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# Resettlement and Social Monitoring Report

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#2 Semestral Report  
January 2022

## 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.

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## 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 <sup>2</sup>
square meter	–	m <sup>2</sup>

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# **External Resettlement and Social M&E Report**

(No.2)

**National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University**

**Nanjing, China**

**January 2022**

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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 received a loan of US\$100 million from 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) She 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) Yi 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 She, Yi, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 86.8301 mu of collective land will be acquired, most of which would be land use for rural public infrastructure (LURPI) provided voluntarily by villagers, 4.68 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 248.85 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 288 households with 1,122 persons permanently and 127 households with 362 persons temporarily. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (neither residential nor non-residential). In addition, the Project will affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments. See Table 1-1.

By the end of December 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 the land was LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers) had been completed, 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

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the construction, so it was increased). **During this monitoring period, 44.33 mu of land had been occupied temporarily, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation.**

2) For Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District, 1.5339 mu of permanently obtained collective construction land (all the land was LURPI 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). **During this monitoring period, 8.35 mu of land had been occupied temporarily, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation.**

3) Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management in Huangshan District had involved 6.61 mu of LURPI, affecting 46 households with 161 persons, 46 households with 161 persons more than the previous period. **The compensation was being paid.**

4) Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County had involved 11.5776 mu of LURPI, affecting 51 households with 183 persons, 13 households with 35 persons more than the previous period, and compensation had been completed by December 2021. Besides, 20.34 mu of public land along the road was occupied temporarily, without impact on APs.

5) LURPI for Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County had begun, and the DMS was underway.

6) Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed involved the permanent occupation of 0.18 mu of state-owned land, which replaced the PLA of collective land since the previous period.

LA compensation for the other subcomponents was at the preparation stage, and had not begun. 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	Change in this period	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; <b>7.1386 mu more than planned</b>	Temporarily occupying 44.33 mu public land on roadsides, not involving compensation.  TLO did not incur the impact on the planned 25 households with 85 persons	Compensation completed by May 2021.	
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 <b>Temporarily occupied state-owned land 3.04 mu less than planned</b>	/	/	
	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 <sup>2</sup> , a tourism parking lot of 800 m <sup>2</sup> 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 households with 13	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, affecting 4 households with 13 persons	Temporarily occupying 4.68 mu public land on roadsides, not involving compensation  TLO did not incur the impact on the planned 4 households with 13 persons	LURPI under negotiation	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
					persons 3) 3 parking lots: acquiring 1.35 mu of collective land The other subcomponents do not involve resettlement.	3) 2 parking lots: acquiring 2.47 mu of collective land 4) 2 tourist toilets: acquiring 0.36 mu of collective land <b>LA area 1.03 mu more than planned, affecting 11 more households with 37 persons</b>			
	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 6.61 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 <b>LA area 6.61 mu more than planned</b>	Involving 6.61 mu of LURPI, affecting 46 households with 161 persons	Compensation being paid	
	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 <sup>2</sup> , 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 <b>LA area 1.3 mu more than planned</b>	/	Not started	Being bid for
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 Temporarily occupied state-owned land area 26.81 mu less than	/	Completed	Being closed

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
						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 1.4939mu 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	Temporarily occupying 8.35 mu public land on roadsides, not involving compensation  TLO did not incur the impact on the planned 8 households with 40 persons	Compensation completed	
	Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park	4	Goods-HSC-7-Lot 1	Equipment purchase, software system development, monitoring station construction, command center decoration, etc., including physical environment support, basic software and	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	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
				hardware support, and business application systems					
She 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 <b>Temporarily occupied state-owned land 41.84 mu less than planned</b>	/	/	/
	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 <sup>2</sup> 2) A rest station and a gallery totaling 825 m <sup>2</sup> 3) A 60 m <sup>2</sup> viewing pavilion and a 40 m <sup>2</sup> viewing deck 4) An 80 m <sup>2</sup> wetland viewing deck, landscaping and land leveling 5) Wastewater treatment for 200 households 6) A footpath of 15,000 m <sup>2</sup> , a trail of 60 m <sup>2</sup> and	Acquiring 34.16 mu of collective land, affecting 140 households with 571 persons, demolishing a 60m <sup>2</sup> 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 villages; occupying 3.43 mu of state-owned land permanently; demolishing a 60m <sup>2</sup> masonry concrete house, affecting one household with 4 persons in Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town	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 3) Viewing pavilion and viewing deck: acquiring 0.15 mu of	/	Not started	/

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
				landscaping of 2,900 m <sup>2</sup>	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	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 <b>HD area 60m<sup>2</sup> less than planned, affecting one less household with 4 persons</b>			
	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 <sup>2</sup> scenic trail, scenic nodes of 4,500 m <sup>2</sup> , landscaping of 9,000 m <sup>2</sup> and a 600 m <sup>2</sup> 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:	Involved LURPI of 11.58 mu, involved 51 households with 183 persons	Completed the compensation by December 2021	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Change in this period	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 <b>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</b>			
	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, She County (2,000 mu), citrus demonstration park in Takeng Village, Xinxikou Xiang (3,000 mu), and loquat demonstration park in Miantan Village (1,500 mu), and extending green agricultural techniques 1) A 140 m <sup>2</sup> viewing pavilion, a 40 m <sup>2</sup> viewing deck and landscaping of 650 m <sup>2</sup> 2) Citrus park resting gallery, 700 m <sup>2</sup> 3) A 3,000m ecological	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	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
				drain ditch, a 16,200m footpath					
	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 <b>No change from the original RP</b>		/	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 <sup>2</sup> scenic trail, a parking lot of 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> , 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	No change from the RP	Involves LURPI of 11.55 mu	Conducting DMS	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
					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 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				
Yi 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 <b>TLO area 22.609 mu more than planned</b>	/	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 <b>Occupied state-owned land area 18.6 mu less than planned</b>	/	/	

Location	Component	Output	Contract	Scope of construction	Planned impacts	Baseline survey impacts and changes	Change in this period	Progress	Remarks
	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 <b>LA area 0.18 mu more than planned</b>	Occupying 0.18 mu of state-owned land, replaced the PLA of 0.18 mu collective land	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 She, 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 (She 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 m<sup>2</sup> warehouse in masonry concrete structure will be demolished, affecting one household with 4 persons in Yueyuan Village, Shendu Town, She 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 December 2021, See Table 1-2 for the summary impacts and changes.

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

District / county	LA/LURPI		Occupation of state-owned land		Temporary land occupation		Directly involved 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	1.2	1.5339	0.1	0.02	71.15	49.65	4	18	5	19	4	20	/	/
Tunxi	1.4	8.5386	/	/	44.33	44.33	2	7	11	44	25	85	/	/
Huangshan	10.2	19.14	/	/	9.58	4.68	4	21	61	211	4	13	/	/
She	43.33	46.0676	4.48	4.48	86.87	47.94	172	699	193	763	34	119	1	3
Xiuning	11.55	11.55	/	/	35.88	35.88	18	85	18	85	46	159	46	159
Yi	/	/	/	/	15.43	38.04	/	/	/	/	/	/	80	200
Qimen	/	/	/	0.18	46.93	28.33	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	67.68	86.8301	4.58	4.68	310.17	248.85	200	830	288	1122	113	396	127	362

## 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 December 2021, the task force had conducted the second round of M&E 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.2 external resettlement and social M&E report of the Project, and aims to monitor and sum up the resettlement and social work by the end of December 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 December 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

### 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 She, Yi, 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 (She and Xiuning), including 5 households with 20 persons in Tunxi District, with a sampling rate of 45.5%; 82 households with 335 persons in She 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

No changes monitored during this period.

### 3. Resettlement Progress

#### 3.1 LA and HD Compensation Policies and Changes

No changes monitored during this period.

#### 3.2 Resettlement Implementation

##### 3.2.1 LA/LURPI

According to the baseline survey, 86.8301 mu of collective land will be acquired/obtained for the Project, affecting 288 households with 1,122 persons in 3 districts and 3 counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and She, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). Qimen County does not involve LURPI, and Yi County does not involve LA and/or HD. By the end of December 2021, 21.6501 mu of LURPI had been obtained and completed compensated accounting for 24.93%, of which 11.58 mu obtained during this monitoring period.

1) LA compensation had been completed for Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County, which involved 11.5776 mu of LURPI, affecting 51 households with 183 persons. See Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 displays four photographs of land compensation release forms for the Xitou Ecological Village. The forms are titled "亚行生态村庄污水处理设施 征地补偿发放表 (一村)" (Land Compensation Release Form for the Xitou Ecological Village Wastewater Treatment Facility, Village 1). Each form contains a table with columns for household number, name, area, and compensation amount. The forms are signed and stamped by the relevant authorities.

序号	户主姓名	土地面积 (亩)	补偿标准 (元/亩)	补偿金额 (元)	备注
1	王德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
2	李德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
3	张德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
4	赵德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
5	刘德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
6	陈德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
7	周德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
8	吴德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
9	孙德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
10	郑德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
11	王德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
12	李德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
13	张德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
14	赵德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
15	刘德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
16	陈德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
17	周德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
18	吴德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
19	孙德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
20	郑德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
21	王德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
22	李德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
23	张德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
24	赵德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
25	刘德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
26	陈德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
27	周德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
28	吴德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
29	孙德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
30	郑德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
31	王德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
32	李德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
33	张德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
34	赵德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
35	刘德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
36	陈德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
37	周德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
38	吴德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
39	孙德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
40	郑德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
41	王德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
42	李德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
43	张德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
44	赵德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
45	刘德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
46	陈德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
47	周德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
48	吴德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
49	孙德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
50	郑德胜	0.5	10000	5000	
51	王德胜	0.5	10000	5000	



亚行生态村庄污水处理终端（一标） 征地补偿发放表（石榴村）									
序号	户主姓名	姓名	性别	年龄	身份证号	土地面积（亩）	补偿标准（元/亩）	补偿金额（元）	备注
1	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
2	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
3	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
4	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
5	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
6	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
7	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
8	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
9	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
10	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
合计						1.207	1100.0	1327.8	

亚行生态村庄污水处理终端（二标） 征地补偿发放表（若下）									
序号	户主姓名	姓名	性别	年龄	身份证号	土地面积（亩）	补偿标准（元/亩）	补偿金额（元）	备注
1	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
2	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
3	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
4	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
5	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
6	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
7	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
8	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
9	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
10	张仁龙	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78	
合计						1.207	1100.0	1327.8	

Figure 3- 1 Disbursement of LA Compensation for Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town

2) Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management in Huangshan District had involved 6.61 mu of LURPI, affecting 46 households with 161 persons, and the DMS completed. LA compensation is expected to be completed by the end of January 2022. See Figure 3-2.

亚行项目东西边组征地补偿面积确认表									
序号	姓名	性别	年龄	身份证号	土地面积（亩）	补偿标准（元/亩）	补偿金额（元）	签字	备注
1	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
2	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
3	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
4	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
5	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
6	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
7	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
8	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
9	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
10	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
11	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
12	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
13	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
14	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
15	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
16	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
17	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
18	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
19	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
20	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
合计					1.207	1100.0	1327.8		

亚行项目东西边组青苗补助面积确认表									
序号	姓名	性别	年龄	身份证号	土地面积（亩）	补偿标准（元/亩）	补偿金额（元）	签字	备注
1	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
2	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
3	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
4	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
5	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
6	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
7	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
8	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
9	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
10	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
11	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
12	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
13	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
14	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
15	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
16	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
17	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
18	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
19	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
20	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
合计					1.207	1100.0	1327.8		

亚行项目中兴组征地补偿面积确认表									
序号	姓名	性别	年龄	身份证号	土地面积（亩）	补偿标准（元/亩）	补偿金额（元）	签字	备注
1	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
2	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
3	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
4	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
5	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
6	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
7	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
8	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
9	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
10	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
11	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
12	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
13	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
14	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
15	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
16	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
17	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
18	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
19	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
20	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
合计					1.207	1100.0	1327.8		

亚行项目盛家组征地补偿面积确认表									
序号	姓名	性别	年龄	身份证号	土地面积（亩）	补偿标准（元/亩）	补偿金额（元）	签字	备注
1	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
2	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
3	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
4	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
5	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
6	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
7	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
8	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
9	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
10	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
11	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
12	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
13	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
14	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
15	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
16	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
17	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
18	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
19	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
20	张仁龙	男	52	310227197810101010	0.1207	1100.0	132.78		
合计					1.207	1100.0	1327.8		

Figure 3- 2 Confirmation Form for DMS Results of Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management

3) Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County had involved 11.55 mu of LURPI, affecting 18 households with 85 persons. The DMS was underway.

For the components which LA compensation had not begun, LURPI will be provided voluntarily by villagers after adequate consultation. The village collectives will pay compensation based on the latest compensation rates.

In Huangshan District and She County, LA compensation was under preparation, and had not

begun.

a) 19.14 mu of collective land would be acquired/obtained in Huangshan District, affecting 61 households with 211 persons. The subcomponents under preparation for LA compensation are as follows:

*4.63 mu of collective land would be obtained 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.*

*6.61 mu of collective land would be obtained for Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, affecting 46 households with 161 persons. **The compensation is being paid.***

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

b) 46.0676 mu of collective land would be obtained in She County, affecting 163 households with 763 persons, 6.6876 mu and 23 households with 109 persons more than planned. See Figure 3-8.

c) Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed originally involved the acquisition of 0.18 mu of collective land, but instead by the permanent occupation of 0.18 mu of state-owned land. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Summary of Acquired/Obtained Collective Land (mu)

District / county	Component	Township	Planned			Actual			Acquired/Obtained			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		/	/	/	46	161	6.61	/	/	/	0%
	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park		/	/	6.6	/	/	7.9	/	/	/	0%
She 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	51	183	11.5776	51	183	11.5776	100%
	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	288	1122	86.8301	67	246	21.6501	24.93%

Table 3-2 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	/	/
Tunxi District	Ecological Village Building	44.33	44.33	44.33	44.33	25	85	0	0
Huangshan District	Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	7.72	4.68	9.58	4.68	/	/	/	/
	Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park	1.86	1.86			4	13	0	0
She 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	/	/
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
Yi 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	248.85	310.17	248.85	113	396	127	362

Table 3-3 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	0.1	0.02	100%
She 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%
Qimen County	Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed	/	/	0	0.18	100%
Total				4.58	4.68	0.43%

### 3.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

According to baseline survey, Huangshan Ecological Protection and Green Development Project needs TLO of 248.85 mu, see Table 3-2.

22.609 mu of collective land had been occupied temporarily since March 2021 for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yi County, affecting 80 households with 200 persons, involving compensation for the ground attachments, and the restoration of the occupied land. Compensation had been completed. Since most local residents make a living by employment, the AHs expect to transfer the temporarily occupied land to the village collective permanently. The village collective has compensated for 22.609 mu of land, and young crops and other ground attachments on 9.363 mu according to the latest local compensation rates. See Appendix 2.

Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District involves the temporary occupation of 44.33 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation, and decreased the planned TLO impact on 25 households with 85 persons. Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District involves the temporary occupation of 8.35 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation, and decreased the planned TLO impact on 8 households with 40 persons. Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County involves the temporary occupation of 20.34 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation, and decreased the planned TLO impact on 38 households with 138 persons. TLO compensation for the other subcomponents is under preparation.

### 3.2.3 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

According to the baseline survey, 4.68 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently for the Project, including 0.02 mu in Huizhou District, 4.48 mu in She County and 0.18 mu in Qimen County, 0.18 mu more than planned. The Project completed the occupation on 0.02 mu of state-owned land in Huizhou District, accounting for 0.44%.

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.

2) In She 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) Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed formerly involved the acquisition of 0.18 mu of collective land, but instead by the permanent occupation of 0.18 mu of state-owned land.

## 3.3 Fund Disbursement

### 3.3.1 LURPI

By the end of December 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 LURPI had been 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 LURPI had been obtained, and LA compensation of 22,988 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%; in Yangcun Village, 0.5779 mu of land had been obtained, and LA compensation of 12,136 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%.

3) During this monitoring period, in Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County, 11.5776 mu of LURPI had been obtained, and LA compensation of 390,301.5 yuan disbursed (including young crop compensation of 24,381.9), accounting for 100%.

In actual, 21.6501 mu of land had been obtained for the Project, and LA compensation of 872,423 yuan disbursed in total, accounting for 100%. LA for the other subcomponents had not begun. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Payment of LURPI 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		
			Yiqicun	2.2854		2.2854		100
			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	
		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
3	She	Xitou Town	/	39.03015		39.03015		100
Total				87.24225		87.24225		100

### 3.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

By the end of May 2021, 22.609 mu of collective land in Biyang Town, Yi County temporarily

occupied, and compensation of 1,133,822 yuan disbursed and paid to the AHs, accounting for 100%.

**No compensation on TLO occurred during this monitoring period.** Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District involves the temporary occupation of 44.33 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation. Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District involves the temporary occupation of 8.35 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation. Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County involves the temporary occupation of 20.34 mu of land, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation.

Compensation for temporary land occupation for the other subcomponents had not begun. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Disbursement of Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

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

### 3.4 Evaluation

Based on the fieldwork, the task force thinks that:

1) By the end of December 2021, LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and She, Yi, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 86.8301 mu of collective land will be acquired (most being LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers), 4.68 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 248.85 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 288 households with 1,122 persons permanently and 127 households with 362 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 She 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, famers 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 December 2021, for all components for which LA compensation had begun, livelihood restoration measures had been started.

The local PMOs have made jobs first available to the involved persons at the construction



stage. 660 jobs have been offered to local residents under the 7 subcomponents that had broken ground, giving priority to the IPs and local vulnerable groups.



Figure 4- 1 Employment of IPs

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



Figure 4- 2 Skills Training

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

## 4.2 Temporary Land Occupation

### 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 December 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 Yi 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 4-4.

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- 3 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Huangshan District



Figure 4- 4 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in Huizhou District



Figure 4- 5 Restored Temporarily Occupied Roads in She County

### 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. 660 jobs have been offered to local residents, including 57 vulnerable residents. In addition, agricultural and nonagricultural skills training has been offered to local vulnerable groups. This will be tracked in subsequent M&E.

### 4.4 Evaluation

The progress of livelihood restoration measures is sufficient for project implementation. However, 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 She, Yi, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). The SDAP has 4 outputs, all of which are progressing in the project area, and 27 activities, in which 2 have been completed, 18 are being implemented, and the other 7 have not been started. Since all subcomponents are being implemented orderly, SDAP monitoring is focused on information disclosure, employment and safety protection.

### **5.1 Overview of the SDAP**

#### **5.1.1 Demographics of the Project Area**

The Project affects 209 households with 852 persons in 42 villages in 19 townships in 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City, involving no vulnerable group and no ethnic minority.

#### **5.1.2 Demographics of the Area Affected by LA**

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 (She and Xiuning) in Huangshan City. According to the fieldwork, LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City. 86.8301 mu of collective land will be acquired (most being LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers), 4.68 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 248.85 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 288 households with 1,122 persons permanently and 127 households with 362 persons temporarily. Temporary land occupation is caused mainly by pipeline construction along state-owned and rural roads.

### **5.2 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 She County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yi 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 all project counties / districts. Most of the subcomponents are at the construction or contract signing stage, and storm and sewer line improvement in Tunxi District, Huizhou District and Yi County is close to completion. Project information disclosure has been conducted for all subcomponents. In Qimen County, a public hearing on water rate adjustment was held before construction to provide preferential treatment to MLS households. 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 Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Qimen County



Figure 5- 2 Urban Sewer Network Improvement in the Urban Area of Xiuning County



Figure 5- 3 Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Zhanghe River Integrated Management in the Urban Area of Yi County

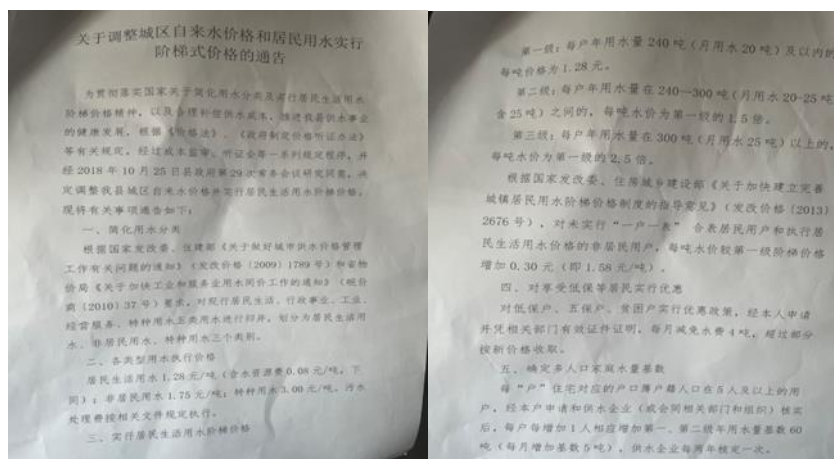


Figure 5- 4 Notice of Water Rate Public Hearing and Preferential Treatment for MLS Households



Figure 5- 5 Completed Small Wastewater Treatment Terminal in the Urban Area of Huizhou District, and River Management in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District



Figure 5- 6 Restoration of Temporarily Occupied Land for Pipe Construction in She County



### 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 in Tunxi District is close to completion, the subcomponents in Huangshan District, Huizhou District and She County have broken ground, and the subcomponents in Xiuning County is at the bidding stage. 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. Some jobs have been provided to local residents at the construction and operation stages, and skills training on agriculture and tourism offered to promote employment.

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. Village congresses have been held to conduct consultation on project implementation and supervision, and protect the participation, expression and supervision rights of the public.



Figure 5- 7 Completed Wastewater Treatment Terminal in and Restored Road in Tunxi District



Figure 5- 8 Construction Site of Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District, and Skills Training



Figure 5- 9 Construction Site in Xitou Village, She County

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



Figure 5- 10 Eco-agricultural Pilot in Yi County



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

#### **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. The contractors pay attention to the safety education for employees, and would offer daily pre-job safety education, hold regular safety education meetings, and provide helmets, safety clothes, on-site warning signs, etc., and pay attention to COVID-19 control, temperature taking, site disinfection, etc.

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 December 2021, 660 jobs had been offered to local residents under the 7 subcomponents that had broken ground, including 220 for women, accounting for 33.33%. Women have received both skilled and unskilled jobs, and received equal pay for equal work. In addition, the contractors will release employment information by various means timely, including without limitation the municipal employment public account, job fair, brochure, rural publicity, bulletin, electronic display, referral, etc. The contractors would make their jobs first available to the APs, and workers can be paid on time.

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	25	21	84%	150-200 yuan/day
	Skilled	131	15	11.1%	300-400 yuan/day
Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Intelligent Management Platform of Circular Economy Park	Unskilled	90	80	88.8%	140-160 yuan/day
	Skilled	165	23	13.9%	260-275 yuan/day
Xinhua Xiang Ecological Village and Town Building, Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management, Xinhua Xiang Ecological Forestry Park, Urban Sewer Network Improvement	Unskilled	15	13	86.7%	120-150 yuan/day
	Skilled	25	4	16%	200-250 yuan/day
Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Ecological Village Building	Unskilled	35	30	85.7%	150-2000 yuan/day
	Skilled	60	4	6.7%	300-350 yuan/day
Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, Zhanghe River Integrated Management	Unskilled	5	5	100%	150 yuan/day
	Skilled	35	4	11.4%	250-300 yuan/day
Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement	Unskilled	6	5	83.3%	150-160 yuan/day
	Skilled	15	2	13.3%	300-320 yuan/day
Total		660	220	33.33%	



Figure 5- 11 Safety Training in Yi, Qimen and Xiuning Counties

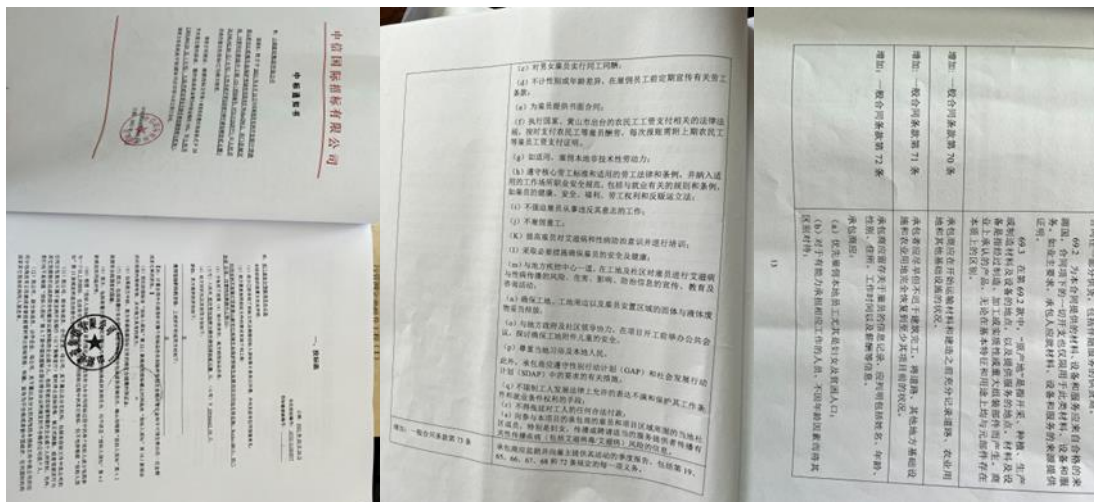


Figure 5- 12 Labor Contract for Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County



Figure 5- 13 Safety Warning Signs in Huizhou District and Qimen County



Figure 5- 14 COVID-19 Prevention and Control in Yi and She Counties



Figure 5- 15 Temperature Taking in Qimen County and Disinfection Record in Xiuning County





The image shows a safety warning sign on the left and a payroll table on the right.

**Safety Warning Sign:** The sign is yellow with black text and symbols. It reads: "安全第一 预防为主" (Safety First, Prevention First), "进入施工现场 必须佩戴安全帽" (When entering the construction site, you must wear a safety helmet), "施工重地 闲人免进" (Construction site, no entry for outsiders), and "如违此令 伤亡自负" (If you disobey this order, you are responsible for any injury or death). There is also a symbol of a person wearing a helmet.

**Payroll Table:** The table is titled "黔县城区雨、污水管网完善提升工程, 黔县城区淮河河道综合治理工程农民工工资" (Rain and Sewerage Network Improvement Project in Qian County Town, Comprehensive Treatment Project of Huaihe River Channel in Qian County Town). It lists the names, phone numbers, genders, and wages of 15 construction workers. The wages are listed in two columns: "工资卡开户行" (Bank of Wage Card) and "工资金额 (元)" (Wage Amount in Yuan). The total wage amount is 45,000.00 Yuan.

序号	姓名	手机号码	性别	身份证号码	工资卡号	工资卡开户行	工资金额 (元)	实发工资 (元)
1	陈		男			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
2	李		男			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
3	王		女			徽商银行	3000.00	3000.00
4	丁		女			徽商银行	3000.00	3000.00
5	程		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
6	吴		男			徽商银行	3000.00	3000.00
7	陈		男			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
8	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
9	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
10	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
11	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
12	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
13	陈		女			徽商银行	3000.00	3000.00
14	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00
15	陈		女			徽商银行	4500.00	4500.00

Figure 5- 16 Safety Warning Sign and Payroll in Yi 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.

## 5.3 Issues and Suggestions

### 5.3.1 Key Issues and Challenges

1) According to the SDAP approved by ADB, some actions will be taken during project implementation. By the end of December 2021, except Qimen County, the 7 project districts / counties (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and Xiuning, She and Yi Counties) were at the early construction stage. Therefore, most of the actions under the SDAP have been started or progressed well.

2) The task force surveyed the operation of the resettlement agencies. It is found that some

resettlement and social staff members are unfamiliar with the Project and ADB's policy due to job transfer, and are getting familiar actively.

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

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

### **5.3.2 Suggestions and Next-step Measures**

1) 7 subcomponents have broken ground. The wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, and Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in She County are close to completion. The measures under the SDAP have progressed. Cleaning should be conducted timely after completion to reduce impacts on traffic and daily life. 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
<b>A. Output 1: Urban point source pollution management facilities upgraded</b>				
A.1 Increase access to public participation and cleaning services by improving urban wastewater and storm water drainage systems. A.2 Protect public lives and properties through bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures in Yi County and Huangshan District. A.3 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents, and attend public hearings on urban water rates. A.4 Urban poor residents are entitled to the public assistance plan, namely partial exemption from water rate rise, and the plan is expanded to near-poor residents. A.5 Public awareness education on waste disposal, water conservation and wastewater treatment is conducted in local communities. A.6 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	Urban drainage system upgrading will benefit 241,778 persons, in which 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	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.	In-Progress	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 skilled and 138 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	The proportion of female laborers has increased.	The current ratio of female workers is 33.33%. The proportion of women in the labor force should be maintained, and their rights protected,
<b>B. Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced</b>				

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	Action stage	Action gap	Proposals for action
<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> <p>B.5 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</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.	In-Progress	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 organic agricultural skills and tourist reception.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	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	The proportion of female laborers has increased.	The current ratio of female workers is 33.33% .The proportion of women in the labor force should be maintained, and their rights protected,
<b>C. Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted</b>				
C.1 Public representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.	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	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	Action stage	Action gap	Proposals for action
<p>C.2 Poor and low-income residents participate and benefit.</p> <p>C.3 The public awareness of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms is improved by means of poster, calendar, brochure, WeChat public account, etc.</p> <p>C.4 The public has access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.</p>	finance and ecological compensation mechanisms.			
	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.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	251 jobs (126 skilled and 125 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 100 jobs (50 skilled and 50 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 20% are first available to poor and/or low-income residents.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Accelerate design to ensure that subsequent subcomponents are implemented as soon as possible.
<b>D. Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened</b>				
<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



Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	Action stage	Action gap	Proposals for action
<b>E. All outputs: compliance with compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards</b>				
E.1 Labor Law and core labor standards complied with by contractors, including prohibition of child labor, minimum salary standard, equal pay for equal work, and OHS. E.2 Public education on public health, HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention, and sexual harassment offered E.3 Ensure that contractor workers participate in the publicity on HIV/AIDS/STI. E.4 Separate toilets and sanitation facilities are provided to workers.	1,750 workers are trained on labor rights, in which at least 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	The proportion of poor or low-income people has increased.	Increase the proportion of people living in poverty or on low incomes while considering labor intensity and physical fitness.
	1,750 workers are trained on public health and safety, in which at least 20% are poor and/or low-income residents.	In-Progress	The proportion of poor or low-income people has increased.	Increase the proportion of people living in poverty or on low incomes while considering labor intensity and physical fitness.
	100% of workers have access to separate toilets and sanitation facilities.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
<b>F: All outputs: support for project management</b>				
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. F.2 Social and gender contacts are assigned to the PMOs, IAs and township governments to ensure the effective implementation of the SDAP. F.3 The PMOs and IAs are trained on: (i) ADB's social development policy; (ii) SDAP implementation and supervision; and (iii) social issues of pollution control, wastewater and green agriculture, and the importance of social inclusiveness in all subcomponents. F.4 Income-segregated data is collected.	A social and gender specialist is recruited to direct and support SDAP implementation.	Completed	No action recommend	Action effective,no action recommended
	At least one social and gender contact is appointed at each PMO and IA for SDAP implementation.	Completed	No action recommend	Action effective,no action recommended
	All PMO and IA staff is trained on the SDAP, relevant social issues, and SDAP implementation and monitoring.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	Data is segregated by gender and income during project implementation.	Not started	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan
	All local communities and/or residents are aware of the grievance redress mechanism.	In-Progress	No action recommend for now	Stick to the original plan

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators	Action stage	Action gap	Proposals for action
F.5 An effective grievance redress mechanism is established, and notified to stakeholders.				

## **6 Monitoring of GAP Implementation**

### **6.1 Overview of the GAP**

7 subcomponents have broken ground, namely the wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yi County; Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement is at the contract signing stage. Since construction in all the 7 project counties / districts has begun successively, and some subprojects are close to completion, most of the actions under the GAP have been started and progressed well.

### **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 She 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. During construction in Yi County, women's rights and health are considered by providing independent dormitories and bathrooms.

#### **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 December 2021, the task force conducted the second round of external M&E on GAP implementation. During the survey, it interviewed with heads of local agencies concerned, and collected opinions and suggestions in Zhanchuan Village in Yiqi Town in Tunxi District, Zhucun Village in Yiqi Town in Tunxi District, Xitou and Yueyuan Villages in She County, Xinhua, Caocun, Dongjiawan and Zhangcun Villages in Huangshan District, Yi 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	Huaguncun Village, Huizhou District	PMO, township government, village committee	APs, township and village officials	20	5	Note on land use for integrated terminal	Assisting in the survey, expressing opinions on the Project, discussing livelihood restoration measures, and 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.
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	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

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

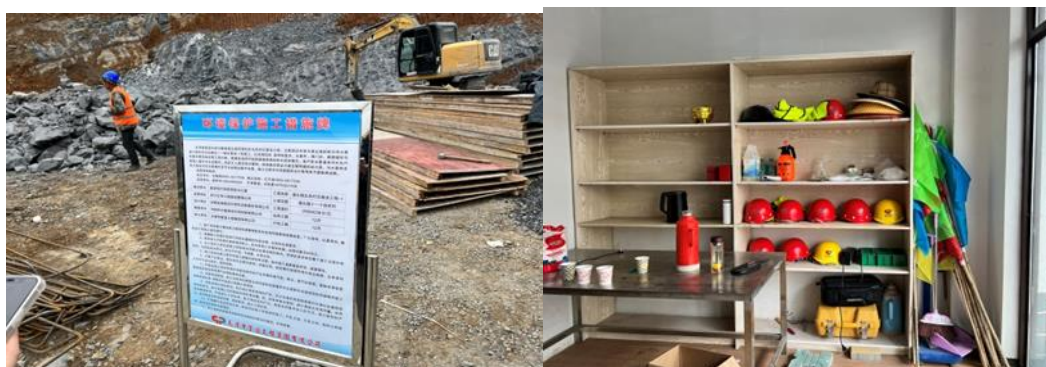


Figure 6-1 Worksite Environmental Protection Regulations and Safety Material Preparation in She County



Figure 6-2 AIDS Publicity Measures in Xiuning and Qimen Counties

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. Most workers are locals, thereby reducing the incidence of AIDS and other infectious diseases greatly. On the other hand, publicity and education on COVID-19 and AIDS prevention and control is strengthened, and relevant protective materials reduced. See Table 6-2.

## 6.3 Issues and Suggestions

### 6.3.1 Key Issues and Challenges

1) According to the approved GAP, actions will be taken during project implementation. By the end of December 2021, Since construction in all the 7 project counties / districts had begun successively, and some subprojects were close to completion, most of the actions under the GAP had been started and progressed well.

2) In the subcomponents that have broken ground, except that few women do skilled jobs, most women do unskilled jobs. The overall proportion of female workers is 33.33%, exceeding the 30% target in the SDAP. Most jobs are of high labor intensity, and unsuitable for women. Jobs for women should be increased in the future, such as cleaning and cooking.

### 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 has made some progress, but publicity on AIDS prevention and control should be improved. The GAP should be implemented accordingly in all the subcomponents.

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		Female ratio	Action stage	Remarks
<b>A. Output 1: Urban and Rural Point Source Pollution Control System</b>					
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 Yi 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.		0.5	Construction preparation	Unit: percentage
	Bank reinforcement, landscaping and flood control measures are taken for 13,244 persons, in which 42.03% are women.		0.42	Construction preparation	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.		0.40	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.		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage The current ratio of female workers is 33.33%, meeting the target.
<b>B. Output 2: Rural point and non-point source pollution control facilities and systems enhanced</b>					
B.1 Water supply pipelines, wastewater treatment stations, sewer lines, landscaped sidewalks, parking lots, public toilets, etc. should be constructed to increase the public access to rural environmental infrastructure and services.	Rural environmental infrastructure is improved, with a beneficiary population of 147,682, in which 48.59% are women.		0.5	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.		0.45	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	200 beneficiary representatives in each project district / county (40% being women)		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators		Female ratio	Action stage	Remarks
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. B.3 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents.. B.4 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	participate in consultation on the detailed design of relevant subcomponents.				
	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.		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
<b>C. Output 3: Green financing mechanisms piloted</b>					
C.1 Women representatives participate in consultation on the detailed design of the green finance and ecological compensation mechanisms. C.2 Women participate and benefit. C.3 Women have equal access to job opportunities at the construction and operation stages.	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.		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	Green finance and ecological compensation has a beneficiary population of 9,000, in which 49% are women.		0.49	Not started	Unit: percentage
	251 jobs (126 skilled and 125 unskilled) are offered at the construction stage, and 100 jobs (50 skilled and 50 unskilled) at the operation stage, in which 30% and 40% are offered to women.		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
<b>D. Output 4: Capacity for ecological system and project management strengthened</b>					



Proposed actions	Targets / indicators		Female ratio	Action stage	Remarks
<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.		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	At least 100 representatives in each project district / county (40% being women) participate in consultation on TA.		0.40	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.		0.40	Not started	Unit: percentage
<b>E. All outputs: compliance with the Labor Law and core labor standards, and support for project management</b>					
<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</p>	1,750 workers are trained on public health and safety, in which at least 40% are women.		0.40	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	100% of female workers have access to separate toilets and sanitation facilities.		1.00	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
	A social and gender specialist is recruited to direct and support GAP implementation.		1.00	Completed	Unit: percentage

Proposed actions	Targets / indicators		Female ratio	Action stage	Remarks
and prevention, and sexual harassment offered E.3 Separate toilets and sanitation facilities are provided to female workers.	At least one social and gender focus staff member is assigned to each PMO and IA for GAP implementation.		1.00	Completed	Unit: percentage
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.	All PMO and IA staff is trained on the GAP, relevant gender issues, and GAP implementation and monitoring.		1.00	In-Progress	Unit: percentage
E.5 Social and gender focus staff is assigned to the PMOs, IAs and township governments to ensure the effective implementation of the GAP 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. E.7 Gender-segregated data is collected.	At least 30% of trainees are women.		0.30	In-Progress	Unit: percentage

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

## 7 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress

### 7.1 Public Participation

At 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.

In December 2021, the task force visited construction sites together with the Huangshan and local PMOs, and IAs, and conducted FGDs and interviews.

Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Activities

No.	Time	Topic of public participation	Venue	Participants	#	Females
1	2021.5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Caocun Village, Huangshan District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
2	2021.5	Construction works in Xinhua Xiang, Huangshan District	Dongjiawan Village, Huangshan District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	6
3	2021.5	Wastewater treatment work in Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	Qiashe Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
4	2020.12	Note on land use for wastewater pump station	Shakkou Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	18	4
5	2020.12	Note on land use for integrated terminal	Huaguncun Village, Huizhou District	Village committee, villagers, township government	25	5
6	2021.12	Informed participation and construction, avoidance of impacts, LURPI compensation, livelihood restoration and development in the 7 counties / districts	Local PMOs, township governments, village committees, task force	Local social development officers, township and village officials, APs, task force	46	15

### 7.2 Information Disclosure

7 subcomponents have broken ground, namely the wastewater treatment terminals in Tunxi District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County, Urban Sewer Network Improvement and Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement, and Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, and Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yi County

By the end of December 2021, construction and land use information had been disclosed at all construction sites of the Project, and road closure during construction had been notified timely to reduce traffic impacts.



Figure 7- 1 Construction Information Disclosure and Road Closure Announcement

## 7.3 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 December 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.

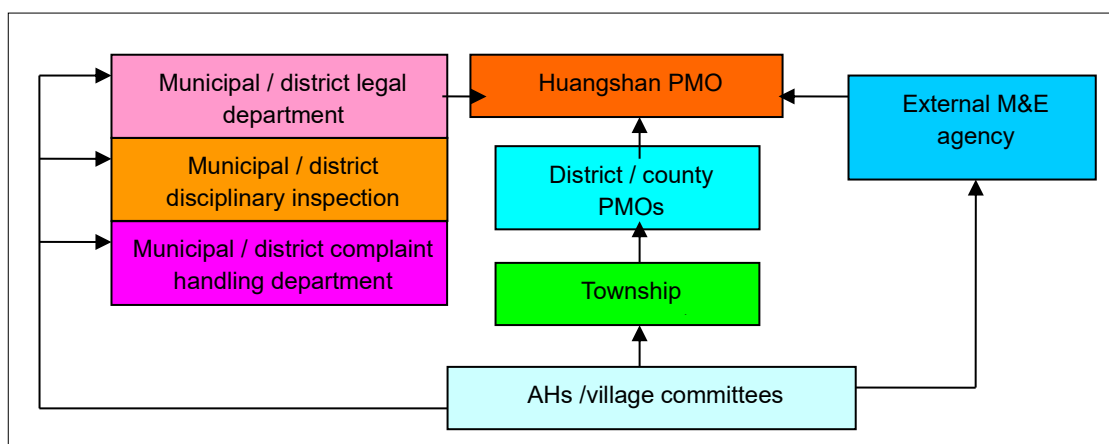


Figure 7- 2 Grievance Redress Flowchart

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

Table 7-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

City / 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
She County	She County PMO	Xu Ning	No.18 ZiyangStreet, She County	18905595511
Xiuning County	Xiuning County PMO	Cheng Weisong	North of Haiyang No.2 Primary School, Shuyuan Road, Xiuning County	15856670163
Yi County	Yi County PMO	Jiang Huajie	No.54 Straight Street, Yi County	15212696249
Qimen County	Qimen County PMO	Wang Lixin	No.3 Xueqian Street, Qimen County	13956273374

## 8 Findings and Suggestions

### 8.1 Findings

#### 8.1.1 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.

#### 8.1.2 Construction and resettlement progress

LA compensation for the Project involves 3 districts and 4 counties in Huangshan City (Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, and She, Yi, Xiuning and Qimen Counties). 86.8301 mu of collective land will be acquired, most of which would be land use for rural public infrastructure (LURPI) provided voluntarily by villagers, 4.68 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently, and 248.85 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Project, affecting 288 households with 1,122 persons permanently and 127 households with 362 persons temporarily. No vulnerable group will be affected by the Project. The Project does not involve HD (neither residential nor non-residential). In addition, the Project will affect some young crops, scattered trees and other ground attachments.

By the end of December 2021 (the end of this round of M&E):

1) For Ecological Village Building in Tunxi District, 8.5386 mu of permanently obtained collective construction land (all the land was LURPI provided voluntarily by villagers) had been completed, 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). **During this monitoring period, 44.33 mu of land had been occupied temporarily, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation.**

2) For Ecological Village Building in Huizhou District, 1.5339 mu of permanently obtained collective construction land (all the land was LURPI 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). **During this monitoring period, 8.35 mu of land had been occupied temporarily, being public land on roadsides, involving no compensation.**

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

4) Xinhua Xiang Integrated River Management in Huangshan District had involved 6.61 mu of LURPI, affecting 46 households with 161 persons, 46 households with 161 persons more than the previous period. **The compensation was being paid.**

5) Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County had involved 11.5776 mu of LURPI, affecting 51 households with 183 persons, 13 households with 35 persons more than the previous period, and compensation had been completed by December 2021. Besides, 20.34 mu of public land along the road was occupied temporarily, without impact on APs.

6) LURPI for Ecological Village Building in Xiuning County had begun, and the DMS was underway.

7) Huangshan Qimen Intelligent Environmental System of the Changjiang River Watershed involved the permanent occupation of 0.18 mu of state-owned land, which replaced the PLA of

collective land since the previous period.

### **8.1.3 Compensation rates and fund disbursement**

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

21.6501 mu of LURPI had been obtained and compensated for, with LA compensation of 872,422.5 yuan paid, accounting for 100%, including:

1) In Tunxi District, 8.5386 mu of LURPI had been 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 Huizhou District, 1.5339 mu of LURPI had been obtained, and LA compensation of 35,124 yuan disbursed, accounting for 100%.

3) During this monitoring period, in Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town in She County, 11.5776 mu of LURPI had been obtained, and LA compensation of 390,301.5 yuan disbursed (including young crop compensation of 24,381.9), accounting for 100%.

LA compensation for the other subcomponents was under preparation.

### **8.1.4 Livelihood restoration**

By the end of December 2021, livelihood restoration measures had been implemented, jobs first made available to the APs, and agricultural and nonagricultural skills training offered to the APs in all project counties / districts. 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 Yi 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

### **8.1.5 SDAP and GAP monitoring**

According to the approved SDAP and GAP, some actions are to be taken during project implementation. By the end of December 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 She County, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huangshan District, Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Huizhou District, Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Yi County, and Qimen Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement had broken ground. The SDAP has 4 outputs, all of which are progressing in the project area, and 27 activities, in which 2 have been completed, 18 are being implemented, and the other 7 have not been started. However, there are still some areas for improvement.

### **8.1.6 Information disclosure and grievance redress**

By the end of December 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.

## **8.2 Suggestions**

### **8.2.1 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.

### **8.2.2 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.

### **8.2.3 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.

### **8.2.4 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 IHS**

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
3	Yi County	Ecological Village Building in Xitou Town	Xitou Town	Zikeng		1.7994	63292.5
				Shiliu		1.1417	34950.9
				Yanxia		2.8565	99112.1
				/		2.1097	70699.3
				/		3.668	122246.7
Subtotal						15.2397	512042.4

## Appendix 2 Interview Minutes

<b>Date</b>	December 8, 2021
<b>Venue</b>	Biyang Town, Yi County
<b>Organizer</b>	Yi PMO
<b>Participants</b>	Yi PMO, AHs, task force
<b>Topics</b>	Compensation for temporary land occupation
<b>Key points and results</b>	<p>On December 8, 2021, the task force conducted a survey on TLO compensation in Biyang Town affected by Urban Storm and Sewer Line Improvement in Yi County. The survey shows that the main income source of the AHs is nonagricultural work, most of their family members work outside or locally, and few people focus on farming. The AHs expect to transfer the temporarily occupied land to the village collective permanently. The village collective has compensated for the land provided voluntarily by villagers according to the latest local compensation rates. Villagers are satisfied with the compensation rates and compensation payment.</p>
<b>Photo</b>	

# Appendix 3 Fieldwork Photos



Visit to the Tunxi PMO



Visit to the completed small pump station in Huizhou District



Restored temporarily occupied road in Huizhou District



Interview with a staff worker in Huizhou District



Interview with an official of the Xinhua Xiang Government in Huangshan District



Interview with a staff worker of the contractor in Huangshan District





**Visit to the construction site of Urban Sewer Network Improvement in Xiuning County**



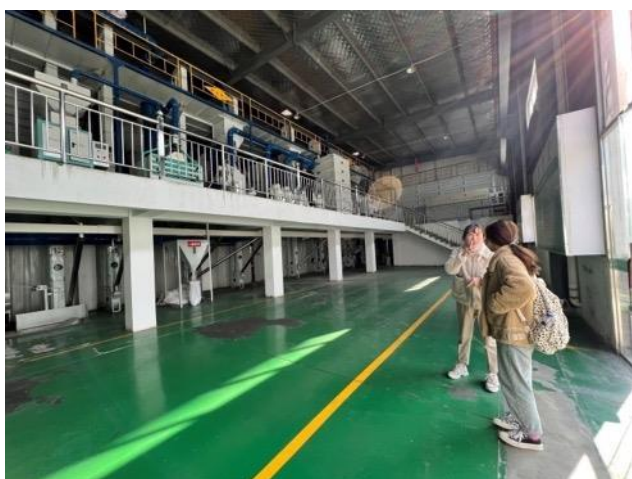
**Interview with a staff worker of the Xiuning PMO and the contractor**



**Interview with the contractor in Xitou Town, She County**



**Interview with a staff worker of the She PMO and the contractor**



**Visit to a pilot organic plant of green finance in Yi County**



**Visit to the construction site of Zhanghe River Integrated Management in Yi County**



**Interview with the contractor in Qimen County**



**Interview with a staff worker of the Qimen PMO**