
Resettlement and Social Monitoring Report

#1 Semiannual Report
June 2021

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

Prepared by the National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University for the
Huangshan Municipal Government and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of May 31, 2020)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

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External Resettlement and Social M&E Report
(Including the Baseline Survey Report)
(No.1)

National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University

Nanjing, China

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1 Summary

1.1 Project Introduction

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

The components of the Project are as follows:

- 1) Tunxi District: Ecological Village Building
- 2) Huangshan District: ①Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building; ②Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management; ③Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park; ④Urban Sewer Network Improvement.
- 3) Huizhou District: ①Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park; ②Storm and Sewer Line Improvement; ③Ecological Village Building.
- 4) Shexian County: ①Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement; ②Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park; ③Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction; ④Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park; ⑤Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town.
- 5) Xiuning County: ①Urban Sewer Network Improvement; ②Ecological Village Building.
- 6) Yixian County: ①Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement; ②Zhanghe River Integrated Management.
- 7) Qimen County: ①Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement; ②Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed.
- 8) Xin'an River Green Development Fund: Green finance pilot projects include green incentive funds and green investment funds.
- 9) Ecological System and Project Management Capacity Building.

LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 80.4425 mu of collective land will be acquired (Most are land use for rural public infrastructure (LURPI) provided voluntarily by villagers), 4.5 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 250.71 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 209 households with 852 persons permanently and 202 households with 638 persons temporarily. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential). In addition, the Project will affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments.

By the end of May 2021, the land use/resettlement progress was as follows:

- 1) For Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District, 8.5386 mu of permanently obtained collective construction land (All were LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers) had been completed for, involving 11 households with 44 persons (7.1386 mu more than RP, which is that the actual

compensation involves the corner plots, and the villagers hope to provide the whole plot to the construction, so it was increased).

2) For Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District, 1.5339 mu of permanently obtained collective construction land (All were LUPRI provided voluntarily by villagers) had been completed for, involving 5 households with 19 persons (0.3339 mu more than planned, which is that the actual compensation involves the corner plots, and the villagers hope to provide it to the village collective together, so it was increased).

3) For Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County, 22.609 mu of temporarily occupied collective land had been completed for, affecting 80 households with 200 persons.

4) LA in Huangshan District, Shexian County, Xiuning County and Qimen County had not begun, and LA compensation was under preparation. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Scope of Construction and Resettlement Progress of the Project, and Changes in Resettlement Impacts

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	2	Works-TX-1 Works-TX-2 Works-TX-3	Constructing 4 wastewater treatment facilities, sewer lines of 78.8km, 22 vacuum wastewater collection facilities and 6,000 house outlet sewers in 54 natural villages in Tunguang, Liyang, Yiqi and Yanghu Towns	Acquiring 1.4 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 7 persons, occupying 44.33 mu of land temporarily, affecting 25 households with 85 persons: 1) 4 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 1.4 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 7 persons in 3 villages 2) Sewer network: occupying 44.33 mu of land temporarily, affecting 25 households with 85 persons	Obtained 8.5386 mu of LURPI, involving 11 households with 44 persons, occupying 44.33 mu of land temporarily, affecting 25 households with 85 persons, including 3.2054 mu in Yiqi Town, affecting 11 households with 44 persons, and 5.3332 mu in Tunguang, Liyang and Yanghu Towns; 7.1386 mu more than planned	Compensation completed	
Huangshan District	Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	1	Works-HS-4	Constructing intercepting sewers of 1.3km, and storm pipe culverts of 1.75km	Occupying 7.72 mu of state-owned land temporarily 1) Sewer network: occupying 5.04 mu of land temporarily 2) Storm pipe network: occupying 2.68 mu of land temporarily	Occupying 4.68 mu of state-owned land temporarily 1) Sewer network: occupying 2 mu of land temporarily 2) Storm pipe network: occupying 2.68 mu of land temporarily Temporarily occupied state-owned land 3.04 mu less than planned	/	
	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	2	Works-HS-1	Constructing 12 wastewater treatment facilities, sewer lines of 8.95km, 436 house outlet sewers, scenic trails of 7,500m, road landscaping of 1,500 m ² , a tourism parking lot of 800 m ² and 2 tourism toilets in 7 natural villages in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Acquiring 3.6 mu of collective land, affecting 4 households with 21 persons, occupying 1.86 mu of land temporarily, affecting 4 households with 13 persons 1) 17 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 2.25 mu of collective land, affecting 4 households with 21 persons in 3 villages 2) Sewer network: occupying 1.86 mu of land temporarily, affecting 4	Acquiring 4.63 mu of collective land, affecting 15 households with 50 persons, occupying 1.86 mu of land temporarily, affecting 4 households with 13 persons 1) 12 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 1.8 mu of collective land, affecting 15 households with 50 persons in 3 villages 2) Sewer network: occupying 1.86 mu of land temporarily,	Not started	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
Huizhou District					households with 13 persons 3) 3 parking lots: acquiring 1.35 mu of collective land The other subcomponents do not involve resettlement.	affecting 4 households with 13 persons 3) 2 parking lots: acquiring 2.47 mu of collective land 4) 2 tourist toilets: acquiring 0.36 mu of collective land LA area 1.03 mu more than planned, affecting 11 more households with 37 persons		
	Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management	1	Works-HS-2	Construction of retaining walls of 4,567m, reinforcing existing retaining walls of 1,093m, construction of a flagstone footpath of 3,200m, and landscaping	Not involving resettlement	Acquiring 6.73 mu of collective land 1) Two waterfront platforms: acquiring 0.27 mu of collective land 2) A 1,723m footpath: acquiring 6.46 mu of collective land LA area 6.73 mu more than planned	Not started	
	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	2	Works-HS-3	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 650m, a forest working road of 5.24km, a parking lot of 2,300 m ² , tourism toilets, and other tourism facilities; extending green agricultural techniques	1) Ecological park reconstruction: involving neither LA nor land transfer, conducted on contracted land; 2) Parking lot, pavilion, etc.: acquiring 6.6 mu of collective land in two villages, affecting no one 3) Forest trunk road and working road: not involving resettlement The other subcomponents do not involve resettlement.	Acquiring 7.9 mu of collective land 1) Ecological park reconstruction: involving neither LA nor land transfer, conducted on contracted land; 2) Parking lot, pavilion, Bamboo Home, etc.: acquiring 7.9 mu of collective land 3) Forest trunk road (650m) and working road (5.24km): not involving resettlement LA area 1.3 mu more than planned	Not started	
Huizhou District	Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	1	Works-HZ-1	Constructing sewer lines of 17.21km, two wastewater pump stations, and storm pipes of 15.54km	Occupying 68.11 mu of state-owned land temporarily and 0.1 mu of state-owned land permanently	Occupying 41.3 mu of state-owned land temporarily, and acquiring 0.04 mu of collective construction land in 2 villages	Not started	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
						Temporarily occupied state-owned land area 26.81 mu less than planned, and LA area 0.04 mu more than planned		
	Ecological Village Building	2	Works-HZ-2	Constructing 7 wastewater treatment terminals, sewer lines of 17.3km and 440 house outlet sewers	1) 7 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 1.2 mu of collective land, affecting 4 households with 18 persons in 4 villages 2) Sewer network: occupying 3.04 of land temporarily mu, affecting 4 households with 20 persons	Claimed 0.02 mu of state-owned land, and obtained 1.4939 mu of LURPI, affecting 5 households with 19 persons; occupying 8.35 mu of land temporarily, affecting 8 households with 40 persons 1) Construction of 5 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 1.4739 mu of collective land, affecting 4 households with 15 persons 2) Construction of two pump stations, acquiring 0.02 mu of collective land, affecting one household with 4 persons, and occupying 0.02 mu of state-owned land permanently 3) Sewer network: occupying 8.35 mu of land temporarily, affecting 8 households with 40 persons Permanently occupied state-owned land area 0.08 mu less than planned, LA area 0.2939 mu more than planned, temporarily occupied land area 5.31 mu more than planned, affecting 4 more households with 20 persons	Compensation completed	
	Intelligent Management Platform of	4	Goods-HSC-7-Lot 1	Equipment purchase, software system development, monitoring station construction, command center decoration, etc., including	Occupying 0.05 mu of state-owned land permanently	Not involving resettlement	Not involving resettlement	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
	Circular Economy Park			physical environment support, basic software and hardware support, and business application systems				
Shexian County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	1	Works-SX-1 Works-SX-2	Constructing sewer lines of 11.8km, and storm pipelines of 5.92km, and reconstructing sewer lines of 5.92km	Occupying 69.17 mu of state-owned land temporarily 1) Sewer line reconstruction: occupying 8.64 mu of land temporarily 2) New storm pipe network: occupying 25.99 mu of land temporarily New storm water box culverts: occupying 6.39 mu of land temporarily 3) New sewer network: occupying 28.15 mu of land temporarily	Occupying 27.33 mu of state-owned land temporarily 1) Sewer line reconstruction: occupying 7.5 mu of land temporarily 2) New storm pipe network: occupying 6.55 mu of land temporarily 3) New sewer network: occupying 13.28 mu of land temporarily Temporarily occupied state-owned land 41.84 mu less than planned	/	
	Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction	2	Works-SX-7	Constructing 12 ecotourism parking lots and associated facilities, and a rural ecological management base along the Anhui-Zhejiang No.1 Scenic Route: 1) 12 ecotourism parking lots totaling 22,900 m ² 2) A rest station and a gallery totaling 825 m ² 3) A 60 m ² viewing pavilion and a 40 m ² viewing deck 4) An 80 m ² wetland viewing deck, landscaping and land leveling 5) Wastewater treatment for 200 households 6) A footpath of 15,000 m ² , a trail of 60 m ² and landscaping of	Acquiring 34.16 mu of collective land, affecting 140 households with 571 persons, demolishing a 60m ² masonry concrete house, affecting one household with 4 persons; occupying 3.43 mu of state-owned land permanently and 0.27 mu of land temporarily, affecting one household with 3 persons 1) 12 parking lots: acquiring 31.68 mu of collective land, affecting 108 households with 439 persons in 11 villaegs; occupying 3.43 mu of state-owned land permanently; demolishing a 60m ² masonry concrete house, affecting one household with 4 persons in	Acquiring 34.16 mu of collective land, affecting 140 households with 571 persons, occupying 3.43 mu of state-owned land permanently and 0.27 mu of land temporarily, affecting one household with 3 persons 1) Construction of 11 parking lots and reconstruction of one: acquiring 31.68 mu of collective land, affecting 108 households with 439 persons in 11 villages, and occupying 3.43 mu of state-owned land permanently 2) Rest station and gallery: acquiring 1.24 mu of collective land, affecting 5 households with 20 persons	Not started	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
				2,900 m ²	Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town 2) Rest station and gallery: acquiring 1.24 mu of collective land, affecting 5 households with 20 persons 3) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring 0.15 mu of collective land, affecting 4 households with 10 persons in Yancun Village 4) Wetland viewing deck: acquiring 0.87 mu of collective land in Yancun Village, affecting 21 households with 90 persons 5) Wastewater treatment terminal: acquiring 0.23 mu of collective land in Yancun Village, affecting two households with 7 persons New sewer network: occupying 0.27 mu of land temporarily, affecting one household with 3 persons 6) Footpath: not involving resettlement	3) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring 0.15 mu of collective land, affecting 4 households with 15 persons in Yancun Village 4) Wetland viewing deck and reception center: acquiring 0.87 mu of collective land in Yancun Village, affecting 21 households with 90 persons 5) Wastewater treatment terminal: acquiring 0.23 mu of collective land in Yancun Village, affecting two households with 7 persons New sewer network: occupying 0.27 mu of land temporarily, affecting one household with 3 persons 6) Footpath: not involving resettlement HD area 60m² less than planned, affecting one less household with 4 persons		
	Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	2	Works-SX-5 Works-SX-6 Works-SX-9	Constructing main supply pipes of 14.68km, sewer lines of 39km, 19 wastewater treatment facilities, a 4,800 m ² scenic trail, scenic nodes of 4,500 m ² , landscaping of 9,000 m ² and a 600 m ² parking lot, affecting 6,083 persons in 20 natural villages in Xitou Town	Acquiring 3.89 mu of collective land, affecting 16 households with 70 persons, occupying 17.43 mu of land temporarily, affecting 33 households with 116 persons in 4 villages 1) 19 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 2.99 mu of collective land, affecting 14 households with 59 persons 2) New sewer network: occupying 13.5 mu of land temporarily, affecting 26 households with 90	Acquiring 4.89 mu of collective land, affecting 18 households with 74 persons, occupying 20.34 mu of land temporarily, affecting 38 households with 138 persons 1) 19 wastewater treatment terminals: acquiring 2.99 mu of collective land, affecting 14 households with 59 persons 2) New sewer network: occupying 13.5 mu of land temporarily, affecting 26 households with 90 persons; water supply network:	Not started	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
					persons; Water supply network: occupying 3.93 mu of land temporarily, affecting 7 households with 26 persons 3) Parking lot: acquiring 0.9 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 11 persons The other subcomponents do not involve resettlement.	occupying 6.84 mu of land temporarily, affecting 12 households with 48 persons 3) Parking lot: acquiring 0.9 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 11 persons 4) Waterworks in Yancun Village: acquiring 1 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 4 persons Temporarily occupied land area 2.91 mu more than planned, affecting 5 households with 22 persons; LA area 1 mu more than planned, affecting two more households with 4 persons		
	Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	2	Works-SX-8	Improving the agricultural infrastructure and tourism facilities of the agriculture park in Nanping Village, Huicheng Town, Shexian 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 1) A 140 m ² viewing pavilion, a 40 m ² viewing deck and landscaping of 650 m ² 2) Citrus park resting gallery, 700 m ² 3) A 3,000m ecological drain ditch, a 16,200m footpath	Acquiring 0.33 mu of collective land, and occupying 1.05 mu of state-owned land 1) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring 0.33 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 9 persons 2) Citrus park resting gallery: occupying 1.05 mu of state-owned land permanently 3) Agriculture park in Nanping Village (2,000 mu), citrus demonstration park in Takeng Village (3,000 mu), and loquat demonstration park in Miantan Village (1,500 mu): not involving resettlement	No change from the RP	Not started	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
	Traditional village protection and tourism infrastructure construction project along Xin'an River	3	/	The hardening rate of village supporting parking lot, tourist toilet and main roads reaches 100%, and the lighting rate of main road lamps reaches 100%; Collection and storage of idle rural houses (ancient folk houses) in villages; Repair and construction of rural houses; Project promotion and circulation.	Parking lot: acquiring 4.95 mu of collective land, affecting 14 households with 49 persons	Cancelled	Not involving resettlement	/
	Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park	4	Goods-HSC-7-Lot 2	Construction of an intelligent safety and environment management platform, including an SE command center, monitoring systems, an SE mobile app, an early warning system, and a data center	Not involving resettlement	Not involving resettlement	Not involving resettlement	
Xiuning County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	1	Works-XN-1 Works-XN-2	Reconstructing sewer lines of 4.26km, and constructing sewer lines of 9.493km and storm lines of 2.344km	Occupying 12.03 mu of state-owned land temporarily	Occupying 12.03 mu of state-owned land temporarily No change from the original RP	/	Based on actually occupied area
	Ecological Village Building	2	Works-XN-3 Works-XN-4 Works-XN-5 Works-XN-6 Works-XN-7	Constructing main supply pipes of 30km, 26 wastewater treatment terminals, 2 pump stations, and sewer lines of 73.3km, and reconstructing a 2,500 m ² scenic trail, a parking lot of 2,000 m ² , 3 viewing pavilions and two viewing decks	Acquiring 11.55 mu of collective land in 3 towns, affecting 18 households with 85 persons, occupying 23.85 mu of land temporarily, affecting 46 households with 159 persons 1) Shangshan Town: acquiring 9.91 mu of collective land, affecting 10 households with 47 persons; occupying 20.81 mu of land temporarily, affecting 40 households with 139 persons 2) Wucheng Town: acquiring 0.44 mu of collective land, affecting 3 households with 14 persons; occupying 1.69 mu of land	No change from the RP	Not started	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Progress	Remarks
					temporarily, affecting 3 households with 11 persons 3) Xikou Town: acquiring 1.2 mu of collective land, affecting 5 households with 24 persons; occupying 1.35 mu of land temporarily, affecting 3 households with 9 persons			
Yixian County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	1	Works-YX-1	Reconstructing riverside sewer mains of 4.3km, constructing urban sewer lines of 1.25km, repairing damaged sewer and storm lines in the south urban area	Occupying 15.43 mu of state-owned land temporarily	Temporarily occupied 15.43 mu of state-owned land and 22.609 mu of collective land, affecting 80 households with 200 persons TLO area 22.609 mu more than planned	Compensation completed	
Qimen County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	1	Works-QM-1 Works-QM-2	Constructing (reconstructing) sewer lines of 8.08km and storm pipes of 8.77km, and dredging and renovating storm water box culverts of 2.74km	Occupying 46.93 mu of state-owned land temporarily 1) New sewer network: occupying 4.61 mu of land temporarily 2) Sewer network reconstruction: occupying 8.33 mu of land temporarily 3) New storm pipe network: occupying 16.44 mu of land temporarily 4) Storm pipe reconstruction: occupying 12.66 mu of land temporarily 5) Storm water box culvert renovation: occupying 4.9 mu of land temporarily	Occupying 28.33 mu of state-owned land temporarily 1) New sewer network: occupying 8.09 mu of land temporarily 2) Sewer network reconstruction: occupying 2.14 mu of land temporarily 3) New storm pipe network: occupying 12.82 mu of land temporarily 4) Storm water box culvert renovation: occupying 5.28 mu of land temporarily Occupied state-owned land area 18.6 mu less than planned	/	
	Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed	4	Goods-HSC-6	1) New ecological monitoring equipment 2) Ecological basic database 3) Intelligent ecological monitoring platform 4) Monitoring center	Not involving resettlement	Acquiring 0.18 mu of collective LA area 0.18 mu more than planned	Not started	

1.2 RP

The PMO and RP preparation team have identified the Project's land use/resettlement impacts. In the Project, LA/land use is caused by wastewater treatment terminal and pump station construction in Ecological Village Building, and temporary land occupation caused by sewer line construction in Urban Sewer Network Improvement. Among the 7 project districts / counties, Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties involve LA/land use.

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

By the end of May 2021, with the assistance of the Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, the task force conducted the first round of external monitoring and baseline survey on the resettlement work. LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 80.4425 mu of collective land will be acquired/obtained, 4.5 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 250.71 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting/involving 209 households with 852 persons permanently and 202 households with 638 persons temporarily. In addition, the Project will affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential). See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Summary of Land Use/Resettlement Impacts and Changes

District / county	LA		Occupation of state-owned land		Temporary land occupation		Directly affected population (LA/land use)				Temporarily affected population (temporary land occupation)			
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual	
							AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Huizhou District	1.2	1.5339	0.15	0.02	71.15	49.65	4	18	5	19	4	20	8	40
Tunxi District	1.4	8.5386	/	/	44.33	44.33	2	7	11	44	25	85	25	85
Huangshan District	10.2	19.26	/	/	9.58	6.54	4	21	15	50	4	13	4	13
Shexian County	43.33	39.38	4.48	4.48	86.87	47.94	172	699	160	654	34	119	39	141
Xiuning County	11.55	11.55	/	/	35.88	35.88	18	85	18	85	46	159	46	159
Yixian County	/	/	/	/	15.43	38.04	/	/	/	/	/	/	80	200
Qimen County	/	0.18	/	/	46.93	28.33	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	67.68	80.4425	4.63	4.5	310.17	250.71	200	830	209	852	113	396	202	638

1.3 External Resettlement and Social M&E

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

NRCR will conduct follow-up M&E on resettlement and social, give advice, and submit M&E reports to the Huangshan Municipal PMO and ADB.

By the end of May 2021, the task force had conducted the first round of M&E and baseline survey on the resettlement and social work of the Project with the assistance of the Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, including FGDs with the agencies concerned and door-to-door interviews to learn LA, HD, resettlement and social development.

1.3.1 Scope

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

1.3.2 Key Points

This is the No.1 external resettlement and social M&E report of the Project (including the baseline survey), and aims to monitor and sum up the resettlement and social work by the end of May 2021, find out issues in resettlement and social, and propose solutions accordingly, covering organizational setup, resettlement progress, resettlement implementation, compensation disbursement, SGAP and GAP implementation progress, grievance redress, etc.

By the end of May 2021, resettlement, public participation, LA compensation, livelihood restoration, and SGAP and GAP implementation activities were underway, so this report mainly covers:

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

1.3.3 Procedure

- Preparing terms of reference
- Designing a sampling plan
- Baseline survey
- Establishing an M&E information system
- Follow-up survey

- Information compilation and analysis
- Preparing an M&E report (including baseline survey)

1.3.4 **Methods**

The task force conducted a special survey on the LA progress of the subprojects of Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties.

The task force conducted a survey on some affected villages to learn construction and resettlement progress, land use, SGAP and GAP resettlement progress, public participation, etc. During the survey, 7 FGDs and 59 key informant interviews were conducted.

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

FGD: 7 FGDs were held with the PMOs, supervising agency, affected village committees and AHs to learn LA, HD and resettlement implementation.

Key information interview: Key information interviews were conducted with 59 persons, including heads of agencies concerned, village heads, AHs, women, old people, etc. to learn project progress and impacts, attitudes to the Project, issues, etc.

Sampling survey: In May 2021, the task force conducted a sampling survey in 3 districts (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou) and two counties (Shexian and Xiuning), including 5 households with 20 persons in Tunxi District, with a sampling rate of 45.5%; 82 households with 335 persons in Shexian County, with a sampling rate of 51.2%; 8 households with 27 persons in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District, with a sampling rate of 53.3%; 5 households with 19 persons in Huizhou District, with a sampling rate of 100.0%; and 12 households with 57 persons in Xiuning County, with a sampling rate of 66.7%, covering population, housing conditions, annual household income and expenditure, etc.

2 Organizational Structure

2.1 Organizational Structure

To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, the Huangshan PMO, land and resources bureau, etc. will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or two chief leaders responsible for resettlement. See Figure 2-1.

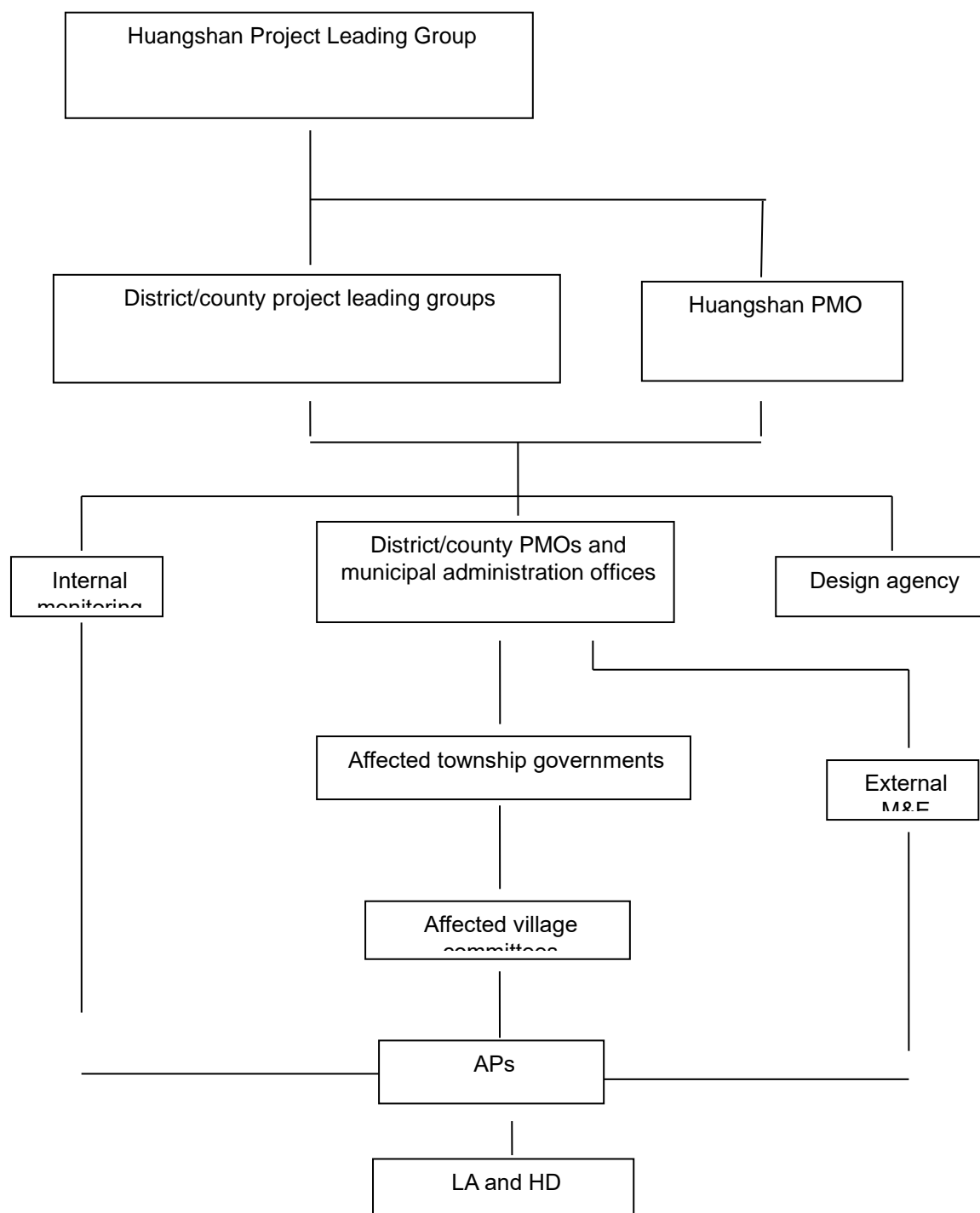


Figure 2-1 Organizational Chart

Huangshan Project Leading Group: at the Huangshan Municipal Development and Reform Commission, responsible mainly for the organizational leadership of the Project, coordinating and solving major issues, directing and coordinating project implementation, and supervising the progress of project implementation

Huangshan Municipal PMO: 1) executing major decisions of the Project Leading Group on the Project; 2) coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation; 3) contacting with the state, provincial and municipal departments concerned, and ADB; 4) contacting the competent municipal, district and township departments concerned; 5) appointing an external resettlement M&E agency to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities

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 consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage; 2) coordinating the implementation progress of the Project and the RP, and reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds; 3) tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds, and handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement; 4) supporting the work of the external M&E agency, and managing resettlement files; 5) developing the resettlement policies in coordination with departments concerned; 6) taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for LEFs); 7) participating in the DMS; 8) supervising the implementation of resettlement activities

District/county IAs: 1) applying for land planning and use permits with the competent authorities; 2) organizing public consultation and communicating resettlement policies; 3) appointing a dedicated agency to implement the RP; and 4) raising, supervising and managing resettlement funds.

District/county human resources and social security bureaus: implementing livelihood restoration activities, including employment and labor output

Affected township governments: 1) participating in the DMS, organizing public participation, and giving publicity on resettlement policies; 2) implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities; 3) disbursing and managing resettlement funds; 4) coordinating conflicts arising from its work; 5) participating in skills training for APs, and implementing employment measures for APs

External M&E agency: 1) monitoring all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and ADB; 2) providing technical advice to the owner and competent authorities in data collection and processing.

2.2 Institutional Capacity

All resettlement agencies of the Project have been adequately staffed based on the intensity of resettlement activities, composed mainly of civil servants and engineers, and have fixed offices,

equipment and budgets. Their funds are disbursed by the owner timely. The PMOs are understaffed, and some resettlement and social staff members are unfamiliar with the Project and ADB's policy due to job transfer. Dedicated resettlement and social staff should be added, and subject to professional training to make them familiar with resettlement implementation.

Table 2-1 Resettlement Agencies

City / district / county	Agency	Head	Tel
Huangshan City	Huangshan PMO	Yin Quan	18955901938
Huangshan District	Huangshan District PMO	Qin Ling	13855919161
Huizhou District	Huizhou District PMO	Hu Yuguang	13955981777
Tunxi District	Tunxi District PMO	Cheng Shichang	13965500485
Shexian County	Shexian County PMO	Xu Ning	18905595511
Qimen County	Qimen County PMO	Wang Lixin	13956273374
Xiuning County	Xiuning County PMO	Zou Wenli	13805593530
Yixian County	Yixian County PMO	Ye Cheng	13965526355

2.3 Evaluation

The Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, and IAs have established resettlement management and implementation agencies. The agencies are mostly composed of professionals with rich experience in domestic LA and resettlement, who can play a good organizing and coordinating role in LA and resettlement.

The task force has conducted a survey on the operation of the resettlement agencies. The survey shows that:

- 1) The survey shows that the resettlement agencies have established external M&E and internal supervision mechanisms, and can perform their respective duties carefully. Although some resettlement staff has participated in project preparation, and has a certain understanding of ADB's safeguard policy and RP, there are still some deficiencies in policy understanding and practice. Therefore, the PMO staff should learn relevant information as soon as possible.
- 2) The staff of the agencies concerned should further be trained on resettlement policies and implementation, and strengthen communication and coordination by means of theoretical learning and exchange, especially visiting and learning from completed or ongoing ADB-financed projects, to further improve their efficiency and capacity.

3. Resettlement Progress

3.1 LA and HD Compensation Policies and Changes

3.1.1 LA Compensation Policies and Changes

The LA policies applicable to the Project include the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, 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 (MLR [2010] No.96), Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2020] No.32), Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2020] No.34), etc.

See Table 3-1 for changes in LA and young crop compensation rates, and Figure 3-1 for the Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2020] No.32).

Table 3-1 Summary of Location-based Composite Land Prices for LA and Changes (2020)

Type	Division	Range	Item	Unit	Former compensation rate		Compensation rate in 2020
					Farmland	Construction and unused land	
LA compensation	Tunxi District	Yangshu Town, Yiqi Town, Liyang Town	/	yuan/mu	42550 (not involved)	21275	32500
		Tunguang Town	/	yuan/mu	46800	23400	55900
	Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang	/	yuan/mu	35700	17850	41100
	Huizhou District	Qiashe Xiang, Fuxi Xiang, Yangcun Xiang	/	yuan/mu	36960	18480	42500
	Shexian County	Xitou Town, Kengkou Xiang, Shendu Town, Xiaochuan Xiang, Xinxikou Xiang, Jiekou Town, Wuyang Xiang, Changxi Xiang	/	yuan/mu	36960	18480	43400
		Huicheng Town	/	yuan/mu	39900	20900	45000
		Wangcun Town, Xiongqun Town	/	yuan/mu	37800	18900	43400
	Xiuning County	Xikou Town, Wucheng Town	/	yuan/mu	36750	18375	44700
		Shangshan Town			36750	18375	43000
Young crop compensation	Huangshan City	Huangshan City	Irrigated land	yuan/mu	1280		1500
			Non-irrigated land	yuan/mu	1050		1200
			Tea garden	yuan/mu	3400		4000

<p style="text-align: center;">安徽省人民政府关于公布 全省征地区片综合地价标准的通知</p> <p>各市、县人民政府，省政府各部门、各直属机构：</p> <p>根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法（2019年修正）》规定，省政府组织开展了征地补偿标准调整工作即征地区片综合地价制定工作。现将《安徽省征地区片综合地价标准》予以公布，并就有关事项通知如下：</p> <p>一、本省行政区域内批准征收集体农用地的土地补偿费和安置补助费，均按征地区片综合地价执行。土地补偿费不高于征地区片综合地价的40%，安置补助费不低于征地区片综合地价的60%。集体建设用地补偿标准与征地区片综合地价标准一致，集体未利用地补偿标准按征地区片综合地价0.8的修正系数确定。</p>	<p>二、使用国有农（林、牧、渔）场土地的补偿标准，参照所在乡镇（街道）的区片综合地价执行。大中型水利水电工程建设征地补偿标准，按国务院有关规定执行。</p> <p>三、各市、县征地区片综合地价标准，由省人民政府统一制定，依法至少每3年调整或重新公布一次。省人民政府委托各市、县人民政府根据本地经济发展水平和实际情况，制定被征收土地地上附着物及青苗等补偿标准，补偿标准报省自然资源厅备案后执行。被征地农民社会保障费用标准由省人力资源社会保障部门负责制定。</p> <p>四、各市、县人民政府要切实把握好新旧征地补偿标准的衔接工作，加强政策宣传解释，妥善解决实施过程中的有关问题，确保新征地补偿标准顺利实施。</p> <p>本标准自2020年1月1日起执行，《安徽省人民政府关于调整安徽省征地补偿标准的通知》（皖政〔2015〕24号）同步废止。2019年12月31日前已依法获得征地批复，征地补偿安置方案已公告并经市、县人民政府批准的，补偿标准按照公告</p>
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Figure 3-1 Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province

3.1.2 HD Compensation Policies and Changes

The Project does not involve HD, and the HD compensation policy remains unchanged from that in the RP.

In the RP, a 60 m² warehouse in masonry concrete structure will be demolished for Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction, affecting one household with 4 persons in Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town, Shexian County.

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

3.2 Resettlement Implementation

3.2.1 LA

According to the baseline survey, 80.4425 mu of collective land will be acquired/obtained for the Project, involving 3 districts and 3 counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). By the end of May 2021, 10.0725 mu of LURPI had been obtained and compensated for, accounting for 12.52%.

a) 8.5386 mu of LURPI had been obtained for Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District, affecting 11 households with 44 persons, 7.1386 mu more than planned, and relevant compensation completed. See Appendix 3.

b) 1.5339 mu of LURPI in Yangcun, Linhe and Wujialouqian Villages, Qiashe Xiang had been obtained for Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District, affecting 5 households with 19 persons, 0.3339 mu more than planned, and relevant compensation completed. See Appendix 5.

i) 0.04 mu of collective construction land in Linhe and Wujialouqian Villages had been acquired for the two wastewater pump stations under Storm and Sewer Line Improvement.

ii) 5 wastewater treatment terminals and one pump station would be constructed under Ecological Village Building. Among the 4 wastewater treatment terminals in Qiashe Xiang, 3 had involved the acquisition of 0.821 mu of cultivated land, affecting 3 households with 11 persons, and one had involved the acquisition of 0.075 mu of collective construction land, affecting no one. In Yangcun Xiang, the wastewater treatment terminal had involved the acquisition of 0.5779 mu, affecting one household with 4 persons, and the pump station had involved the acquisition of 0.02mu, affecting one household with 4 persons. The compensation had been paid to the AHs.

Voluntarily village collective public infrastructure construction land use: According to the baseline survey as of May 31, 2021, in the Tunxi District Eco-Village Construction subproject and Huizhou District Eco-Village Construction sub-project that have completed land compensation, the project construction content belongs to the village collective public foundation facilities, and this part of the land was provided voluntarily by villagers. The villages paid compensation for it according to the latest local price standard. The villages involved by the project have provided instructions on their willingness to provide LURPI free of charge. See Appendix 2 and Appendix 4 for details.

Outstanding LA compensation: In Huangshan District, and Shexian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties, LA compensation was under preparation, and had not begun.

a) 19.26 mu of collective land would be acquired in Huangshan District, affecting 15 households with 50 persons, 9.06 mu more than planned. See Figure 3-2.

4.63 mu of collective land would be acquired for Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park, affecting 15 households with 50 persons, in which 1.8 mu of collective land in 3 villages would be acquired for 12 wastewater treatment terminals, affecting 15 households with 50 persons; 2.47 mu of collective land would be acquired for the two parking lots, and 0.36 mu of collective land would be acquired for the two tourist toilets.

6.73 mu of collective land would be acquired for Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, in which 0.27 mu of collective land would be acquired for the two waterfront platforms, and 6.46 mu of collective land would be acquired for the 1,723m footpath.

7.9 mu of collective land would be acquired would be acquired for the parking lot, pavilion and Bamboo Home under Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park.



Figure 3-2 Sites of Parking Lot and Bamboo Home in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District

b) 39.38 mu of collective land would be acquired in Shexian County, affecting 160

households with 654 persons, 1 mu more than planned. See Figure 3-3.

34.16 mu of collective land would be acquired for Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction, affecting 140 households with 571 persons, in which 31.68 mu of collective land in 11 villages would be acquired for the 11 parking lots, affecting 108 households with 439 persons; 1.24 mu of collective land would be acquired for the rest station and gallery, affecting 5 households with 20 persons; 0.15 mu of collective land in Yancun Village would be acquired for the viewing pavilion and viewing deck, affecting 4 households with 15 persons; 0.87 mu of collective land in Yancun Village would be acquired for the wetland viewing deck and reception center, affecting 21 households with 90 persons; and 0.23 mu of collective land in Yancun Village would be acquired for the wastewater treatment terminal, affecting 2 households with 7 persons.

4.89 mu of collective land would be acquired for Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town, affecting 18 households with 74 persons, in which 2.99 mu of collective land would be acquired for the 19 wastewater treatment terminals, affecting 14 households with 59 persons; 0.9 mu of collective land would be acquired for the parking lot, affecting two households with 11 persons; and 1 mu of collective land would be acquired for the waterworks in Yancun Village, affecting two households with 4 persons.

0.33 mu of collective land would be acquired for the viewing pavilion and viewing deck under Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park, affecting 2 households with 9 persons.



Figure 3-3 Sites of Xitou Village Waterworks and Yueyuan Village Parking Lot in Shexian County

c) 11.55 mu of collective land would be acquired in Xiuning County, affecting 18 households with 85 persons, consistent with the RP. 11.55 mu of collective land in 3 towns would be acquired for Ecological Village Building, affecting 18 households with 85 persons, in which 9.91 mu of collective land in Shangshan Town would be acquired, affecting 10 households with 47 persons, including 14 wastewater treatment terminals, two pump stations, 3 parking lots, 10 viewing decks and 6 viewing pavilions; 0.44 mu of collective land in Wucheng Town would be acquired, affecting 3 households with 14 persons, including 4 wastewater treatment terminals; 1.2 mu of collective land in Xikou Town would be acquired, affecting 5 households with 44 persons, including 6 wastewater treatment terminals and one parking lot. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of Acquired/Obtained Collective Land (mu)

District / county	Component	Township	Planned			Actual			Acquired			Percent of completion
			AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	
Huizhou District	Ecological Village Building	Qiashe Xiang	4	18	0.6	3	11	0.896	3	11	0.896	100%
		Linhe Village	/	/	/	/	/	0.02	/	/	0.02	100%
		Wujiaqianlou Village	/	/	/	/	/	0.02	/	/	0.02	100%
		Fuxi Xiang	/	/	0.15	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Yangcun Xiang	/	/	0.45	2	8	0.5979	2	8	0.5979	100%
Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	Yiqi Town	1	3	0.35	11	44	3.2054	11	44	3.2054	100%
		Liyang Town, Yanghu Town, Tunguang Town	1	4	1.05	/	/	5.3332	/	/	5.3332	100%
Huangshan District	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	Xinhua Xiang	4	21	3.6	15	50	4.63	/	/	/	0%
	Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management		/	/	/	/	/	6.73	/	/	/	0%
	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park		/	/	6.6	/	/	7.9	/	/	/	0%
Shexian County	Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction	/	140	571	34.16	140	571	34.16	/	/	/	0%
	Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Xitou Town	16	70	3.89	18	74	4.89	/	/	/	0%
	Traditional village protection and tourism infrastructure construction project along Xin'an River	Changxi Xiang	14	49	4.95	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Huicheng Town	2	9	0.33	2	9	0.33	/	/	/	0%
Xiuning County	Ecological Village Building	Shangshan Town	10	47	9.91	10	47	9.91	/	/	/	0%
		Wucheng Town	3	14	0.44	3	14	0.44	/	/	/	0%
		Xikou Town	5	24	1.2	5	24	1.2	/	/	/	0%
Qimen County	Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed	/	/	/	/	/	/	0.18	/	/	/	0%
Total			200	830	67.68	209	852	80.4425	16	63	10.0725	12.52%

Table 3-3 Changes in Temporarily Occupied Land

District / county	Component	Planned (mu)	Actual (mu)	Planned subtotal (mu)	Actual subtotal (mu)	Planned		Actual	
						AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Huizhou District	Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	68.11	41.3	71.15	49.65	/	/	/	/
	Ecological Village Building	3.04	8.35			4	20	8	40
Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	44.33	44.33	44.33	44.33	25	85	25	85
Huangshan District	Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	7.72	4.68	9.58	6.54	/	/	/	/
	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	1.86	1.86			4	13	4	13
Shexian County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	69.17	27.33	86.87	47.94	/	/	/	/
	Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction	0.27	0.27			1	3	1	3
	Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	17.43	20.34			33	116	38	138
Xiuning County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	12.03	95.24	35.88	35.88	/	/	/	/
	Ecological Village Building	23.85	23.85			46	159	46	159
Yixian County	Urban Sewer Network Improvement	15.43	15.43	15.43	38.04	/	/	80	200
Qimen County	Qimen Urban Sewer Network Improvement	46.93	28.33	46.93	28.33	/	/	/	/
Total	/	310.17	250.71	310.17	250.71	113	396	202	638

Table 3-4 Changes in Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

District / county	Component	Township	Village	Planned (mu)	Actual (mu)	Percent of completion
Huizhou District	Ecological Village Building	Fuxi Xiang	Changwu	0.15	0.02	100%
Shexian County	Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction	/	/	3.43	3.43	0%
	Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park	Xinxikou Xiang	Tahang	1.05	1.05	0%
Total				4.63	4.5	0.44%

3.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

According to baseline survey as of May 31, 2021, Huangshan Ecological Protection and Green Development Projects need TLO of 250.71 mu. Among them, Tunxi District involves 44.33 mu, affecting 25 households and 85 persons; Huizhou District involves 49.65 mu, which affects 8 households with 20 persons; Huangshan District involves 6.54 mu, affecting 4 households with 13 persons; She County involves 47.94 mu, affecting 39 households with 142 persons; Xiuning County involves 35.88 mu, affecting 46 households with 159 persons; Yi County involves 38.04 mu, affecting 80 households 200 people; Qimen County involves 28.33 mu, which does not affect households.

22.609 mu of collective land had been occupied temporarily for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County, affecting 80 households with 200 persons, involving compensation for the ground attachments, and the restoration of the occupied land. Compensation had been completed. See Appendix6.

3.2.3 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

According to the baseline survey, 4.5 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently for the Project, including 0.02 mu in Huizhou District and 4.48 mu in Shexian County. 0.02 mu of state-owned land has been withdrawn, accounting for 0.44%, including:

1) A pump station will be constructed in Changwu Village, Fuxi Xiang under Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, with a floor area of 0.02 mu, involving the permanent occupation of 0.02 mu of state-owned land. See Figure 3-4.

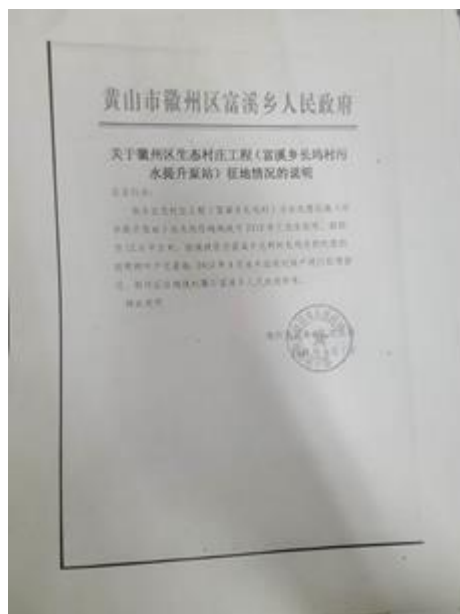


Figure 3-4 Note on State-owned Land Occupied for Ecological Village Building in Fuxi Xiang, Huizhou District

2) In Shexian County, Xin'an River Ecological Tourism Infrastructure Construction involves the permanent occupation of 3.43 mu of state-owned land, and Xin'an River Agricultural Demonstration Park involves the permanent occupation of 1.05 mu of state-owned land near Takeng Village, Xinxikou Xiang. State-owned land occupation has not begun.

3.2.4 Houses Demolition

The Project does not involve the demolition.

3.3 Fund Disbursement

3.3.1 LA

By the end of May 2021, the land compensation of the project was implemented in accordance with Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2020] No.32), Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Huangshan City (HMG [2020] No.34). The fund disbursement progress was as follows:

- 1) In Tunxi District, 8.5386 mu of land had been acquired/obtained, and relevant compensation of 446,997 yuan disbursed (Among them, the compensation for young crops is 25,422 yuan), accounting for 100%.
- 2) In Zhangcun Village, Qiashe Xiang, Huizhou District, 0.821 mu of land had been acquired, and LA compensation of 22,988 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%; in Yangcun Village, 0.5779 mu of land had been acquired, and LA compensation of 12,136 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%.

In actual, 10.0725 mu of land had been acquired for the Project, and LA compensation of 482,121 yuan disbursed in total, accounting for 100%. LA for the other subcomponents had not begun. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Payment of LA Compensation

No.	County	Township	Village	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)		Disbursed (0,000 yuan)		Percent of disbursement (%)
1	Huizhou	Qiashe Xiang	Zhangcun	2.2988		2.2988		100
			Yangcun	1.2136		1.2136		100
2	Tunxi	Yiqi Town	Zhucun	2.5547		2.5547		100
			Zhanchuancun	6.2872		6.2872		
			Lintangcun	2.5547		2.5547		100
			Yiqicun	2.2854		2.2854		
			Xucun	1.8064		1.8064		
			Yaogancun	0.6474		0.6474		
			Yanghu Town	Zifucun	4.0836	1.97(compensation for green crops on the land)	4.0836	1.97(compensation for green crops on the land)
		Yongxicun		12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	100
		Yongshancun		9.4879	9.4879	9.4879	9.4879	100
		Liyang Town	Bangxiacun	0.3822	0.04 (compensation for green crops on the land)	0.3822	0.04(compensation for green crops on the land)	100
			Mingkoucun	0.1315	0.0185(compensation for green crops on the land)	0.1315	0.0185(compensation for green crops on the land)	100
Total				48.2121		48.2121		100

3.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

By the end of May 2021, 22.609 mu of collective land in Biyang Town, it involved the compensation for the aboveground attachments of the temporarily occupied collective land, such as tea trees, mulberry trees, cement land, etc., as well as the restoration of the excavated cultivated land. Yixian County had been occupied temporarily, and compensation of 1,133,822 yuan disbursed and paid to the AHs, accounting for 100%.

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

Table 3-6 Disbursement of Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

No.	County	Town	Village	Planned compensation (0,000 yuan)	Disbursed (0,000 yuan)	Percent of disbursement (%)
1	Yixian	Biyang	Henggang	93.349	93.349	100
			Baishan	20.03428	20.03428	100
Total				113.3832	113.3832	100

3.3.3 Houses Residential

The Project does not involve the demolition of houses.

3.4 Evaluation

Based on the fieldwork, the task force thinks that:

1) By the end of May 2021, LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 80.4425 mu of collective land will be acquired (Most are LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers), 4.5 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 250.71 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 209 households with 852 persons permanently and 202 households with 638 persons temporarily. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential). In addition, the Project will affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments. LA and resettlement progress of the Project was sufficient for construction; however, public participation and consultation should be conducted for the subcomponents for which LA had not begun as soon as possible.

2) The compensation policies comply with the principles and requirements specified in the RP. However, due to the improvement of the local economic level and the rise of commodity prices, the compensation rates specified in the RP are no longer suited to the local conditions. In practice, the prevailing compensation rates of Anhui Province have applied.

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

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

4 Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement

4.1 LA

4.1.1 Planned

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. Based on the Project's resettlement impacts and the local conditions, the following livelihood restoration measures will be taken:

- 1) Use LA compensation for crop cultivation and stockbreeding.
 - a) Improvement of soil quality: The AHs may improve soil quality to cultivate commercial crops after receiving the compensation, with an investment of 2,000 yuan/mu, expected annual income of 1,200 yuan/mu, and annual net income of 800 yuan/mu.
 - b) Cultivation of commercial crops, such as tealeaf and tobacco, with an investment of 2,000-4,000 yuan/mu per annum, expected annual income of 5,000-15,000 yuan/mu, and annual net income of 3,000-10,000 yuan/mu
 - c) Stockbreeding, such as chicken, cattle and pig, with an investment of 700-1,000 yuan per annum, expected annual income of 4,000-5,000 yuan per pig, and annual net income of 2,000-3,000 yuan per pig.

- 2) Offering jobs at the construction and operation stages

The Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs have promised to make jobs first available to the APs through the district/county labor and social security bureaus, and contractors to promote their livelihood restoration. 342 laborers (18-60 years) are affected by LA for the Project, including 190 males and 152 females, averaging 1.71 per household. It is estimated that 680 public welfare jobs will be offered, which will be first made available to the APs, including 40 in Tunxi District, 140 in Huangshan District, 80 in Huizhou District, 300 in Shexian County and 120 in Xiuning County. The Project will generate many jobs at the construction and operation stage, including landscaping, parking lot management, wastewater treatment terminal management, oil tea planting, trimming, weeding, fertilization and cleaning. Their salaries will be based on the Labor Law. It is estimated that 350 APs will get employed.

- 3) Nonagricultural employment / doing business

For the AHs, farming is no longer their main income source, and their income loss rates will be less than 10%. The AHs are willing to receive nonagricultural jobs or do business to restore their income. Women can make handicrafts at home, with average income of 2,000-5,000 yuan per month. Relevant market information and skills will be provided by the local governments.

- 4) Free skills training

Agricultural skills training will be offered to AHs choosing agricultural restoration measures, such as crop cultivation and stockbreeding. In addition, farmers dealing with crop cultivation will be invited to share experience and skills to help other farmers.

For nonagricultural employment, skills training will include beauty care and hairdressing, computer, electrician, electric sewing, cooking, maternity matron, old-age care, nutritionist, massage, tea art, etc. It is estimated that 200-300 APs will need such training, which will be offered by the district/county labor and social security bureaus.

4.1.2 Actual

By the end of May 2021, Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District had broken ground, and most actions had not been started. LA for the other subcomponents had not begun, so the relevant livelihood restoration measures were under preparation. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

4.2.1 Planned

The principles for restoration are as follows:

1) The AHs will have priority, so that not only the APs will obtain job opportunities to increase household income, but also the quality of land restoration will be ensured. If the AHs or the village collective are/is unwilling to restore the temporarily occupied land itself, such land will be reclaimed by the IAs.

2) Strict measures will be taken during construction to protect surface soil and avoid any irrecoverable impact. During excavation, surface soil (recommended thickness 30-50cm) will be collected and stored separately, and measures taken to prevent water loss and soil erosion. After construction, subsurface soil will be backfilled first, then surface soil will be spread on the surface evenly, and the ground leveled to reduce the impact on the quality of cultivated land. Land that hardens during construction will be plowed immediately after construction to restore the loose state.

In general, the temporarily occupied construction land will be restored timely, and the relevant costs will be included in the construction budget. The temporarily occupied collective cultivated land and woodland will be restored timely without affecting cultivation. Restoration will be supervised by the Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, and local natural resources and forestry bureaus together with the affected village collectives and AP representatives. In addition, the compensation will be paid to the affected proprietors at the rates specified in the RP.

4.2.2 Actual

Temporary land occupation for the Project is caused mainly by material stockyards and pipeline construction, and partly by temporary sheds and mixing yards.

By the end of May 2021, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Xiuning County, and Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Yixian County had broken ground. The affected ground attachments will be restored by the owners, and the excavated roads will be restored by the contractors immediately after excavation. See Figure 4-1.

Since compensation for temporary land occupation for the other subcomponents has not begun, there is no restoration measure. The IAs promise to implement the planned restoration measures. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.



Figure 4-1 Restored Road Used for Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District

4.3 Vulnerable Groups

4.3.1 Planned

Supporting measures will be taken for the vulnerable population affected by the Project, including:

- 1) Priority in employment: Vulnerable residents able and willing to work will have priority in receiving jobs generated by the Project or public welfare jobs.
- 2) Skills training: Skills training on housekeeping, computer, cultivation, stockbreeding, etc. will be offered to vulnerable residents able and willing to work to help them get employed.

4.3.2 Actual

No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

4.4 Evaluation

The livelihood restoration measures are progressing slowly, and only some have been implemented. According to the baseline survey, some APs are unaware of skills training and have not been trained. The PMOs should strengthen the publicity on this policy to protect their interests.

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

5 Monitoring of SDAP Implementation

The scope of SDAP implementation M&E is the 42 villages in 19 township in the 3 districts and 4 counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). The SDAP has 4 outputs, all of which are progressing in the project area, and 19 activities, in which 14 are being implemented, and the other 5 have not been started. Since most subcomponents are at the preparation stage, SDAP monitoring is focused on information disclosure and employment.

5.1 Progress of SDAP Implementation

The task force has monitored SDAP implementation progress through key informant interviews, and information collection from the Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, and IAs. The SDAP has 4 outputs, all of which are progressing in the project area, and 19 activities, in which 14 are being implemented, and the other 5 have not been started. The key findings are as follows:

1) The wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County have broken ground. Construction in Qimen County is still at the preparation stage, and has not begun. Therefore, most of the actions under the SDAP have not been started or are progressing slowly.

2) At the construction stage, 17.94% of the jobs are offered to women, less than 30%.

5.2.1 Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded

During the implementation of Output 1, access to public participation and cleaning services is increased by improving urban wastewater and storm water drainage systems to protect public lives and properties through bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures.

Construction has been started in Tunxi District, Huangshan District, Huizhou District and Shexian County. At the early construction stage, project information was disclosed. It is found that the urban non-point source pollution control facilities are well under construction. This has been recognized and supported by villagers.



Figure 5-1 Visit to the Wastewater Treatment Terminal in Zhanchuan Village, Tunxi District



Figure 5-2 Wastewater Treatment Terminal in Zhucun Village, Yiqi Town, Tunxi District (Under Construction)



Figure 5-3 Completed Sewer Lines in Zhucun Village, Yiqi Town, Tunxi District and the Urban Area of Huangshan District

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

During the implementation of Output 2, water supply pipelines, wastewater treatment stations, sewer lines, landscaped sidewalks, parking lots, public toilets, etc. should be constructed to increase the public access to rural environmental infrastructure and services.

Construction has been started in Tunxi District, Huangshan District, Huizhou District and Shexian County. At the early construction stage, project information was disclosed, and village congresses were held in the affected townships to ensure that public representatives participated in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents. This has been recognized and supported by villagers.

In particular, the Xinhua Xiang Government in Huangshan District held many village congresses at the early construction stage to predict the economic benefits of environmental management, and planned such measures as local bamboo and ecology park development, talent introduction, and cooperation with agricultural universities.



Figure 5-4 Village Congress in Caocun Village, Huangshan District



Figure 5-5 Village Congress in Dongjiawan Village, Huangshan District

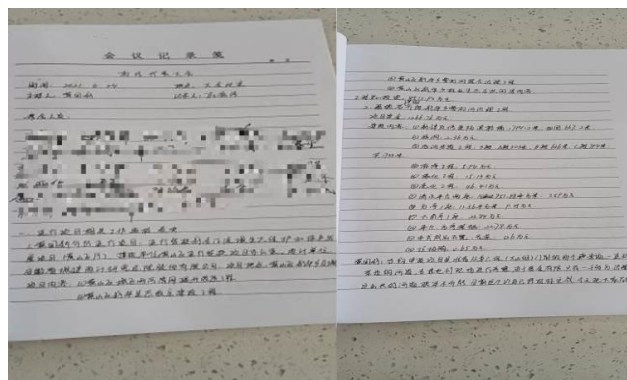


Figure 5-6 Minutes of Village Congress in Dongjiawan Village, Huangshan District

5.2.3 Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted

During the implementation of Output 3, public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms, and in particular, poor and low-income residents participate and benefit.

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

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

During the implementation of Output 4, public participation in monitoring and management

system design, construction and operation is ensured, including intelligent water resources management, environmental monitoring, safety management, information support systems, etc., as well as in consultation on TA, including ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc.

At the early construction stage, the village committees in Tunxi District, Huangshan District, Huizhou District and Shexian County conducted consultation and disclosure on monitoring and management system design, construction and operation, and held many village congresses, so that local villagers were aware of ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc. This has been recognized and supported by villagers.

5.2.5 All Outputs

1) Compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards

According to the SDAP, the Labor Law and core labor standards should be complied with by contractors, including prohibition of child labor, minimum salary standard, equal pay for equal work, and OHS; public education on public health, HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention, and sexual harassment should be avoided; contractor workers should participate in the publicity on HIV/AIDS/STI; separate toilets and sanitation facilities should be provided to workers.

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

135 skilled and 404 unskilled jobs will be generated at the construction stage, and 162 skilled and 331 unskilled jobs (maintenance, cleaning, landscaping, etc.) at the operation stage. According to the SDAP, 30% of these jobs will be first made available to women, and 15% to minority and poor residents.

By the end of May 2021, 223 jobs had been offered to local residents under the 6 subcomponents that had broken ground, including 40 for women, accounting for 17.94%. Women have received both skilled and unskilled jobs, and received equal pay for equal work. In addition, the contractors will release employment information by various means timely, including without limitation the municipal employment public account, job fair, brochure, rural publicity, bulletin, electronic display, referral, etc. the contractors would make their jobs first available to the APs.

Table 5-1 Summary of Local Jobs Generated during Construction

Component	Job type	Local jobs	Women employed	Percent	Salary
Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District	Unskilled	50	14	28%	150-180 yuan/day
	Skilled	3	0	0%	380-400 yuan/day
Urban Sewer Network Improvement, Ecological Village Building	Unskilled	10	3	30%	150-180 yuan/day
	Skilled	50	5	10%	380-400 yuan/day
Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park	Unskilled	2	2	100%	150 yuan/day
	Skilled	18	2	11.11%	250 yuan/day
Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building, Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park, Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Unskilled	2	2	100%	120-150 yuan/day
	Skilled	15	2	13.33%	300-350 yuan/day
Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Ecological Village Building	Unskilled	13	2	15.38%	120-150 yuan/day
	Skilled	40	4	10%	300-350 yuan/day

Component	Job type	Local jobs	Women employed	Percent	Salary
Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Zhanghe River Integrated Management	Unskilled	2	2	100%	150 yuan/day
	Skilled	18	2	11.11%	250 yuan/day
Total		223	40	17.94%	



Figure 5-7 COVID-19 Control Gate and Work Safety Sign of the Construction Site in Xiuning County

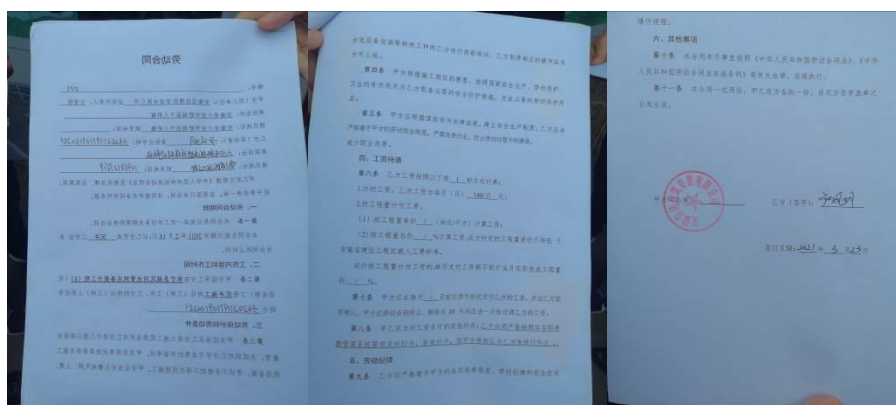


Figure 5-8 Labor Contract for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County

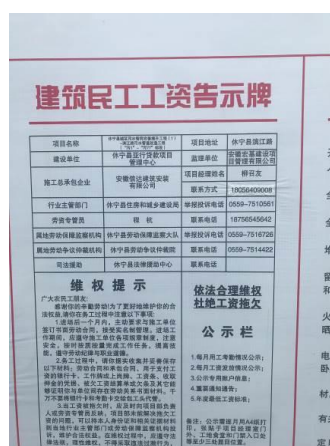


Figure 5-9 Billboard of Construction Worker Salaries in Xiuning County



Figure 5-10 Billboard of Hazard and Pollution Control Measures in Xiuning County

2) Support for project management

IAs: The Huangshan Municipal PMO has appointed Yin Quan as the head of resettlement and social M&E (one project leader appointed by each district / county PMO), responsible for social and gender issues in project implementation. By working closely with the social and gender development specialist, these contacts will ensure that the SDAP, GAP and RP are implemented and monitored appropriately. An internal monitoring report has been prepared by Mr. Dong Ming, the social and gender development specialist appointed by the Huangshan Municipal PMO, and will be submitted to ADB for review. The external M&E agency will submit a report on SDAP, GAP and RP implementation to ADB semiannually for review until project completion.

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

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

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

5.2 Issues and Suggestions

5.2.1 Key Issues and Challenges

1) According to the SDAP approved by ADB, some actions will be taken during project implementation. By the end of May 2021, except Qimen County, the other 6 project districts / counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Xiuning, Shexian and Yixian Counties) were at the early construction stage. Therefore, most of the actions under the SDAP have not been started or are progressing slowly.

2) The task force surveyed the operation of the resettlement agencies. It is found that some resettlement and social staff members are unfamiliar with the Project and ADB's policy due to job

transfer.

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

4) Since local surplus female laborers are limited in number and relatively aged, the proportion of female employees under the Project is relatively low (17.94%) for safety considerations, below the target of 30% specified in the SDAP. Moreover, most women do unskilled jobs.

5.2.2 Suggestions and Next-step Measures

1) The wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County have broken ground. Construction in Qimen County is still at the preparation stage, and has not begun. However, most of the actions under the SDAP have not been started. The district / county PMOs should implement such measures as soon as possible to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

2) The leaders of the subprojects should remain unchanged in order to get familiar with ADB's policy and facilitate on-site coordination. The PMO staff should gain experience in resettlement through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.

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

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

5) Unskilled jobs should be first made available to local women at the construction and operation stages. Less physically demanding jobs (cleaning, catering, landscaping, etc.) should be first made available to women aged 40-50 years who can hardly find nonagricultural jobs.

Table 5-2 Monitoring Matrix of SDAP Implementation Progress

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	Action stage	Action gap	Proposals for action
A. Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded				
<p>A.1 Increase access to public participation and cleaning services by improving urban wastewater and storm water drainage systems.</p> <p>A.2 Protect public lives and properties through bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures in Yixian County and Huangshan District.</p> <p>A.3 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on urban water rates.</p> <p>A.4 Urban poor residents are entitled to the public assistance plan, namely partial exemption from water rate rise, and the plan is expanded to near-poor residents.</p> <p>A.5 Public awareness education on waste disposal, water conservation and wastewater treatment is conducted in local communities.</p> <p>A.6 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	Urban drainage system upgrading will benefit 241,778 persons, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	Bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures are taken for 13,244 persons (20% being poor and/or low-income residents).	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on urban water rates.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	The public assistance plan covers 100% of urban poor and near-poor households.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	300 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in public awareness education on waste disposal, water conservation and wastewater treatment.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	465 jobs (180 skilled and 285 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 226 jobs (88	In-Progress	Women are underrepresented in the workforce	The current ratio of female workers is 17.94%.The proportion of women in the

	skilled and 138 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.			labor force should be appropriately increased,
B. Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced				
<p>B.1 Water supply pipelines, wastewater treatment stations, sewer lines, landscaped sidewalks, parking lots, public toilets, etc. should be constructed to increase the public access to rural environmental infrastructure and services.</p> <p>B.2 Public needs are non-point-source pollution control are met through formulated soil fertilization, solar killer lamp application, and rural road and tourism facility construction.</p> <p>B.3 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on rural water rates.</p> <p>B.4 Rural poor residents are entitled to the public assistance plan, namely partial exemption from water rate rise, and the plan is expanded to near-poor residents.</p> <p>B.5 Training on organic agricultural skills and tourist reception is offered to the public.</p>	Rural environmental infrastructure is improved, with a beneficiary population of 147,682, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	Non-point-source pollution control measures are taken in rural areas, with a beneficiary population of 95,364, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county on average (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on rural water rates.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	The public assistance plan covers 100% of urban poor and near-poor households.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	300 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in training on	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan

B.5 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	organic agricultural skills and tourist reception.			
	288 jobs (104 skilled and 184 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 140 jobs (49 skilled and 91 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	Women are underrepresented in the workforce	The current ratio of female workers is 17.94%.The proportion of women in the labor force should be appropriately increased,
C. Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted				
C.1 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms. C.2 Poor and low-income residents participate and benefit. C.3 The public awareness of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms is improved by means of poster, calendar, brochure, WeChat public account, etc. C.4 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county on average (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	Green finance and ecological compensation has a beneficiary population of 9,000, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	500 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county on average (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in the communication of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	251 jobs (126 skilled and 125 unskilled) are offered at the	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan

	construction stage, and 100 jobs (50 skilled and 50 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.			
D. Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened				
<p>D.1 Public participation in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation is ensured, including intelligent water resources management, environmental monitoring, safety management, information support systems, etc.</p> <p>D.2 Public participation in consultation on TA is ensured, including ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc.</p> <p>D.3 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	At least 50 beneficiaries in each project district / county (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	At least 100 representatives in each project district / county (20% being poor and/or low-income residents) participate in consultation on TA.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	200 jobs (160 skilled and 40 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 80 jobs (64 skilled and 16 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
E. All outputs: compliance with compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards				
<p>E.1 Labor Law and core labor standards complied with by contractors, including prohibition of child labor, minimum salary standard, equal pay for equal work, and OHS.</p>	1,750 workers are trained on labor rights, in which at least 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	Poor or low-income people are underrepresented	Increase the proportion of people living in poverty or on low incomes
	1,750 workers are trained on public health and safety, in which at least 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	Poor or low-income people are underrepresented	Increase the proportion of people living in poverty or on low incomes

<p>E.2 Public education on public health, HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention, and sexual harassment offered</p> <p>E.3 Ensure that contractor workers participate in the publicity on HIV/AIDS/STI.</p> <p>E.4 Separate toilets and sanitation facilities are provided to workers.</p>	<p>100% of workers have access to separate toilets and sanitation facilities.</p>	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
F: All outputs: support for project management				
<p>F.1 A social and gender specialist is included in the project implementation supporting team to direct SDAP implementation, and offer training to the PMOs, IAs and township governments.</p> <p>F.2 Social and gender contacts are assigned to the PMOs, IAs and township governments to ensure the effective implementation of the SDAP.</p> <p>F.3 The PMOs and IAs are trained on: (i) ADB's social development policy; (ii) SDAP implementation and supervision; and (iii) social issues of pollution control, wastewater and green agriculture, and the importance of social inclusiveness in all subcomponents.</p> <p>F.4 Income-segregated data is collected.</p> <p>F.5 An effective grievance redress mechanism is established, and notified to stakeholders.</p>	<p>A social and gender specialist is recruited to direct and support SDAP implementation.</p>	Completed	No action recommend	Action effective ,no action recommended
	<p>At least one social and gender contact is appointed at each PMO and IA for SDAP implementation.</p>	Completed	No action recommend	Action effective ,no action recommended
	<p>All PMO and IA staff is trained on the SDAP, relevant social issues, and SDAP implementation and monitoring.</p>	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	<p>Data is segregated by gender and income during project implementation.</p>	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	<p>All local communities and/or residents are aware of the grievance redress mechanism.</p>	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan

6 Monitoring of GAP Implementation

6.1 Overview of the GAP

6 subcomponents have broken ground, namely the wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County. Construction in Qimen County is still at the preparation stage, and has not begun. Therefore, most of the actions under the GAP have not been started.

6.2 Progress of GAP Implementation

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

1) Making jobs first available to local women

The specific measures for women's employment are: a) A certain percentage of PMO staff members recruited are women for the convenience of women-related work; b) A certain percentage of employees of small and micro-enterprises under the Project are women, such as waitresses, cleaners and cooks; c) Training is offered to recruited and employed women; d) Unskilled jobs are first made available to vulnerable groups, including women and poor residents, at the construction stage; e) Labor remuneration not less than the local minimum wage standard is offered, the principle of equal pay for equal work is complied with, and subsidies granted for environmental supervision.

2) Making jobs first available to local vulnerable groups

The female village heads in Qiashe Xiang, Huizhou District and Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District, and the female deputy director of the Shexian County PMO have participated in project coordination. In the other project districts / counties, women's federation staff will be absorbed into the local PMOs for women-related work.

At the construction stage, the district / county development and reform commissions, and contractors will recruit and employ local women with priority, pay attention to the health and safety of female workers, grant equal pay for equal work, and grant labor subsidies to women based on the site environment.

Other measures will be taken at the construction stage.



Figure 6-1 Project Coordination with a Female Village Head in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District



Figure 6-2 Project Coordination with a Female Village Head in Zhangcun Village, Qiashe Xiang, Huizhou District

6.2.2 Promoting women's participation at all stages

1) Measures

The measures to promote women's public participation in the Project are as follows:

- a) Not less than 50% of participants in public participation activities at the preparation stage are women;
- b) LA compensation is paid to each AH after being signed by the couple for confirmation to protect women's rights of information and participation;
- c) At the operation and maintenance stage, there is at least one female member in each PMO, IA and contractor;
- d) The time, venue and form of information disclosure are based on women's needs and daily schedule;
- f) Publicity for women is conducted in a manner acceptable by them based on their educational level, comprehension, etc.;
- g) Training on small and micro enterprise operation management is offered to women.

2) Effects

By the end of May 2021, the task force conducted the first round of external M&E on SDAP implementation. During the survey, it interviewed with heads of local agencies concerned, and collected opinions and suggestions in Zhanchuan Village in Yiqi Town in Tunxi District, Zhucun Village in Yiqi Town in Tunxi District, Xitou and Yueyuan Villages in Shexian County, Xinhua, Caocun, Dongjiawan and Zhangcun Villages in Huangshan District, Yixian County, etc., as detailed below:

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

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

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

Time	Venue	Organizers	Participants	#		Purpose	Key points	Key issues and suggestions
				M	F			
							GAP measures	future livelihoods; the APs expected to participate directly in and benefit from the Project; the APs expected more jobs for women and vulnerable groups; the grievance redress mechanism should be open and smooth.

The other measures to promote women's participation at all stages will be implemented with the progress of LA and construction.

6.2.3 Prevention and control of AIDS and other infectious diseases

According to the GAP, a clause on the prevention and control of AIDS and other infectious diseases should be included in tender documents, publicity and education on public health and AIDS prevention conducted for construction workers and other employees, health protection measures developed for construction workers, and brochures, posters, etc. on AIDS prevention and sexual harassment distributed.

In the tender documents and construction contracts of the subcomponents that have broken ground, a clause on the prevention and control of AIDS, COVID-19 and other infectious diseases has been included. Labor safety and disease prevention is always stressed in day-to-day project management, such as daily meetings. Before construction, contractors have offered health and safety training to each worker, and each worker has signed a letter of safety commitment. See Table 6-2.



Figure 6-3 COVID-19 Control Measures for the Construction Site of Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County



Figure 6-4 Flood and COVID-19 Control Training at the Construction Site in Yixian County

6.3 Issues and Suggestions

6.3.1 Key Issues and Challenges

1) According to the approved GAP, some actions will be taken during project implementation. By the end of May 2021, except Qimen County, the other 6 project districts / counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Xiuning, Shexian and Yixian Counties) were at the early construction stage. Therefore, most of the actions under the GAP have not been started or are progressing slowly.

2) Since local surplus female laborers are limited in number and relatively aged, the proportion of female employees under the Project is relatively low (17.94%) for safety considerations, below the target of 30% specified in the GAP. Moreover, most women do unskilled jobs.

6.3.2 Suggestions and Next-step Measures

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

2) The GAP is implemented slowly, and has only been implemented partly. The actions under the GAP should be implemented thoroughly with the progress of project construction.

3) Education and publicity on public health and AIDS should be conducted, including epidemic diseases, and infectious diseases (including COVID-19, AIDS, influenza, etc.). Physical checkup should be conducted for non-local construction workers by setting up a temporary infirmary, taking full advantage of local medical resources, etc. to ensure that only eligible workers can participate in construction; diversified publicity on AIDS prevention should be conducted by means of brochure, poster, etc.

Table 6-2 GAP Monitoring Matrix

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	Total	Female	Action stage	Remarks
A. Output 1: Urban and Rural Point Source Pollution Control System					
A.1 Increase women's access to cleaning services by improving urban wastewater and storm water drainage systems. A.2 Protect women's lives and properties through bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures in Yixian County and Huangshan District. A.3 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on water rates. A.4 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	Urban drainage system upgrading will benefit 241,778 persons, including 120,553 (49.86%) women.			Detailed design	Unit: percentage
	Bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures are taken for 13,244 persons, in which 42.03% are women.			Detailed design	Unit: percentage
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (40% being women) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on electricity rates.			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	465 jobs (180 skilled and 285 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 226 jobs (88 skilled and 138 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.			In-Progress	Unit: percentage The current ratio of female workers is 17.94%. Women are underrepresented in the workforce
B.1 Water supply pipelines, wastewater treatment stations, sewer lines, landscaped sidewalks, parking lots, public toilets, etc. should be constructed to increase the public access to rural	Rural environmental infrastructure is improved, with a beneficiary population of 147,682, in which 48.59% are women.			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	Non-point-source pollution control measures are taken in rural areas, with a beneficiary population of 95,364, in which 45.47% are women.			Not started	Unit: percentage

<p>environmental infrastructure and services.</p> <p>B.2 Public needs are non-point-source pollution control are met through formulated soil fertilization, solar killer lamp application, and rural road and tourism facility construction.</p> <p>B.3 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents..</p> <p>B.4 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	<p>200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (40% being women) participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents.</p>			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	<p>288 jobs (104 skilled and 184 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 140 jobs (49 skilled and 91 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.</p>			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
C. Output 3: Green Industry Development Mechanism based on Green Finance Trial					
<p>C.1 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.</p> <p>C.2 Women participate and benefit.</p> <p>C.3 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	<p>200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (40% being women) participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.</p>			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	<p>Green finance and ecological compensation has a beneficiary population of 9,000, in which 49% are women.</p>			Not started	Unit: percentage
	<p>251 jobs (126 skilled and 125 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 100 jobs (50 skilled and 50 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.</p>			Not started	Unit: percentage

<p>D.1 Women's participation in monitoring and management system design, construction and operation is ensured, including intelligent water resources management, environmental monitoring, safety management, information support systems, etc.</p> <p>D.2 Women's participation in consultation on TA is ensured, including ecological compensation, rural wastewater discharge standards, green economic development strategy, etc.</p> <p>D.3 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	At least 50 beneficiaries in each project district / county (40% being women) participate in system design.			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	At least 100 representatives in each project district / county (40% being women) participate in consultation on TA.			Not started	Unit: percentage
	200 jobs (160 skilled and 40 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 80 jobs (64 skilled and 16 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.			Not started	Unit: percentage
E. All outputs: compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards, and support for project management					
<p>E.1 Labor Law and core labor standards complied with by contractors, including prohibition of child labor, minimum salary standard, equal pay for equal work, and OHS</p> <p>E.2 Public education on public health, HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention, and sexual harassment offered</p> <p>E.3 Separate toilets and sanitation facilities are provided to female workers.</p>	1,750 workers are trained on public health and safety, in which at least 40% are women.			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	100% of female workers have access to separate toilets and sanitation facilities.			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	A social and gender specialist is recruited to direct and support GAP implementation.			Completed	Unit: percentage
	At least one social and gender focus staff member is assigned to each PMO and IA for GAP implementation.			Completed	Unit: percentage

<p>E.4 A social and gender specialist is included in the project implementation supporting team to direct SDAP implementation, and offer training to the PMOs, IAs and township governments.</p> <p>E.5 Social and gender focus staff is assigned to the PMOs, IAs and township governments to ensure the effective implementation of the GAP</p> <p>E.6 The PMOs and IAs are trained on: (i) ADB's gender policy; (ii) GAP implementation and supervision; and (iii) the importance of gender mainstreaming in all subcomponents.</p> <p>E.7 Gender-segregated data is collected.</p>	<p>All PMO and IA staff is trained on the GAP, relevant gender issues, and GAP implementation and monitoring.</p>			In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	<p>At least 30% of trainees are women.</p>			In-Progress	Unit: percentage

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

7 Sampling Survey

7.1 Methods

The task force conducted fieldwork in 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou) and two counties (Shexian and Xiuning) in Huangshan City affected by LA, including FGDs and key informant interviews.

The task force conducted a sampling survey in the above 3 districts and two counties.

The sampling survey covers 112 households with 458 persons, all affected by LA, including 5 households with 20 persons in Tunxi District, with a sampling rate of 45.5%; 82 households with 335 persons in Shexian County, with a sampling rate of 51.2%; 8 households with 27 persons in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District, with a sampling rate of 53.3%; 5 households with 19 persons in Huizhou District, with a sampling rate of 100.0%; and 12 households with 57 persons in Xiuning County, with a sampling rate of 66.7%. See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Distribution of the Sample

No.	Subcomponent	Township	Affected		Sample		Sampling rate (%)
			HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	
1	Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District	Yiqi, Liyang, Yanghu and Tunguang Towns	11	44	5	20	45.5
2	Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park	Huicheng Town	160	654	82	335	51.2
3	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building, Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park, Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Xinhua Xiang	15	50	8	27	53.3
4	Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Ecological Village Building	Qiashe Xiang, Yangcun Xiang	5	19	5	19	100.0
5	Urban Sewer Network Improvement, Ecological Village Building	Shangshan, Wucheng and Xikou Towns	18	85	12	57	66.7
Total		14 townships	209	852	112	458	53.6

7.2 Results

7.2.1 Population

The 112 sample households have 458 persons in total, including 357 laborers, 240 women (accounting for 53.17%), with 4.1 persons per household on average, including no minority resident.

7.2.2 Age Structure and Gender Analysis

Among the 458 respondents, 94 are aged 16 years or less, accounting for 20.52%, including 33 males, accounting for 15.25% of all males, and 61 females, accounting for 25.37% of all females; 197 aged 15-59 years, accounting for 40.01%, including 111 males, accounting for 50.85% of all males, and 86 females, accounting for 35.82% of all females; 167 aged 60 years or above, accounting for 36.47%, including 74 males, accounting for 33.90% of all males, and 93 females, accounting for 38.81% of all females. See Table 7-1.

7.2.3 Educational Level

Among the 364 adult respondents, 41 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 11.28%; 153 have received junior high school education, accounting for 42.03%;

111 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, accounting for 30.49%; and 59 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 16.20%. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Age and Education Level Distribution of Sample Households

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
<16 years	33	15.25%	61	25.37%	94	20.52%
16-59 years	111	50.85%	86	35.82%	197	43.01%
≥60 years	74	33.90%	93	38.81%	167	36.47%
Subtotal	218	100.00%	240	100.00%	458	100%
Educational level (adults)						
Primary school or below	32	12.28%	9	17.39%	41	11.28%
Junior high school	102	38.60%	51	36.96%	153	42.03%
Senior high school / secondary technical school	83	31.58%	28	26.09%	111	30.49%
Junior college or above	46	17.54%	13	19.57%	59	16.20%
Subtotal	263	100.00%	101	100.00%	364	100.00%

Source: door-to-door survey in 2021

7.2.4 Land Resources

The total contracted land area of the 112 sample households is 253.4 mu, averaging 3.62 mu per household and 0.85 mu per capita, mostly irrigated land, with annual net income of about 800 yuan/mu. The main crops are paddy rice, rape, tealeaf, tobacco and vegetables.

7.2.5 Employment

Among the 112 sample households, 98 deal with farming mainly, and 14 with nonagricultural operations mainly. Most young people work outside and deal with physical labor mainly. The percentage of nonagricultural employment is 12.5%.

7.2.6 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

The per capita annual income of the sample households is 18,712.65 yuan, per capita annual expenditure 18,712.65 yuan, and per capita annual net income 11,329.57 yuan. See Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)	
Household income	Cultivation income		14613.01	3989.43	31.47%
	Operating income		13813.01	1368.35	10.79%
	Wage income		18526.31	6293.23	49.64%
	Property income		1851.92	629.12	4.96%
	Other income		1044.44	398.41	3.14%
	Subtotal (A)		40674.89	12678.54	100.00%
Household expenditure	Agricultural productive expenditure (B)		1978.29	565.22	10.57%
	Nonagricultural productive expenditure (C)		2743.12	783.75	14.66%
	Nonproductive expenditure (D)		10410.33	2974.38	55.63%
	Item	Daily expenses	5886.21	1681.78	31.46%
		Educational expenses	3448.49	985.28	18.43%
		Medical expenses	1075.63	307.32	5.75%
	Social security expenses (E)		1156.7	330.49	6.18%
	Other expenses (F)		2424.21	692.63	12.95%
	Subtotal (B+C+D+E+F)		18712.65	5346.47	100.00%
Per capita net income (A-B-C)			11329.57		

Source: door-to-door survey in 2021

8 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress

8.1 Public Participation

At every stage of resettlement, the Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, township governments, and IAs attach great importance to public participation and consultation.

At the preparation stage, the Huangshan Municipal PMO collected comments on the Project by means of newspaper, Web, broadcast, TV, etc. many times, and disclosed the time of RP disclosure.

In 2021, the task force, Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs, and IAs visited all construction sites of the Project.

From December 2020 to May 2021, the affected township governments disclosed the RP and implementation schedule through village congresses.



Figure 8-1 Public Participation at the Planning and Implementation Stages (Village Congresses)

Table 8-1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Activities

No.	Time	Topic of public participation	Venue	Participants	#	Females
1	2021.5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Caocun Village, Huangshan District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
2	2021.5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Dongjiawan Village, Huangshan District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	6
3	2021.5	Wastewater treatment work in Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
4	2020.12	Note on land use for wastewater pump station	Shakkou Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	18	4
5	2020.12	Note on land use for integrated terminal	Huagncun Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5

8.2 Information Disclosure

The wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County have broken ground. Construction in Qimen County is still at the preparation stage, and has not begun.

By the end of May 2021, construction and land use information had been disclosed at all construction sites of the Project.



Figure 8-2 Construction Information Disclosure and Land Use Announcement

8.3 Grievance Redress

1) Mitigation of construction impacts and construction safety

Since construction may affect local residents' lives or activities, the following measures will be taken to mitigate such impacts: 1) Noise will be controlled; 2) Construction site management will be strengthened, and visitor registration and vehicle parking systems established; 3) Warning signs will be set up around sites; 4) A construction safety management clause will be included in construction contracts.

Appropriate measures have been taken for the subcomponents that have broken ground to mitigate adverse impacts. By the end of May 2021, no grievance on construction had been received.

2) Grievance redress mechanism

According to the survey, the existing grievance redress channels in the project area are: 1) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their village committees, which is the main grievance redress channel; 2) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their sub-district offices; 3) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to the complaint handling office of the county government. All APs may maintain their rights and interests through the above channels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

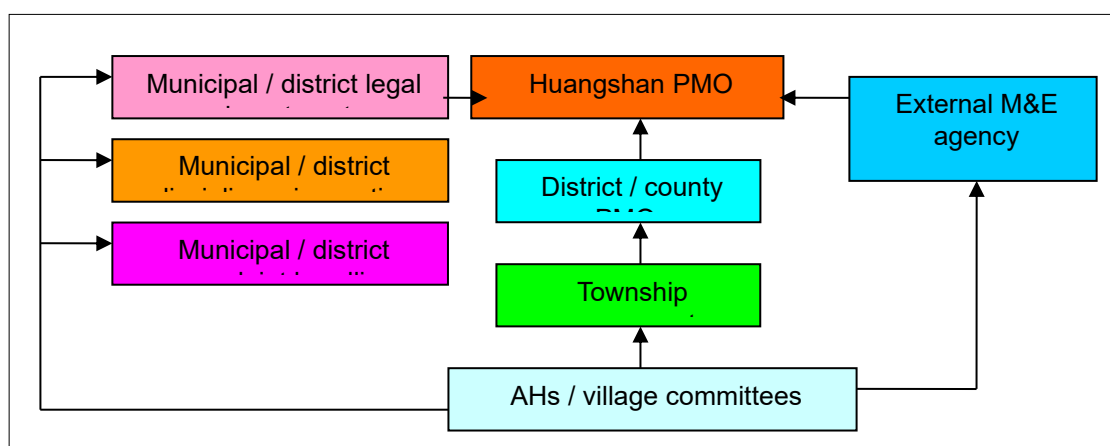


Figure 8-3 Grievance Redress Flowchart

The resettlement agencies will appoint staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs specifically. See Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

City / district / county	Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Huangshan City	Huangshan Municipal PMO	Yin Quan	4/F, building of the municipal government	18955901938
Tunxi District	Tunxi District PMO	Cheng Shichang	Room 619, building of the municipal government, Tunxi District	13965500485
Huangshan District	Huangshan District PMO	Qin Ling	Room 619, building of the municipal government, Tunxi District	13805590027
Huizhou District	Huizhou District PMO	Hu Yuguang	4/F, No.84 Yingbin Avenue, Huizhou District	13955981777
Shexian County	Shexian County PMO	Xu Ning	No.54 Straight Street, Shexian County	18905595511
Xiuning County	Xiuning County PMO	Zou Wenli	North of Haiyang No.2 Primary School, Shuyuan Road, Xiuning County	15856670163
Yixian County	Yixian County PMO	Jiang Huajie	No.54 Straight Street, Yixian County	15212696249
Qimen County	Qimen County PMO	Wang Lixin	No.3 Xueqian Street, Qimen County	13956273374

9 Findings and Suggestions

9.1 Findings

1) Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Project is sound, and all agencies are well equipped and staffed. However, some resettlement and social staff members are unfamiliar with the Project and ADB's policy due to job transfer. The Huangshan Municipal PMO should ensure successful project preparation and resettlement by way of organizational setup and capacity building. In addition, the local PMOs and agencies concerned have participated in resettlement, and their duties are defined clearly.

2) Construction and resettlement progress

LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Shexian, Yixian, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 80.4425 mu of collective land will be acquired (Most are LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers), 4.5 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 250.71 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 209 households with 852 persons permanently and 202 households with 638 persons temporarily. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (either residential or non-residential). In addition, the Project will affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments. By the end of May 2021 (the end of this round of M&E):

a) For Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District, 8.5386 mu of permanently acquired collective construction land (All were LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers) had been completed for, affecting 11 households with 44 persons (7.1386 mu more than RP, which is that the actual compensation involves the corner plots, and the villagers hope to provide it to the village collective together, so it was increased).

b) For Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District, 1.5339 mu of permanently acquired collective construction land (All were LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers) had been completed for, affecting 5 households with 19 persons (0.3339 mu more than planned, which is that the actual compensation involves the corner plots, and the villagers hope to provide it to the village collective together, so it was increased).

c) For Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County, 22.609 mu of temporarily occupied collective land had been completed for, affecting 80 households with 200 persons.

d) LA in Huangshan District, Shexian County, Xiuning County and Qimen County had not begun, and LA compensation was under preparation.

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

3) Compensation rates and fund disbursement

By the end of May 2021, the LA compensation rates of the Project had been adjusted based on the latest policies, protecting the interests of the APs practically.

4.78 mu of land had been acquired for the Project, and LA compensation of 121,741 yuan disbursed in total, accounting for 100%, including:

1) In Tunxi District, 8.5386 mu of land had been acquired, and LA compensation of 446,997 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%.

2) In Zhangcun Village, Qiashe Xiang, Huizhou District, 0.821 mu of land had been acquired,

and LA compensation of 22,988 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%; in Yangcun Village, 0.5779 mu of land had been acquired, and LA compensation of 12,136 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%.

LA for the other subcomponents had not begun.

3) Livelihood restoration

By the end of May 2021, Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District had broken ground, and most actions had not been started. LA for the other subcomponents had not begun, so the relevant livelihood restoration measures were under preparation. Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Xiuning County, and Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Yixian County have broken ground. The affected ground attachments will be restored by the owners, and the excavated roads will be restored by the contractors immediately after excavation

4) SDAP and GAP monitoring

According to the approved SDAP and GAP, some actions are to be taken during project implementation. By the end of May 2021, the wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in Shexian County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yixian County had broken ground. Therefore, most actions under the SDAP and GAP have not been taken yet.

5) Information disclosure and grievance redress

By the end of May 2021, information disclosure and public participation activities had been conducted properly, and a sound grievance redress mechanism had been established and disclosed to the APs. To date, one oral grievance has been received and closed, and two disputes over land ownership have been received and closed.

9.2 Suggestions

1) Organizational Structure

The Huangshan Municipal and district / county PMOs should strengthen coordination with all resettlement agencies to define their respective duties, and add full-time social security staff. The PMO staff should also gain experience in resettlement through practice and training, thereby performing their duties properly.

2) Compensation and disbursement

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

3) Livelihood restoration

The PMOs and IAs should offer skills training to the LEFs properly to facilitate livelihood restoration, and cover endowment insurance for LEFs should be covered for eligible LEFs (if any). Relevant documents are usually managed by the government agencies concerned, but the PMOs and the IAs should also keep relevant records.

4) Information disclosure and grievance redress

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

Appendix 1 Compensation for Village Collective Public Infrastructure Construction Land on AHs

No.	District	Component	Township	Village	Surname	Actual (mu)	Disbursed (yuan)
1	Huizhou District	Ecological Village Building	Qiashe Xiang	Zhangcun	Jiang	0.256	7168
					Zhang	0.293	8204
					Fang	0.272	7616
			Yangcunxiang	Huangcun	Wang	0.5779	12135.9
2	Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	Yiqi Town	Zhanchuancun	Zhu	0.05	1800
					Ba	0.094	3384
					Wang	0.095	3420
					Cheng	0.09	3240
					Wang	0.104	3744
					Wang	0.825	29700
				Yiqicun	Zhu	0.1755	9126
					Sheng	0.264	13728
				Xucun	Sun	0.055	3085
				Zhucun	Jiang	0.123	3690
					Wu	0.39	11700
Total						3.6644	121740.9

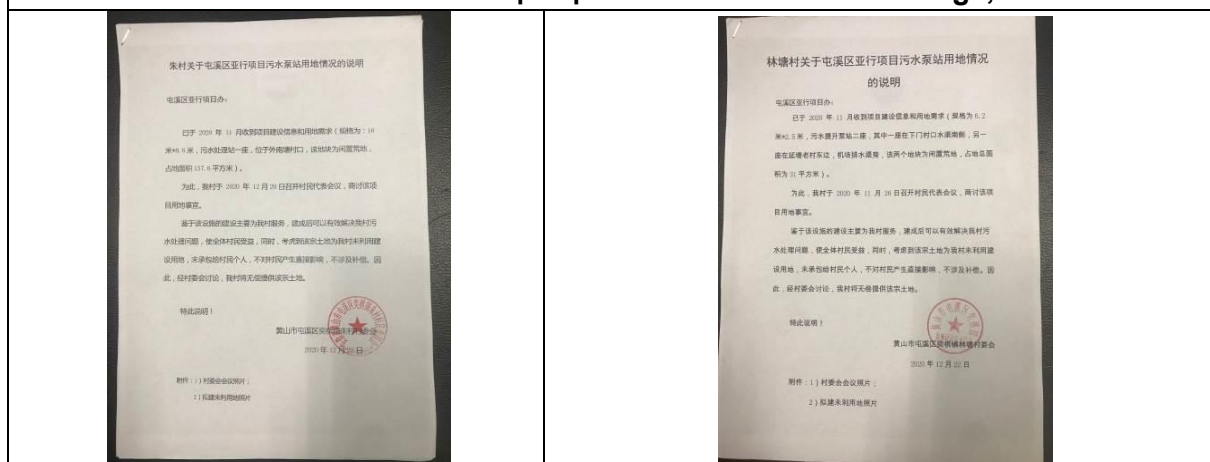
Appendix 2 Notes on Land Use in Villages in Yiqi Town, Tunxi District



Note on land use for wastewater pump station in Yiqi Village, Tunxi District



Note on land use for wastewater pump station in Zhanchuan Village, Tunxi District



Note on land use for wastewater pump stations in Zhucun and Lintang Villages, Tunxi District

Appendix 3 Disbursement of Farmland Compensation in Yiqi Town, Tunxi District

序号	户名	面积	补偿标准	补偿金额	备注
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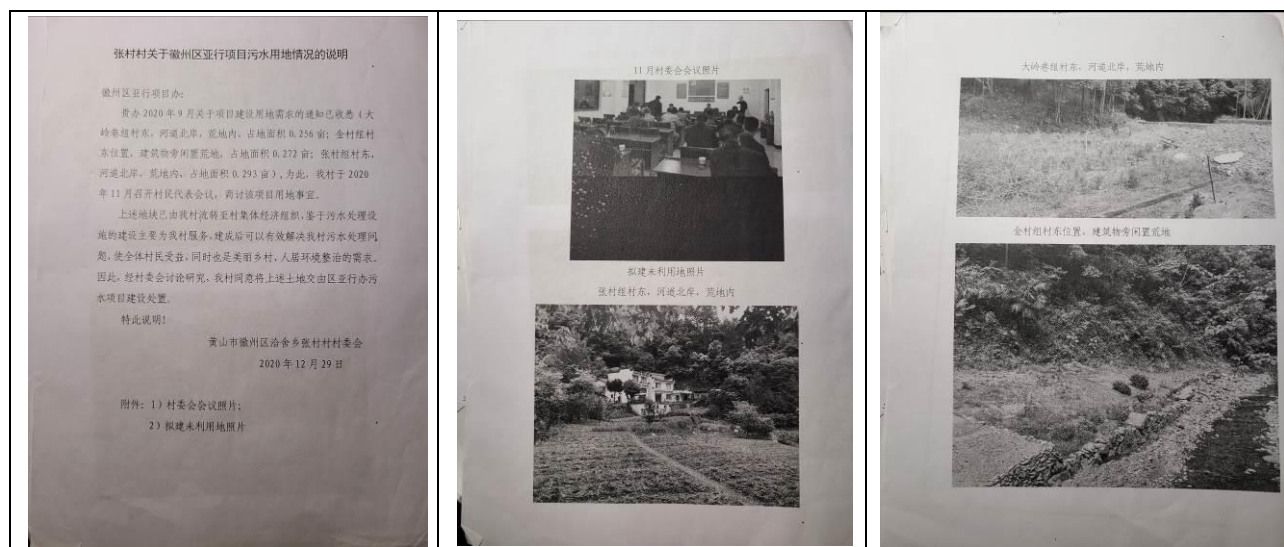
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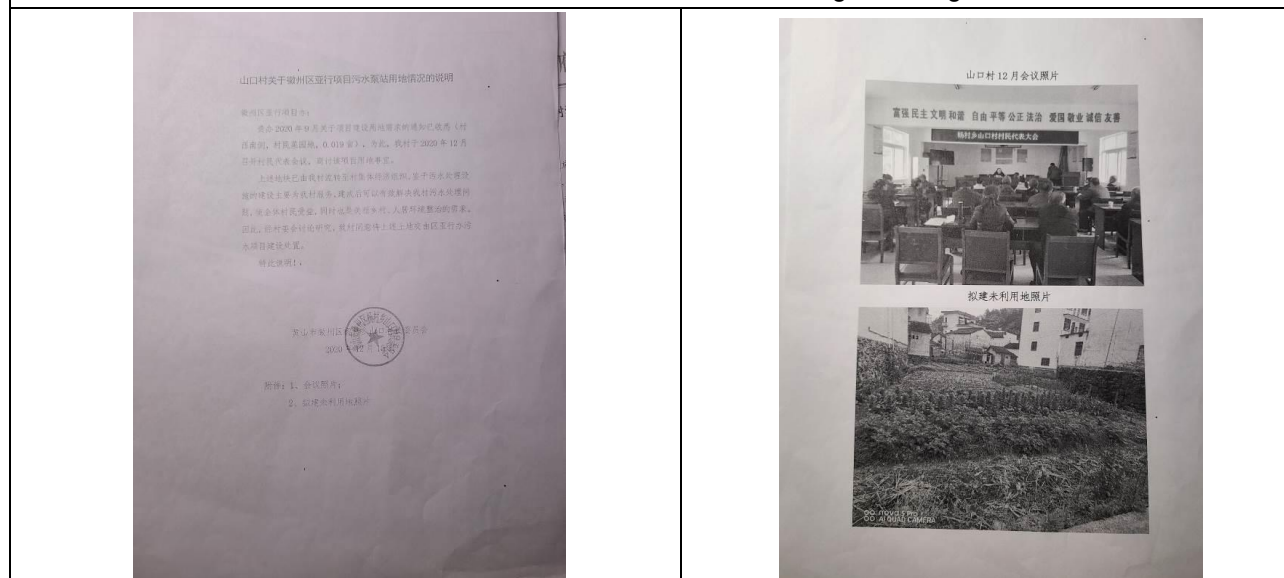
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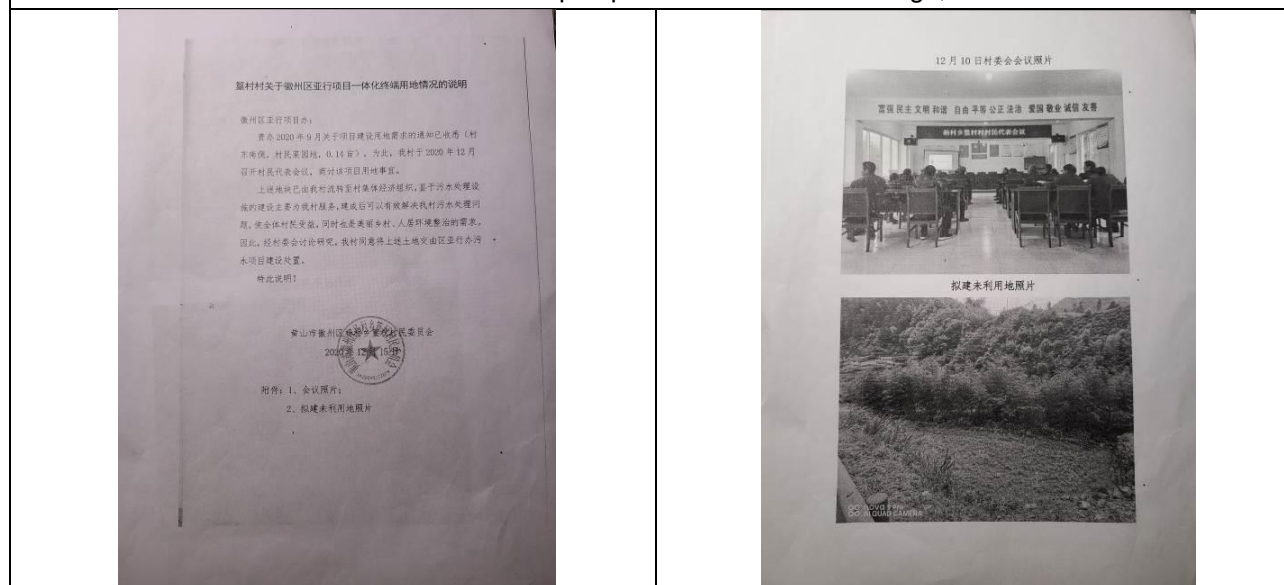
Appendix 4 Notes on Land Use in Villages in Huizhou District



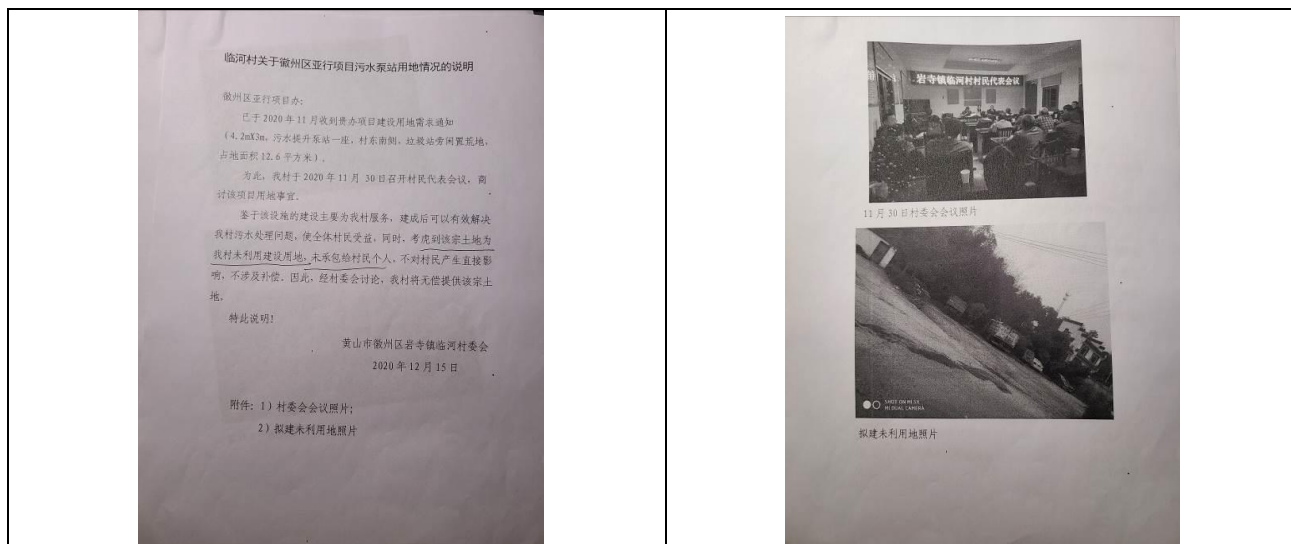
Note on land use for wastewater treatment terminal in Zhangcun Village, Huizhou District



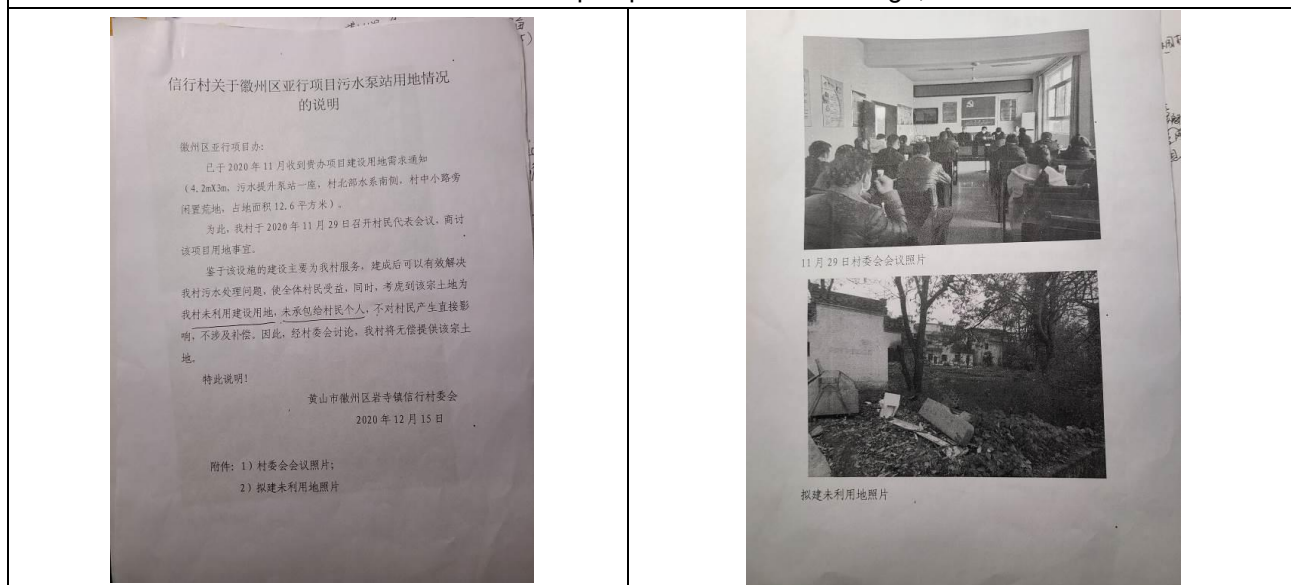
Note on land use for wastewater pump station in Shankou Village, Huizhou District



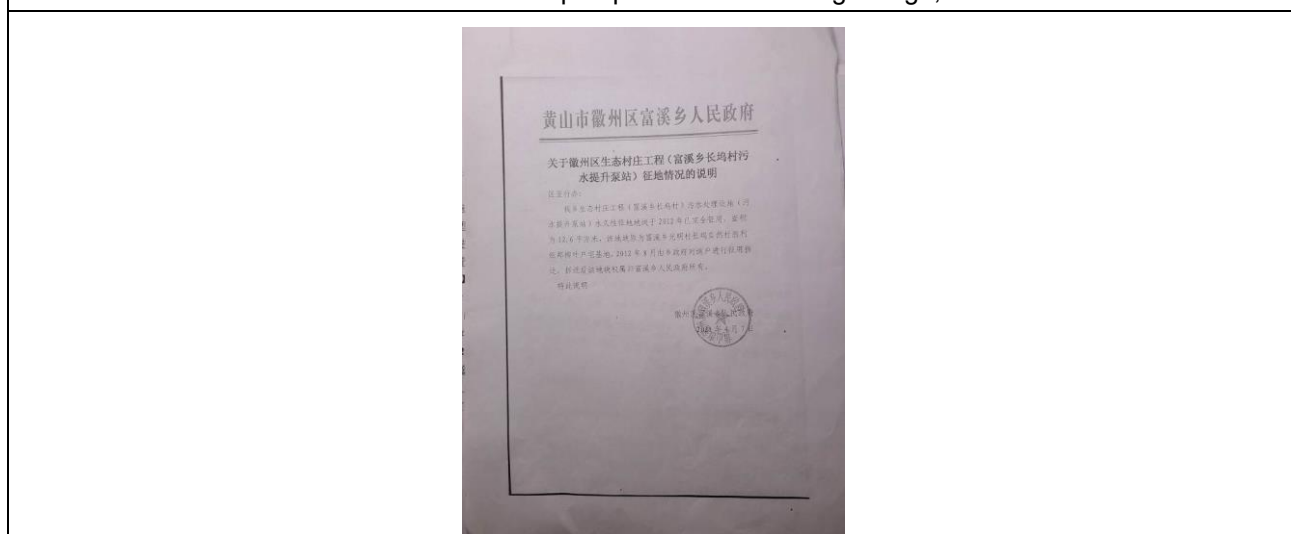
Note on land use for integrated terminal in Huangcun, Huizhou District



Note on land use for wastewater pump station in Linhe Village, Huizhou District



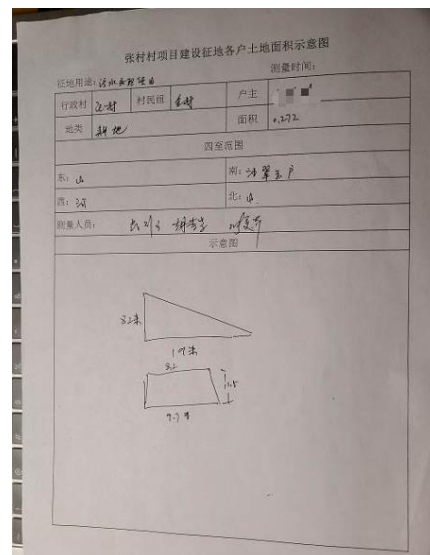
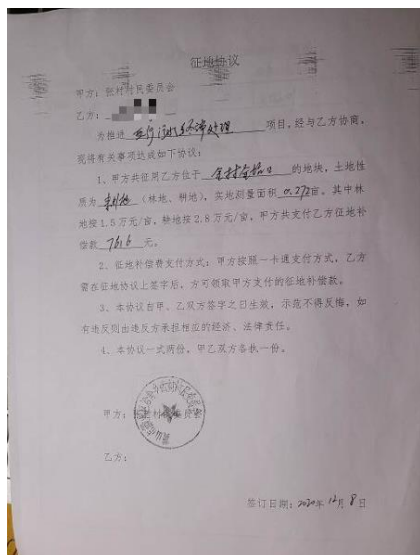
Note on land use for wastewater pump station in Xinhang Village, Huizhou District



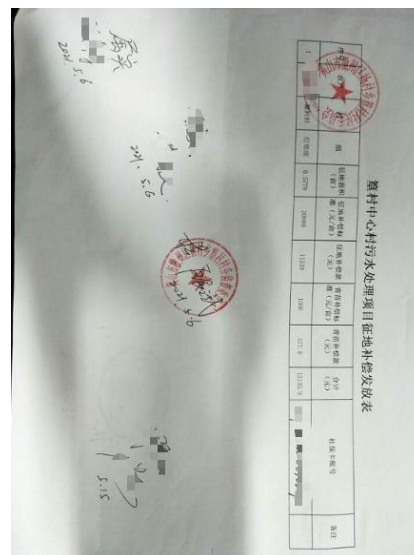
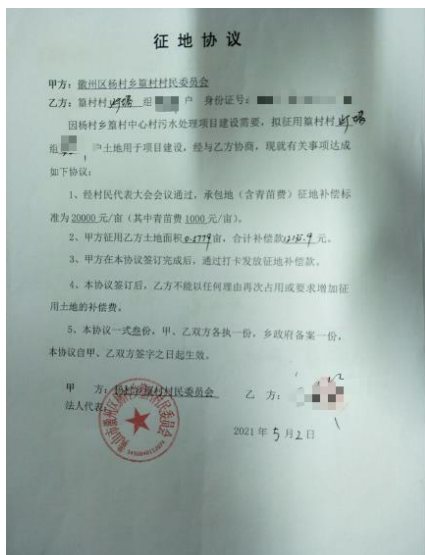
Note on LA for Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District (wastewater pump station in Changwu Village, Fuxi Xiang)

Appendix 5 LA Compensation Disbursement Sheets and LA Agreements in Huizhou District

LA compensation disbursement sheet for wastewater treatment terminal in Zhangcun Village



LA compensation agreements and land area maps in Zhangcun Village




LA compensation agreement and disbursement sheet in Huangcun Village, Yangcun Xiang

The collage displays five documents related to land acquisition compensation in China:

- Top Left:** A 'Payment Agreement' (付款协议书) between a village committee and a land user, detailing land area, compensation amounts, and signatures.
- Top Right:** Another 'Payment Agreement' (付款协议书) with similar details and a table of compensation items.
- Middle Left:** A third 'Payment Agreement' (付款协议书) with a table showing land area and compensation amounts.
- Middle Right:** A fourth 'Payment Agreement' (付款协议书) with a table showing land area and compensation amounts.
- Bottom Left:** A 'Compensation Statistical Form and Disbursement Sheet' (补偿统计报表) showing a detailed table of compensation data for a specific project.
- Bottom Right:** A 'Compensation Agreement' (补偿协议) document.

Appendix 7 Interview Minutes

Date	May 18, 2021
Venue	Huangshan District and Xiuning County
Organizer	Huangshan Municipal PMO
Participants	Urban construction agency in Xiuning County, task force
Topics	Information disclosure, construction progress, basic information on workers
Key points and results	<p>On May 18, 2021, the task force visited the urban sewer line construction site in Xiuning County, and interviewed the head of the construction agency on information disclosure, pandemic and disease control measures, employment, and grievance redress. The survey shows that construction information was transparent, and the construction agency took strict pandemic and disease control measures, including COVID-19 vaccination, face mask wearing and daily temperature taking. The construction agency made jobs first available to local laborers, offered equal pay for equal work, and entered into sound labor contracts. They would make jobs first available to female laborers, and increase the proportion of female workers.</p>
Photo	

Appendix 8 Fieldwork Photos



Visit to the Tunxi District PMO



Visit to wastewater treatment station in Yiqi Town



Visit to the sewer line construction site in Huizhou District



Interview with government officials in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District



Visit to the site of the parking lot in Shexian County



Interview with staff of the Xiuning County PMO



Interview with the staff of the Qimen County PMO



Visit to the river management construction site in Yixian County