal Land and Resources Bureau has paid compensation to the APs based on the rates specified in the RP approved by ADB. The actual compensation rates are not less than those specified in the RP, and relevant rights and interests have been offered.

3) The HD compensation has been fully paid to the APs, being 24,953,721 yuan.

4) No grievance has been received, and there is no outstanding resettlement issue. The implementation of the resettlement and restoration measures will be covered by internal and external monitoring, and M&E reports will be submitted to ADB regularly.

青山湖生态修复
(黄岩桥) 项目征收情况汇总表

序号	征收姓名	身份证号	门牌号	面积	性质	安置情况			协议签订时间	是否签约	是否安置
						货币安置	外购安置房	还建安置房			
01	冯定喜	420202196106240037	谭家桥104-1号	23.85	水果店	143418			2015-09-02	是	是
02	宗强	420202193410190026	谭家桥		附属物	741			2015-09-04	是	是
03	韩伏云	420700194403224274	谭家桥200号	94.47	住宅	524745			2015-09-03	是	是
04	陈绪东	420202196806230016	谭家桥217号	78.77	住宅	479424			2015-09-04	是	是
05	雷斯	420202193802100034	谭家桥17号	485.17	住宅	2780188			2015-09-05	是	是
06	汪贤莉	420202197008180020	谭家桥200号副食店	34.99	副食店	189362			2015-09-08	是	是
07	方凤英	420202193206200047	谭家桥211号	26.54	住宅	167829			2015-09-05	是	是
08	李开新	420202194703140027	谭家桥桥头副食店	10.49	副食店	81912			2015-09-08	是	是
09	陈萍	420202196408200049	谭家桥24号	75.49	住宅	467804			2015-09-06	是	是
10	冯佑	420202195404150019	谭家桥桥头附属		附属物	2220			2015-09-10	是	是
11	陈世炳	42020219471003007X	谭家桥231号	302.23	住宅	1750467			2015-09-05	是	是
12	徐松林	420202194609050033	谭家桥桥头副食店	8.94	副食店	70859			2015-09-08	是	是
13	王仁英	420202196306280025	谭家桥4号	154.77	住宅	942072			2015-09-10	是	是
14	李从财	420202194707060016	谭家桥214号	460.05	住宅	2534913			2015-09-13	是	是
15	邵良先	420202196509300014	谭家桥	91.13	住宅	339468			2015-09-16	是	是
16	陈继兵	420202197004100038	谭家桥217号	82.55	住宅	498636			2015-09-05	是	是
17	方莲英	420202194604040020	谭家桥15号	339.8	住宅	1920050			2015-09-16	是	是
18	丁树华	420202195205020078	谭家桥	85.79	公房	401444			2015-09-12	是	是
19	邵良文	420202198207170030	谭家桥桥头副食店	20.11	副食店	133538			2015-09-22	是	是
20	刘会锐	420221197707030418	谭家桥桥头	9.46	公房	77438			2015-09-23	是	是
21	阮宏源	420202194704250076	谭家桥204号	150.27	住宅	933111			2015-11-02	是	是
22	阮宏涛	420202194309100035	谭家桥204号	298.15	住宅	1781682			2015-11-01	是	是
23	阮航	420202197810280010	谭家桥202号	237.58	住宅	1488448			2015-11-01	是	是
24	阮俊俊	420202195802150014	谭家桥203号	144.32	住宅	886822			2015-11-01	是	是
25	张晓莉	420202196202230023	黄石市委老干部局	521.86	公房	2831376			2016-02-06	是	是
26	胡启学	420202197212290032	岳港区建设局园林管理	73.08	公房	720150			2015-10-20	是	是

共 26 户
总面积 6822 m²
453356
22 148117 + 453356 = 22601473 元

Appendix 16: Bidding Announcement for Solid Waste Management on the Website of the Hubei Public Resource Trading Center

[新系统]亚行贷款黄石市水污染综合治理项目固废子项目收集系统第二批(C+G)(SW-C02)土建工程

【招标时间：2016/8/10 阅读次数：254】【我要打印】【关闭】

投标邀请函

招标编号：0703-16200101J054

交易中心编号：HBZX-20160452-127003

1. 中国政府已从亚洲开发银行获得申请了一笔贷款/借款，用于支付亚行贷款2940—PRC黄石市水污染综合治理项目的费用，并计划将其中的一部分借款/借款用于支付SW-C02，固废收集系统第二批(C+G)土建合同项下的合格支出。

2. 中仪国际招标有限公司（以下简称“招标代理”）受黄石市城市建设投资开发公司委托，现邀请合格的且有资格的投标人就下列工程递交密封的投标文件：

新建黄石港区摩尔城、下陆区二钢广场、黄石港区清港2号站3处垃圾收集站，新建西塞山区公安路西塞山区公安路、黄石港区江北、下陆区桃花山（改线）、黄石港区二桥、西塞山区西塞、西塞山区河口6处垃圾转运站，新建西塞山区西塞、黄石港区江北2处环卫基地，新建熊阳路、黄石港2处环卫停车场，配置垃圾桶2000个、废物箱1000个，设置13处环卫休息点及10个环卫取水点。

上述工程的施工期为12个月

3. 本次招标为国内竞争性招标，凡符合亚洲开发银行采购指南规定的合格投标人均可投标。

4. 有兴趣的合格投标人可以从本招标公告列明的地址进一步了解详情，并在北京时间9:00~16:00查阅招标文件。

5. 潜在投标人应注意本招标文件投标人须知第4条关于合格性和利益冲突的规定。所有存在利益冲突的投标人均为不合格的投标人。

A. 投标人的资格要求包括：

投标人资质类别和等级：

- 投标人在过去三年内在建和已完工的合同中，以得到支付的金额为计算基础，年均营业额应达到5000万元人民币。
- 投标人项目经理应具有5年以上类似工程工作经验，并且具有房屋建筑工程或市政工程一级建造师资格，项目技术负责人（项目总工程师）应具有房屋建筑工程或市政工程高级工程师资格，并具有五年以上类似工程工作经验。
- 投标人注册资本金不少于500万元人民币。
- 本招标项目接受联合体投标。
- 投标截止时间前，至少有5年的作为承包商、分包商或管理承包商的经验。
- 至少在过去5年里，作为承包商、管理承包商或分包商至少参与了2个合同的实施，并且每次的参与金额不少于人民币1600万元。这些合同应该已经完成或实质上完成且与本合同的内容相似：相似包括工程规模、复杂程度、施工方法或技术以及第六章所要求的其他特征。详细背景将在招标文件中提供。

1. 获取招标文件

- 1) 本项目采用网上招投标，投标人在投标前须到湖北省公共资源交易平台进行网上注册，具体操作参见《湖北省公共资源交易信息网—办事指南—会员网上注册指南》（网址：www.hbggzy.cn）。
- 2) 完成网上注册后，投标人用CA数字证书登录湖北省公共资源交易平台进行网上报名，明确投标保证金，网上报名时间为2016年8月10日上午8时30分至2016年9月9日17时（北京时间）；网上报名成功后，通过网上银行成功支付招标文件费用后，按要求从网上下载招标文件及图纸等相关资料（具体操作详见附件1：投标人单位招标文件工本费网上支付指南）。
- 3) 招标文件每套售价1000元，售后不退。

2. 招标文件疑问、异议以及澄清或者修改

- 1) 潜在投标人对招标文件有疑问，应在招标文件投标人须知前附表规定的澄清截止时间前，用CA数字证书登录招投标交易平台，在“网上提问”菜单进行网上提问，要求招标人对招标文件予以澄清。
- 2) 招标人（自行招标）或招标代理机构（委托招标）对已发出的招标文件需要澄清或者修改的，应在招标文件投标人须知前附表规定的澄清问题截止时间前，在电子招投标交易平台发布答疑、澄清或者修改通知，并以手机短信方式通知投标人（要求投标报名时留准确的联系方式），投标人应注意及时浏览网上发布的澄清和修改通知，因投标人自身原因未及时获知澄清、修改内容而导致的任何后果将由投标人自行承担。
- 3) 潜在投标人对招标文件（包括对招标文件澄清和修改的内容）有异议的，应当在招标文件投标人须知前附表规定的投标截止时间10日前提出，招标人自收到异议之日起3日内作出答复；作出答复前，招标人将暂停招标投标活动。逾期提出的，招标人可不予受理。

的澄清问题截止时间前，在电子招投标交易平台发布答疑、澄清或者修改通知，并以手机短信方式通知投标人（要求投标报名时留准确的联系方式），投标人应注意及时浏览网上发布的澄清和修改通知，因投标人自身原因未及时获知澄清、修改内容而导致的任何后果将由投标人自行承担。

- 3) 潜在投标人对招标文件（包括对招标文件澄清和修改的内容）有异议的，应当在招标文件投标人须知前附表规定的投标截止时间10日前提出，招标人自收到异议之日起3日内作出答复；作出答复前，招标人将暂停招标投标活动。逾期提出的，招标人可不予受理。

3. 所有投标文件应于2016年9月9日上午10:00（北京时间）之前送到湖北省武汉市武昌中北路252号A座湖北省公共资源交易中心9楼905号开标厅。迟交的投标文件将被拒绝，并将在本招标公告列明的地址公开进行。投标人可派代表参加开标。开标时间为2016年9月9日上午10:00（北京时间）。投标文件必须包括投标保证金，投标保证金的金额为人民币40万元。投标保证金应采用招标单位接受的格式。

4. 本投标邀请函同时在中国采购与招标网（<http://www.chinabidding.com/>）和湖北省公共资源交易信息网（<http://www.hbggzy.cn>）上发布。

5. 中仪国际招标公司联系人：董梅（010-63348907）

中仪国际招标公司联系地址：

北京市丰台区西三环中路90号通用技术大厦1011A室。

业主方联系人：刘志强（13807329797）

黄石市城市建设投资开发公司

2016年8月10日