

Resettlement Plan

July 2019

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

Prepared by Huangshan Municipal Government for the Asian Development Bank.

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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Resettlement Plan (Draft)

Project Number: 52026-001
July 2019

PRC: Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project

Prepared by Huangshan Municipal Government for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 16 July 2019)

Currency unit	–	CNY (¥)
¥1.00	=	\$0.15
\$1.00	=	¥6.88

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
CNY	-	Chinese Yuan
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executive Agency
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FSR	-	Feasibility Study Report
GAP	-	Gender Action Plan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HMG	-	Huangshan Municipal Government
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
NRCR	-	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

MEASURES

1 hectare	=	10,000 m ²
1 mu	=	666.67 m ²

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP) or Displaced Persons.:	In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected/displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation:	Money or payment given to affected persons for property, resources and income losses.
Entitlement:	According to the loss categories of affected persons, they are entitled to get compensation, income restoration, relocation costs, income subsidies and resettlement to restore socioeconomic conditions.
Income Recovery:	Rebuild the affected persons' source of income and living standard.
Resettlement:	Rebuild houses and properties including productive land and public facilities at another area.
Impacts:	Material and immaterial property losses, including residential houses, communities, production land, income sources, culture centers, social structure, network, culture characteristic and cooperative system.
Resettlement Plan (RP):	An action plan with timeline and budget, including resettlement strategies, targets, rights, action, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Vulnerable Groups:	Refers to a special group of people who may be impacted more seriously during the resettlement process.

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Endorsement Letter for the Implementation of the Resettlement Plan

To facilitate the ecological protection and green development along Xin'an River watershed, Huangshan Municipal Government (HMG) plans to carry out Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project. The Project feasibility study report (FSR) and construction land application will be approved by the Development and Reform Commission, and the Natural Resources Department of Anhui Province, respectively. The Project is scheduled to start in July 2020 and be completed in June 2026. HMG, through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, applies to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for part of the project funds for engineering and capacity development investment. Therefore, the Project will be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009); and Huangshan Project Management Office (HPMO), on behalf of HMG, has prepared a resettlement plan (RP) for this purpose.

This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and local regulations, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), especially ADB's requirements on involuntary resettlement.

HMG is the executing agency of the Project, and the local governments of the 7 districts/counties in Huangshan City are the implementing agencies. HMG and HPMO hereby confirm the contents of the draft RP prepared in July 2019, and warrant that this RP will be updated and implemented during project implementation. HPMO is responsible for project management and coordination. Huangshan Municipal Natural Resources Bureau and Natural Resources Bureaus of the 7 counties/counties have been authorized to implement and manage the land acquisition (LA) and resettlement work of the subprojects in their administrative regions.

ADB Huangshan Project Leading Group
(official seal)



Signature of the leader in charge:

Director of Huangshan Municipal DRC,
Deputy leader of Huangshan Project Leading Group

On behalf of Huangshan Municipal Government

August 2019

Executive Summary

A. Project Introduction

1. Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project (hereinafter as "the Project") comprises four Outputs: (i) urban and rural point source pollution management installed; (ii) non-point source pollution control enhanced; (iii) green finance mechanism piloted; (iv) capacity for ecological systems and project management strengthened.
2. The HMG is seeking support from ADB to address two challenges in Huangshan Municipality: i) improvement of water quality; and ii) development of a sustainable financing mechanism to manage water pollution and support economic development and rural livelihoods. The project objective is to promote green development by protecting the water quality and ecological environment in the Xin'an River Basin.
3. The Project will cover 3 districts and 4 counties¹ in Huangshan City. Huangshan Municipal Government (HMG) is the executing agency and the 7 district/county governments will be the implementing agencies (IAs). Huangshan Trust and Investment Corporation (HTIC) will serve as the fund manager for Green Fund (Output 3). The Project is estimated to cost \$200 million with 32 subprojects, of which ADB loan is \$100 million. The Project will be implemented between July 2020 and June 2026.

B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts

4. In total, the permanent LAR in the Project will affect 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts and 2 counties in Huangshan City.² 72.31 mu land will be occupied permanently, including 67.68 mu collective-owned land (COL) and 4.63 mu state-owned land (SOL), affecting 200 households with 830 persons. No vulnerable people will be directly affected by the Project, but this RP commits that special attention will be also given to the low-income people³. Only a 60-square-meter non-residential house in masonry concrete structure will be impacted, affecting 1 household with 4 persons. A total of 316.43 mu land will be occupied temporarily, including 219.39 mu state-owned land and 97.04 mu collective land, affecting 113 households with 396 persons.
5. The land acquisition (LA), compensation and resettlement work of the Project will begin in October 2020 and be completed in December 2021. The resettlement budget is CNY 3.7007 million.
6. This Resettlement Plan (RP) will be updated on basis of the detailed design of the Project and the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), and the updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to the award of civil work contracts involving LAR impacts.

C. Legal Framework

7. This RP was prepared and will be implemented in strict compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, Anhui Province and Huangshan City, as well as the ADB's requirements on Involuntary Resettlement in its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). The resettlement and economic recovery measures aim to at least restore the affected people's livelihoods to the levels before the Project, improve income and living levels of vulnerable groups, restore affected infrastructures, and increase employment opportunities of affected laborers.
8. The main legal/policy documents include: *the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)*, *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)*, *Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)*, *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition (June 26, 2010)*, *the applicable policies of Anhui*

¹ 3 districts refer to Huangshan District, Tunxi District and Huizhou District. 4 counties are: She County, Xiuning County, Yi County and Qimen County.

² Qimen county and Yixian county only involve urban pipe network construction and river improvement, which will only result in temporary land occupation without permanent LAR impacts, see Appendix 6.

³ The bottom 20% population in terms of their economic income

9. According to the above policies, and in consultation with local governments and affected persons (APs), the resettlement principles of the Project are: (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible; (ii) The APs are granted compensation and assistance that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project; (iii) The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether the legal title is available or not; (iv) If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land; (v) The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule; and they participate in the implementation of the RP; (vi) No involuntary relocation or economic displacement occurs, until: a) Compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each AP; b) The APs have received the other entitlements specified in the RP; and c) Integrated income and livelihood restoration programs have been developed; (vii) Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life. At least two members of each affected HH will receive skills training, including at least one woman; (viii) The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects; (ix) The executing agency and external monitor should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.

D. Compensation Rate

10. The LA compensation is based on *the Notice on Adjustment of Land Acquisition Compensation Standard in Anhui Province by People's Government of Anhui Province (2015)* (APG [2015] No.24). The price of land varies among districts/counties. The compensation rates are specified in Section 4.5. LA compensation is disbursed by the district/county governments to the township governments, then to the affected villages and finally to the affected households (HHs), and young crop compensation is paid directly to the affected households.

11. Non-residential house compensation is based on *the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39)*. According to the consultation, the only one household affected prefers cash compensation for the impacted warehouse.

12. The compensation rates for temporarily occupied land are CNY 1,280 per mu for irrigated land and CNY 1,050 per mu for non-irrigated land. The compensation period is one year, and the compensation will be paid directly to the affected HHs by contractors of civil works during construction.

13. The infrastructure affected during the construction will be compensated for by the contractors of civil works and restored by proprietors or restored by the contractors to the original function, standard and size.

E. Restoration and Resettlement Measures

14. Cash compensation and the standards of compensation are listed in Section 4.5.

15. In addition to cash compensation, the affected HHs will be entitled to diversified livelihood restoration measures, such as employment, skills training, and social security, etc.

F. Public Participation and Information Disclosure

16. Several rounds of public participation have been conducted since the RP preparation. All APs (with 50% women) have been informed of the key points of this draft RP by various means, and have participated in the Project preparation through meeting, interview, FGD, public participation and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RP.

G. Organizational Structure

17. HMG will be the executing agency and will supervise, coordinate, and manage the Project. A

project leading group (PLG) has been established in HMG, and a project management office (HPMO) has been established under the PLG in HMG. Implementing agencies (IAs) will be the local governments of the 7 districts/counties. Huangshan Trust and Investment Company (HTIC) will also be one of the project implementation units under HPMO. Huangshan Municipal Natural Resources Bureau is responsible for LA compensation and resettlement, and She County Housing Administration Bureau for the HD compensation resettlement in She County. The district/county natural resources bureaus are responsible for RP implementation together with the affected township governments and village committees.

H. Resettlement Schedule

18. According to the timeline of the Project, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the project components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the Project will be commenced in October 2020 and end in December 2021. The civil works of the Project will start in April 2021.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

19. An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes on compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the affected persons timely and transparently. Grievances about the Project may be from collective-owned land acquisition, temporary land occupation, etc. Correspondingly, HPMO, district/county PMOs, and the affected township governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies.

20. To ensure that APs have effective channels to file complaints on any issue associated with land acquisition and resettlement, a four-stage grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established and integrated into the RP:

J. Resettlement Budget

21. Based on the price in July 2019, the total resettlement cost of the project is CNY 3.7007 million including basic land acquisition and non-residential house compensation costs of CNY 1.9568 million (52.88%), planning and design costs of CNY 156,500 (4.23%), training costs of CNY 58,600 (1.58%), LA taxes of CNY 1.3332 million (36.03%), and contingencies of CNY 195,600 (5.29%). The resettlement costs will all be funded by domestic counterpart funds.

K. Monitoring and Evaluation

22. To guarantee the successful implementation of the LAR, internal monitoring and external monitoring will be conducted throughout the RP implementation. The internal monitoring will be carried out by HPMO and district/county PMOs as well as the other agencies concerned (e.g., development & reform bureaus, natural resources bureaus, housing construction bureaus, labor and social security bureaus), with the assistance of resettlement specialist in project management consulting team. Internal monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB together with the project progress reports on a semi-annual basis. HPMO will engage an external and experienced agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M & E) during RP implementation. M&E reports shall be submitted semi-annually to ADB till the LAR implementation is completed and resettlement targets are fully achieved.

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1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Background

1. HMG has applied for a loan of US\$100 million from ADB to support the Anhui Huangshan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project to address two challenges: (i) improvement of water quality; and (ii) development of a sustainable financing mechanism to manage water pollution and support economic development and rural livelihoods.

2. The Project will include four Outputs:

- Urban point source pollution management facilities in Huangshan Municipality installed;
- Rural point and non-point source pollution control enhanced;
- Green finance and eco-compensation mechanism piloted; and
- Capacity for ecological systems and project management strengthened.

3. These outputs under the project will have the following outcome: economic and environmental conditions in the upstream of Xin'an River improved. The project will have the following impact: sustainable economic growth and environmental improvement in the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) achieved, as envisaged in the YREB Development Plan. The project will strengthen trans-provincial and municipal cooperation on eco-compensation schemes and river basin approach to flood management and institutional reform.

4. It is expected that this Project will improve the economic and environmental conditions in the upstream of Xin'an River, which will contribute to:

- Green economic development in Huangshan Municipality;
- Improvement of living conditions for people in Huangshan;
- Maintain and improve the natural environment, particularly water quality and ecological systems in Xin'an River Basin and its neighbouring areas.

5. The main benefits of the Project include:

1) Realizing ecological civilization

6. The Project is an important strategy of the green development philosophy of Huangshan City, an embodiment of the green development action of Anhui Province, and the key to the building of the ecological civilization demonstration zone.

2) Implementing the rural vitalization strategy

7. The key to rural vitalization is ecology and livability. Systematic management will be conducted to promote the green development of agriculture and rural areas, pollution control, clean production, and waste recycling. The Project will further improve the quality of the rural environment and rural infrastructure of Huangshan City, control rural water pollution and create a livable and beautiful countryside.

3) Promoting the green development of Huangshan City

8. The Project will further reduce water pollutant emissions, improve the rural living environment, and promote local tourism development.

9. The Project covers 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City. Among them, Tunxi District,

Huangshan District and Huizhou District, and She County, Xiuning County involve permanent LA. In She county, there is only one non-residential house which will be impacted in Shengdu town.

10. HMG is the executing agency of the Project, and the seven district/county governments are the implementing agencies. HPMO is responsible for the preparation, management and coordination of the Project, the district/county Natural Resources Bureau for LA compensation and resettlement, and the She County Housing Administration Bureau for HD resettlement.

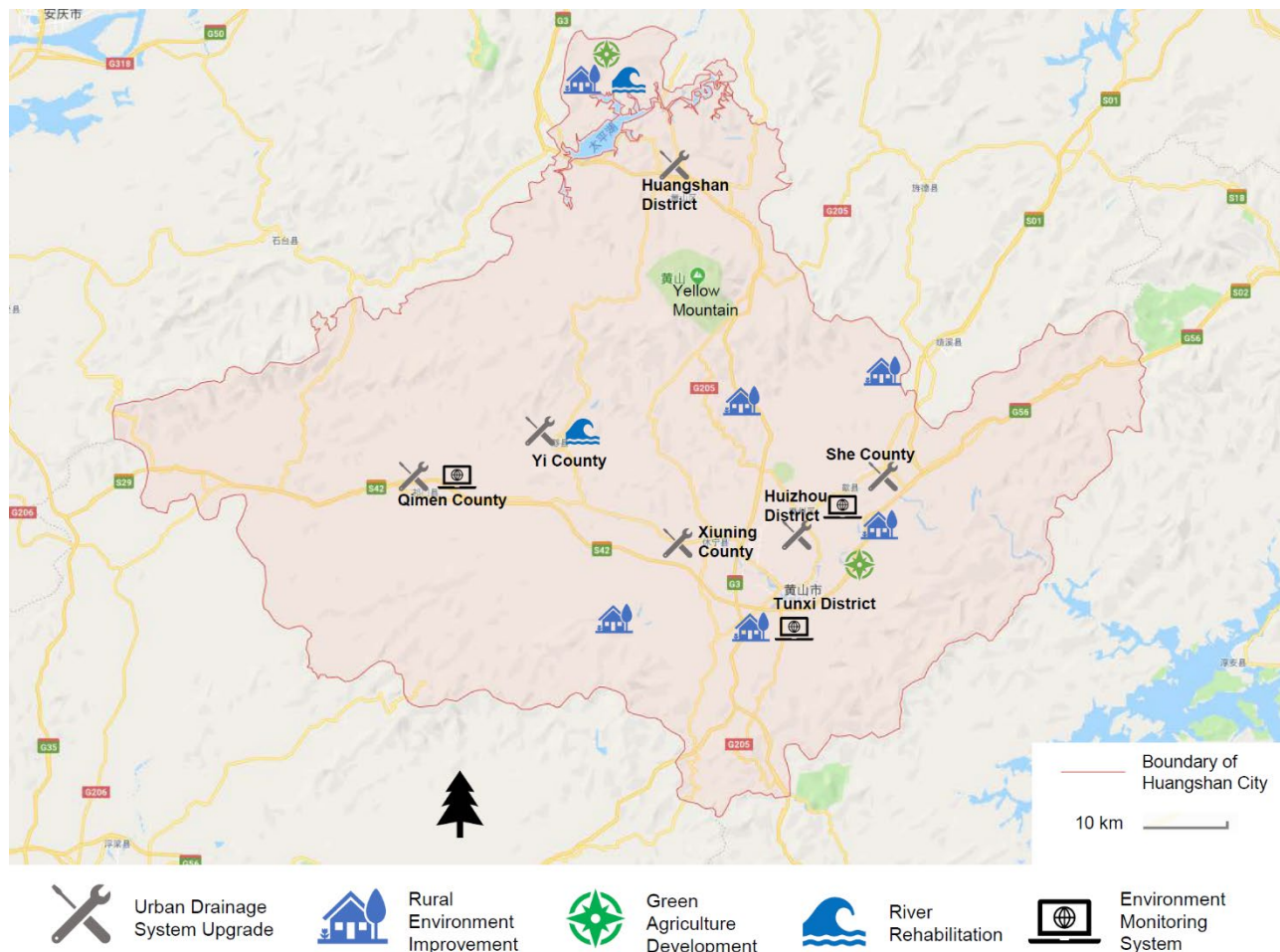


Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Project Components

11. The project involves land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts. Therefore, a draft resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared by HPMO, with assistance of a domestic RP design institute and guidance of transaction technical assistance (TrTA) consultants.

1.2 Components and Screening of LAR Impacts

12. LA for the Project will affect 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts (Tunxi, Huangshan, and Huizhou) and 2 counties (She and Xiuning) in Huangshan City. 72.31 mu land will be occupied permanently, including 67.68 mu collective-owned land and 4.63 mu state-owned land, affecting 200 households with 830 persons. No vulnerable people will be directly affected by the Project. Only a 60-square-meter non-residential house in masonry concrete structure will be impacted, affecting 1 household with 4 persons. A total of 316.43 mu land will be occupied temporarily, including 219.39 mu urban state-owned land and 97.04 mu rural land, affecting 113 households with 396 persons. See Tables 1-1 and 1-2.

Table 1-1 Scope of the Project and LAR impacts Screening (by Output)

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
1	Urban point source pollution management facilities in Huangshan Municipality installed	Huizhou District	Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	Constructing sewer lines of 29.51 kilometers, a wastewater pump station, and stormwater pipelines of 24.46 kilometers	Occupying state owned land (SOL) temporarily, and permanently	RP	See chapter 1, section 4
			Ecological Village Building	Constructing 7 wastewater treatment terminals, sewer lines of 6.3 kilometers and 440 house outlet sewers	(i) 7 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL (ii) Sewer network: temporary occupation of land (TOL)	RP	/
		Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	Constructing 4 small-scale wastewater treatment facilities, sewer lines of 78.8 kilometers, 22 vacuum wastewater collection facilities and 6,000 house outlet sewers in 54 natural villages in Tanguang, Liyang, Yiqi and Yanghu Towns	(i) 4 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL; occupying SOL (ii) Sewer network: TOL (iii) The other subcomponents do not involve LAR.	RP	See chapter 1, section 4
		Huangshan District	Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	Constructing intercepting sewers of 3.25 kilometers, and stormwater pipe culverts of 1.75km	Occupying SOL temporarily	RP	See chapter 1, section 4
			Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village Building	Constructing 17 wastewater treatment facilities, sewer lines of 8.95 kilometers, 436 house outlet sewers, scenic trails of 7,500 meters, road landscaping of 1,500 m ² , a tourism parking lot of 800 m ² and 2 tourism toilets in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	(i) 17 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL (ii) Sewer network: TOL (iii) 3 parking lots: acquiring COL (iv) The other subcomponents do not involve LAR (the 436 house outlet sewers do not involve land using. 2 tourism toilets built in the parking lots. Road landscaping is modified on the existing roads).	RP	/
			Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management	Construction of retaining walls of 4,567 meters along the existing river banks, reinforcing existing retaining walls of 1,093 meters, Use of stone cage embankment top laid SLATE trail 3200m.	Not involving land acquisition, temporary occupation nor house demolition (the construction of retaining walls will be implemented along the existing river bank)	/	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
		Xiuning County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Reconstructing the 5.8-kilometer main sewer on Binjiang Road, and constructing pre-buried sewer lines of 0.9 kilometers; sewer lines of 12.37 kilometers and stormwater pipelines of 3.29 kilometers	Occupying SOL temporarily	RP	See chapter 2, section 3
			Ecological Village Building	Constructing main supply pipes of 41.42 kilometers, 2,058 house inlet pipes, 24 wastewater treatment terminals, 2 pump stations, sewer lines of 64.7 kilometers and 5,194 house outlet sewers, and reconstructing a 16,848 m ² scenic trail, a parking lot of 3,000 m ² , 6 viewing pavilions and 10 viewing decks	(i) Shangshan Town: acquiring COL; TOL (ii) Wucheng Town: acquiring COL; TOL (iii) Xikou Town: acquiring COL; TOL	RP	/
		Yi County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	The project plans to reconstruct 4.3 kilometers of main sewage pipe along the river and 1.75 kilometers of new urban sewage pipe. Repair the broken points of sewage pipes and rainwater pipes in the south of the city.	Occupying SOL temporarily, which are state-owned roads and some river land.	RP	See chapter 2, section 3
			Zhanghe River Integrated Management	Improving flood control facilities for the urban segment of the Zhanghe River (1.1 kilometers), landscape management for 3,000 m ² , and setting up a 1,520-meter scenic trail	landscape management just plant flowers and trees for greening, scenic trail is in the existing road, involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	/	/
		She County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Reconstructing sewer lines of 6.82 kilometers, and constructing stormwater pipeline lines of 30.24 kilometers, storm water box culverts of 1.43 kilometers	Occupying SOL temporarily (i) Sewer line reconstruction: TOL (ii) New stormwater pipeline network: TOL New storm water box culverts: TOL (iii) New sewer network: TOL	RP/DDR	See Appendix 2 for the due diligence report.

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
				and sewer lines of 25.02 kilometers			
			Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction	Constructing 12 ecotourism parking lots and associated facilities, and a rural ecological management base along the Anhui-Zhejiang No.1 Scenic Route: (i) 12 ecotourism parking lots totaling 22,900 m ² (ii) A rest station and a gallery totaling 825 m ² (iii) A 60 m ² viewing pavilion and a 40 m ² viewing deck (iv) An 80 m ² wetland viewing deck, landscaping and land leveling (v) Wastewater treatment for 200 households (vi) A footpath of 15,000 m ² (1-2 meter wide), a trail of 60 m ² and landscaping of 2,900 m ²	Acquiring COL; a non-residential house to be impacted; occupying SOL permanently; TOL (i) 12 parking lots: acquiring COL; occupying SOL permanently; a non-residential house to be impacted, (ii) Rest station and gallery: acquiring COL (iii) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring COL (iv) Wetland viewing deck, the reception center and so on: acquiring COL (v) Wastewater treatment terminal: acquiring COL (vi) New sewer network: TOL (vii) Footpath: Rebuilding existing roads does not involve land requisition	RP	/
			Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Constructing main supply pipes of 14.68 kilometers, sewer lines of 39 kilometers, 19 wastewater treatment facilities, a 4,800 m ² scenic trail, scenic nodes of 4,500 m ² , landscaping of 3,000 m ² which are all reconstructed on the existing roads (no new land will be acquired) and a 600 m ² parking lot, affecting 6,083 persons in 20 natural villages in Xitou Town	Acquiring COL; TOL (i) 19 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL (ii) New sewer network: TOL; Water supply network: TOL (iii) parking lot: acquiring COL (iv) The other subcomponents do not involve LAR.	RP	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
		Qimen County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Constructing sewer lines of 4.03 kilometers and stormwater pipelines of 8.12 kilometers, reconstructing sewer lines of 9.25 kilometers and stormwater pipelines of 5.16 kilometers, and dredging and renovating storm water box culverts of 2.42 kilometers	Occupying SOL temporarily (i) New sewer network: TOL (ii) Sewer network reconstruction: TOL (iii) New stormwater pipeline network: TOL (iv) Stormwater pipeline reconstruction: TOL (v) Storm water box culvert renovation: TOL	RP	See chapter 2, section 3
		Huangshan City	Huangshan Integrated Forest Health Management System	Including monitoring and early warning, disaster prevention and forest health	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (The facilities for monitoring will be installed in an existing building).	/	/
		She County	Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Improving the agricultural infrastructure and tourism facilities of the agriculture park in Nanping Village, Huicheng Town, She County (2,000 mu), citrus demonstration park in Takeng Village, Xinxikou Xiang (3,000 mu), and loquat demonstration park in Miantan Village (1,500 mu), and extending green agricultural techniques (i) A 140 m ² viewing pavilion, a 40 m ² viewing deck and landscaping of 650 m ² (ii) Citrus park resting gallery, 700 m ² (iii) A 3,000-meter ecological drain ditch, a 16,200-meter footpath	Acquiring COL, and occupying SOL 1) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring COL 2) Citrus park resting gallery: occupying SOL permanently 3) The farmland in the agriculture or demonstration parks are still land contracted by individual households, no land use right transfer (LURT) is involved. Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	RP	/
		Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	Improving the forestry infrastructure of Baishabao Bamboo Ecological Park (1,000	(I) Improving the forestry infrastructure of Baishabao Bamboo Ecological Park (1,000 mu), Xinchang Bamboo Ecological Park (600 mu), and Xinhua Oil Tea Ecological Park (120 mu), These	RP	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
				mu), Xinchang Bamboo Ecological Park (600 mu), and Xinhua Oil Tea Ecological Park (120 mu), constructing a forest trunk road of 650 meters, a forest working road of 5.2 kilometers, a parking lot of 2,300 m ² , tourism toilets, and other tourism facilities; extending green agricultural techniques	are farmers operating on their own contracted land, do not involving LURT. (ii) parking lots: acquiring COL, On collective land. involving Dongjiawan Village and Caocun Village. (iii) Forest trunk road and working road: hardening the existing road, not involving LAR The other subcomponents do not involve LAR		
3	Piloting green finance and eco-compensation mechanism	Huangshan City	Xin'an River Green Development Fund	Green Industry Development Mechanism based on Green Finance Trial	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	ESMS	See ESMS in the IEE
			Huangshan Green Tea Demonstration Base	Improving the park infrastructure, extending soil testing and formulated fertilization, chemical fertilizer replacement, and green control measures, offering green tea cultivation training, and establishing a green tea production, testing and inspection system	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (in addition to the reconstruction of the existing roads in the park, there will be no civil works that involve LAR)	/	/
		She County	Traditional Village Protection along the Xin'an River	Parking lot and tourist toilet construction, pavement hardening, road lighting, and rural house renovation	Acquiring COL	RP	/
		Huangshan District	Tea Garden Improvement of Liubaili Houkui Tea Co., Ltd.	1) Tea seedling purchase and nurture, 6,329 mu tea garden upgrading, and non-point source pollution control; 2) sign setup, and road expansion; 3) staff training and routine operations	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (It's optimizing existing roads, 6,329 mu tea garden, upgrading planting method, fertilization technology and management mode)	/	/
		Yi County	Younong High-quality Grain and Oil Company	Practicing intelligent field management and green agriculture in Wudongdian	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (It is managed on the contracted land owned by the farmer, not involved LURT)	/	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
				Industrial Park, Biyang Town, Yi County			
4	Enhancing capacity for ecological systems and project management	Huangshan City	Huangshan Smart Water System	Building a smart water sensing network, a smart cloud service system, and a smart water application system to ensure safe and sustainable development	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (the smart water sensing network will be operated in an existing computer room)	/	/
			Appraisal of Ecological System Services of the Xin'an River Watershed	Establishing ecological compensation indicators, proposing compensation rates, and evaluating compensation benefits	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	/	/
			Study and Training on the Green Tea Garden Standard and Certification Standard of Huangshan City	Ecological System and Project Management Capacity Building	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	/	/
		Qimen County	Smart Environmental Protection System of the Changjiang River Watershed	(i) Ecological monitoring network (ii) Ecological basic database (iii) Ecological integrated evaluation system (iv) Multiple monitoring platforms of environmental quality, pollution sources, etc.	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (the monitoring network, database, evaluation system etc. will be operated in an existing computer room)	/	/
		Huizhou District	Intelligent Safety and Environment Management Platform of the Circular Economy Park	Constructing an intelligent safety and environment management platform that consists of 5 supporting systems, an Internet of Things sensing system and 8 business applications	Constructing 3 air monitoring stations of 12 m ² each, occupying SOL permanently	RP	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared	Remarks
		She County	Intelligent Safety and Environment Management Platform of the Circular Economy Park	Constructing an intelligent safety and environment management platform that consists of a safety and environment monitoring command center, an online air monitoring system, a video monitoring system, etc.	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (all these will be operated in an existing computer room)	/	/

13. Table 1-2 is summed up as follows.

Table 1-2 Summary of LAR Impacts

Output	District/	Permanently Acquired Land				Temporarily Occupied Land				Non-residential House Impacts	
	County	COL	SOL	Affected HHs	APs	COL	SOL	Affected HHs	APs	Warehouses	APs
Output 1	Huizhou Dist	1.2	0.1	4	18	3.04	68.11	4	20	/	
	Tunxi Dist	1.4		4	12	44.33	/	25	85	/	
	Huangshan Dist	3.6	/	4	21	1.86	7.72	4	13	/	
	Xiuning County	11.55	/	18	85	23.85	12.03	46	159	/	
	Yi County	/	/	/	/	/	15.43	/	/	/	
Output 2	She County	38.05	3.43	156	645	23.96	69.17	34	119	60m ² x1	4
	Qimen County						46.93				
Output 3	She County	5.28	1.05	14	49	/		/	/	/	
	Huangshan Dist	6.6									
Output 4	Huizhou Dist	/	0.05	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Total		67.68	4.63	200	830	97.04	219.39	113	396	60m² x1	4

Note: HH = household; AP =affected person.

1.3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

14. Resettlement impacts have been minimized based on a comprehensive consideration of construction costs, social impacts and environmental impacts in project planning, design phases, and such measures/efforts will continue in the implementation phase.

1.3.1 Preparation and Planning Stage

15. At the planning stage, the design was optimized through option optimization and comparison to reduce resettlement impacts. For example, the choice of Anhui-Zhejiang No. 1 Scenic Route was optimized through a comparison of different options (as shown in Table 1-3).

Table 1-3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement at the Preparation Stage

Subcomponent	Option 1	Option 2	Preferred	Reduced impact
Anhui-Zhejiang No.1 Scenic Route subcomponent in She County	Constructing a 4 mu parking lot at the China Telecom branch in Huaiyuan Village, involving the impacts on non-residential properties	Constructing an 8 mu parking lot on state-owned land in Xiongkun Town, close to Huaiyuan Village, involving neither LA nor HD	Option 2	Avoiding the impacts on non-residential properties of 2,000 m ² by occupying another 4 mu of state-owned land
Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	It plans to build a new landscape road, involving the expropriation of 5 mu of land, which will affect 3 households and 14 people	The plan is to rebuild the existing roads and harden the existing roads, without the impact of immigration	Option 2	The acquisition of 5 mu of land was avoided and the impact on 3 households and 14 people was reduced
Ecological Village Building	It avoids the houses of peasant households and	The plan is to bury sewage pipe network	Option 1	A house demolition was avoided

of Tunxi District	does not dig along the straight line, which increases the pipe network length, but does not involve the house demolition	between the two villages, dig along a straight line, with the shortest distance, but it involves the demolition of a residential house		
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1.3.2 Resettlement Plan Update and Implementation Stage

16. The following measures will be taken to reduce the impacts of the Project:

- The Huangshan and local PMOs will be responsible to strengthen the daily communication among PMO, Design Institute, IAs and affected villages and households to find potential measures to avoid and/or minimize the LAR impacts during preliminary design and RP updating;
- The individual resettlement specialist to be recruited for startup support will organize meaningful consultation meetings with IAs, DIs, affected communities, villager representatives and other stakeholders on the final design and potential measures to reduce LAR impacts during final design and RP updating;
- The project management resettlement specialist to be recruited by HPMO will be responsible to consult with IAs, DIs and affected communities and people to find out potential schemes to reduce LAR impacts during RP implementation stage.

1.3.3 Construction Stage

17. During construction, the following measures will be taken to minimize impacts on the APs:

- The Huangshan and local PMOs will be responsible to strengthen the daily communication with IAs, civil works contractors, affected communities and peoples to find out potential measures to reduce LAR impacts during construction stages, particularly on the public infrastructures and service.
- The external resettlement monitor to be recruited by Huangshan PMO will be responsible to monitor and report the measures and results to avoid and/or minimize the LAR impacts throughout the project.

1.4 Resettlement Due Diligence Reviews (DDRs) for Linked Facilities identified in the IEE

18. Per the IEE report, there are no associated facilities under the project, only some linked facilities. The identified linked facilities are listed in Table 1-4. See DDRs for the linked facilities in Appendix 1 and 2.

Table 1-4 Summary of Identified Linked Facilities

Name of Facility	Date of Construction	Operational Period	Capacity	Land Acquisition & Compensation Time	Total Land Acquisition (mu)	Compensation Standard (CNY/mu)	Remaining Issues (Y/N)	Link with Project
								Remarks
Huizhou District WWTP	Phase I: Year 2009 Phase II: Year 2016	Year 2010-2050	Phase I: 20,000 t/d Phase II: 15,000 t/d	2009	34.5	n/r	N	Receiving wastewater collected in Huizhou District
Huangshan District WWTP	Phase I: Year 2007 Phase II: Year 2014	Year 2007-2047	Phase I: 15,000 t/d Phase II: 15,000 t/d	2007	36	23,500	N	Receiving wastewater collected in Huangshan District
She County WWTP	Phase I: Year 2008 Phase II: Year 2018	Year 2010-2040	60,000 ton/day	2008	42.3303	37,500	N	Receiving wastewater collected in She County
Yi County WWTP	Year 2017	Year 2018-2048	20,000 ton/day	2006	30	State-own, no compensation Young Crop compensation (1,150/mu)	N	Receiving wastewater collected in Yi County
Qimen County WWTP	Year 2009	Year 2010-2050	30,000 ton/day	2009 By April 2019	Phase I 17.395 (2009) Phase II 20.15 (2019)	39,000	N	Receiving wastewater collected in Qimen County
Huangshan Municipal WWTP	Year 2004 Upgraded in Year 2012	Year 2005-2045	50,000 ton/day	2004	80	n/r	N	Receiving rural wastewater collected in Tunxi District
Huangshan Municipal 2 nd WWTP	Phase I 1990 Phase II 2014	Year 2014-2054	50,000 t/d	1990	180	n/r	N	Receiving wastewater collected in Xiuning County

N = no, Y = yes. n/r = not received at the time of drafting RP. Note: * data provided by the FSR institute

2 LAR Impacts of the Project

2.1 Range of Impact Survey

19. The domestic consulting team was engaged by HPMO to conduct a preliminary survey in the project area from February 18 to March 22, 2019, using the methods of documentary review, key informant interview, focus group discussion (FGD) and questionnaire survey, covering the affected population, land resources, residential conditions, income and expenditure, expected resettlement modes, etc.

20. According to the survey, the Project will affect 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts and 2 counties in Huangshan City. See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Range of the Project Area

No.	District / county	Subcomponent	Affected township	Affected village
1	Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	Yiqi Town, Tunguang Town	Zhucun, Fuli、wucun
2	Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village Building, Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	Xinhua Xiang	Citian, Dongjiawan, Dabao、caocun
3	Huizhou District	Ecological Village Building	Qiashe Xiang, Fuxi Xiang, Yangcun Xiang	Zhangcun, Guangming, Shankou, Huangcun
4	She County	Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction, Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Wangcun Town, Xiongkun Town, Huicheng Town, Kengkou Xiang, Shendu Town, Xinxikou Xiang, Wuyang Xiang、Xiaochuan Xiang	Yancun, Nanping, Yueyuan, Huaiyuan, Zhangtan, Chengjiajie, Wuyang, Xiongkun, Miantan, Takeng
		Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Xitou Town	Taoyuan, Hongcunkou, Xipo, Xitou
		Traditional Village Protection along the Xin'an River	Changxi Xiang	Changxi
5	Xiuning County	Ecological Village Building	Shangshan Town, Xikou Town, Wucheng Town	Yanli, Yaoxi, Sunyan, Shuangqiao, Xiafu, Gaotan, Yangzhuang, Suntian, Futian, Bingtan, Xikou, Shitian, Hongtan, Yuetan, Longwan, Xingzhou

2.2 Impacts of Permanent Acquisition of Rural Collective Owned Land (COL)

2.2.1 LA Area and Affected Population

21. Permanent LA of COL for the Project will affect 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou) and 2 counties (She and Xiuning) in Huangshan City. Of the 67.68 mu collective-owned land to be acquired, 19.48 mu are garden land (28.78%), 8.93 mu wasteland (13.19%), 35.74 mu unused land (52.81%) and 3.53mu of tea land (5.22%), affecting 200 households with 830 persons. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of Collective-owned land to be acquired

District / county	Township	collective-owned land to be acquired (mu)						Affected HHs	APs	Scope of construction
		Garden land	Waste land	Unused land	Tea land	Total	In which, collective-managed land			
Tunxi District	Yiqi Town	0.35	/	/	/	0.35	0	1	3	A wastewater treatment terminal
	Tunguang Town	0.45	/	0.6	/	1.05	0	1	4	A wastewater treatment terminal
Total	2	0.8	/	0.6	/	1.4	0	2	7	
Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang	0.6	0.9	8.7	/	10.2	9.6	4	21	17 wastewater treatment terminals and parking lots
Total	1	0.6	0.9	8.7	/	10.2	9.6	4	21	
She County	Xitou Town	1.47	0.23	2.19	/	3.89	0.83	16	70	19 wastewater treatment terminals and parking lots
	Wangcun Town	/	4.73	1.02	/	5.75	0	36	147	A wastewater treatment terminal and a parking lot
	Xiongkun Town	/	/	3	/	3	0	7	30	A parking lot
	Huicheng Town	/	/	4.98	/	4.98	0	22	85	A parking lot, a rest station and a gallery
	Kengkou Xiang	3	/	/	/	3	0	7	27	A parking lot
	Shendu Town	10.88	/	2.31	/	13.19	3	61	254	3 parking lots
	Xinxikou Xiang	/	/	2.52	/	2.52	2.25	1	4	A parking lot
	Xiaochuan Xiang	/	/	0.25	/	0.25	0	3	12	2 parking lots
	Wuyang Xiang	/	/	1.8	/	1.8	0	5	21	A parking lot, a viewing deck and a viewing pavilion
Total	9	15.35	6.96	21.02	0	43.33	6.08	172	699	
Huizhou District	Qiashe Xiang	0.6	/	/	/	0.6	0	4	18	4 wastewater treatment terminals
	Fuxi Xiang	/	/	0.15	/	0.15	0.15	0	0	A wastewater treatment terminal
	Yangcun Xiang	0.45	/	/	/	0.45	0.45	0	0	2 wastewater treatment terminals
Total	3	1.05	/	0.15	/	1.2	0.6	4	18	
Xiuning County	Shangshan Town	1.54	0.47	4.6	3.3	9.91	5.09	10	47	14 wastewater treatment terminals, 2 pump stations, 3 parking lots, 10 viewing decks and 6 viewing pavilions
	Xikou Town	/	0.3	0.67	0.23	1.2	0.3	5	24	5 wastewater treatment terminals and a parking lot
	Wucheng Town	0.14	0.3	/	/	0.44	0.23	3	14	4 wastewater treatment terminals
Total	3	1.68	1.07	5.27	3.53	11.55	5.62	18	85	
Grand total	19	19.48	8.93	35.74	3.53	67.68	21.9	200	830	

2.2.2 Land Losses of the Collective-Owned Land in LA

22. 67.68 mu rural collective land will be acquired permanently, affecting 200 households with 830 persons. The land loss rates of all the 42 affected villages are below 6%, where Takeng Village has the highest land loss rate of 5.31%, followed by Changxi Village (4.6%).

2.2.3 Income Losses in LA of Collective-Owned Land

23. The main income source of the affected HHs is employment outside the villages, accounting for 45%, and other income sources include tea cultivation (25%), property income (5%), business (10%) and other agricultural income (10%). Therefore, LA will have less significant impact on their incomes.

24. The average annual agricultural income loss rate of the affected population by the Project is less than 5% for 183 households with 767 persons, and only 17 affected HHs will suffer an income loss rate between 5% and 10%, with an average rate of 8.5%. See details in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Household Income Losses of LA

District / county	Township	Village	Household income loss rate				Total	
			1%-5%		5%-10%			
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Huizhou District	Qiashe Xiang	Zhangcun	4	18	0	0	4	18
Xiuning County	Shangshan Town	Yanli	1	4	0	0	1	4
		Yaoxi	1	4	0	0	1	4
		Sunyan	2	9	0	0	2	9
		Shuangqiao	1	5	0	0	1	5
		Xiafu	2	10	0	0	2	10
		Gaotan	1	5	0	0	1	5
		Yangzhuang	2	10	0	0	2	10
	Xikou Town	Jiangtan	5	24	0	0	5	24
Wucheng Town	Longwan	3	14	0	0	3	14	
Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang	Dongjiawan	2	10	2	11	4	21
She County	Xitou Town	Hongcunkou	6	28	0	0	6	28
		Xipo	2	8	0	0	2	8
		Xitou	8	34	0	0	8	34
		Wangcun Town	Yancun	30	132	6	15	36
	Xiongcun Town	Xiongcun	7	30	0	0	7	30
	Huicheng Town	Nanping	22	85	0	0	22	85
	Kengkou Xiang	Longtan	7	27	0	0	7	27
	Shendu Town	Yueyuan	40	152	9	37	49	189
		Zhangtan	11	60	0	0	11	60
		Miantan	1	5	0	0	1	5
	Xinxikou Xiang	Takeng	1	4	0	0	1	4
	Xiaochuan Xiang	Chengjiaye	3	12	0	0	3	12
	Wuyang Xiang	Wuyang	5	21	0	0	5	21
	Changxi Xiang	Changxi	14	49	0	0	14	49
Tunxi District	Yiqi Town	Zhucun	1	3	0	0	1	3
	Tunguang Town	Fuli	1	4	0	0	1	4
Total	/	/	183	767	17	63	200	830

2.3 Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

25. 4.63 mu state-owned land will be occupied permanently for wastewater treatment terminals, parking lots, a resting gallery, air monitoring stations and a pump station. No individual household/person will be affected. See details in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Summary of Permanently Acquired State-owned Land

District / county	Township	Village	Scope of construction	Floor area (mu)	Remarks
She County	Xiaochuan Xiang	Chengjiajie	2 Parking lots	0.65	Beside Wuxinqian Highway
	Xinxikou Xiang	Takeng	Citrus park resting gallery	1.05	
	Jiekou Town	Qianshan	Newly constructed parking lot	2.18	
		Xinmen	Newly constructed Parking lot	0.6	
Huizhou District	/	/	3 air monitoring stations and a pump station	0.15	Located in the urban area, 3 air monitoring stations 36 m ² and pump station 64 m ²
Total	/	/	/	4.63	

2.4 Impacts on Non-residential Properties

26. Only a 60 m² non-residential house in masonry concrete structure will be impacted, affecting one household with 4 persons in Yueyuan Village of Shendu Town in She County. This is a warehouse. No one lives in it. This warehouse is used for storing farmers' own sundries, and it generates no economic income.

**Figure 2-1 Warehouse to be impacted in Yueyuan Village**

2.5 Impacts of Temporary Land Use

27. Some urban state-owned roads and rural roads will be occupied temporarily during pipeline laying. And all these roads are located in existing right-of-way (i.e. there are no new/recent road construction activities). A total number of 316.43 mu land will be occupied temporarily, including 219.39 mu urban state-owned land and 97.04mu rural land, affecting 113 households with 396 persons when small amount of land by the roads are occupied temporarily.

Table 2-5 Temporary Land Occupation Statistics

District / county	Land area (mu)		
	urban	rural	Total
Tunxi District	0	44.33	44.33
Huangshan District	7.72	1.86	9.58
Huizhou District	68.11	3.04	71.15
She County	69.17	23.96	93.13

Xiuning county	12.03	23.85	35.88
Yi county	15.43	0	15.43
Qimen County	46.93	0	46.93
Total	219.39	97.04	316.43

2.6 The Affected Ground Attachments

28. Ground attachments affected by the Project mainly include trees, sheds, etc. See Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Qty.	Proprietors
Pine tree	/	16	Households in Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town, She County
Mulberry tree	/	150	
Loquat tree	/	20	Households in Huaiyuan Village, Shendu Town, She County
Shed	m ²	40	Households in Zhangtan Village, Shendu Town, She County
Telegraph pole	/	2	Shendu Town, She County

2.7 Affected Population

2.7.1 Summary

29. The Project will permanently affect 201 households with 834 persons in total, in which 200 households with 830 persons will be affected by LA. The impact on non-residential houses affects 1 household with 4 persons. The Project will affect no ethnic minority population or vulnerable people. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Population

District / county	Township	LA		HD		Both LA and HD		Total		
		AHHs	APs	AHHs	APs	AHHs	APs	AHHs	APs	Females
Huizhou District	Qiashe Xiang	4	18	0	0	0	0	4	18	8
	Fuxi Xiang	Collective		0	0	0	0	Collective		
	Yangcun Xiang	Collective		0	0	0	0	Collective		
Xiuning County	Shangshan Town	10	47	0	0	0	0	10	47	20
	Xikou Town	5	24	0	0	0	0	5	24	11
	Wucheng Town	3	14	0	0	0	0	3	14	5
Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang	4	21	0	0	0	0	4	21	8
She County	Xitou Town	16	70	0	0	0	0	16	70	27
	Wangcun Town	36	147	0	0	0	0	36	147	65
	Xiongcun Town	7	30	0	0	0	0	7	30	14
	Huicheng Town	22	85	0	0	0	0	22	85	40
	Kengkou Xiang	7	27	0	0	0	0	7	27	11
	Shendu Town	61	254	1	4	1	4	61	254	115
	Xinxikou Xiang	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
	Xiaochuan Xiang	3	12	0	0	0	0	3	12	5
	Wuyang Xiang	5	21	0	0	0	0	5	21	8
	Changxi Xiang	14	49	0	0	0	0	14	49	23
Tunxi District	Yiqi Town	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
	Tunguang Town	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Total	18	200	830	1	4	1	4	201	834	365

2.7.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

30. According to the preliminary survey, the Project will not affect any vulnerable group⁴. The vulnerable population will be identified and confirmed again during the DMS and RP updating after the completion of the project detailed design.

2.7.3 Affected Ethnic Minority Group

31. According to the preliminary survey, the Project will affect no ethnic minority community, and there is no concentrated settlement of ethnic minority group in the project areas. Ethnic minority groups will be identified again during the DMS and RP updating after the completion of the project detailed design.

2.7.4 Gender Impacts

32. Among the project affected population, there are 365 women, accounting for 43.76% (See Section 3.3 for a detailed gender analysis). At the preparation stage, women have been treated equally, and the relevant measures are set out in Section 5.3.

⁴ Vulnerable groups are understood and identified differently in different places all over China. But in general, vulnerable groups include: (i) rural migrants in cities without social insurance; (ii) the elderly people who do not have children to take care of; (iii) children without legal guardians; (iv) physically and spiritually disabled (diseased) persons who are not able to work; (v) those households whose income is lower than the minimum wage standard. In some special cases, the children whose legal guardian (s) is (are) in custody or jail are also included in "vulnerable people". In rural China, the Target Poverty Alleviation requires that all the people should "have food, have houses/rooms, have clothes, have fundamental education and fundamental medical treatment". In addition, the "five-guarantee" policy ensures that people in Types (ii) and (iv) should have basic living condition. In urban areas, minimum living allowance is the national strategy to ensure the low-income people can meet their subsistence needs. Various programs also ensure that children's needs in subsistence and education are provided. This Project LA will not have impact on these vulnerable groups.

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Huangshan City

33. Huangshan City is located in southern Anhui Province with diverse landscapes including mountain, valley, basin and plain, and is known for its beautiful Yellow Mountain Range – a famous scenic spot of China whose highest peak is 1,860 meters above the sea.

34. The Xin'an River is the main river of the city, originated from Fengcun Village in Xiuning County, and flowing into Zhejiang Province. Its trunk stream is from She County to Jiekou Town, about 44 kilometers long with a catchment area of 5,944 km². The Qingyi River is originated from the north piedmont of the Yellow Mountain Range, and the Changjiang River is originated from the south piedmont.

35. By the end of 2018, the city had a registered population of 1.4858 million, and a resident population of 1.407 million. In 2018, the city's total GDP was CNY 67.79 billion, an increase of 7.7% than the previous year. The per capita GDP was CNY 48,579 (\$ 7,341). The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 5.69 billion, an increase of 3.1%. The added value of the Secondary Industry was CNY 23.66 billion, an increase of 10.2%; and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 38.44 billion, an increase of 6.6%. The ratio of the three industries was 8.4:34.9:56.7. In 2018, the urban per capita disposable income was CNY 33,551 and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY 15,391. See details in Table 3-1.

36. In total, 11,500 urban residents were living on Minimum Living Allowance (MLA) with a total cost of CNY 58.48 million. 34,200 rural residents were living on MLA. 7,481 rural persons were fully supported by "Five-Guarantee" program.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Huangshan City (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Huangshan City
1	Land area	km ²	9807
2	Cultivated area	10,000 mu	79
3	Population	10,000	140.7
4	Agricultural population	10,000	68.3
5	Nonagricultural population	10,000	72.4
6	GDP	CNY 100 million	677.9
7	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	56.9
8	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	236.6
9	Tertiary industries	CNY 100 million	384.4
10	Per capita GDP	CNY	48,579
11	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	CNY	33,551
12	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	15,391
13	Urban people living on MLA	Person	11,500
14	Rural people living on MLA	Person	34,200
15	Rural people supported by "Five Guarantee" program	Person	7,481

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Huangshan City

3.1.2 Affected Districts/Counties

Tunxi District

37. Tunxi District is located in southern Anhui Province. It is the center of Xin'an culture, which is represented by Anhui merchants, Anhui cuisine, Anhui opera, Anhui architecture, Xin'an medicine and Xin'an painting. There are many protected key cultural relics here.

In 2018, the district's GDP was CNY 14.85 billion, an increase of 7.5% than the previous year. The per capita GDP was CNY 71,899 (\$ 10,731). The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 430 million, an increase of 3.0%; that of the Secondary Industry was CNY 4.26 billion, an increase of 11.3%; and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 10.16 billion, an increase of 5.7%. The ratio of the three industries was 2.8: 28.8: 68.4. The per capita urban disposable income was CNY 36,716, and the per capita rural net income was CNY 16,384 (see details in Table 3-2).

38. 4,805 urban people from 3,365 households were living on MLA. 59 rural persons were fully supported by "Five-Guarantee" program.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Tunxi District (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Tunxi District
1	Land area	km ²	191
2	Cultivated area	10,000 mu	20.24
3	Population	10,000	20.65
4	Agricultural population	10,000	6.09
5	Nonagricultural population	10,000	14.56
6	GDP	CNY 100 million	148.5
7	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	4.3
8	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	42.6
9	Tertiary industries	CNY 100 million	101.6
10	Per capita GDP	CNY	71,899
11	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	36,716
12	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	16,384
13	Urban people living on MLA	Person	4,805
14	Rural people living on MLA	Person	N/A
15	Rural people supported by "Five Guarantee" program	Person	59

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Tunxi District

Huangshan District

39. Huangshan District is located in southern Anhui Province. It covers the whole Yellow Mountain scenic area. It is the hub of the golden tourism area of the Yellow Mountain, Jiuhua Mountain and Taiping Lake.

40. In 2018, the district's GDP was CNY 9.160 billion, an increase of 7.7% than the previous year. The per capita GDP was CNY 56,525 (\$ 8,542) The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 875 million, an increase of 3.4%; that of the Secondary Industry was CNY 2.534 billion, an increase of 11.9%; and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 5.750 billion, an increase of 6.1%. The ratio of the three industries was 9.6:27.7:62.8. Its per capita GDP was CNY 56,525.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Huangshan District (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Huangshan District
1	Land area	km ²	1,747
2	Population	10,000	16.20
3	Agricultural population	10,000	9.37
4	Nonagricultural population	10,000	6.83
5	GDP	CNY 100 million	91.60
6	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	8.75
7	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	25.34
8	Tertiary industries	CNY 100 million	57.50
9	Per capita GDP	CNY	56,525
10	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	35,643
11	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	15,894
12	Urban people living on MLA	Person	17,719
13	Rural people living on MLA	Person	56,695

14	Rural people supported by "Five Guarantee" program	Person	446
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Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Huangshan District

41. The per capita urban disposable income was CNY 35,643, and the per capita rural net income was CNY 15,894 (see details in Table 3-3).

42. 17,719 urban people/times were living on MLA. 56,695 rural person/times got support from rural MLA. 446 persons were living in social welfare institutes for free.

Huizhou District

43. Huizhou District is located within east longitude 118°04'10"-118°53'50" and north latitude 29°30'25"-30°09'10". It is an important industrial base, logistical place, tourist reception, and farm product processing base in Huangshan City. It is commonly well-known as the southern gate of Huangshan. Its total population in 2018 was 95,317, of which 38,604 were urban residents and 56,713 were rural residents.

44. In 2018, the district's GDP was CNY 6.268 billion, an increase of 9.6% than the previous year. The per capita GDP was CNY 73,491 (\$ 11,106). The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 391 million, an increase of 3.1%, that of the Secondary Industry was CNY 3.758 billion, an increase of 9.4%, and that of Tertiary Industry was CNY 2.833 billion, an increase of 9.4%. The ratio of the three industries was 5.6:61.3:32.6.

Table 3-4 Socioeconomic Profile of Huizhou District (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Huizhou District
1	Land area	km ²	423.65
2	Population	10,000	9.5
3	Agricultural population	10,000	5.7
4	Nonagricultural population	10,000	3.9
5	GDP	CNY 100 million	69.82
6	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	3.91
7	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	37.58
8	Tertiary industries	CNY 100 million	28.33
9	Per capita GDP	CNY	73,491
10	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	36,233
11	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	16,401
12	Urban people living on MLA	Person	N/A
13	Rural people living on MLA	Person	N/A
14	Rural people supported by "Five Guarantee" program	Person	N/A

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Huizhou District

She County

45. She County is located in the southernmost part of Anhui Province. It is the transition zone between the central and north subtropical zones, with a land area of 2,122 km². Huizhou Ancient Town is one of the 4 best-preserved ancient towns in China. In 2014, the ancient Huizhou culture scenic area became a national 5A scenic spot.

46. By the end of 2018, there are 28 townships under the jurisdiction of She County with a population of 473,150. In 2018, the county's GDP was CNY 16.87 billion. The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 1.67 billion, an increase of 2.3%; that of the Secondary Industry was CNY 7.32 billion, an increase of 10.1%, and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 7.88 billion, an increase of 7.2%. The ratio of the three industries was 9.9:43.4:46.7.

Table 3-5 Socioeconomic Profile of She County (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	She County
1	Land area	km ²	2,122
2	Population	10,000	47.32
3	Agricultural population	10,000	35.36
4	Nonagricultural population	10,000	11.95
5	GDP	CNY 100 million	168.7
6	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	16.70
7	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	73.20
8	Tertiary industries	CNY 00 million	78.80
9	Per capita GDP	CNY	N/A
10	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	30,762
11	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	15,266
12	Urban people living on MLA	Person	27,229
13	Rural people living on MLA	Person	149,315
14	Rural people supported by “Five Guarantee” program	Person	2,983

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of She County

47. The per capita urban disposable income was CNY 30,762, and the per capita rural net income was CNY 15,266 (see details in Table 3-5).

48. 27,229 urban persons were living on MLA. 149,315 rural person/times got support from rural MLA. 2,983 persons were supported by “Five-Guarantee” program.

Xiuning County

49. Xiuning County is located within east longitude 117°39’—118°26’ and north latitude 29°24’—30°02’. It is a traffic hub, a cultural center, a leisure destination and an agricultural base. The county is known for the Qiyun Mountain – one of the 4 Taoist mountains of China.

50. In 2018, the county’s GDP was CNY 9.03 billion, an increase of 7.7% than the previous year. The per capita GDP was CNY 33,650. The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 1.30 billion, an increase of 3.9%. The added value of the Secondary Industry was CNY 3.36 billion, an increase of 9.5%; and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 4.37 billion, an increase of 7.2%. The ratio of the three industries was 14.4:37.2:48.4. The per capita GDP of the county was CNY 33,650.

Table 3-6 Socioeconomic Profile of Xiuning County (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Xiuning County
1	Land area	km ²	2,135
2	Population	10,000	26.84
3	Agricultural population	10,000	19.63
4	Nonagricultural population	10,000	7.21
5	GDP	CNY 100 million	90.3
6	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	13.0
7	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	33.6
8	Tertiary industries	CNY 100 million	43.7
9	Per capita GDP	CNY	33,650
10	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	30,864
11	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	15,199
12	Urban people living on MLA	Person	1,136
13	Rural people living on MLA	Person	4,915
14	Rural people supported by “Five Guarantee” program	Person	1,230

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Xiuning County

51. The per capita urban disposable income was CNY 30,864, and the per capita rural net income

was CNY 15,199 (see details in Table 3-6).

52. 1,136 urban people/times were living on MLA. 4,915 rural person/times got support from rural MLA. 1,230 persons were supported by “Five-Guarantee” program.

Yi County

53. Yi County is located in southern Anhui Province and on the southwest piedmont of the Yellow Mountain scenic area, within east longitude 117°38'30"-118°6' and north latitude 29°47'-30°11'30". It is regarded as a cradle of Anhui merchants and culture, and one of the core zones of South Anhui International Tourism and Culture Demonstration Area known for its cultural heritage and beautiful landscape.

54. In 2018, the county's GDP was CNY 3.21524 billion, an increase of 8.0% than the previous year. The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 370.26 million, an increase of 3.0%. The added value of the Secondary Industry was CNY 1.167 billion, an increase of 8.5%; and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 1.679 billion, an increase of 8.9%. The ratio of the three industries was 11.5:36.3:52.2. The per capita GDP of the county was CNY 34,371.

55. The per capita urban disposable income was CNY 29,785, and the per capita rural net income was CNY 15,462 (see details in Table 3-7).

56. 771 urban people/times were living on MLA. 2,245 rural person/times got support from rural MLA. 593 persons were supported by “Five-Guarantee” program.

Table 3-7 Socioeconomic Profile of Yi County (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Yi County
1	Land area	km ²	857
2	Population	10,000	9.43
3	Agricultural population	10,000	6.58
4	Nonagricultural population	10,000	2.76
5	GDP	CNY100 million	32.15
6	Primary industries	CNY100 million	3.70
7	Secondary industries	CNY100 million	11.67
8	Tertiary industries	CNY100 million	16.79
9	Per capita GDP	CNY	34,371
10	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	29,785
11	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	15,462
12	Urban people living on MLA	Person	771
13	Rural people living on MLA	Person	2,245
14	Rural people supported by “Five Guarantee” program	Person	593

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Yi County

Qimen County

57. Qimen County is located in southern Anhui Province, within north latitude 29° 35' —30° 08' and east longitude 117° 12' —117° 57' .

58. In 2018, the county's GDP was CNY 6.834 billion, an increase of 7.6% than the previous year. The added value of the Primary Industry was CNY 659.07 million, an increase of 3.2%. The added value of the Secondary Industry was CNY 2.287 billion, an increase of 9.3%, and that of the Tertiary Industry was CNY 3.889 billion, an increase of 7.1%. The ratio of the three industries was 9.6:33.5:56.9. The per capita GDP of the county was CNY 36,546.

Table 3-8 Socioeconomic Profile of Qimen County (2018)

No.	Item	Unit	Qimen County
1	Land area	km ²	857
2	Population	10,000	18.70
3	Agricultural population	10,000	13.72
4	Nonagricultural population	10,000	4.98
5	GDP	CNY 100 million	68.34
6	Primary industries	CNY 100 million	6.59
7	Secondary industries	CNY 100 million	22.87
8	Tertiary industries	CNY 100 million	38.89
9	Per capita GDP	CNY	36,546
10	Per capita urban disposable income	CNY	30,602
11	Per capita rural disposable income	CNY	15,202
12	Urban people living on MLA	Person	1,967
13	Rural people living on MLA	Person	4,840
14	Rural people supported by “Five Guarantee” program	Person	919

Source: 2018 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Qimen County

59. The per capita urban disposable income was CNY 30,602, and the per capita rural net income was CNY 15,202 (see details in Table 3-8).

60. All over the county, 6,807 persons were living on MLA. Among them, 1,967 were urban people, 4,840 were rural persons. 919 persons were supported by “Five-Guarantee” program.

3.1.3 The Affected Townships

61. LA for the Project will affect 19 townships. Their basic socioeconomic profile are as follows in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Socioeconomic Profile of Typical Affected Townships

District / county	Township	HHs	Population	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Family size	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita rural disposable income (CNY)
Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang	2,377	7,380	3,907	7,101	3	0.96	10,076
She County	Xitou Town	5,563	16,301	10,346	12,075	3	0.7	14,266
	Changxi Xiang	2,633	6,731	5,012	420	3	0.062	13,291
	Wangcun Town	7,603	23,428	14,525	18,435	3	0.79	14,544
	Xiongkun Town	4,803	13,382	9,915	6,345	3	0.47	15,943
	Huicheng Town	26,032	63,527	48,687	8,505	2	0.13	19,666
	Kengkou Xiang	4,322	11,337	8,732	2,040	3	0.18	14,181
	Shendu Town	9,056	23,410	16,632	3,405	3	0.15	16,775
	Xinxikou Town	2,457	7,716	5,820	180	3	0.023	13,091
	Jiekou Town	4,310	13,266	5,720	90	3	0.007	13,141

	Wuyang Xiang	3,794	10,355	8,625	450	3	0.043	13,067
Xiuning County	Shangshan Town	6,204	21,706	15,611	29,970	3.4	1.4	13,000
	Xikou Town	7,247	22,662	14,656	25,770	3.1	1.1	12,400
	Wucheng Town	6,886	22,988	15,177	23,145	3.3	1.0	12,000
Tunxi District	Yiqi Town	3,104	10,940	6,564	11,175	3.5	1.02	16,384
	Tunguang Town	6,425	17,246	11,479	7,573.67	3	0.44	16,384
Huizhou District	Qiashe Xiang	1,113	3,198	2,540	195	3	0.06	11,000
	Fuxi Xiang	2,100	7,138	5,400	1,500	3.4	0.21	14,300
	Yangcun Xiang	1,721	5,303	4,005	1,149	3.08	0.2	13,500

Source: 2018 economic and social statistical reports of the affected townships

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

62. During February and March 2019, the domestic consulting team, together with TRTA team conducted a questionnaire survey on 70 households with 300 persons affected by LA (including one household with 4 persons affected by HD), accounting for 34.83% of all affected HHs.

3.2.1 Ethnic Composition and Gender

63. The total population of the 70 sampled households is 300, including 105 laborers and 148 women, with an average population of 4.02 persons per household. All people surveyed have the ethnic identity of the Han.

3.2.2 Age Structure

64. Among the 300 people, 109 are at the ages of 16 or below, accounting for 36.33%. 56 are at the ages of 17-39, accounting for 18.67%. 19 are between 40 and 59, accounting for 6.33%, and 116 are at the age of 60 and above, accounting for 38.67%. See Table 3-10.

3.2.3 Educational Level

65. Among the 300 people, 66 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 22 %; 114 have received junior high school education, accounting for 38%; 79 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, accounting for 26.33%; and 41 have received junior college education, accounting for 13.67%. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Demographic Profile of Affected HHs

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
≤16 years	61	40.13%	48	32.43%	109	36.33%
17-39 years	27	17.76%	29	19.59%	56	18.67%
40-59 years	9	5.92%	10	6.76%	19	6.33%
≥60 years	55	36.18%	61	41.22%	116	38.67%
Subtotal	152	100%	148	100%	300	100%
Educational level						
Primary school or below	31	19.14%	35	25.36%	66	22.00%
Junior high school	68	35.80%	56	40.58%	114	38.00%

Senior high school / secondary technical school	45	27.78%	34	24.64%	79	26.33%
Junior college or above	28	17.28%	13	9.42%	41	13.67%
Subtotal	162	100%	119	100%	300	100%

3.2.4 Land Resources

66. The 70 sample households have a total contracted farmland of 253.4 mu, 3.62 mu per household or 0.85 mu per person. Their farmland is mostly irrigated land, and the main crops are wheat, rape, tea and vegetables, with annual net income of about CNY 800 /mu. This means that in average, each person can get an annual income of CNY 680 from farmland.

3.2.5 Household Assets

67. Among the 70 sample households, each household has, in average, 2.78 fixed or mobile phones, 1.08 color TVs, 0.85 PC, 2.54 fans, 0.93 refrigerator, 1.02 air-conditioners, 0.74 washing machine, 1.54 bicycles, 2.01 electric bicycles / motorcycles, and 0.79 car, indicating that these families are at a medium living standard.

3.2.6 Household Income and Expenditure

68. The per capita annual income of the 70 sample households is CNY 11,278.54. The per capita annual expenditure is CNY 7,721.65, and the per capita rural disposable income is CNY 9,929.57⁵. See Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Household Income and Expenditure

Item			Average per household (CNY)	Per capita (CNY)	Percent (%)
Household income	Cultivation income		13613.01	3889.43	34.49%
	Operating income		13613.01	1268.35	11.25%
	Wage income		18526.31	5293.23	46.93%
	Property income		1851.92	529.12	4.69%
	Other income		1044.44	298.41	2.65%
	Subtotal (A)		39474.89	11278.54	100.00%
Household expenditure	Agricultural productive expenditure (B)		1978.29	565.22	7.32%
	Nonagricultural productive expenditure (C)		2743.12	783.75	10.15%
	Nonproductive expenditure (D)		8313.13	2375.18	30.76%
	Item	Daily expenses	5886.21	1681.78	21.78%
		Educational expenses	3448.49	985.28	12.76%
		Medical expenses	1075.63	307.32	3.98%
	Social security expenses (E)		1156.70	330.49	4.28%
	Other expenses (F)		2424.21	692.63	8.97%
	Subtotal (B+C+D+E+F)		27025.78	7721.65	100.00%
Per capita net income (A-B-C)				9929.57	

Source: sampling socioeconomic survey

3.2.7 Willingness Survey

1) Willingness survey on households affected by LA

69. The 70 sample households all prefer cash compensation. According to the insurance policies,

⁵ These figures are in general lower than the governmental statistics. This is understandable because in the survey the respondents just estimate roughly about their income. It is also possible that some respondents intentionally under estimate their income.

the LA impact of this Project in each district/county does not meet the requirements of endowment insurance for land-losing farmers.

70. APs choices include: a) 33 households may also choose to invest LA compensation in catering, retail, transport, etc. as an option, accounting for 47.14%; and b) 59 households may choose to attend training courses offered by labor and social security bureaus, accounting for 84.29%.

2) Willingness survey on households affected by HD

71. There are two options for the resettlement of non-residential houses. The first is cash compensation, and the second is replacement of property rights. According to the will of the affected household, they prefer the first option (i.e. cash compensation).

3.3 Gender Analysis

72. ADB's gender and development policy is a key strategy for promoting gender equality and mainstreaming. The PRC government also attaches great importance to gender equality and women's development and takes gender equality as a basic state policy to promote women's overall development.

73. Table 3-12 provides some indicators for gender assessment in the project area, such as women's legal rights, social status, land title and gender role. Generally, local women have relatively good social status and have no restriction on gender role. Although not as many women participate in the decision-making of public affairs as men do, they can express their views in many ways (e.g., through male family members). People, in general, believe that women and men enjoy equal rights in all fields.

74. Similar to other parts of PRC, in the project area, if LA, HD, or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights for compensation. Relevant PRC's policy documents include the provisions on gender equality on land rights, land compensation and livelihood restoration measures⁶.

75. Table 3-12 has two parts, where Part A relates to land, properties and LAR impacts, and Part B to risks, issues, impacts and mitigation measures during LAR. See more detailed gender analysis in appendix 7.

76. At the RP update and implementation stage, particular attention will be paid to women's needs so that they can benefit more from the Project, such as public facilities and services, livelihood selection and restoration, skills training, education, etc.

Table 3-12 Gender Analysis

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area	
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights as men though some women are not fully aware of this.
2. Social status of women	Local women have relatively good social status. All key decisions of a family are made by the couple through discussion. Men are considered the backbone of families and attend the important village meetings. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at meetings.
3. Title to land and properties	Women have the same title as men. If LA, HD or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights to compensation.
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.

⁶ Refer to (i) Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council), December 27, 1998; (ii) The decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28); and (iii) Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Strengthening Occupational Training, and Promoting Employment and Business Startup (APG [2011] No.116).

5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. However, women do housework mainly, and many young women are employed locally.
6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is from commerce and services mainly, accounting for about 50% of household income.
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision-making.
8. Educational level	Boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.
9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households.
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women have a good informal social network in the villages and the village groups. Women may participate in the election of the village committee and have the right to elect and be elected.
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the project area, and there is no restriction on gender role.

B—Gender analysis of women during LAR

Gender issue	Questions on potential concern/risks	Impacts of the Project	Social Survey Findings	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Are women deprived of land or properties or have no right to compensation?	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for LAR; the Project will not have any significantly adverse impact on women.	During the socioeconomic surveyed, 100% of female respondents confirmed that they will be eligible to receive land compensation together with husbands.	(1) Cash compensation
2. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Are women are affected even more seriously, and receive less assistance?	All affected HHs will lose part of land only and they will lose part of income only. Compensation amount will be used at the affected HHs' discretion. Only seriously affected households have to change their income sources. In addition to cash compensation, the affected HHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (e.g., priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support).	No female will be significantly affected by LA. Meanwhile, 100% of female respondents confirmed that they have equal rights to participate in the livelihood restoration programs after LA.	(1) Women will receive compensation for land acquisition; (2) At least 40% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) During construction, women will obtain at least 40% of unskilled jobs.
3. Increase of gender inequalities	Do women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities due to project?	The Project will not lead to gender inequalities. For most households, resettlement impacts are not very significant.	63.24% of female respondents explained that they will not suffer heavier burden or	Monitoring

			fewer opportunities after LA. The rest said they have no idea on this question.	
4. Social network system	Is the social network damaged?	The Project will not affect the social network seriously.	100% of female respondents confirmed that they will not suffer any impacts related to social network from the project, since no one will be relocated.	No impact
5. Impact on health/increase of social problems	Are there serious health or social problems due to LAR (violence, AIDS propagation, etc.)?	The Project will not affect the villages seriously. Seriously affected households and vulnerable (or low-income) groups, if any identified during the RP update and implementation, may face more difficulties.	80% of female respondents said they do not face nor worry about health or social problems during LAR; while the rest 20% expressed few worries.	Assisting together with the civil affairs department

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to LAR

77. The LAR policies of the Project have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), including:

1) ADB policies

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009
- SPS, Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement

2) Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended on August 28, 2004)
- Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC (effective from March 1, 2003)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council), December 27, 1998
- The decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing Well in the Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)
- Property Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 2007)
- Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2008)
- Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information (effective from May 1, 2008)
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition, June 26, 2010
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29)

3) Regulations and policies of Anhui Province

- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Further Improving the Land Administration Accountability Mechanism (APGO [2009] No.32)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Opinions of the Anhui Provincial Government on Further Improving the Basic Endowment Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (APG [2014] No.84)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in Coordinating the Rural Minimum Living Security System with Development-oriented Poverty Alleviation Policies (APGO [2016] No.74)
- 13th Five-year Employment Promotion Plan of Anhui Province (APG [2017] No.103)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Strengthening Occupational Training, and Promoting Employment and Business Startup (APG [2011] No.116)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (APG [2015] No.24).⁷

4) Regulations and policies of Huangshan City and districts/counties

- Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39)
- Interim Measures of Tunxi District on Employment Training and Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (TDG [2008] No.8)
- Interim Measures for the Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Huangshan District (HDGO [2013] No.30)

4.2 The Key Points of ADB Policy

78. Affected population means the population affected by relocation (house demolition, loss of residential land, home or shelter) or affected economically (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or livelihoods) due to: 1) the involuntary acquisition of land; or 2) the involuntary restriction on land use or access to statutory parks and reserves. ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement has three key elements: (1) compensation for lost properties, livelihoods and income; (2) assistance in resettlement, including the provision of a resettlement site, and appropriate facilities and services; and (3) assistance for restoration, as a minimum, to the standard of living in the absence of the project:

79. The basic principles are as follows:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement

⁷ This is the latest compensation standard implemented locally in Anhui Province and has not been updated yet.

impacts and risks.

- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if the land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process promptly, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Table 4-1 Project Principles for LAR

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The APs are granted compensation and assistance that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether the legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule; and they participate in the implementation of the RP.
6	No forced relocation or economic displacement occurs, until: 1) Compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each AP; 2) The APs have received the other entitlements specified in the RP; and 3) Integrated income and livelihood restoration programs have been developed, and appropriate financial support is available to increase or at least restore their income and living standard.
7	Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life. APs have an opportunity to benefit from the project. At least two members of each affected HH receive skills training, including at least one woman.
8	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.
9	The executing agency and an external agency monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.

4.3 The Gaps and gap-filling measures between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws/Policies

80. Key gaps between SPS and PRC's system and local practice as well as gap filling measures were identified as presented in the table below.

Table 4-2 Comparative Analysis of PRC System and ADB SPS; and Gap-filling Measures in the RP

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice; and Differences compared to ADB SPS	Measures in the RP
<p>Policy Principle 1: Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.</p>	<p><i>Management Regulations for Construction Project Land Use Pre-examination (Decree No.42 of MLR)</i> requires to screen the area and type of the land to be provided for the project before approving the FSR or checking the project proposal.</p> <p>Before land acquisition, local LRB conducts detailed measurement survey (DMS).</p> <p>Before house demolition, the house demolition agency conducts detailed measurement survey.</p> <p>PRC regulations do not assess past impacts.</p> <p>There is no specific legal provision to include analysis of gender and vulnerability in resettlement planning. However, in line with local government policies and program, special needs and measures for women and vulnerable group can be identified and assessed. In particular, identification of vulnerable group and support measures can be developed based on the (i) Five-Guarantee Households and (ii) Minimum Living Guarantee System. Please see Policy Principle 5 for more details.</p>	<p>The resettlement plan and DDRs have been prepared during the project preparation to identify all involuntary resettlement impacts and risks, including identification of issues of gender and vulnerable group.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 2: Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.</p> <p>Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.</p> <p>Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.</p> <p>Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>At national level, <i>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Managing Strictly Land (the State Council made [2004]28), Guidelines on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement (the Ministry of Land and Resources made [2004] number 238), and Regulations on the Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011)</i> have similar requirements on consultation and participation. In the province, relevant regulations and policies also require consultation, participation and information disclosure throughout the land acquisition and resettlement procedures.</p> <p>Although there are consultation and participation activities conducted by local government, it is not part of the 1-book-4-plans (1B4P) and compensation and relocation plan (CARP) which are the two domestic resettlement planning documents. To improve the documentation, all activities need to be properly documented.</p> <p>As per law, a grievance redress mechanism is established at the local government where farmers can first raise their concerns with the village collective or bring their grievances through the legal system directly. However, it is not part of the 1B4P and CARP documents.</p> <p>In line with local government programs, the needs of vulnerable groups affected by any project can be identified and assessed based on the (i) Five-Guarantee Households and (ii) Minimum Living Guarantee System. In practice, local village committee, civil affairs bureau, social security bureau and other government agencies pay attention to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>The RP includes (a) adequate provisions of consultations, including with the poor and vulnerable groups; (b) documentation of the consultation and information disclosure; (c) grievance redress mechanism.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 3: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p> <p>Policy Principle 4: Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially</p>	<p>Law requires that for collective land compensation, the provincial government needs to formulate and publish Uniform Annual Output Standards for Land Acquisition and the integrated land acquisition price.</p> <p><i>State Council [2004] number 28</i> states that (1) where the project concerned generates profits the people displaced can use the land as investment to have a right to share in those profits; (2) within a planned urban area, improvement of employment system and social security to safeguard AP's lives. (3) out of a planned urban area, land resettlement, employment resettlement, or displacement resettlement shall be implemented (4) carry out employment trainings.</p> <p><i>Ministry of Land and Resources [2004] 238 and relevant provincial policies</i> require that (1) Agricultural production resettlement; (2) re-employment resettlement; (3) using the land as share of the project; and (4) provision of replacement land.</p> <p>Compensation rates for affected assets are administratively determined through application of prescribed valuation processes.</p>	<p>The RP includes adequate measures of: (i) compensation based on replacement costs; (ii) relocation of affected structures; and (iii) livelihood restoration.</p>

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice; and Differences compared to ADB SPS	Measures in the RP
into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.		
Policy Principle 5: Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	<p>As per legal provisions, poor and vulnerable groups are defined as those (i) who fall within the five-guarantee households; and (ii) eligible for the Minimum Living Guarantee System.</p> <p>The local village/community committee, civil affairs bureau, social security bureau and other agencies pay attention to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups: a) Five-Guarantee program provide production and living assistance (e.g. food, clothing, fuel, education and burial expenses to targeted vulnerable people (the elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no means of living, or whose households lack labor a rural production cooperative would); b) Those eligible for the Minimum Living Guarantee System are provided with living subsidy each month; c) Other assistance - urgent cash assistance if the HHs have serious illness in addition to the subsidy paid under rural cooperative medical care system; cash or in-kind assistance for the women headed HHs provided by the women's federation; priority given by the village committee to be included in the endowment insurance system for the farmers affected by LA.</p> <p><i>Regulations on the House Demolition and Compensation on State-owned Land (2011) states that :</i> If the residential houses of any individuals are to be demolished and they meet the conditions for affordable housing, the concerned city and county people's governments shall give priority to providing affordable housing to such persons.</p> <p>According to the <i>Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF 2007, No 24]</i>, affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to the households who have housing difficulties. The demolished HHs can apply for the affordable housing and low-rent housing.</p>	<p>Identification of the poor and vulnerable groups has been made during the preparation of the RP. The RP confirms that there are no vulnerable group affected by the project.</p> <p>The RP also includes the provision of confirmation of the information during the RP update.</p>
Principle 6: Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	<p>Not relevant as the project does not involve land acquisition through this means.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
Policy Principle 7: Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	<p>Based on the <i>Regulations on the Demolition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (2011)</i>, the illegal houses and temporary structures which were constructed after the approval period will not be compensated.</p> <p>As good practice, (for households who are not eligible for compensation for houses at replacement value) the history or reason why the structure has no certification/license and their socio-economic conditions and vulnerability will be assessed by the local government and concerned bureaus to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to them to ensure that they will be able to restore or will not be worse-off.</p> <p>According to the <i>Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF 2007, No 24]</i>, affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to the households who have housing difficulties. The demolished HHs can apply for the affordable housing and low-rent housing.</p>	<p>The RP provides compensation for all affected persons regardless of legal ownership of land or assets.</p>
Policy Principle 8: Prepare a resettlement plan (RP) elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. Policy Principle 9: Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a	<p>Except for large-scale water sector projects, there are no specific requirements to prepare a resettlement plan which is similar to the RP required by ADB.</p> <p>For other projects, LRB prepares the "1-book and-4-plans", which include (i) Submission Instruction Book for Land Using of Construction Project; (ii) Plan of Transferring Farmland; (iii) Plan of Replacement of Cultivated Land; (iv) Land Acquisition Plan and (v) Plan of Provision of Land. 1-book-4 plan can be considered as a "resettlement planning document".</p>	<p>RP has been prepared for the project elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p>

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice; and Differences compared to ADB SPS	Measures in the RP
timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	For house demolition, local government prepares the compensation and relocation plan, which also can be considered as a “resettlement planning document”.	The RP will be disclosed to affected villages/communities and affected people.
Policy Principle 10: Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project’s costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Refer to <i>Article 12 of No. 28 Decree</i> , the total resettlement cost should be included in the total project cost. All compensation and administrative costs are included. Decree 29 issued in 2006 states land compensation and resettlement should ensure that the living standards and sustainability of the livelihood of the land-loss farmers are ensured; and that vocational training and social security programs should be properly implemented for land-loss farmers. Any shortfall in the resettlement budget should be provided by the local government.	The RP includes full costs of LAR, which are included in the overall project cost.
Policy Principle 11: Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Regulations generally require compensation and other financial forms of resettlement assistance to be paid before physical or economic displacement. Local government is responsible for supervising throughout the project implementation period, but only focused on if the AHs have received the full compensation	Coordination mechanism between the PMO and concerned LAR implementing agencies have been established in the RP to properly monitor and supervise LAR activities, ensuring that APs receive their compensation and entitlement before displacement.
Policy Principle 12: Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Except for large-scale water projects, there are no requirements to monitor and evaluate outcomes, including impacts on standards of living of displaced persons. Local government is responsible for supervising throughout the project implementation period, however, monitoring reports are not disclosed	Coordination mechanism between the PMO and concerned LAR implementing agencies have been established in the RP to properly monitor and supervise LAR activities. The enhanced information sharing will include the disclosure of monitoring reports. Monitoring reports will be disclosed in project areas.

4.4 Compensation Rates

81. For the draft RP, the following rates have been estimated based on the assessment during the project preparation stage. The rates will be further assessed and confirmed during the RP updating (but without lowering the standards) prior to commencement of LAR and awards of civil work contracts. If there is any updated LA compensation standards released by Anhui Provincial Government during RP updating and implementation, it will be applicable to the LA caused by the Project.

4.5.1 Permanent LA

82. LA for the Project will affect Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and She and Xiuning Counties. See Table 4-3 for LA compensation rates and Table 4-4 for the replacement value analysis for AHs.

Table 4-3 Location-based Composite Land Prices for LA

District county /	Township	Uniform AAOV rate	Farmland	Construction and unused land	Remarks
			Land Compensation Standard		
Tunxi District	Yiqi	1,850	42,550	21,275	(i) 70% of the land compensation will be paid to the APs, the remaining 30% will be provided to the village collective. The village will make a distribution plan for the 30% through villager meetings, which will be mainly used for rural infrastructure construction and/or public welfares
	Tunguang	1,950	46,800	23,400	
Huangshan District	Xinhua	1,700	35,700	17,850	(ii) During the RP updating and implementation, if new LA compensation rates are released by APG, the new rates will be applicable to the LA of this project.
Huizhou District	Qiashe, Fuxi, Yangcun	1,680	36,960	18,480	
She County	Xitou, Kengkou, Shendu, Xiaochuan, Xinxikou, Jiekou, Wuyang, Changxi	1,760	36,960	18,480	
	Huicheng	1,900	39,900	20,900	
	Wangcun, Xiongkun	1,800	37,800	18,900	
Xiuning County	Shangshan, Xikou, Wucheng	1,750	36,750	18,375	

Source: Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (APG [2015] No.24)

Table 4-4 Analysis of Compensation Standard and Replacement Value for AHs

District county /	Township	Unifor m AAOV per mu (A)	Net agriculture income of AH per mu (B=A*65%)	Land Compensation rate per mu (C)	Land Compensation to AH per mu (D=C*70%)	Annual Risk- free returns of investment of LA Fees for AH (yuan/mu) (E=D*5%)	Differences between net agriculture income and compensation paid to AHs per mu (E-B)
Tunxi District	Yiqi	1,850	1202.5	42,550	29,785	1489.25	286.75
	Tunguang	1,950	1267.5	46,800	32,760	1638	370.5
Huangshan District	Xinhua	1,700	1105	35,700	24,990	1249.5	144.5
Huizhou District	Qiashe, Fuxi, Yangcun	1,680	1092	36,960	25,872	1293.6	201.6
She County	Xitou, Kengkou, Shendu,	1,760	1144	36,960	25,872	1293.6	149.6

	Xiaochuan, Xinxikou, Jiekou, Wuyang, Changxi						
	Huicheng	1,900	1235	39,900	27,930	1396.5	161.5
	Wangcun, Xiongkun	1,800	1170	37,800	26,460	1323	153
Xiuning County	Shangshan , Xikou, Wucheng	1,750	1137.5	36,750	25,725	1286.25	148.75

Note: (i) the net agriculture income per mu is about 65% of the AAOV in project area; (ii) Risk-free return rate is set as 5%, according to the market quotations of commercial bank's financing products.

Case Box:

Affected Household (Land user)

Take an example of AH who will have a loss of 10 mu farmland use in Yiqi Town of Tunxi District. Due to the land acquisition for the Project, this HH will lose annual agricultural net income with a total amount of 12,025 Yuan. After LA, this AH will receive 70% of the total land compensation with an amount of 297,850 yuan following the LA compensation rates (the remaining 30% will be used by the village collective). Assuming the relevant compensation amount will be fully invested by this AH to purchasing bank's financing products which have an average return rate of 5% without any risks of capital loss, this AH will have a total income of 14,892.5 yuan every year. It means this HH will have a risk-free annual 14,892.5 yuan income from the investment of LA compensation fund, which is adequate to offset its annual net income loss of 12,025 yuan due to LA. In the meantime, the AH is also expected to benefit from the investments made by the village collective using the 30% portion of the compensation rate.

83. According to Land Administration Law of the PRC, Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC (effective from March 1, 2003) and relevant rules (regulations) of Anhui and Huangshan, 70% of the land compensation will be provided to the APs, the other 30% will be provided to the village collective. The village will hold village meetings to discuss and reach an agreement on the distribution of the 30% among villagers.

4.5.2 Compensation for Non-residential House

84. HD compensation is based on the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39), and Interim Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land in the Urban Center of Huangshan City (HMG [2012] No.33). The compensation for an expropriated house on collective-owned land

85. There are two options for the resettlement of non-residential houses, the first is cash compensation, and the second is replacement of property rights. According to the will of the affected household, they choose the first option. Cash compensation standards are shown in the table 4-5.

86. If there is any updated compensation standard during this period, it will be implemented in accordance with the new compensation standard.

Table 4-5 Benchmark House Prices

Structure	Masonry concrete Grade 1	Masonry concrete Grade 2	Masonry timber Grade 1	Masonry timber Grade 2
Benchmark rate (CNY/m ²)	965	860	780	690

4.5.3 Temporary Land Occupation

87. The compensation rates for temporary land occupation under the Project are based on the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39). After receiving the compensation, the former proprietor may reserve the right to dispose of ground attachments, especially trees, which may be transplanted or

sold at market price.

4.5.4 Young Crops and Attachments

88. The compensation rates for young crops and attachments specified in the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39) are shown in Tables 4-6 and 4-7.

Table 4-6 Young Crop Compensation Rates

No.	Land type	Annual output value (CNY/mu)
1	Irrigated land	1,280
2	Non-irrigated land	1,050

Table 4-7 Ground Attachment Compensation Rates

No.	Item	Rate	Unit	Unit price (CNY)	Remarks
1	Ordinary trees	$\Phi < 3$	/	10	Increased by CNY 20 per 10cm increase in diameter
		$3 \leq \Phi < 6$		20	
		$6 \leq \Phi < 10$		40	
		$10 \leq \Phi < 70$		60-160	
		$\Phi \geq 70$		180	
		$\Phi < 3$		10	
2	Fruit trees	Seedling stage	/	60	Ground diameter ≤ 3 cm
		Early fruit stage		160-230	Ground diameter ≤ 6 cm
		Full fruit stage		300-400	Ground diameter > 6 cm
		Aging stage		120-180	
3	Ordinary forests	Timber, shelter and special purpose forests	mu	1,800	
		Young and new forests		2,250	
		Firewood forests		560	
4	Garden land	Tea garden	mu	3,400	
		Mulberry garden		3,300	
		Fruit garden		4,500	
		Other		1,350	
5	Fishponds	Fries raised for 2 years or less	mu	1,780	
		Fries raised for over 2 years		1,250	
6	Commercial crops	Chrysanthemum, lotus root, sugarcane, medicinal materials, and other commercial crops	mu	3,900	Not overlapping with compensation for irrigated or non-irrigated land
		Strawberry	mu	4,200	
7	Greenhouse vegetables	Sowing stage	mu	2,250	Having been used continuously for production for more than half a year
		Growth stage	mu	3,600	
		Harvest stage	mu	4,460	
8	Concrete pavement	$D \leq 20$	m^2	90	
		$20 < d \leq 25$	m^2	100-120	
	Ordinary asphalt pavement	$D \leq 20$	m^2	110	
	Gravel pavement		m^2	35	
	Tamped earth pavement		m^2	30	
9	Tomb	Single-coffin tomb	/	2,500	Increased by CNY 600 per additional coffin
		Concrete tomb	/	3,500	

4.5.5 Rates of Taxes and Fees

Table 4-8 Rates of LA Taxes and Fees

No.	Item	Rate	Basis
1	Land reclamation fees	24 CNY/m ²	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Adjusting the Rate of Land Reclamation Fees (WFGSF [2019] No.33)
2	Farmland occupation tax	26.25 CNY/m ²	Measures for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of Anhui Province (CNC [2008] No.367)
3	Compensation fees for using additional construction land	14 CNY/m ²	Notice on Adjusting Levy Levels of Compensation Fees for Using Additional Construction Land in Some Regions (CZ [2009] No.24)
4	LA administration fees	The basic cost of resettlement is calculated at 4%	

4.5 Entitlement Matrix and Cut-off Date

89. The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 4-9. A preliminary cut-off date is 30 June 2019 for the purpose of draft RP. A final cut-off date will be determined in the updated RP based on the detailed measurement survey. All affected villages, households and persons will be entitled to compensation and assistance as per the entitlement matrix as well as policies described above.

Table 4-9 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rates
LA	67.68 mu collective-owned land	200 households with 830 persons in 42 villages in 19 townships	1) Cash compensation: as per <i>the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (APG [2015] No.24)</i> 2) Employment: Social, public welfare and project jobs, and small-amount business startup loans will be offered. 3) Free skills training will be offered to the APs.	1) Compensation rates: Varying from place to place, as detailed in Section 4.5.1 2) All compensation shall be fully paid before LA.
Temporary land occupation	316.43 mu	113 households with 396 persons	1) The compensation for a temporary land occupation will be paid to the proprietor directly based on the occupation period. 2) After receiving the compensation, the former proprietor may reserve the right to dispose of ground attachments.	1) Irrigated land: 1,280 CNY/mu Non-irrigated land: 1,050 CNY/mu 2) All compensation shall be fully paid before land occupation.
Demolition of Non-residential Properties	A 60 m ² masonry concrete warehouse	One household with 4 persons	1) Cash compensation: based on the appraisal as per HMG [2015] No.39 and HMG [2012] No.33	1) Moving subsidy: Non-residential properties: 14 CNY/m ² of the building area
Ground attachments	Trees, greenhouses, etc.	Proprietors	Ground attachments will be compensated for as specified in HMG [2015] No.39.	See Section 4.5.4 and 5.7.
LAR impacts on women	\	Affected women	Affected women APs will receive the same entitlements stated above. In addition, they will be provided priority in skills training and jobs in the project. Women will receive relevant information and participate during RP update and implementation. A special women's FGD will be held to introduce resettlement policies.	

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Livelihood Restoration Programs

90. The FSR-DI (design institute) fully considered the impacts of LA and HD, and kept optimizing the project design to minimize LA and HD.

91. Since the affected HHs no longer rely on land as a major income source, and their income loss rates are below 10%, the Project will have minor impacts on existing household production and living systems.

92. According to the survey, almost all the affected HHs support the Project and LA, because they think that the Project will further improve local domestic water quality and living environment. All of them prefer cash compensation for LA, and expect to solve their future livelihood problems through various measures. Through consultation with the affected village committees and the affected HHs during the socioeconomic survey, restoration programs have been developed based on the degree of impact, land availability and their expectations.

93. The affected villages will be subject to cash compensation in strict conformity with the applicable state policies and local regulations. Compensation will be paid to the affected HHs timely. The affected HHs may use LA compensation to carry out income-generating activities, such as commerce, transport and investment. Such measures as skills training, nonagricultural employment and social security will be taken in addition to cash compensation. The livelihood and income restoration programs under the Project are as follows:

5.1.1 Cash Compensation

94. LA compensation will be implemented according to the location-based composite land prices specified in the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (APG [2015] No.24), and HD compensation based on the rates specified in the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39), and the Interim Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land in the Urban Center of Huangshan City (HMG [2012] No.33). The compensation rates for temporarily occupied land are CNY 1,280 /mu for irrigated land and CNY 1,050 /mu for non-irrigated land.

95. Distribution programs of LA compensation fees will be developed through adequate consultation, and submitted to town governments for approval. For contracted land, LA and young crop compensation are paid to the affected HHs without land reallocation; for non-contracted land, LA and young crop compensation is paid to the village for public welfare purposes.

96. The affected HHs may take nonagricultural livelihood restoration measures with the assistance of the government after receiving cash compensation.

5.1.2 Employment

97. 342 laborers (190 males and 152 females) will be affected by the LA for the Project, averaging 1.71 per household. Their livelihood restoration will be promoted by offering more job opportunities.

1) Social jobs

98. In 2018, 22,000 urban laborers were newly employed in Huangshan City, including 8,100 reemployed laid-off workers, with a year-end registered urban unemployment rate of 3.57%. In Tunxi District, 131 job fairs will be held in 2019 to promote local employment.

99. The Employment Spring Breeze Action has been implemented in She County since the

beginning of 2019 to match job seekers with suitable jobs, thereby promoting the poverty alleviation. In the future, innovative service modes will be applied to provide better and more targeted employment, skills training and startup support services.

100. The Huangshan District Labor and Social Security Bureau has been conducting human resources surveys in recent years to match employers and job seekers. In December 2018, a large job fair was held in Nan'an Village, Taipinghu Town, attracting over 400 job seekers, including 14 registered poor laborers, in which over 140 persons have entered into a voluntary agreement with employers.

2) Public welfare jobs

101. Public welfare jobs such as cleaner, security guard and steward will be generated during project implementation. It is expected that 680 public welfare jobs will be generated per annum, and will be first made available to unemployed LEFs. Among these jobs, 40 will be allocated to Tunxi District, 140 to Huangshan District, 80 to Huizhou District, 300 to She County and 120 to Xiuning County.

3) Employment under the Project

102. The Project will generate many temporary jobs at the construction stage, and some jobs at the operation stage, mainly including landscaping maintenance managers and workers, cleaners, wastewater treatment terminal stewards, oil tea planters, trimming, weeding and fertilization workers, and parking lot attendants. Detailed job opportunities will be confirmed after the detailed designed. But the people who are affected by LA will have priority to be employed.

103. In addition to the job opportunities generated in the Project, the sub-district labor and social security bureaus will collect employment information and disclose it in the affected communities timely. During employment, employers will enter into labor contracts with employees, and offer necessary pre-job and safety training at pay levels not less than the local minimum wage levels. In Huangshan City, the minimum monthly wage levels are: Tunxi District and the Yellow Mountain scenic area—CNY 930, Huizhou District, Huangshan District, She County, Xiuning County, Yi County and Qimen County—CNY 860; the minimum hourly wage levels are: Tunxi District and the Yellow Mountain scenic area—CNY 10, Huizhou District, Huangshan District, She County, Xiuning County, Yi County and Qimen County—CNY 9.

Table 5-1 Local Employment during the Project

Type	Description	Jobs Opportunities	Income level	Population Affected by LAR
Social jobs	Towns and villages will actively create conditions to provide employment opportunities for residents within their jurisdiction	About 400 permanent jobs (at least 210 jobs for females)	CNY 3,500 /month on average	201 households with 834 persons and 342 laborers (including 190 males and 152 females)
Public welfare jobs	Public service jobs (cleaners, security guards, wardens, etc.) will be generated with the development of the new district.	200 permanent jobs (at least 100 for females)	CNY 2,000 /month on average	
Employment under the Project	Need mechanical operations, excavators, construction workers and other	330 skilled jobs and 500 unskilled jobs (part-time), averaging 100 days per job	CNY 3,000 /month on average	

	technical workers; Need transport workers, green chemical and other unskilled workers			
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5.1.3 Skills Training

104. An important measure for employment is to improve labor skills through training, which is organized by the district/county labor and social security bureaus mainly.

105. It is learned from interviews that the bureaus offer skills and business startup training to unemployed urban residents (including unemployed LEFs) mainly, including: 1) beauty care and hairdressing, computer, electrician, electric sewing, cooking, maternity matron, old-age care, etc.; 2) nutritionist, massagist, tea art, etc.; and 3) business startup training.



Figure 5-1 Employment and Startup Training in Huangshan and Tunxi Districts in 2017

106. Training costs, including material, printing, examination and practice costs, are borne by the district/county labor and social security bureaus. Such training will be first made available to LEFs, especially those unemployed. It is expected that skills training will be offered to 372 person-times under the Project during 2020-2026, in which at least 40% will be offered to women. See Table 5-2.

107. HPMO will offer skills training to the APs in coordination with the district/county labor and social security bureaus, and the internal and external M&E experts will report project progress and result to HPMO and ADB regularly.

Table 5-2 Summary of Local Employment Training Programs

Scope	Time	Trainees per session	Trainees per annum	Hours	Agency responsible	Funding source
Beauty care/hairstyling	Apr., Aug	30	18	140	District / county labor and social security bureaus	Special fiscal funds
Elderly care	Mar., Nov.	30	18	150		
Computer operation	May, Oct.	60	36	120		
Marketing	Jun., Sep.	60	36	60		
Business startup	Mar., Jun., Sep., Dec.	30	36	60		
Agricultural skills	Mar. Aug.	20	30	100		
Electrician	Apr.	60	18	160		
Electric sewing	Jul.	60	18	140		
Maternity matron	5 th of each month	30	108	150		
Cooking	Mar., Jun., Sep., Dec.	30	54	140		
Total			372 (at least 40% being women)			
Note: Tea art, nutritionist and massagist training are offered based on sign-in.						

5.2 Women's Development Measures

108. In the Project, women will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the RP and play an important role in income restoration. In addition, the PMO has female staff members to communicate with women more effectively and ensure women's participation. Job opportunities will be made available to women at the construction and operation stages. The gender and social development action plans will detail the opportunities for women to benefit from the Project. The measures to promote women's development under the Project include:

1) Equal rights of women in the development of resettlement programs

109. During the public consultation, women enjoy equal rights of participation and decision-making. Not less than 40% of participants of village meetings or congresses discussing resettlement programs will be women. All resettlement agencies will have female staff members.

2) The priority of women in livelihood restoration

110. Affected women will have priority in enjoying the above livelihood restoration measures, especially employment and skills training. At least 40% of the unskilled jobs will be made available to women, and at least 40% of trainees of free skills training will be women.

111. Local women will be encouraged to play an important role in RP implementation and income restoration. In addition, the PMOs will have female staff members who are responsible for information disclosure and communication with women to ensure effective and meaningful participation. Some special measures will be taken under the Project to protect women's equal rights, and promote their income restoration and social development.

5.3 Resettlement Measures for Impacted Non-residential House

112. The impacted non-residential houses is a warehouse, which is used by householders to store their own sundry goods. No one lives there and there is no economic income, so there is no serious impact on the economic life of the household. Therefore, only compensation will be provided on basis of replacement value, and there's no special job placement, no skills training needed.

5.4 Restoration Program for Infrastructure and the Ground Attachments

113. The affected infrastructure includes water resources, power and communication facilities, etc. Restoration measures for affected facilities must be planned in advance, and suited to local

conditions to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents.

114. Compensation for ground attachments will be paid directly to proprietors at the rates described in the RP.

1) Compensation rates for public facilities will be fixed through market appraisal, and they restored to the former function.

2) Tree transplanting will be notified 6 months in advance. In particular, the transplanting of osmanthus trees should be avoided in summer.

6 Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

115. To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, HPMO, natural resources and planning bureau, etc. will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or two chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The agencies responsible for LA and HD in the Project are:

- Huangshan Project Leading Group
- Huangshan PMO
- District/county project leading groups
- District/county PMOs
- District/county municipal administration offices
- District/county natural resources and planning bureaus
- She County Housing Administration Bureau
- Affected township governments
- Affected village committees
- Designing Institute
- External Monitoring & Evaluation agency
- Other agencies concerned: Women's Federation, Labor and Social Security Bureau

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

116. The responsibilities of relevant agencies for LAR are as follows:

➤ **Huangshan Project Leading Group**

Making overall arrangements and decisions, leading the implementation of the Project, and coordinating major issues

➤ **Huangshan PMO**

- 1) Engaging a resettlement consulting institute to conduct RP preparation and update
- 2) Coordinating the consulting institute with other agencies concerned
- 3) Coordinating the progress of construction and resettlement
- 4) Supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- 5) Coordinating the work of agencies concerned

- 6) Coordinating the work of ADB resettlement specialists at the preparation and implementation stages
 - 7) Training the resettlement staff of the district/county PMOs
- **District/county project leading groups**

Making arrangements and decisions, leading the implementation of the Project, and coordinating major issues under the leadership of the Huangshan Project Leading Group
 - **District/county PMOs**
 - 1) Coordinating the work of agencies concerned
 - 2) Coordinating the work of ADB resettlement specialists at the preparation and implementation stages
 - **District/county municipal administration offices**
 - 1) Applying land planning and construction permits with competent authorities
 - 2) Organizing discussions and giving publicity to resettlement policies
 - 3) Appointing agencies to implement the RP
 - 4) Raising, supervising and managing resettlement funds
 - **District/county natural resources and planning bureaus**
 - 1) Identifying the project area and conducting the socioeconomic analysis together with the design staff
 - 2) Participating in RP preparation and supporting its implementation
 - 3) Organizing discussions and giving publicity to resettlement policies
 - 4) Conducting the DMS
 - 5) Handling LA procedures
 - 6) Taking charge of LA compensation and resettlement
 - 7) Managing LA compensation and resettlement files
 - 8) Assisting the external M&E agency in its fieldwork;
 - 9) Preparing LA progress reports, and submitting them to ADB and the PMO
 - **She County Housing Administration Bureau**
 - 1) Conducting HD and resettlement
 - 2) Engaging a house appraisal agency
 - 3) Conducting HD compensation and resettlement
 - **Affected township governments**

- 1) Participating in the socioeconomic survey and assisting in the preparation and update of the RP;
- 2) Organizing public participation and communicating the resettlement policies;
- 3) Implementing, inspecting, supervising and recording all resettlement activities;
- 4) Supervising the disbursement and management of LA compensation fees;
- 5) Supervising LA;
- 6) Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the PMO;
- 7) Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement;
- 8) Handling resettlement issues

➤ **Affected village committees**

- 1) Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- 2) Organizing public participation and communicating the resettlement policies;
- 3) Organizing restoration activities;
- 4) Handling grievances and appeals of the APs, and reporting their comments and suggestions to the PMO

➤ **District/county labor and social security bureaus**

Responsible for the implementation of non-agricultural employment, labor mobilization and other livelihood training activities.

➤ **Design agency**

It will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, capacity, usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the project area in developing resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and preparing the relevant plans.

➤ **External M&E agency**

The owner will engage a qualified external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1) observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an external M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to PMO and ADB;
- 2) Providing technical advice to the resettlement implementing agencies in data collection and processing.

6.1.3 Organizational Chart

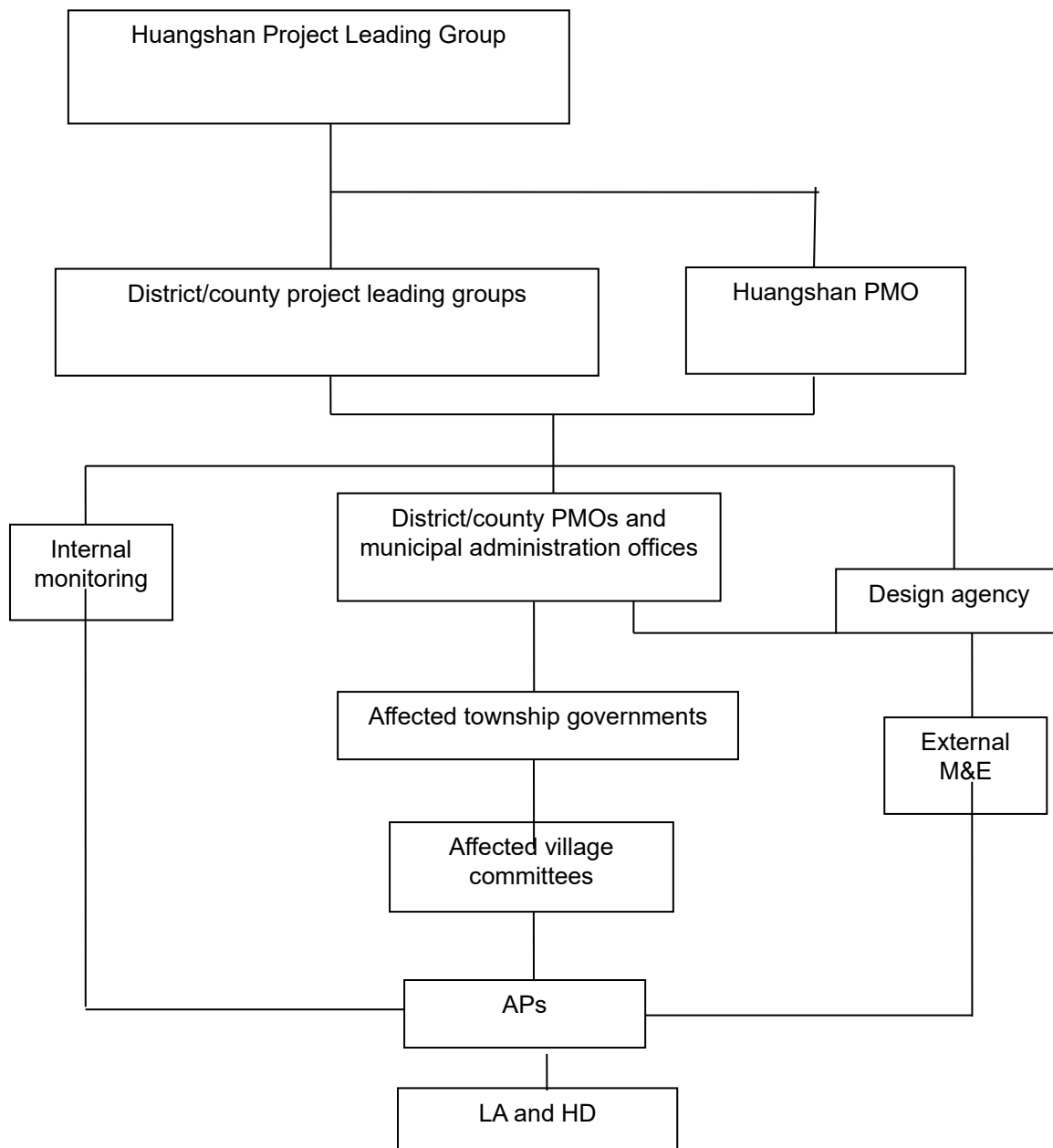


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 Staffing

117. To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. See Tables 6-1 and 6-2.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce		Composition
	Male	Female	
Huangshan Project Leading Group	3	2	Civil servants
Huangshan PMO	2	2	Civil servants, technicians
District/county project leading groups (each)	2	2	Civil servants
District/county PMOs (each)	2	2	Civil servants, technicians
Affected township governments (each)	2	3	Civil servants
Affected village committees (each)	3	3	Officials, representatives of APs
Design agency	2	2	Engineers
External M&E agency	some	some	Resettlement and social experts

Table 6-2 Focal Persons of Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency	Name	Tel
1	Huangshan PMO	Yin Jin	18955901938
2	Huangshan District PMO	Qin Ling	13855919161
3	Huizhou District PMO	Hu Yuguang	13955981777
4	Tunxi District PMO	Zhu Li	13705591927
5	She County PMO	Xu Ning	18905595511
6	Qimen County PMO	Liu Jun	15255999888
7	Xiuning County PMO	Zou Wenli	13805593530
8	Yi County PMO	Hu Hui	13955950151
9	Shangshan Town	Head Xu	18855986487
10	Wucheng Town	Head Fang	13965506598
11	Xitou Town	Wu Wenbin	18955945959

6.2.2 Equipment

118. All resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

6.2.3 Organizational Training Program

119. To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, the resettlement staff must be trained under the leadership of HPMO, and district/county labor and social security bureaus.

120. A staff training and human resources development system for the municipal-, county-, township- and village-level resettlement agencies will be established. Training will be conducted in such forms as expert workshop, skills training course, visiting tour and on-site training. See **Error! Reference source not found.** The training topics include:

- ADB's resettlement policy and principles
- Differences between ADB and PRC policies
- Resettlement implementation planning and management
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation
- Resettlement M&E

Table 6-3 Operational Training Program of Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Funding
A	B	C	D		
1	Huangshan PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB-financed projects in other places, including Anhui Province	Resettlement office staff	2019-2020	Training budget of the Project, CNY CNY 900,000
2	Huangshan PMO	ADB's resettlement policy	Resettlement office staff	2019-2020	
3	Huangshan PMO	Updates of state policies on LA and HD	Resettlement office staff	2019-2020	
4	Huangshan PMO	Learn experience in resettlement fund management in other projects	Resettlement office staff	2019-2020	
5	Huangshan PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement office staff	2019-2020	
6	Project Management Consultant	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	County PMOs, community resettlement teams	2019-2020	
7	Project Management Consultant	Resettlement policies and practice	County PMOs, community resettlement teams	2019-2020	

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

121. According to ADB policies and regulations of the PRC and Anhui Province on resettlement, it is very necessary to conduct public participation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives.

7.1.1 Preparation Stage

122. The resettlement plan preparation team has conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with over 50% of participants being women). At the preparation stage, the PMO, IA and design agency conducted extensive consultation on LA and resettlement. See Table 7-1.

123. During the public consultation, the APs expressed their main concerns, and expectations for livelihood restoration and resettlement. Their expectations and suggestions include:

- ◆ Young and middle-aged APs expect to do permanent jobs generated by the Project, do business and receive free skills training.
- ◆ Old and close-to-retirement APs expect to use LA compensation to increase their pension levels and lead a better post-retirement life.

Table 7-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Date	Organizer	Participants	#		Purpose	Key points	Key issues and suggestions	Measures Taken
			Male	Female				
2018.10-2018.11	PMO, FSR-DI	APs, village officials, technicians, local PMO staff	30	24	Feasibility study, field investigation, DMS	Introducing the background and purpose of the Project, and minimizing resettlement impacts	Minimizing income and livelihood impacts, maintaining information and policy transparency	Optimizing the design of the Project
2019.1.16-2019.1.18	Huangshan PMO	PMOs, EIA and FS agencies	26	20	Project kick-off meeting	Introducing the Project's background and purpose, and ADB's policy and principles	Promoting project implementation through effective coordination	Learning the scope of the Project to minimize resettlement impacts
2019.2.12-2019.2.19	PMO, NRCR [®]	Representatives of APs and government agencies	33	26	RP preparation, socioeconomic survey	Assisting in the DMS, and fixing compensation rates	Worry about income sources after LA.	Drafting preliminary resettlement programs based on the survey

[®] National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University

Date	Organizer	Participants	#		Purpose	Key points	Key issues and suggestions	Measures Taken
			Male	Female				
2019.3.4-2019.3.8	PMO, TA experts, EIA agency	Officials and APs in the affected village groups	35	27	Public consultation	Disbursement and distribution of compensation fees	Providing reasonable compensation for land and assets fully and timely	Fixing rates based on location-based land prices under public supervision; establishing grievance redress and M&E mechanisms to supervise fund disbursement
2019.3.11-2019.3.15	PMO, RP-DI, TA experts	Officials and APs in the affected village groups	37	27	Public consultation	Supporting measures for vulnerable groups	Providing assistance measures to AP, and establishing a smooth GRM	Defining supporting measures, such as employment, skills training, social security and loans, and establishing a GRM to solve issues timely

7.1.2 Implementation Stage

124. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the Huangshan and district/county PMOs, and municipal administration offices will conduct further public participation, mainly including:

- 1) Distributing the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB).
- 2) Verifying DMS results;
- 3) Conducting public participation in the formulation and implementation of livelihood and income restoration measures;
- 4) Conducting public participation on HD & resettlement
- 5) Conducting public participation in training and employment promotion
- 6) Other concerns of the APs

125. Before construction, the district/county PMOs and municipal administration offices will notify the project design and impacts to the APs. At the beginning of construction, the district/county PMOs and municipal administration will determine the project site, impact area, etc. with the affected village committees during a field visit. For issues of great public concern, the district/county PMOs and municipal administration will further improve the project design. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the implementation stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Involved	Topic
RIB distribution	Village bulletin board, village meeting	2019-2020	PMOs, township governments, village committees	All APs	Distributing the RIB
LA announcement		2019-2020	PMOs, township governments, village committees	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
DMS results verification	Field investigation	2020	PMOs, natural resources and planning bureaus, township governments, village committees	All APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts; preparing sample agreements
Determination / implementation of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	2020-2026	PMOs, township governments, village committees	All APs	Discussing final income restoration programs and the use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	2020 – 2026	PMOs, labor and social security bureaus, township governments, village committees	All APs	Discussing training needs

7.2 Grievance Redress

126. Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP, no substantial disputes are expected arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. To address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

7.2.1 Modes of Collection

127. The main modes of complaints/appeals collection are as follows:

- 1) Grievances, resettlement progress and issues from reports submitted by the township resettlement offices;
- 2) Construction impacts from construction logs submitted by construction agencies;
- 3) Coordination issues in LA and HD found by the construction agency through field patrol;
- 4) Information from the external M&E agency;
- 5) Letters and visits from APs;
- 6) Reports from workstations as offices of the owner;
- 7) Special issues reported during auditing and disciplinary inspection;
- 8) LA and HD expenses collected from fund disbursement sheets; and
- 9) Internal monitoring information.

7.2.2 Procedure

128. There are four stages to redress the grievance on LAR:

- 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 dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township government 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 district/county PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to HPMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

129. At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a local court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

130. Affected persons can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If an affected person is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.^⑨

131. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to the affected population on mass media.

7.2.3 Handling Principles

132. All resettlement agencies must conduct field investigation on grievances raised by APs, and address them through adequate consultation objectively and fairly in accordance with the principles herein.

133. During resettlement, women may have their special grievances, so each resettlement agency will have at least one female member to handle women's grievances.

7.2.4 Scope and Modes of Reply

1. Scopes of reply

134. The scopes of reply include:

- 1) Brief description of grievance;
- 2) Investigation results;
- 3) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RP;
- 4) Disposition and basis

2. Modes of reply

^⑨ For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism>

135. The modes of reply comprise the follows:

- 1) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
- 2) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.

136. In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the competent resettlement agency.

7.3 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

137. During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the district/county municipal administration offices in writing every month. HPMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

7.4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

138. The district/township resettlement offices and village resettlement teams have assigned staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. The APs may also file appeals with HPMO directly. See Figure 7-1 and Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Huangshan PMO	Chen Chao	No.1 Tiandu Avenue, Tunxi District	18755905426
Huangshan District PMO	Director Du	No.5 Building, New Administrative Area, Huangshan District	13805590027
Huizhou District PMO	Ling Ding	No.86 Yingbin Avenue, Huizhou District	15056688682
Tunxi District PMO	Zhu Li	No.7 Xingyu Road, Jiangnan New Town, Tunxi District	13705591927
She County PMO	Fang Xiaohui	No.18 Ziyang Road, She County	13399592991
Qimen County PMO	Liu Jun	No.3 Xueqian Street, Qimen County	15255999888
Xiuning County PMO	Chen Weisong	No.9 Shuyuan Road, Xiuning County	15856670163
Yi County PMO	Jiang Xiuquan	No.54 Zhijie Street, Biyang Town, Yi County	15855592598

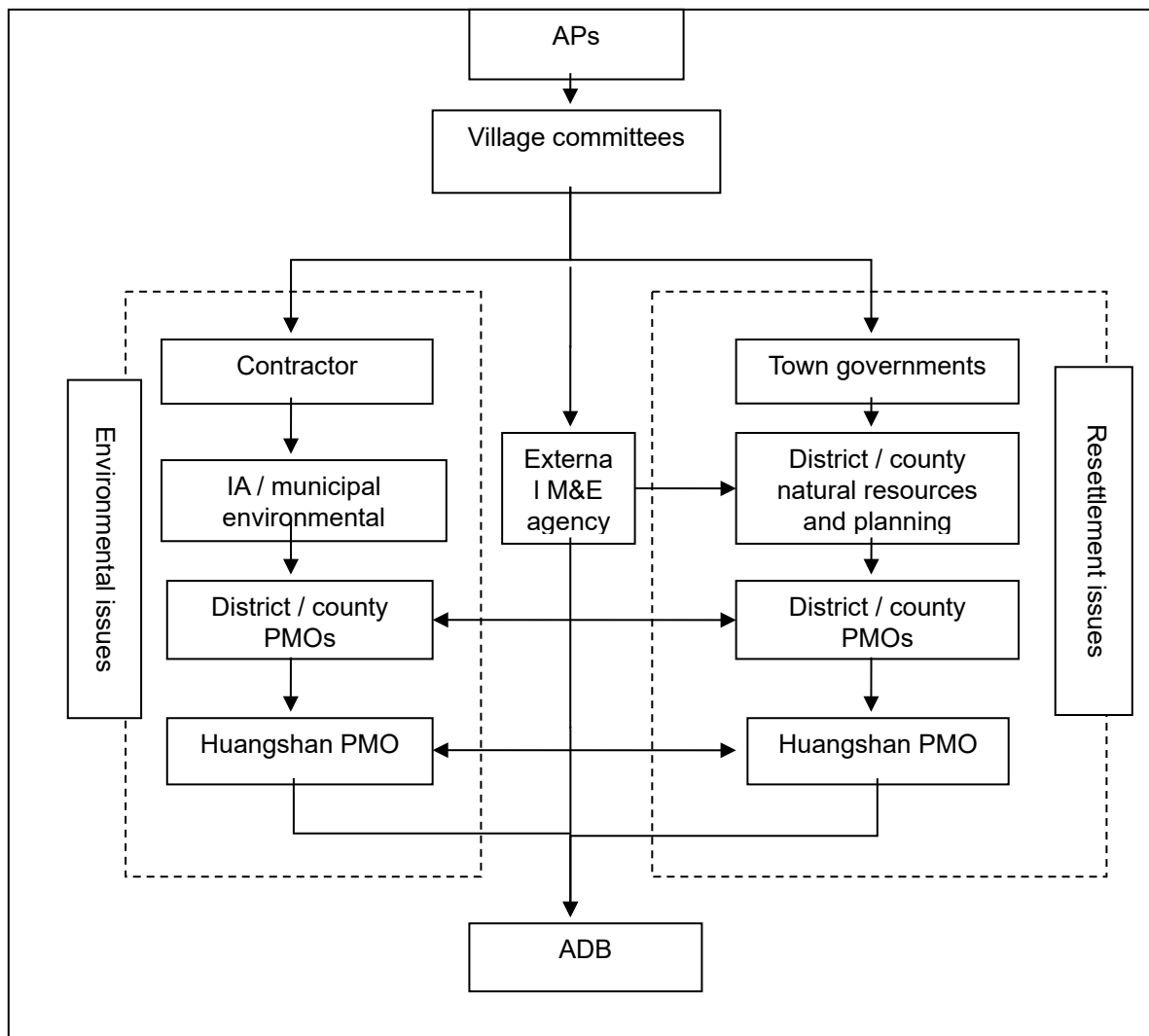


Figure 7-1 Community-based Grievance Redress Mechanism for Safeguard Issues

8 Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

139. All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices in July 2019, the resettlement budget of the Project is CNY 3.7007 million. The resettlement budget will be updated based on the detailed design and DMS results in updated RP. The local government has committed to disburse sufficient counterpart funds to implement this RP. All compensation will be fully paid before the beginning of the resettlement. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget (CNY 10,000)

No.	Item	Tunxi District	Huangshan District	Huizhou District	She County	Xiuning County	Yi County	Qimen County	Total	Percent (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	13.01	21.35	4.91	119.86	36.55	0	0	195.68	52.88 %
1.1	LA compensation	4.61	19.34	4.27	110.04	31.54	0	0	169.8	45.88 %
1.1.1	Garden land	3.4	2.14	3.88	56.73	6.17	0	0	72.32	19.54 %
1.1.2	Wasteland	0	1.61	0	12.86	1.97	0	0	16.44	4.44%
1.1.3	Tea land	0	0	0	0	12.97	0	0	12.97	3.50%
1.1.4	Unused land	1.12	15.53	0.28	38.84	9.68	0	0	65.45	17.69 %
1.1.5	Young crop compensation	0.09	0.06	0.11	1.61	0.75	0	0	2.62	0.71%
1.2	HD compensation	0	0	0	5.16	0	0	0	5.16	1.39%
1.3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	8.4	2.01	0.64	4.2	5.01	0	0	20.26	5.47%
1.4	Ground attachments	0	0	0	0.46	0	0	0	0.46	0.12%
2	Planning and design costs (8% of basic costs)	1.04	1.71	0.39	9.59	2.92	0	0	15.65	4.23%
3	Training costs (3% of basic costs)	0.39	0.64	0.15	3.59	1.09	0	0	5.86	1.58%
4	LA taxes and fees	4.51	9.45	4.84	96.65	17.87	0	0	133.32	36.03 %
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	1.4	0.63	1.84	26.86	2.94	0	0	33.67	9.10%
4.2	Land reclamation fees	1.28	0.58	1.68	24.56	2.69	0	0	30.79	8.32%
4.3	Compensation fees for using additional construction land	1.31	7.39	1.12	40.44	10.78	0	0	61.04	16.49 %
4.4	LA administration fees	0.52	0.85	0.2	4.79	1.46	0	0	7.82	2.11%
5	Contingencies (10% of basic costs)	1.30	2.14	0.49	11.98	3.65	0	0	19.56	5.29%
6	Total	20.25	35.29	10.78	241.67	62.08	0	0	370.07	100%
7	Percent	5.47 %	9.54 %	2.91 %	65.30 %	16.78 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	100%	\

Note: External M&E costs have been included in the budget of the institutional capacity building component.

8.2 Resettlement Investment Plan and Funding Sources

140. All resettlement funds of the Project are from local counterpart funds. Before or during project construction, the investment plan will be implemented in stages. See Table 8-2.

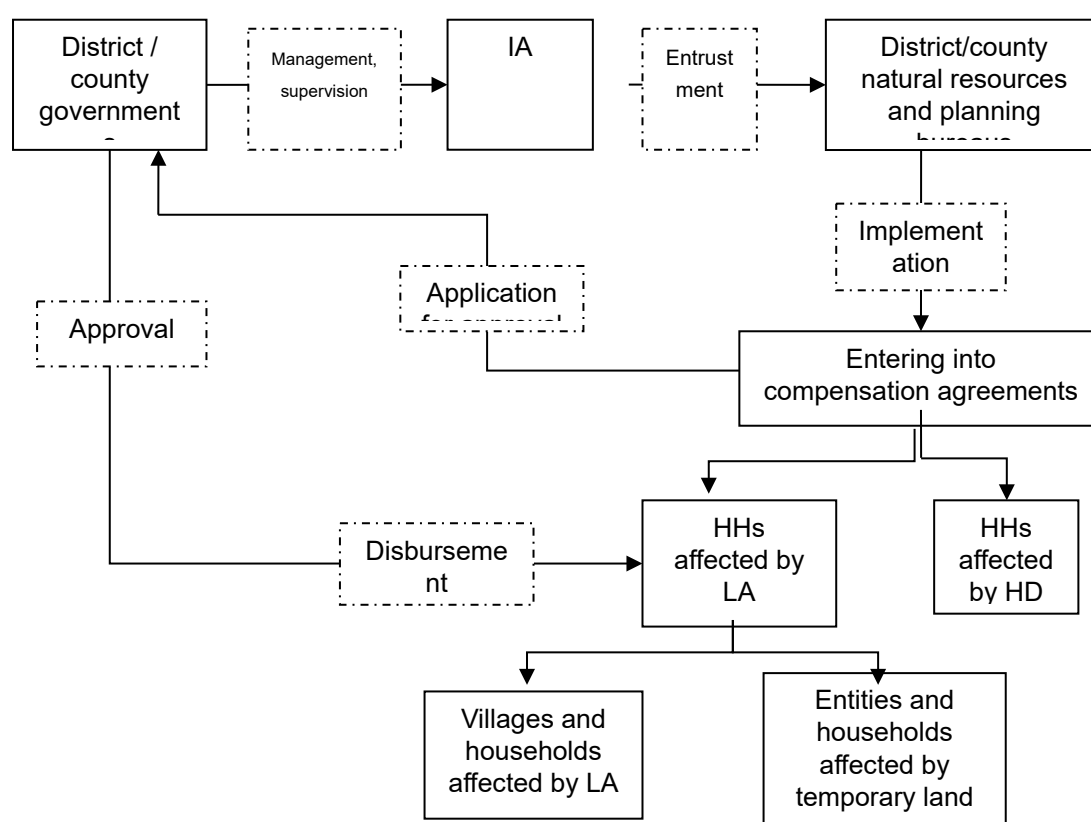
Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2019-2020	2021-2022	Total
Investment (CNY 10,000)	259.049	111.021	370.07
Percent (%)	70	30	100

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Disbursement

141. Resettlement funds will be disbursed as follows: All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Project. The district/county governments will disburse compensation fees based on the compensation rates directly to the affected town governments, village committees and households via a special account through the district/county natural resources and planning bureaus. Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees will be paid before LA. See Figure 8-1.

**Figure 8-1 Disbursement Process of Resettlement Funds**

8.3.2 Management

142. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies should be used in full consultation with the APs; young crop fees will be paid directly to the affected persons; compensation fees for infrastructure and attachments will be paid to the affected entities or individuals.

143. To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken:

144. All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project;

145. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid up before LA so that all APs can be resettled properly;

146. To ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.

147. The budget will be modified as necessary in the updated RP. The resettlement budget may be increased due to the change of the project area, the modification of the compensation rates and inflation. The EA/IA will ensure that compensation fees are fully paid according to the updated RP.

9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

148. According to the implementation schedule, the Project has a construction period of 6 years, from mid 2020 to mid 2026. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- LA should be completed at least 1 month prior to the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary for LA and resettlement.
- During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 1 month of approval of the compensation and resettlement program for LA. No entity or individual should use such compensation fees on their behalf, nor should such compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

149. The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted in the updated RP due to deviations in an overall project progress. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	Affected townships and villages	Huangshan and district/county PMOs	Aug. 2019	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP on ADB's website		Huangshan and district/county PMOs	Aug. 2019	
2	RP update and resettlement budget approval				
2.1	DMS	Affected townships and villages		May. 2020	
2.2	Updating the RP based on the DMS, and disclosing the updated RP to APs	Affected townships and villages	IA, Huangshan and district/county PMOs	May. 2020	
2.3	Submission of the updated RP to ADB for review and approval		Huangshan and district/county PMOs	May. 2020	
2.4	Updated RP budget approval (compensation rates)	resettlement budget	District/county governments, PMOs	June. 2020	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosing the updated RP	Affected townships and villages	District/county governments, PMOs	Aug. 2020	
3.2	Releasing the LA announcement	Affected townships and villages	District/county governments	Oct. 2020	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	Affected townships and villages	District/county municipal administration offices, village committees	Dec. 2020	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
5	Livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Payment of compensation for young crops and attachments	Affected HHs	District/county municipal administration offices, township governments	Jan. 2021	
5.2	Implementation of restoration programs	Affected villages	Township governments	Jan. 2021 – Mar. 2026	
5.3	Implementation of training program	Affected villages	District/county labor and social security bureaus	Apr. 2021 – Mar. 2026	
5.4	Hiring APs under the Project	Affected villages	District/county PMOs, labor and social security bureaus, contractor	Apr. 2021 – Mar. 2026	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Training of Huangshan PMO staff	17 person/times	Huangshan PMO	May. 2020	
6.2	Training of district/county PMO staff	90 person/times	Huangshan PMO	May. 2020	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Huangshan PMO	Oct. 2020	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Huangshan and district/county PMOs	From Jan. 2021	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Huangshan PMO	Oct. 2020	
7.4	Baseline survey	Affected townships and villages	External M&E agency	Jan. 2021	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External M&E agency	Jan. 2021	1 st report (incl. baseline survey)
				Jul. 2021	2 nd report
				Jan. 2022	3 rd report
				Jul. 2022	4 rd report
				Jan. 2023	5 th report
				Jul. 2023	6 th report
				Jan. 2024	7 th report
		Jul. 2024	8 th report		
7.6	Completion report		Huangshan and district/county PMOs, municipal administration offices	Jul. 2025	
8	Public consultation	District/county municipal administration offices		Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress	District/county municipal administration offices		Ongoing	
10	Disbursement of compensation fees				
10.1	- To district/county municipal administration offices	Initial funds	District/county governments	Aug. 2020	
10.2	- To township governments	Initial funds	District/county municipal administration offices	Oct. 2020	
10.3	- To Affected HHs	Initial funds	Township governments	Jan. 2021	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	The Project	District/county municipal administration offices		Apr. 2021	

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

150. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA, HD and resettlement activities of the Project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy, including internal and external monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

151. Internal monitoring will be conducted by Huangshan PMO, district/county PMOs, and other county authorities concerned. The PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring measures for LA and resettlement, including:

- 1) The investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during implementation;
- 2) Restoration of the household income of the APs after LA;
- 3) Resettlement and income restoration of vulnerable groups, if any;
- 4) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- 5) Disbursement, use and availability of LA compensation fees;
- 6) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- 7) Establishment, staff training and working efficiency of resettlement management agencies.
- 8) Grievances and resolutions, if any.

152. Huangshan PMO will submit internal monitoring reports to ADB semiannually together with the progress reports. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison, as well as grievances and resolutions (if any).

10.2 External Monitoring

153. The PMO will employ a qualified external resettlement monitoring agency.

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

10.2.1 Scope and Methods

- 1) Baseline survey

155. The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the villages affected by LA to obtain baseline data on the sample affected HHs' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted annually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 30% of households affected by LA and 100% of households affected by HD, to be sampled randomly), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

- 2) Periodic M&E

156. During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups, if any;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for lost properties;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- If APs have benefited from the Project

3) Public consultation

157. The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

4) Grievance redress

158. The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the township resettlement offices and implementing agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and recommend, if needed, corrective measures and advice for resolve existing issues more effectively. The proposed recommendations/corrective actions will be discussed with the PMO and IAs (not directly to the APs), and the final resolutions decided by PMOs and IAs will be informed to the APs timely, following the GRM presented in subsection 7.2.

10.2.2 Reporting

159. The external M&E agency will submit monitoring or evaluation reports to ADB and the PMO semiannually. See Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 M&E Schedule

#	Report	Date	Remarks
1	Baseline survey and monitoring report (No.1)	Jan. 2021	Including the baseline survey report
2	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jul. 2021	
3	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jan. 2022	
4	Evaluation report (No.4)	Jul. 2022	
5	Evaluation report (No.5)	Jan. 2023	
6	Evaluation report (No.6)	Jul. 2023	
7	Evaluation report (No.7)	Jan. 2024	
8	Evaluation report (No.8)	Jul. 2024	
9	Completion report (No.9)	Jul. 2025	

10.3 Completion Report

160. After project implementation, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation based on M&E. Successful experience and lessons of LA, HD and resettlement will be evaluated to provide an experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. The M&E agency will conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the resettlement completion report for submission to HPMO and ADB. The resettlement completion report is expected to be completed in July 2025.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Resettlement Due Diligence Reviews of Linked Facilities identified in the IEE

1. She County Second Sewage Treatment Plant

She County Second Sewage Treatment Plant is a linked facility. The She County Wastewater Treatment Plant had been Constructed long before the proposed project. Its total land acquisition of 42.3303 mu was completed and compensated in 2008. The land acquisition compensation standard in 2008 was CNY 37,500/mu. The total cost of land acquisition was CNY 1,587,386.25. The first phase of the Treatment Plant construction used 20.2477 mu land. The rest 22.0826 mu was left unused for several years so that some nearby farmers planted some crops on the land. In 2016, the Plant expanded its construction (Phase II) on the 22.0826 mu land. The farmers who planted crops on the land were compensated for young crops. The compensation for young crops for Phase II was completed in 2016. See Appendix 2 for details on the more recent expansion of the She County WWTP and compensation for affected persons that had crops on the affected land.

2. Qimen sewage treatment plant

The Qimen County Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in Laozhuwu, Chengnan. It is a linked facility, a part of which is under construction. It was implemented in two phases. The first phase covers an area of 17.395 mu and the daily sewage treatment capacity is 10,000 cubic meters (m³). The construction of Phase I started in June 2009, completed by the end of the same year. The trial operation started on June 25, 2010. In April 2011, Phase I was checked and accepted by the acceptance inspection team of Huangshan City Environmental Protection Organization for the completion and acceptance of the construction project. In 2019, the Wastewater Treatment Plant began to implement its Phase II construction with a land area of 20.15 mu. The acquisition of these 20.15 mu land was completed by April 2019. The compensation standard was CNY 39,000/mu. All the land acquisition compensation and young crop compensation payments were completed by the end of April 2019. The land acquisition of Phase II involved two townships, namely, Qishan Township and Tafang Township, affecting 18 persons from two village groups (Shengjia and Xiazhou). No dispute is left unsolved (see compensation list and payment certificate in Figure 1—1, 1—2, 1—3).

序号	单位	土地	土地补偿标准	土地补偿金额	地上附着物补偿标准	地上附着物补偿金额	补偿金额小计	备注
1	山塘	25.035		991386.00	1800元/亩	45063.00	1036449.00	土地权属和地上附着物同一单位或个人
2	盛家组	茶园 (迁前)	39600元/亩	233006.40			233006.40	土地权属为祁山镇星光村盛家组, 地上茶园由祁山镇星光村下湖组农户栽种茶叶。 即: 土地权属和地上附着物分为二个单位或个人
3		征地务工补助					2000.00	涉及山塘组、分户测量费、征地工作费等
合计		30.919		1224392.40		45063.00	1271455.40	

注: 1、土地补偿标准根据《安徽省高速公路征迁补偿标准》, 执行《安徽省人民政府关于调整安徽省征迁补偿标准的通知》皖政〔2015〕24号文件标准。
2、地上附着物补偿标准根据《安徽省高速公路征迁补偿标准》, 执行《安徽省人民政府关于调整安徽省征迁补偿标准的通知》皖政〔2015〕39号文件标准。

Figure 1 Qishan Town Shengjia Group Compensation Payment Certificate

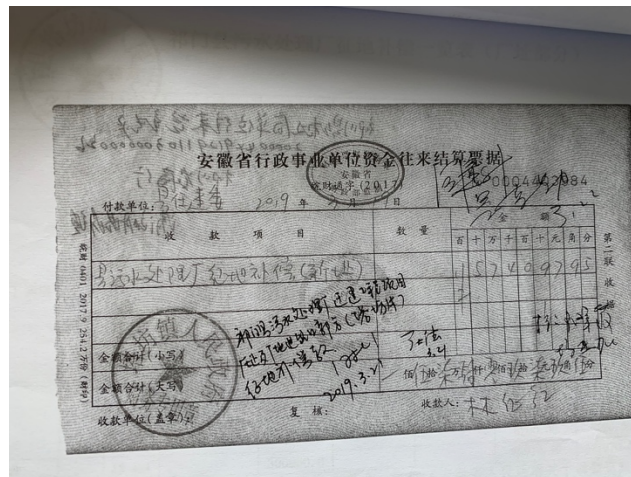


Figure 2 Tafang Town Compensation Payment Certificate

Figure 3 Tafang Town Land Acquisition Compensation List

3. The Huangshan Municipal Second Sewage Treatment Plant in Xiuning

The Second Sewage Treatment Plant in Xiuning County is located on the southern side of Binjiang Avenue and on the eastern side of Shuaishui Bridge. It is a linked facility. The construction started in 1990, and completed and put into operation in September 1994. In 1995, a power supply line was built, and the water- intake at the low dam bottom fence was improved. The filter tank was reconstructed. The second phase with a capacity of 50,000 m³/day was put into operation in 2014. Phase II of the Plant was built on the land acquired before 1990 so that it did not involve any new LAR impacts. No pending issues remain in terms of land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement.

4. Huangshan District Wastewater Treatment Plant

Huangshan District Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in Ganzi Town, Huangshan District. It is a linked facility. Phase I of the project was planned for construction in 2003. The governmental approval was issued in July 2003 with a designed processing capacity of 15,000 tons/day. The first phase of the project was completed in 2008, covering a total area of 36 mu. The land acquisition was completed in 2007. The compensation rate for land acquisition was CNY 23,500 /mu. The land compensation and young crop compensation were all paid before August 30, 2007. The land acquisition affected 20 people in Fenghuang Village of Gantang Town. There is no remaining issue in terms of land acquisition and house demolition. In 2012, the plant was upgraded, but this upgrading was targeted at water quality improvement, involving no new land acquisition. Therefore, there is no pending issue in this plant in terms of LAR.

5. Huizhou District Sewage Treatment Plant

Huizhou District Sewage Treatment Plant is located in Putian Village of She County, covering an

area of 34.5 mu which was acquired in 2009. It is a linked facility. The first phase of the plant was put in operation in 2011. The processing capacity of the project Phase I was 20,000 tons/day. In 2016, a new component of the project was added with a capacity of 15,000 tons/day. After the completion of Phase II, the total processing capacity reached 35,000 tons/day. The second phase of the project was constructed on the plant's own land so that no new land acquisition is involved. There is no pending issue related to LAR.

6. Huangshan Downtown Urban Sewage Treatment Plant

Huangshan Downtown Urban Sewage Treatment Plant is located in Shangcao of Tunguang Township, Tunxi District. It is a linked facility. The processing capacity of the project Phase I was 50,000 tons/day. In 2012, Phase I was upgraded. In December 2012, the relevant approval was obtained. The effluent water quality was upgraded from the first-class B standard to the first-class A standard. Deodorizing facilities were added to the sewage pump. This upgrading in 2012 was implemented within the Plant's acquired land so that it did not involve any land acquisition. There is no pending issue related to LAR.

7. Yi County Sewage Treatment Plant

Yi County Sewage Treatment Plant is located in Henggang Village of Biyang Town in Yi County . It is a linked facility. The plant covers an area of 30 mu. The first phase of the project was planned for construction in November 2006, and the relevant approval was obtained in May 2009. The designed treatment capacity was 10,000 tons/day. The effluent quality reached the Grade B of the first class standard of the Pollutant Discharge Standard for Urban Wastewater Treatment Plant (GB18918-2002). In 2006, the land acquisition was completed. Since the land was state-owned seed multiplication farmland which was transferred for public facilities, no compensation for land acquisition was involved. The compensation standard for young crops was CNY 1,150/mu, and the compensation was paid in November 2005.

In 2017, the Yi County Sewage Treatment Plant invested CNY 15.48 million to upgrade the project Phase I, and obtained the relevant approval in December 2017. This upgrading in 2017 was implemented within the Plant's own land so that it did not involve any land acquisition. There is no pending issue related to LAR.

Appendix 2: Resettlement Due Diligence Report of the She County Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), including construction of Phase II in 2018

1. Basic information

1.1 Background

Before project identification, the She County WWTP had been constructed, which has been identified as a linked facility in the IEE since the sewage pipes constructed under the project will be connected with this WWTP. While the brief information was provided in the Appendix 1, more information is provided in this appendix since the WWTP was upgraded under phase II more recently in 2018. The DDR is to ensure that there is no outstanding issue before the commencement of construction of the Project.

1.2 Overview of the She County WWTP

The She County WWTP is located in Sanjie Group of Yuliang Village, Huicheng Town, She County. Phase I was initiated by She County Urban Construction Investment & Development Co., Ltd. in February 2008, with a planned investment of CNY 48.989 million, an actual investment of CNY 40 million, and a planned treatment capacity of 30,000t/d. The preliminary design of Phase I was completed in April 2008, including a WWTP, and stormwater pipelines and sewer lines of 48.4km. In early 2016, Phase II was initiated by She County Urban Construction Investment & Development Co., Ltd. and Huangshan Zhongchang Water Co., Ltd., with a gross investment of CNY 82.51 million, involving the improvement of Phase I and expansion to 60,000t/d.

1.3 Objective and Scope

For the Phase II expansion of the She County WWTP, a consulting team was appointed by HPMO to conduct the due diligence investigation.

The purpose was to review the resettlement work of both phases of the She County WWTP, evaluate if it complied with the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the provincial and municipal regulations and policies on compensation and resettlement, identify outstanding issues, and propose feasible suggestions

The scope of LA was a total of 42.33 mu land. 20.2477 mu land was acquired for Phase I, and 22.0826 mu acquired for Phase II in 2008, with total LA compensation of CNY 828,100, which was paid in 2008. Since the land acquired for Phase II was not used, and farmers grew crops on it. The young crops on this land were compensated for in 2016. The due diligence is to confirm that there are no outstanding issue in LA for Phase II, and that the APs' livelihoods have been restored. See Figure 1-1.

The due diligence investigation covered LA compensation policies and rates, fund disbursement, information disclosure, grievance redress, outstanding issue evaluation, and supplementary action plan.

Two types of methods were used for this due diligence investigation. One was documentary review, where documents on LA compensation and resettlement were collected, referred to and verified. The other was fieldwork, including sampling survey, FGD, in-depth interview, etc.

Sampling survey: A sampling plan was designed, and 30 affected HHs were sampled randomly (60%).

FGD: including county and village-level FGDs, involving She County PMO (SCPMO), town and village group officials, and AP representatives

Key informant interview: including SCPMO and She County WWTP staff, villagers, women, old people, etc.

Figure 1 Payment of Young Crop and LA Compensation

2. LA impacts and progress

20.2477 mu land was acquired for Phase I, and 22.0826 mu acquired for Phase II in 2008. The LA compensation for Phase II was CNY 828,100, and the LA compensation for both phases was paid in 2008. Since the land acquired for Phase II was not used, and farmers grew crops on it, young crops on this land were compensated for in 2016.

Table 1 Land Acquisition of She County WWTP

Stages	LA(mu)	Affected HHS	APs
Phase I	20.2477	23	96
Phase II	22.0826	27	114
Total	42.3303	50	210

3. LA compensation

3.1 IAs

She county land bureau was responsible for the LA work of the She County WWTP, and the Huicheng Town Government and Sanjie Group have participated in LA compensation. All agencies are well staffed, and operate normatively, providing effective support for successful LA.

3.2 Compensation rates

The LA compensation rate for Phase II was 37,500 CNY/mu in 2008, and the total LA compensation was CNY 828,100.

The above compensation rates were based on applicable local policies. See Attached Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 Young Crop Compensation Rates

No.	Land type	AAOV (CNY/mu)
1	Irrigated land	1280
2	Non-irrigated land	1050

Table 3 Ground Attachment Compensation Rates

No.	Item	Rate	Unit	Unit price (CNY)	Remarks
1	Ordinary trees	$\Phi < 3$	/	10	Increased by CNY 20 per 10cm increase in diameter
		$3 \leq \Phi < 6$		20	
		$6 \leq \Phi < 10$		40	
		$10 \leq \Phi < 70$		60-160	
		$\Phi \geq 70$		180	
		$\Phi < 3$		10	
2	Fruit trees	Seedling stage	/	60	Ground diameter ≤ 3 cm
		Early fruit stage		160-230	Ground diameter ≤ 6 cm
		Full fruit stage		300-400	Ground diameter > 6 cm
		Aging stage		120-180	
3	Ordinary forests	Timber, shelter and special purpose forests	mu	1800	
		Young and new forests		2250	
		Firewood forests		560	
4	Garden land	Tea garden	mu	3400	
		Mulberry garden		3300	
		Fruit garden		4500	
		Other		1350	
5	Fishponds	Fries raised for 2 years or less	mu	1780	
		Fries raised for over 2 years		1250	
6	Commercial crops	Chrysanthemum, lotus root, sugarcane, medicinal materials, and other commercial crops	mu	3900	Not overlapping with compensation for irrigated or non-irrigated land
		Strawberry	mu	4200	
7	Greenhouse vegetables	Sowing stage	mu	2250	Having been used continuously for production for more than half a year
		Growth stage	mu	3600	
		Harvest stage	mu	4460	
8	Concrete pavement	$D \leq 20$	m ²	90	
		$20 < d \leq 25$	m ²	100-120	
	Ordinary asphalt pavement	$D \leq 20$	m ²	110	
	Gravel pavement		m ²	35	
	Tamped earth pavement		m ²	30	
9	Tomb	Single-coffin tomb	/	2500	Increased by CNY 600 per additional coffin
		Concrete tomb	/	3500	

4. Household sampling survey and satisfaction survey

4.1 Sampling survey

The consulting team sampled 30 affected HHs (60%) for a questionnaire survey in March 2019, and conducted FGDs and key informant interviews. The survey covered the population, age structure, education, housing, satisfaction, etc.

4.2 Basic household information

1) Age structure and gender

Among the 126 population in sample HHs, 26 are 16 years or less, accounting for 20.63% of all samples (including 9 males, accounting for 15.25% of all males, and 17 females, accounting for 25.37% of all females); 54 are aged 16-59 years, accounting for 42.86% of all samples (including 30 males, accounting for 50.85% of all males, and 24 females, accounting for 35.82% of all females); and 46 are above 60 years, accounting for 36.51% of all samples (including 20 males, accounting for 33.90%

of all males, and 26 females, accounting for 38.81% of all females). See Table 4.

2) Educational level

Among the 103 adult samples, 15 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 14.56%; 39 have received junior high school education, accounting for 37.86%; 30 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, accounting for 29.13%; and 19 have received junior college education, accounting for 18.45%. See Attached Table 4.

Table 4 Demographics of Sample Population

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
≤16 years	9	15.25%	17	25.37%	26	20.63%
16-59 years	30	50.85%	24	35.82%	54	42.86%
≥60 years	20	33.90%	26	38.81%	46	36.51%
Subtotal	59	100.00%	67	100.00%	126	100%
Educational level (adults)						
Primary school or below	7	12.28%	8	17.39%	15	14.56%
Junior high school	22	38.60%	17	36.96%	39	37.86%
Senior high school / secondary technical school	18	31.58%	12	26.09%	30	29.13%
Junior college or above	10	17.54%	9	19.57%	19	18.45%
Subtotal	57	100.00%	46	100.00%	103	100.00%

4.3 Satisfaction survey and analysis

The consulting team conducted a satisfaction survey on the sample households. See attached Table 5.

Table 5 Satisfaction Survey Results

Answer	Percent (%)				
	Information disclosure and policy publicity	LA compensation mode	DMS results	LA compensation policy	Policy implementation
Very dissatisfied	0	0	0	0	0
Dissatisfied	0	0	0	0	0
Neither, nor	35.0	65.0	45.0	50.0	50.0
Satisfied	60.0	30.0	45.0	45.0	50.0
Very satisfied	5.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4.4 Evaluation

About 50% HHs are satisfied and 50% are neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied) on implementation of resettlement policy. Their production and living standards in affected villages had been restored or improved to CNY10,126 per capita in 2019 compared to CNY 9,324 per capita in 2016.

Table 6 Annual per capita income changes in affected village from 2016 to 2019

Affected village	2016 (CNY)	2017 (CNY)	2018 (CNY)	2019 (CNY)
Yunliang	9,324	9,571	9,987	10,126

5. Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress

5.1 Information disclosure and consultation

During the construction of Phase II, the She County Government conducted information disclosure. See Figures 2, 3 and 4.



Figure 2 Information Disclosure of the She County Government

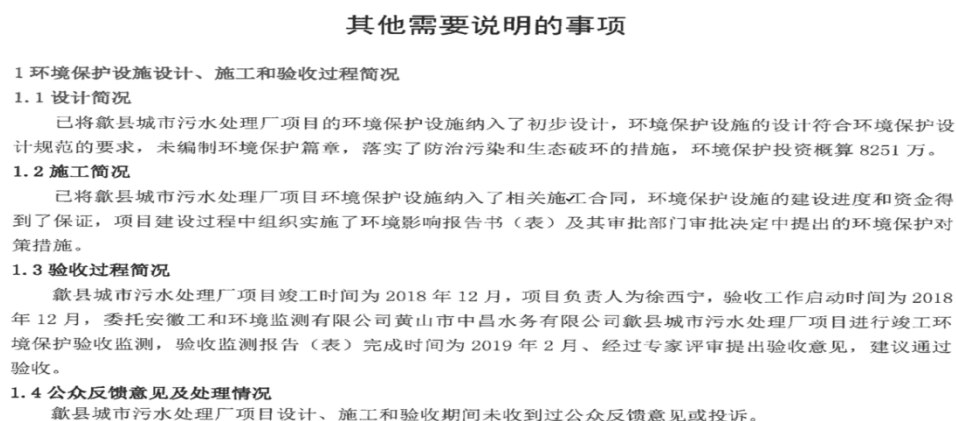


Figure 3 WWTP Publicity

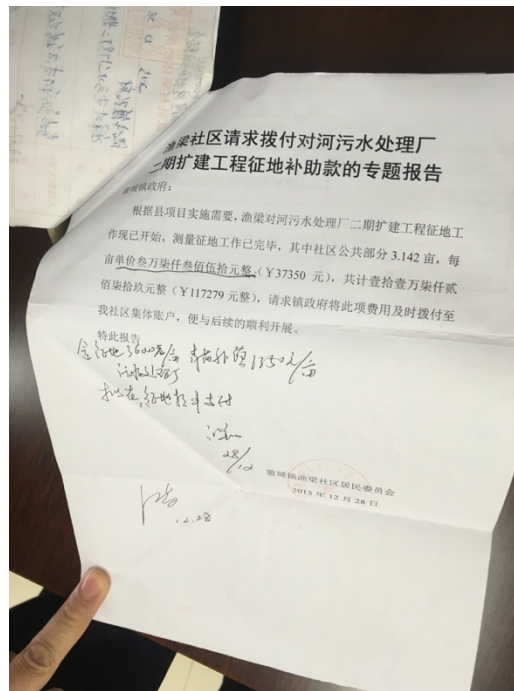


Figure 4 information disclosed for LA

During the construction of Phase II, She County Urban Construction Investment & Development Co., Ltd., and the Huicheng Town Government conducted extensive communication and coordination with the affected HHs by means of FGD and interview to make them aware of the resettlement program.

5.2 Grievance redress

A sound grievance redress mechanism has been established for this project, as follows:

- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with LA compensation, he/she may report this to village committee, which shall record such appeal and solve it within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the Huicheng Town Government 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 She County LA Management Office after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may bring a suit in a local court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. The above grievance redress system has already communicated to the APs at a meeting or through notices, so that the APs know their right of appeal.

In practice, the compensation rates of this project comply with the applicable regulations and policies, the compensation has been fully paid, and the APs are satisfied, so no appeal has occurred. Some minor issues, such as omissions and errors in the DMS, were corrected timely at the village level.

5.3 Evaluation

During the whole resettlement process, no appeal or lawsuit arising from resettlement occurred. The consulting team thinks that the public participation and grievance redress mechanisms of this project played a good role in resettlement.

6. Findings and Conclusions

The She County WWTP has been identified as a linked facility with the Project.

Among the sample households, there were no AHs dissatisfied with information disclosure and policy publicity, LA compensation mode and policy, DMS results, and policy implementation.

The resettlement work had been conducted orderly according to the relevant policies and procedures, and no appeal or lawsuit arising from LA compensation and resettlement has occurred.

In addition, the affected HHs' livelihoods have been restored through training, priority in employment, etc., and there is no outstanding issue.

Appendix 3: Resettlement Information Booklet

1. Basic information of the Project

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, build the city into a green ecological barrier of the southern Anhui mountain region, and a strategic water source of the Yangtze River Delta, and promote the development of local green industries, HMG has applied for a loan of US\$100 million with ADB to implement the Project.

See more detailed information on the resettlement plan on the webpages of: i) XXXXXXXXXX and ii) XXXXXXXXXX. (To be added after the draft RP approved and disclosed by HMG and ADB on their website)

The Project covers 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City. The project components and scope of LAR are in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Components and Scope of LAR

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared
1	Urban point source pollution management facilities in Huangshan Municipality installed	Huizhou District	Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	Constructing sewer lines of 29.51 kilometers, a wastewater pump station, and stormwater pipelines of 24.46 kilometers	Occupying state owned land (SOL) temporarily, and permanently	RP
			Ecological Village Building	Constructing 7 wastewater treatment terminals, sewer lines of 6.3 kilometers and 440 house outlet sewers	(i) 7 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL (ii) Sewer network: temporary occupation of land (TOL)	RP
		Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	Constructing 4 small-scale wastewater treatment facilities, sewer lines of 78.8 kilometers, 22 vacuum wastewater collection facilities and 6,000 house outlet sewers in 54 natural villages in Tunguang, Liyang, Yiqi and Yanghu Towns	(i) 4 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 1COL; occupying SOL (ii) Sewer network: TOL (iii) The other subcomponents do not involve LAR.	RP
		Huangshan District	Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	Constructing intercepting sewers of 3.25 kilometers, and stormwater pipe culverts of 1.75km	Occupying SOL temporarily	RP
			Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village Building	Constructing 17 wastewater treatment facilities, sewer lines of 8.95 kilometers, 436 house outlet sewers, scenic trails of 7,500 meters, road landscaping of 1,500 m ² , a tourism parking lot of 800 m ² and 2 tourism toilets in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	(i) 17 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL (ii) Sewer network: TOL (iii) 3 parking lots: acquiring COL (iv) The other subcomponents do not involve LAR (the 436 house outlet sewers do not involve land using. 2 tourism toilets built in the parking lots. Road landscaping is modified on the existing roads).	RP
			Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management	Construction of retaining walls of 4,567 meters along the existing river banks, reinforcing existing retaining walls of 1,093 meters, Use of stone cage embankment top laid SLATE trail 3200m.	Not involving land acquisition, temporary occupation nor house demolition (the construction of retaining walls will be implemented along the existing river bank)	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared
		Xiuning County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Reconstructing the 5.8-kilometer main sewer on Binjiang Road, and constructing pre-buried sewer lines of 0.9 kilometers; sewer lines of 12.37 kilometers and stormwater pipelines of 3.29 kilometers	Occupying SOL temporarily	RP
			Ecological Village Building	Constructing main supply pipes of 41.42 kilometers, 2,058 house inlet pipes, 24 wastewater treatment terminals, 2 pump stations, sewer lines of 64.7 kilometers and 5,194 house outlet sewers, and reconstructing a 16,848 m ² scenic trail, a parking lot of 3,000 m ² , 6 viewing pavilions and 10 viewing decks	(i) Shangshan Town: acquiring COL; TOL (ii) Wucheng Town: acquiring COL; TOL (iii) Xikou Town: acquiring COL; TOL	RP
		Yi County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	The project plans to reconstruct 4.3 kilometers of main sewage pipe along the river and 1.75 kilometers of new urban sewage pipe. Repair the broken points of sewage pipes and rainwater pipes in the south of the city.	Occupying SOL temporarily, which are state-owned roads and some river land.	RP
			Zhanghe River Integrated Management	Improving flood control facilities for the urban segment of the Zhanghe River (1.1 kilometers), landscape management for 3,000 m ² , and setting up a 1,520-meter scenic trail	landscape management just plant flowers and trees for greening, scenic trail is in the existing road, Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	/
		She County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Reconstructing sewer lines of 6.82 kilometers, and constructing stormwater pipeline lines of 30.24 kilometers, storm water box culverts of 1.43 kilometers and sewer lines of 25.02 kilometers	Occupying SOL temporarily (i) Sewer line reconstruction: TOL (ii) New stormwater pipeline network: TOL New storm water box culverts: TOL (iii) New sewer network: TOL	RP/DD R
			Xin'an River Ecologic	Constructing 12 ecotourism parking lots and associated	Acquiring COL; demolishing a non-residential house; occupying SOL permanently; TOL	RP

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared
			al Tourism Infrastructure Construction	facilities, and a rural ecological management base along the Anhui-Zhejiang No.1 Scenic Route: (i) 12 ecotourism parking lots totaling 22,900 m ² (ii) A rest station and a gallery totaling 825 m ² (iii) A 60 m ² viewing pavilion and a 40 m ² viewing deck (iv) An 80 m ² wetland viewing deck, landscaping and land leveling (v) Wastewater treatment for 200 households (vi) A footpath of 15,000 m ² (1-2 meter wide), a trail of 60 m ² and landscaping of 2,900 m ²	(i) 12 parking lots: acquiring COL; acquiring SOL permanently; demolishing a non-residential house, (ii) Rest station and gallery: acquiring COL (iii) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring COL (iv) Wetland viewing deck, the reception center and so on: acquiring COL (v) Wastewater treatment terminal: acquiring COL (vi) New sewer network: TOL (vii) Footpath: Rebuilding existing roads does not involve land requisition	
			Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Constructing main supply pipes of 14.68 kilometers, sewer lines of 39 kilometers, 19 wastewater treatment facilities, a 4,800 m ² scenic trail, scenic nodes of 4,500 m ² , landscaping of 3,000 m ² which are all reconstructed on the existing roads (no new land will be acquired) and a 600 m ² parking lot, affecting 6,083 persons in 20 natural villages in Xitou Town	Acquiring COL; TOL (i) 19 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring COL (ii) New sewer network: TOL; Water supply network: TOL (iii) parking lot: acquiring COL (iv) The other subcomponents do not involve LAR.	RP
		Qimen County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Constructing sewer lines of 4.03 kilometers and stormwater pipelines of 8.12 kilometers, reconstructing sewer lines of 9.25 kilometers and stormwater pipelines of 5.16 kilometers, and dredging and renovating storm water	Occupying SOL temporarily (i) New sewer network: TOL (ii) Sewer network reconstruction: TOL (iii) New stormwater pipeline network: TOL (iv) Stormwater pipeline reconstruction: TOL (v) Storm water box culvert renovation: TOL	RP

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared
				box culverts of 2.42 kilometers		
		Huangshan City	Huangshan Integrated Forest Health Management System	Including monitoring and early warning, disaster prevention and forest health	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (The facilities for monitoring will be installed in an existing building).	/
		She County	Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Improving the agricultural infrastructure and tourism facilities of the agriculture park in Nanping Village, Huicheng Town, She County (2,000 mu), citrus demonstration park in Takeng Village, Xinxikou Xiang (3,000 mu), and loquat demonstration park in Miantan Village (1,500 mu), and extending green agricultural techniques (i) A 140 m ² viewing pavilion, a 40 m ² viewing deck and landscaping of 650 m ² (ii) Citrus park resting gallery, 700 m ² (iii) A 3,000-meter ecological drain ditch, a 16,200-meter footpath	Acquiring COL, and occupying SOL 1) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring COL 2) Citrus park resting gallery: occupying SOL permanently 3) The farm land in the agriculture or demonstration parks are still land contracted by individual households, no land use right transfer (LURT) is involved). Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	RP
		Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	Improving the forestry infrastructure of Baishabao Bamboo Ecological Park (1,000 mu), Xinchang Bamboo Ecological Park (600 mu), and Xinhua Oil Tea Ecological Park (120 mu), constructing a forest trunk road of 650 meters, a forest working road of 5.2 kilometers, a parking lot of 2,300 m ² , tourism toilets, and other tourism facilities;	(II) Improving the forestry infrastructure of Baishabao Bamboo Ecological Park (1,000 mu), Xinchang Bamboo Ecological Park (600 mu), and Xinhua Oil Tea Ecological Park (120 mu), These are farmers operating on their own contracted land, do not involving LURT. (ii) parking lots: acquiring COL, On collective land. involving Dongjiawan Village and Caocun Village. (iii) Forest trunk road and working road: hardening the existing road, not involving LAR The other subcomponents do not involve LAR	RP

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared
				extending green agricultural techniques		
3	Piloting green finance and eco-compensation mechanism	Huangs han City	Xin'an River Green Development Fund	Green Industry Development Mechanism based on Green Finance Trial	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	ESMS
			Huangshan Green Tea Demonstration Base	Improving the park infrastructure, extending soil testing and formulated fertilization, chemical fertilizer replacement, and green control measures, offering green tea cultivation training, and establishing a green tea production, testing and inspection system	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (in addition to the reconstruction of the existing roads in the park, there will be no civil works that involve LAR)	/
		She County	Traditional Village Protection along the Xin'an River	Parking lot and tourist toilet construction, pavement hardening, road lighting, and rural house renovation	Acquiring COL	RP
		Huangshan District	Tea Garden Improvement of Liubaili Houkui Tea Co., Ltd.	1) Tea seedling purchase and nurture, 6,329 mu tea garden upgrading, and non-point source pollution control; 2) sign setup, and road expansion; 3) staff training and routine operations	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (It's optimizing existing roads, 6,329 mu tea garden, upgrading planting method, fertilization technology and management mode)	/
		Yi County	Younong High-quality Grain and Oil Company	Practicing intelligent field management and green agriculture in Wudongdian Industrial Park, Biyang Town, Yi County	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (It is managed on the contracted land owned by the farmer, not involved LURT)	/
4	Enhancing capacity for ecological systems and project management	Huangs han City	Huangshan Smart Water System	Building a smart water sensing network, a smart cloud service system, and a smart water application system to ensure safe and sustainable development	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (the smart water sensing network will be operated in an existing computer room)	/
			Appraisal of Ecological System Services of the	Establishing ecological compensation indicators, proposing compensation rates, and evaluating compensation benefits	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	/

Output	Name	City / district / county	Subcomponent	Scope/Scale	Types of LAR impacts Identified	Documents prepared
			Xin'an River Watershed			
			Study and Training on the Green Tea Garden Standard and Certification Standard of Huangshan City	Ecological System and Project Management Capacity Building	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition	/
		Qimen County	Smart Environmental Protection System of the Changjiang River Watershed	(i) Ecological monitoring network (ii) Ecological basic database (iii) Ecological integrated evaluation system (iv) Multiple monitoring platforms of environmental quality, pollution sources, etc.	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (the monitoring network, database, evaluation system etc. will be operated in an existing computer room)	/
		Huizhou District	Intelligent Safety and Environment Management Platform of the Circular Economy Park	Constructing an intelligent safety and environment management platform that consists of 5 supporting systems, an Internet of Things sensing system and 8 business applications	Constructing 3 air monitoring stations of 12 m ² each, occupying 0.05 mu SOL permanently	RP
		She County	Intelligent Safety and Environment Management Platform of the Circular Economy Park	Constructing an intelligent safety and environment management platform that consists of a safety and environment monitoring command center, an online air monitoring system, a video monitoring system, etc.	Involving no land acquisition, temporary occupation and house demolition (all these will be operated in an existing computer room)	/

2. Agencies Responsible for LAR

The agencies responsible for LA and HD in the Project are:

- Huangshan Project Leading Group
- Huangshan PMO
- District/county project leading groups
- District/county PMOs and municipal administration offices
- District/county natural resources and planning bureaus, She County Housing Administration Bureau
- Affected township governments
- Affected village committees
- Design agency
- External M&E agency
- Other agencies concerned: women's federation, labor and social security bureau

3. Policy framework and compensation rates

- 1) Key policies, laws and regulations

ADB: Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

Country Laws and Regulations:

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended on August 28, 2004)
- Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, effective from March 1, 2003
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council), December 27, 1998
- The decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing Well in the Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)
- Real Right Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007
- Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC, effective from January 1, 2008
- Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1,

2008

- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition, June 26, 2010
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29)
- Construction Plan for the Water Infrastructure Network of Anhui Province (2017-2021) (APGO [2017] No.170)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Further Improving the Land Administration Accountability Mechanism (APGO [2009] No.32)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Opinions of the Anhui Provincial Government on Further Improving the Basic Endowment Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (APG [2014] No.84)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in Coordinating the Rural Minimum Living Security System with Development-oriented Poverty Alleviation Policies (APGO [2016] No.74)
- 13th Five-year Employment Promotion Plan of Anhui Province (APG [2017] No.103)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Strengthening Occupational Training, and Promoting Employment and Business Startup (APG [2011] No.116)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (APG [2015] No.24)
- Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2015] No.39)
- Interim Measures of Tunxi District on Employment Training and Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (TDG [2008] No.8)
- Interim Measures for the Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Huangshan District (HDGO [2013] No.30)
- Interim Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land in the Urban Center of Huangshan City (HMG [2012] No.33)

2) Entitlement matrix

Please see Table 1.

Table 1 Entitlement Matrix

Table 0-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rates
LA	67.68 mu collective-owned land, including 19.48 mu of garden land (28.78%), 8.93 mu of wasteland (13.19%), 35.74 mu of unused land (52.81%) and 3.53 mu of tea land (5.22%)	200 households with 830 persons in 42 villages in 19 townships	1) Cash compensation: as per <i>the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (APG [2015] No.24)</i> 2) Employment: Social, public welfare and project jobs, and small-amount business startup loans will be offered. 3) Free skills training will be offered to the APs.	1) Compensation rates: Varying from place to place, as detailed in Section 4.5.1 2) All compensation shall be fully paid before LA.
Temporary land occupation	316.43 mu	113 households with 396 persons	1) The compensation for a temporary land occupation will be paid to the proprietor directly based on the occupation period. 2) After receiving the compensation, the former proprietor may reserve the right to dispose of ground attachments.	1) Irrigated land: 1,280 CNY/mu Non-irrigated land: 1,050 CNY/mu 2) All compensation shall be fully paid before land occupation.
Demolition of Non-residential Properties	A 60 m ² masonry concrete warehouse	One household with 4 persons in Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town, She County	1) Cash compensation: based on the appraisal as per HMG [2015] No.39 and HMG [2012] No.33	1) Moving subsidy: Non-residential properties: 14 CNY/m ² of the lawful building area
Ground attachments	Trees, greenhouses, etc.	Proprietors	Ground attachments will be compensated for as specified in HMG [2015] No.39.	See Section 4.5.4 and 5.7.
LAR impacts on women	\	Affected women	Affected women APs will receive the same entitlements stated above. In addition, they will be provided priority in skills training and jobs in the project. Women will receive relevant information and participate during RP update and implementation, A special women's FGD will be held to introduce resettlement policies.	

4. Grievance redress

A grievance redress mechanism has been established, and the basic procedure is as follows:

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 dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township government 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 district/county PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

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

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

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.

Table 2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Huangshan PMO	Chen Chao	No.1 Tiandu Avenue, Tunxi District	18755905426
Huangshan District PMO	Director Du	No.5 Building, New Administrative Area, Huangshan District	13805590027
Huizhou District PMO	Ling Ding	No.86 Yingbin Avenue, Huizhou District	15056688682
Tunxi District PMO	Zhu Li	No.7 Xingyu Road, Jiangnan New Town, Tunxi District	13705591927
She County PMO	Fang Xiaohui	No.18 Ziyang Road, She County	13399592991
Qimen County PMO	Liu Jun	No.3 Xueqian Street, Qimen County	15255999888
Xiuning County PMO	Chen Weisong	No.9 Shuyuan Road, Xiuning County	15856670163
Yi County PMO	Jiang Xiuquan	No.54 Zhijie Street, Biyang Town, Yi County	15855592598

5. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

According to the implementation schedule, the Project has a construction period of 5 years, from Apr 2021 to May 2026. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in an overall project progress.

Table 3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1.1	RIB	Affected townships and villages	Huangshan and district/county PMOs	Aug. 2019	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP on ADB's website		Huangshan and district/county PMOs	Aug. 2019	
2	RP update and resettlement budget approval				
2.1	DMS	Affected townships and villages		Apr. 2020	
2.2	Updating the RP based on the DMS	Affected townships and villages	IA, Huangshan and district/county PMOs	May. 2020	
2.3	Submission of the updated RP to ADB for review and approval		Huangshan and district/county PMOs	May. 2020	
2.4	Updated RP budget approval (compensation rates)	resettlement budget	District/county governments, PMOs	June. 2020	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosing the updated RP	Affected townships and villages	District/county governments, PMOs	Aug. 2020	
3.2	Releasing the LA announcement	Affected townships and villages	District/county governments	Oct. 2020	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	Affected townships and villages	District/county municipal administration offices, village committees	Dec. 2020	
5	Livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Payment of compensation for young crops and attachments	Affected HHs	District/county municipal administration offices, township governments	Jan. 2021	
5.2	Implementation of restoration programs	Affected villages	Township governments	Jan. 2021 – Mar. 2026	
5.3	Implementation of training program	Affected villages	District/county labor and social security bureaus	Apr. 2021 – Mar. 2026	
5.4	Hiring APs under the Project	Affected villages	District/county PMOs, labor and social security bureaus, contractor	Apr. 2021 – Mar. 2026	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Training of Huangshan PMO staff	17 person/times	Huangshan PMO	May. 2020	
6.2	Training of district/county PMO staff	90 person/times	Huangshan PMO	Jun. 2020	
7	M&E				
7.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Huangshan PMO	Oct. 2020	
7.2	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Huangshan and district/county PMOs	From Jan. 2021	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Huangshan PMO	Oct. 2020	
7.4	Baseline survey	Affected townships and villages	External M&E agency	Jan. 2021	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External M&E agency	Jul. 2021	1 st report (incl. baseline survey)

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
				Jan. 2022	2 nd report
				Jul. 2022	3 rd report
				Jan. 2023	4 rd report
				Jul. 2023	5 th report
				Jan. 2024	6 th report
				Jul. 2024	7 th report
				Jan. 2025	8 th report
				Jul. 2025	9 th report
7.6	Completion report		Huangshan and district/county PMOs, municipal administration offices	Jul. 2026	
8	Public consultation	District/county municipal administration offices		Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress	District/county municipal administration offices		Ongoing	
10	Disbursement of compensation fees				
10.1	- To district/county municipal administration offices	Initial funds	District/county governments	Aug. 2020	
10.2	- To township governments	Initial funds	District/county municipal administration offices	Oct. 2020	
10.3	- To Affected HHs	Initial funds	Township governments	Jan. 2021	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	The Project	District/county municipal administration offices		Apr. 2021	


6. Power of interpretation


As the executing/implementing agencies of the Project, the Huangshan and district/county PMOs will reserve the power to interpret this RIB.

Thank you for supporting the Project!

Huangshan PMO
March 2019

Appendix 4: FGD and Interview Minutes

Date	March 11, 2019
Venue	Caocun Village Committee, Xinhua Xiang
Organizer	PMO, consulting team
Participants	Director Heng of the PMO, Secretaries Huang and Wang of Caocun Village, villagers, consulting team
Topic	Villagers' attitude to the Project, LA compensation, insurance coverage, skills training, employment, existing issues, etc.
Key points and results	<p>Basic information: This village has 9 groups, 346 households with 1,167 persons, annual per capita income of CNY 8,000-9,000, and about 2,200 mu of cultivated land, in which 1,200 mu has been contracted. 120 mu of oil tea was planted last year, and 100 mu will be added this year. The land of the oil tea base is collectively owned, and oil tea cultivation has benefited poor local households with income of 500 CNY/mu. 50% of income is granted to poor and MLS households, and the other 50% for collective construction. There are 58 poor households in this village.</p> <p>Villager interviews: Uncle A: My family has 4 members and a 2-3 mu bamboo forest. 6 mu land is contracted to a major cultivation household at 300 CNY/mu. Uncle B: My family has two members and 7.4 mu land, in which 3.3 mu is contracted to a major cultivation household at over CNY 900. Most farmers are old people, and young people mostly work outside. Major cultivation households contract high-quality farmland centrally.</p> <p>Villagers' expectations: The infrastructure is unsound. A small footpath should be constructed for fertilization management; the trunk road (from the village to the forest) should be improved; water should be diverted to the oil tea base for irrigation; power supply should be improved.</p>
Photo	
Date	March 11, 2019
Venue	Dongjiawan Village Committee, Xinhua Xiang
Organizer	PMO, consulting team
Participants	Director Heng of the PMO, Secretary Zhang, Head Li and Accountant Xu of Dongjiawan Village, consulting team
Topic	Villagers' attitude to the Project, LA compensation, insurance coverage, skills training, employment, existing issues, etc.
Key points and results	<p>Basic information: This village has over 550 households with 1,958 persons, in which over 1,300 are reservoir migrants from the Taiping Lake, and moved here in 1969. In the village, old people deal with bamboo cultivation, and young people mostly work outside. The land of the bamboo forest is allocated to households. The 3,000-mu bamboo forest is developed through government investment mainly, and income is about 1,000 CNY/mu.</p>

	<p>The low-yield forest improvement project aims to improve quality and taste through manual weeding and farm manure application, and is generally accepted by local farmers.</p> <p>Villagers' expectations:</p> <p>Villagers have 3 main concerns – traffic improvement, output and price increase, and pavilion construction, especially traffic improvement.</p> <p>Granny Dong (Yangcun Group, 89 years): There is no mountain road here, even an earth road. Our group has 80-90 members, mostly old people. The bamboo shoot price is too low (4 CNY/kg). My family has 4 members and 16 mu of woodland. The annual income from bamboo cultivation is CNY 8,000-9,000.</p>
Photo	

Appendix 5: Fieldwork Photos

FGDs and questionnaire survey



FGD at the Qimen County PMO



FGD in Yaoxi Village, Shangshan Town, Xiuning County



Questionnaire survey in Gaotan Village, Shangshan Town, Xiuning County



Questionnaire survey in Xitou Town, She County

Field visit



Visit the Yantang terminal in Sunyan Village, Shangshan Town, Xiuning County



Visit the parking lot in Yancun Village, Wangcun Town, She County



Visit the terminal in Shankou, Yangcun Xiang, Huizhou District



Visit a sewer line in Yi County

Site selection



Site of wastewater treatment terminal in Junling Village, Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District



Site of the ecological parking lot in Yancun Village, Wangcun Town, She County

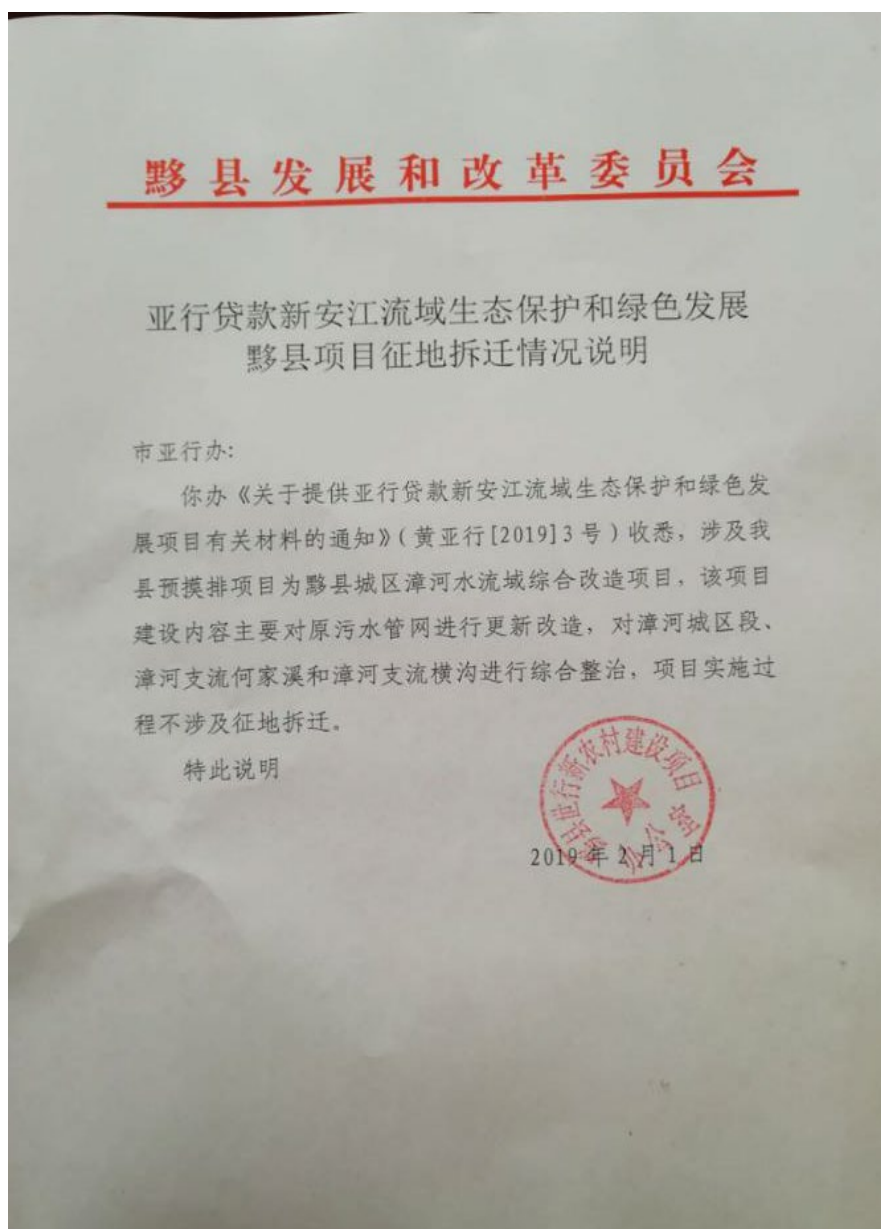


The sewer line in Yi County



The sewer line in the old urban area of Qimen County

Appendix 6: Statement on No LAR Impacts in Yi County Provided by Local DRC



The Development and Reform Committee of Yi County

Statement on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for ADB-loan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project

To Huangshan ADB-loan Project PMO:

This is to confirm that "Notice on providing materials related to ADB-loan Xin'an River Ecological Protection and Green Development Project (Huang ADB (2019) No.3" from your office has been well received. We understand that Zhanghe River comprehensive renovation project is the proposed project in Yi County. This project involves mainly the renovation of the existing sewage network, and the comprehensive improvement of the urban section, Hejiaxi Tributary and Henggou Tributary of Zhanghe River. We hereby certify that no land acquisition and resettlement will be involved in the project implementation.

New Rural Construction Project Management Office, Yi County

February 1, 2019

Appendix 7: Gender Analysis on Basis of Social Survey

i. Women's Profile in Huangshan City (HC)

The Project poverty and social analysis (PSA) survey shows in HC that women's situation is similar to the rest of the women in the country. In 76% sampled HHs, men earn more money than women. Over 80% rural men migrate and work in cities and only come back home for important holidays and to help harvesting. Rural women ages between 15 to 49 also migrate but the percentage is about 30% lower than men. In the project area, especially rural areas, women are the biggest group impacted by the Project activities.

In 2018, the female population in HC is 724, 800, accounting for 48.82% of the total population. The women between age 15-49 is 358,200, accounting for 50% of the total female population. The female literacy rate is one point lower than male. However, the female literacy rate for the group between 15 to 49 is similar to that of the male. The unemployment rate of female is higher than male. The number of female poor is close to that of male. In participation of politics, the ratio of female is much lower than that of male. Table 1 and 2 show the profile of female population in HC.

Table 1: Female profile in HC (%)

	Elementary enrollment rate	9-year compulsory completion rate	Average education years	Literate rate 15 years and over
Female	100	100	8.55	90.24
Male	100	100	9.40	92
	Literate rate of between 15-49	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	# Urban MLS
Female	99.48	60	6.7	0.62
Male	99.52	80	3.6	0.51
	# rural MLS	Women percentage in village committees	Women percentage as village chief	Women Percentage as people's representative in HC
Female	1.69	37.55	2.31	29
Male	1.8	62.45	97.69	71

Source: HC Statistic Yearbook (2018), Anhui Province Statistic Yearbook (2018)

Table 2: Female Population in the Project districts and counties

District/county	Total Population (10,000)	Women Population (10,000)	% of Total	Registered Urban unemployed Women
Tunxi District	20.24	10.3	50.89	479
Huangshan District	16.23	7.9	48.68	366
Huizhou District	9.51	4.6	48.4	203
She County	47.47	22.8	48.03	793
Xiuning County	26.88	13.1	48.74	313
Yi County	9.36	4.6	49.15	192
Qimen County	18.77	9.1	48.48	391
Huangshan City	148.46	72.48	48.82	3313
Anhui Province	7059	3393	48.07	-

Source: Huangshan Yearbook 2018

ii. Women in Project Area

According to the poverty and social analysis (PSA), there will be about 318,426 beneficiaries in the project areas. With the current women and men ratio in Huangshan City (HC), there will be over 160,000 female beneficiaries in the project impact area (PIA).

To further understand women's needs and the Project impacts on women in project areas, the household questionnaire survey conducted by social specialists included relevant questions specifically designed for women. There are 251 women participated in the social survey, accounting for 53.6% of the total sampled respondents. In addition, 8 women FGDs were conducted to supplement the survey findings. The profile of the female respondents is presented in the tables below.

iii. Age structure analysis

The age of majority female respondents is between 31 and 60, accounting for 56.91% of all respondents. The details can be seen in table 3.

Table 3: Age structure of women respondents

Age range	Number female respondents	Percentage (%)	Number male respondents	Percentage (%)
0-17	0	0.00	0	0.00
18-34	30	14.56	30	13.82
35-59	148	71.84	135	62.21
60 above	28	13.59	52	23.96
Total	251	100.00	217	100.00

Source: TrTA PSA survey conducted in March and May 2019

iv. Education Level analysis

The survey shows women's education level is close to men's (see Table 4).

Table 4: Education of women respondents

Level of education	Number of female respondents	Percentage (%)	Number of male respondents	Percentage (%)	Percentage of all (%)
Elementary and below	71	28.3	20	9.2	24.59
Middle school	90	36	102	47	34.53
High school	43	17	85	39	20.44
College diploma	36	14	8	3.7	15.19
University and above	11	4.4	2	0.9	5.25
Total	251	100	217	100	100

v. Occupation analysis

The occupation status (table 5) shows that more women are working for government, state-owned enterprises, tourist service enterprises, casual labor, as street vendors, farmer, and housewives. The number of women who own businesses, and who are unemployed or retired is less than that of men. The field interviews show women are the major labor source for the local agricultural co-operatives and enterprises. In one of the candidate enterprises for Green Fund Pilot project, 70-80% seasonal workers are women.

Table 5: Occupation for the Women in Sampling HH Surveys

Main occupation	% of Total		
	All Respondents	Women Respondents	Men Respondents
1 - State-owned enterprise	1.38%	0.83%	0.55%
2 - Employed in private enterprise (excluding tourist service enterprises)	6.08%	3.59%	2.49%
3 - Employed in a tourist service enterprise	0.55%	0.55%	0.00%
4 - Own business enterprise carried out from home (Specify)	2.21%	0.55%	1.66%
5 - Own business enterprise – run from a place away from home (but not street vendor) (Specify)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6 - Government	6.08%	5.25%	0.83%
7 - Casual labor	5.52%	3.31%	2.21%
8 - Street vendor	0.55%	0.55%	0
9 - Farmer/livestock	50.83%	27.62%	23.21%
10 - housewife	0.83%	0.83%	0.00%
11 - Retired, pensioner	5.52%	1.38%	4.14%

12 - Student	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13 - Unemployed	1.10%	0.28%	0.82%
14 - Disabled	0	0	0
15 - Other	19.34%	12.71%	6.63%
16- Not Known	0	0	0

vi. Social Status

HC used to be the region well-known for its successful businessmen and tradesmen. It is the local tradition that men travel far as traders and women stay home to take care of families. Today's women in HC inherited this tradition. The interviews show in general wives and husbands make family-related decisions together. However, women also make independent decisions on house management, children's education, and participating village affairs when husbands are away.

According to the FGDs, double income is normal in urban families and migration rate is low. In rural families, working age males are mainly responsible for making money doing business in the local places or migrating to cities. A high percentage of females in working age also migrate but the rest normally stay home, working as seasonal workers and take care of children and the elderly people and the land. The rural couples make decision together for important family issues. In the families with one person disabled or suffering from diseases, the other one who is in good health becomes the decision maker of the HHs regardless of its gender identify. 13 families among the 465 sampled HHs are women headed, accounting for 3.59%.
