

Resettlement and Social Monitoring Report

#4 Semestral Report
January 2023

People's Republic of China: Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project

Prepared by the Project Management Office of Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project for the Asian Development Bank.

This resettlement and social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of May 31, 2020)

Currency unit	–	Chinese Yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.15
\$1.00	=	CNY6.87

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	-	Gender Action Plan
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRCR	-	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	-	Project Management Office
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SDAP	-	Social Development Action Plan

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeter
1 hectare	–	15 mu
mu	–	666.67 m ²
square meter	–	m ²

This resettlement and social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the “terms of use” section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ADB-financed Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River
Ecological Protection and Green Development Project

External Resettlement and Social M&E Report

(No.4)

National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University

Nanjing, China

January 2023

Project leader	:	Chen Shaojun
M&E staff	:	Cao Zhijie, Hu Chen, Xiang Yan
Prepared by	:	Cao Zhijie, Hu Chen, Xiang Yan
M&E agency	:	National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University (NRCR)
Address	:	NRCR, No.1 Xikang Road, Gulou District, Nanjing, Jiangsu
Postcode	:	210000
Tel	:	025-83786503
Fax	:	025-83718914
E-mail	:	caozhijiehh@163.com

Contents

1	Summary	1
1.1	Project Introduction	1
1.2	RP, Resettlement Impact Changes and Implementation Progress.....	1
1.3	External Resettlement and Social M&E	2
1.3.1	Scope	2
1.3.2	Key Points	2
1.3.3	Procedure	3
1.3.4	Methods.....	3
2	Organizational Structure	4
3	Construction and Resettlement Progress	5
3.1	Construction Progress	5
3.2	Resettlement Progress	5
3.2.1	LURPI	5
3.2.2	Temporary Land Occupation	5
3.2.3	Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land	5
3.2.4	Demolition of Residential Houses	6
3.2.5	Demolition of Nonresidential Buildings.....	6
3.3	Compensation Rates	6
3.4	Fund Disbursement.....	6
3.4.1	LURPI	6
3.4.2	Temporary Land Occupation	6
3.5	Evaluation	7
4	Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement	14
4.1	LA.....	14
4.2	Temporary Land Occupation.....	14
4.3	HD	15
4.4	Vulnerable Groups	16
4.5	Evaluation	16
5	Monitoring of SDAP Implementation	17

5.1	Overview of the SDAP	17
5.1.1	Demographics of the Project Area	17
5.1.2	Demographics of the Population Affected by LA	17
5.2	Progress of SDAP Implementation	17
5.2.1	Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded	17
5.2.2	Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced 18	
5.2.3	Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted	20
5.2.4	Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened	20
5.2.5	All Outputs	20
5.3	Issues and Suggestions	23
5.3.1	Key Issues and Challenges	23
5.3.2	Suggestions and Next-step Measures	23
6	Monitoring of GAP Implementation	31
6.1	Overview of the GAP	31
6.2	Progress of GAP Implementation	31
6.2.1	Making jobs first available to local female, poor and other vulnerable laborers	31
6.2.2	Promoting women's participation at all stages	31
6.2.3	Prevention and control of AIDS and other infectious diseases	34
6.3	Issues and Suggestions	34
6.3.1	Key Issues and Challenges	34
6.3.2	Suggestions and Next-step Measures	34
7	Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress	40
7.1	Public Participation	40
7.2	Information Disclosure	40
7.3	Grievance Redress	41
7.4	Evaluation	42
8	Findings and Suggestions	43
8.1	Findings	43
8.2	Suggestions	43
	Appendix 1 Summary of LURPI Progress	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Appendix 2 Scope of Construction and Resettlement Progress of the Project, and Changes in Resettlement Impacts.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 3 Statistics of LURPI Compensation (Part)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 4 Disbursement of LA Compensation for Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 5 Disbursement of LA Compensation for Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 6 Note on Temporary Land Occupation for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 7 Notes on Land Use in Villages in Shexian County	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 8 Interview Minutes	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 9 Fieldwork Photos	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Tables

Table 1-1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Changes	2
Table 3-3 Changes in Permanently Occupied State-owned Land.....	5
Table 3-6 Disbursement of Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation.....	7
Table 3-1 LURPI Compensation Paid	9
Table 3-2 Changes in Temporarily Occupied Land	11
Table 3-4 Summary of Location-based Composite Land Prices for LA and Changes (2020).....	11
Table 3-5 Payment of LURPI Compensation	12
Table 5-1 Summary of Local Jobs Generated during Construction	21
Table 5-2 Monitoring Matrix of SDAP Implementation Progress	25
Table 6-1 Women's Public Participation during Project Implementation	31
Table 6-2 GAP Monitoring Matrix.....	36
Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Activities	40
Table 7-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress	42

List of Figures

Figure 3-1 Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province	6
Figure 4-1 Employment of APs	14
Figure 4-2 Skills Training	14
Figure 4-3 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Huangshan District	15
Figure 4-4 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Huizhou District	15
Figure 4-5 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Shexian County	15
Figure 5-1 Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Qimen County	17
Figure 5-2 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County	18
Figure 5-5 Consultation Meeting on the Xiuning Subproject	19
Figure 5-6 Site of Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County.....	19
Figure 5-7 Village Coordination Meeting for Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town, Shexian County	19
Figure 5-8 Skills Training in Xinhua Xiang and Shexian County	20
Figure 5-9 Safety Warning Signs in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District.....	22
Figure 5-10 Civilized and Safe Construction Education in Qimen County	22

Figure 5-11 Construction Notice and Safety Education in Xiuning County	22
Figure 5-12 Safety Warning Signs and COVID-19 Control in Shexian County	23
Figure 6-1 Female Workers Working in Xiuning, Shexian and Qimen Counties.....	31
Figure 6-2 Meeting Minutes of A Village Committee in Shexian County	33
Figure 6-3 Agricultural Training and Women’s Survey in Shexian County	33
Figure 6-4 AIDS Prevention Education and Publicity in Xiuning County	34
Figure 6-5 Salary Payment and Education for Female Workers in Qimen County	34
Figure 7-1 Construction Information Disclosure and Road Closure Notice.....	41
Figure 7-2 Grievance Redress Flowchart.....	42

1 Summary

1.1 Project Introduction

In order to rehabilitate the ecological environment of the Xin'an River watershed, and further improve the water quality of the Xin'an River, and the collection and treatment level of urban wastewater, realize the sustainable economic growth and environmental improvement of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, protect and improve the ecological environment of Huangshan City, and promote the development of local green industries, the Huangshan Municipal Government has applied a loan of US\$100 million with ADB to implement the Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project (hereinafter, the "Project"). The main outputs are: 1) Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded; 2) Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced; 3) Green financing mechanisms piloted; and 4) Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened.

1.2 RP, Resettlement Impact Changes and Implementation Progress

1) RP

The PMO and RP preparation team have identified the Project's resettlement impacts. In the Project, LA/land use is caused by wastewater treatment terminal and pump station construction in Ecological Village Building, and temporary land occupation caused by sewer line construction in Urban Sewer Network Improvement.

According to the RP approved by ADB in June 2019 (<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/prc-52026-001-rp>, hereinafter, the "original RP"), LA for the Project will affect 42 villages in 19 township in 3 districts (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou) and two counties (Shexian and Xiuning) in Huangshan City. 72.31 mu of land will be occupied permanently for the Project, including 67.68 mu of collective land and 4.63 mu of state-owned land, affecting 200 households with 830 persons. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. Only a 60 m² warehouse in masonry concrete structure will be demolished, affecting one household with 4 persons in Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town, Shexian County. Temporary land occupation will be caused by pipeline construction on urban state-owned and rural roads mainly, with 316.43 mu of land occupied, including 219.39 mu of urban state-owned land and 97.04 mu of rural road, affecting 113 households with 396 persons.

2) Actual resettlement impacts

By the end of December 2022, with the assistance of the Huangshan Municipal and county / district PMOs, the task force conducted the 4th round of external M&E on the resettlement work. LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 1) 77.8802 mu of rural public infrastructure construction land would be compensated for (mostly being land use for rural public infrastructure (LURPI) provided voluntarily by villagers), affecting 245 households with 851 persons; 2) 3.63 mu of state-owned land would be occupied permanently, including highways and river flat; 3) 252.15 mu of land would be occupied temporarily, affecting 136 households with 396 persons. 4) The Project would affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential). See Table 1-1 and Appendix 1.

Table 1-1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Changes

County / district	LA		Occupation of state-owned land		Temporary land occupation		Directly affected population (LA/land use)				Temporarily affected population (temporary land occupation)			
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual	
							AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Huizhou District	1.2	1.5339	0.1	0.02	71.15	49.65	4	18	5	19	4	20	/	/
Tunxi District	1.4	8.5386	/	/	44.33	44.33	2	7	11	44	25	85	/	/
Huangshan District	10.2	15.85	/	/	9.58	4.68	4	21	58	197	4	13	/	/
Shexian County	43.33	37.3099	4.48	3.43	86.87	47.94	172	699	103	319	34	119	1	3
Xiuning County	11.55	13.85	/	/	35.88	39.18	18	85	68	272	46	159	55	193
Yixian County	/	/	/	/	15.43	38.04	/	/	/	/	/	/	80	200
Qimen County	/	/	/	0.18	46.93	28.33	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	67.68	77.8802	4.58	3.63	310.17	252.15	200	830	245	851	113	396	136	396

3) Resettlement Progress

By the end of December 2022,

1) The Project would involve LUPRI compensation of 77.8802 mu (mostly provided voluntarily by villagers), affecting 245 households with 851 persons, in which 65.82477 mu had been used, affecting 223 households with 797 persons, accounting for 84.52%.

2) 3.63 mu of state-owned land would be occupied permanently, including highways and river flat, in which 0.02 mu had been occupied, accounting for 0.55%.

3) 252.15 mu of land would be occupied temporarily, affecting 136 households with 396 persons temporarily, no change from the previous period.

No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential). See Appendixes 1 and 2.

1.3 External Resettlement and Social M&E

The external resettlement and social M&E work of the Project is undertaken by the National Research Center for Resettlement (NRRCR) at Hohai University.

By the end of December 2022, the task force had conducted the 4th round of M&E on the resettlement and social work of the Project with the assistance of the Huangshan Municipal and county / district PMOs, including FGDs with the agencies concerned and door-to-door interviews to learn LA, HD, resettlement and social development.

1.3.1 Scope

The scope of this round of M&E is: 1) LA and resettlement implementation, especially changes in resettlement impacts compared to the RP and the compensation paid by the village collective after the LURPI is provided by villagers voluntarily; 2) fund disbursement and livelihood restoration; 3) SDAP and GAP implementation progress; and 4) information disclosure and grievance redress.

1.3.2 Key Points

This is the No.4 external resettlement and social M&E report of the Project, and aims to monitor and sum up the resettlement and social work by the end of December 2022, find out

issues in resettlement and social, and propose solutions accordingly, covering organizational setup, resettlement progress, resettlement implementation, compensation disbursement, SDAP and GAP implementation progress, grievance redress, etc.

By the end of December 2022, resettlement, public participation, LA compensation, livelihood restoration, and SDAP and GAP implementation activities were underway, so this report mainly covers:

- 1) Institutional capacity building;
- 2) Resettlement policies on LA and HD, and comparison with the RP;
- 3) Resettlement implementation progress, especially land use and the compensation paid by the village collective after the LURPI is provided by villagers voluntarily;
- 4) LA compensation rates and fund disbursement;
- 5) Issues in resettlement, public participation and livelihood restoration;
- 6) SDAP and GAP implementation;
- 7) Public participation modes and effects;
- 8) Grievance redress

1.3.3 Procedure

- Preparing terms of reference
- Designing a sampling plan
- Fieldwork
- Establishing an M&E information system
- Follow-up survey
- Information compilation and analysis
- Preparing an M&E report

1.3.4 Methods

The task force conducted a special survey on the LA progress of the subprojects in 3 districts and 4 counties.

The task force conducted a survey on some affected villages to learn construction and resettlement progress, land use, SDAP and GAP resettlement progress, public participation, etc. During the survey, 10 FGDs and 87 key informant interviews were conducted.

Literature review: Documents, agreements and reports on LA, HD and resettlement were referred to and verified.

FGD: 10 FGDs were held with the PMOs, supervising agency, affected village committees and AHs to learn LA, HD and resettlement implementation.

Key information interview: Key information interviews were conducted with 87 persons, including heads of agencies concerned, village heads, AHs, women, old people, etc. to learn project progress and impacts, attitudes to the Project, issues, etc.

2 Organizational Structure

The task force conducted a survey on the operation of the RP, SDAP and GAP implementing agencies. The survey shows that the Huangshan Municipal and county / district PMOs, and IAs have established RP, SDAP and GAP management and implementing agencies, and their duties have been defined. They are mostly composed of professionals with rich experience in LAR and social management. The staff of the RP, SDAP and GAP implementing agencies is mostly from government agencies concerned, has rich hands-on experience, plays an effective role in RP, SDAP and GAP implementation, and has been trained. However, there are still some areas for improvement:

1) The county / district and township resettlement offices have been established. Although the Huangshan Municipal PMO has trained them on ADB's safeguard policy and RP, they still have some deficiencies in policy understanding and resettlement practice (e.g., untimely internal reporting, inadequate file management), and are not familiar with the RP, SDAP and GAP enough.

2) The RP, SDAP and GAP implementing agencies have a stable staff, but file management is not normative at the county / district and township levels due to the lack of strict processes, resulting in information asymmetry and disorder at the time of handover.

3) Although some staff has participated in project preparation, and has some understanding of ADB's safeguard policy, RP, SDAP and GAP, they still have some deficiencies in policy understanding and resettlement practice.

In sum, the task force suggests that:

1) The Huangshan Municipal and county / district PMOs, and RP, SDAP and GAP implementing agencies should keep their staff stable.

2) Further strengthen operational training on the staff responsible for RP, SDAP and GAP implementation and management, and the internal management of these agencies to improve their professional proficiency and file management, thereby ensuring that the RP, SDAP and GAP are implemented successfully.

3) The Huangshan Municipal PMO should strengthen communication and mutual supervision with the county / district PMOs to learn construction progress timely and accurately, and promote smooth project implementation. In addition, the staff of the relevant agencies should be trained on ADB's safeguard policy, and RP, SDAP and GAP management and implementation.

3 Construction and Resettlement Progress

3.1 Construction Progress

By the end of December 2022, the construction progress of the subprojects was as follows:

1) 6 subcomponents had been completed, namely Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District; Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Huangshan District; Ecological Village Building, and Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District; Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Yixian County; Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park in Shexian County.

2) 8 subcomponents are under construction, including Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building, Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, and Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park in Huangshan District; Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town, Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction, and Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park in Shexian County; Ecological Village Building, and Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Xiuning County; Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Qimen County.

3) One subcomponent is being bid for, namely Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed in Qimen County.

3.2 Resettlement Progress

3.2.1 LURPI

According to the updated RP (URP) in December 2022 and survey, the Project involves LUPRI compensation of 77.0824 mu, affecting 194 households with 654 persons in 3 districts and two counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian and Xiuning Counties), 9.4024 mu more and 6 households with 176 persons less than the previous period. Qimen and Yixian Counties do not involve LUPRI compensation.

By the end of December 2022, 65.82477 mu of LURPI had been used, affecting 223 households with 797 persons, accounting for 84.52%, 9.0726 mu more than the previous period.

See Table 3-1.

3.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

According to the URP and survey, 252.15 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the Project.

By the end of December 2022, 221.6602 mu of land had been occupied temporarily, accounting for 81.6%, affecting 133 households with 390 persons. See Table 3-2.

3.2.3 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

According to the URP and survey, 4.68 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the Project, including 0.02 mu in Huizhou District, 4.48 mu in Shexian County and 0.18 mu in Qimen County, no change from the previous period.

It was found in this period that the landscape pavilion to be constructed on state-owned land in Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park was cancelled, avoiding the occupation of 1.05 mu of state-owned land.

By the end of December 2022, 3.63 mu of state-owned land would be occupied permanently, including highways and river flat, in which 0.02 mu had been occupied, accounting for 0.55%. See Table 3-3.

Table 3-1 Changes in Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

Output	County / district	Component	Township	Village	Planned (mu)	DMS (mu)	Actually required	Completed in this period (mu)	Percent of completion	Remarks
1	Qimen County	Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed	/	/	/	0.18	0.18	0	0%	/
2	Huizhou District	Ecological Village Building	Fuxi Xiang	Chang wu	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	100%	/
	Shexian	Xin'an River	/	/	3.43	3.43	3.43	0	0%	/

	County	Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction								
		Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Xinxikou Xiang	Tahang	1.05	1.05	0	0	/	Cancelled
Total					4.58	4.68	3.63	0.02	0.55%	/

3.2.4 Demolition of Residential Houses

The Project does not involve the demolition of residential houses

3.2.5 Demolition of Nonresidential Buildings

The Project no longer involves the demolition of nonresidential buildings.

3.3 Compensation Rates

The actual location-based composite land prices for LA and young crop compensation rates are higher than those specified in the original RP. See Table 3-4 for changes in LA and young crop compensation rates, and Figure 3-1 for the Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2020] No.32).

<p>安徽省人民政府关于公布 全省征地区片综合地价标准的通知</p> <p>各市、县人民政府，省政府各厅、委、办、局，各直属机构：</p> <p>根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》（2019年修正）规定，省政府组织开展了征地区片综合地价制定工作。现将《安徽省征地区片综合地价标准》予以公布，并自发布之日起施行。</p> <p>一、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>二、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>三、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>四、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>五、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>六、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>七、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>八、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>九、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p> <p>十、本省行政区域内征地区片综合地价的制定、公布、调整、实施、监督、考核、评估、更新、公示、异议处理、争议处理、行政复议、行政诉讼、国家赔偿、法律责任、其他事项，均适用本标准。</p>	<p>征地区片综合地价的40%，安置补助费不超过征地区片综合地价的60%。集体经营性建设用地补偿标准与征地区片综合地价标准一致，集体非经营性建设用地补偿标准按照征地区片综合地价的0.8倍修正系数确定。</p> <p>二、使用国有农用地、林地、草地、未利用地的补偿标准，按照所在地镇（街道）的征地区片综合地价执行。大中型水利水电路讯建设征地区片综合地价，按照所在地镇（街道）的征地区片综合地价执行。</p> <p>三、各市、县征地区片综合地价标准，由省人民政府统一制定，报国务院备案。征地区片综合地价标准公布后，各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>四、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>五、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>六、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>七、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>八、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>九、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p> <p>十、各市、县人民政府应当及时组织有关部门和乡镇人民政府，按照标准开展土地征收工作，制定征收土地地上附着物及青苗补偿标准，补偿标准应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接，被征收农民社会保障费用应当与征地区片综合地价标准相衔接。</p>
---	---

Figure 3-1 Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province

3.4 Fund Disbursement

3.4.1 LURPI

By the end of December 2022, the Project would involve LURPI compensation of 77.8802 mu, in which 65.82477 mu had been used.

1 65.82477 mu of LURPI had been compensated for, with 1,464,560.11 yuan paid in compensation, accounting for 97.52%; compensation agreements had been signed for the remaining land, and the compensation was being paid.

2) 188,329.11 yuan was disbursed additionally in this period, for Shangshan, Xikou and Wucheng Towns affected by Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County. LURPI compensation had been completed by 100% in Shangshan and Xikou Towns, and completed by 79.059% in Wucheng Town, with the balance being paid.

See Table 3-5 and Appendix 3 for compensation progress, and Appendixes 4 and 5 for fund disbursement.

3.4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

By the end of December 2022, 30.3192 mu of temporarily occupied land had been compensated for (7.7102 mu more than the previous period), and 1,156,820 yuan paid in compensation, accounting for 99.58%. The progress of compensation is as follows:

1) 1,156,820 yuan in compensation for temporary land occupation had been paid, 22,987.92 yuan more than the previous period, for Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County. In Shangshan Town, compensation for 2.26 mu of temporarily occupied collective land had been completed, with 8,520 yuan paid; in Xikou Town, compensation for 4.5702 mu of temporarily occupied collective land had been completed, with 14,467.12 yuan paid; in Wucheng Town, compensation for 0.88 mu of temporarily occupied collective land was being paid.

2) 22.609 mu of collective land in Biyang Town had been occupied temporarily, which involved compensation for ground attachments, such as tea trees, mulberry trees and cement grounds, as well as the restoration of the excavated cultivated land. Since most local residents make a living by employment, the AHs expect to transfer the temporarily occupied land to the village collective permanently. The village collective has compensated for 22.609 mu of land, and young crops and other ground attachments on 9.363 mu according to the latest local compensation rates. 1,133,832 yuan in land compensation had been paid to the AHs, including ground attachment compensation of 209,324.7 yuan, accounting for 100%.

3) The temporarily occupied public land does not involve compensation. Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District involves the temporary occupation of 44.33 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, not involving compensation. Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District involves the temporary occupation of 8.35 mu of land, being roadside public land, not involving compensation. Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County involves the temporary occupation of 20.34 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation.

4) Compensation for temporary land occupation for the other subcomponents had not begun. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-2 Disbursement of Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

No.	County	Town	Village	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	Disbursed(0,000 yuan)	Percent of disbursement (%)
1	Yixian	Biyang	Henggang	93.349	93.349	100
			Baishan	20.03428	20.03428	100
2	Xiuning	Shangshan	Xinyan, Yangzhuang, Shuangqiao and Yanli	0.852	0.852	100
		Xikou	Jiangtan, Bingtan and Shitian	1.446712	1.446712	100
		Wucheng	Xingzhou, Yuetan and Longwan	0.483593	0	0
Total				116.165585	115.682	99.58%

3.5 Evaluation

Based on the fieldwork, the task force confirmed that:

1) By the end of December 2022, the Project would involve LUPRI compensation of 77.8802 mu (mostly provided voluntarily by villagers) in 3 districts and 4 counties, affecting 245 households with 851 persons; 3.63 mu of state-owned land would be occupied permanently, including highways and river flat; 252.15 mu of land had been occupied temporarily, affecting 136 households with 396 persons. The Project would affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments.

LURPI of 57.779 mu was completed in the previous period, and 9.0726 mu in this period, totaling 65.82477 mu, accounting for 84.52% of the total (77.8802 mu). 0.02 mu of state-owned land was occupied in the previous period, with no change in this period, accounting for 0.55% of the total (3.63 mu). 22.609 mu of temporarily occupied land was compensated for in the previous period, and 7.7102 mu in this period, totaling 30.3192 mu, accounting for 60.60% of the total (50.029 mu).

2) To minimize resettlement impacts, the construction of a parking lot under Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction has been changed to the upgrading of an existing parking lot, avoiding HD in Yueyuan Village, and avoiding the displacement of one household with 4 persons. As a result, the Project does not involve HD.

3) Some of LUPRI is provided voluntarily by villagers, but the village collectives have granted compensation based on the latest local rates through consultation. All affected villages have issued notes on LUPRI. See Appendixes 6 and 7.

4) The fund disbursement procedure is transparent and efficient, and the disbursed LA compensation had been paid to the AHs timely and fully.

Table 3-3 LURPI Compensation Paid

Output	County / district	Component	Township	RP			DMS			By the end of this period (2022.12)			Change from previous period (mu)	By the end of this period (2022.12)			Percent of completion (acquired / actually needed)	Remarks
				AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	Negotiated and compensated for				Actually needed				
										AHs	APs	Area (mu)		Area (mu)	AHs	APs		
1	Qimen County	Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/
	Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management	Xinhua Xiang	/	/	/	55	186	11.64	51	169	10.64	0	11.64	55	186	91.41%	/
Subtotal			/	/	/	/	55	186	11.64	51	169	10.64	0	11.64	55	186	91.41%	
2	Huizhou District	Ecological Village Building	Qiashe Xiang	4	18	0.6	3	11	0.896	3	11	0.896	0	0.896	3	11	100.00%	/
			Yansi Town	/	/	/	/	/	0.04	/	/	0.04	0	0.04	/	/	100.00%	/
			Fuxi Xiang	/	/	0.15	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/
			Yangcun Xiang	/	/	0.45	2	8	0.5979	2	8	0.5979	0	0.5979	2	8	100.00%	/
	Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	Yiqi Town	1	3	0.35	11	44	3.2054	11	44	3.2054	0	3.2054	11	44	100.00%	/
			Liyang, Yanghu and Tunguang Towns	1	4	1.05	/	/	5.3332	/	/	5.3332	0	5.3332	/	/	100.00%	/
	Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building	Xinhua Xiang	4	21	3.6	2	7	1.81	1	5	1.51	0	1.81	2	7	83.43%	/
	Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park		/	/	6.6	1	4	2.4	/	/	/	0	2.4	1	4	/	/
	Shexian County	Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction	/	140	571	34.16	29	103	23.7	17	87	17.06	0	23.7	29	103	71.98%	/
	Shexian County	Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Xitou Town	16	70	3.89	70	203	13.3029	70	203	13.3029	0	13.3029	70	203	100.00%	/

	Shexian County	Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Huicheng Town	2	9	0.33	4	13	0.307	2	6	0.247	0	0.307	4	13	80.46%	/
	Xiuning County	Ecological Village Building	Shangshan Town	10	47	9.91	10	47	9.91	32	128	8.43	6.5826	9.91	32	128	85.07%	/
			Wucheng Town	3	14	0.44	3	14	0.44	19	77	2.07237	0	2.2478	21	85	92.20%	2.2478 mu of land is to be occupied, affecting 21 households with 85 persons, 1.8078 mu and 18 households with 71 persons more than the survey.
			Xikou Town	5	24	1.2	4	14	3.5	15	59	2.49	2.49	2.49	15	59	100%	2.49 mu of land is to be occupied, affecting 15 households with 59 persons, 1.01 mu less and one household with 45 persons more than the survey.
	Subtotal			/	186	781	62.73	139	468	65.4424	172	628	55.18477	9.0726	66.2402	190	665	83.31%
3	Shexian County	Traditional village protection and tourism infrastructure construction project along Xin'an River	Changxi Xiang	14	49	4.95	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/
Subtotal			/	14	49	4.95	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/
Total				200	830	67.68	194	654	77.0824	223	797	65.82477	9.0726	77.8802	245	851	84.52%	The Project would involve 77.8802 mu of LURPI, 0.7978 mu more than

	Shexian County	Xitou, Shendu and Jiekou Towns; Kengkou, Xiaochuan, Xinxikou, Wuyang and Changxi Xiangs	36960	18480	18480	43400	43400	34720	+6440	+24920	+16240
		Huicheng Town	39900	20900	20900	45000	45000	36000	+5100	+24100	+15100
		Wangcun and Xiongkun Towns	37800	18900	18900	43400	43400	34720	+5600	+24500	+15820
	Xiuning County	Xikou and Wucheng Towns	36750	18375	18375	44700	44700	35760	+7950	+26325	+17385
		Shangshan Town	36750	18375	18375	43000	43000	34400	+6250	+24625	+16025
Young crops	Huangshan City	Irrigated land	1280			1500			+220		
		Non-irrigated land	1050			1200			+150		
		Tea gardens	3400			4000			+600		

Table 3-6 Payment of LURPI Compensation

No.	County / district	Township	Village	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)		Disbursed (0,000 yuan)		Disbursement
1	Huizhou District	Qiashe Xiang	Zhangcun	2.2988		2.2988		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Yangcun	1.2136		1.2136		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
		Yansi Town	Linhe	/		/		Provided voluntarily without compensation
			Wujiaqianlou	/		/		Provided voluntarily without compensation
2	Tunxi District	Yiqi Town	Zhucun	2.5547		2.5547		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Zhanchuan	6.2872		6.2872		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Lintang	2.5547		2.5547		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Yiqi	2.2854		2.2854		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Xucun	1.8064		1.8064		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Yaogan	0.6474		0.6474		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
		Yanghu Town	Zifu	4.0836	1.97 (young crop compensation)	4.0836	1.97 (young crop compensation)	Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Yongxi	12.45		12.45		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Yongshan	9.4879		9.4879		Agreements signed, paid to AHs
		Liyang Town	Bangxia	0.3822	0.04 (crop relocation fee)	0.3822	0.04 (crop relocation fee)	Agreements signed, paid to AHs
			Minkou	0.1315	0.0185 (crop relocation fee)	0.1315	0.0185 (crop relocation fee)	Agreements signed, paid to AHs
3	Shexian	Xitou Town	/	39.4283	2.48 (young crop	39.4283	2.48 (young crop	Agreements signed, paid to AHs

	County				compensation)		compensation)		
		Wangcun, Xiongkun, Huicheng and Shendu Towns; Kengkou, Xinxikou, Wuyang and Xiaochuan Xiangs	/	/		/		Provided voluntarily without compensation	
4	Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang	Caocun	3.6743		3.0653		83.43%	Provided voluntarily at the negotiated rate, balance being paid
			Citian	13.33349		12.188		91.41%	
5	Xiuning County	Shangshan Town	Xinyan, Yangzhuang, Shuangqiao and Yanli	21.2638		21.2638		100%	Provided voluntarily at the negotiated rate
		Xikou Town	Jiangtan, Bingtan and Shitian	10.047666	0.507545 (young crop compensation)	10.047666	0.507545 (young crop compensation)	100%	Agreements signed, paid to AHs
		Wucheng Town	Xingzhou, Yuetan and Longwan	11.2336		9.2635		79.059%	Agreements signed, balance being paid to AHs
Total				150.180601		146.456011		97.52%	/

4 Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement

The specific restoration measures in the original RP are as described in the previous period, and not repeated here.

4.1 LA

1) The local PMOs have made jobs first available to the APs at the construction stage. By the end of December 2022, 1,276 jobs had been offered to local residents, giving priority to the APs and local vulnerable groups.



Figure 4-1 Employment of APs

2) The county / district agriculture bureaus, and labor and social security bureaus have offered skills training to the APs to increase their income. The AHs choosing agricultural resettlement have received agricultural skills training, such as stockbreeding, tea and tobacco cultivation, etc. Nonagricultural skills training includes beauty care, hairdressing, computer, electric work, sewing, cooking, babysitting, elder care, nutrition, massage, tea art, etc.



Figure 4-2 Skills Training

LA for the other subcomponents had not begun, so the relevant livelihood restoration measures were under preparation. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

Temporary land occupation for the Project is caused mainly by material stockyards and

pipeline construction, and partly by temporary sheds and mixing yards.

By the end of December 2022, all the 12 subcomponents involving temporary land occupation had broken ground (Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District; Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District; Urban Sewer Network Improvement, and Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building in Huangshan District; Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction, and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County; Urban Sewer Network Improvement, and Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County; Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Yixian County; and Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Qimen County). The affected ground attachments will be restored by the owners, and the excavated roads will be restored by the contractors immediately after excavation. See the figures below.

The IAs promise to implement the planned restoration measures. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.



Figure 4-3 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Huangshan District



Figure 4-4 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Huizhou District



Figure 4-5 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Shexian County

4.3 HD

According to the survey, the Project does not involve HD, so there is no relevant resettlement measure. If HD is involved in future implementation, the task force will track its resettlement measures.

4.4 Vulnerable Groups

No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. 1,276 jobs have been offered to local residents, including 57 vulnerable residents. In addition, agricultural and nonagricultural skills training has been offered to local vulnerable groups. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

4.5 Evaluation

According to the survey, some APs are unaware of skills training and have not been trained. The PMOs should strengthen the publicity on this policy to protect their interests.

The task force suggests that the restoration measures should be implemented successively to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored.

5 Monitoring of SDAP Implementation

The SDAP has 27 activities, in which two have been completed, 22 are being implemented, and the other 3 have not been started. Since all subcomponents are being implemented orderly, SDAP monitoring is focused on information disclosure, employment and safety protection.

5.1 Overview of the SDAP

5.1.1 Demographics of the Project Area

By the end of December 2022, the Project had affected 381 households with 1,247 persons in 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City, involving no vulnerable group and no ethnic minority.

5.1.2 Demographics of the Population Affected by LA

According to the survey, the Project involves LUPRI compensation of 77.8802 mu (mostly provided voluntarily by villagers), affecting 245 households with 851 persons; 3.63 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including highways and river flat; 252.15 mu of land will be been occupied temporarily, affecting 136 households with 396 persons.

5.2 Progress of SDAP Implementation

The SDAP has 27 activities, in which two have been completed, 22 are being implemented, and the other 3 have not been started. The key findings are as follows:

1) By the end of December 2022, all subprojects had broken ground orderly, and most of the actions under the SDAP had been started.

2) At the construction stage, 41.7% of the jobs are offered to women.

5.2.1 Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded

Project information disclosure has been conducted for all subcomponents. Construction was conducted in a civilized manner, and such jobs as skilled jobs, cleaning and cooking were offered. In Huangshan City, the urban non-point source pollution control facilities are well under construction without affecting traffic, the pavements affected by construction have been restored and cleaned timely. This has been recognized and supported by local residents. In Qimen County, Wenfeng South Road and Central South Road were completed in November 2022. In Xiuning County, Binjiang Road has been completed, ready for inspection, and the other roads would be completed by the end of April 2023.



Figure 5-1 Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Qimen County



Figure 5-2 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County



Figure 5-3 Restoration of Temporarily Occupied Land for Pipe Construction in Shexian County



Figure 5-4 Construction of Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management in Caocun Village, Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District

5.2.2 Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced

In all project counties / districts, rural pollution control is strengthened greatly through agricultural skills training, environmental knowledge extension and rural environmental infrastructure improvement; in addition, village meetings are held to strengthen consultation at the detailed design stage. This has been recognized and supported by villagers.

In particular, in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District village congresses have been held to conduct consultation on project implementation and supervision, and protect the participation, expression and supervision rights of the public. During the construction of Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County, attention is paid to the civility and safety of construction, and safety education meetings and land use coordination meetings have been held. In Shexian County, Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park is implemented actively, where agricultural and tourism infrastructure is improved to reduce agricultural point source pollution and increase fruit output; public consultation is also strengthened.



Figure 5-3 Consultation Meeting on the Xiuning Subproject



Figure 5-4 Site of Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County



Figure 5-5 Village Coordination Meeting for Ecological Village Building in Xitoutown, Shexian County



Figure 5-6 Skills Training in Xinhua Xiang and Shexian County

5.2.3 Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted

Construction has been started in Tunxi District, Huangshan District, Huizhou District and Shexian County. At the early construction stage, project information was disclosed, the ecological compensation mechanism explained in detail, and jobs made first available to poor and low-income residents. In addition, many village congresses were held to ensure that public representatives participated in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents.

Eco-agriculture in Yixian County has made great progress, in which the straw utilization mechanism improves ecological and economic benefits of agriculture greatly, and realizes environmental protection and resource utilization, modern technologies and equipment are used to improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural production, and modes like land transfer and equity participation have improved land utilization rate and optimized crop structure. This is in line with the green development concept.

5.2.4 Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened

During the implementation of Output 4, public participation in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation is ensured. Many village congresses have been held, so that local villagers are aware of ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc. This has been recognized and supported by villagers.

The Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park in Shexian County is under construction, and is expected to offer 10-15 jobs at the O&M stage, mainly including equipment maintenance, computer room management and circuit inspection, to realize intelligent and safe park management. In Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed, ecological monitoring and environmental regulation are promoted, for which a preliminary design has been completed, and bidding is underway. Through hardware and software upgrading, the Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park in Huizhou District has promoted intelligent, real-time and green management greatly.

5.2.5 All Outputs

1) Compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards

In the tender documents and construction contracts of the subcomponents that have broken ground, a clause on the prevention and control of AIDS, COVID-19 and other infectious diseases has been included. Labor safety and disease prevention is always stressed in day-to-day project management, such as daily meetings.

Before construction, contractors have offered health and safety training to each worker, and each worker has signed a letter of safety commitment. The contractors pay attention to the safety education for employees, and would hold regular safety education meetings, and provide helmets, safety clothes, on-site warning signs, etc.; in addition, civilized construction measures are in place, such as construction notices, warning signs, and dust and noise protection measures, not affecting nearby residents' production and lives. In Huangshan District, first-aid training is also offered due to the special nature of river management.

In addition, women's rights and health are taken into account during construction. Women will be recruited to do suitable jobs, and receive equal pay for equal work. Physical checkups and disease prevention lectures will be conducted for women to improve their disease prevention awareness.

According to the SDAP, 570 skilled and 634 unskilled jobs will be generated at the construction stage, and 251 skilled and 295 unskilled jobs (maintenance, cleaning, landscaping, etc.) at the operation stage. 30% of these jobs will be first made available to women, and 15% to minority and poor residents.

By the end of December 2022, 1,276 jobs had been offered to local residents under the subcomponents that had broken ground, including 533 for women, accounting for 41.7%. Women have received both skilled and unskilled jobs, and received equal pay for equal work. In addition, the contractors will release employment information by various means timely, including without limitation the municipal employment public account, job fair, brochure, rural publicity, bulletin, electronic display, referral, etc. The contractors would make their jobs first available to the APs and vulnerable groups, and workers were paid on time during the pandemic.

2) Support for project management

IAs: The Huangshan Municipal PMO has appointed Yin Quan as the head of resettlement and social M&E (one project leader appointed by each county / district PMO), responsible for social and gender issues in project implementation. An internal monitoring report will be prepared by the PMC-ESD social and gender development specialist appointed by the Huangshan Municipal PMO, and will be submitted to ADB. The external M&E agency will submit a report on SDAP, GAP and RP implementation to ADB semiannually for review until project completion.

Capacity building: A training program has been developed, and training offered to the Huangshan Municipal and county / district PMOs at the preparation stage, covering all aspects of project management, such as finance, construction, procurement, resettlement and social M&E, and information disclosure. The staff of the IAs will receive project management training at least once at the implementation stage.

Implementation of social management system: A social management system has been established in accordance with ADB's policy, including the SDAP, GAP, ESMS (Environmental and Social Management System) and RP. Their implementation will ensure the fulfillment of the project objectives. The Huangshan Municipal PMO has appointed a specialist to manage SDAP, GAP, ESMS and RP implementation, and conduct internal M&E, and an external social specialist to offer training and conduct external M&E.

Public consultation and information disclosure: To ensure timely information disclosure, the county / district PMOs, IAs contractors and government agencies concerned should disclose project information and conduct public consultation to collect opinions, expectations and needs from the APs and affected communities. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-1 Summary of Local Jobs Generated during Construction

Component	Job type	Local jobs	Women employed	Percent	Salary
Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District	Unskilled	50	14	28%	150-180 yuan/day
	Skilled	3	0	0%	380-400 yuan/day
Urban Sewer Network Improvement, and Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County	Unskilled	136	86	63.2%	160-180 yuan/day
	Skilled	200	38	19%	250-300 yuan/day
Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park, and Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park in Shexian County	Unskilled	200	153	76.5%	150-180 yuan/day
	Skilled	240	40	16.7%	300-350 yuan/day
Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building, Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Huangshan District	Unskilled	48	40	83.3%	150-160 yuan/day
	Skilled	26	4	15.4%	250-300 yuan/day
Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District	Unskilled	80	68	85%	150-2,000 yuan/day
	Skilled	153	32	20.92%	300-350 yuan/day
Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Zhanghe River Integrated Management in Yixian County	Unskilled	5	5	100%	150 yuan/day
	Skilled	37	8	21.62%	250-300 yuan/day

Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Qimen County	Unskilled	42	35	83.3%	160-180 yuan/day
	Skilled	56	10	17.9%	300-350 yuan/day
Total		1276	533	41.7%	



Figure 5-7 Safety Warning Signs in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District



Figure 5-8 Civilized and Safe Construction Education in Qimen County



Figure 5-9 Construction Notice and Safety Education in Xiuning County



Figure 5-10 Safety Warning Signs and COVID-19 Control in Shexian County

5.3 Issues and Suggestions

5.3.1 Key Issues and Challenges

1) According to the SDAP approved by ADB, some actions will be taken during project implementation. By the end of December 2022, two had been completed, 22 were being implemented, and the other 3 had not been started. The subcomponents in Tunxi District, Huizhou District and Yixian County had been completed, and the other subcomponents had broken ground or had been partly completed. Therefore, most of the actions under the SDAP have been started or progressed well.

2) The task force surveyed the operation of the resettlement agencies. It is found that the resettlement and social staff is further familiar with the Project and ADB's policy with the progress of work.

3) Local women are generally poorly educated, mostly being illiterate, or having received primary or junior high school education. Women's overall education is lower than that of men. As a result, people (including women themselves) think that women are poorly educated, and have a limited ability to participate in family and public affairs. For this reason, women's needs and suggestions are often neglected at the design, construction and operation stages.

4) In the subcomponents that have broken ground, except that few women do skilled jobs, most women do unskilled jobs (cleaning, soil sieving, traffic command, catering, etc.). In general, the 30% target in the SDAP is met, but the proportion of female workers is relatively low at some construction sites.

5.3.2 Suggestions and Next-step Measures

1) The measures under the SDAP have progressed. Project supervision and publicity should be conducted properly. In rural areas, relevant skills training should be offered actively (e.g., advanced irrigation techniques, farm product cultivation, food safety, tour guide) to improve

agricultural skills and tourist reception capacity; in urban areas, education on environmental protection, waste disposal, water conservation, etc. should be conducted. The county / district PMOs should continue to implement the measures in the SDAP to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project.

2) The PMO staff should gain experience in SDAP implementation through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.

3) To implement the actions under the SDAP, the PMOs should coordinate with the government agencies concerned, and strengthen file management.

4) Strengthen skills training for women through community activities, women's congresses, news media, government agencies concerned, etc., thereby broaden their employment channels and improve the employment rate.

5) Unskilled jobs should be first made available to local women at the construction and operation stages. The age range of recruitment should be broadened to make jobs first available to women aged 40-50 years who can hardly find nonagricultural jobs. Relevant village / community meetings should be held to promote the participation and development of women.

Table 5-2 Monitoring Matrix of SDAP Implementation Progress

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	December 2022		Action stage	Action gap	Recommended action
		Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
A. Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded						
A.1 Increase access to public participation and cleaning services by improving urban wastewater and storm water drainage systems. A.2 Protect public lives and properties through bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures in Yixian County and Huangshan District. A.3 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on urban water rates. A.4 Urban poor residents are entitled to the public assistance plan, namely partial exemption from water rate rise, and the plan is expanded to near-poor residents. A.5 Public awareness education on waste disposal, water conservation and wastewater treatment is conducted in local communities. A.6 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	Urban drainage system upgrading will benefit 241,778 persons, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	13,934 (in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents)	173,935, completed by 66.18%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	Bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures are taken for 13,244 persons (20% being poor and/or low-income residents).	5,360 (in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents)	12,984, completed by 57.57%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on urban water rates.	32	175	Ongoing	None	Water rate hearings have been held in the project counties / districts since 2016, and there has been no change in water rate. Further hearings should be held.
	The public assistance plan covers 100% of urban poor and near-poor households.	100%	100%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	300 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in public awareness education on waste	0	0	Not started	None	As per the original SDAP

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	December 2022		Action stage	Action gap	Recommended action
		Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
	disposal, water conservation and wastewater treatment.					
	465 jobs (180 skilled and 285 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 226 jobs (88 skilled and 138 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	110 jobs during construction (65/45)	321 jobs during construction (97/224), 135 jobs during operation (40/95)	Ongoing	None	The current ratio of female workers is 35.21%. The proportion of women in the labor force should be maintained, and their rights protected.
B. Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced						
<p>B.1 Water supply pipelines, wastewater treatment stations, sewer lines, landscaped sidewalks, parking lots, public toilets, etc. should be constructed to increase the public access to rural environmental infrastructure and services.</p> <p>B.2 Public needs are non-point-source pollution control are met through formulated soil fertilization, solar killer lamp application, and rural road and tourism facility construction.</p> <p>B.3 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on rural water rates.</p> <p>B.4 Rural poor residents are entitled to the public assistance plan, namely</p>	Rural environmental infrastructure is improved, with a beneficiary population of 147,682, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	21,015 (in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents)	90,086, completed by 61%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	Non-point-source pollution control measures are taken in rural areas, with a beneficiary population of 95,364, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	13,200 (in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents)	53,800, completed by 56%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP These are still during bidding or construction.
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district on average (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on rural water rates.	30	120	Ongoing	None	There has been no change since water rate reform in 2018. Water rate hearings should be held during construction to benefit more people.

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	December 2022		Action stage	Action gap	Recommended action
		Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
partial exemption from water rate rise, and the plan is expanded to near-poor residents.	The public assistance plan covers 100% of urban poor and near-poor households.	100%	100%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
B.5 Training on organic agricultural skills and tourist reception is offered to the public. B.6 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	300 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in training on organic agricultural skills and tourist reception.	1-2 training courses offered in each county / district, with 100-120 participants each	6 training courses offered, with 650 participants	Ongoing	None	None
	288 jobs (104 skilled and 184 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 140 jobs (49 skilled and 91 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	149 jobs during construction (85/64)	639 jobs during construction (480/159), 60 jobs during operation (10/50)	Ongoing	The proportion of female laborers has increased. Some subcomponents are still under construction.	The current ratio of female workers is 35.21%. The proportion of women in the labor force should be maintained, and their rights protected. Priority should be given to poor and low-income groups at the operation stage.
C. Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted						
C.1 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms. C.2 Poor and low-income residents participate and benefit.	200 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district on average (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.	20	100	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	December 2022		Action stage	Action gap	Recommended action
		Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
<p>C.3 The public awareness of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms is improved by means of poster, calendar, brochure, WeChat public account, etc.</p> <p>C.4 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	Green finance and ecological compensation has a beneficiary population of 9,000, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	0	0	Not started	None	As per the original SDAP
	500 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district on average (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in the communication of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.	50	200	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	251 jobs (126 skilled and 125 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 100 jobs (50 skilled and 50 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	0	0	Not started	None	Accelerate design to ensure subsequent implementation.
D. Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened						
<p>D.1 Public participation in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation is ensured, including intelligent water resources management, environmental monitoring, safety management, information support systems, etc.</p> <p>D.2 Public participation in consultation on TA is ensured, including ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc.</p> <p>D.3 The public has access to job</p>	At least 50 beneficiaries in each project county / district (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation	50	150	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	At least 100 representatives in each project county / district (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on TA.	50	200	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	200 jobs (160 skilled and 40 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 80	60 jobs during construction	100 jobs during	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	December 2022		Action stage	Action gap	Recommended action
		Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	jobs (64 skilled and 16 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	(45/15)	construction (75/25), 21 jobs during operation (13/8)			The subcomponents in Shexian and Qimen Counties are during construction or bidding, and should be accelerated.
E. All outputs: compliance with compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards						
E.1 Labor Law and core labor standards complied with by contractors, including prohibition of child labor, minimum salary standard, equal pay for equal work, and OHS. E.2 Public education on public health, HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention, and sexual harassment offered E.3 Ensure that contractor workers participate in the publicity on HIV/AIDS/STI. E.4 Separate toilets and sanitation facilities are provided to workers.	1,750 workers are trained on labor rights, in which at least 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	319	1,276, completed by 72.91%	Ongoing	The proportion of poor or low-income people has increased.	Increase the proportion of people living in poverty or on low incomes while considering labor intensity and physical fitness.
	1,750 workers are trained on public health and safety, in which at least 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	319	1,276, completed by 72.91%	Ongoing	The proportion of poor or low-income people has increased.	Increase the proportion of people living in poverty or on low incomes while considering labor intensity and physical fitness.
	100% of workers have access to separate toilets and sanitation facilities.	100%	100%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
F: All outputs: support for project management						
F.1 A social and gender specialist is included in the project implementation supporting team to direct SDAP implementation, and offer training to the	A social and gender specialist is recruited to direct and support SDAP implementation.	100%	100%	Completed	None	Action effective, no action recommended
	At least one social and gender contact is	100%	100%	Completed	None	Action effective, no

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	December 2022		Action stage	Action gap	Recommended action
		Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
PMOs, IAs and township governments. F.2 Social and gender contacts are assigned to the PMOs, IAs and township governments to ensure the effective implementation of the SDAP. F.3 The PMOs and IAs are trained on: (i) ADB's social development policy; (ii) SDAP implementation and supervision; and (iii) social issues of pollution control, wastewater and green agriculture, and the importance of social inclusiveness in all subcomponents. F.4 Income-segregated data is collected. F.5 An effective grievance redress mechanism is established, and notified to stakeholders.	appointed at each PMO and IA for SDAP implementation.					action recommended
	All PMO and IA staff is trained on the SDAP, relevant social issues, and SDAP implementation and monitoring.	100%	100%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SDAP
	Data is segregated by gender and income during project implementation.	100%	100%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SADP
	All local communities and/or residents are aware of the grievance redress mechanism.	100%	100%	Ongoing	None	As per the original SADP

6 Monitoring of GAP Implementation

6.1 Overview of the GAP

Most of the actions under the GAP have been started and progressed well. The GAP has 20 activities, in which two have been completed, 16 are being implemented, and the other two have not been started.

6.2 Progress of GAP Implementation

6.2.1 Making jobs first available to local female, poor and other vulnerable laborers

At all PMOs, female staff has participated in project coordination and management. Women's federation staff has been absorbed into the local PMOs for women-related work.

At the construction stage, the contractors will recruit and employ local women with priority. In Xiuning County, Shexian County, Qimen County and Xinhua Xiang, jobs suited to women's physical strength and skills are offered, and first made available to women, attention is paid to the health and safety of female workers, equal pay is granted for equal work, and labor subsidies are granted to women based on the site environment.



Figure 6-1 Female Workers Working in Xiuning, Shexian and Qimen Counties

6.2.2 Promoting women's participation at all stages

By the end of December 2022, the task force had conducted the 4th round of external M&E on GAP implementation. During the survey, it interviewed with heads of local agencies concerned, and collected opinions and suggestions in Shangshan Town, Xikou Town, Xitou Village, Xinhua Xiang, Caocun Village, Qiashe Village, Zhongcun Village, etc., as detailed below:

Table 6-1 Women's Public Participation during Project Implementation

Time	Venue	Organizers	Participants	#		Purpose	Key points	Key issues and suggestions
				M	F			
2020.12	Huaguncun Village, Huizhou District	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	20	5	Note on land use for integrated terminal	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing livelihood restoration measures, and	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in

Time	Venue	Organizers	Participants	#		Purpose	Key points	Key issues and suggestions
				M	F			
							supporting measures for vulnerable groups	and benefit from the Project; the APs expected necessary special assistance for vulnerable groups; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.
2020.12	Shakkou Village, Huizhou District	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	14	4	Note on land use for wastewater pump station	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing and supporting measures for vulnerable groups	The APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the APs expected necessary special assistance for vulnerable groups.
2021.5	Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	20	5	Note on land use for wastewater treatment work	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing livelihood restoration measures, and supporting measures for vulnerable groups	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the APs expected necessary special assistance for vulnerable groups; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.
2021.5	Dongjiawan Village, Huangshan District	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	19	6	Note on land use for construction works	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing livelihood restoration measures, and supporting measures for vulnerable groups	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the APs expected necessary special assistance for vulnerable groups; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.
2021.5	Caocun Village, Huangshan District	PMO, task force	APs, township and village officials	20	5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing SDAP and GAP measures	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the APs expected more jobs for women and vulnerable groups; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.
2021.8	Caocun Village, Huangshan District	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	30	8	Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing SDAP and GAP measures	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the APs expected more jobs for women and vulnerable groups; the

Time	Venue	Organizers	Participants	#		Purpose	Key points	Key issues and suggestions
				M	F			
								grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.
2022.6	Xinxikou Village, Shexian County	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	15	4	Land use coordination and explanation for Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Assisting in the survey; expressing opinions on the Project; socioeconomic, and attitude and willingness survey; discussing LA compensation and livelihood restoration	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.
2022.10	Shangshan Town, Xiuning County	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	20	6	Land use coordination and explanation for Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County	Assisting in the survey; expressing opinions on the Project; socioeconomic, and attitude and willingness survey; discussing LA compensation and livelihood restoration	The APs expressed concern about future livelihoods; the APs expected specific and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA to ensure sustainable future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.

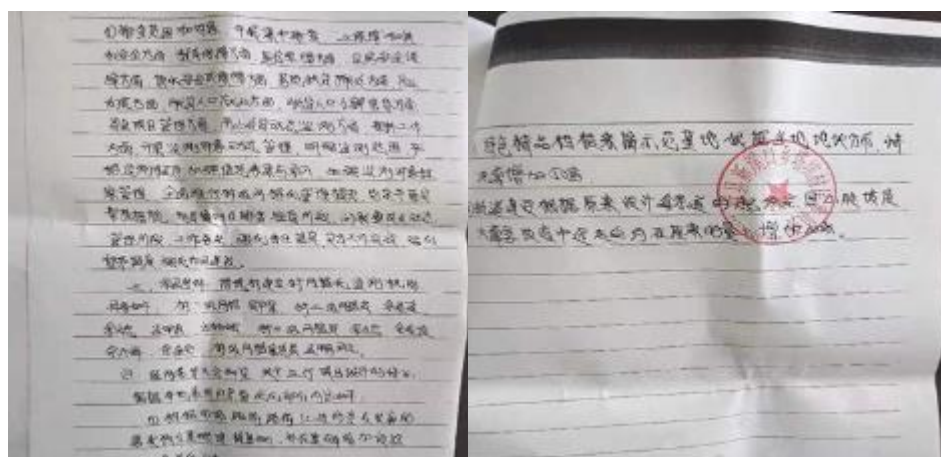


Figure 6-2 Meeting Minutes of A Village Committee in Shexian County



Figure 6-3 Agricultural Training and Women's Survey in Shexian County

The other measures to promote women's participation at all stages will be implemented with

the progress of LA and construction.

6.2.3 Prevention and control of AIDS and other infectious diseases

According to the GAP, a clause on the prevention and control of AIDS and other infectious diseases has been included in the tender documents and contracts. Most workers are locals, thereby reducing the incidence of AIDS and other infectious diseases greatly. On the other hand, publicity and education on COVID-19 and AIDS prevention and control is strengthened, and relevant protective materials distributed. See Table 6-2.



Figure 6-4 AIDS Prevention Education and Publicity in Xiuning County

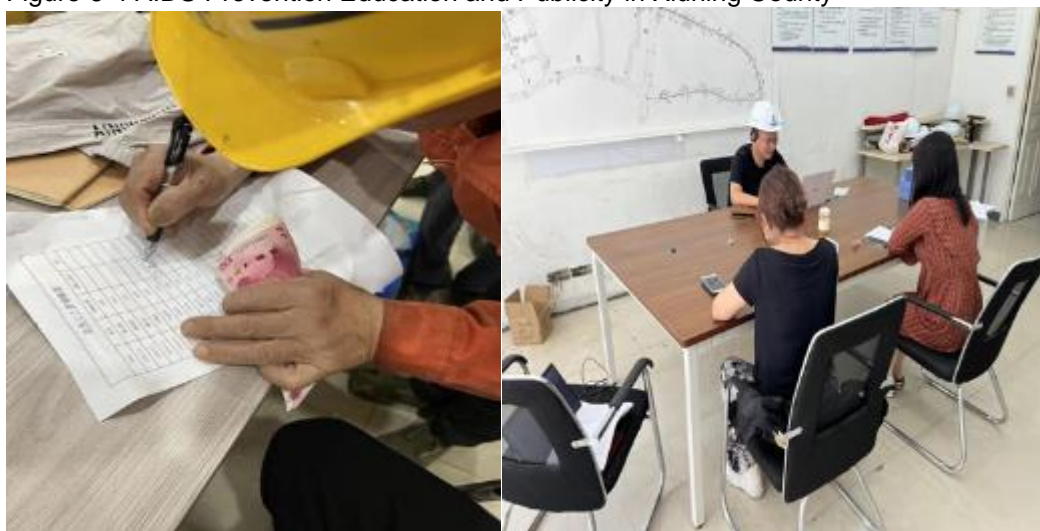


Figure 6-5 Salary Payment and Education for Female Workers in Qimen County

6.3 Issues and Suggestions

6.3.1 Key Issues and Challenges

1) By the end of December 2022, among the 20 activities under the GAP, two had been completed, 16 were being implemented, and the other two had not been started.

2) In the subcomponents that have broken ground, except that few women do skilled jobs, most women do unskilled jobs. The overall proportion of female workers is 41.7%, exceeding the 30% target.

6.3.2 Suggestions and Next-step Measures

1) The PMO staff should also gain experience in GAP implementation through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.

2) The GAP has made some progress, publicity on AIDS prevention and control has been more effective, and more attention has been paid to training on sexual harassment prevention. In the subcomponents that have not broken ground or are construction, attention should be paid to women's rights and health, and the measures in the GAP be implemented accordingly.

3) Education and publicity on public health and AIDS should be conducted, including epidemic diseases, and infectious diseases (including COVID-19, AIDS, influenza, etc.). Physical

checkup should be conducted for non-local construction workers by setting up a temporary infirmary, taking full advantage of local medical resources, etc. to ensure that only eligible workers can participate in construction; diversified publicity on AIDS prevention should be conducted by means of brochure, poster, workshop, temperature taking, material distribution (face masks, alcohol, etc.), etc.

Table 6-2 GAP Monitoring Matrix

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators		December 2022		Female*	Action stage	Remarks
			Semiannual value	Cumulative value			
A. Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded							
A.1 Increase women’s access to cleaning services by improving urban wastewater and storm water drainage systems. A.2 Protect women’s lives and properties through bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures in Yixian County and Huangshan District. A.3 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on water rates. A.4 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	Urban drainage system upgrading will benefit 241,778 persons, including 120,553 (49.86%) women.		6,967	80,001, completed by 66.36%	0.5	Ongoing	*Unit: percentage
	Bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures are taken for 13,244 persons, in which 42.03% are women.		2,572	5,066, completed by 91.01%	0.42	Ongoing	*Unit: percentage
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district (40% being women) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on electricity rates.		12	70	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	465 jobs (180 skilled and 285 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 226 jobs (88 skilled and 138 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.		67 jobs during construction (22/45)	162 jobs during construction (38/124), 27 jobs during operation (4/23)	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage The current ratio of female workers is 41.7%; the target is not met in some areas.
B. Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced							
B.1 Water supply pipelines, wastewater treatment stations, sewer lines, landscaped sidewalks, parking lots, public toilets, etc. should be constructed to increase the public access to rural environmental infrastructure and services.	Rural environmental infrastructure is improved, with a beneficiary population of 147,682, in which 48.59% are women.		10,087	43,773, completed by 61%	0.5	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	Non-point-source pollution control measures are taken in rural areas, with a beneficiary population of 95,364, in which 45.47% are women.		5,940	24,463, completed by 56.42%	0.45	Ongoing	Unit: percentage

<p>B.2 Public needs are non-point-source pollution control are met through formulated soil fertilization, solar killer lamp application, and rural road and tourism facility construction.</p> <p>B.3 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents..</p> <p>B.4 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	200 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district (40% being women) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents.		12	48	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	288 jobs (104 skilled and 184 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 140 jobs (49 skilled and 91 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.		82 jobs during construction (26/56)	266 jobs during construction (76/190), 24 jobs during operation (4/20)	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
C. Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted							
<p>C.1 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.</p> <p>C.2 Women participate and benefit.</p> <p>C.3 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	200 beneficiary representatives in each project county / district (40% being women) participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.		8	40	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	Green finance and ecological compensation has a beneficiary population of 9,000, in which 49% are women.		0	0	0.49	Not started	Unit: percentage
	251 jobs (126 skilled and 125 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 100 jobs (50 skilled and 50 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.		0	0	0.40	Not started	Unit: percentage
D. Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened							
<p>D.1 Women's participation in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation is ensured, including intelligent water resources management,</p>	At least 50 beneficiaries in each project county / district (40% being women) participate in system design.		8	16	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	At least 100 representatives in each project county / district (40% being women)		0	0	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage

<p>environmental monitoring, safety management, information support systems, etc.</p> <p>D.2 Women's participation in consultation on TA is ensured, including ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc.</p> <p>D.3 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	participate in consultation on TA.						
	200 jobs (160 skilled and 40 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 80 jobs (64 skilled and 16 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.		38 jobs during construction (8/30), 9 jobs during operation (3/6)	45 jobs during construction (7/38), 9 jobs during operation (3/6)	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
E. All outputs: compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards, and support for project management							
<p>E.1 Labor Law and core labor standards complied with by contractors, including prohibition of child labor, minimum salary standard, equal pay for equal work, and OHS</p> <p>E.2 Public education on public health, HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention, and sexual harassment offered</p> <p>E.3 Separate toilets and sanitation facilities are provided to female workers.</p> <p>E.4 A social and gender specialist is included in the project implementation supporting team to direct SDAP implementation, and offer training to the PMOs, IAs and township governments.</p> <p>E.5 Social and gender focus staff is assigned to the PMOs, IAs and township governments to ensure the effective implementation of the GAP</p> <p>E.6 The PMOs and IAs are trained on: (i) ADB's gender policy; (ii) GAP implementation and supervision; and</p>	1,750 workers are trained on public health and safety, in which at least 40% are women.		196	533, completed by 41.7%	0.40	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	100% of female workers have access to separate toilets and sanitation facilities.		100%	100%	1.00	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	A social and gender specialist is recruited to direct and support GAP implementation.		100%	100%	1.00	Completed	Unit: percentage
	At least one social and gender focus staff member is assigned to each PMO and IA for GAP implementation.		100%	100%	1.00	Completed	Unit: percentage
	All PMO and IA staff is trained on the GAP, relevant gender issues, and GAP implementation and monitoring.		100%	100%	1.00	Ongoing	Unit: percentage
	At least 30% of trainees are women.		196	533, completed by 41.7%	0.30	Ongoing	Unit: percentage

(iii) the importance of gender mainstreaming in all subcomponents. E.7 Gender-segregated data is collected.							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, STI = sexually transmitted infection

7 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

At the preparation stage, the Huangshan Municipal PMO collected comments on the Project by means of newspaper, Web, broadcast, TV, etc. many times, and disclosed the time of RP disclosure. In December 2022, the task force visited construction sites together with the Huangshan and local PMOs, and IAs, and conducted FGDs and interviews.

Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Activities

No.	Time	Topic of public participation	Venue	Participants	#	Females
1	2021.5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Caocun Village, Huangshan District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
2	2021.5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Dongjiawan Village, Huangshan District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	6
3	2021.5	Wastewater treatment work in Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
4	2020.12	Note on land use for wastewater pump station	Shakkou Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	18	4
5	2020.12	Note on land use for integrated terminal	Huagncun Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
6	2020.12	Informed participation and construction, avoidance of impacts, LURPI compensation, livelihood restoration and development in the 7 counties / districts	Local PMOs, township governments, village committees, task force	Local social development officers, township and village officials, APs, task force	46	15
7	2022.6	Construction progress, LURPI compensation, SAP implementation, etc.	Local PMOs, township governments, village committees, task force	PMO heads, township and village officials, task force	20	6
8	2022.12	Construction progress, LURPI compensation, SAP implementation, etc.	Local PMOs, township governments, village committees, task force	PMO heads, township and village officials, task force	20	5

7.2 Information Disclosure

By the end of December 2022, construction and land use information had been disclosed at all construction sites of the Project, and road closure during construction had been notified timely to reduce traffic impacts. Road closure was also notified timely, and warning signs set up accordingly.





Figure 7-1 Construction Information Disclosure and Road Closure Notice

7.3 Grievance Redress

1) Mitigation of construction impacts and construction safety

Appropriate measures have been taken for the subcomponents that broken ground in 2021 to mitigate adverse impacts. By the end of December 2022, no grievance on LA compensation or construction had been received.

2) Grievance redress mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism has been established to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement.

Stage 1: If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of LA, HD and resettlement, he/she may report this to village/community committee, which shall record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the district/county PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Huangshan PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she file an appeal with the competent authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration after receiving such disposition.

Stage 5: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award of Stage 4, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition.

In addition, the APs may file grievances and appeals directly with the external M&E agency, or the legal, disciplinary inspection and complaint handling departments of Huangshan District.

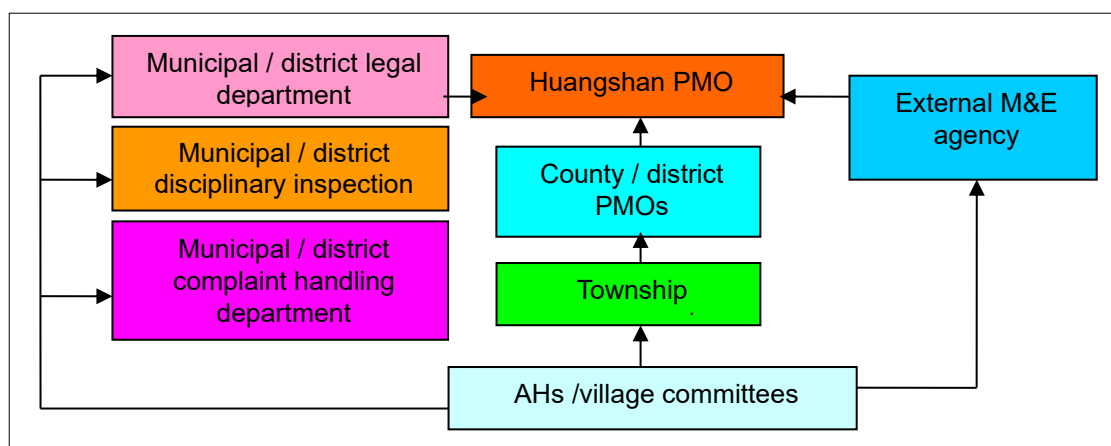


Figure 7-2 Grievance Redress Flowchart

The resettlement agencies will appoint staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs specifically. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

City / county / district	Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Huangshan City	Huangshan Municipal PMO	Yin Quan	4/F, building of the municipal government	18955901938
Tunxi District	Tunxi District PMO	Cheng Shichang	No.7 Xingyu Road, Tunxi District	13965500485
Huangshan District	Huangshan District PMO	Qin Ling	5# Building, New Administrative Area, Huangshan District	13805590027
Huizhou District	Huizhou District PMO	Zheng Wenjing	4/F, No.84 Yingbin Avenue, Huizhou District	18755962782
Shexian County	Shexian County PMO	Fang Xiaohui	No.18 ZiyangStreet, Shexian County	13399592991
Xiuning County	Xiuning County PMO	Xu Jinwei	North of Haiyang No.2 Primary School, Shuyuan Road, Xiuning County	13733064592
Yixian County	Yixian County PMO	Jiang Huajie	No.54 Straight Street, Yixian County	15212696249
Qimen County	Qimen County PMO	Wang Lixin	No.3 Xueqian Street, Qimen County	13956273374

7.4 Evaluation

1) Since the beginning of RP, SDAP and GAP implementation, the IAs have attached great importance to public participation, and conducted extensive consultation with the APs in the DMS, policy communication, livelihood restoration planning, etc. by means of FGD, notice, brochure, etc.

2) During the preparation and implementation of the RP, SDAP and GAP, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established, and notified to the APs by means of FGD and notice.

3) The APs are aware of the grievance redress mechanism, and no grievance has occurred to date.

8 Findings and Suggestions

8.1 Findings

1) Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Project is sound, and all agencies are well equipped and staffed. By the end of December 2022, the owners, county / district natural resources bureaus and housing construction bureaus, township governments and village committees had conducted project preparation actively, ensuring successful RP, SDAP and GAP implementation.

2) Construction and resettlement progress

By the end of December 2022, 1) The Project would involve LUPRI compensation of 77.8802 mu, affecting 245 households with 851 persons, in which 65.82477 mu had been used (8.04577 mu more than the previous period), affecting 223 households with 797 persons, accounting for 84.42%; 2) 3.63 mu of state-owned land would be occupied permanently, including highways and river flat, in which 0.02 mu had been occupied (no change from the previous period), accounting for 0.55%; 3) 252.15 mu of land would be occupied temporarily (no change from the previous period), affecting 136 households with 396 persons temporarily. The Project would affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments.

No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential).

3) Compensation rates and fund disbursement

By the end of December 2022, 65.82477 mu of LURPI had been compensated for, with 1,464,560.11 yuan paid in compensation, accounting for 97.52%; compensation agreements had been signed for the remaining land, and the compensation was being paid.

By the end of December 2022, 30.3192 mu of temporarily occupied land had been compensated for (7.7102 mu more than the previous period), and 1,156,820 yuan paid in compensation, accounting for 99.58%.

4) Livelihood restoration

By the end of December 2022, livelihood restoration measures had been implemented, jobs first made available to the APs, and agricultural and nonagricultural skills training offered to the APs in all project counties / districts. The affected ground attachments will be restored by the owners, and the excavated roads will be restored by the contractors immediately after excavation

5) SDAP and GAP monitoring

By the end of December 2022, the SDAP had 27 activities, in which two had been completed, 22 were being implemented, and the other 3 had not been started; the GAP had 20 activities, in which two had been completed, 16 were being implemented, and the other two had not been started. However, there are still some areas for improvement.

6) Information disclosure and grievance redress

By the end of December 2022, information disclosure and public participation activities had been conducted properly, and a sound grievance redress mechanism had been established and disclosed to the APs. To date, no grievance has been received.

8.2 Suggestions

1) Organizational Structure

The Huangshan Municipal and county / district PMOs should strengthen coordination with all resettlement agencies to define their respective duties. The PMO staff should also gain experience in resettlement, and SDAP and GAP implementation through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.

2) Compensation and disbursement

The LA compensation rates should be based strictly on the Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2020] No.32), and Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2020] No.34). If any new compensation rate is released during project implementation, such new rate will apply.

3) Livelihood restoration

The PMOs and IAs should offer skills training to the LEFs properly to facilitate livelihood restoration. The IAs and county / district PMOs should strengthen the collection and management of relevant documents.

4) Information disclosure and grievance redress

The PMOs, IAs, township governments and village committees should conduct subsequent disclosure, publicity and mobilization, and keep meeting minutes properly.