

**Resettlement Action Plan of the World
Bank-financed Anhui Huangshan New
Countryside Demonstration Project
(5th Draft)**

**Management Office of the Yellow Mountain New Countryside
Demonstration Project
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Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this resettlement action plan

The resettlement action plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations and a series of provisions in the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for the purpose of “developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the project, so that they benefit from the project, their standard of living is improved or at least restored after the completion of the project”.

II. Definitions of terms

Displaced persons

Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, “Displaced Persons” may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Plan; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project areas prior to a cut-off date¹ established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Compensation and resettlement measures

To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, a Resettlement Plan or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:

- (a) The Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

¹ Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project areas was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

- (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost², for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- (b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
 - (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:
 - (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
 - (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

² "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

Letter of Commitment

The World Bank-funded Anhui Huangshan New Countryside Demonstration Project involves resettlement. Therefore, in order to protect the basic rights and interests of the displaced persons (DPs), and restore or improve the production level and standard of living of the DPs after displacement, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project has been prepared in accordance with the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), and the applicable state and local laws and regulations as the basis for the implementation of resettlement.

The Huangshan Municipal Government has reviewed the prepared RAP, and agreed to implement the requirements in the RAP, make resettlement costs available fully and timely, and reasonably compensate and properly resettle the affected persons (APs). The Management Office of the Project (Huangshan PMO) is hereby instructed to implement and manage the resettlement work of the Project in coordination with the three districts and four counties affected by the Project.

1. Overview of the Project

1.1 Background of the Project

The Yellow Mountain is the most scenic mountain of China. Except the famous mountain, Huangshan Municipality is a cradle of a number of picturesque, culturally profound villages, including Xidi Village known as “a land of peach blossoms” and Hongcun Village known as “an ancient village in Chinese painting”. With peerless natural scenery and state-level nonmaterial cultural heritage with strong Anhui characteristics, Huangshan’s tourism has been remarkably successful. While rapidly developing tourism is generating great benefits for the municipality, some problems are increasingly evident, such as backward rural infrastructure, insufficient potential of sustainable rural development, and relatively low reception capacity. The Huangshan Municipal Government has realized these problems, has conducted effective new countryside building under comprehensive planning since 2006, and implemented the “Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings” Project from January to March this year, which has been proven highly successful.

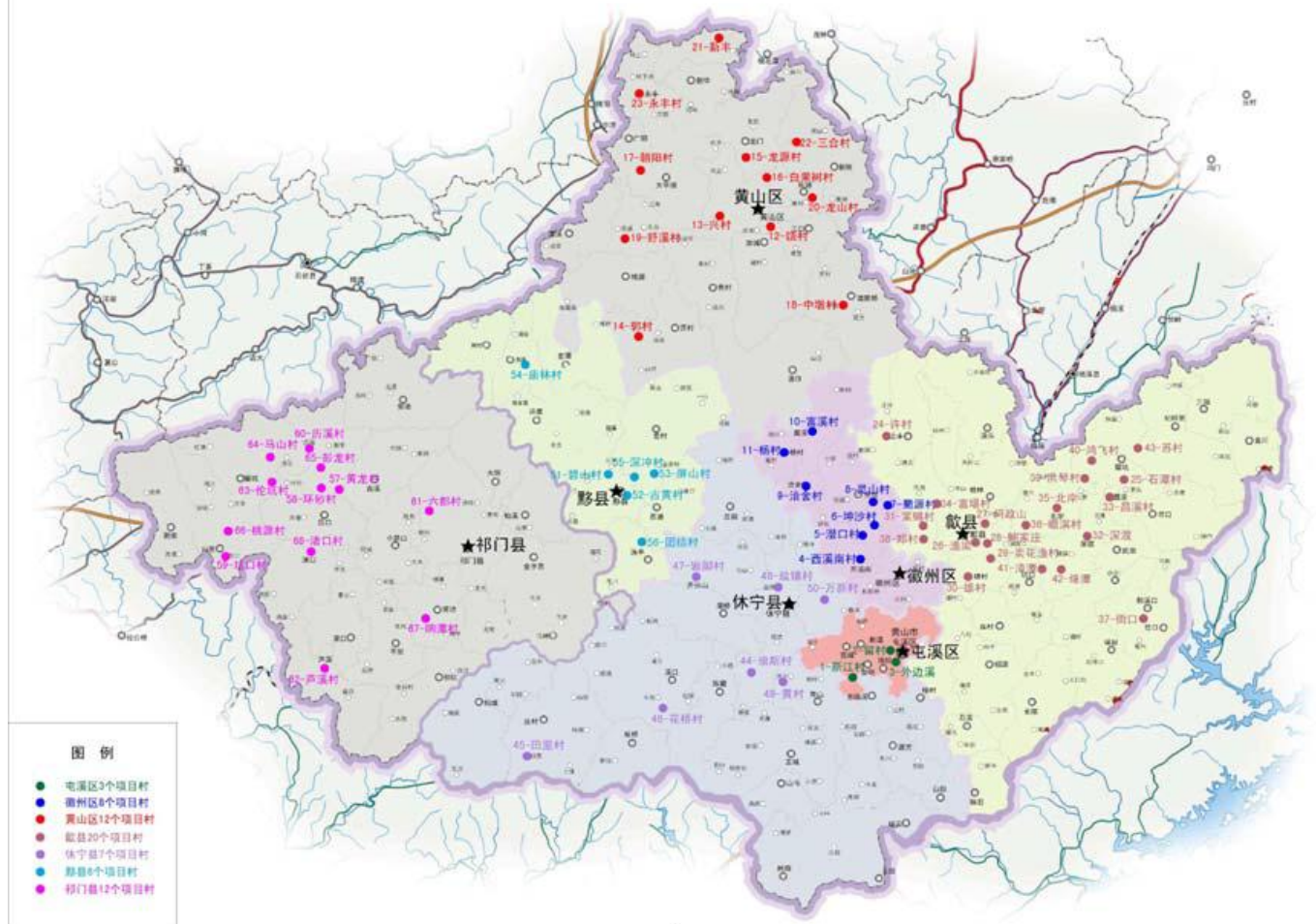
In order to further promote the municipality’s new countryside building, and further develop its tourist resources, the Huangshan Municipal Government has applied for the World Bank-financed Anhui Huangshan New Countryside Demonstration Project (hereinafter, the “Project”). This is a people’s livelihood project that covers 68 projects and consists of four components – rural infrastructure construction, cultural heritage protection, development of characteristic and key industries, and capacity building. The Project aims to promote rural sustainable development and improve local villagers’ quality of life by building a new countryside, and developing tourism and related industries most of the project villages.

The selected villages are as follows:

Table 1 List of Selected Villages

District / county	Selected villages
Tunxi District	Waibianxi, Xinjiang, Liucun
Huangshan District	Xingcun, Raocun, Sanhe, Chaoyang, Longyuan, Longshan, Baiguo, Zhongdun, Yongfeng, Guocun, Shuxi, Xinfeng
Huizhou District	Xixinan, Lingshan, Yangcun, Shuyuan, Kunshan, Qiankou, Fuxi, Qiahe
Shexian County	Xucun, Tangyue, Zhengcun, Xiongqun, Maihua, Shitan, Zhanqi, Changxi, Shendu, Yuliang, Fu’e, Baojia, Wenzhengshan, Hongqin, Hongfei, Zhangtan, Miantan, Jiekou, Sucun, Bei’an
Xiuning County	Yanpu, Yanjiao, Yuehua, Tianli, Wanxin, Langsi, Huaqiao, Huangcun
Yixian County	Pingshan, Guhuang, Shenchong, Bishan, Tuanjie, Miaolin
Qimen County	Taoyuan, Zhukou, Lixi, Lunkeng, Penglong, Huanglong, Liudu, Xiangtan, Huansha, Luxi, Mashan, Kengkou

Figure 1-1 Location Map of 68 Project Villages in 3 Districts and 4 Counties of Huangshan Municipality



As shown above, the 68 selected project villages are located mainly in the rural tourism cluster of the Yellow Mountain Scenic Zone, southern Anhui towns tourism cluster, Xidi-Hongcun rural tourism cluster, Qingliang Peak rural tourism growth pole, Guniujiang rural tourism growth pole, Liuguojian rural tourism growth pole and Taiping Lake rural tourism growth pole. The project sites have been selected to connect different villages and counties of the municipality, and expected to benefit the production and livelihoods of the people in the project area, and have far-reaching influence on the municipality's tourism development.

1.2 Introduction and Impacts of the Project

1.2.1 Characteristics:

As described above, the Project aims to promote the new countryside building of Huangshan City, promote rural economic and tourism development, inherit historical culture, improve rural infrastructure and local residents' living standard, and maintain a beautiful rural environment. In the Project, subcomponents will be funded by the government, and selected by village committees and villagers subject to government approval. The Project is characterized by:

1. The Project is funded by the state, and its outputs are owned collectively. In addition, village committees will participate in project construction and decision-making as beneficiaries, so the Project involves community participation.
2. The Project consists of four components and 19 subcomponents: 1) rural

infrastructure construction: including rural roads, bridges, streetlamps, line burial, water supply works, drainage works, water resources facilities, wastewater treatment facilities; 2) cultural heritage protection and utilization: including ancient building renovation, nonmaterial cultural heritage protection and utilization, and conversion into Anhui style; 3) development of characteristic and key industries: including characteristic agriculture, tourist reception facilities and other facilities; 4) institutional capacity building: including planning, major task research, capacity building and consulting, platform building, and publicity and extension. The Project has extensive geographic coverage, and involves 225 natural villages in 68 project villages. Accordingly, resettlement impacts are scattered and individual impacts on villagers are minor.

3. Subcomponents will be chosen by the project villages through application. The government will provide financial and technical assistance.

4. Since the Project will be constructed by village collectives, resettlement costs should be borne by village collectives. However, in practice, the relevant district and county governments have borne the costs of termination of land contracts and acquisition of ground attachments in order to reduce the financial pressure of the project villages, and facilitate project implementation.

5. In the Project, only one new inter-village roads and some locally broadened village-level roads involve termination of land contracts and result in negative impacts on villagers. The land so used is still owned by village collectives. Collective land and contracted land may be used temporarily during the construction of village-level water supply networks and sewer networks. Detailed identification was conducted and detailed alternatives developed during RAP preparation.

6. Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style, and cultural heritage protection and utilization will include ancient building renovation, nonmaterial cultural heritage protection and utilization, conversion into Anhui style. Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style will improve residential conditions, village environment and tourist value, and villagers' living standard, and allow for rural economic development. Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style will be funded by government and conducted on a voluntary basis. A certain amount will be set aside from the World Bank loan to establish the Huangshan subsidy fund for the renovation and protection of ancient residences owned by villagers, and guide proprietors to protect ancient residences. To ensure that funds from the World Bank loan are used openly, fairly and justly, the Huangshan Municipal Government has promulgated the Measures for the Management of Huangshan Subsidy Fund for the Renovation And Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers. The renovation and protection of ancient residence will be funded by proprietors mainly, and implemented by the district and county PMOs. The proprietor will file a written application; if over two thirds of villagers have no objection, the village committee will give comments and submit it to the township government. Ancient residence renovation will not change the ownership of residences and will have positive impacts on proprietors.

Related project: No related project was found at the identification stage of the subcomponents, because all subcomponents are within the project villages.

1.2.2 Scope of the Project and Resettlement Impacts

At the screening stage of the Project, the use of contracted land should be minimized to reduce resettlement impacts. Among numerous subcomponents, land contracts to be terminated mostly result from the construction of road works, while the construction of water supply, drainage and sewer networks will use contracted land temporarily to some extent. The components with resettlement impacts will be listed, and their scope of construction and resettlement impacts described in this section.

Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style will be included in the Project after government approval only, and will have positive impacts on local villagers, their resettlement impacts will be identified separately from other subcomponents in this RAP.

1.2.2.1 Road works

These works involve 66 villages, and include foundation works, pavement works, road drainage works, safety protection works, and construction, reconstruction and expansion works of village access roads, intra-village roads, tractor farming roads, etc. The total length of roads will be 316.1km, including village access trunk roads of 69.0km, inter-village roads of 106.0km, intra-village roads of 81.5km, tractor farming roads 41.0km and other roads of 18.5km, serving 125,017 persons, reducing travel time by 574,967 hours.

Among the road works, only four roads in Changxi , Jiekou and Hongfei Villages, Shexian County, and Huaqiao Village, Xiuning County are new roads, and only the road in Changxi Village, Shexian County involve termination of land contracts. The road in Changxi Village is about 2.8km long, and will be significant for villagers' travel and local tourism development. This road involves much contracted land (19.9 mu of irrigated land, accounting for 49.6% of all contracted land used permanently for the Project). The other road works involve broadening, pavement hardening, etc., and involve little contracted land.

1.2.2.2 Water supply works

These works involve 37 villages, and include the construction and expansion of water supply facilities, including water intake, water purification, water transmission and distribution, and water source protection works.

Resettlement impacts: Since the construction of water supply networks involves the temporary excavation of land, temporary use of contracted land will occur in many project villages. Since construction will be conducted on both sides of rural roads mainly, the actual size of temporary use of contracted land will be small. The construction period will be determined and compensation fees for young crops paid to the APs in advance. The construction of the water storage and drinking water tanks in Baiguoshu Village, Huangshan District and Lunkeng Village, Qimen County will involve termination of land contracts on a small scale, and all affected land is woodland.

1.2.2.3 Drainage works

These works include the construction of storm pipes of 9,930m and the

renovation of storm drainage of 11,064m, benefiting 33,400 persons.

Resettlement impacts: The construction of storm pipes will involve temporary use of contracted land. The renovation of drainage canals will have no resettlement impact.

1.2.2.4 Wastewater treatment facilities

These works cover 33 project villages, and include the construction of sewer networks, wastewater treatment facilities, biogas tanks, septic tanks and sewage treatment stations, and the rehabilitation of waterways and ponds, including the construction of d100~d600 branch sewer lines of 137km, four 100 m³ biogas tanks, 900 septic tanks, and 25 sewage treatment stations (increasing sewage treatment capacity by 1,585 m³/d), and the rehabilitation of two waterways and one pond.

Resettlement impacts: The construction of sewer networks will involve temporary use of contracted land in many project villages. The construction of biogas tanks and septic tanks will not involve temporary use of contracted land. Only the construction of the sewage treatment station in Luxi Village, Qimen County will terminate the land contract for 0.4 mu of non-irrigated land.

1.2.2.5 Ancient building renovation

These works involve 44 villages, and include 137 state-owned, collectively and privately owned ancient buildings as protected cultural sites, including 104 collectively owned ones and 87 protected cultural sites of different levels (4 state-level ones and 6 province-level ones).

Ancient buildings will be improved to meet modern needs. Public facilities include tourist reception centers; community cultural and sports facilities; villager activity centers, village libraries, old people activity rooms, etc.; cultural facilities: folklore museums, nonmaterial cultural heritage exhibition rooms, etc.; collective or personal business facilities, including cultural leisure facilities, teahouses, leisure bars, rural guesthouses, etc.; characteristic artwork and cultural stores: selling handicrafts, nonmaterial cultural heritage derivatives; agricultural sightseeing and experience facilities; tourist and characteristic product trading facilities, etc.

Privately owned ancient residences (unprotected cultural sites) will be renovated and protected in accordance with the Measures for the Management of Huangshan Subsidy Fund for the Renovation and Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers.

137 state-owned, collectively owned and privately owned ancient buildings as protected cultural sites will be protected effectively, increasing 1.596 million man-times of visitors.

Since ancient residences to be renovated under the Project are chosen through strict screening, and their ownership will not be changed, their proprietors' living conditions and quality of life will be improved greatly, and benefit from the Project.

1.2.2.6 Conversion into Anhui style

16 villages have proposed schemes for conversion of houses into Anhui style, mostly in core village protected areas and within 50m around important historical buildings, including wall plastering, floor-to-slope roof conversion, corbel gable conversion, door and window renovation, etc. This subcomponent will beautify the

rural environment, promote rural tourism, increase personal and collective income, and prevent fires.

Resettlement impacts: Conversion of houses into Anhui style will be funded by the government, in which wall plastering will coordinate houses with surroundings and protect houses, floor-to-slope roof conversion will increase useful size, promote household tourism and facilitate the fast drainage of rain, and corbel gable conversion will prevent fires. Conversion into Anhui style will improve house quality and living conditions effectively, and have positive impacts on proprietors.

1.2.2.7 Bridge works

64 access bridges will be constructed in 27 project villages to meet production, living and traffic needs, involving neither termination of land contracts nor temporary use of contracted land.

1.2.2.8 Streetlamps

In 45 project villages, overnight lighting facilities will be installed for access roads, intra-village roads, alleys and fitness squares. 1,776 pole streetlamps (pole height 5-9m) and 1,168 simple streetlamps will be installed, with a total line length of 102.876km, serving 81,765 persons. No resettlement will be involved.

1.2.2.9 Line burial

Line burial includes the burial of power lines, telecom (telephone and network) lines, and television and broadcast lines for environmental beautification. This subcomponent has been chosen by 12 villages. No resettlement will be involved.

1.2.2.10 Water resources facilities

59 villages have chosen the construction of water resources facilities, including canal reinforcement of 90.4km, river dredging of 50.96km, revetment renovation of 50.96km, irrigation canal maintenance of 94.07km, construction of 49 diversion weirs, reinforcement of 24 pond weirs, construction of one irrigation pumping station, etc. These water resources facilities will be renovated mainly, while dams, pumping stations and other facilities will be built on existing foundations, involving neither termination of land contracts nor temporary use of contracted land. Only the construction of the revetment in Bei'an Village, Shexian County will terminate the land contract for 0.4 mu of non-irrigated land.

1.2.2.11 Characteristic agriculture

Characteristic agriculture includes the construction of industrial bases, and farm and tourist product bazaars, involving Chinese medicinal materials, vegetables, aquatic products, tealeaves, flowers, rape, fruit trees, seedlings and bamboos. This subcomponent has been chosen by 31 villages, and the government will provide financial and technical assistance, without changing land users and ownership. Farm and tourist product bazaars will be constructed in 13 villages, with a total building area of 12,826 m². No resettlement will be involved.

1.2.2.12 Tourist facilities

The construction of tourist facilities involves 55 villages, including car parks, public toilets, cultural squares, trees, tourist reception centers, wharves, etc.

74 public toilets with a total area of 3,260 m², 6 cultural squares with a total area of 9,720 m², 14 village landscaping sites with a total area of 15,100 m², 40 car parks with a total area of 41,380 m², 5 tourist reception centers with a total area of 3,710 m², 6 wharves, revetments with a total length of 470m, and 3 agritainment sites with a total building area of 653.4 m² will be constructed.

At the screening stage, most of the project villages involving the construction of tourist facilities have wasteland for construction, and public toilets, wharves, tourist reception centers, etc. in many project villages have taken form and have only to be improved. Only few facilities will involve resettlement, including the ecological car park in Huansha Village, Qimen County (2.98 mu of non-irrigated land) and the car park in Litian Village, Xiuning County (2.4 mu of garden land).

1.2.2.13 Other supporting facilities

Fitness squares, cultural activity centers, old people's homes will be constructed in 24 villages to meet villagers' cultural needs, and improve their competencies and health. 24 fitness squares with a total area of 22,080 m² and 5 cultural activity centers with a total area of 2,240 m² will be constructed on existing wasteland or in existing houses. No resettlement will be involved.

Other subcomponents not involving resettlement include nonmaterial cultural heritage protection and utilization, planning, major task research, capacity building and consulting, platform building, and publicity and extension subcomponents.

1.2.3 Measures to Reduce Project Impacts

1.2.3.1 Screening of subcomponents

Subcomponents with potentially extensive termination of land contracts have been eliminated through site selection and size control at the screening stage to minimize resettlement impacts.

- In the selection of road works, only roads with a pavement width of not more than 4.5m can be included in the Project.
- In the selection of line burial works, only those constructed together with drainage networks can be included, thereby effectively controlling the period of temporary use of contracted land and improving utilization efficiency.
- In the selection of water supply and drainage works, the repair of existing water resources facilities is supported mainly, and no construction work is supported in principle to avoid termination of land contracts.
- In village landscaping works, landscaping on wasteland is supported. In the construction of wharves, public toilets, car parks, cultural squares and other tourist facilities, the improvement of existing facilities is supported. Any newly constructed facility must be justified by tourist statistical data.

1.2.3.2 Other Measures to Reduce Project Impacts

The Project involves termination of land contracts mainly and does not involve house demolition, and will inevitably affect the existing production and living conditions of local residents. At the project planning and design stage, local social and economic impacts of the Project should be considered as much as possible as key factors for option optimization and selection. Settlements should be avoided, minimum cultivated land occupied, and local development plans met.

1. Under equal conditions, house demolition or local living impact should be minimized during road construction, new canal excavation, drainage facility construction, pipeline laying, temporary material storage, river solid waste cleanup and embankment restoration. For example, during river solid waste cleanup, local governments should utilize a wider river channel as the space for temporary construction, and minimize the occupation of roads and farmland.

2. Under equal conditions, wastewater treatment plants, pipelines, farmer training centers and car parks should be so located as to minimize farmland occupation. For example, most pipelines should be laid along village roads or on wasteland or river flats, and the surface should be restored after construction, thereby both meeting engineering requirements, and avoiding local production and livelihood impacts.

3. During ancient residence renovation, residents' interests should be fully considered, and agreements entered into heads of households in advance to avoid subsequent disputes. Renovation should be conducted without temporary relocation where possible. If temporary relocation is inevitable, renovation should be completed within a strictly specified period.

4. Attention should be paid to environmental protection. For example, wastewater treatment sites should be selected to avoid water sources, schools, hospitals, cultural relics, scenic zones and other environmentally sensitive areas; the construction sites should not pollute the surrounding environment, or should result in pollution not in excess of the allowable limits specified in the applicable state laws and regulations, and prevailing standards.

5. The project design gives adequate consideration to living inconveniences for local residents. For example, footpaths should be provided in relatively densely populated areas for the ease of passage; damages to bridges, pipelines and other infrastructure during construction will be repaired to ensure their integrity and proper functioning.

6. The construction design should be optimized, construction period shortened, the amount of excavation and filling minimized, and time allowed for the restoration of special facilities to reduce local impacts. For example, conversion into Anhui style and ancient residence renovation should be usually scheduled in the slack season, termination of land contracts conducted after the harvest of young crops, and bridges and culverts constructed before spring plowing to facilitate farmland irrigation and flood protection.

1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

1.3.1 Social Profile of the Project Area

The construction sites of the Project are located in 68 villages in three districts and four counties, Huangshan Municipality, including 3 villages in Tunxi District, 8 villages in Huizhou District, 12 villages in Huangshan District, 20 villages in Shexian County, 7 villages in Xiuning County, 6 villages in Yixian County and 12 villages in Qimen County.

Huangshan Municipality is located in the southernmost tip of Anhui Province, and is the seat of the Yellow Mountain, one of the top 10 scenic zones of China, bordering Jixi, Jingde and Jingxian Counties, Xuancheng City on the northeast, Qingyang, Shitai and Dongzhi Counties, Chizhou City on the northwest, Jingdezhen City and Wuyuan County, Jiangxi Province on the southwest, Kaihua, Chun'an and Lin'an Counties, Zhejiang Province on the southeast, being an important timber and tealeaf producing area in eastern China.

Huangshan Municipality governs Tunxi, Huangshan and Huizhou Districts, Shexian, Xiuning, Qimen and Yixian Counties, and the Yellow Mountain Scenic Zone, with a land area of 9,807 square kilometers and a population of 1.47 million. Huangshan Municipality is profound in Anhui culture and is a cradle of the three major regional cultures of China (Tibetan studies, Dunhuang studies and Anhui studies), covering numerous fields, such as philosophy, classics, history, medicine, science and art.

Huangshan Municipality is located in a picturesque mountainous area, with numerous peaks, valleys, plains, brooks and basins. Huangshan is well known for the famous tea "Qihong", "Tunlu", "Yellow Mountain Maofeng" and "Taiping Houkui", as well as "Santan loquat", "golden thread amber date" and "Huizhou snow pear".

The Yellow Mountain is located in the scenic southern Anhui mountainous region, and known worldwide for its "three wonderful features and four scenic features". The Yellow Mountain was listed by the State Council as one of the first state-level key scenic zones in 1982, chosen as one of the top 10 scenic zones of China in 1986, and included by UNESCO in the World Heritage List in 1990. Afterwards, the Yellow Mountain has been appraised as state-level "hygienic mountain" and "safe mountain", and identified as No.1 in the first ten civilized scenic zones of China by the Ministry of Construction and National Tourism Administration in 1998.

1.3.2 Economic Profile of the Project Area

Huangshan Municipality is sparsely population, abounds with natural resources and boasts a high living standard. At the end of 2011, the municipality governed 101 townships (50 towns and 51 Xiangs), 889 administrative villages, over 3,500 natural villages, over 8,900 village groups and 41 community committees. The municipality's registered population was 1.481 million, including an agricultural population of 367,000 and a nonagricultural population of 1.114 million. In 2011, the municipality's GDP was 37.88 billion yuan, up 12.5% from the previous year, in which the added value of primary industries was 4.51 billion yuan, up 4.4%; that of secondary industries 17.54 billion yuan, up 17.8%; and that of tertiary industries 15.82 billion yuan, up 9.4%. Secondary and tertiary industries are pillar industries of the municipality. Based on resident population, per capita GDP was 27,966 yuan, rural residents' per

capita net income 7,952 yuan, up 18.4% from the previous year, and per capita nonproductive expenditure 5,127 yuan, up 23.2%.

In 2011, the municipality's total output value of agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding and fishery was 7.63 billion yuan, in which the output value of agriculture was 3.88 billion yuan, that of forestry 1 billion yuan, that of stockbreeding 2.35 billion yuan, and that of fishery 220 million yuan. The total sown area of crops was 13,100 hectares, including 6,500 hectares of food crops, 2,800 hectares of oil crops and 2,200 hectares of vegetables. Annual output was 362,000 tons of food crops, 38,000 tons of rapeseed, 392,000 tons of vegetables, 26,000 tons of tealeaf, 57,000 tons of fruit, 87,000 tons of meat, 18,000 tons of poultry and eggs, 5,700 tons of silkworm cocoons and 18,000 tons of aquatic products.

At the end of 2011, there were 159 farm product processing enterprises above designated size, 11 more than the previous year, including 30 province-level or above leading enterprises, with total sales revenue of 3.06 billion yuan, up 52.6%, and profits and taxes of 160 million yuan, up 46.8%. 172 new farmers' specialized cooperatives were organized and total number reached 776.

In 2011, the municipality received 30.544 million men-times of domestic and overseas tourists in total, up 20.0% from the previous year, including 29.23 million men-times of domestic tourists, up 19.8%, and 1.314 million men-times of overseas tourists, up 25.1%.

In 2011, the total investment in 36 livelihood projects was 1.51 billion yuan, benefiting 1.4 million urban and rural residents, involving poverty reduction, employment promotion, educational support, social security, medical care, culture, housing and infrastructure construction. The number of newly added urban employees was 38,400, the number of reemployed laid-off workers 16,800, the number of reemployed persons with employment difficulty 4,300, and the number of newly transferred rural laborers 21,700. At the year end, urban registered unemployment rate was 3.82%, down 0.02 percentage point from the previous year.

1.4 Women's Development in the Project Area

1.4.1 Current Women's Development in the Project Area

During the two surveys of the survey team, great importance was attached to women's participation in public consultation and door-to-door interviews. The survey team has learned women's development in Huangshan as follows:

1. Women's status in families is generally high and they have the power to dominate household expenditure. Since outside employment is prevalent in Huangshan and most local young adult men are working outside, family affairs are often dominated by women. In most families, expenses are disbursed by women as they wish, and bulk expenses disbursed in consultation with their husbands.

2. In routine village management, women's role is insignificant, and most villages are still managed by men mainly.

3. Women's organizations exist in all villages. Except official women's federations and family planning offices, there are art groups composed mainly of women in almost every village, such as dancing and Huangmei opera groups. These groups not only entertain women but also serve as women's mutual help organizations to some extent. These organizations often cover women of different age groups in a village and play a significant role in strengthening women's overall

influence in the village, which makes up the insignificant status of women in village management.

1.4.2 Women's Participation in the Project

1. At the screening stage, women in the project villages participated actively. They particularly support road lighting, bridge construction, water supply, bank renovation and reinforcement, diversion weirs and other water resources facilities, as well as characteristic agriculture and fitness squares, etc.
2. Women spoke actively at consultation meetings and FGDs, and accepted interviews voluntarily. Almost 50% of participants in each FGD were women.
3. Women have expressed their unique ideas about many subprojects and showed particular support for some subcomponents, such as road lighting, because this will keep their children safe on the way to and from school, and saving their time for housework. They also support bridge construction, because they can go to town to buy things more conveniently and safely.
4. They have shown strong willingness to participate in the Project. While most male young adults in the project villages are working outside, women staying home generally take care of the family. In our survey, most women thought that they had leisure time for participating in the Project, such as characteristic agriculture, and expected to increase household income by learning new skills.
5. Since women are skilled in handicrafts, opportunities should be offered in the Project to give play to women's advantage, and also protect and carry forward nonmaterial cultural heritage.
6. A number of cultural squares and cultural rooms will be constructed in the Project. Since many project villages are "hollow" with many women staying at home, these women need leisure and learning places so as to further participate in local tourism and cultural development.

1.5 Public Participation and Consultation

During both surveys of the Project, the survey team conducted public consultation. During the first survey, the main concerns of public consultation were the APs' overall perception of the Project, and comments and suggestions on termination of land contracts. During the second survey, the main concerns were the expectations of the persons affected by ancient residence renovation and conversion into Anhui style, and women's development.

During September 21-27, 2012, the survey team conducted public participation and consultation on termination of land contracts in the project villages in the following manners:

1. FGDs were held in some project villages to learn local socioeconomic conditions, and solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement;
2. Door-to-door interviews were conducted with persons affected greatly by termination of land contracts to learn their household background and economic conditions, and possible impacts of the Project on them, and solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement; and
3. Those not directly involved in public consultation (FGDs and door-to-door interviews) were covered by the questionnaire survey to learn project impacts more

comprehensively.

During the survey, FGDs were held in 42 villages and 545 copies of the questionnaire collected, 75 AHs interviewed See Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of FGDs held

Time	District / county	Village	Activity	The main issue resettlements concerned
Morning, Sep. 21	Huangshan Municipal Development and Reform Commission		Discussing with leaders of the district/county PMOs to identify survey sites, and providing training on the Bank's resettlement policy	
Afternoon, Sep. 21	Shexian County	Yuliang	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project break ground? 2. Why some subcomponents in our village cannot be included in the project?
		Wenzheng		
		Baojia		
	Huangshan District	Raocun	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project break ground? 2. Will temporary use of my land be compensated for? How?
Tunxi District	Xinjiang	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Why hasn't the project break ground yet after so many investigations? 2. Will project investment truly be used on the project? 3. When will compensation fees for land use be available? How will they be paid?	
	Liucun			
Sep. 22	Shexian County	Shendu	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Villagers are most eager for tourism and stockbreeding, can the project provide assistance? 2. How will resettlement fees be paid?
		Maihuayu		
		Miantan		
	Huangshan District	Longyuan	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Our village grows paddy rice mainly, which is not profitable. Will the project provide assistance? 2. Will the growth of young crops be considered in temporary land use?
		Yongfeng		
	Qimen County	Huansha	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project break ground? 2. Since the project aims to develop tourism, is there any other measure in addition to facility improvement?
Lixi				
Sep. 23	Shexian County	Zhengcun	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project break ground? 2. Since the project aims to develop tourism, is there any other measure in addition to facility improvement?
		Tangyue		
		Fuhe		
		Xucun		

	Huangshan District	Guocun	Holding door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Will temporary land use affect young crops? If yes, how will young crops be compensated for?
		Xingcun		
	Qimen County	Liudu	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Why are some subcomponents that are beneficial to villagers not included in the project? 2. How will young crops affected by temporary land use be compensated for?
		Lunkeng	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Termination of land contracts will be required for road construction in Changxi Village. What is the compensation rate? When will compensation fees be paid?
		Mashan		
Sep. 24	Shexian County	Changxi	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project enter the implementation stage? 2. When will compensation fees be paid?
		Shitan		
	Huangshan District	Baiguoshu	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. How will temporary land use be compensated for? Will it affect the growth of young crops?
	Huizhou District	Lingshan		
		Shuyuan		
	Qimen County	Taoyuan	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Villagers are most eager for tourism, stockbreeding and cash crop cultivation, can the project provide assistance? 2. How will compensation fees be paid?
		Kengkou		
		Zhukou		
Sep. 25	Xiuning County	Wanxin	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Will temporary land use affect young crops? If yes, how will young crops be compensated for?
	Huizhou District	Qiankou		
	Qimen County	Xiangtan	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project break ground? 2. Why some subcomponents cannot be included in the project?
Sep. 26	Xiuning County	Tianli	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. Are all funds from the World Bank used for the project? 2. What is the compensation rate? When will compensation fees be paid?
		Huaqiao		
	Huizhou District	Xixinan	Holding a village-level FGD to solicit comments and suggestions on	1. Why are some subcomponents that are beneficial to villagers not
	Yixian County	Guhuang		
		Bishan		
Shenchong				

			resettlement	included in the project? 2. How will young crops affected by temporary land use be compensated for?
Sep. 27	Xiuning County	Langsi	Holding a village-level FGD and door-to-door interviews to solicit comments and suggestions on resettlement	1. When will the project break ground? 2. Since the project aims to develop tourism, is there any other measure in addition to facility improvement?
		Yanpu		

During FGDs and interviews, we found that the APs had doubt about the following mainly:

About termination of land contracts and temporary use of contracted land:

1. How much compensation will be paid after termination of land contracts? Will it be fully in cash?
2. Will temporary use of contracted land affect crop cultivation? Will this be compensated for? How?
3. Who will pay compensation fees? How? When will they be paid to individuals?

About the Project itself:

1. Why the Project should go through so many field investigations? Why the preparation time is so long? When will it enter the construction stage?
2. What are the inclusion criteria for the Project? Why some subprojects were included while others were not?
3. When will the Project break ground, especially road works?

These questions were answered at FGDs as much as possible to address the APs' doubts, specially in respect of compensation fees for termination of land contracts.

In respect of the questions related to the Project itself, the RAP preparation team introduced the relevant inclusion criteria, and such subcomponents as characteristic agriculture and nonmaterial cultural heritage.

During village visits, the team issued a resettlement opinion questionnaire through local governments to collect comments and suggestions from the APs. See Table 3 for a summary.

Table 3 Summary of Survey Results of the Project

	Question	Options	Percentage (%)
B1	Are you aware that this project is to be implemented?	(1) Yes	80.17
		(2) Not quite clear	13.22
		(3) No	6.61
B2	Do you support this project?	(1) Yes	98.00
		(2) No	0.00
		(3) Don't care	2.00
B3	To whom is this project beneficial? (multiple choices allowed)	(1) State	92.00
		(2) Collective	98.10
		(3) Individual	70.00
B4	Are you aware of the compensation policy for land acquisition of this project?	(1) Yes	30.64
		(2) No	69.36
B5	Do you agree with land acquisition and resettlement?	(1) Yes	100.00
		(2) No	0.00

B6	If you lose land after land acquisition, you will first choose:	(1) Conversion into nonagricultural status in household registration	0.00
		(2) Working at a rural enterprise	32.33
		(3) Continuing to farm	40.10
		(4) Other	27.57
B7	If your lawful rights are infringed on, do you know that you may file an appeal?	(1) Yes	92.70
		(2) No	7.30
Please answer the following questions briefly:			
What impacts will this project have on your family? Most common answer (chosen by over 80% of respondents): No adverse impact			
Information to be learned: Most common answer (chosen by over 50% of respondents): Mode of compensation for land acquisition			
Your greatest concern: Most common answer (chosen by over 50% of respondents): When this project will break ground?			

Based on the FGDs, door-to-door interview and the survey data in Table 8-2, we have arrived at the following conclusions:

First, over 80% of the respondents are aware of the Project, 13% are not clear about the Project, and 6% are unaware of the Project. It was learned from the FGDs that the local governments disclosed project information at village group meetings and village congresses during April-June. Through these public participation activities, the APs' awareness of the Project has reached a high level, but their awareness should still be further improved in various manners. Correspondingly, 98% of the respondents support the Project and only 2% don't care. Overall, local residents welcome and expect highly of the Project.

Second, most of the respondents think that the state, collective and individual can benefit from the Project, and all of them agree with land acquisition and resettlement, showing that people generally think that their benefits from the Project are much higher than their costs, which is attributed partly to the small amount of land acquired for the Project and temporary land use, so most of the APs think termination of land contracts will not have any negative impact on their livelihoods. In addition, 33.23% of the respondents will work at enterprises and over 40% will continue to farm after termination of land contracts.

Third, only 30% of the respondents are aware of local compensation policies, while most of them are unaware. Although this is related to the fact that the Project is still at the feasibility study stage, this shows that publicity on termination of land contracts policies should be strengthened before project implementation. However, most of the respondents are aware that they may file an appeal when their rights are infringed on, showing a strong legal sense of local residents.

After the first survey, since the subcomponents in the project villages varied and the rough program of ancient residence renovation was largely fixed, the survey team decided to conduct a second survey during December 20-23, 2012, with focus on the impacts of ancient residence renovation and women's development.

Table 4 Public Consultation Activities in the Second Survey

Time	District / county	Village	Location	Activity	The main issue residence concern
Dec. 20	Tunxi District	Waibianxi	Yanghu Town community	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	1. Can ancient residences be renovated in former style? 2. What are the inclusion criteria for ancient residences?
	Huizhou District	Lingshan	Lingshan Village Committee	Holding a FGD	1. How are subsidy funds for ancient residence renovation allocated? 2. Will funds for ancient residence renovation be interrupted, resulting in incomplete renovation?
	Huangshan District	Guocun	Guocun Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	1. Does the effect of ancient residence renovation meet your idea? Will it be turned into something nondescript? 2. Subsidy funds for ancient residence renovation
Longshan		Longshan Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs		
Dec. 21	Xiuning County	Huaqiao	Huaqiao Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	1, Which works are involved in conversion into Anhui style? 2. Will conversion into Anhui style affect interior structure? 3. When will conversion begin?
		Yanjiao	Yanjiao Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	
		Huangshan	Huangshan Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	
	Yixian County	Bishan, Guhuang, Pingshan	Biyang Town Government	Holding a FGD	1. How ancient residences are selected? 2. How are funds for conversion into Anhui style allocated? 3. When will the specific program for conversion into Anhui style be available? Will it affect house structure?
Qimen County	Liudu	Liudu Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	1. How ancient residences are selected? 2. How are funds for conversion into Anhui style allocated? 3. When will the specific program for conversion into Anhui style be available? Will it affect house structure?	
Dec. 22	Qimen County	Lixi, Lunkeng, Mashan	Ruokeng Xiang Government	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	1. How ancient residences are selected? 2. How are funds for conversion into Anhui style allocated? 3. When will the specific program for conversion into Anhui style be available? Will it affect house structure?
		Taoyuan, Kengkou, Huanglong	Shanli Town Government	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	
	Shexian County	Zhengcun, Tangyue	Zhengcun Town Government	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	1. How are funds for ancient residence renovation allocated? 2. Will funds be sufficient to complete works? 3. Can ancient residences be
Xiongcun		Xiongcun Village Committee	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs		

		Yuliang	Yuliang Village Committee	Holding a FGD	renovated in former style?
Dec. 23	Shexian County	Hongqin, Hongfei	Hongqin Village Committee	Holding a FGD	
				and interviewing individual APs	
		Sucun	Fang's ancestral temple	Holding a FGD and interviewing individual APs	

During the second survey, the survey team learned expectations for and suggestions on house transformation from persons affected by ancient residence renovation and conversion into Anhui style, their concerns about the Project, and expectations of proprietors of ancient residences for the use of their houses for future tourism development.

We have learned from interviews that most proprietors of ancient residences knew in October 2012 that their houses would be renovated, and all proprietors of ancient residences attending FGDs support the Project and think that the renovation of their houses is very good, because most ancient residences are already out of repair. Most of the APs worry that their ancient residences cannot be renovated to former appearance. Most of the APs attending FGDs are willing to use their houses for tourism development other than lease to village collectives. Their expected modes of development include visit, local-style restaurant, agritainment site and household guesthouse. The APs attending FGDs think that conversion into Anhui style will have no adverse impact on them, because this will be conducted on the exterior, and some of them once expected to do this but could not afford construction costs.

We have learned that women's status in families is generally high. Since outside employment is prevalent in Huangshan and most local young adult men are working outside, family affairs are often dominated by women. In most families, expenses are disbursed by women as they wish, and bulk expenses disbursed in consultation with their husbands. Women's organizations exist in all villages. Except official women's federations and family planning offices, there are art groups composed mainly of women in almost every village. These groups not only entertain women but also serve as women's mutual help organizations to some extent.

1.6 RAP Arrangements

The Project will be implemented according to the basic domestic construction procedures and the World Bank's safeguard policies, and a resettlement action plan (RAP) prepared based on the range of construction land identified in the design outputs by the owner and design agency.

In order to prepare this report accurately and objectively, an extensive socioeconomic survey was conducted in the 68 project villages in three districts and four counties, Huangshan Municipality. The survey was conducted by means of structured questionnaire survey and open-ended interview to learn information on termination of land contracts, household socioeconomic conditions, and local socioeconomic development, etc.

Open-ended interviews were conducted with villagers in typical villages to learn local socioeconomic conditions, and local residents' comments on and expectations for resettlement. These interviews covered households of different economic levels and types of impact, and affected persons of different genders.

Through the socioeconomic survey, local policies and regulations on resettlement and related to the Project were collected to provide a legal basis for the resettlement policies of the Project, comprehensive and accurate basic data on termination of land contracts acquired for the preparation of the RAP, the affected population's comments on and expectations for termination of land contracts learned, so that the resettlement policies are more feasible. In addition, the significance of the Project was communicated extensively through the survey to promote local residents' understanding and support.

2. Impacts of the Project

2.1 Identification of the Project Area

2.1.1 Termination of land contracts

The Project is funded by the state and implemented by the 68 villages with technical assistance from the government to promote rural economic and tourism development, inherit historical culture, improve rural infrastructure and local residents' living standard, and maintain a beautiful rural environment. Subcomponents are proposed by villagers and village committees, and submitted to the government for approval. The outputs of the Project are owned collectively. In addition, village committees will participate in project construction and decision-making as beneficiaries, so the Project involves community participation.

The second round of land contracting of China occurred in 1998 and would last for 30 years. Collective land has to be used for the construction of roads, water storage tanks and other related works. The land used for the Project is caused mainly by the two new roads in Changxi Village, Shexian County, while the broadening of other roads, few water supply and sewage treatment works will use a small amount of contracted woodland and cultivated land only.

2.1.2 Temporary Land Use for Construction

Temporary land use involves land occupied for production and living areas, temporary construction roads, and pipeline laying during construction.

2.2 Impacts of the Project

2.2.1 Project Districts and Counties

The Project involves all the three districts and four counties of Huangshan Municipality, Anhui Province, in which only Huizhou District is not affected resettlement. Among the 68 project villages, 22 are affected by resettlement, including 11 affected by termination of land contracts, 12 by temporary land use, including:

There are 12 project villages in Huangshan District, in which one is affected by termination of land contracts: Baiguoshu Village, 9 affected by temporary land use (Raocun, Xingcun, Baiguoshu, Chaoyang, Shuxi, Longshan, Xinfeng, Sanhe and Yongfeng Villages),

There are 20 project villages in Shexian County, in which 4 are affected by termination of land contracts: Changxi, Bei'an, Zhanqi and Sucun Villages,

There are 6 project villages in Yixian County, in which 3 are affected by temporary land use (Pingshan, Shenchong and Tuanjie Villages)

There are 7 project villages in Xiuning County, in which two are affected by termination of land contracts: Tianli and Huaqiao Villages

There are 12 project villages in Qimen County, in which 4 are affected by termination of land contracts (Huansha, Luxi, Lunkeng and Xiangtan Villages)

2.2.2 Termination of land contracts and Occupation

40.11 mu of land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 22.65 mu of irrigated land, 10.63 mu of non-irrigated land, 2.13 mu of woodland and 4.7 mu of garden land. This land will be used mainly for the construction of roads, canals, wastewater discharge facilities, car parks.

The construction of road need terminate villagers` land contract for 26.5 mu land, Accounted for 65% of the total land use, mainly arable land. Including Chang Xi in Shexian County of new roads needs to terminate villagers contracted land contract 19.9 mu of irrigated fields, Baiguoshu in Huangshan District required 0.5 mu of non-irrigated land for road widening, the construction of passing track of road in Lunkeng village of Qimen County need 4.3 mu (2.25 mu irrigated land, 2.05 mu non-irrigated land) and the village Xiangtan in Qimen County need 1.4 mu garden land for road reconstruction.

2.2.3 Temporary use of the collective land of the villagers contracted for construction

38.07 mu of land will be used temporarily for the Project, including 4.8 mu of woodland, 10.63 mu of non-irrigated land and 22.64 mu of irrigated land. This land will be used for pipeline laying, temporary material storage, river solid waste cleanup and embankment restoration. Local governments will schedule construction during the period in which land is occupied. In addition, the PMO will specify temporary land uses and restoration requirements in construction contracts with contractors.

2.2.4 Affected Population

The population affected by the Project includes population affected by termination of land contracts, temporary land use. 265 households are affected by the Project in total, including 110 households with 385 persons affected by termination of land contracts, 155 households affected by temporary land use, 8 households affected by the Project fall into vulnerable groups.

2.2.5 Scattered Trees

The scattered trees affected by the Project include trees in fields to be felled or

transplanted for the Project. 2,247 scattered trees are affected by the Project, including 15 firs, 15 pines, 105 praecox, 2,051 mulberries, 10 phoenix trees, 43 poplars and 8 osmanthus trees.

These trees can be characterized in accordance with the purposes and are divided into two categories:

The first category is economy class trees, including mulberries, praecoxes and osmanthus trees.

The second category is ornamental trees, including pines, sycamores, poplars and firs.

In the project construction period, scattered trees approach will correspond to the following two:

The first category is the trees that can be felled: praecox and firs. Praecox as bamboo shoots, this best economic benefits come from 1-2 year old mother bamboo, so even after felling, praecox play its economic utility.

The second category is the trees that can be transplanted, including mulberry, osmanthus trees, cedar, phoenix trees, poplar. Phoenix trees, sycamore, poplar and firs are ornamental trees can be transplanted to the village focal attractions to attract tourists, continue to play its effectiveness. The main purpose of planting mulberry is to cultivate mulberry leaves, because the construction period of the project will avoid the season of ripe mulberry, so during construction can be first mulberry trees transplanted to other places, does not affect the use of mulberry leaves. Osmanthus mulberry treewill be transplanted in the similar situation.

2.2.6 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups refer to social groups that are vulnerable and disadvantaged in society due to limited social participation and security, disability, poverty, etc. Vulnerable groups include widows, women-headed households, orphans, MLS households, the disabled, etc. These groups were identified carefully in project impact analysis. Only few vulnerable groups will be affected by road construction and water supply works. All vulnerable groups will benefit from the Project. Ancient residence renovation and special assistance for vulnerable groups will be included in resettlement monitoring.

2.2.6.1 Vulnerable groups receiving special assistance from the Project

Table 5 Vulnerable groups receiving special assistance from the Project

District / county	Village	Head of household	Subcomponent	Remarks
Huangshan District	20-Longshan	WXF	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		SJB	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		HDG	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
Shexian County	30-Xiongqun	CGX	Ancient residence renovation	Five-guarantee
	39-Hongqin	WAL	Ancient residence renovation	MLS
		FXN	Ancient residence renovation	MLS
		FXY	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		WSS	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		ZSY	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		LJY	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		WYW	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		WYQ	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
		WYH	Ancient residence renovation	MLS
		WAS	Ancient residence renovation	MLS
		WRK	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty
	WZY	Ancient residence renovation	Difficulty	
	40-Hongfei	WQH	Ancient residence renovation	Elderly, ill, unable to work
WTS		Ancient residence renovation	Chronic disease	

		FZS	Ancient residence renovation	Elderly, ill, unable to work
		FAH	Ancient residence renovation	Elderly, ill
		FSQ	Ancient residence renovation	Elderly, ill
Xiuning County	46-Huaqiao	WXZ	Ancient residence renovation	MLS
		ZGY	Ancient residence renovation	MLS

2.2.6.2 Affected vulnerable groups

21-Xinfeng	FXJ	Water supply and sewer networks	MLS
	WWS	Water supply and sewer networks	MLS
	WNG	Water supply and sewer networks	Five-guarantee
	WQL	Water supply and sewer networks	Five-guarantee
23-Yongfeng	XXN	Hongkeng water intake	Five-guarantee
	QDD	Songchuan water intake	MLS
	ZSL	Dongsong water intake	MLS
	DXL	Dongsong water intake	Five-guarantee

2.3 Analysis of Resettlement Impacts

2.3.1 Analysis of Termination of Land Contracts Impacts

To analyze the impacts of Termination of Land Contracts on local residents, the PMO has organized staff to conduct an in-depth survey on the existing land resources of each sub-district, community or village affected by the Project, and make a detailed analysis of the degree of impact on each community or village based on the detailed measurement survey results. The termination of land contracts impacts are characterized by the following:

1. Small number of affected villages

11 villages in 4 districts/counties will be affected by termination of land contracts, and 12 villages in two districts/counties by temporary land use, accounting for less than one sixth of all the 68 project villages respectively.

2. Small per capita acquired land area

40.11 mu of land will be acquired for the Project, affecting 110 households with 385 persons, with a per capita acquired land area of 0.1 mu.

3. Minor impacts on farmland and main cash crops

The land acquired for the Project is mostly collective land, wasteland, barren hills or acquired collective land, and there is a small amount of cultivated land, garden land and other basic farmland. The permanently acquired land includes 22.65 mu of irrigated land, accounting for 56.5% of acquired land area, 10.63 mu of non-irrigated land, accounting for 26.5% of acquired land area, 2.13 mu of woodland, accounting for 5.3% of acquired land area, and 4.7 mu of garden land, accounting for 11.7% of acquired land area. The non-irrigated land is mostly river flats and wasteland. The affected scattered trees are mostly bamboos, pines and shrubs, while mulberries, tea trees and firs are affected slightly.

4. Minor impacts on farmers' production and livelihoods

In the Project, land will be used temporarily out of the busy farming season and the growth stage of main crops, and close to open land, wasteland and unused land in order to reduce impacts on ground structures, and basic production and living facilities.

Based on analysis, termination of land contracts will affect most village groups slightly, and such impacts can be minimized by developing feasible resettlement programs.

Cases: Impacts of termination of land contracts on rural households' living standard

Case 1:

Background: about 19.9 mu of irrigated land will be terminated land contracts for the construction of new road in Changxi Village, Shexian District, affecting 65 rural households

Interviewee: female, 64 years, 0.4 mu of land to be acquired, covered by soybean

Aunt Li is not clear about the Project but knows that a series of improvement works have been conducted in the village. She thinks that these works have improved the village environment and support them strongly. She lives in a family with five members, including her husband, only son, daughter-in-law and grandson, all engaged in farm work. Her son and daughter-in-law would work in northern Anhui in the slack season. The family has 5 mu of irrigated land and 3 mu of land, and the main crops are rape and paddy rice. The family's annual net income is 7,000 yuan, or 20,000 yuan including the employment income of her son and daughter-in-law. Aunt Li supports termination of land contracts strongly because she thinks that her family has limited land and termination of land contracts will hardly affect their livelihoods. Since she and her husband are elderly, they are unable to manage so much land. In addition, she thinks that the Project is beneficial to the village. Her expectation is that the Project should be implemented as soon as possible, and her expected compensation mode is cash compensation.

Case 2: temporary use of contracted land

Background: In Xinfeng Village, Huangshan District, the construction of water supply and sewer networks will use 7.8 mu of contracted land temporarily, including 0.6 mu of irrigated land, 3.9 mu of woodland and 3.3 mu of garden land.

Interviewee: male, 47 years, with 0.3 mu of contracted woodland to be used temporarily

Mr. Wang lives in a 4-member family, including his wife, son and daughter. His daughter is 24 years old, working in Chengdu, and his son is 17 years, being at senior high school. His wife runs an agritainment site well in the village. The main income sources of the family are the tree farm contracted by Mr. Wang and the agritainment site run by his wife. Mr. Wang contracted a tree farm of over 30 mu in 2005. He is clearly aware of the Project. A road passing through his tree farm will be hardened, and will bring much convenience once completed. The land of his tree farm to be used temporarily is used to construct the water supply network, and is very small in size. Mr. Wang said that this land was beside the road and its occupation would have little impact on his income, and that he supported this work strongly.

2.3.2 Impact analysis of ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style

To analyze the Project's impacts in ancient residence renovation and conversion into Anhui style, the team visited mainly villages. It is learned that there are the following three types of impacts:

1. Large beneficiary population

Ancient residence renovation will involve 23 villages and conversion into Anhui style 15 villages, located in five districts/counties. 266 houses will be converted into Anhui style. Ancient residence renovation will benefit 90 households and conversion into Anhui style will benefit 266 households, 456 households in total.

2. Low production and livelihood impacts

Ancient residence renovation mostly involves the laying of roof waterproofing slabs, house structure reinforcement and white ant removal, and will have little impact on residents. Conversion of houses into Anhui style involves the wall plastering, floor-to-slope roof conversion and corbel gable conversion mainly, and will not alter interior structures, also having little impact on residents.

3. Legal and Policy Framework for Resettlement

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared and will be implemented in strict conformity with the applicable laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Anhui Province, and the Bank's operational policy (OP4.12).

termination of land contracts and resettlement will be implemented in strict conformity with the policies identified herein. If there is any variation during implementation, the owner will prepare a special report and submit it to the Bank for implementation after approval.

Since the construction land of the Project is mostly collectively owned and the Project does not involve house demolition, the following laws, regulations and policies do not necessarily apply to the Project and are for reference only.

3.1 Main Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

3.1.1 Laws and Regulations of the PRC

Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)

Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration, promulgated by the State Council on October 21, 2004

Notice of Issues Concerning Intensifying Land Control, promulgated by the State Council on August 31, 2006

Real Property Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007

Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1, 2008

Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC (adopted at the 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress, October 28, 2002)

Regulations for the Implementation of Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC, effective from July 1, 2003

Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Cultural Heritage Protection, promulgated on February 24, 2006

3.1.2 Regulations and Policies of the Ministry of Land and Resources, and Anhui Provincial Government

Guidelines of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (November 3, 2004)

Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (January 18, 2010)

Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Rural Housing Land Management System, and Protecting Farmers' Rights and Interests Practically (March 2, 2010)

Guidelines of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (June 26, 2010)

Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67, May 15, 2012)

Regulations of Anhui Province on Cultural Relics Protection in Construction Projects (August 1, 2003)

Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui (July 1, 2004)

Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC (July 1, 2005)

Eleventh Five-year Plan for Cultural Relics of Anhui Province (March 6, 2008)

3.1.3 Regulations and Policies of the Huangshan Municipal Government and Departments Concerned

Notice on Issuing Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops in Land Acquisition of Huangshan Municipality (HMG [2011] No.3, January 6, 2011)

Interim Measures of Huangshan Municipality for Ancient Residence Protection (March 25, 2003)

Measures of Huangshan Municipality for the Ownership Identification and Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui (June 3, 2010)

Interim Measures of Huangshan Municipality for the Relocation, Protection and Utilization of Ancient Residences (December 21, 2009)

Interim Measures of Huangshan Municipality for the Rescue Repair, Protection and Utilization of Ancient Residences (December 21, 2009)

Interim Regulations of Huangshan Municipality for Land Transfer and Adjustment

Procedures for the On-site Protection and Utilization of Ancient Residences
(December 24, 2009)

Interim Measures of Huangshan Municipality for Financial Subsidies for the
“Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings” Protection and Utilization Project
(December 24, 2009)

Measures of Huangshan Municipality for the Registration of Houses on Collective
Land (December 28, 2009)

Interim Measures of Huangshan Municipality for the Protection and Utilization of
Ancient Villages (December 31, 2009)

3.1.4 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes,
effective from January 1, 2002

Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes, effective
from January 1, 2002

3.2 Abstract of Main Laws, Regulations and Policies

3.2.1 Abstract of Domestic Laws and Regulations

1. Provisions on land ownership and land use rights

The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land. Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by farmers including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by farmers. (Articles 2 and 8 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC)

To meet the needs of public interests, collectively-owned lands, premises owned by enterprises and individuals or other real properties may be expropriated in accordance with the power scope and procedures provided by laws. As for the expropriation of collectively-owned land, it is necessary to, according to law and in full amount, pay such fees as land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings, arrange for social security fees for the farmers whose land is expropriated, secure their livelihood and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. As for the expropriation of the premises owned by enterprises and individuals or other real properties, it is necessary to make compensation for demolition and relocation according to law and

safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the owners of the real properties expropriated; as for the expropriation of the individuals' residential houses, it is necessary to safeguard the housing conditions of the owners of the houses expropriated. (Article 42 of the Real Property Law of the PRC)

2. Provisions on compensation rates for termination of land contracts

In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement subsidy shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement subsidies for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement subsidy per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to acquisition. (Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC)

County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full. (Article 12 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration)

Since the date of issue of this notice, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for the acquisition of collective land within the administrative division of our province shall be subject to the new compensation rates for land acquisition. If the construction land is located in an area of the same annual output value or location-based composite land price, the compensation rate for land acquisition shall be uniform. Compensation rates for land acquisition for large- and medium-sized water resources and hydropower projects shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the State Council. Municipal and county governments may increase compensation rates for the acquisition of special types of land based on local conditions. (Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67, May 15, 2012)

Any land approved for acquisition after May 15, 2012 shall be announced and compensated for according to the new compensation rates for land acquisition. For any land approved for acquisition by the State Council and provincial government before May 15, 2012, if the municipal or county government has developed and announced a compensation and resettlement program after approval and before the effective date of the new rates, the announced compensation rate shall apply; if the municipal or county government has compensated for the acquired land according to the formerly approved rate, the former rate shall apply; if no compensation and resettlement program has been developed or announced, the land has not been acquired, and the formerly approved compensation rate is lower than the new compensation rate for land acquisition, the new rate shall apply; if the formerly approved compensation rate is higher than the new rate, the formerly approved rate shall apply. (APLRD [2012] No.166, June 5, 2012)

3. Policies on the Acquisition of Collective Land In Anhui Province

All collective land acquired for the Project are subject to the uniform annual average output value (AAOV) rates fixed by the Anhui Provincial Government. According to the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province that came into effect on May 15, 2012, acquired land in Huangshan is divided into two types – farmland, and construction land and unused land. The specific compensation rates are as follows:

Table 6 **AAOV Rates for termination of land contracts of Huangshan Municipality (yuan/mu)**

County / district	Area	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland	Construction land and unused land

	No.	Administrative division		Multiple of land compensation	Land acquisition resettlement	Land acquisition termination of compensation rate for	Multiple of land compensation	Land contracts resettlement	rate for termination of compensation
Tunxi District	I-1	Shangxin, Qianyuan, Andong, Fushang, Hubian and Shewuqian Communities, and Yuncun Village (incl. Tunguang Forest Farm), Tunguang Town	1720	9	15	41280	5	7	20640
	I-2	Other villages of Tunguang Town	1720	8	15	39560	5	6.5	19780
	II-1	Xintan and Huazi Communities, Xintang Town	1650	9	15	39600	5	7	19800
	II-2	Other villages (communities) of Xintang Town	1650	8	15	37950	5	6.5	18975
	III-1	Yanghu and Yanshan Communities, and Qiayang Village, Yanghu Town; Yiqi and Xucun Villages, Yiqi Town; Longfu 1 and 2 Villages, Longfu 3 and 4, Lishan, Liyang and Lixin Communities, and Longfu Tea & Forest Farm, Liyang Town	1530	9	15	36720	5	7	18360
III-2	Other areas	1530	8	15	35190	5	6.5	17595	
Huangshan District	I	Tangkou, Gantang and Gengcheng Towns	1530	7	15	33660	5	7	18360
	II	Xianyuan, Tanjiaqiao, Sankou, Taipinghu and Jiaocun Towns	1500	7	14	31500	5	6	16500
	III	Other areas	1450	7	14	30450	5	5.5	15225
Huizhou District	I	Xiajie, Shangjie, Guanghui, Longjing, Yongxing, Xinxing, Xianhe, Changyuan, Hanshan, Fangtang, Fushan, Luotian, Shangzhu, Yaocun, Linhe and Shigang Villages, Yansi Town	1610	8	15	37030	5	6.5	18515
	II	Other villages of Yansi Town; Qiankou and Xixinan Towns	1570	8	14	34540	5	6	17270
	III	Chengkan Town	1520	8	14	33440	5	6	16720
	IV	Other areas	1470	8	14	32340	5	6	16170
Shexian County	I	Huicheng TOWN	1650	7	14	34650	5	6	18150
	II	Zhengcun, Guilin and Fu'e Towns	1580	7	14	33180	5	5.5	16590
	III	Other areas	1500	7	14	31500	5	5.5	15750
Xiuning County	I	Nanjie, Beijie, Chuanhu, Xintang, Liuzhou, Bicong, Langsi, Yangcun, Yanfu, Wanquan and Shiren Villages, Haiyang Town; Fangkou, Jiandong, Yanchuan, Yixin, Sancun, Zhulin, Zhanshanxia, Qiaokeng, Xiacun, Zhongcun and	1610	8	15	37030	5	6.5	18515

		Shangcun Villages, Donglinxi Town							
	II-1	Chetian Village, Wan'an Town; Yanqian Village, Qiyunshan Town; Qianchuan Village, Lantian Town; Xikou Village, Xikou Town; Wucheng Village, Wucheng Town; Liukou Village, Liukou Town; Wangcun Village, Wangcun Town	1530	7	15	33660	5	6	16830
	II-2	Other villages of 7 towns (Wan'an, Qiyunshan, Lantian, Xikou, Wucheng, Liukou and Wangcun)	1530	7	14	32130	5	5.5	16065
	III	Other areas	1480	6.5	14	30340	5	5.5	15540
Yixian County	I	Biyang Town	1640	7	14	34440	5	6	18040
	II	Hongcun, Jicun, Tachuan, Xingguang, Longjiang, Jinjialing, Pingshan, Zhucun, Tangshu and Guxi Villages, Hongcun Town	1560	7	14	32760	5	6	17160
	III	Xidi and Yuting Towns	1500	7	14	31500	5	5.5	15750
	IV	Other areas	1450	7	14	30450	5	5.5	15225
Qimen County	I	Taofeng, Jianfeng, Qifeng, Gaoming, Liming, Xianfeng, Xinling and Zhawu Villages, Qishan Town; Hongcun, Xiangli and Jinzipai Villages, Jinzipai Town	1640	7	15	36080	5	6	18040
	II	Fufeng Xiang, Qihong Xiang, Tafang Xiang, Rongkou Xiang, Pingli Town, Luxi Xiang; Xingguang, Heping and Guangming Villages, Qishan Town; Jiguang and Shikeng Villages, Jinzipai Town	1580	7	14	33180	5	5.5	16590
	III	Baixi Xiang, Xiaolukou Town, Zhukou Xiang, Likou Town, Shanli Town, Anling Town; other villages of Jinzipai and Qishan Towns	1530	7	14	32130	5	5.5	16065
	IV	Other areas	1480	6.5	14	30340	5	5.5	15540

4. Provisions on the resettlement of land-expropriated farmers

County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary cultivated land or arrange appropriate

jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. (Article 13 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration)

About means of resettlement for land-expropriated farmers:

(1) Agricultural resettlement. When rural collective land out of urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be first provided with necessary cultivated land using mobile collective land, contracted land turned over by contractors and cultivated land arising from land development so that they continue to pursue agricultural production.

(2) Reemployment resettlement. Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, land users shall first employ land-expropriated farmers. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them.

(3) Dividend distribution resettlement. When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed.

(4) Non-local resettlement. If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, non-local resettlement may be practiced under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households. (Article 2 of the Guidelines of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition)

Municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation fees timely and fully according to established compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; if such fees are to be paid to land-expropriated farmers, such fees shall be paid directly to individual farmers to prevent or timely correct any withholding or embezzlement. (Article 3 of the Guidelines of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management)

5. Provisions on the disclosure of termination of land contracts information

During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to

be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases. (Article 14 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration)

The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations. (Article 15 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration)

Administrative authorities shall disclose government information timely and accurately. If any administrative authority finds any false or incomplete information that affects or may affect social stability or disturb social management order, it shall release accurate information for clarification within its scope of duty. (Article 6 of the Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information)

Administrative authorities shall disclose government information to be disclosed via gazette, government website, press conference, newspaper, broadcast, television and other means easily accessible to the public. (Article 15 of the Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information)

Governments at all levels shall set up places for referring to government information at national archives and public libraries, and provide appropriate facilities and equipment so that citizens, legal persons and other organizations can have easy access to government information. Administrative authorities may set up public reading rooms, information access points, bulletin boards, electronic panels, etc. to disclose government information. Administrative authorities shall provide government information to be disclosed to national archives and public libraries timely. (Article 16 of the Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information)

6. Provisions on the maintenance and protection of ancient buildings

Ownership of memorial buildings, ancient architectural structures, cultural relics handed down from ancestors and other cultural relics obtained in accordance with laws, which belong to collectives or individuals, shall be protected by laws. Owners of the cultural relics shall abide by State laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics. (Article 6 of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC)

Users of State-owned immovable cultural relics shall be responsible for their repairs and maintenance; and the owners of the immovable cultural relics not owned by the State shall be responsible for their repairs and maintenance. Where the immovable cultural relics not owned by the State are in danger of damage and the owner cannot afford their repairs, the local people's government shall offer the owner assistance; and where the owner can afford their repairs but refuses to perform his obligation to repair them as required by law, the people's government at or above the county level may make emergency repairs and the expenses entailed shall be borne by the owner. Repairs to be made for sites protected for their historical and cultural value shall, in correspondence with their different levels of protection, be subject to approval by the appropriate administrative department for cultural relics; and repairs to be made for the immovable cultural relics of the sites that are not yet verified as ones protected for their historical and cultural value shall be subject to approval by the administrative departments for cultural relics under the people's governments at the county level with which the sites are registered. The repairs, removal, or reconstruction of a site protected for its historical and cultural value shall be undertaken by the unit that has obtained the qualification certificate for projects designed to protect cultural relics. In the repairing, maintaining and removing immovable cultural relics, the principle of keeping the cultural relics in their original state shall be adhered to. (Article 21 of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC)

For a site of ancient culture, tomb, cave temple, state-owned memorial building or ancient architectural structure that is verified and announced as a site protected for its historical and cultural value, the local people's government at or above the county level shall establish or assign a special organ to be responsible for the control over the site. For any other site protected for its historical and cultural value, the local people's government at or above the county level shall establish or assign an organ or assign a full-time person to be responsible for the control over the site; where a full-time person is assigned, that person may be employed as a cultural relics guard. Where a site protected for its historical and cultural value is under use by a unit, such unit shall set up a mass organization for the protection of cultural relics; where there is no such unit, the village or community committee of the place where the site is located may set up a mass organization for the protection of cultural relics. The competent cultural relics administrative department shall give guidance and support to such mass organization

for the protection of cultural relics in its activities. (Article 12 of the Regulations for the Implementation of Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC)

Ancient residences shall be protected by state laws. The ownership of ancient residences owned by collectives and individuals shall be protected by state laws. Owners and users of ancient residences must comply with the applicable laws and regulations of the state. (Article 3 of the Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui)

Ancient residences shall be so maintained as not to change their original condition. Design and construction agencies shall have appropriate qualifications, and design and maintain ancient residences protected as cultural relics with the approval of the administrative department in charge of cultural relics at the same level only. The maintenance program for any ancient residence protected as a cultural relic shall be reviewed and approved by the administrative department in charge of cultural relics at the same level. Other ancient residences shall be maintained under the direction of county (city, district) administrative departments in charge of cultural relics. (Article 17 of the Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui)

If any state-owned ancient residence identified as a protected cultural relic must be used for any purpose other than a museum, repository or sightseeing place, the administrative department in charge of cultural relics identifying such residence shall apply for approval with the government at the same level the consent of the administrative department in charge of cultural relics at the next higher level; if any key state-level protected cultural relic is used for any other purpose, it shall be reported by the provincial government to the State Council for approval. If any state-owned ancient residence not identified as a protected cultural relic is used for any other purpose, it shall be reported to the county (city, district) administrative department in charge of cultural relics. If any non-state-owned ancient residence protected as a cultural relic is diverted to any other purpose, it shall be reported to the administrative department in charge of cultural relics at the same level for reference; if its renovation is funded by the local government, it shall be reported to the appropriate administrative department in charge of cultural relics for approval. (Article 19 of the Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui)

3.2.2 Abstract of Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The Bank's operational policy and procedure on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) make detailed provisions on involuntary resettlement. The key provisions

related to the Project include:

Objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs

2. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

Measures to realize the above objectives:

3. The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

(1) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(2) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(3) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

4. Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

provided with development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

3.3 Resettlement Measures Applicable to the Project

The Project is funded by the state, and constructed and managed by village collectives as beneficiaries. All subcomponents will be collectively owned, and the ownership of collective land will remain unchanged. The land used for village roads, and water supply and sewage treatment facilities is owned by village collectives, which will terminate land contracts with villagers and withdraw contracted land.

Habitually, village collectives will be constructors and beneficiaries of rural infrastructure works, and bear resettlement costs arising from a project. However, in the Project, to relieve the financial pressure of the project villages and ensure successful implementation, the governments of the three districts and four counties will bear costs for terminating land contracts and acquiring ground attachments. The resettlement policies and compensation rates of the Project are based on the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, the Land Acquisition Rates of Anhui Province, and the Uniform AAOVs and Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province promulgated by the Anhui Provincial Government on May 15, 2012,

and the applicable policies and regulations of Huangshan City.

Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style, and cultural heritage protection and utilization will include ancient building renovation, nonmaterial cultural heritage protection and utilization, conversion into Anhui style. Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style will improve residential conditions, village environment and tourist value, and villagers' living standard, and allow for rural economic development. Ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style will be funded by government and conducted on a voluntary basis. A certain amount will be set aside from the World Bank loan to establish the Huangshan subsidy fund for the renovation and protection of ancient residences owned by villagers, and guide proprietors to protect ancient residences. To ensure that funds from the World Bank loan are used openly, fairly and justly, the Huangshan Municipal Government has promulgated the Measures for the Management of Huangshan Subsidy Fund for the Renovation And Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers (see Appendix 1).

3.3.1 Compensation rates for termination of land contracts

In the Project, termination of land contracts is limited to 11 villages in four districts/counties, which are Baiguoshu Village, Sankou Town, Huangshan District; Changxi Village, Changxi Xiang, Bei'an and Zhanqi Villages, Bei'an Town, and Sucun Village, Qizili Town, Shexian County; Tianli Village, Wangcun Town and Huaqiao Village, Xikou Town, Xiuning County; Huansha Village, Likou Town, Luxi Village, Luxi Town, Lunkeng Village, Ruokeng Town and Xiangtan Village, Tafang Xiang, Qimen County. The compensation rates of the Project are as follows:

Table 7 Compensation rates for termination of land contracts

County / district	No.	Area Administrative division	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland		Compensation rate for termination of land contracts (yuan/mu)
				Multiple of land compensation	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	
Huangshan District	II	Sankou Town	1500	7	14	31500
Shexian County	III	Other areas (incl. Changxi Xiang,	1500	7	14	31500

Xiuning County	II-2	Bei'an Town, Qizili Town) Xikou Town, Wangcun Town	1530	7	14	32130
Qimen County	II	Tafang Xiang, Luxi Town	1580	7	14	33180
	III	Likou Town	1530	7	14	32130
	IV	Other areas (incl. Ruokeng Town)	1480	6.5	14	30340

3.3.2 Disbursement of land compensation fees

1. Compensation fees for terminating a land contract shall be paid by the project district/county government to the village committee, which will enter into an agreement for terminating the land contract with the villager, and pay full compensation to the villager.
2. A resettlement right booklet will be distributed before terminating the contracted land, so that the villager knows its rights and interests.
3. Resettlement information will be disclosed at the village congress for supervision by all villagers.

3.3.3 Transfer of contracted land

1. If a villager in a subcomponent village is willing to lease or transfer contracted land, and an AP is willing to continue to contract collective land, the two parties should file an application with the village committee, which will perform coordination to ensure the regular transfer or lease of contracted land. The village committee may also replace a terminated land contract with collective means of production (e.g., non-contracted land, woodland) on an equivalent basis.
2. The lease or transfer of contracted land or replacement of terminated land contracts with collective means of production should meet the applicable state policies.
3. The lease, transfer or replacement of land should be voluntarily, fair and just.
4. The lease, transfer or replacement of land should be disclosed to all villagers.

3.3.4 Special Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

The following measures will be provided to the vulnerable households that have been identified during the resettlement survey:

1. Suitable job opportunities will be first made available to the affected vulnerable households during construction to increase their income;
2. Members willing and able to work in the vulnerable households will be provided with free employment training, specially on characteristic agriculture, handicrafts and cultural inheritance;
3. Vulnerable groups may propose any special requirement to the village committee, which will meet such requirement through coordination.
4. The external monitoring agency will learn information on the vulnerable households, collect their needs and manage to meet such needs in coordination with village committees and superior authorities.

4. Compensation Rates for Resettlement

4.1 Compensation Rates for the termination of land contracts

Compensation fees for the acquisition of rural collective land include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments, and social security fees for land-expropriated farmers.

The Anhui Provincial Government issued the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province on May 15, 2012.

In this project, through consultation with local government departments, the compensation rate for termination of land contracts is adopted as:

arable land, including paddy field and dry land, according to 34650 yuan/mu for compensation

nonarable land, including garden land and woodland, according to 17270 yuan/mu for compensation.

Such compensation standards higher than the national standards, and it is applicable to the actual situation in the region where the project constructs. The district and county compensate villagers will ensure that the project on schedule.

4.2 Compensation for Young Crops

According to the Notice on Issuing Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops in Land Acquisition of Huangshan Municipality, the compensation rates for young crops on the farmland acquired for the Project are as follows:

1. 1,000 yuan/mu for young crops on irrigated land, and 800 yuan/mu for other food and oil crops on non-irrigated land;
2. Orchards at the early production and aged stages will be compensated for at half the above rates; saplings of not more than two years will be compensated for at the rates for seedlings, namely 0.3 yuan each for tea seedlings and 1-3 yuan each for other seedlings.

4.3 Compensation and transplanting for scattered trees

The construction of the project area in Huangshan, the area belong to the state as nature conservation areas, in principle, the trees felling are not allowed in this area in order to ensure that the nature environment is not compromised. The village committee contracted village collective`s mountain and the forest to the villagers and the villagers are responsible for the management, so benefit of bamboo growing owned by the villagers themselves.

The project`s outputs are owned collectively. In addition, village committees will participate in project construction and decision-making as beneficiaries, so the village committees is responsible for transplanting and filing felled of scattered trees. The trees need to be transplanted should be executed by village committee,the trees need to be transplanted, such as: ornamental trees, including pine, sycamore, poplar, sweet-scented osmanthus trees, etc, these trees would be transplanted to the focal scenic spot of village in order to attractive tourists; The trees can be felled, such as: first and praecox are owned by villagers. As the bamboo shoots, best economic benefit of praecox come from 1-2 year old mother bamboo, and it still valued after felled, and the old bamboos` felling helps the growth of new bamboo. The murburry in this area is the dwarf mulberry, just like the general shrubs, the villagers have to give mulberry pruning and cultivation in every winter, because the construction period of project would avoid murburry growing season, Therefore, during the contruction, mueberry trees can be transplanted to other places temporarily, and when construction finished, they can be transplanted back into the place. This movement would not affect the growth and use of murbeey in the coming year.

5. Resettlement and Restoration Programs

The resettlement task force is composed of staff from the Huangshan Municipal Project Leading Group, district/county project leading groups, Huangshan Municipal Project Management Office (PMO) and district/county PMOs, and conducts resettlement planning according to the applicable prevailing laws, regulations and policies, and the Bank's requirements for resettlement, and on the basis of local resettlement programs.

The resettlement objective of the Project is to ensure that the APs can receive full compensation for their losses, reasonable resettlement and satisfactory restoration, enable them to share the benefits of the project and assist them in temporary difficulties, so that their income level and standard of living, and the affected enterprises' production capacity and profitability are improved or at least restored, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

5.1 Objectives, Principles and Tasks of Resettlement

5.1.1 Objectives of Resettlement

According to the actual living standard of the APs in 2011, and by reference to the levels and long-term objectives of economic and social development of the project districts (counties), the objectives of resettlement of the Project are as follows:

1. Ensure the self-sufficiency of food; tap land potential and increase land output through agricultural restructuring in areas with limited land resources;
2. Take active measures to ensure that the economic status of the AHs is not affected;
3. Public infrastructure, educational, medical and traffic facilities, natural conditions and social benefits are better than pre-resettlement levels.

5.1.2 Principles of Resettlement

1. The APs should participate in the whole process of resettlement.
2. It is necessary to consult the APs or their representatives about

compensation rates for termination of land contracts, young crops and ground attachments, termination of land contracts and restoration timing, fund disbursement, use and management, and production and business restoration measures. Before ancient residence renovation and conversion of houses into Anhui style, agreements on renovation scope and period, and production and livelihood impacts should be reached with the APs by means of FGD, etc.

3. All compensation payable to individuals should be fully and directly paid to proprietors, and should not be withheld or embezzled by any organization or individual.

4. Assistance should be provided to vulnerable groups.

5.1.3 Tasks of Resettlement

According to the survey, 265 households in 42 villages, 6 districts/counties will be resettled, including 110 households with 385 persons affected by termination of land contracts, 155 households by temporary land use.

5.1.4 Monitoring tasks of the external monitoring agency

The external monitoring agency should monitor the following:

1. Termination of land contracts will affect 110 households with 385 persons. Temporary land use will affect 155 households, including 8 vulnerable households.
2. Ancient residence renovation will affect 90 households and conversion into Anhui style will affect 266 households. 22 vulnerable households will need special resettlement.
3. Women have participated in project implementation and activities related to their own development.

5.2 Overall resettlement program for APs

Contracts of 40.11 mu of land will be terminated for the Project, affecting 110 households with 385 persons, including 22.65 mu of irrigated land, 10.63 mu of non-irrigated land, 2.13 mu of woodland and 4.7 mu of garden land. This land will be used for road construction, and water supply and sewage treatment facilities mainly.

During the impact survey and resettlement planning, the RAP preparation team held FGDs in the townships/sub-districts and villages/communities to discuss resettlement programs, involving district, township and village/community officials, and representatives of the APs. The resettlement programs of all villagers have been

approved by the local governments and AHs. The village resettlement teams analyzed land resources, villagers' income and other village information, and covered villagers' losses from termination of land contracts in consultation with the AHs, in which the main mode of compensation would be direct cash compensation.

The resettlement planning process is as follows:

1. Compensation fees for termination of land contracts will be paid by the governments of the three districts and four counties to the relevant village committees to ensure timely and successful project implementation.
2. The village committee will establish a special account to manage compensation fees.
3. The APs will be notified 3 months before the commencement of construction to reduce their losses in land investment.
4. The village committee will terminate land contracts within two months before the commencement of construction.
5. Resettlement information will be disclosed to all villagers in the bulletin board of the village committee.
6. If all villagers have no objection, compensation fees will be paid to the APs within one week.
7. If a villager in a subcomponent village is willing to lease or transfer contracted land, and an AP is willing to continue to contract collective land, the two parties should file an application with the village committee, which will perform coordination to ensure the regular transfer or lease of contracted land.
8. The village committee may also replace a terminated land contract with collective means of production (e.g., non-contracted land, woodland) on an equivalent basis.
9. The lease or transfer of contracted land or replacement of terminated land contracts with collective means of production should meet the applicable state policies.
10. The lease, transfer or replacement of land should be disclosed to all villagers.

In the project villagers, most men work outside and many women stay at home. Men still play a main role in village activities, and women's participation level is generally low. However, official and unofficial women's organizations are organized to some extent. The Project will develop village-level tourism and promote the rural green economy. The World Bank always pays attention to women's development and is committed to gender equality.

Therefore, the Project will protect rural women's rights and interests in social security and development, and improve their level of participation.

We have proposed the following measures to further promote women's participation in project implementation in order to strengthen their supervision over the Project and promote successful project implementation in the future.

5.3 Income Restoration Measures

In order that the APs' production and livelihoods are restored and developed as soon as possible, the following measures will also be taken:

- (1) During construction, jobs will be first made available to the APs, and local building materials will be utilized with priority.
- (2) The APs will have priority in participating in local labor output projects.
- (3) Skills training will be provided to the 110 households affected by termination of land contracts. Since the population affected by termination of land contracts is located mainly in Shexian County, Xiuning County, Huangshan District and Qimen County, skills training will be provided to the APs in these districts/counties in a language that the APs can understand, so as to improve their vocational skills and income.

5.4 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Use

Some land will be used temporarily for production and livelihood restoration, and construction during construction. The owner will define the mode of temporary land use for construction, restoration requirements and compensation rates for temporary land use to be paid by the contractor in the construction contract with the contractor. In the budgetary estimates in this RAP, compensation for temporary land use includes one-year compensation fees and one-time land reclamation costs.

To reduce the impacts of temporary land use on the surrounding environment and local residents, the design agency has given consideration to the location of land use, mode of construction and reclamation method.

5.5 Measures to Strengthen Women's Participation in the Project

The Project aims to promote village tourism and economic development through infrastructure construction, ancient residence renovation and conversion into Anhui style. Therefore, we have proposed the following measures to enhance women's participation in the Project.

1.The resettlement team of each village must include at least two female members, preferably aged 30-50 years. Their comments should be well considered during project and resettlement implementation.

2.Village collectives should provide skills training to women in the subsequent stage of the Project, including tour guide and individual business management training, to make prepare prepared for future tourism development.

3.Give full play to the role of nonofficial women organization and strengthen their mutual help function for women. Women holding village management positions or having adequate knowledge of the Project should strengthen publicity on the Project and encourage the participation of other women. The specific modes of participation may include giving advice on and supervising the Project in the early stage, and encouraging women to run agritament sites or household guesthouses, and serving as tour guides in future village-level tourism development.

5.6 Restoration Program for Affected Vulnerable Groups

8 vulnerable households will be affected by the Project, Special assistance will be provided to these vulnerable groups during resettlement. Assistance teams headed by township and village heads will be established in all the project districts and counties to provide timely assistance to vulnerable groups during production and livelihood restoration.

6. Resettlement Budget and Management

6.1 Composition of Resettlement Budget

The resettlement costs of the Project mainly include compensation fees for termination of land contracts, compensation fees for land attachments, other resettlement costs and contingencies. Other Resettlement Costs; Such costs are mainly other costs incurred during resettlement preparation and implementation, such as external resettlement monitoring and evaluation (M&E) costs, surveying and appraisal costs, etc. These costs will be fixed based on industrial standards or by reference to similar projects.

Administrative costs for resettlement are 5% of direct resettlement costs, and are used mainly for institutional enhancement, organizational coordination, internal monitoring, business reception, job training, termination of land contracts reward, information collection and disclosure, preliminary preparation, office purchase and lease, staff wages and benefits, vehicle purchase, use and maintenance, communication, routine management, etc.

Contingencies include material and price contingencies (excluding costs incurred to temporary design changes), totaling 10% of basic costs.

6.2 Resettlement Budget

The general resettlement budget of the Project is **2281568.4** yuan. See Table

Table 8 Resettlement Budget of the Project

No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)	Amount (yuan)
I	Basic costs				1444842.1
	termination of land contracts costs				1368221.7
	Land compensation fees	mu			1271106.1
	Cultivated land	mu	33.28	34650	1153152
	Non-cultivated land	mu	6.83	17270	117954.1
	Young crop compensation fees	mu			53335.1
	Irrigated land	mu	22.65	1150	26047.5
	Non-irrigated land	mu	10.63	920	9779.6
	Woodland	mu	2.13	1600	3408
	Garden land	mu	4.7	3000	14100
	Temporary land use costs	mu	38.07	920-1150	43780.5

	Other termination of land contracts costs				76620.4
	termination of land contracts service costs			2% of termination of land contracts costs	27364.4
	termination of land contracts management costs			3.6% of termination of land contracts costs	49256
II	Relevant costs				620000
	Resettlement M&E fees				620000
III	Administrative Costs for Resettlement (5% of basic costs)				72242.1
IV	Contingencies (10% of basic costs)				144484.2
Total					2281568.4

7. Organizational Structure

7.1 Organizational Setup

To ensure the successful implementation of the Project, the Huangshan Municipal Government has established necessary agencies to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities, including:

- ✧ Huangshan Municipal Project Leading Group
- ✧ District/county project leading groups
- ✧ Huangshan Municipal PMO
- ✧ District/county PMOs

7.2 Organizational Responsibilities

7.2.1 Huangshan Municipal Project Leading Group

To strengthen the organizational leadership of the Project, the Huangshan Municipal Government has established the Project Leading Group headed by an executive deputy mayor, and composed of leaders of municipal and district/county government departments concerned to deal with the overall deployment, integrated management, external liaison, supervision, inspection and coordination of the Project.

7.2.2 District/County Project Leading Groups

A district/county project leading group is composed of leaders of the district/county government departments concerned, responsible for project preparation and implementation, including the utilization of financial, technical and institutional resources, cross-departmental coordination, solving key issues, reviewing and approving relevant programs, etc.

7.2.3 Huangshan Municipal PMO

The Huangshan Municipal PMO is located at the Huangshan Municipal Development and Reform Commission, headed by a deputy director-general of the commission, responsible for project implementation and management, quality control and monitoring, procurement and financing management, annual planning, progress

and financial reporting, progress monitoring, etc.

7.2.4 District/county PMOs

A district/county PMO is headed by a director-general or deputy director-general and has adequate workforce to work on project implementation, management, procurement, financing and other aspects, responsible for project coordination, and the preparation for and implementation of the subcomponents.

7.3 Staffing

To ensure successful project and resettlement implementation, the Huangshan Municipal Project Leading Group, district/county leading groups, Huangshan Municipal PMO, district/county PMOs and departments concerned have established resettlement agencies at the district/county and sub-district/township levels.

7.4 Subjects of Distribution of Resettlement Funds

The resettlement funds of the Project will be paid to different subjects. To ensure that the resettlement funds are paid to the affected villages and APs fully and timely, the role of the external monitoring agency, internal monitoring and state auditing agencies will be given full play to, and intermediate links minimized for payment in a simple, feasible and direct manner.

7.5 Fund Disbursement

7.5.1 Funding Sources and Principles of Disbursement

1. All costs related to termination of land contracts should be included in the general budget of the Project, and compensation fees for termination of land contracts and other costs will be paid to the affected villages and APs via the sub-district and township resettlement offices;

2. Compensation fees for houses will be paid before house construction;

3. Based on the practical conditions of each community/village and the APs' expectations, all APs having the capability to shift from agriculture to business and willing to accept cash compensation will receive full cash compensation for their acquired termination of land contracts.

4. To ensure successful compensation for termination of land contracts and the timely disbursement of funds, all resettlement implementing agencies must establish

financial and supervisory agencies at all levels.

7.5.2 Financial Management Agencies

1. The agencies responsible for compensation fees for rural termination of land contracts are the component owners, district/county PMOs, termination of land contracts and administration departments, sub-district offices, township governments and village committees.

2. The agencies responsible for compensation fees for rural houses are the component owners and district/county PMOs.

3. The resettlement funds will be disbursed from the top down in strict conformity with the financial settlement and auditing institutions, and agencies at all levels will inspect and report the availability and use of funds periodically, and propose corrective measures and remedies against accidents to ensure that the funds are disbursed and used as planned.

7.5.3 Fund Flow

1. The component owners enter into master agreements on termination of land contracts compensation with the district/county termination of land contracts and resources bureaus or PMOs, which in turn enter into agreements on termination of land contracts compensation with the affected township governments.

2. The district/county termination of land contracts and resources bureaus or PMOs or township governments enter into agreements on termination of land contracts compensation with the affected village committees.

3. The component owners pay termination of land contracts and compensation fees to the individual APs through a bank according to the agreements on termination of land contracts compensation.

8. Further public Participation and Consultation

8.1 Plan for Subsequent Public Consultation with the Affected Population

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the PMOs at different levels will also conduct further consultation activities, including:

1. The APs' comments on compensation policies;
2. Specific resettlement measures for households to be relocated temporarily during ancient residence renovation;
3. Possible issues during renovation and temporary termination of land contracts and use; and
4. Other concerns of the APs.

At the implementation stage, the main modes of participation and consultation of the APs include:

1. Direct mode

FGDs will be held with representatives of the APs and village officials to solicit comments and suggestions on major concerns of the APs.

2. Indirect mode

The APs will reflect grievances, comments and suggestions to village committees, termination of land contracts management agencies and monitoring agencies.

8.2 Information Disclosure

Before the implementation of resettlement, the termination of land contracts announcement was published via local newspapers, radio stations and TV stations, and notices posted in the project villages to communicate resettlement policies, compensation rates and appeal channels. This RAP should be made accessible to the public physically or online. Project information will be disclosed as follows:

Table 9 Information Disclosure Schedule

Information to be disclosed	Mode of disclosure	Language used	Date of disclosure
RAP	Newspaper or network	Chinese	Within one week after assessment as promised by the government
Resettlement	Newspaper or network	Chinese	Within one week after assessment as

Information Booklet			promised by the government
termination of land contracts notice	Newspaper, network or bulletin	Chinese	2-3 months before termination of land contracts
Payment of compensation fees	Newspaper, network or bulletin	Chinese	2-3 months before commencement of construction

9. Grievance Redress

9.1 Appeal Channels and Procedures

Since resettlement is a complex task that involves extensive termination of land contracts and resettlement, a highly transparent, simple and feasible grievance redress mechanism will be established to collect the APs' comments, grievances and appeals, handle them fairly and efficiently, and ensure successful resettlement.

9.1.1 Setup and Composition of Appeal Handling Agencies

To further protect the APs' termination of land contracts and lawful rights, a transparent, fair and effective grievance redress mechanism will be established. In consideration of the special nature of the Project, it is advised to establish village-level coordination teams accept grievances and appeals, and mediate disputes within villages, district/county coordination offices to handle resettlement disputes and grievances that are not addressed at the village level, an appeal hotline and an e-mail box to collect grievances and appeals.

Table 10 List of Contacts and Contact Information of the District/County PMOs

Agency	Contact	Tel
Huangshan District PMO	Jiang Jing	8500731
Huizhou District PMO	Yan Ruijuan	3582798
Shexian County PMO	Xu Ning	6515029
Xiuning County PMO	Yu Chunyan	7519441
Yixian County PMO	Fang Hua	5522047
Qimen County PMO	Zheng Guozhen	4513724
Tunxi District PMO	Jin Chang	2596459

9.1.2 Main Appeal Channels for the APs

If any appeal cannot be addressed at the village level, the AP may file the appeal with resettlement office of the next higher level in the following ways:

1. The AP may contact the district/county resettlement office by telephone;
2. The AP may file the appeal with district/county resettlement office by letter;
3. The AP may file the appeal by e-mail; or
4. The AP may file the appeal the district/county resettlement office in person.

9.2 Reply to Appeals

Appeals should be first addressed by the village resettlement team. If any appeal cannot be addressed at the village level, the district/county resettlement office should give a reply.

9.2.1 Scope of Reply

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

9.2.2 Modes of Reply

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

In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the resettlement agency to which the grievant is affiliated.

9.3 Appeal Reporting, Follow-up and Feedback

The appeal report is the final step to realize feedback. All appeal accepting agencies should compile and manage appeal and handling materials properly, and report to the Anhui Provincial PMO in writing monthly.

In order to record appeals and dispositions of the APs completely, the following registration form has been prepared:

Table 11 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency		Time		Location	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling
Appellant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	

Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.

The key points of this chapter will be disclosed to the APs before resettlement implementation.

10. M&E Mechanism

To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E on termination of land contracts and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring.

10.1 Purpose and Arrangements of Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring aims to provide necessary feedback based on this RAP to identify existing issues and take adjustment measures to ensure that the Project progresses as planned and the objectives of resettlement are realized.

To ensure that the living standard of the APs is improved or at least maintained, and that resettlement is implemented in a manner consistent with this RAP, internal resettlement monitoring must be implemented.

Internal monitoring will be performed by the Huangshan Municipal PMO with the assistance of the district/county leading groups, PMOs, and termination of land contracts and resources bureaus. In addition, monitoring agencies will be established at the village level to ensure that the implementing agencies implement termination of land contracts and resettlement pursuant to the principles and schedule in this RAP, and that the resettlement agencies function properly.

10.1.1 Methods and Procedure of Internal Monitoring

The PMO is responsible for the internal monitoring of the implementation of this RAP with the assistance of the implementing agencies. During resettlement implementation, the PMO will collect and verify data from the implementing agencies every two months to create a continuous information flow in a fixed format.

1. An internal monitoring mechanism will be established to inspect resettlement activities, establish a basic termination of land contracts and resettlement database, and monitor the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation.

2. During implementation, the resettlement agencies at all levels should establish resettlement information libraries, update such libraries dynamically, and report the termination of land contracts, test activity records and implementation progress to superior resettlement agencies level by level.

3. In the above mechanism, information sheets in specified formats will be prepared to realize a continuous information flow from the project villages to the Huangshan Municipal PMO.

10.1.2 Scope of Internal Monitoring

The PMO is responsible for monitoring the following:

1. Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies
2. Adequacy and rationality of participation and consultation activities of the APs during preparation and implementation
3. Payment of compensation to the APs
4. Relocation of the APs
5. Resettlement and restoration of vulnerable groups
6. Reemployment of affected termination of land contracts
7. Land reallocation
8. Restoration of infrastructure and public facilities
9. Resettlement, restoration and compensation of affected enterprises
10. Implementation of the policies in this RAP
11. Participation and consultation at the implementation stage
12. Schedule for the above activities

10.1.3 Institutional and Staffing Arrangements of Internal Monitoring

The Huangshan Municipal PMO is responsible generally for internal resettlement monitoring, and the district/county project leading groups and PMOs, land administration department and township resettlement offices will coordinate implementation to ensure that the implementing agencies implement termination of land contracts and resettlement pursuant to the principles and schedule in this RAP, and that the resettlement agencies function properly.

10.1.4 Responsibility of Internal Monitoring Agencies

The responsibility of the internal monitoring agencies is to identify issues and changes arising from resettlement timely, so that resettlement measures can be adapted to such issues and changes to ensure the realization of the resettlement objectives.

10.1.5 Interval and Reporting of Internal Monitoring

During resettlement, the PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to the Bank quarterly. The PMO will solve issues arising from resettlement and restoration activities together with the implementing agencies, and take necessary measures to ensure the progress and quality of resettlement. The first report will be submitted within four months of the beginning of resettlement. After the completion of resettlement, an internal monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank by January 31 of each year.

10.2 Purpose and Arrangements of External Monitoring

External independent M&E will be performed by an independent external monitoring agency on termination of land contracts and resettlement periodically. The scope of external M&E includes resettlement network functions; termination of land contracts and resettlement progress and compensation; resettlement and restoration of the persons, commercial stores and enterprises affected by termination of land contracts; and analysis of the production level and living standard of the APs. External M&E will examine all resettlement activities from a comprehensive, long-term point of view. The external monitoring agency will track resettlement activities to evaluate if resettlement is implemented in accordance with the state laws on termination of land contracts and resettlement, and the Bank's operational policy (OP4.12), and if the production level and living standard of the APs has been improved or at least maintained. The external monitoring agency will give advice to the implementing agencies based on its findings to solve issues arising from resettlement implementation timely.

10.2.1 Institutional and Staffing Arrangements of External Monitoring

The PMO should appoint an experienced and competent agency as the external monitoring agency.

10.2.2 Responsibility of External Monitoring Agency

The external monitoring agency will evaluate resettlement implementation and effectiveness, expect possible issues, and propose feasible action plans as an independent third party to help the resettlement agencies realize the objectives of this RAP, and ensure that the APs play an active role in production and livelihood restoration.

The external monitoring agency will monitor and evaluate the following:

- Functioning and appropriateness of the resettlement organizational network;
- Variation in the living standard of the APs and suitability of their restoration; and
- Adaptation of the APs to the new lifestyle.

10.2.3 Methods and Procedure of External Monitoring

External M&E will be conducted in the following four ways:

1. Baseline survey on the living standard of the APs

During resettlement implementation, a survey will be conducted on the APs' production and livelihood to collect basic data for resettlement post-evaluation. The baseline survey will be conducted as a sampling survey, in which sampling rates are as follows:

- 10% for ordinary AHs; and
- 25% for vulnerable groups.

The follow-up survey will be conducted on the sample households in the baseline

survey.

2. During termination of land contracts, monitoring staff will be assigned for continuous monitoring.

Table 12 Recording Form of External Resettlement M&E

No.	Reporter	Address and contact information	Description of reported issue	Disposition	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

Recorder:

Date:

3. Periodic return visits and follow-up surveys

The external monitoring agency will pay return visits to the APs after resettlement to learn the implementation of the resettlement policies, improvement of their income and livelihoods, identify existing issues and report to the PMO timely. Periodic return visits and follow-up surveys will be conducted as follows:

- a. Learning the internal monitoring reports of the resettlement agencies;
- b. Field visits to the resettlement agencies to learn the following mainly:
 - If the staff of the resettlement agencies meets the required qualifications;
 - If the prerequisite working conditions of the resettlement agencies are met;
 - If the resettlement agencies follow the procedures and requirements specified in this RAP;
 - How resettlement issues are addressed by the resettlement agencies; and
 - Management and maintenance of resettlement information by the resettlement agencies.
- c. Door-to-door interview: The external monitoring agency will interview AHs faced to face to learn the progress of resettlement, and listen to their grievances and suggestions. Door-to-door interviews will be conducted monthly by the external monitoring agency independently.
- d. FGD: The external monitoring agency will hold FGDs with the APs on major issues of the Project.
- e. Field observation: The external monitoring agency will visit resettlement sites regularly and irregularly.
- f. Case study: Typical cases arising from resettlement will be analyzed to find solutions and proposed reference advice.
- g. Questionnaire survey: A sampling questionnaire survey will be conducted on production and livelihood restoration to solicit comments on resettlement and provide reference for future work.

h. Post-evaluation: A comprehensive post-evaluation will be conducted on the AHs, and affected enterprises and commercial stores within 6 months of completion of termination of land contracts to learn their production and livelihood restoration.

10.2.4 Scope of External Monitoring

The external monitoring agency will conduct M&E by providing technical assistance to the PMO and surveying the living standard of the APs.

1. The external monitoring agency will monitor the land use, compensation and resettlement of the AHs carefully.
2. Keep monitoring records until the completion of resettlement.
3. Monitor resettlement funds.
4. Conduct the baseline survey and resettlement sampling survey.
5. Conduct a follow-up socioeconomic survey and comparative livelihood study after the completion of the Project.
6. Monitor the production restoration of the affected collective infrastructure.
7. Monitor land use, including:
 - (1) Land use procedures;
 - (2) Options for employment resettlement for affected rural labor; and
 - (3) Implementation of land use compensation agreements and appeals from APs.
8. Monitor the adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation.
9. Evaluate fund disbursement, investment, use and effectiveness.
10. Compile the census data of the affected residents, commercial stores and enterprises, and submit a report to the PMO.

External M&E is divided into the following three types:

1. The priorities of external M&E on the households affected by house renovation are:
 - (1) If any household accepts house renovation voluntarily;
 - (2) If the renovation mode respects the proprietor's expectation;
 - (3) If there is any ownership change in house renovation;
 - (4) If the special policy for vulnerable groups has been implemented;
 - (5) If the schedule for conversion into Anhui style and ancient residence renovation is appropriate and rational;
 - (6) If the interests of house proprietors are considered;
 - (7) Handling of grievances and appeals of the APs.
2. The monitoring of the APs includes:
 - (1) If compensation fees for termination of land contracts are made available according to the RAP;
 - (2) If resettlement subsidies for the affected agricultural population are made available according to the RAP;
 - (3) If the lease, circulation and replacement of contracted land is supported by village committees;
 - (4) Disbursement of land compensation fees;

(5) Disbursement of compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments;

(6) Restoration of temporarily used land;

(7) Implementation of special policies for vulnerable groups.

3. Women's participation

4. Public consultation and information disclosure

5. Handling of other grievances.

10.2.5 Reporting System for External Monitoring

A. Submission of external M&E reports

From the beginning to completion of resettlement, the external monitoring agency will submit an M&E report to the project owner every two months, and an M&E report to the Bank (through the PMO) semiannually at the end of each half year. After each baseline survey or follow-up survey, the external monitoring agency will submit a survey report to the Bank (through the PMO).

B. Follow-up actions

After the external monitoring agency submits each M&E report, the project owner will hold discussions with the external monitoring agency and other agencies, and propose follow-up actions for outstanding issues. Each M&E report will include:

Reporting solutions to issues verified in the previous report, and implementation and effectiveness thereof; and

Follow-up actions taken by the agencies concerned after the discussion of the previous report.

11. Entitlement Matrix

Table 13 Entitlement Matrix

APs		Measures
Villagers	Temporary land use Termination of land contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction should avoid the busy farming season and the growth period of main crops. • Contractors will restore temporarily used land. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land contracts between village committees and villagers will be terminated. 2. Villagers affected by termination of land contracts will be compensated according to the Uniform AAOVs and Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province in the three districts and four counties.
Residents affected by ancient residence renovation	Temporary relocation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the renovation mode as expected by proprietors? 2. Is there any ownership change during renovation? Is renovation voluntary? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the schedule for conversion into Anhui style and ancient residence renovation rational and appropriate? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Have interests of proprietors been considered?
Vulnerable groups		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has the special policy for vulnerable groups implemented? 2. At the construction stage, suitable jobs will be first be made available to vulnerable households to increase their income; 3. Free employment training will be provided to those willing and able to work in vulnerable households.

Appendix1:

Summary of Project Impacts by District/County

Table 14: Summary of impacts of the Project by district/county

District / county	Number of villages affected by resettlement	AHs	Scattered trees	Termination of land contracts (mu)	Temporary land use (mu)	Vulnerable population
Huangshan District	9	141	2009	1.1	36.29	8
Huizhou District	None	None	None	None	None	None
Shexian County	4	78	232	26	None	None
Xiuning County	2	7	None	3.3	None	None
Qimen County	4	6	6	9.71	None	None
Tunxi District	None	None	None	None	None	None
Yixian County	3	17	None	None	1.78	None
Total	22	265	2247	40.11	38.07	8

Impacts on villages involving Termination of land contracts by district/county

1. Tunxi District

In Tunxi District, none affected resettlements.

(1) Xinjiang Village

Table 15List of subcomponents in Xinjiang Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Village trunk road, 690m long (4.5m wide)	No
	2	530m village secondary road (2.5m wide)	No
	3	4.1km trunk road and village lighting	No
Water supply	1	Water supply pipeline Ø200, 433m long (to be fixed by design staff, the same below)	No
	2	Water supply pipeline Ø150, 905m long	No
	3	Water supply pipeline Ø100, 3,000m long	No
	4	Water supply pipeline Ø90, 3,800m long	No
	5	Water supply pipeline Ø75, 2,200m long	No
Wastewater	1	Sewer pipeline Ø110, 6,000m long	No
	2	Sewer pipeline Ø225, 5,800m long	No
	3	Sewer pipeline Ø300, 700m long	No
	4	Concrete drain pipeline Ø600, 4,500m long	No
	5	PE drain pipeline Ø300, 6,000m long	No
	6	4 solar micro-power wastewater treatment systems	No
Supporting facilities	1	Villager activity square, 1,100 m ²	No
Material cultural	1	conversion into Anhui style 29 households	No

heritage		
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(2) Liucun Village

Table 16 List of subcomponents in Liucun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Village road hardening, 240m long	No
	2	Village road hardening, 300m long	No
Water supply	1	One booster pump station, flow rate 1,000m ³ /d	No
	2	Water supply pipeline, 2,000m long	No
	3	Water supply pipeline, 3,000m long	No
Wastewater	1	Sewer pipeline, 2,000m long	No
	2	Sewer pipeline, 1,600m long	No
	3	3 artificial wetland wastewater treatment systems, overall size 48m ³ /d	No
Supporting facilities	1	Villager activity square, 1,500 m ²	No
River channels	1	Drain ditch improvement, 1,770m long, width x height 4.5*4, dredging and lining	No
	2	Wunei pond reinforcement, dam length 40m, dam height 7m	No
	3	Lizi pond reinforcement, dam length 40m, dam height 4m	No
	4	Middle pond reinforcement, dam length 60m, dam height 6m	No
	5	Waiwei pond reinforcement, dam length 40m, dam height 5m	No
	6	Inside pond reinforcement, dam length 30m, dam height 4m	No
	7	Zhongxin pond reinforcement, dam length 60m, dam height 6m	No
	8	Houtou pond reinforcement, dam length 50m, dam height 6m	No

(3) Waibianxi Village

In Waibianxi Village, the Project involves neither termination of land contracts nor the demolition of attachments, there is none affected resettlement . Project construction contains 13 ancient residences will be renovated

Table 17 List of subcomponents in Waibianxi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	North street, 114m long, 3.5m wide, red gneiss pavement	No
	2	South street, 120m long, 4m wide, red gneiss pavement	No
	3	West street, 85m long, 4m wide, red gneiss pavement	No
	4	Pipeline laying: 300m ϕ 200pvc pipeline, 300m 5-hole pipeline	No
Wastewater	1	DN500 rain pipeline, 600m long	No
	2	Sewer pipeline, 600m long	No
Supporting facilities	1	Square, 900 m ²	No
	2	Car park, 800 m ²	No
	3	2 tourist toilets and administrative room (200 m ² each)	No
Storm	1	Rain pipeline, 600m long	No
Material cultural heritage	1	13 Jiejitou (300 m ²)	No
	2	15 Jiejitou (80 m ²)	No
	3	17 Jiejitou (36 m ²)	No
	4	19 Jiejitou (36 m ²)	No
	5	21 Jiejitou (144 m ²)	No
	6	29 Jiejitou (80 m ²)	No
	7	33 Jiejitou (63 m ²)	No
	8	20 Waibianxi (323 m ²)	No
	9	29 Waibianxi (300 m ²)	No
	7	Fangjia irrigation canal, 516m (1*1m)	No

	8	Xinghuo Group irrigation canal, 200m (1*1m)	No
	9	Guanqiao Group irrigation canal, 625m (0.6*1m)	No
Characteristic industries	1	Miniscape garden (50 mu), a modern, high-standard 2,000 m ² greenhouse: 1) sprinkler system; 2) cooling system; 3) ventilation system; 4) internal and external sun-proofing system; 5) heating system; 6) drip irrigation system	No
	2	Trading market: 1) 500 m ² masonry concrete Anhui-style market; 2) 450 m ² sales and exhibition zone; 3) 50 m ² office zone	No

Table 18 Ancient residence renovation in Waibianxi Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
20 Waibianxi	Yanghu	1	323.9	Real estate operating company	Yes	HL	3
29 Waibianxi	Yanghu	1	300	Real estate operating company	Yes	ZJF	4
13 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	300	Real estate operating company	No		
15 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	80	Real estate operating company	Yes	HXM	2
17 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	36	Real estate operating company	Yes	HX	3
19 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	36	Real estate operating company	Yes	WJ	2
21 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	144	Real estate	Yes	WDL	2

				operating company			
29 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	80	Real estate operating company	Yes	SDB	3
33 Jiejitou	Yanghu	1	63	Real estate operating company	No	ZXP	3

2. Huizhou District

Huizhou District has 8 villages, all of which do not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use. Only Xixinan, Shuyuan and Lingshan Villages involve the restoration of ancient ancestral temples and ancient buildings. This district is not affected by resettlement.

Table 19 List of subcomponents in Huizhou District

Village	Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
4. Xixinan	Roads	1	Zhihuang-Kengqiao road, roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 4m	No
		2	New village road 542.7m, roadbed width 5m, pavement width 4.5m	No
		3	Pavement restoration of central street road 1,190m (damage rate 35%)	No
		4	Tiao'e tractor road, 3,059m, roadbed width 4m, pavement width 3m	No
		5	Maintenance of Zhihuang ancient bridge, 20m long, 5m wide	No
		6	Maintenance of Xixi south old bridge (Guzi Bridge), 180m long	No
	Pipeline laying	1	Pipeline laying for the central street, 1,190m long	No
	Water resources	1	Fengle River revetment, with a total length of 3,216m	No
		2	Road hardening in Tiaojie, 3,059m, upper width 1.6m, 1.5m high, bottom width 1.2m	No
		3	Road hardening in Leijie, 560m	No
		4	Dredging in Longjie, 1,190m	No
	Supporting facilities	1	Xixinan villager activity center, 3,550 m ²	No
		2	Tourist toilet 1	No

		3	Tourist toilet 2	No
	Material cultural heritage	1	Laowuge	No
	Characteristic industries	1	Bee product trading market	No
5. Qiankou	Roads	1	New road for Putaoyuan canal, 685m	No
		2	New kindergarten road, 290m	No
	Wastewater	1	Qiankou old village wastewater treatment	No
	Water resources	1	Putaoyuan field canal, 685m, bottom dredging and wall lining	No
	Supporting facilities	1	1 car park	No
	Characteristic industries	1	Tourist product trading market	No
6. Kunsha	Roads	1	New village entrance highway, 284m, roadbed width 5m, pavement width 4.5m	No
		2	Tourism highway of Laochen Village, 334m, roadbed width 5m, pavement width 4.5m	No
		3	Junxi River left bank road, 763m, roadbed width 4m, pavement width 3.5m	No
	Pipeline laying	1	Pipeline laying for the tourism highway of Laochen Village, 334m long	No
	Wastewater	1	1 wastewater treatment plant in the lower Junxi River	No
	Water resources	1	Junxi River dredging, 763m, revetment height 1.5m	No
7. Shuyuan	Roads	1	Shuyuan village road, 852m, roadbed width 5m, pavement width 3.5m, to be broadened to 4.5m; repair of the road, damage rate 10%	No
		2	Yangshuba-CPF fishpond road, 100m long, roadbed width 3m, pavement width 2m.	No
	Lighting	1	Lighting of Shuyuan village road, 852m	No
		2	Lighting of Shuyuan village road, 1,153m	No
	Wastewater	1	Wastewater treatment plant	No
	Water resources	1	Dredging of Lingjin River, 2,056m long, average width 8m, dredging depth 1.5m	No

		2	Revetment restoration 1, 73m long, 2.4m high	No
		3	Revetment restoration 2, 17.43m long, 2.4m high	No
		4	Revetment restoration 3, 97.3m long, 2.4m high	No
		5	Revetment restoration 4, 320.6m long, 2.4m high	No
		6	Revetment restoration 5, 192.7m long, 2.4m high	No
		7	Revetment restoration 6, 22.6m long, 2.4m high	No
		8	Revetment restoration 7, 20.1m long, 2.4m high	No
		9	Revetment restoration 8, 238.4m long, 2.4m high	No
		10	Revetment restoration 9, 31.2m long, 2.4m high	No
		11	Revetment restoration 10, 21.2m long, 2.4m high	No
		12	Revetment restoration 11, 148.8m long, 2.4m high	No
		13	Revetment restoration 12, 123.3m long, 2.4m high	No
		14	Revetment restoration 13, 336m long, 2.4m high	No
		15	Restoration of a check dam	No
		16	Irrigation canal 1, 522m long, canal hardening, 0.5*0.5	No
		17	Irrigation canal 2, 47m long, 1.2*1.2, dredging, 0.3m	No
		18	Irrigation canal 3, 530m long, hardening, 0.5*0.5	No
	Supporting facilities	1	Landscaping of Shuyuan village road, 852m	No
		2	Landscaping of Shuyuan village road, 1,153m	No
		3	Ecological car park	No
		4	Dapaifang car park	No
		5	Dapaifang tourist toilet	No
	Material cultural heritage	1	Restoration of Zanxian Archway	No
8. Lingshan	Roads	1	Tianjitan-land deity temple, 192m long, roadbed width 1.7m, pavement width 1.5m	No

	2	Main street, 720m long, roadbed width 1.8m, pavement width 1.6m	No
Lighting	1	Main street lighting, 720m long	No
Pipeline laying	1	Pipeline laying for Zhengjie Street, 720m long	No
Wastewater	1	Wastewater treatment plant	No
	2	Artificial wetland	No
Water resources	1	Ancient dam restoration 1	No
	2	Ancient dam restoration 2	No
	3	Ancient dam restoration 3	No
	4	Ancient dam restoration 4	No
	5	Ancient dam restoration 5	No
	6	Ancient dam restoration 6	No
	7	Ancient dam restoration 7	No
	8	Ancient dam restoration 8	No
	9	Ancient dam restoration 9	No
	10	Ancient dam restoration 10	No
	11	Ancient dam restoration 11	No
	12	Restoration of village entrance dam	No
	13	Dredging of Lingjin River, length 1,430m, average width 3m, dredging depth 0.5m	No
Supporting facilities	1	Tourist distribution center	No
	2	Trading center	No
	3	Toilets	No
	4	Car park	No
	5	Access car park	No
	6	Public toilet	No
	7	Agritainment site	No

	Material cultural heritage	1	Wufu Temple	No
		2	Tianzun Pavilion	No
		3	Shuikou Pavilion	No
9. Qiahe	Roads	1	Sightseeing road south of new flood bank, 175m long, roadbed width 6m, pavement width 4m	No
		2	Hardening of Jinxia-Jinzhuiping road, 2,155m long, roadbed and pavement width 2m	No
		3	Restoration of Qianshan road, 334m long, roadbed and pavement width 1.5m	No
	Bridges	1	Restoration of a float bridge	No
		2	Construction of an access bridge, 12.1m long, 1.8m wide	No
	Pipeline laying	1	Pipeline laying for the main road in Qiashe Village, 716m	No
	Water resources	1	Qiashe Bridge-Shimenling revetment restoration, 449m long, 6m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	Anhui-style tourist toilet	No	
10. Fuxi	Roads	1	Chongchuan road, 2,273m	No
		2	Footpath in Caoxi Village, 341m	No
		3	Lucun road, 100m	No
	Bridges	1	Lucun Bridge, 65m long, 4.5m wide	No
		2	Access bridge in Siping Village, 25m long, 2.5m wide	No
	Water resources	1	Caoxi River dredging, 1,532m, 20m wide, dredging depth 0.8m	No
		2	Caoxi River right 160m, restored to height 6m	No
3		Caoxi River left 380m, restored to height 6m	No	
4		Lucun revetment 233m, restored to height 6m	No	
11. Yangcun	Roads	1	Gaozhukeng road, 835m long, 3m wide	No
		2	Xiawan Road, 1,982m long, 3m wide	No
		3	Road of Lingshang tealeaf base, 865m	No
		4	Road of Wangkeng tealeaf base, 810m	No
		5	Road of Cunzhong tealeaf base, 230m	No

	6	Road of Fengdeng tealeaf base, 623m	No
	7	Road of Duimianshan tealeaf base, 583m	No
	8	Road of tealeaf base opposite to high school, 407m	No
	9	Road of moddle tealeaf base, 682m	No
	10	New village road	No
Bridges	1	Xiawan Bridge	No
	2	Wumu access bridge	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of Yangshang and Yangxia ring road, 2,519m	No
Water supply	1	Water supply network	No
Wastewater	1	Sewer network	No
Water resources	1	Revetment restoration 1, 47.7m long	No
	2	Revetment restoration 2, 32.93m long	No
	3	Revetment restoration 3, 43.66m long	No
	4	Revetment restoration 4, 82.05m long	No
	5	Fuxi River dredging, 1,593m	No
Supporting facilities	1	Landscaping 10,000 m ² , 10 pieces of street furniture	No

3. Summary of project impacts in Huangshan District

In Huangshan District, 141 households will be affected by the Project in total, in which 3 households with 9 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, 138 households by temporary land use. In Huangshan District, 8 Ancient residence renovation holds fall into vulnerable groups. One village will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 1.1 mu, including 0.5 mu of irrigated land and 0.6 mu of woodland. 9 villages will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 36.29 mu. 2,009 scattered trees will be felled, including 9 miscellaneous trees, 105 bamboos, 1,880 mulberries and 15 firs.

Table 20 Summary of project impacts in Huangshan District

Village	Type of termination of land contracts	Subcomponent involved	Affected HHs	Scattered trees	Collective cultivated land (mu) and type	Vulnerable population
12. Raocun Village	Temporary land use	Sewer network	31	None	11.54 mu of irrigated land	None
13. Xingcun Village	Temporary land use	Water supply and sewer networks	11	None	1.70 of non-irrigated land	None
14. Guocun Village	None	None	None	None	None	None
16. Baiguoshu Village	Termination of land contracts	Construction of drinking water tank and road broadening	3	None	1.1 mu: 0.6 of woodland, 0.5 mu of irrigated land	None
	Temporary land use	artificial wetland	1		2.00 of non-irrigated land	
17. Chaoyang Village	Temporary land use	Sewer network	4	None	0.20 of non-irrigated land	None
19. Shuxi Village	Temporary land use	Water supply network	15	None	2.85: 1.8 of non-irrigated land, 0.9 of woodland, 0.15 of irrigated land	None
20. Longshan Village	Temporary land use	Water supply and sewer networks	6	None	2.2 mu of non-irrigated land	None
21. Xinfeng Village	Temporary land use	Water supply and sewer networks	44	1,895, incl. 15 firs, 1,880 mulberries	7.8: 0.6 of irrigated land, 3.9 of woodland and 3.3 of garden land	4

22. Sanhe Village	Temporary land use	Old network updating and road construction	6	None	2.1 of woodland	None
23. Yongfeng Village	Temporary land use	Water supply network	18	114, incl. 9 miscellaneous trees, 105 bamboos	5.9: 4.67 of irrigated land, 1.23 of non-irrigated land	4
Total	Termination of land contracts		3	2009	1.1: 0.5 of irrigated land, 0.6 of woodland	8
	Temporary land use		138		36.29	

(12) Raocun Village:

In Raocun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, The only type of resettlement impact is temporary land use. 31 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 11.54 mu, all being irrigated land, with an estimated period of 90 days, as detailed below:

Table 21 List of subcomponents in Raocun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Raocun Village south road, 1,470m (Raoxi Highway-village entrance ditch, roadbed width 8m, pavement width 4.5m) (rain gutter 0.5*0.5m)	No
	2	Hardening of rural new village road in Raocun Village, 2,220m (4.0m wide)	No
	3	Hardening of Xiatan-Maowu access road, 405m (3.0m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	4	Fangjia access road hardening, 825+630=1,455m (3.0m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	5	Zhaijia and Sunjia access road hardening, 200+300=500m (3.0m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No

	6	Hardening of Raosan Highway-Dongjiawan access road, 236m (3.0m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	7	Hardening of Nanshan access road (3 segments, 180m\164m\227m, 571m in total) (3.0m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	8	Hardening of internal road in Xiatan, 1430m (2.5m wide)	No
	9	Hardening of internal roads in Xingfu, Qixin and Xinghuo, 1,250m (2.5m wide), and inter-residence road 500m (2.0m wide)	No
	10	Xinghuo Group tractor road, 400m (3.5m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	11	Xiatan tractor road, 550m (3.5m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	12	Fangjia tractor road, 150m (3.5m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	13	Xingfu Group tractor road, 570m (3.5m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
	14	Sunjiachong tractor road, 1,274m (3.5m wide) (rain gutter 0.3*0.3m)	No
Bridges	1	Qixingxing access bridge (8*5m wide)	No
Lighting	1	Trunk road of Raocun Village 3km; Sunjia 400m; Zhajia 300m; Xiatan 800m; Qixin 1,000m; Nanshan 500m	No
Water supply	1	Construction of group access water supply pipelines 6,490m (485 households with 1,608 persons, 2,000 persons during peak periods)	No
	2	Construction village access water supply pipelines 3,050m	No
Wastewater	1	Sewer pipeline	No
	2	2# septic tank	No
	3	Septic tank	No
Storm	1	Rain pipeline, 2,000m	No
Supporting facilities	1	Raocun Village tourist reception center, ecological toilet (1,500 m ²), fitness square (700 m ²), car park (650 m ²)	No
	2	2 tourist toilets	No
Water resources	1	Raocun Village channel dredging (Raocun Village south road to Raosan Highway, 1,200m, 5m wide, 0.6m deep; Raosan Highway to Jinding Avenue, 2,560m (7m wide and 0.6m deep for 2,000m, 4m wide and 0.8m deep for 560m), total length 3,760m)	No

2	Drain ditch of Gengshang Group, 275+185=460m (1m*1m)	No
3	Maintenance of Xiatan irrigation canal, 1,280m (0.6*0.6)	No
4	Irrigation canal of Xingfu Group, 1,300m (1m*1m)	No
5	Irrigation canal of Qixin Group, 150m (0.6*0.6m)	No
6	Qimutang irrigation canal, 315m (0.8*0.8m)	No

Table 22 Temporary land use for construction in Raocun Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
Sewer network	TYS	Xiatan	1	0.6	Paddy rice	90 days
	TDX	Xiatan	1	0.53	Paddy rice	90 days
	ZYG	Guanqiao	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	TWH	Guanqiao	1	0.45	Paddy rice	90 days
	TDQ	Guanqiao	1	0.23	Paddy rice	90 days
	TLX	Guanqiao	1	0.45	Paddy rice	90 days
	TSY	Guanqiao	1	0.23	Paddy rice	90 days
	MJB	Guanqiao	1	0.38	Paddy rice	90 days
	DAM	Guanqiao	1	0.25	Paddy rice	90 days
	DAB	Guanqiao	1	0.27	Paddy rice	90 days
	XYF	Guanqiao	1	0.38	Paddy rice	90 days
	PWB	Guanqiao	1	0.45	Paddy rice	90 days
	WSY	Guanqiao	1	0.25	Paddy rice	90 days
XYS	Guanqiao	1	0.38	Paddy rice	90 days	

	WYD	Guanqiao	1	0.55	Paddy rice	90 days
	WSJ	Guanqiao	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	WSQ	Guanqiao	1	0.25	Paddy rice	90 days
	ZZL	Guanqiao	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	FYF	Guanqiao	1	0.85	Paddy rice	90 days
	WXL	Guanqiao	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	QLG	Guanqiao	1	0.45	Paddy rice	90 days
	XXB	Guanqiao	1	0.45	Paddy rice	90 days
	XZM	Guanqiao	1	0.23	Paddy rice	90 days
	MYB	Guanqiao	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	MSL	Guanqiao	1	0.3	Paddy rice	90 days
	ZYX	Gengshang	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	TGM	Gengshang	1	0.23	Paddy rice	90 days
	TYS	Gengshang	1	0.23	Paddy rice	90 days
	ZLZ	Gengshang	1	0.25	Paddy rice	90 days
	TJS	Gengshang	1	0.35	Paddy rice	90 days
	XRG	Gengshang	1	0.45	Paddy rice	90 days

(13) Xingcun Village

In Xingcun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts. The only type of resettlement impact is temporary land use. 11 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 1.7 mu, with an estimated period of 15 days, as detailed below:

Table 23 List of subcomponents in Xingcun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Road hardening between Kuchushu and Nansong Bridge, 290m*4.0m (rain ditch 0.5*0.5m)	No

	2	Road hardening between Nansong Bridge and Citang Bridge, 75m*4.0m	No
	3	Road hardening between Citang Bridge and Zhongshan'an, 490m*4.0m (rain ditch 0.5*0.5m)	No
	4	Road hardening between Nansong Bridge and Chachong Bridge, 780m*4.5m	No
	5	Maintenance of Citang Bridge to YML's house (west of river), 250m	No
	6	Maintenance of XNG's house to Guanting Bridge (east of river) concrete road, 250m	No
	7	Maintenance of concrete road from ZWG's house to ZYW's store, 180m	No
	8	Maintenance of concrete Guanting Road (Guanting Bridge to National Highway 218), 180m (rain ditch 0.3*0.3m)	No
	9	Hardening of Cangbian Road (Guanting Road to Huitang Road), 250m*4.5m (rain ditch 0.3*0.3m)	No
	10	Hardening Huitang Road, 170m (rain ditch 0.3*0.3m)	No
	11	Hardening of inter-residence road (east of river), 650m	No
	12	Hardening of inter-residence road (west of river), 1,480m	No
	Lighting	1	Village lighting, 1,295m
Pipeline laying	1	Both river sides of village center, 950m	No
Water supply	1	1 high-level pond (8m×8m×1.5m)	No
	2	1 water intake filter tank (8m×8m×1.5m)	No
	3	Water supply pipeline from water intake to water tower, Ø63, 2.5km long	Yes
	4	Water supply pipeline Ø63, 1.535km long	Yes
	5	Water supply pipeline Ø50, 2.13km long	Yes
Wastewater	1	Sewer pipeline, Ø200, 0.74km long	Yes
	2	Wastewater settling tank	No
	3	Wastewater grill well	No
	4	1 artificial wetland	No
	5	50 septic tanks	No
Supporting	1	2 tourist toilets	No

facilities	2	2 ecological car parks	No
	3	2 fitness squares	No
	4	Landscaping of Zhongshan Road	No
River channels	1	Revetments of Xingcun River upper and lower Niutian Mountain segments, 320m	No
	2	Revetment of Xingcun River Dagengfan segment, 175m	No
	3	Hetanli revetment 200m	No
	4	Yangbian River revetment 220m	No
	5	Dredging of Xingcun River Niutian Mountain to Nansong Bridge segment, 620m	No
Irrigation canals	1	Irrigation canal 0.54km (0.8×0.6)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Cheng's ancestral temple (under provincial protection)	No
Characteristic industries	1	600 mu rose base: 5 power distribution facilities, power supply line 3,000m, land leveling 600 mu, operating road 3,500m, 10 storage tank, drip irrigation system 20 mu	No
	2	160 mu orchard: 1) orchard: 1 power distribution facility, power supply line 1,800m, land leveling 160 mu, road 800m, 5 storage tanks, drip irrigation system 30 mu	No

Table 24 Temporary land use for construction in Xingcun Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
1. Water supply network	CZR	Hexi	3	0.1	Pear	15
	WJM	Hexi	4	0.1	Bamboo	15
2. Sewer network	CZL	Dongbian	1	0.2	Paddy rice	10
	YWZ	Dongbian	1	0.25	Paddy rice	10
	HXF	Dongbian	1	0.25	Paddy rice	10

	YWK	Dongbian	1	0.1	Paddy rice	10
	CZL	Dongbian	1	0.1	Paddy rice	10
	XWD	Dongbian	1	0.1	Paddy rice	10
	YZG	Dongbian	1	0.1	Paddy rice	10
	CZH	Dongbian	1	0.2	Paddy rice	10
	HQS	Dongbian	1	0.2	Paddy rice	10

(14) Guocun Village

In Guocun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, There are none affected resettlements.

Table 25 List of subcomponents in Guocun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Road hardening of Guocun Group, 1,040m (roadbed width 5.0m, pavement width 4.5m)	No
	2	Road hardening in Shangtang, 116m (roadbed width 6.0m, pavement width 4.5m)	No
	3	Slate road leading to Xiangeli scenic spot, 300m (the existing cement road is seriously damaged, and the road leading to the Xiangeli scenic spot will be converted into a bluestone road, roadbed width 2.5m, pavement width 2.0m, constructed along with concealed ditches)	No
	4	Restoration of bluestone Front Street, 455m (damage rate of existing slate road 30%, roadbed width 2.0m, pavement width 1.5m, constructed along with concealed ditches)	No
	5	Restoration of bluestone Front Street, 119m (damage rate of existing slate road 30%, roadbed width 1.5m, pavement width 1.2m, constructed along with concealed ditches)	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of slate road, 302m long (National Highway 218-Xiangeli, with 5 streetlamps)	No
	2	Guoshi-Dongmentou lighting, 251m long (with 1 streetlamp)	No
	3	Lighting between LCX's house and fitness square, 119m long	No
Water supply	1	A check dam for Longqingyin Bay water intake	No

	2	A high-level pond	No
	3	Water delivery pipeline from Longqingyin Bay water intake to high-level pond, and connecting pipeline from high-level pond to completed main network (not included in the Project)	No
Drainage	1	Wastewater treatment plant and network in the lower Henghe River (artificial wetland treatment area 1,924 m ² , serving 228 households with 779 persons)	No
	2	Cross-village concealed drain ditch, 248m (0.5m wide, 0.6m deep, exit connected to the Henghe River)	No
Water resources	1	Henghe River dredging, multi-stage cobble storage dam, 658m long (cobble concrete dam, 0.6m high, storage dam to be coordinated with bluestone revetments of the Henghe River)	No
	2	Heng River dredging and revetment restoration, 1,262m long (revetment height 2.0m and width 4.5m, dredging depth 0.7m, revetment restored to 350m)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Guocun Village farmers' fitness square 1,310 m ² (fitness apparatus, ground hardening, landscaping, etc.)	No
	2	2 public toilets (tourist toilet for car park 80 m ² and toilet for fitness square 60 m ²)	No
	3	Car park, 1,000 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	LMG's residence 148 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	2	TCW's residence 85 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	3	WJM's residence 119 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	4	LYR's residence 151 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	5	LZF's residence 328 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	6	LJM's residence 302 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	7	LCZ's residence 151 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	8	LLF's residence 73 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	9	LCX's residence 186 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	10	WLH's residence 68 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No

	11	ZMZ's residence 33 m ² (ancient residence renovation)	No
	12	CTY's residence (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	13	HXQ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	14	LCH (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	15	LCJ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	16	LCL (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	17	LCR (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	18	LDS (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	19	LEP (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	20	LFH (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	21	LHX (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	22	LHF (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	23	LJH (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	24	LRN (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	25	LTS (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	26	LXQ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	27	LXZ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	28	LXT (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	29	LYS (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	30	LZL (conversion into Anhui style)	No
Characteristic industries	1	Rape base and bamboo park (size 1,063 mu, construction of irrigation canals, drain ditches, operating roads and tourist footpaths)	No
	2	Farm product trading center, 500 m ² (industrial)	No
Capacity building	1	Rural tourism development planning of Guocun Village	No

Table 26 Ancient residence renovation in Guocun Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
LCZ's residence	Hongxing	1	151	Individual	No	—	—
LMG's residence	Xinhua	1	148	Individual	Yes	LMG	1
LCX's residence	Xinhua	1	186	Individual	Yes	LCX	3
LJM's residence	Heping	1	302	Individual	Yes	LJM	2
LLF's residence	Zhongxin	1	73	Individual	No	—	—
LYR's residence	Dongmen	1	151	Individual	No	—	—
LZF's residence	Hongqi	1	328	Individual	Yes	LZF	1
TCW's residence	Hongxing	1	85	Individual	Yes	TCW	3
WJM's residence	Hongxing	1	119	Individual	Yes	WJM	2
WLH's residence	Weixing	1	68	Individual	No	—	—
ZMZ's residence	Renmin	1	33	Individual	No	—	—

(15) Longyuan Village

In Longyuan Village, , the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use. There are none affected resettlement.

Table 27 List of subcomponents in Longyuan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Bridges	1	Construction of an access bridge in Dianmenkou	No
	2	Construction of an access bridge in Hongjiatian	No
	3	Construction of an access bridge in Youzhakeng	No
	4	Construction of an access bridge in Zhuyuantan	No

	5	Expansion of an access bridge in Dangkeng	No
Roads	1	Chenjiawu roads (incl. retaining walls) 4,512m (repair and hardening for 915m, hardening for 3,597m), roadbed width 3.5m, pavement width 3m	No
	2	Restoration and hardening of Xiajiakeng access road, 500m, roadbed width 3m, pavement width 2.8m	No
	3	Village access road hardening in Xiajiakeng, 470m, 1.5m	No
	4	Restoration and hardening of Youzhakeng village road, roadbed width 2.8m, pavement width 2.5	No
Water supply	1	Menkouqian water intake to Menkouqian water tower in Xiajiakeng Group, 600m, Ø32	No
	2	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 1,000m, Ø40	No
	3	Main pipeline connected to houses 800m, Ø15	No
	4	A check dam in Menkouqian	No
	5	A filter tank in Menkouqian	No
	6	A storage tank in Menkouqian	No
	7	Houshan water intake to Houshan water tower in Youzhakeng Group, 1,300m, Ø32	No
	8	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 1,000m, Ø40	No
	9	Main pipeline connected to houses 800m, Ø15	No
	10	One check dam in Huangtankeng	No
	11	One filter tank in Huangtankeng	No
	12	One storage tank in Youzhakeng	No
	13	Qianshan water intake - Qianshan water tower pipeline in Dianmenkou Group, 500m, Ø32	No
	14	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 700m, Ø40	No
	15	Main pipeline connected to houses 600m, Ø15	No
	16	One check dam in Qianshan	No
	17	One filter tank in Qianshan	No
	18	One storage tank in Qianshan	No
	1	Zaodali DN200 sewer pipeline 800m	No

	2	Dianmenkou DN200 sewer pipeline 500m	No
	3	Bijia DN200 sewer pipeline 350m	No
	4	Qiyuanli DN200 sewer pipeline 350m	No
	5	100 septic tanks (30 in Zaodali, 25 in Dianmenkou, 22 in Bijia and 23 in Qiyuanli)	No
Supporting facilities	1	4 tourist toilets	No
	2	Public toilets in Qiyuanli, Bijia, Dianmenkou and Youzhakeng (50 m ²)	No
River channels	1	Zaodali flood bank, 574m	No
	2	Dianmenkou flood bank, 395m	No
	3	Bijia flood bank, 317m	No
	4	Qiyuanli flood bank, 510m	No
Characteristic industries	1	Longyuan Village tealeaf demonstration base, 100 mu, Dec. 9, 2012; tea industry development project – standardized ecological tealeaf demonstration base: 100 mu; scope of construction: ① Woodland cleanup and ditching of 100 mu base, 360,000 yuan (24 men-days per mu, 150 yuan/day) ② 350,000 tea seedlings. 4.3 yuan each (incl.: purchase, cultivation, survival rate, 15 times of weeding in 3 years, fertilization, pesticide application), 1,505,000 yuan in total ③ 50 solar insecticidal lamps, 3,000 yuan each, 150,000 yuan. ④ Storage tanks, 52,000 yuan (plastic pail + iron sheet + labor cost, 520 yuan/group * 100) ⑤ Cultivation footpath, 3,000m (materials: cement, mortar, cobble), total investment 500,000 yuan	No

(16) Baiguoshu Village

In Baiguoshu Village, the Project involves termination of land contracts and temporary land use. 3 households with 9 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 1.1 mu. One household will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 2 mu, with an estimated period of 90 days.

Table 28 List of subcomponents in Baiguo Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
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Roads	1	Village road hardening in Dasili, 1,073m (3.0m), rain ditch for 630m (including trunk road to Taoyuan area)	No
	2	Qinglong Bridge – Bamaowu tractor road, 2850m (3.5m); retainer wall for 1,200m, 2.5m high	Yes
	3	Restoration of Guanzhuangling forest tractor road (3.0m), construction of rain ditch, 505m long	No
	4	Road hardening in Gaoling Group, 526m, roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m	No
	5	Reconstruction of 245m tractor road (3.0m), construction of rain ditch	No
	6	Restoration of Xinjiu tractor road, 350m (3.5m)	No
	7	Village road hardening and restoration of Wangjia Village, 865m (2.5m wide), 100m (2.5m wide)	No
	8	Village road hardening of Xinjiu Group, 580m (2.5m wide)	No
	9	Road hardening in Jinxing Group, 375m, roadbed width 3.3m, pavement width 2.8m, 1.5m high retaining wall for 100m	No
Bridges	1	HDL Store Bridge for Sankou artificial canal (existing 6.8m long and 4m wide, expanded to 7m long and 4.5m wide)	No
	2	Dianzhan Bridge for Sankou artificial canal (existing 5m long and 2.8m wide, expanded to 7m long and 4.5m wide)	No
	3	Yinxing Bridge for Sankou artificial canal (expanded to 7m long and 4.0m wide)	No
	4	Bridge of Luxihe Central Primary School (16m long and 4m wide)	No
Lighting	1	965m in Wangjiacun (3 existing streetlamps), 465m in Jinxing, 400m in Zhuyuan, 400m in Xinjiu, 200m in Bafenli	No
	2	300 m ² Xinjiu square lighting	No
Pipeline laying	1	500m in Wangjiacun, 500m in Jinxing, 300m in Zhuyuan, 400m in Xinjiu, 300m in Laojiu, 300m in Shanxia, 200m in Bafenli	No
Water supply	1	A check dam Gaoling water intake in Gaoling Group (8m long, 1m high)	Yes
	2	One filter tank in Gaoling	No
	3	A high-level water tower in Gaoling	No
	4	Water supply pipeline from water tower to village, Ø40, 1,950m long	No

	5	A check dam of Guanzhuangling water intake in Laojiu Group (8m long, 1m high)	Yes
	6	One filter tank in Guanzhuangling	No
	7	A high-level water tower in Guanzhuangling	No
	8	Water supply pipeline from water tower to village, Ø63, 1,600m long	No
Wastewater	1	Main sewer lines in Wangjiacun, Jinxing, Zhuyuan, Xinjiu, Laojiu, Shanxia and Bafenli, total length 3,700m	No
	2	Shuikou'an artificial wetland, 1,000 m ²	Yes
Water resources	1	Luxihe Central Primary School to overflow dam, 425m (5m wide, 0.8m deep)	No
	2	Improvement of Luxi River exit revetment, 237m (right bank 67m: 2m high, left bank 120m, 1.5m high)	No
	3	Artificial canal Jinxing segment revetment (left bank 205m, right bank 70m), 1.8m high	No
	4	Artificial canal dredging, 520m (4m wide, 0.6m deep)	No
	5	Gaoling flood ditch, 800m (1.2 wide, 1m high), 60m completed	No
	6	Qinglong Bridge – Shuikou'an flood ditch, 466m (3.2m wide, 1.5m high)	No
	7	Dawei irrigation canal, 350m (0.5*0.5m)	No
	8	Hongsi irrigation canal, 210m (0.5*0.5m)	No
	9	Mountain pond improvement in Gaoling (dredging for 3,000 m ² , 1.5m; dam 4m high, 70m long)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Xinjiu fitness square, 300 m ² (fitness apparatus, ground hardening, landscaping, etc.)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Restoration of Wang's ancestral temple	No
Characteristic industries	1	200 mu vegetable base 1. Greenhouse film replacement: 150 mu 2. Construction of drain ditch, masonry on both sides, 200m 3. Construction of tractor road, sand and stone filling, culvert installation, 200m 4. Construction of a composite greenhouse, 20 mu 5. Wire installation, 700m 6. Administrative room, 120 m ²	No

	7. Steel pipe greenhouse and vegetable plot (including land leveling): 50 mu 8. Storage tank, 3m deep, 700 m ² 9. Sprinkling equipment: 200 mu	
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Table 29 termination of land contracts for construction in Baiguoshu Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
ZDB	Laojiu	2	5500	A check dam of Guanzhuangling water intake in Laojiu Group	4	0.3
JSH	Gaoling	3	5500	Construction of drinking water tank in Gaoling Group	4	0.3
CJY	Shanxia	4	5500	Qinglong Bridge – Bamaowu tractor road	1	0.5

Table 30 Temporary land use for construction in Baiguoshu Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
Shuikou'an artificial wetland	CJY	Shanxia	2	2		90

(17) Chaoyang Village

In Chaoyang Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts. The only type of resettlement impact is temporary land use. 4 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 0.2 mu, with an estimated period of 90 days, as detailed below:

Table 31 List of subcomponents in Chaoyang Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement
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			involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of ring road of Chaoyang Village, 629m (roadbed width 6.0m, pavement width 4.5m, to be constructed along with side ditches)	No
	2	Road hardening in Chaoyang Village, 203m (roadbed width 2.0m, pavement width 1.5m, to be constructed along with side ditches)	No
	3	Road hardening in Wanli Group, 627m (roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 3.5m, construction of a culvert, 6m wide, 3m high)	No
	4	Road hardening in Taling Group, 287m (roadbed width 2.5m, pavement width 2.0m, length 100m; roadbed width 1.5m, pavement width 1.2m, length 187m)	No
Bridges	1	Culvert 1 of ring road of Chaoyang Village (gully reserved for rain drainage)	No
	2	Culvert 2 ring road of Chaoyang Village (reserved for drainage of wastewater treatment plant)	No
	3	Road culvert of Wanli Group (size 6*3m)	No
Lighting	1	Light of trunk road of Chaoyang Village, 376m long	No
	3	Car park and fitness square lighting, 4,800 m ²	No
Water supply	1	Tongqian'an (serving 286 households with 1,100 persons) and Fengqianshan water intakes, and 1 storage tank	No
	2	1 storage dam	No
	3	Filter and disinfection facilities	No
	4	1 high-level pond	No
	5	Fengqianshan water intake (serving 286 households with 1,100 persons)	No
	6	1 storage dam	No
	7	Filter and disinfection facilities	No
	8	Water delivery and distribution pipelines	No
Drainage	1	Wastewater treatment facility of Huangtuling Natural Village (serving 120 households with 520 persons)	No
	2	Wetland wastewater treatment plant, 1,877 m ²	No

	3	Sewer network	Yes
Water resources	1	Dam	No
		Chenjia River dredging, 1,307m (763m long, dredging width 10m and depth 1m above national highway; 544m long, dredging width 60m and depth 2m below national highway)	No
	2	Chenjia River revetment, 1,073m (revetment level 116.5m, 3m high)	No
Supporting facilities	1	1 farmers' fitness square, 700 m ²	No
	2	1 ecological car park, 3,000 m ²	No
	3	1 tourist toilet, 100 m ²	No
	4	Village landscaping, 1,000 m ²	No
	5	Tourist reception center, 300 m ²	No
Characteristic industries	1	Farm product trading center, 700 m ²	No
	2	Tea garden base improvement 356 mu (incl. drain ditches, storage tanks, organic fertilizers, insecticidal lamps, etc.)	No

Table 32 Temporary land use for construction in Chaoyang Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
Sewer network	RWL	Chaoyang	2	0.05		90
	SRY	Chaoyang	2	0.05		90
	BCF	Chaoyang	2	0.05		90
	XGA	Chaoyang	2	0.05		90

(18) Zhongdun Village

In Zhongdun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, there are none affected resettlements.

Table 33List of subcomponents in Zhongdun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Restoration and hardening of Youchang Road, 130m, (4m wide)	No
	2	Hardening of Laojie Road, 137m (1.5m wide)	No
	3	Dongshanxia tractor road, 570m (2.5m)	No
	4	Hardening of Dongshanxia Road, 453m (roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 4m)	No
	5	Restoration and hardening of Bajia Road, 180m (2m wide)	No
	6	Niejiashan Group road, 3,200m, pavement width 4.0m, setup of 30 convex mirrors and anti-collision rails for 1,000m	No
Bridges	1	A bridge in Niejiashan Group, 20m long, 4.5m wide, 3.5m high	No
	2	Changhu Bridge in Tanjiaqiao Group, 95m long, 3.5m wide	No
	3	Shangganzi Bridge, 22*5m, 3.5m high	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of roads in Niejiashan Group, 1,000m	No
	2	Lighting of inter-residence road in Tanjiaqiao Group, 3,000m, lacking transformer	No
Water supply	1	Construction of a water supply network in Tanjiaqiao Group	No
	2	Changgang Mountain water intake to mains in Niejiashan Group, 2,000m, serving 56 households with 180 persons	No
	3	One check dam (8m long, 1m high)	No
	4	One filter tank	No
	5	One storage tank	No
Wastewater	1	Sewer network of Tanjiaqiao Group (planned) (150 households and 40 stores)	No
	2	1 artificial wetland, sewer pipeline, septic tank in Niejiashan Group	No
Water resources	1	Restoration of Niejiashan River revetment, 600*2=1,200m (existing 100m revetment)	No
	2	Changgang Mountain flood ditch, 270m (1.5m high, 2.5m wide, with retaining walls)	No

	3	Restoration of Ganzi River revetment (left bank 750m: 3m high, right bank 1,050m: 3.5m high)	No
	4	Yangcun Village trunk irrigation canal, 400m (1*1m)	No
	5	Yuegong irrigation canal, 500m (1*1m)	No
	6	Dongshan upper irrigation canal (main canal 1, 440m long (215m completed, 225m to be constructed (0.8*0.8m)); main canal 2, 570m long (0.8*0.8m), branch canals 1, 2, 3 and 4, total length 750m (0.6*0.6m))	No
	7	Dongshan lower irrigation canal (main canal 1, 760m long (0.8*0.8m), main canal 2, 740m long (0.8*0.8m), branch canals 1, 2, 3 and 4, total length 1,125m (0.6*0.6m))	No
	8	Lifushan River revetment left bank 380m (2.5m high), right bank 390m (2.5m high)	No
	9	Machuan River revetment left bank (70m: 4.0m high, 391m: 2.5m high)	No
	10	Shuijia pond improvement (dam length 50m, 2,800 m ² , dredging for 2m)	No
Supporting facilities	1	1 ecological toilet in Niejiashan, 80 m ² , fitness square, 300 m ² and car park, 600 m ²	No
	2	Landscaping in Niejiashan, 180 m ²	No
	3	Improvement of Niejiashan villager activity center, 400 m ²	No
	4	1 sightseeing platform in Niejiashan Group	No
	5	4 agritainment sites in Niejiashan Group	No
	6	Ecological fitness square 700 m ² , ecological toilet 60 m ² in Tanjiaqiao Group	No
	7	Village landscaping 800 m ² in Tanjiaqiao Group	No
	8	Fucheng fitness square 500 m ² , car park	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Protection of N yews	No
Characteristic industries	1	400 mu tealeaf demonstration base	No
	2	1. 100 mu base improvement and tea garden maintenance in 400 mu Niejiashan old tea garden; 2. Retaining walls, 200m long, 0.5m wide, 2m high in 400 mu Niejiashan old tea garden; 3. Production footpath, 400m long, 1.5m wide in 400 mu Niejiashan old tea garden; 4. Installation of 300 insecticidal lamps in 200 mu Niejiashan demonstration tea garden; 5. Biological pest control system building in 200 mu Niejiashan demonstration tea garden;	No

(19) Shuxi Village

In Shuxi Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts. The only type of resettlement impact is temporary land use. 15 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 2.85 mu, with an estimated period of 90 days, as detailed below:

Table 34 List of subcomponents in Shuxi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Chuanyang Road (Shangzhengjia—Bishankou ferry), 6,200m (70 convex mirrors, 400 C20 concrete warning piles, C30 passing lane hardening for 900 m ²)	No
	2	Chuanyang Road (Shangzhengjia—Bishankou ferry) rain ditch, 2,760m	No
	3	Chuan'er Road, 315m (restoration of 2.6m)	No
	4	Chuanliu Road, 120m (3.5m)	No
	5	Dingcun-Shentian Road, 680m (to be broadened to 3.5m)	No
	6	Hardening of Chuanjiu Road (access road), 3.5m wide, 295m long	No
	7	Chuanyi Road, 410m (restoration of 3.5m)	No
	8	Shibichen Bridge	No
	9	Crossroads, squares and streetlamps in 15 village groups	No
Water supply	1	Water intake (Simuqian) and main pipeline Ø32, 1,800m in Chuan Group 8, serving 18 households with 75 persons, 120 persons during peak periods	No
	2	Ø25 secondary pipeline in Chuan Group 8, 1,000m	No
	3	One check dam in Chuan Group 8, 6m long, 1.2m high	No
	4	One filter tank in Chuan Group 8, 3.6m ³	No
	5	One storage tank in Chuan Group 8, 15.0m ³	No
	6	Water intakes (Wumuqian) and main pipelines Ø63, 3,000m in Chuan Groups 4, 6, 7 and 10, serving 110 households with 400 persons, 750 persons during peak periods	No

7	Water intakes (Wumuqian) and secondary pipelines Ø40, 3,000m in Chuan Groups 4, 6, 7 and 10	Yes
8	One check dam in Chuan Groups 4, 6, 7 and 10, 7.5m long, 1.5m high	Yes
9	One filter tank in Chuan Groups 4, 6, 7 and 10, 10m ³	Yes
10	4 storage tanks for Chuan Groups 4, 6, 7 and 10, 15.0*4m ³	Yes
11	Water intakes (Zhajiaqian) and main pipelines Ø50, 4,000m in Chuan Groups 1 and 3, serving 71 households with 220 persons, 450 persons during peak periods	Yes
12	Water intakes (Zhajiaqian) and secondary pipelines Ø32, 1,600m in Chuan Groups 1 and 3	Yes
13	One check dam in Chuan Groups 1 and 3, 5m long, 1m high	Yes
14	One filter tank in Chuan Groups 1 and 3, 9m ³	Yes
15	2 storage tanks in Chuan Groups 1 and 3, 15.0*2m ³	Yes
16	Water intake (Longtan Mountain) and main pipeline Ø40, 2,500 m in Chuan Group 9, serving 18 households with 70 persons, 140 persons during peak periods	Yes
17	Water intake (Longtan Mountain) and secondary pipeline Ø32, 400m in Chuan Group 9	Yes
18	One check dam in Chuan Group 9, 3.5m long, 1.2m high	Yes
19	One filter tank in Chuan Group 9, 3.6m ³	Yes
20	One storage tank in Chuan Group 9, 10m ³ , serving 16 households with 60 persons, 140 persons during peak periods	Yes
21	Water intake (Yinshan) and main pipeline Ø40, 500m in Chuan Group 2	Yes
22	Water intake (Yinshan) and secondary pipeline Ø32, 200m in Chuan Group 2	Yes
23	One check dam in Chuan Group 2 5m long, 0.8m high	Yes
24	One filter tank in Chuan Group 2, 3.6m ³	Yes
25	One storage tank in Chuan Group 2, 10m ³	Yes
26	Water intakes (Xiaoniawan) and main pipelines Ø50, 3,000m in Zhang Groups 7 and 8, and Wusi Group, serving 70 households with 280 persons, 450 persons during peak periods	Yes
27	Water intakes (Xiaoniawan) and secondary pipelines Ø32, 2,000m in Zhang Groups 7 and 8, and Wusi	Yes

		Group	
	28	One check dam in Zhang Groups 7 and 8, and Wusi Group, 5m long, 1m high	Yes
	29	One filter tank in Zhang Groups 7 and 8, and Wusi Group, 9m ³	Yes
	30	3 storage tanks for Zhang Groups 7 and 8, and Wusi Group, 15*3m ³	Yes
	31	Water intakes (Changqian) and main pipelines Ø63, 2,000m in Su Groups 1 and 2, serving 75 households with 330 persons, 600 persons during peak periods	Yes
	32	Water intakes (Changqian) and secondary pipelines Ø32, 2,000m in Su Groups 1 and 2	Yes
	33	One check dam in Su Groups 1 and 2, 6m long, 1m high	Yes
	34	One filter tank in Su Groups 1 and 2, 9m ³	Yes
	35	2 storage tanks in Su Groups 1 and 2, 15*2m ³	Yes
Water resources	1	Restoration of Qiao'an River revetment, 450m	No
	2	Restoration of Wumuqian River revetment, 230m	No
	3	Restoration of Mashan canal, 500m	No
	4	Restoration and dredging of Xiaoqian canal, 625m	No
	5	Restoration of Malong canal, 390m	No
	6	Restoration and dredging of Banchong River revetment, 600m	No
	7	Restoration of Shuangtang dam (4 mu) (main dam 75m, auxiliary dam 50m, dredging 1.5m)	No
	8	Yangjiatan left revetment of Shexi River, 410m	No
Supporting facilities	1	1 ecological toilet in Tuanshan photography point, one wharf, 40m long, fall 10m	No
	2	1 ecological toilet and 1 tourist toilet, 40 m ² in Tuanshan photography point	No
	3	1 ecological toilet and 1 tourist reception center, 120 m ² in Tuanshan photography point	No
	4	1 ecological toilet and 1 car park in Tuanshan photography point	No
	5	100 mu ornamental lotus root pond	No
Characteristic agriculture	1	300 mu tea garden: 1) tractor road, 1,500m, 3m wide; 2) 30 solar insecticidal lamps, 3) 6 times of fertilization, pesticide application and weeding, 800 yuan/mu per time	No

	2	100 mu Yingpan Mountain seedling base: 1) leveling of 20,000 m ³ ; 2) tractor road, 800m*4m wide; branch road, 800m*3m wide; 3) spray irrigation facilities, mechanical pipelines and weeding mechanics, 80,000 yuan; 4) 60 seedlings per mu on average, 100 yuan each, totaling 600,000 yuan (osmanthus, ginkgo, camphor, etc.)	No
	3	40 mu Xiawuchong reservoir bay fishpond: 1) dam length 110m, bottom width 20m, top width 8m, height 4m; 2) bottom culvert 40m long; 3) flood drain pipe, 30m; 4) dam foot lining, 110m long, 3m high	No

Table 35 Temporary land use for construction in Shuxi Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
Water supply network	QLS	Su 1	2	0.2	Rape	90
	WHB	Su 2	2	0.15	Tealeaf	90
	WZD	Wusi	4	0.25	Bamboo	90
	JFM	Zhang 7	2	0.2	Tealeaf	90
	ZGS	Zhang 8	4	0.3	Fir	90
	CTM	Chuan 1	2	0.2	Rape	90
	TLS	Chuan 2	2	0.2	Rape	90
	TNW	Chuan 3	2	0.15	Tealeaf	90
	YCG	Chuan 4	2	0.2	Tealeaf	90
	CXR	Chuan 5	4	0.15	Bamboo	90
	ZGL	Chuan 6	1	0.15	Rape	90
	CZW	Chuan 7	2	0.2	Rape	90
	TJH	Chuan 8	2	0.15	Rape	90
CKJ	Chuan 9	4	0.2	Bamboo	90	

	ZJS	Chuan 10	2	0.15	Rape	90
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(20) Longshan Village

In Longshan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, involves temporary land use, in which 6 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 2.2 mu, with an estimated period of 90 days.

Table 36 List of subcomponents in Longshan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Longshan Road, 720m (4.5m)	No
	2	Hardening of Nanguan Road, 964m (4.5m)	No
	3	Renovation of road along Yanghe River, 273m (2m wide)	No
	4	Old street renovation (Zhoujia Alley 458m, Zhengjia Alley 216m, Huangsu Alley 190m)	No
	5	Inter-residence road in Mazhong Group, 800m (2.2m) (partly hardened)	No
	6	Road hardening in Shijia, 808m (3m wide)	No
	7	Kouzili roads (restoration for 625m, hardening for 600m), 3.5m wide	No
	8	Ximenkou tractor road, 790m (4m)	No
Lighting	1	Longshan Road, 720m	No
	2	Nanguan Road, 964m	No
	3	Fuxi Road, 1,500m (6 existing streetlamps)	No
	4	Lighting of Chegongdian cultural square + car park 8,400 m ²	No
	5	Lighting of Mazhong square and car park 4,000 m ²	No
Water supply	1	Water supply pipeline 2km (TBD)	Yes
	2	Water supply pipeline 3km (TBD)	Yes
Wastewater	1	5 2# septic tanks	No
	2	Sewer pipeline 6km	Yes

	3	2 artificial wetlands	No
Supporting facilities	1	Construction of car park and ecological public toilet in Mazhong (existing 700 visitors, peak 2,500 visitors) 2,000 m ²	No
	2	Yongji Bridge car park (existing 1200 visitors, peak 2,000 visitors) 650 m ²	No
River channels	1	Fuxi River improvement, 1,650m (15m*0.8m)	No
	2	Yangjiao River improvement, 1,030m (dredging for 1,030m, 1.5m wide, 0.6m deep, revetment 600m*2, 1.5m retaining walls)	No
Irrigation canals	1	Main irrigation canal of Ximen Group, 720m (1*1m)	No
	2	Branch irrigation canal of Ximen Group, 450m (0.3*0.3m)	No
	3	Yangshan irrigation canal, 1,900m (1*1m)	No
	4	Sunjiazhuang irrigation canal, 670m (0.6*0.6m)	No
	5	Dafan 2# irrigation canal, 1,310m (0.8*0.6m)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Restoration of 15 residences	No
Nonmaterial cultural heritage	1	Construction of car park and ecological public toilet in Chegongdian (1,300 m ²)	No
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employing folk cultural experts to develop the Xuanyuan culture; 2. Organizing folk artists to develop ceremonial performances; 3. Building a cultural square; 4. Developing folk customs tourism; 5. Reconstructing the Chegong Temple, floor area 78 m², 7.525m high, investment 200,000 yuan 6. Chegong Temple cultural square: 3,000 m² main square, landscaping for 2,000 m², 10 streetlamps, investment 600,000 yuan 7. Street furniture: stone sculpture, investment 100,000 yuan; Chegong sculpture, investment 100,000 yuan 8. An arched bridge, investment 100,000 yuan. 60m×2m 9. Celebrity hall (2 ancient residences), floor area 300 m² 	No

Characteristic industries	1	Azalea base expansion: ①irrigation canal, 500m, 0.5×0.4; ②80 mu automatic sprinkler facility; ③purchase of 20 solar insecticidal lamps; ④40m (L)×40m (W)×5m (H) composite greenhouse	No
	2	Longshan vegetable base: ①vegetable trading center: trading hall 500 m ² ; cement hardening for 1,000 m ² ; auxiliary rooms, about 200 m ² ; ②irrigation canal 500m, 0.5×0.4; ③200 mu automatic sprinkler facility; ④purchase of 20 solar insecticidal lamps; ⑤300 m ² refrigerated vegetable warehouse	No
	3	Vegetable trading market: steel structure trading hall 500 m ² , cement hardening for 1,000 m ² , Anhui-style auxiliary rooms	No

Table 37 Temporary land use for construction in Longshan Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
1. Water supply network	WAH		2	0.3	None	90
	CJX		2	0.2	None	90
2. Sewer network	YWX		2	0.2	None	90
	ZYM		2	0.5	None	90
	FXX		2	0.5	None	90
	WGX		2	0.5	None	90

Table 38 Ancient residence renovation in Longshan Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
CYH	Shuiguan	1	200	CYH	Yes	CYH	4

FYR	Shuiguan	1	130	FYR	Yes	FYR	1
FYL	Shuiguan	1	200	FYL	Yes	FYL	3
HDG	Dabeimen	1	200	HDG	No		
SJB	Yanghe	1	160	SJB	No		
WXF	Yanghe	1	110	WXF	Yes	WXF	2
XMD	Dabeimen	1	140	XMD	Yes	XMD	2
ZHM	Shuiguan	1	162.5	ZHM	Yes	ZHM	3
ZCY	Shuiguan	1	250	ZCY	No		
ZER	Shuiguan	1	65	ZER	No		
ZZM	Shuiguan	1	100	ZZM	Yes	ZZM	5
CDL	Shuiguan	1	100	CDL	Yes	CDL	4
CSY	Shuiguan	1	60	CSY	Yes	CSY	2
WBR	Shuiguan	1	90	WBR	No		
WG	Shuiguan	1	60	WG	Yes	WG	3

(21) Xinfeng Village

In Xinfeng Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, but involves temporary land use, the felling of scattered trees. 44 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 7.8 mu, with an estimated period of 180 days.

Table 39 List of subcomponents in Xinfeng Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Hetan central road, 105m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	2	Hardening of Hetan back road, 85m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	3	Hardening of road beside field in Hebang, 184m (roadbed width 2.8m, pavement width 2.3m)	No
	4	Hardening of Zishange Road, 137m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No

5	Hardening of Zhuangmen road, 285m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 155m)	No
6	Hardening of Xuanjia Road, 57m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
7	Hardening of Hujia Road, 57m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
8	Hardening of old Saichang Road in Hebang, 110m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
9	Hardening of Wujialao Road, 75m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 75m)	No
10	Hardening of road opposite to hospital, 83m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
11	Hardening of old Forestry Station Road, 98m (roadbed width 3.5m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 98m)	No
12	Hardening of Yanhe Road, 614m (cement pavement at both ends, 350m long, roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 3.5m; slate pavement in the middle, 264m, roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
13	Restoration of bluestone Old Street, 245m (187m to be restored, roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
14	Hardening of Zhangjia Road, 58m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
15	Hardening of Banliyuan Road, 97m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 97m)	No
16	Hardening of Fengheng Road in Xiaxin, 43m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
17	Hardening of road beside field in Dayuechong, 182m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 182m)	No
18	Hardening of old postal office road, 85m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 85m)	No
19	Hardening of Huanglong Road, 98m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 30m)	No
20	Hardening of old processing plant road, 53m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 53m)	No
21	Hardening of Fugongting Road, 118m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 118m)	No
22	Hardening of Jianguanqiao Road, 73m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 73m)	No
23	Hardening of Jianguantingwu Road, 76m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 76m)	No
24	Hardening of Shuijing Road, 86m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
25	Hardening of Tangbian Road in Yuechong, 189m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
26	Hardening of Shuijing Road in Yuechong, 71m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
27	Hardening of ring road in Zhuke, 400m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No

	28	Hardening of road beside field in Hetan, 96m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	29	Hardening of Gongguanmen Road, 214m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	30	Hardening of road beside field in Gongguanmen, 176m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	31	Hardening of Tangqian Road in Zhangjiawu, 174m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 174m)	No
	32	Hardening of old Saichang Road in Gongguanmen, 62m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	33	Hardening of Caiyuan Road in Zhangjiawu, 98m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	34	Hardening of Xueling Road, 24m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m)	No
	35	Hardening of Mianhuayuan Road, 489m (roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 3.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 489m)	No
	36	Hardening of Chengjia Road, 272m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 272m)	No
	37	Hardening of Shizishan Road, 76m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, length incl. roadside ditches 76m)	No
	38	Road hardening in Youshankeng, 1,326m (roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 3.5m)	No
Bridges	1	Reconstruction of stone bridge (20m long, 4.5m wide, constructed along with check dam, dam height 1m)	No
	2	Restoration and reinforcement of old street slate bridge (6m long, 2.5m wide)	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of Hetan Road, 711m long (Hetan Bridge-Banbiant Pavilion, solar streetlamps)	No
	2	Lighting of Xiaxinfeng Road, 961m long (5 existing solar streetlamps, Bentang-Daci, solar streetlamps)	No
	3	Lighting of old street, 580m long (5 existing solar streetlamps, Zhuangmen-Liangzhan, solar streetlamps)	No
	4	Lighting of Xiaoxi Road, 166m long (old street-power administration station, AC streetlamps)	No
	5	Lighting of Yanhe Road, 609m long (Fengxi Bridge-Hetan Bridge, AC streetlamps)	No
	6	19 village streetlamps (solar streetlamps)	No
Water supply	1	A check dam for Zhikeng water intake (8m long, 1m high, water intake level 170m)	Yes
	2	One filter tank on Hebang Mountain	Yes
	3	1 high-level pond on Hebang Mountain (160m ³ , level 132m)	Yes
	4	High-level pond to village water supply pipeline	Yes
Drainage	1	Xiaxinfeng wastewater treatment plant and network (artificial wetland treatment area 977 m ² , serving 621 households with	Yes

		2,300 persons)	
	2	Old street drain ditch, 357m (0.6m wide, 1.5m deep, old street bridge-County Highway 307, connected to completed network)	Yes
	3	Bentang drain ditch, 613m (0.5m wide, 0.8m deep, Hougangshang-Fengxi River)	Yes
Water resources	1	Fengxi River segment 1 revetment, 938m long (revetment height 3m (100m below Jianguan Bridge-Chengyaoshi)	No
	2	Fengxi River segment 2 revetment, 590m long (revetment height 2.5m (100m below Jianguan Bridge-Sandong Bridge))	No
	3	Fengxi River dredging, 2,825m long (average dredging depth 1m, width 15m (Chengyaoshi-Sandong Bridge)	No
	4	South main canal first segment, 85m, ruined by flood (to be reinforced and protected from seepage, 0.8m wide, 1m high)	No
	5	South main canal lower segment, 732m (existing U-groove 0.7m*0.7m; the task is to conduct concrete U-groove foundation reinforcement and seepage protection)	No
	6	Chengyaoshi canal first segment, 78m, seriously damaged ((to be reinforced and protected from seepage, 0.8m wide, 1m high)	No
	7	Water diversion canal in Chengyaoshi canal lower segment, 686m (existing U-groove 0.7m*0.7m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove foundation and prevent seepage)	No
	8	Wucun water diversion canal, 326m (existing U-groove 0.5m*0.5m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove foundation and prevent seepage)	No
	9	Zhuangmen water diversion canal, 272m (existing U-groove 0.5m*0.5m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove foundation and prevent seepage)	No
	10	Zhangjiawu canal, 440m (existing U-groove 0.5m*0.5m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove foundation and prevent seepage)	No
	11	Gongguanmen canal, 839m (existing U-groove 0.5m*0.5m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove foundation and prevent seepage)	No
	12	Youshankeng water diversion canal, lower segment, 1,171m (existing prefabricated concrete slabs, top width 1.0m, bottom width 0.7m, 1m deep; the task is to reinforce the concrete slab foundation)	No
	13	Youshankeng water diversion canal, upper segment, 211m (existing U-groove 0.7m*0.7m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove foundation and prevent seepage)	No
	14	Yangjiaoshan water diversion canal, 251m (existing U-groove 0.5m*0.5m; the task is to reinforce the concrete U-groove	No

		foundation and prevent seepage)	
	15	Yangjiaoshan check dam (dam length 25m, 1.5m high, protected from seepage properly)	No
	16	Gongguanmen check dam (dam length 20m, 1m high, protected from seepage properly)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Xinfeng Village farmers' fitness square 900 m ² (fitness apparatus, ground hardening, landscaping, etc.)	No
	2	Public toilet, 100 m ²	No
	3	Landscaping in front of the grain supply center, 303 m ²	No
	4	Landscaping in the south of the market town, 1,939 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Chongde Hall 506 m ²	No
	2	WRS's residence, 646 m ²	No
	3	Gengxin Hall, 590 m ²	No
	4	Wugong Hall, 411 m ²	No
	5	QCS's residence, 87 m ²	No
Characteristic industries	1	Bashan bamboo industrial park (size 212 mu)	No
Capacity building	1	Rural tourism development planning of Xinfeng Village, Xinfeng Xiang	No
	2	Industrial development planning of Xinfeng Village, Xinfeng Xiang	No

Table 40 Temporary land use for construction in Xinfeng Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
1. Water supply network	FXJ	Xinfeng Group 3	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	DZM	Xinfeng Group 3	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WFB	Xinfeng Group 1	4	0.4	Shading trees	180

	WXX	Xinfeng Group 1	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	HSL	Xinfeng Group 2	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	DKL	Xinfeng Group 4	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WGY	Xinfeng Group 4	4	0.3	Trees	180
	WXH	Xinfeng Group 5	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WGC	Xinfeng Group 5	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WL	Xinfeng Group 5	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WFF	Xinfeng Group 6	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WFH	Xinfeng Group 6	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	CG	Xinfeng Group 6	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	WSN	Xinfeng Group 7	4	0.3	Mulberry	180
	WBJ	Xinfeng Group 7	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	WJ	Xinfeng Group 9	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WYL	Xinfeng Group 10	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	ZXM	Xinfeng Group 10	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	LJG	Xinfeng Group 11	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WSW	Xinfeng Group 12	1	0.2	Paddy rice	180
	FXR	Xinfeng Group 12	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	WGX	Xinfeng Group 13	1	0.2	Rapeseed	180
	LZL	Xinfeng Group 13	1	0.2	Rapeseed	180
	ZLJ	Xinfeng Group 1	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	ZBL	Xinfeng Group 14	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	WFR	Xinfeng Group 13	4	0.3	Mulberry	180
2. Drainage network	YCW	Xinfeng Group 1	4	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WSX	Xinfeng Group 1	3	0.1	Vegetables	180

	WJX	Xinfeng Group 11	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	WFH	Xinfeng Group 3	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	YJM	Xinfeng Group 4	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	WMJ	Xinfeng Group 4	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WGC	Xinfeng Group 5	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	WZP	Xinfeng Group 6	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WQY	Xinfeng Group 7	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WSC	Xinfeng Group 9	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	WJG	Xinfeng Group 9	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WLB	Xinfeng Group 10	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	LFF	Xinfeng Group 11	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	WBX	Xinfeng Group 12	4	0.2	Mulberry	180
	WKY	Xinfeng Group 12	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	RCY	Xinfeng Group 13	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	CCH	Xinfeng Group 14	3	0.1	Vegetables	180
	WJX	Xinfeng Group 14	3	0.2	Vegetables	180
	XSC	Xinfeng Group 1	4	0.3	Mulberry	180
	ZSQ	Xinfeng Group 1	4	0.2	Mulberry	180

Table 41 Ancient residence renovation in Xinfeng Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
WRS's residence	Xinfeng Group 8	1	102	WRS	Yes	WRS	3

WRS's residence	Xinfeng Group 8	1	102	WFX	Yes	WFX	5
WRS's residence	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	WXG	Yes	WXG	4
WRS's residence	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	WGT	Yes	WGT	3
WRS's residence	Xinfeng Group 8	1	74	WFQ	Yes	WFQ	6
Chongde Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	102	LZQ	Yes	LZQ	5
Chongde Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	102	WGF	Yes	WGF	6
Chongde Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	238	WFH	Yes	WFH	6
Gengxin Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	136	WFB	Yes	WFB	5
Gengxin Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	WFK	Yes	WFK	1
Gengxin Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	WFZ	Yes	WFZ	4
Gengxin Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	81	WFJ	Yes	WFJ	6
Gengxin Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	WZL	Yes	WZL	1
Wugong Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	164	WFG	Yes	WFG	4
Wugong Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	WFQ	Yes	WFQ	5
Wugong Hall	Xinfeng Group 8	1	82	ZQJ	Yes	ZQJ	4
QCS's residence	Xinfeng Group 8	1	68	QCS	Yes	QCS	4

(22) Sanhe Village

In Sanhe Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, The only type of resettlement impact is temporary land use. 6 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 2.1 mu, with an estimated period of 60-180 days, as detailed below:

Table 42 List of subcomponents in Sanhe Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Luxikeng Group trunk road, 1.7km, roadbed width 4m, pavement width 3.5m	No
	2	Road hardening between Luxikeng and Yanjia Group (ZCH's residence—Yanjia Group), 3.3km, roadbed width 3m,	Yes

	pavement width 2.5m	
	3 Yanjia Gunshui Bridge	No
	4 2 bridges between Luxikeng and Yanjia, 4m span, 3.5m wide	No
	5 Road hardening between Luxikeng and Gankeng (Hongjia-Gankeng), 2.45km, roadbed width 3m, pavement width 2.5m	Yes
	6 Hardening of trunk road of Xiangtan Group, 620m, 2m wide; inter-residence road hardening, 380m, 1.5m wide	No
	7 Inter-residence road hardening in Raojia Group, 400m, 2m, 30m wide, 4m high slope protection	No
	8 Hardening of inter-residence road in Xiyi Group, 800m, 1.5m wide	No
	9 Maintenance of Houkeng-Hougang footpath, 2,100m: 1) broadening from 0.6m to 1m; 2) footpath maintenance; 3) manual material transport (expensive)	No
Water supply	1 Shangkeng water intake filter tank to Shangkeng water tower in Houkeng, 400m, Ø32	No
	2 Xiakeng water intake filter tank to Xiakeng water tower in Houkeng, 500m, Ø32	No
	3 Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 750m, Ø40	No
	4 Main pipeline connected to houses 500m, Ø15	No
	5 2 check dams in Houkeng	No
	6 2 filter tanks in Houkeng	No
	7 2 storage tanks in Houkeng	No
	8 Nilongtan water intake to Luciping in Zhongtan Group, 2,000m, Ø32	No
	9 Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 200m, Ø40	No
	10 Main pipeline connected to houses 400m, Ø15	No
	11 One check dam in Nilongtan	No
	12 One filter tank in Luciping	No
	13 One storage tank in Luciping	No
	14 Qinglong Mountain water intake to Qinglong Mountain piedmont water tower in Yanjia Group, 700m, Ø40	No
	15 Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 600m, Ø40	No
	16 Main pipeline connected to houses 350m, Ø15	No

17	One check dam in Yanjia	No
18	One filter tank in Yanjia	No
19	One storage tank in Yanjia	No
20	Meicunwu water intake to Luosidun water tower in Gankeng Group, 700m, Ø40	No
21	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 1,200m, Ø40	No
22	Main pipeline connected to houses 1000m, Ø15	No
23	One check dam in Gankeng	No
24	One filter tank in Gankeng	No
25	One storage tank in Gankeng	No
26	Sanmenling water intake filter tank to Shexinggang water tower in Luxikeng Group, 550m, Ø40	No
27	Sawa water intake filter tank to Houshan Zhuyuan water tower in Luxikeng Group, 500m, Ø40	No
28	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 1,000m, Ø40	No
29	Main pipeline connected to houses 700m, Ø15	No
30	2 check dams in Luxikeng	No
31	One filter tank in Luxikeng	No
32	One storage tank in Luxikeng	No
33	Muguokengwater intake filter tank to Shangkenggang water tower in Xiangtan Group, 1,400m, Ø40	No
34	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 600m, Ø40	No
35	Main pipeline connected to houses 600m, Ø15	No
36	One check dam in Muguokeng	No
37	One filter tank in Muguokeng	No
38	One storage tank in Shangkenggang	No
39	Yinshan water intake filter tank to Wujiadun water tower in Shuangkeng Group, 350m, Ø40	No
40	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 1,000m, Ø40	No
41	Main pipeline connected to houses 400m, Ø15	No

	42	One check dam in Shuangkeng	No
	43	One filter tank in Shuangkeng	No
	44	One storage tank in Shuangkeng	No
	45	Raojiawater intake filter tank to Raojia water tower in Raojia Group, 700m, Ø40	No
	46	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 1,000m, Ø40	No
	47	Main pipeline connected to houses 500m, Ø15	No
	48	One check dam in Raojia	No
	49	One filter tank in Raojia	No
	50	One storage tank in Raojia	No
	51	Bishankeng water intake filter tank to Zhuwuli water tower in Sanmentan Group, 1,100m, Ø40	No
	52	Main pipeline from water tower to villagers, 600m, Ø40	No
	53	Main pipeline connected to houses 450m, Ø15	No
	54	One check dam in Bishankeng	No
	55	One filter tank in Bishankeng	No
	56	One storage tank in Zhuwuli	No
	57	Water supply of Xiyi and Xi'er Groups from Taiping Lake, resident population 450, peak population 2,500	Yes
	58	1 integrated water purification facility	No
	59	1 lift pump house	No
	60	2 storage tanks	No
	61	Water diversion pipeline	No
	62	Water supply pipeline	No
	63	1 standardized administrative room for wastewater treatment plant	No
River channels	1	Restoration of Xiyiqiao Xiahe dike, 506m+200m Xiyi canal	No
	2	Restoration of Zhaisankeng dike, 430m+100m branch canal	No
Supporting	1	1 convenience wharf	Yes

facilities	2	2 public toilets	No
Characteristic industries	1	Tea industry development project – standardized ecological tealeaf demonstration base: 1) 1,000 mu old tea garden improvement and maintenance; 2) 30 mu seedling base: ①50 m ³ storage tank; ②sprinkler facilities: 3) 1,000 mu green tea garden: ①300 solar insecticidal lamp, ②biological pest control system building, total investment 5,019,000 yuan, including: 1) tea garden footpath, 7,000m long, 0.8m wide, involving cement, mortar and cobble, total investment 1.23 million yuan; 2) renewal of 100,000 mu of tea seedlings, total investment 300,000 yuan, 100 trees per mu, 3 yuan each (incl. purchase, labor, management, survival rate); 3) land leveling 1,000 mu, labor cost 500 yuan/mu, total investment 500,000 yuan; 4) 6 times of fertilization, pesticide application and weeding, for 1,000 mu tea garden, 1,300 yuan/mu per time, total investment 1.3 million yuan; 5) C25 concrete, 10cm thick, 50 m ³ storage tank, 50,000 yuan; 6) PVC pipe laying, 7,100m (φ400PVC 1,600m, φ90PVC 2,000m φ75PVC 3,500m), total investment 523,000 yuan; 7) 300 YS00096 solar insecticidal lamps, total investment 900,000 yuan; 8) earth excavation 600 m ³ , concrete pouring 300 m ³ , form production and installation 100 m ² , total investment 153,000 yuan; 9) concrete pump station, 28 m ² , 63,000 yuan	No

Table 43 Temporary land use for construction in Sanhe Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
1. Xiyi drinking water work	XGS	West 1	4 (tea garden	0.3	Tealeaf	60
2. Convenience wharf	LCM	West 2	2, (tea garden)	0.6	Tealeaf, etables	90
3. Luxikeng-Yanjia road	JJH	Yanjia	4	0.4	Shrubs	180
	ZGS	Luxikeng	4	0.3	Shrubs	180
4. Luxikeng-Gankeng road	WSJ	Gankeng	4	0.3	Shrubs	180
	ZGS	Luxikeng	4	0.2	Shrubs	180

(23) Yongfeng Village

In Yongfeng Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, but involves temporary land use, 18 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 5.9 mu, with an estimated period of 30 days.

Table 44 List of subcomponents in Yongfeng Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Huangqin road hardening 2,615m (roadbed width 3.5m, pavement width 3.0m)	No
	2	Wangjiang road hardening 1,173m (roadbed width 4.0m, pavement width 3.5m)	No
	3	Hedong road hardening 601m (roadbed width 4.0m, pavement width 3.5m)	No
	4	Tianfan road hardening 764m (roadbed width 4.0m, pavement width 3.5m)	No
	5	Yanshan road hardening 927m (roadbed width 4.0m, pavement width 3.5m)	No
	6	Improvement of local road collapses in Yongling (3 places, 60m long, 4m wide, 8m high)	No
Bridges	1	Lingxia access bridge (20m, 4.0m wide)	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of riverfront road, 449m long	No
	2	Lighting of Lingxiasu roads, 793m long	No
Water supply	1	Songchuan water intake (serving 198 households with 700 persons)	Yes
	2	1 storage dam (8m long, 2m high)	Yes
	3	Filter and disinfection facilities (pipe silting often occurs during floods at this water intake, and water is turbid)	Yes
	4	1 high-level pond	Yes
	5	Water delivery and distribution pipelines	Yes
	6	Hongkeng water intake (serving 273 households with 1,000 persons)	Yes
	7	1 storage dam (10m long, 2m high)	Yes
	8	Filter and disinfection facilities (pipe silting often occurs during floods at this water intake, and water is turbid)	Yes
	9	1 high-level pond	Yes
	10	Water delivery and distribution pipelines	Yes
	11	Dongsongling water intake (serving 163 households with 600 persons)	Yes

	12	1 storage dam (6m long, 2m high)	Yes
	13	Filter and disinfection facilities (pipe silting often occurs during floods at this water intake, and water is turbid)	Yes
	14	1 high-level pond	Yes
	15	Water delivery and distribution pipelines	Yes
Wastewater	1	Wastewater treatment facilities in Lingxia Natural Village (serving 152 households with 564 persons)	Yes
	2	Wetland wastewater treatment plant, 2,295 m ²	Yes
	3	Sewer network	Yes
Water resources	1	Zhuxi River dredging, segment 2, 331m (Hedong Bridge-Shangcun Bridge, dredging width 16m and depth 1m)	No
	2	Zhuxi River dredging, segment 1, 1362m (Dongshan Dam-Xixian Bridge, dredging width 18m and depth 1m)	No
	3	Zhuxi River dredging, segment 3, 573m (Gengli Hall-Kuanmeng Bridge, dredging width 8m and depth 1m)	No
	4	Zhuxi River revetment, segment 1, 1,104m (left and right revetment restoration, 3m high)	No
	5	Zhuxi River revetment, segment 2, 1,43m (left and right revetment restoration, 3m high)	No
	6	Zhuxi River revetment, segment 3, 891m (left bank 326m long, right bank 565m long, revetment height 2.5m)	No
	7	Dujiacun River revetment and dredging, 647m (left and right revetment restoration, 3m high, dredging width 12m and depth 1m)	No
Supporting facilities	1	1 ecological car park, 2,380 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Yingong Hall (size 87 m ²)	No
	2	Gengli Hall (size 118 m ²)	No
	3	Yuqing Hall (size 76 m ²)	No
	4	Chongde Hall (size 238 m ²)	No
	5	Xifan Hall (size 594 m ²)	No
Nonmaterial cultural heritage	1	Wangfu Deity Society culture	No
Characteristic	1	Seedling base, 300 mu	No

industries	2	Forestation, 300 mu	No
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Table 45 Temporary land use for construction in Yongfeng Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
1. Water supply network	DYY	Dongjia	2	0.3	Rape	30
	ZQL	Dongjia	2	0.2	Rape	30
	ZYR	Dongjia	2	0.13	Rape	30
	XJG	Songchuan	2	0.1	Rape	30
	CDY	Songchuan	1	0.05	Rape	30
	ZCS	Songchuan	1	0.12	Rape	30
	SSN	Songchuan	1	0.3	Rape	30
	WRT	Xinmin	2	0.1	Cabbage	30
	XHG	Xinmin	2	0.2	Radish	30
	XXP	Yanshan	2	0.2	Cabbage	30
	XTY	Yanshan	2	0.1	Cabbage	30
	LGZ	Hedong	1	0.2	Rape	30
	WJS	Hedong	1	0.1	Rape	30
2. Sewer network	SZS	Xinwu	1	0.4	Rape	30
	WZG	Xinwu	1	0.6	Rape	30
	DXS	Xinwu	1	0.9	Rape	30
	XZY	Xinwu	1	0.8	Rape	30
	XZF	Xinwu	1	1.1	Rape	30

Table 46 Ancient residence renovation in Yongfeng Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
Gengli Hall	Laowu	1	950	Individual	Yes	WLX, WZY, etc.	14
Yingong Hall	Laowu	2	900	Individual	Yes	SCY, XZF, etc.	10
Xuqing Hall	Houqi	1	1000	Individual	Yes	JGS, LMS, etc.	8
Chongde Hall	Xiaohe	1	700	Individual	Yes	DDP, etc.	7
Jixu Hall	Dongsong	2	300	Collective	None	—	—

4. Summary of project impacts in Shexian County

In Shexian County, 78 households will be affected by the Project in total, in which 78 households with 254 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts. No temporary land use is involved. 4 villages will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 26 mu, including 19.9 mu of irrigated land, 5.6 mu of non-irrigated land and 0.5 mu of garden land. 232 scattered trees will be felled, including 6 miscellaneous trees, 43 poplars, 10 phoenix trees, 171 mulberries and two osmanthus trees.

Table 47 Summary of project impacts in Shexian County

Village	Type of termination of land contracts	Subcomponent involved	Affected HHs	Scattered trees	Collective cultivated land (mu) and type	Vulnerable population
24. Xucun	None	None	None	None	None	None
25. Shitan	None	None	None	None	None	None

26. Yuliang	None	None	None	None	None	None
27. Wenzhengshan	None	None	None	None	None	None
28. Baochuan	None	None	None	None	None	None
29. Maihuayu	None	None	None	None	None	None
30. Xiongkun	None	None	None	None	None	None
31. Tangyue	None	None	None	None	None	None
32. Shendu	None	None	None	None	None	None
33. Changxi	Termination of land contracts	Road construction	65 households with 195 persons	None	19.9 mu of irrigated land	None
34. Fuhe	None	None	None	None	None	None
35. Bei'an	Termination of land contracts	Mianxi River revetment	1 household with 14 persons	59, incl. 43 poplars, 10 phoenix trees, 6 miscellaneous trees	0.4 mu of non-irrigated land	None
36. Zhanqi	Termination of land contracts	Village landscaping	1 household with 7 persons	None	1 mu of non-irrigated land	None
37. Jiekou	None	None	None	None	None	None
38. Zhengcun	None	None	None	None	None	None
39. Hongqin	None	None	None	None	None	None
40. Hongfei	None	None	None	None	None	None
41. Zhangtan	None	None	None	None	None	None

42. Miantan	None	None	None	None	None	None
43. Sucun	Termination of land contracts	Storage tanks	11 households with 38 persons	173, incl. 171 mulberries and 2 osmanthus trees	4.7 mu: 4.2 mu of non-irrigated land, 0.5 mu of garden land	None
Total		—	78 households with 254 persons	232 trees	26 mu	None

(24) Xucun Village:

In Xucun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 48List of subcomponents in Xucun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Restoration of Huanquan village road, 390m, 3m wide	No
	2	Restoration of Fanghuotang-Guanjingtai slate road, 500m, 1m wide	No
Water supply	1	DN200 water supply pipeline 2,000m	No
	2	DN150 water supply pipeline 2,000m	No
	3	DN100 water supply pipeline 2,500m	No
	4	2 submerged centrifugal pumps	No
	5	1 integrated water purification facility	No
	6	1 set of disinfection equipment	No
	7	1 clean water tank	No
	8	3 centrifugal clean water pumps	No

Wastewater	1	50 septic tank (new village)	No
	2	DN300 sewer pipeline 3,000m	No
Supporting facilities	1	Car park, 600 m ²	No
	2	Fangxi square, 1,000 m ²	No
	3	Village landscaping, 3,700 m ²	No
River channels	1	Batou pond dredging, 50cm, 3,570 m ²	No
	2	Fanghuo pond dredging in Sheying Mountain, 50cm, 225 m ²	No
Canals	1	Improvement of Gaoyang Street canal, 510m (0.7*0.8), dredging 50cm	No
	2	Improvement of Dongsheng Street canal, 520m (0.9*0.8), dredging 50cm	No
	3	Improvement of Qianxi canal, 400m (0.7*0.7), dredging 50cm, reinforcement	No
	4	Improvement of Huanquan canal, 480m (0.5*0.6), dredging 50cm	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Dazhai Ancestral Temple (protected by the state) (226 m ²)	No
	2	Damu Ancestral Temple (protected by the state) (204 m ²)	No
	3	Daguan Pavilion (protected by the state) (50 m ²)	No
	4	Daifu residence (380 m ²)	No
	5	Ren Ancestral Temple (215 m ²)	No

(25) Shitan Village

In Shitan Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 49List of subcomponents in Shitan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Shitan-Changxi road, 5,980m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
	2	Shitan-Hushan Ridge footpath, 2,452m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	3	Hushan Ridge-Shifeng Village footpath, 1,266m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No

	4	Xiatai view platform-Chongtou Village footpath, 1,302m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	5	Shimutai-Shitai Village footpath, 828m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	6	Shitan-Beishan-Hushan Ridge mountain road improvement and safety protection, setup of 7 viewfinders and fence of 1,000m	No
Bridges	1	A bridge in Shangshi Village, 4m wide, 50m long, piers completed	No
Water supply	1	Source well in the gully below Hushan Ridge, capacity 1,000m ³ /d	No
Water resources	1	Restoration of Datan dam, 85m wide, 1.5m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	Two villager activity places, 450 m ² and 200 m ²	No
	2	Hushan Ridge tourist car park, 1,500 m ²	No
	3	Shimutai car park, 100 m ²	No
	4	6 tourist toilets	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Conservation of 11 material cultural heritage buildings	No
	2	Conversion of 20 households into Anhui style below Xiatai view platform	No
Characteristic industries	1	White tea base, 400 mu	No
	2	Farm product trading market, 600 m ²	No
	3	A pest observatory, 12 m ²	No
	4	Slope-to-terrace conversion, 200 mu	No

(26) Yuliang Village

In Yuliang Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 50 List of subcomponents in Yuliang Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Connecting road between Yuliang scenic zone and piedmont of Wenzheng Mountain, 225m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
Supporting facilities	1	2 public toilets: 20 m ² , 100 m ²	No

Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of 61 Yuliang Road, 140 m ²	No
	2	Renovation of 21 Yuliang Road, 150 m ²	No
	3	Renovation of FSZ Hall at 17 Yuliang Road, 450 m ²	No
	4	Renovation of Yuanhe Hall pharmacy at 40 Yuliang Road, 200 m ²	No
	5	Renovation of Yizhen Hall and Yilan Pavilion at 23-4 Yuliang Road, 210 m ²	No
	6	Renovation of Hengfuxing Cigarette Store at 52 Yuliang Road, 300 m ²	No
	7	Renovation of Badaofu Transport Hall at 87 Yuliang Road, 250 m ²	No
	8	Renovation of Xiayao Ancestral Temple at 92-9 Yuliang Road, 300 m ²	No
	9	Wall plastering of Taiyuan Salt House at 89 Yuliang Road, 100 m ²	No
	10	Dilapidated house improvement at 155 Yuliang Road, 110 m ²	No
	11	Conversion of suspended wooden building at 146 Yuliang Road into Anhui style, 100 m ²	No
	12	Xiayao ancestral temple	No

(27) Wenzhengshan Village

In Wenzhengshan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 51 List of subcomponents in Wenzhengshan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Huihang Highway-peak road reconstruction, 1,560m long, to be broadened to 4.5m, setup of 3 viewfinders and fence of 600m	No
Water supply	1	3 wells in the gully below the slope of the farm trading market, 50m ³ /d each, and integration with 7 existing wells	No
	2	3 water towers, 50m ³ each	No
	3	DN50 water supply pipeline 700m	No
Supporting	1	1 car park, 1,000 m ²	No

facilities	2	Public toilet for car park, 80 m ²	No
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(28) Baochuan Village

In Baochuan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 52List of subcomponents in Baochuan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	1# road (Ziyang Bridge-archway), 425m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
	2	2# road (Hanghui Highway-1# road), 255m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
	3	Road from tourist car park to ancient village, 117m long, 2m wide, cobble pavement	No
Lighting	1	Wenzhengshan Village entrance-Baochuan Village entrance segment of Hanghui Highway, streetlamps for 980m	No
Water resources	1	Ziyang Bridge-downstream revetment on the left bank of Lianjiang River, 500m	No
	2	Pukou crossing-upstream revetment on the left bank of Lianjiang River, 300m	No
Supporting facilities	1	Car park toilet, 80 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Bao's ancestral temple	No
	2	Fuhui Temple	No
	3	Ancient post	No
	4	Zhang's ancestral temple	No
	5	Yao's ancestral temple	No
	6	Zhang's ancestral temple	No

(29) Maihuayu Village

In Maihuayu Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 53List of subcomponents in Maihuayu Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Nanyuankou-village committee road improvement, setup of 5 viewfinders and fence of 600m	No
	2	Wailing production path, 262m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	3	Antang production path, 270m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	4	Xilongkeng production path, 248m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	5	Dalingxia production path, 96m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	6	Xiaolingxia production path, 321m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	7	Kenglilang production path, 860m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	8	Wangjia production path, 600m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of village center-village committee trunk road, 550m long	No
Supporting facilities	1	Reconstruction of 2 public toilets, 60 m ² and 20 m ²	No
	2	Villager central square, 430 m ²	No
	3	Miniscape logistics trading center, 600 m ²	No

(30) Xiongkun Village

In Xiongkun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 54 List of subcomponents in Xiongkun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Improvement of Shandou-Quancun road, 1,540m, 3.5m wide, cement pavement	No
	2	Road lighting: 6.7km trunk road and village lighting, installation of 210 streetlamps (3.5km village trunk road +3.2km small road)	No
Water supply	1	Φ110 water supply pipeline 2km	No
	2	4 wells	No

	3	1 primary pump house	No
	4	2 submerged centrifugal pumps	No
	5	1 set of integrated water purification equipment	No
	6	1 set of disinfection equipment	No
	7	3 centrifugal clean water pumps	No
	8	1 clean water tank	No
Supporting facilities	1	Tourist toilet, 75 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Sino-American Cooperative Organization (80 m ²)	No
	2	Renovation of Sino-American Cooperative Organization (70 m ²)	No
	3	Renovation of CGX's ancient residence (70 m ²)	No
	4	Renovation of CJX's ancient residence (260 m ²)	No
	5	Renovation of CXZ's residence (120 m ²)	No
	6	Renovation of CXZ's residence (250 m ²)	No
	7	Renovation of CSD's ancestral temple (450 m ²)	No
	9	Renovation of WGM's ancient residence (300 m ²)	No
	10	Renovation of Yiben Hall (600 m ²)	No
	conversion into Anhui style	1	Conversion of CZH's residence into Anhui style (120 m ²)
2		Conversion of CSC's residence into Anhui style (120 m ²)	No
3		Conversion of CMH's residence into Anhui style (150 m ²)	No
Water resources	1	Shangen, 500m, width x height 3.7x1.6, dredging for 50cm, anti-seepage	No
	2	Shandou, 880m, width x height 4.5x3, dredging for 50cm, anti-seepage	No
	3	Shangen, 300m, width x height 1x1, dredging for 50cm, anti-seepage	No
	4	LIngshan, 1,620m, width x height 3.5x3, dredging for 50cm, anti-seepage	No
	5	Litian, 1,640m, width x height 3x2.5, dredging for 50cm, anti-seepage	No

Table 55 Ancient residence renovation in Xiongcun Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
CGX	Group 12	1	120	Individual	Yes	CGX	1
CJX	Group 12	1	260	Individual	No	None	—
CX	Group 12	1	300	Individual	Yes	CX	8
CX	Tongxin	1	300	Individual	Yes	CX	4
WGM	Group 14	1	310	Individual	Yes	WGM	2
CXY	Group 12	1	60	Individual	No	None	—

(31) Tangyue Village

In Tangyue Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 56 List of subcomponents in Tangyue Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Choushu village road, 500m long, 2.5m wide	No
	2	Village lighting	No
Supporting facilities	1	Leisure square, 2,600 m ²	No
Water resources	1	Improvement of Wailu pond irrigation canal 260m, cross-sectional area 1.0m*1.5m	No
	2	Improvement of Bailian pond irrigation canal 424m, cross-sectional area 1.0m*1.5m	No
	3	Farmland irrigation canal of Choushu area, 1,300m, cross-sectional area (1.5+4)/2m*3.5m	No
	4	Farmland irrigation canal of Liujia area, 1,700m, cross-sectional area 1.5m*2.5m	No

Material cultural heritage	1	Bao'ai Hall (1,860 m ²)	No
	2	"Gate of Kindness" (Shende Hall), 320 m ²	No
conversion into Anhui style	1	1-BXY (312 m ²)	No
	2	2-LYG (308 m ²)	No
	3	3-BJB (176 m ²)	No
	4	4-BZK (156 m ²)	No
	5	5-JYL (184 m ²)	No
	6	6-ZYC (184 m ²)	No
	7	7-HYC (264 m ²)	No
	8	8-LZM (212 m ²)	No
	9	9-LYQ (176 m ²)	No
	10	10-LXT (172 m ²)	No
	11	11-YSL (166 m ²)	No
	12	12-YYB (186 m ²)	No
	13	13-HGS (300 m ²)	No
	14	14-WY (122 m ²)	No
	15	15-YYM (158 m ²)	No
	16	16-FSL (200 m ²)	No
	17	17-LGJ (190 m ²)	No
	18	18-LHC (138 m ²)	No
	19	19-ZJW (172 m ²)	No
	20	20-YYJ (150 m ²)	No
	21	21-BBL (116 m ²)	No
22	22-JZJ (114 m ²)	No	
23	23-JZQ (150 m ²)	No	

24	24-ZJH (190 m ²)	No
25	25-ZYS (156 m ²)	No
26	26-BBS (120 m ²)	No
27	27-JHH (254 m ²)	No
28	28-JHJ (102 m ²)	No
29	29-CLM, CLX (126 m ²)	No
30	30-JZY (156 m ²)	No
31	31-YZX (152 m ²)	No
32	32-ZLM (116 m ²)	No
33	33-WGJ (170 m ²)	No
34	34-HGW (96 m ²)	No
35	35-HZ (180 m ²)	No
36	36-ZQS (210 m ²)	No
37	37-KHS (180 m ²)	No
38	38-FMJ (308 m ²)	No
39	39-CJ (156 m ²)	No
40	40-BCS (190 m ²)	No
41	41-BQC (196 m ²)	No
42	42-LZS (140 m ²)	No

Table 57 Ancient residence renovation in Tangyue Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
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Bao'ai Hall	Tangyue	1	1860	FMJ	No	FMJ	—
Shende Hall	Tangyue	1	320	BSL	No	Unoccupied	—

(32) Shendu Village

In Shendu Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 58 List of subcomponents in Shendu Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Fengchi-Jiulitan Road, 1,290m, hardening width 3.0m	No
	2	Hardening of Shenduhe East Road, 659m (roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 4.0m)	No
	3	Road hardening in Wulitan, 322m (roadbed width 2.0m, pavement width 1.5m)	No
Wastewater	1	Wastewater treatment facility in Fengchi Natural Village (serving 120 households with 380 persons)	No
	2	Wetland wastewater treatment plant, 535 m ²	No
	3	Sewer network	No
Supporting facilities	1	Jiulitan wharf (tourist wharf, bank length 100m, to be integrated with the Zhangtan, Miantan and Shendu wharves into a complete tourism route)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Yao's ancestral temple (size 480 m ² , converted into tourist reception center)	No

(33) Changxi Village

In Changxi Village, the Project does not involve temporary land use, The resettlement impact of the Project is termination of land contracts, affecting 65 households with 195 persons, with 19.9 mu of irrigated land acquired.

Table 59 List of subcomponents in Changxi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
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Roads	1	Hardening of Changshi Road (Phase 1), 1,351m (roadbed width 5.0m, pavement width 4.5m)	Yes
	2	Changshi Road, 2,242m (Wangjiabu-Shitan Highway Changxi Village segment, without roadbed, design pavement width 4.5m)	Yes
	3	Restoration of slate road leading to the Longfengzhang scenic spot, 639m (roadbed width 4.0m, pavement width 3.5m)	Yes
Bridges	1	Hongxin Bridge (130m long, 3.0m wide, pier height 10m)	No
	2	Changshi Highway bridge	No
Drainage	1	Datangkeng concealed ditch, 155m, open for 163m, cross section 1.2m wide and 1.7m deep	No
	2	Xiaotangkeng concealed ditch, 153m, open for 203m cross section 1.5m wide and 2.0m deep	No
	3	Shangtian drain ditch 1, open for 171m cross section 0.5m wide and 0.8m deep	No
	4	Shangtian drain ditch 2, enclosed for 171m cross section 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep	No
	5	Laojie drain ditch, enclosed for 69m cross section 0.3m wide and 1.0m deep	No
	6	Changxihou Road drain ditch, concealed, 248m, cross section 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep	No
Water resources	1	Changyuan River revetment, 635m	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Restoration of Miaotanqian water intake, 3,927 m ² (dredging length 150m, land leveling and laying lawn for 3,000 m ² , construction of a corridor 18m long, 3m wide)	No
	2	Zhoubangtou water intake in Changxi (restoration of supporting facilities and structures)	No
	3	Taihu Temple (size 906 m ²)	No
	4	Fu'an Hall (size 642 m ²)	No
	5	Yizhen Hall (size 175 m ²)	No
	6	Yixu Hall (size 312 m ²)	No
	7	Yuqing Hall (size 186 m ²)	No
Capacity building	1	Application for the preparation of the industrial development plan of Changxi Village (see the survey form)	No

Table 60 Termination of land contracts for construction in Changxi Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
WYF	Hongxin Group 4	4		Road construction	1	0.2
MMH	Hongxin Group 8	3		Road construction	1	0.4
WLM	Hongxin Group 8	3		Road construction	1	0.3
WYH	Hongxin Group 8	2		Road construction	1	0.3
WHQ	Hongxin Group 8	2		Road construction	1	0.4
WLS	Hongxin Group 8	3		Road construction	1	0.4
WJH	Hongxin Group 8	3		Road construction	1	0.2
WZM	Hongxin Group 8	4		Road construction	1	0.2
WLX	Hongxin Group 8	5		Road construction	1	0.5
WHY	Hongxin Group 7	2		Road construction	1	0.2
WZP	Hongxin Group 5	5		Road construction	1	0.3
WAF	Hongxin Group 3	4		Road construction	1	0.3
WSF	Hongxin Group 1	3		Road construction	1	0.3
WZM	Hongxin Group 5	5		Road construction	1	0.4
WYJ	Hongxin Group 5	4		Road construction	1	0.2
WSQ	Hongxin Group 3	3		Road construction	1	0.3
WJ	Hongxin Group 3	3		Road construction	1	0.4
WJG	Hongxin Group 5	3		Road construction	1	0.2
SZQ	Hongxin Group 5	2		Road construction	1	0.2
WYG	Hongxin Group 5	4		Road construction	1	0.3
WYW	Hongxin Group 2	4		Road construction	1	0.4
WXB	Hongxin Group 5	5		Road construction	1	0.3
WLH	Hongxin Group 2	3		Road construction	1	0.3
WYH	Hongxin Group 6	5		Road construction	1	0.4
FJH	Hongxin Group 6	1		Road construction	1	0.3
WZX	Hongxin Group 3	5		Road construction	1	0.2
WGD	Hongxin Group 3	1		Road construction	1	0.3
FGP	Hongxin Group 3	3		Road construction	1	0.4
WHK	Hongxin Group 3	2		Road construction	1	0.3

WSR	Hongxin Group 3	1		Road construction	1	0.2
WYF	Hongxin Group 5	1		Road construction	1	0.2
WJW	Hongxin Group 3	2		Road construction	1	0.5
WLC	Hongxin Group 3	4		Road construction	1	0.3
WHX	Hongxin Group 1	5		Road construction	1	0.3
WQH	Hongxin Group 4	5		Road construction	1	0.4
WXP	Hongxin Group 6	4		Road construction	1	0.5
ZQY	Hongxin Group 6	2		Road construction	1	0.3
WYG	Hongxin Group 6	1		Road construction	1	0.2
FJY	Hongxin Group 2	1		Road construction	1	0.3
WZG	Hongxin Group 2	4		Road construction	1	0.3
WLP	Hongxin Group 2	2		Road construction	1	0.4
FYA	Hongxin Group 2	1		Road construction	1	0.2
WFG	Hongxin Group 2	3		Road construction	1	0.3
WWQ	Hongxin Group 2	4		Road construction	1	0.5
WZH	Hongxin Group 8	5		Road construction	1	0.5
WZS	Hongxin Group 5	4		Road construction	1	0.4
WJL	Hongxin Group 8	3		Road construction	1	0.2
WBF	Hongxin Group 8	2		Road construction	1	0.2
WUG	Hongxin Group 8	2		Road construction	1	0.3
CXQ	Hongxin Group 8	3		Road construction	1	0.3
WZX	Hongxin Group 7	1		Road construction	1	0.4
WMZ	Hongxin Group 4	4		Road construction	1	0.2
WZJ	Hongxin Group 4	4		Road construction	1	0.2
WHH	Hongxin Group 4	1		Road construction	1	0.3
WJS	Hongxin Group 2	6		Road construction	1	0.2
WLS	Hongxin Group 2	1		Road construction	1	0.2
WRH	Hongxin Group 2	4		Road construction	1	0.3
WQG	Hongxin Group 2	1		Road construction	1	0.2
WGJ	Hongxin Group 2	4		Road construction	1	0.2
SZY	Hongxin Group 5	4		Road construction	1	0.3
SZY	Hongxin Group 5	2		Road construction	1	0.4
WYJ	Hongxin Group 4	2		Road construction	1	0.3
WLH	Hongxin Group 2	1		Road construction	1	0.2

WZM	Hongxin Group 3	3		Road construction	1	0.3
YHL	Hongxin Group 5	2		Road construction	1	0.3

(34) Fuhe Village

In Fuhe Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 61List of subcomponents in Fuhe Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
River channels	1	Left bank of Fuzi River flood bank, 1,200m, bank lining, 4.5m high	No
	2	Left bank of Fuzi River flood bank, 1,900m, bank lining, 4.5m high	No
Water supply	1	Φ110 water supply pipeline 3km	No
	2	4 wells	No
	3	1 primary pump house	No
	4	2 submerged centrifugal pumps	No
	5	1 set of integrated water purification equipment	No
	6	1 set of disinfection equipment	No
	1	3 centrifugal clean water pumps	No
	2	1 clean water tank	No
Characteristic industries	1	Field drain ditch lining, 1,700m, 0.8m wide, 1m deep	No
	2	240 steel structure frames, 385 mu	No
	3	Installation of two pump stations and units	No
	4	Field water supply network, and installation of meters and valves	No
	5	Field tractor roads, 1,300m, 2m wide, 1m high	No
	6	Field bridges and culverts	No
Supporting facilities	1	North vegetable trading market, 1,000 m ²	No
	2	Administrative room, 500 m ²	No

	3	Farmers' fitness square, 1,000 m ²	No
	4	Car park, 1,000 m ²	No

(35) Bei'an Village

In Bei'an Village, the Project does not involve temporary land use. Termination of land contracts will affect one household with 14 persons, with 0.4 mu of non-irrigated land acquired. 59 scattered trees will be felled, including 43 poplars, 10 phoenix trees and 6 miscellaneous trees.

Table 62 List of subcomponents in Bei'an Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Restoration and improvement of old bluestone road, 307m	No
	2	Hardening of Fanglong Road, 794m (roadbed width 4.5m, pavement width 3.5m)	No
Lighting	1	Old street lighting, 307m	No
	2	Front square lighting of Wu's ancestral temple, 786 m ² (with 1 streetlamp)	No
Pipeline laying	1	Pipeline laying for the old street, 307m (Shangdian Street crossing-corridor bridge)	No
Water resources	1	Mianxi River dredging, 584m (25m wide, 1m deep)	No
	2	Mianxi River revetment, 504m (Fangcun Bridge-Huahu dam segment on the right bank of the Mianxi River, revetment height 3m)	Yes
Supporting facilities	1	Conversion of tourist reception center, 469 m ² (now old people activity center)	No
	2	Access Hui-style gateway on the north bank (8m long, 6m wide, 5m high)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Wu's ancestral temple (size 234 m ²)	No

Table 63 Termination of land contracts for construction in Bei'an Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
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WLF	18	14	900	Mianxi River revetment	2	0.4
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(36) Zhanqi Village

In Zhanqi Village, the Project does not involve temporary land use, termination of land contracts will affect one household with 7 persons, with 1 mu of non-irrigated land acquired.

Table 64 List of subcomponents in Zhanqi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Laohu Alley slate road (damage rate of existing slate road 50%, 2m wide)	No
Water resources	1	Pankeng Rivulet dredging, 222m (3m wide, 2m deep, artificial dredging for 0.5m)	No
	2	Dongcunwu Rivulet dredging, 371m (1m wide, 2m deep, artificial dredging for 0.5m)	No
	3	Shangkeng Rivulet dredging, 383m (2.5m wide, 2.0m deep, artificial dredging for 0.5m)	No
	4	Xiakeng Rivulet dredging, 471m (2.5m wide, 2m deep, artificial dredging for 0.5m)	No
	5	Dakeng River dredging, 1,063m long (full length, dredging width 12m and depth 1m)	No
	6	Dakeng River revetment, 193m long (326m long on left bank, 565m long on right bank, revetment height 2.5m)	No
	7	Xiatian main irrigation storage dam (0.5m high, reinforced to 1m)	No
	8	Lining and reinforcement of Xiatian main irrigation canal, 554m (0.5m wide, 0.5m deep; depth to be increased to 1m)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Houcuntang landscaping (2m deep, size 726 m ²)	Yes
	2	Kanxidan landscaping (size 293 m ²)	No
	3	Qingtangdan landscaping (size 957 m ²)	No
	4	Erliandan landscaping (size 455 m ²)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Maintenance of Dunmu Hall (county-level protection, 442 m ² , now a shop front, combined with the reconstruction of tourist reception center)	No

Table 65 Termination of land contracts for construction in Zhanqi Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
WQQ	3	7	3000	Village landscaping	2	1

(37) Jiekou Village

In Jiekou Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 66 List of subcomponents in Jiekou Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Restoration of existing road of Qianshan Natural Village, 560m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	2	Road beside the Xin'an River, 840m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement, beam and pillar structure	No
Water supply	1	Dn50 water supply pipeline, 1,800m	No
	2	1 storage tank, 40m ³	No
Wastewater	1	3 septic tank, each 8m ³	No
Water resources	1	Local revetment on the left bank of Xin'an River, 181m long, masonry, 10m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	Farm product trading center, 1,000 m ²	No
	2	Ferry	No
	3	1 public toilet, 40 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Yu's ancient ancestral temple	No
	2	Li's ancient ancestral temple	No
Characteristic industries	1	Two orange bases, total area 273 mu	No

(38) Zhengcun Village

In Zhengcun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 67List of subcomponents in Zhengcun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Village alley, 310m, 2.5m wide	No
	2	Embedded protective pipes for pipeline laying, 6km	No
	3	Road lighting: village trunk road 2km and alley 2.8km	No
	4	Field tractor road, 1,360m, 2.5m wide, earth pavement	No
	5	Connecting road, 920m, 2.5m wide, earth pavement	No
Drainage	1	Village drain ditch improvement, 3.8km	No
Irrigation canals	1	Maintenance and reinforcement of farmland irrigation canal, 6,500m	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Xiyuan Garden (incl. archway)(1,650 m ²)	Yes
	2	WCB's former residence (2120 m ²)	No
	3	Zhonglie Hall Archway	No
	4	Xixi Literature Society (516 m ²)	No
	5	Shanshu Hall (1246 m ²)	No
	6	South Garden (153 m ²)	No
	7	JYX (312 m ²)	No
	8	CRH (309 m ²)	No
	9	YYH (337 m ²)	No
	10	ZKJ (323 m ²)	No
	11	WPJ (627 m ²)	No
	12	TSH (344 m ²)	No
	13	JWJ (334 m ²)	No
	14	Zhicheng Hall (165 m ²)	No
	15	LLL (356 m ²)	No

	16	WLS (356 m ²)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Public toilet, 70 m ²	No
	2	Farm product trading market, 800 m ²	No

Table 68 Ancient residence renovation in Zhengcun Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
Xiyuan Garden	Zhengcun	1	1650	Individual	Yes	Clan	3
South Garden	Zhengcun	1	153	Individual	Yes	ZSY	2
JYX	Zhengcun	1	312	Individual	Yes	JYX	3
YYH	Zhengcun	1	337	Individual	Yes	YYH	2
ZKJ	Zhengcun	1	323	Individual	Yes	ZKJ	4
JWJ	Zhengcun	1	334	Individual	Yes	JWJ	1
Zhicheng Hall	Zhengcun	1	165	Individual	Yes	ZSY, etc.	2
LLL	Zhengcun	1	356	Individual	Yes	LLL	2
WCB's former residence	Zhengcun	1	2120	Individual	None	Wang's family	—
Xixi Literature Society	Zhengcun	1	516	Individual	None	Literature society	—
Shanshu Hall	Zhengcun	1	1246	Individual	None	Wang's family	—
CRH	Zhengcun	1	309	Individual	None	CRH	—
Liugeng Hall	Zhengcun	1	627	Individual	None	WPJ	—
TSH	Zhengcun	1	344	Individual	None	TSH	—

Zhonglie Hall Archway	Zhengcun	Archway		Collective	None	Collective	—
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(39) Hongqin Village

In Hongqin Village, the Project involves notermination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 69List of subcomponents in Hongqin Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Village entrance-village end (Shilong Cave) road, 258m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
	2	Hongqin Village-Yejiwu production path, 1,240m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	3	Village entrance-Chakeng Natural Village road, 640m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
	4	Village north-expressway west production path, 525m long, 1.5m wide, gravel pavement	No
	5	Hongqin-Hongfei Village connecting line, 880m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
Water resources	1	Dredging of the village segment of Fuyuan River, 1,000m ³	No
	2	Improvement of 3 storage dams at the old dam, 35m wide each	No
Supporting facilities	1	Conversion of a blank space into a villager activity center, 2,000 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Maintenance of 12 ancient buildings, including Mingde and Jishan Halls	No
	2	Restoration of Shuikou Pavilion, 40 m ²	No
Characteristic industries	1	300 mu bamboo industrial base	No

Table 70Ancient residence renovation in Hongqin Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2)	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's
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		ancestral temple					household
Shunde Hall	Dongfanghong	1	130	Individual	Yes	WAL	3
Yide Hall	Dongfanghong	1	130	Individual	Yes	FXN	1
Weishan Hall	Dongfanghong	1	120	Individual	Yes	FXY	1
Houde Hall	Yonghong	1	120	Individual	Yes	WSS	2
Chengshan Hall	Dongfanghong	1	160	Individual	Yes	ZSY	1
Hengde Hall	Dongfanghong	1	160	Individual	Yes	LJY	2
Jushan Hall	Yonghong	1	100	Individual	Yes	WYW	1
Shenshan Hall	Dongfanghong	1	150	Individual	No	WYQ	—
Jishan Hall	Dongfanghong	1	90	Individual	No	WYH	—
Yongcheng Hall	Dongfanghong	1	80	Individual	No	WAS	—
Junde Hall	Dongfanghong	1	80	Individual	No	WRK	—
Yizheng Hall	Dongfanghong	1	160	Individual	No	WZY	—

(40) Hongfei Village

In Hongfei Village, the Project involves notermination of land contracts and temporary land use,so no person will be affected

Table 71List of subcomponents in Hongfei Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Village road, 1,153m long, 2-4m wide, bluestone pavement; restoration of 2,000 m ²	No
	2	Village entrance-village end connecting line, 1,360m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement	No
Water resources	1	Gushuikou embankment restoration 580m, 2.5m high	No
	2	Maintenance of existing storage dam, 30m wide, 1.5m high	No
	3	Restoration of downstream old storage dam, 26m wide, 1.5m high	No

Supporting facilities	1	Villager activity center, 960 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Maintenance of 5 heritage sites, including Yinde and Jiande Halls	No

Table 72 Ancient residence renovation in Hongfei Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
Yishan Hall	Hongfei 2	1	105	Individual	Yes	FJX	5
Jiande Hall	Hongfei 3	1	150	Individual	Yes	FQB, FBY	14
Zhishan Old Residence	Hongfei 4	1	300	Individual	Yes	FZS, FFY	20
Jishan Hall	Hongfei 4	1	130	Individual	Yes	FGW	5
Yinde Hall	Hongfei 2	1	150	Individual	Yes	FSG	4

(41) Zhangtan Village

In Zhangtan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 73 List of subcomponents in Zhangtan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Conversion of Hongjiawu Road from cement road to bluestone road, 146m (the existing cement road leading to the Ancient Camphor Tree scenic spot is seriously damaged, roadbed width 1.7m, pavement width 1.4m)	No
Supporting	1	Zhangtanxia ferry (tourist wharf, bank length 112m, 14m wide)	No

facilities			
Material cultural heritage	1	Zhang's ancestral temple, 516 m ² (seriously damaged)	No
	2	Hongzhuang Hall, 858 m ²	No

(42) Miantan Village

In Miantan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 74 List of subcomponents in Miantan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Binjiang Road in Miantan Village, 478m (roadbed width 3.0m, pavement width 2.5m, pavement width to be increased to 1.5m to resist floods that occur every 5-10 years)	No
Water supply	1	Zhangkeng water intake (60 households with 200 persons)	No
	2	One filter tank	No
	3	1 high-level pond	No
	4	Water supply pipeline from high-level pond to village	No
Drainage	1	Liaoyuan wastewater treatment plant and network (artificial wetland treatment area 676 m ² , serving 120 households with 348 persons)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Miantan tourist wharf, 108m (fitness apparatus, ground hardening, landscaping, etc.)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient stage and dressing room, 174 m ²	No
Capacity building	1	Tourism development planning of Miantan Village	No

(43) Sucun Village

In Sucun Village, the Project does not involve temporary land use. The resettlement impacts of the Project are termination of land contracts, 11 households with 38 persons will be affected.

Table 75 List of subcomponents in Sucun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Restoration of village entrance square – Supoguanyue bluestone road, 78m long, 100 m ²	No
Bridges	1	Village entrance bridge, 27m long	No
Water supply	1	1 filter tank (incl. check dam)	No
	2	1 storage tank, 100m ³	Yes
	3	1 disinfection room	No
	4	DN100PE water diversion pipeline 1,000m	No
	5	DN15-20 water supply pipeline 13,650m	No
	6	1 set of disinfection equipment	No
Wastewater	1	Water diversion work, DN1000, 420m	No
Supporting facilities	1	Laoshuikou pond dredging, 200m ³	No
	2	Public toilet, 20 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Aijing Hall	No
	2	Dunben Hall	No
	3	Supo Guanyue	No

Table 76 Termination of land contracts for construction in Sucun Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
FCW	12	5	4500	Storage tank	2	0.5
FXM	12	1	3500	Storage tank	2	0.1
FCY	12	6	4000	Storage tank	2	0.6
WSM	12	4	4800	Storage tank	2	0.4
FJ	12	3	4000	Storage tank	2	0.3
FLS	11	2	4500	Storage tank	2	0.8

FJX	11	4	5000	Storage tank	2	0.7
FXL	11	5	5000	Storage tank	2	0.8
PKZ	10	2	5500	Storage tank	3	0.2
HYD	10	3	4000	Storage tank	3	0.2
ZJG	6	3	4500	Storage tank	3	0.1

5. Summary of project impacts in Xiuning County

In Xiuning County, 7 households will be affected by the Project in total, they will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 3.3 mu, including 2.8 mu of garden land and 0.5 mu of woodland.

Table 77 Summary of project impacts in Xiuning County

Village	Type of termination of land contracts	Subcomponent involved	Affected HHs	Scattered trees	Collective cultivated land (mu) and type	Vulnerable population
44. Langsi Village	None	None	None	None	None	None
45. Tianli Village	Termination of land contracts	Construction of car parks	6 households with 24 persons	None	2.4 mu of garden land	None
46. Huaqiao Village	Termination of land contracts	Construction of car parks and Zhanjia-Muligong Highway	1 household with 4 persons	None	0.9: 0.4 mu of garden land, 0.5 mu of woodland	None
47. Yanjiao Village	None	None	None	None	None	None
48. Yanpu Village	None	None	None	None	None	None
49. Huangcun	None	None	None	None	None	None

Village							
50. Wanxin Village	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total	Termination of land contracts	—	7 households with 28 persons	None	3.3	None 0.5 mu of woodland	None

(44) Langsi Village

In Langsi Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 78 List of subcomponents in Langsi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Bridges	1	Reinforced concrete structure, 180m long, 4.5m wide, span 18*10	No
Water supply	1	One storage tank with capacity of 500 m ³ , trunk water supply pipeline, 3,000m; access branch pipelines 17,350m, φ110 pipeline 2,000m, 400 ordinary valves, 347 water meters, 10 soft sealing valves and 10 φ110 valves	No
Wastewater	1	A primary filtering and settling tank, 16m*6.3m*3m, capacity 300 m ³ and associated φ300 branch pipelines with a total length of 1,000m; secondary filtering and separation tank, 16m*6.3m*3m, capacity 300 m ³	No
Water resources	1	Flood banks in Langsi Village, 1,100m long, 5m high, 2m wide; 7.5 masonry dike 11,000 m ³ , excavation of underwater foundation pit earthwork 17,750 m ³ , setup of guardrails of 1,100m	No
Supporting facilities	1	2 public toilets, building area 50 m ² each	No
	2	Old people's home, floor area 1,000 m ² , two-storied, Anhui-style, accommodating 100 persons	No
Characteristic industries	1	A workshop, floor area 3,500 m ² , with two tealeaf production lines, and a large refrigerated warehouse (600,000 yuan)	No

(45) Tianli Village:

In Tianli Village, the Project does not involve temporary land use. The resettlement impacts of the Project are termination of land contracts, 6 households with 24 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 2.4 mu, all being garden land.

Table 79 List of subcomponents in Tianli Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	7.8km long, 4.5m wide, 0.18m thick, stone excavation 20,000 m ³ , stone backfilling 17,000 m ³ , using C30 concrete, construction of 35 culverts, drain ditch 7.8km, revetment retaining walls 6,000m	No
	2	25m bluestone road in front of ZMG's residence (material cultural heritage)	No
Bridges	1	30m long, 4.5m wide, using concrete and steel bars	No
Lighting	1	4km, lighting of trunk roads in Tianli, Shiwukeng and Lingjiao, using 120 high-voltage sodium lamps, 30 25W energy-saving lamps, 30 mm ² resistance wires, 120 wire poles, 150 sets of accessories, 5 kilowatt-hour meters	No
Water supply	1	Water supply pipelines in Tianli, Shiwukeng and Lingjiao, main pipeline, diameter 63mm CT PVC, 8,000m long; branch pipelines, diameter 20mm, CT PVC, 5,000m long	No
	2	Poured with cement mortar and steel bars, installation of integrated water purifiers	No
Supporting facilities	1	1 flush tourist toilet in Tianli, Shiwukeng and Lingjiao each, masonry concrete structure, 20 m ² each	No
	2	C30 concrete car park in Shiwukeng, 6,000 m ³ , 40m long, 25m wide, 0.2m thick	Yes
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of 5 ancient residences: pillars, roofs, rafters, walls, doors	No
Characteristic industries	1	Restoration and conversion of waste fishponds; establishment of a cold-water fish breeding cooperative	No
	2	Tea plant, 800 m ²	No

Table 80 Termination of land contracts for construction in Tianli Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
YXM	Tianli	7	3000	Car park construction	3	0.3
ZGX	Tianli	2	3000	Car park construction	3	0.35
ZDY	Tianli	5	3000	Car park construction	3	0.5
ZYD	Tianli	3	3000	Car park construction	3	0.35
ZDH	Tianli	3	3000	Car park construction	3	0.2
ZDX	Tianli	4	3500	Car park construction	3	0.7

Table 81 Ancient residence renovation in Tianli Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
YGZ	Tianli	1	330	Individual	Yes	YGZ	3
YYK	Tianli	1	200	Individual	Yes	YYK	1
ZXT	Tianli	1	350	Individual	Yes	ZXT	5
ZMG	Tianli	1	200	Individual	Yes	ZMG	3
YWS	Tianli	1	220	Individual	No	YWS	None

(46) Huaqiao Village:

In Huaqiao Village, the Project does not involve temporary land use. The resettlement impacts of the Project are termination of land contracts. One household with 4 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 0.9 mu, including 0.4 mu of garden land and 0.5 mu of woodland.

Table 82 List of subcomponents in Huaqiao Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement
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			involved?
Roads	1	2.857km long, 3.5m wide, 0.18m thick, masonry retaining walls, 1,500 m ³ , gravel cushion, 12,000 m ² , C20 concrete slabs, 10,000 m ² , concrete culverts with a total length of 70m	Yes
Wastewater	1	Storm drain ditch, 1,200m, 0.8m*0.8m C20 concrete	No
Water resources	1	300m long, 0.6m wide, 4.5m high (incl. foundation), C20 concrete revetment 810 m ³ , underwater foundation cleanup 300 m ³ , earth backfilling 240 m ³ , form production and installation 900 m ²	No
Supporting facilities	1	2 flush public toilets in Mulihong Group, total area 30 m ² , masonry concrete structure	No
	2	Floor area 800 m ² , 0.2m thick, cement pouring after earth excavation and leveling, C30 concrete 300 m ² , landscaping	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Construction of ancient bridge below Mulihong Mountain, 11m long, 1.5m wide (cross-sectional width 8m, height 4m)	No
	2	Mulihong-Zuyuan bluestone road, 3.5km	No
	3	Ancient road in Mulihong Group, 1.5km, 270m to be laid with bluestone slabs, 180m to be repaired, damage rate 50%	No
	4	Mulihong-Huaqiao road, 2.5km, 150m to be laid with bluestone slabs, 200m to be repaired, damage rate 50%	No
	5	Mulihong-Zhanjiashan road, 1.5km, 260m to be laid with bluestone slabs, 180m to be repaired, damage rate 50%	No
	6	Mulihong-Baishikeng bluestone road, 1.5km	No
	7	Protection of two ancient residences, improvement of 56 dilapidated houses	No

Table 83 Termination of land contracts for construction in Huaqiao Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
HFC	Wulihong	4	8000	Construction of car	3	0.4

				parks and Zhanjia-Muligong Highway	4	0.5
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Table 84 Ancient residence renovation in Huaqiao Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
ZGY	Wulihong	1	60	Individual	Yes	ZGY	5
CXZ	Wulihong	1	50	Individual	Yes	CXZ	4

(47) Yanjiao Village:

In Yanjiao Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 85 List of subcomponents in Yanjiao Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Yuehua Street-tunnel opening road, 300m long, 2.5m wide, 15cm thick, guardrails 150m, including drain ditch, transport distance 12km, overall unit price 570 yuan/m ² (direct cost 400 yuan/m ² , transport cost 120 yuan/m ²)	No
	2	Renovation of footpath in Yuehua Street (damage rate 70%), Wangxian Pavilion—Paradisiac Land—Yuehua Street—Ziyun Gate, full length 2,350m, 1.7m wide, 15cm thick, guardrails 300m, drain ditch 800m; overall unit price 660 yuan/m ² (incl. secondary manual handling, old path demolition, roadbed leveling, slag cleanup, etc.)	No
	3	Overall renovation of existing damaged roads in Yanjiao, Yancun and Tongyi Groups, 2,000m (cement pavement for 1,200m, slate pavement for 800m, average width 2-2.5m, unit price of red slate pavement 520 yuan/m ²), including pavement lifting, drain ditches, drain culverts, covering 3 village groups (Yancun, Yanjiao and Tongyi)	No
	4	Tongyi Group piedmont to Wangxian Pavilion on the mountain path, full length 2,500m, width 1.7m, overall unit	No

		price 760 yuan/m ² (incl. secondary manual handling, drain ditch restoration)	
Pipeline laying	1	Water supply network, TV, telephone and lighting lines of Yuehua Street, 550m long	No
Water supply	1	Reconstruction of human drinking water supply pipeline, 2,260m long, DN50, purchase of one water purification unit (in conjunction with road improvement), covering Tongyi, Yanjiao, Yancun, Qiancun and Tangtou Groups	No
	2	A well and a primary lifting pump	No
	3	A secondary lifting pump house	No
	4	A water purification plant	No
	5	A tertiary pump house	No
	6	1 high-level pond	No
	7	Water delivery pipeline (DN100 steel), full length 2,880m	No
	8	Water distribution pipeline (DN100 steel), full length 940m	No
	9	DN50 water supply pipeline, full length 560m	No
	10	10 hydrants on Yuehua Street	No
Wastewater	1	Maintenance of main sewer line and road maintenance, 1,053m, average width 0.8m, overall unit price 1000 yuan/m ² (incl. foundation exploration, leveling, material exploration, secondary manual handling, installation)	No
	2	Rain network of Yuehua Street, full length 840m	No
	3	Domestic sewer network of Yuehua Street, full length 900m	No
Water resources	1	River revetment in Tongyi Group, full length 230m, .5m high, 1.2m wide, unit price 360 yuan/m ³	No
	2	Concrete foundation, opening length 18m, depth 5m, restoration of 4 historical sites	No
Supporting facilities	1	Tourist toilets, Wulao Peak 100 m ² and Taisu Palace 100 m ² on Yuehua Street; 60 m ² in Tongyi Group, overall unit price 4200 yuan/m ² (incl. pipe fittings, decoration)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Dongyang Taoism Temple	No
	2	Ertian Gate	No
Nonmaterial cultural heritage	1	Taoist Culture Museum, Taoist Music Exhibition Hall	No
	2	Shooting of cultural feature film	No

Table 86 Survey form of ancient residence renovation in Yanjiao Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
Dongyang Taoism Temple	Qiyunshan	1	400	Historical site	Yes	CXH	6
Ertian Gate	Qiyunshan	1	160	Historical site	No		

(48) Yanpu Village

In Yanpu Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 87 List of subcomponents in Yanpu Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Earth road of Shanhou Group, 1,109m long, 2m wide	No
	2	Earth road of Shantou Group, 380m long, 2m wide; damaged cement road 684m long, 2m wide; sandstone road 955m long, 4m wide	No
	3	Earth road of Xiapeng Group, 353m long, 1.5m wide; damaged cement road 589m long, 1.5m wide; sandstone road 498m long, 4m wide	No
	4	Sandstone road in Chaxia Group, 2,771m long, 3.5m wide	No
	5	Earth road of Yanpu Group, 361m long, 3.5m wide; earth road 164m long, 2.5m wide; earth road 70m long, 3m wide; damaged cement road 968m long, 3.5m wide	No
	6	Chengshang Group, damaged cement road 445m long, 2.5m wide; stone road, 167m long, 3m wide	No
Water supply	1	Benefiting 1,937 persons, a main water supply pipeline, 20km long, from the county waterworks to Area 1 (13km) and Area 2 (7km) of the village; source to be supplied by the waterworks	No

Supporting facilities	1	2 tourist toilets	No
	2	Car park, 2,400 m ² , not less than 60 parking spaces	No

(49) Huangcun Village:

In Huangcun Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 88 List of subcomponents in Huangcun Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Xiafang-Xiewutong Group road, 1,280m long, 3.5m wide, 0.18m thick (additional)	No
	2	Hardening of Shangmen-Zhichongtong Group road, 578m long, 2m wide, 0.18m thick (additional)	No
	3	Hardening of Xiafang-Xiafangtong Group road, 273m long, 2m wide, 0.18m thick (additional)	No
	4	Restoration of Huangcun Village to Lintian highway, asphalt pavement, 1,398m long, 3.5m wide, 0.1m thick (additional)	No
Water resources	1	Licun pond in Guhuang Village, dam height 42m, dam height 6m, top width 8m (additional)	No
	2	Gutangwu pond in Guhuang Village, dam height 29m, dam height 5m, top width 3m (additional)	No
	3	Zhuyong pond in Guhuang Village, dam height 48m, dam height 4m, top width 2m (additional)	No
	4	Changtang pond in Guhuang Village, dam height 65m, dam height 3.5m, top width 2m (additional)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Two 60 m ² public toilets, 10m*6m	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Zhongxian Residence	No
	2	Renovation of HYY's residence and 6 other ancient residences	No
	3	Conversion of 14 houses into Anhui style	No

Table 89 Survey form of ancient residence renovation in Huangcun Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2)	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's
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		ancestral temple					household
HRH and WYQ's residence	Group 1	1	150	Co-owned	Yes	Co-owned	1
HYX's residence	Group 2	1	150	Individual	No	HYX	—
HZC's residence	Group 2	1	150	Individual	Yes	HZC	4
WXH's residence	Group 5	1	200	Individual	Yes	WXH	3
WLH and SZJ's residence	Group 5	1	100	Individual	No	Co-owned	—
LYC, WCH and HTX's residence	Group 5	1	150	Individual	No	Co-owned	—
HYT's residence	Group 6	1	200	Individual	Yes	HYT	4

(50) Wanxin Village

In Wanxin Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 90 List of subcomponents in Wanxin Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Renovation of old street, 645m long, 3.2m, laying of ϕ 50cm culvert pipes, 25 brick access shafts, 55 rain wells, 45 streetlamps, burial of TV, telephone and telecom light-current lines	No
	2	Asphalt laying of the entrance segment of the old street, 130m long, 6m wide; setup of 10 streetlamps; Asphalt laying of the exit segment of the old street, 180m long, 6m wide; setup of 12 streetlamps	No
Water resources	1	Restoration of revetment east of Zhongtang Bridge, 70m long, 6m high; M10 cement mortar for foundation and walls, ϕ 5cm PVC pipes for drain holes	No
	2	Revetment along 4# bridge-Wutian River entrance, 750m long, 5m high; M10 cement mortar for foundation and walls	No
	3	Dredging of 5# bridge-Hengjiang River (295m long) and 4# bridge-Hengjiang River (750m long)	No

Supporting facilities	1	Car park at entrance of the old street, 1,000 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Fulai, Guanyin and Sangyuan Bridges, total area 210.8 m ²	No
	2	Renovation and reconstruction of 6 public buildings (32, 33, 34, 40, 41 and 42 Wan'an Old Street Central), 850 m ² , to be restored to former condition and aligned with overall architectural style; restoration of Chunfang Restaurant at 34 Central Street, conversion of 33 Central Street into Wan'an Compass Exhibition Hall	No
	3	White ant prevention of 393 houses on Wan'an Old Street, 106,110 m ²	No
	4	Conversion of 15 buildings into Anhui style	No
Nonmaterial cultural heritage	1	Tao Xingzhi Enlightenment Exhibition Hall	No
	2	Books, pictures and videos on compass	No

Table 91 Survey form of ancient residence renovation in Wanxin Village

Ancient residence renovation	Village group	House type: 1) ancient residence; 2) ancestral temple	Size (m ²)	Owner	Is it occupied?	Name of occupant	Population of occupant's household
32 Zhongjie Street	Shiwuhong	1	140	Collective	Yes	ZXR	3
33 Zhongjie Street	Shiwuhong	1	85	Collective	Yes	HZX	1
34 Zhongjie Street	Shiwuhong	1	105	Collective	Yes	HLL	2
40 Zhongjie Street	Shiwuhong	1	150	Collective	Yes	Unknown	3
41 Zhongjie Street	Shiwuhong	1	264	Collective	Yes	ZJY	4
42 Zhongjie Street	Shiwuhong	1	160	Collective	Yes	JMY	3

6. Summary of project impacts in Yixian County

In Yixian County, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts. The Project will affect 17 households by temporary land use,

1.78 mu of land used temporarily, including 0.28 mu of irrigated land and 1.5 mu of non-irrigated land.

(51) Bishan Village

In Bishan Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 92List of subcomponents in Bishan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Sandu main street Bijia Building – Hejiayi, 852m long, 3m wide	No
	2	Road of Jinglin Group, 135m long, 2m wide	No
	3	YLS's residence	No
	4	Shangxinwu Road (Fendian – Shangxinwu exit), 238m long, 1.5m wide	No
	5	Renzijie Road, 40m long,4m wide (using square bricks)	No
	6	Roads in Bishan Group, varying in length and width (see survey map)	No
	7	Hanlin Alley-Fengshu Ridge, 190m long, 1.5m wide, overlapping with Baihu Road by 45m (3.5m wide)	No
	8	Baihu Road, 268m long, 3.5m wide, overlapping with Hanlin Alley-Fengshu Ridge by 45m (see Word)	No
	9	Taiqian Road (Qianshengtang-Taiqian threshing ground), 280m long, 4m wide (see Word)	No
	10	Old people apartment-Xiashantang turn asphalt road, 1,085m long, 3.0m wide (involving water canal restoration)	No
	11	Zhongzhen Road (Jiekou-Shimen), 1,794m long, 3.5m wide (involving water canal restoration)	No
	12	Silkworm egg workshop road, 663m long, 4.5m wide	No
	13	Baihu Road-silkworm egg workshop), 315m long, 4.5m wide	No
	14	Baihu Road (Baihu-Wudongdian asphalt road crossing), 447m long, 3m wide	No
	15	Junchuan-Zhongzhen road crossing, 187m long, 3.5m wide	No
	16	Shimenxia Road (Shimenxia-Jiashichang crossing), 523m long, 3m wide	No
	17	Xiamazha Road (Xiamazha-asphalt road crossing), 292m long, 3.5m wide	No
	18	Zhongzhen branch road, 275m long, 3.5m wide	No

	19	Qingshan Road (state-owned forest farm-Bixi reservoir), 1,155m long, 3.5m wide	No
	20	Cross road (Baihu-Baota), 842m long, 3m wide (canal restoration, 0.3*0.3)	No
	21	Dashengting Road (water canal-mulberry garden), 1,324m long, 3m wide	No
	22	Jingliangting Road, 370m long, 3m wide	No
	23	Jiekou laundry-TLP's residence, 417m long, 1.5m wide	No
	24	Roads in Baihu Group (as detailed in survey map)	No
Water resources facilities	1	Restoration of Zhanghe River revetment, 93m	No
	2	Construction of Luocheng dam	No
	3	Restoration of Jinglin dam	
	4	Restoration of Xiaxiqiao irrigation canal (as detailed in survey map)	No
	5	Restoration of Shanxiajie irrigation canal, 704m, cross section 0.8*1.5	No
	6	Restoration and dredging of Caoxiejie irrigation canal, 819m (see survey map)	No
	7	Restoration of Zhongzhen branch canal, 1,122m, cross section 0.7*0.4	No
	8	Restoration of Dazhai irrigation canal (3 segments, as detailed in survey map)	No
	9	Restoration of Toujie irrigation canal, 574m, with varying cross sections, as detailed in survey map	No
	10	Restoration of Toujie branch canal, 514m, cross section 0.4*0.8	No
	11	Restoration of village access irrigation canal (in two segments, as detailed in survey map)	No
	12	Restoration of Oucun irrigation canal, 389m, cross section 1.1*0.7	No
	13	Restoration of Junchuan irrigation canal, 697m, cross section 0.6*0.4	No
	14	Restoration of Jinglin irrigation canal, 146m, cross section 1.4*1.4	No
	15	Jingliangting Road canal, 370m, 0.3*0.5	No
	16	Canal dredging, 790m long, 0.6m wide	No
Supporting facilities	1	Cultural and sports square	No
	2	Car park	No
Material cultural	1	Restoration of Qitai Hall	No

heritage		
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(52) Guhuang Village

In Guhuang Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected.

Table 93 List of subcomponents in Guhuang Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of Xucun Highway, 1,162m long, 4m wide; 4 culverts	No
	2	Restoration of bluestone Guzhu Street, 297m long, 2.4m wide for a length of 123m, 4.4m wide for a length of 94m and 3.0m wide for a length of 80m	No
	3	Restoration of Guzhu Street bluestone alley, 883m long, 2.2m wide on average	No
	4	Hardening of Jiangbei Group road, 1,252m long, 2m wide	No
	5	Huangcun Village alley, 400m long, 3m wide	No
	6	Hardening of Guzhu ring road, 2.5m wide for a length of 680m, 4m wide for a length of 183m	No
	7	Hardening of Bajiajing-Jiangbei road, 254m long, 2.5m wide	No
	8	Road hardening between Liuwenye and Baocun, 528m long, 2.5m wide	No
	9	Tractor road of Liwu Reservoir, 1,077m long, 2m wide	No
	10	Hardening of Huangcun Village street, 528m long, 2.5m wide	No
	11	Road hardening between Jiangbei Highway and Liwu, 248m long, 2m wide	No
	12	Road hardening between the old people's home and Xuchengsong, 77m long, 2.5m wide	No
	13	Road hardening between Xiayouhong and Jiangbei, 109m long, 2.5m wide	No
	14	Road hardening between Yibai Highway and Gantiancun Bridge (62m long, 4.5m wide)	No
Bridges	1	Production access bridge	No
Lighting	1	Lighting of car park in Huangcun Village	No
	2	Huangcun Village car park – bridge head of Yibai Highway	No

	3	Old people's home square	No
	4	Lighting of Yibai Highway	No
Water resources facilities	1	Restoration of Xisan Reservoir revetment	No
	2	Dredging of Jiang'ercun pond	No
	3	Dredging of Wuxi River	No
	4	Wuxi River revetment	No
	5	Restoration and construction of a dam	No
	6	Liwu reservoir-Lianyuzui, 1,077m, cross section 0.7*0.6	No
	7	Bazhi Duijie-Liwu canal, 130m, cross section 0.6*0.5	No
	8	Yulitang-Lianyuzui, 136m, cross section 0.6*0.6	No
	9	Tractor road-Yibai Highway canal, 797m, cross section 0.5*0.7	No
	10	Tianjinjie irrigation canal, 206m, cross section 0.5*0.4	No
	11	Duijie irrigation canal (incl. dam and canal restoration, dredging and revetment construction), 598m, cross section 0.6*0.6	No
Supporting facilities	1	Car park of Jiangbei Group	No
	2	Car park of Huangcun Village	No
	3	Renovation of rural cultural activity center, 1,347 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Wuquan Hall, 319.5 m ²	No
Capacity building	1	Village planning, industry planning, maintenance of material cultural heritage buildings, local sculpture skills, planning and management staff skills training; training on Bank project management, procurement and bidding; tealeaf production, cultivation skills training, gardenia cultivation, management skills training, mulberry cultivation, silkworm breeding	No

(53) Pingshan Village

In Pingshan Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts, 4 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a

land area of 0.5 mu, with an estimated period of 15 days.

Table 94List of subcomponents in Pingshan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Jiumujiu Bridge	No
	2	Baixi Bridge	No
	3	Construction of bluestone road, 571m, 2m wide for a length of 451m and 1.8m wide for a length of 120m	No
	4	Restoration of slate road, 211m, 1.5m wide for a length of 63m, damage rate 20%, 1m wide for a length of 106m, damage rate 10%, 2.5m wide for a length of 44m, damage rate 20%	No
	5	Road hardening in the village, 461m, 2.5m wide	No
	6	Hardening of road leading to Baixi Natural Village, 1,134m, 2.5m wide	No
	7	Hardening of road connecting Gaoshan Natural Village, 2,709m, 2m wide, 0.2m thick	No
	8	Operating road, 211m, 1.5m wide	No
Bridges	1	Jiumujiu Bridge	No
	2	Baixi Bridge	No
Water resources facilities	1	Gaoshan-Sangumiao, 975m long, 0.4m in diameter, DN200 water diversion pipeline	Yes
	2	Jiyang River dredging, 1,238m	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Sanfang Hall, 392 m ²	No
	2	Renovation of Baipu Hall, 360 m ²	No
	3	Renovation of Sifang Hall, 638 m ²	No
	4	Renovation of Chang Hall, 144.5 m ²	No
	5	White ant prevention of 137 material cultural heritage buildings	No
	6	CLB (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	7	FXD (conversion into Anhui style)	No
	8	HLB (conversion into Anhui style)	No

9	HLQ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
10	HXM (conversion into Anhui style)	No
11	JGJ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
12	LG (conversion into Anhui style)	No
13	LGA (conversion into Anhui style)	No
14	QYF (conversion into Anhui style)	No
15	SJM (conversion into Anhui style)	No
16	SSQ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
17	SWP (conversion into Anhui style)	No
18	SWP (conversion into Anhui style)	No
19	SWL (conversion into Anhui style)	No
20	SXF (conversion into Anhui style)	No
21	SXP (conversion into Anhui style)	No
22	WSM (conversion into Anhui style)	No
23	WWM (conversion into Anhui style)	No
24	WZX (conversion into Anhui style)	No
25	WCM (conversion into Anhui style)	No
26	WZ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
27	WZH (conversion into Anhui style)	No
28	XHJ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
29	XKK (conversion into Anhui style)	No
30	YGQ (conversion into Anhui style)	No
31	ZMC (conversion into Anhui style)	No
32	ZXJ (conversion into Anhui style)	No

Table 95 Temporary land use for construction in Pingshan Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
Gaoshan-Sangumiao drinking water pipeline	WWS	Gaoshan	2	0.1	Rape	15
Gaoshan-Sangumiao drinking water pipeline	XZL	Gaoshan	2	0.1	Rape	15
Gaoshan-Sangumiao drinking water pipeline	YJH	Gaoshan	2	0.1	Rape	15
Gaoshan-Sangumiao drinking water pipeline	YJM	Gaoshan	2	0.2	Rape	15

(54) Miaolin Village

In Miaolin Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person will be affected

Table 96 List of subcomponents in Miaolin Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Daguling car park to Daguling Group passing lane and security facilities (see topographic map)	No
	2	Miaoshanglin operating road, 539m long, 2m wide	No
	3	Shangxialin operating road, 238m long, 1.5m wide	No
	4	Baizili operating road, 855m long, 2m wide	No
	5	Village footpath, 5,000m long, 2m wide, scattered, not fully measured	No
	6	Gaguling footpath reconstruction, 800m, plank road reinforcement	No
Water supply	1	Water supply in Tianfan Group, serving 178 persons (as detailed in survey map)	No
Drainage	1	Wastewater treatment facility of Gaguling Group, serving 45 households with 150 persons, 7 agritainment sites, 15 biogas tank, receiving 230 persons for dining during peak periods	No
	1	Restoration of Jianxinqiao-Gaguling revetment (as detailed in survey map)	No
	2	Restoration of Shangxialin-Shi'erwu revetment (as detailed in survey map)	No

	3	Restoration of Danikeng dam, 11m (as detailed in survey map)	No
	4	Hutian dam in Tianfan Group, 21m (as detailed in survey map)	No
	5	Tianfan Group canal (as detailed in survey map)	No
	6	Restoration of Miaoshang canal (as detailed in survey map)	No
	7	Shanglin Menqian ditch, 224m, cross section 0.4*0.6, 682m (see survey map for width)	No
	8	Xialin main irrigation canal, 1,112m (see survey map for width)	No
	9	Shanglin main irrigation canal (as detailed in survey map)	No
	10	Shi[er]wu canal (as detailed in survey map)	No
	11	Hutian canal in Tianfan Group, 458m	No
Supporting facilities	1	2 car parks (as detailed in survey map)	No
	2	5 public toilets	No
	3	Dagu river channel landscaping (single side, as detailed in survey map)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Xialin ancient ancestral temple	No
	2	Conversion of 15 residential buildings into Anhui style	No
Characteristic industries	1	Kejia tealeaf base, 52 mu	No

(55) Shenchong Village

In Shenchong Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, Two households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 1 mu, with an estimated period of 90 days.

Table 97List of subcomponents in Shenchong Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	TLY's residence to WCF's residence, 2.5m wide for a length of 242m, 2.0m wide for a length of 132m	No
	2	HLW's house to tea garden operating road, 275m, 1m wide for a length of 159m, 2m wide for a length of 116m	No

	3	Dasongshu tea garden operating road, 174m, 1.5m wide	No	
	4	Dahualing tea garden operating road, 360m, 2.5m wide	No	
	5	Xijiang tea garden operating road in Xinfeng Group, 185m, 1m wide	No	
	6	Xinmin Group-Xinfeng Group tractor road (constructed along with the Xinmin Group-Xinting Group irrigation canal, 1,880m)	No	
	7	Group road passing lane (as detailed in survey map)	No	
	8	Huangnijian trunk road 446m, 2m wide	No	
	9	Operating road of Xinfeng Group, 2m wide for a length of 672m, 1m wide for a length of 206m	No	
	10	Tea garden path of car park, 83m, 1.5m wide	No	
	11	Pond dam road, 329m, 2.5m wide	No	
	12	Chahu operating road, 2.5m wide for a length of 152m, 2m wide for a length of 53m, 1m wide for a length of 653m	No	
	13	Chahu Lake guardrail, 116m	No	
	14	Ancient tree protection (retaining wall)	No	
	Lighting	1	Trunk road and village lighting (as detailed in survey map)	No
	Water resources	1	Chahu Lake dredging, 12,944 m ² , landscaping and irrigation water	No
2		Chahu Lake revetment, 90m (advisably deleted)	No	
3		Xinmin Group-Xinting Group irrigation canal, 1,880m (as detailed in survey map)	No	
4		5 check dams for Xinmin Group-Xinting Group irrigation canal	No	
5		River flat irrigation canal, 184m	No	
6		Pond dam in Xinmin Group, 66m long, 3m high	No	
7		Reinforcement and dredging of retaining wall in Xinting Group (as detailed in survey map)	No	
Supporting facilities	1	Ecological car park, 5,000 m ²	Yes	
	2	Tourist toilet, 80 m ²	No	
	3	Ancient tree protection (retaining wall)	No	
Characteristic	1	Tea industry demonstration base	No	

industries	2	Clean flower tea plant	No
	3	Tea base improvement	No
	4	Tealeaf preservation warehouse	No

Table 98 Temporary land use for construction in Shenchong Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
Car park construction (for storage of building materials)	WCM	Shenchong	2	0.8	None	90,
Car park construction (for storage of building materials)	WXS	Shenchong	2	0.2	None	90

(56) Tuanjie Village

In Tuanjie Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts, 11 households will be affected by temporary land use, with a land area of 0.28 mu, with an estimated period of 15 days.

Table 99 List of subcomponents in Tuanjie Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Road hardening in Honglian, 1604m, average roadbed width 2.5m, 2.2m wide	No
	2	Road hardening in Aigang, 399m, average roadbed width 2.5m, 2.2m wide	No
	3	Road hardening in Xiatan, 311m, 2.5m wide	No
	4	Restoration of Yanjie slate road, 173m, 2.5m wide	No
	5	Road hardening in Shangjie, 375m, 3.5m wide	No
	6	Xiatan tractor road, 614m,, 2.5m wide	No

	7	Jieshou operating road, 110m	No
	8	Sanyou operating road, 187m	No
Lighting	1	Trunk road of Honglian Group	No
	2	Trunk road of Xiatan Group	No
	3	Trunk roads of Guangming and Sanyou Groups	No
	4	Trunk road of Jieshou Group	No
Water supply	1	Tuanjie Group water supply pipeline, serving 1,578 persons (see topographic map)	Yes
Water resources facilities	1	Yanjie drain ditch dredging, 173m, 0.6m wide	No
	2	Yuting Bridge to primary school on Zhanghe River	No
	3	Fuchuan River revetment	No
	4	Aichuan River dredging and revetment	No
	5	Restoration of Zhanghe River Tuanjie segment revetment	No
	6	Jieshou Group irrigation canal	No
	7	Canal of Sanyou operating road	No
	8	Xiatan canal	No
	9	Guangming and Sanyou irrigation canals	No
Supporting facilities	1	Yuting ancient wharf	No

Table 100 Temporary land use for construction in Tuanjie Village

Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Head of AH	Village Group	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)	Crop	Period of termination of land contracts (day)
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Water supply pipe laying	LDY	Xiatan	1	0.04	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	SCC	Xiatan	1	0.01	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	LCL	Xiatan	1	0.01	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	SHP	Xiatan	1	0.02	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	LHS	Xiatan	1	0.01	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	WCH	Xiatan	1	0.03	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	LDC	Xiatan	1	0.04	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	LCZ	Xiatan	1	0.02	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	LXL	Xiatan	1	0.03	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	WYM	Xiatan	1	0.05	Paddy rice	15
Water supply pipe laying	LZJ	Xiatan	1	0.02	Paddy rice	15

7. Summary of project impacts in Qimen County

In Qimen County, 22 households 94 person will be affected by the Project in total, all of them will be affected by termination of land contracts, 4 villages will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 9.71 mu, including 2.25 mu of irrigated land, 5.03 mu of non-irrigated land, 1.03 mu of woodland and 1.4 mu of garden land. No land will be used temporarily. 6 osmanthus trees will be affected.

Table 101 Summary of project impacts in Qimen County

Village	Type of termination of land contracts	Subcomponent involved	Affected HHs	Scattered trees	Collective cultivated land (mu) and type	Vulnerable population
57. Huanglong	None	None	None	None	None	None
58. Huansha	Termination of land contracts	Ecological car parks	11	None	2.98 of non-irrigated land	None
59. Kengkou	None	None	None	None	None	None

60. Lixi	None	None	None	None	None	None
61. Liudu	None	None	None	None	None	None
62. Luxi	Termination of land contracts	Wastewater treatment plant	1	None	0.4 of non-irrigated land	None
63. Lunkeng	Termination of land contracts	Construction of passing lanes and storage tanks	7	6 osmanthus trees	5.33: 2.25 of irrigated land, 2.05 of non-irrigated land, 1.03 of woodland	None
64. Mashan	None	None	None	None	None	None
65. Penglong	None	None	None	None	None	None
66. Taoyuan	None	None	None	None	None	None
67. Xiangtan	Termination of land contracts	Road reconstruction	3	None	1.4 mu of garden land	None
68. Zhukou	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total	Termination of land contracts		22	6	9.71 mu: 2.25 of irrigated land, 5.03 of non-irrigated land, 1.03 of woodland, 1.4 mu of garden land	None

(57) Huanglong Village

In Huanglong Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 102 List of subcomponents in Huanglong Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement
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			involved?
Roads	1	Road hardening between Jiangjiawu and Liaojia Highway (incl. Shitang-Yangjiawu segment), 7km long, roadbed width 4.5m, hardening of 3.5m wide pavement	No
	2	Reconstruction and renovation of Huanglongkou ancient village slate road (incl. stone guardrails along river, 183m long, 1m high), 1,719.5m long, 2778.9 m ² (damage rate 40%)	No
	3	Hardening of Huanglongkou footpath, total length 432.7m, 768.75 m ² , gravel pavement	No
Bridges	1	Zhengyuan Bridge (15m long, 5m wide, guardrail renovation)	No
Lighting	1	Installation of 59 streetlamps on Huanglongkou trunk road (22 lamps), alleys (33 lamps) and square (4 lamps)	No
Wastewater	1	Construction of main domestic sewage drainage pipeline (DN300, PE, 780m)	No
	2	Anaerobic + multi-stage oxidation tank treatment system (80 t/day)	No
	3	Renovation of Huanglongkou main open drain ditch, 512m long, cross section 0.5x0.6	No
	4	Renovation of Huanglongkou main concealed drain ditch, 275m long, cross section 0.5x0.6	No
	5	Renovation of Huanglongkou main open drain ditch, 875m long, cross section 0.3x0.3	No
Water resources	1	Dredging	No
		Wenxi River dredging, 285m long, 15m wide, 0.7m deep	No
	2	Revetment	No
		Restoration of Huanglongkou revetment, 45m long, 2.5m high	No
		Restoration of Huanglongkou revetment, 14.5m long, 3.5m high	No
	Restoration of Huanglongkou revetment, 40m long, 3m high	No	
Supporting facilities	1	Ecological tourist car park 1,000 m ² , 40 parking spaces, land leveling and filling, cultivation of 40 osmanthus and camphor trees.	No
	2	Improvement of existing car park of Zhengyuan Group and pavement hardening, 200 m ²	No
	3	2 tourist toilets, totaling 120 m ²	No
	4	Villager activity center, floor area 789 m ² , 400 m ²	No

	5	Landscaping in front of Dunben Hall, cultivation of 53 osmanthus and camphor trees, gravel pavement 220 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient ancestral temple	No
		①Conservation and renovation of Yong'an Hall, floor area 714 m ²	No
		②Conservation and renovation of Zhonghe Hall, floor area 361 m ²	No
		③Conservation and renovation of Tianhe Hall, floor area 175 m ²	No
	3	④Conservation and renovation of Tongshan Hall, floor area 385 m ²	No
		Conversion into Anhui style 14 buildings, total area 1,590 m ²	No
Nonmaterial cultural heritage	1	Excavation, conservation and protection of nonmaterial cultural heritage in Huanglong Village	No
Characteristic industries	1	Construction of 50 mu seedling base, operating in the "company + base + farmer" pattern	No
	2	Huanglong Village farm and sideline product trading market, 213.6 m ² , 377.6 m ²	No

(58) Huansha Village

In Huansha Village, the Project involves termination of land contracts, and does not involve temporary land use, 11 households with 45 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 2.98 mu, all being non-irrigated land.

Table 103List of subcomponents in Huansha Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Yangcun Village-Penglong road junction (2km long, 4.5m wide, asphalt pavement)	No
	2	Road hardening in Yangcun Village (2.5m wide for a length of 880m; 2.0m wide for a length of 370m; 1m wide for a length of 265m)	No
	3	Huansha central village-organic tea garden road (1,285m long, 2m wide, cobble pavement 3,620 m ² , leveling of 520 m ² bluestone pavement)	No
	4	Village road hardening in Huangjiayuan (2m*460m; 1m*350m)	No

Bridges	1	Tongguo Bridge reconstruction (hardening of Tongguo Bridge deck, 57.4m long, 6.4m wide, approach 25m long)	No
Lighting	1	Yangcun Village street and alley lighting (Yangcun Village street, 990m long, 28 streetlamps; 22 streetlamps for alleys; 28 8m high, 22 5m high)	No
Water supply	1	Huangjiayuan drinking water work	No
		Tanzuowu and Qingcaowan water intakes, Longlaiding storage tank, main intake pipeline, 5,000m, main water supply pipeline, 1,700m, branch water supply pipeline, 1,200m	No
	2	Dayuan safe drinking water work	No
		Dawutou water intake, Beihoushan storage tank, main intake pipeline, 3,000m, main water supply pipeline, 1,800m, branch water supply pipeline, 680m	No
	3	Pingshan safe drinking water work	No
		Niulanwu water intake, Chaihuishan storage tank, main intake pipeline, 1,860m, main water supply pipeline, 680m, branch water supply pipeline, 800m	No
Wastewater	1	Wastewater treatment facility, 18.4m long, 15.5m wide; underground intercept wastewater treatment and drainage network, 735m	No
Water resources	1	Huansha River Jiumuqiu-Luokengkou flood revetment (121m long, 3.5m high, cobble)	No
	2	Maintenance of Huansha River Dazhangshu-Tangkengwu flood revetment (85m long, 5m high, cobble)	No
	3	Menkoujie canal in Pingshan Group (1,050m long, 0.4m wide, 0.5m high, concrete placement)	No
	4	Wujiajie canal in Pingshan Group (1,125m long, 0.4m wide, 0.5m high, concrete placement)	No
	5	Menkoujie canal in Huansha Group (522m long, 0.4m wide, 0.5m high, concrete placement, construction of 232m, reconstruction of 290m)	No
	6	Huansha River channel overflow dam (28m long, 4.0m high (lower than existing dam by 1.4m), bottom width 4m, top width 2m)	No
	7	Restoration of Lijia irrigation dam (50m long, 4.5m high, bottom width 4m, top width 2m, damage rate 20%)	No

Supporting facilities	1	1 ecological car park, 2,050 m ² , landscaping area 270 m ² , earth revetment 4m high, 50m long	Yes
	2	1 tourist toilet (50 m ²)	No
	3	Mulian cultural square (villager activity center), floor area 200 m ² , one piece of street furniture, landscaping area 40 m ² , 4 streetlamps	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Xulun Hall	No
	2	Dunqing Hall	No
	3	Zunben Hall	No
Characteristic industries	1	Improvement of organic tea garden around Huansha fishpond, 300 mu (plank road 1,300m, 1.5m wide, revetment 1,000m, purchase of 1 million tea seedlings, land consolidation 300 mu)	No

Table 104 Termination of land contracts for construction in Huansha Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
CDL	Huansha 2	4	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.23
CHW	Huansha 2	5	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.3
CMQ	Huansha 2	4	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.26
CYK	Huansha 2	3	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.58
CDJ	Huansha 2	5	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.20
CSH	Huansha 2	4	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.48
CJS	Huansha 2	2	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.12
CCQ	Huansha 2	5	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.11
CDJ	Huansha 2	5	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.22
CSF	Huansha 2	4	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.18
CWD	Huansha 2	4	5500	Ecological car park	2	0.30

(59) Kengkou Village

In Kengkou Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 105List of subcomponents in Kengkou Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Road broadening and hardening between Kengkou and Yantai (1.3km broadened to 4.5m, 3.3km (Pancun-Yantai Kengkou segment))	No
	2	Ancient bluestone road in Pancun and Kengkou Groups, 2,387.5m, 1.7m wide, total size 4,283 m ²	No
	3	Hardening of roads in Wujia, Daguanqiao and Leihu Groups, 1.01km long, 2-3m wide cement road, hardening area 2,560 m ²	No
	4	Operating road of Kengkou and Pancun Groups, 1.8km, 1.0m wide, gravel pavement	No
Bridges	1	Kengkou-Pancun highway bridge, 50m long, 4.5m wide, 7m high, reinforced concrete	No
	2	Wujia Group-Daguanqiao Group production road, 15m long, 3m wide	No
Lighting		Installation of 50 energy-saving streetlamps on trunk road and alleys	No
Wastewater	1	Rain ditch, 2,002.5m long, 0.4m wide, brick or stone	No
	2	Wastewater treatment facilities and septic tanks for main sewer network in new Pancun Village	No
Water resources	1	Wenshan River Kengkou Natural Village segment and Pancun Natural Village segment 2,255m, 0.5m deep; Kengkou rivulet dredging, 280m long, 0.2m deep	No
	2	Pancun revetment maintenance, construction of revetments on both sides of Pancun River, 105m long on right bank and 570m long on left bank, 5m high	No
	3	Pancun ancient dam maintenance, 20m long, 19m wide (slope), 1.5m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	4 public toilets, one in Kengkou Village and 3 in Pancun	No
	2	Pancun Village car park, 30 parking spaces, 750 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient forest protection: communication of policies and methods, pest control of 43 ancient trees with a total area of 4,600 m ² , construction of gravel pavement, 500m long, 1m wide	No

	2	Conservation of material cultural heritage: Chen's ancestral temple	No
	3	Conversion of 18 buildings into Anhui style	No

(60) Lixi Village

In Lixi Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 106 List of subcomponents in Lixi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Improvement of Lixi water street landscaped road (470m long, mud pavement 25m, cement pavement 58m, old slate road 387m, bluestone for 1m width)	No
	2	Central village alley improvement (850m long, mud pavement 150m, cement pavement 80m, old slate road 680m, bluestone in the middle and cobble masonry on both sides)	No
	3	New village road hardening, 1,500m long, 3m wide, 0.18m thick	No
	4	Chatian-Lixi Village road pavement (2.5km long, 4.5m wide, asphalt pavement)	No
	5	Lixiwu road construction (2,952m long, 2m wide)	No
	6	Hardening of Xinqiao-Dalongkou road (1,175m long, 1.5m wide hardening)	No
	7	Hardening of Guzhangshu-Haotaomiao road (610m long, 1.5m wide hardening)	No
Bridges	1	Bridge protection in Lixi Group 3 (28m long, 2.0m wide, 4m high, guardrails)	No
	2	Lixiwu access bridge (28m long, 3.0m wide, guardrails)	No
Lighting	1	Lixi New Village lighting (30 lamps)	No
Pipeline laying	1	Line burial in Lixi New Village and central village	No
Water supply	1	Yangjialing water supply	No
		Yangjialing water intake, main intake pipeline, 1,000m, main water supply pipeline, 1,500m	No
Wastewater	1	DN200 PE pipeline 800m, DN200 PE pipeline 1,500m, composite anaerobic + artificial wetland + ecological canal (20 t/day)	No
	2	Construction of water canal in the new village 1,500m long, 0.3m wide, 0.3m high, 100m long, 0.5m wide,	No

		0.5m high, to be constructed with road hardening	
Water resources	1	Shunxi River flood revetment (950m long, 4m high; top width 0.8m, bottom width 2m)	No
	2	Rivulet flood revetment in front of the Imperial Medicine Exhibition Hall (150m long, 2m high, top width 0.7m, bottom width 2m)	No
	3	Lixi New Village flood ditch (100m long, 0.8m×0.8m)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Improvement of Imperial Medicine Square in Lixi Village (size 759 m ² , 33m long, 23m wide, bluestone)	No
	2	Leisure square, fitness and landscaping facilities in Lixi New Village (floor area 800 m ² , cement pavement)	No
	3	Rural cultural activity center (building area 160 m ² , two storied, as old people activity center)	No
	4	Retaining walls in the new village (60m long, 0.8m wide, 2m high)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient ancestral temple	No
		Heyi Hall*	No
	3	Conversion into Anhui style	No
		WCD (110 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WRJ (145 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WTM (70 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No
		WCQ (80 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 4 corbel gables)	No
		WYH (75 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 4 corbel gables)	No
		WXF (60 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 4 corbel gables)	No
		WYG (78 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WWM (40 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No
		WYM (95 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WSM (85 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No
		WJD (75 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No
WJY (55 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No		
WXM (67 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No		

		WYM (81 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WBS (80 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WSM (85 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WYM (92 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 8 corbel gables)	No
		WDS (87 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 4 corbel gables)	No
		WYJ (110 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No
		FGM (56 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 4 corbel gables)	No
		WSC (97 m ² , wall plastering, constructing 2 corbel gables)	No
Characteristic industries	1	Lixi medicinal material cultivation base (using 100 mu of collective wasteland)	No

(61) Liudu Village

In Liudu Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 107 List of subcomponents in Liudu Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of access trunk road of Liudu Central Village, 5,500m, pavement width 4.5m	No
	2	Road hardening in Hejia Group (Heqigan-Heren Road segment), full length 1300m, 3.0m wide	No
	3	Road improvement in Huangkou Group, total length 760m. 1: 560m long, 3.0m wide; 2: 200m long, 2m wide	No
	4	Access bluestone road from Liudu Village and Xiqiao to Liudu Village, 150m long, 2m wide	No
Lighting	1	Road lighting in some groups of Liudu Village, total length 4,700m, connection of 140 rural streetlamps	No
Water supply	1	Drinking water work; DN50 water supply pipeline 3,200m; DN40 water supply pipeline 1,690m; DN25 water supply pipeline 2,950m; 1 intercept dam; a high-level pond, 4*4*4; 1 set of disinfection equipment	No
Wastewater	1	A wastewater treatment facility in open space below the Shishan dam, floor area 60 m ² , collectively owned, provided with intercept pipeline	No
Water resources		Revetment restoration	No

	1	Restoration of left and right banks of the Qianjinjie-Shishanjie segment, total length 110m, 4m high, top width 0.7m, bottom width 1.3m	No
	2	Restoration of Tongcitan revetment, 218m long, 4m high, top width 0.7m, bottom width 1.3m	No
	3	Construction of Tongcitan revetment, 520m long, 4m high, top width 0.7m, bottom width 1.3m	No
		Dredging of the Foziling Reservoir to Zhongyangjie segment, 2,608m long, depth 0.5m; dredging of firewater tank beside Cheng'en Hall, 150 m ²	No
Supporting facilities	1	Car park: hardening of existing 400 m ² car park	No
	2	Tourist toilet: Hui-style masonry concrete building, 30 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage		ancient residence renovation	No
	1	Renovation of Cheng'en Hall (except the gate tower)	No
	2	Renovation of Peiyuan Hall (Cheng's ancestral temple)	No
	3	Renovation of Zhongxiu Hall	No

(62) Luxi Village

In Luxi Village, the Project involves termination of land contracts, and does not involve temporary land use, one household with 8 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 0.4 mu.

Table 108 List of subcomponents in Luxi Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Hardening of road in Lucun Group (square-WPS), 60m, 2.5m wide	No
	2	Hardening of Luxi Bridge-Huoche culvert road, 690m, 3m wide	No
	3	Guogongtan Bridge-Huangtai Railway Station, 267m, 3m wide	No
	4	Village road hardening in Zhangcun Group, 660m, including cement pavement 356m, 2m wide, earth pavement 304m, 2.5m wide	No
	5	Village road hardening in Chengcun Group, 486m, 3m wide	No

	6	New gravel tractor road in Luocun Group, 1,384m, 3m wide	Yes
	7	Tea garden base road from high school entrance to WYS's field, roadbed width 4m, pavement width 3.5m	No
	8	Road hardening in Bitao Group, 1,323m, 2m wide	No
Bridges	1	Bridge on Qixi Village, 3m wide	No
	2	Caojiawu bridge in Zhongxin, 3m wide	No
Lighting	1	49 streetlamps on Guotongtan-Huangtaishan railway station road	No
	2	Zhangcun Village entrance to Luxi Bridge head to Huangtaishan railway station	No
	3	Lucun Group-Zhongbu road lighting	No
Water supply	1	Replacement of water supply pipes (route as detailed in survey map)	No
Wastewater	1	Lujie wastewater treatment facility, serving 1,000 persons	No
	2	Lucun wastewater treatment facility	No
Water resources	1	Dredging of Chaxi River in Luxi Village, 648m, average width 20m.	No
	2	Opening of Chaxi River check dam in Luxi Village, 2m wide	No
	3	River channel dredging in Zhongbu Village, 262m long, 2.6m wide	No
	4	Yanzi Bridge canal in Zhongbu, 2,179m long, 0.6m wide, 0.7m deep	No
	5	Wangtianjie canal in Bitao, 1,012m, cross section 1m*0.8	No
	6	Xiakengwu dam restoration and reinforcement, 27m, cross section 1m*0.8m	No
	7	Renovation of ponds in Bitao	No
	8	Zhongbu dam protection, 25m long, 0.4m wide, 3m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	Forest protection at Bitao and Zhangcun water intakes	No
	2	Tourist toilet in Bitao Village	No
	3	One car park in Bitao Village	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of Juqing Hall (see the folder "Material Cultural Heritage Photos")	No
	2	Renovation of Zhengheng Hall (see the folder "Material Cultural Heritage Photos")	No

Characteristic industries	1	280 mu ecological tea garden, 100 solar lamps, 1,100m slope, fertilization for 280 mu, unified management, picking and processing Quality and processing standards for Ding'an tea should be developed as soon as possible for quality-rated pricing. The management of the Ding'an tea association should be strengthened. Greater support provided to tea manufacturers. New products and packages developed.	No

Table 109 Termination of land contracts for construction in Luxi Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
WYH	Lujie	8	7000	Road of Luocun Group	2 vegetable gardens	0.4

(63) Lunkeng Village

In Lunkeng Village, the Project involves termination of land contracts, and does not involve temporary land use. 7 households with 30 persons will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 5.33 mu, including 2.25 mu of irrigated land, 2.05 mu of non-irrigated land and 1.03 mu of woodland.

Table 110 List of subcomponents in Lunkeng Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Broadening and hardening of Heshu-Lunkeng road, 1,950m long, 4.5m wide, with 4 passing lanes	Yes
	2	Hardening of Lunlong Road (from Lunkeng to Longxing reservoir), 1,600m long, 3m wide, guardrails, 21*2 long	No
	3	Hardening of Lunkeng-Yecun Village connecting road (Lunkeng segment), 1,550m long, 4.5m wide, 8 culverts (diameter 0.2m), retaining wall 110.8m, 1m high	No
	4	Improvement of bluestone road in Lunkeng Village, total size 2,218.89 m ²	No
	5	Operating road, 1,500m, 1.2m wide, gravel pavement	No
Bridges	1	Jiangcun Bridge (20m long, 4m wide, renovation of security facilities)	No

Lighting	1	Streetlamps for village trunk road, 1,150m	No
Water supply	1	Lunkeng water supply (serving 168 households with 650 persons)	No
	2	Pipeline laying and reconstruction of 2 water towers, 3 filter tanks	Yes
Wastewater	1	1) Concrete sewer, 360m long (cement, 20*30m canal)	No
	2	2) Concrete sewer, 1,450m long (cement, 20*30m canal)	No
Water resources	1	Nanxi River dredging, 595.2m, 6 segments, 0.5m deep, 6m wide; dam restoration: 8m long, 0.5m wide, 3m high	No
	2	Restoration of Nanxi River revetment, 210m long, 2.5m high	No
	3	Construction of Liuwu River revetment, 818.5m long, 2.8m high	No
	4	Restoration of Lunkeng-Yecun revetment, 3 places, 367m long, 0.8-3m high; 5 slopes, 492m long, 1.2m high	No
	5	Restoration of Huangnijie canal, 1) 600m long, 0.5m high, 0.6m wide; 2) 1,000m long, 0.3m high, 0.4m wide; 3) 300m long, 0.4m high, 0.5m wide	No
	6	Construction of Liuwu River revetment (Lunkeng new village), 164m long, 3.0m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	Ecological tourist car park, 250 m ²	No
	2	1 tourist toilet, 50 m ²	No
	3	Fitness and leisure square, 500 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient ancestral temple	No
		Wang's ancestral temple	No
		Jingfu Hall	No
	3	Conversion into Anhui style 10 households, wall plastering, 1,410 m ² , corbel gable conversion of 8 buildings, floor-to-slope roof conversion of two buildings	No
Characteristic industries	1	Ecological tea garden, 300 mu	No

Table 111 Termination of land contracts for construction in Lunkeng Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden land; 4) woodland	termination of land contracts area (mu)
PXF	Hesha	4	7100	Road construction (passing line)	1	1.2
JSJ	Hesha	3	7100	Road construction (passing line)	1	1.05
WMC	Shiqi	4	7100	Road construction (passing line)	2	0.52
WGC	Shiqi	4	7100	Road construction (passing line)	2	0.41
WBQ	Shanglun	5	7100	Storage tank	4	1.03
WGQ	Lunkeng	6	7100	Road construction (passing line)	2	0.70
WMK	Tanli	4	7100	Road construction (passing line)	2	0.42

(64) Mashan Village

In Mashan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 112 List of subcomponents in Mashan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Improvement and hardening of Makou-Mashan Road, full length 1338m, 4.0m wide, including a culvert and a culvert pipe, 0.8m long, 0.3m in diameter	No
	2	Hardening of Mashan-Zhengyuan highway, 1,620m long, 3.5m wide, pavement hardening 3m*100m, including 4 passing lanes, including a culvert and a culvert pipe, 3.5m long, 0.3m in diameter	No
	3	Improvement and hardening of Tiandeng Mountain tourist road, 120m long, 1m wide	No
Bridges	1	Zhengyuan Bridge (15m long, 5m wide, guardrail renovation)	No
Lighting	1	Installation of 22 streetlamps on village trunk road, 400m long, from the village entrance to Mashanshang Village	No
Wastewater	1	Anaerobic + artificial wetland (60 t/day) on open space beside Mashan Primary School—200 m ² wastewater oxidation tank; DN300PE pipeline 2,658m, DN200PE pipeline 2,300m	No
	2	Toilet improvement for 30 households, total area 300 m ²	No

Water resources	1	Dredging	No
		Zhengshui River to Shuangkeng intake, full length 1,500m, 2.5m wide, 0.5m deep	No
		Village ditch dredging, full length 509.5m, 2.5m wide, 0.3m deep	No
		Shilin pond improvement and dredging at the gate of Dunben Hall, 9m long, 6m wide, 2.5m deep, dredging for 0.6m	No
	2	Revetment	No
		Restoration of 3 rivulet revetments, gate of YCA's residence: (LxWxH) 17.5*0.6*3.2m; gate of YBC's residence: (LxWxH) 3*0.6*2m; Shangjie revetment in the north, 50m long, 0.6m wide, 4m high	No
		Mashanmen revetment restoration and jetty construction, 108.6m long, 2.5m high, 0.6m wide, addition of two jetties, 15m*3 stages*0.6m	No
		Mashan water intake revetment, (LxWxH) 120*0.6*3.5m, retaining wall (LxWxH) 80*0.6*2m	No
		Revetment restoration in the new village, 128m long, 0.8m wide, 2.1m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	Ecological tourist car park 1,000 m ² , 40 parking spaces, land leveling and filling, cultivation of 40 osmanthus and camphor trees	No
	2	Improvement of existing car park of Zhengyuan Group and pavement hardening, 200 m ²	No
	3	2 tourist toilets, totaling 120 m ²	No
	4	Villager activity center, floor area 789 m ² , 400 m ²	No
	5	Landscaping in front of Dunben Hall, 53 osmanthus and camphor trees, gravel pavement 220 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient ancestral temple	No
		Xulun Hall	No
		Yongde Hall	No
		Dunben Hall	No
	3	Conversion into Anhui style	No
	17 households, corbel gable conversion of 16 buildings, floor-to-slope roof conversion of 14 buildings	No	
Characteristic industries	1	Cultivation of tea trees on 400 mu of land, construction of a production road, 2,000m, 1m wide; purchase of insect control facilities	No

(65) Penglong Village

In Penglong Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts and temporary land use. So no person affected.

Table 113List of subcomponents in Penglong Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Road hardening between Sanchakou and Penglong Village car park (780m long, 4.5m wide, cement pavement)	No
	2	Penglong road junction-Chatian road construction (2.5km long, 4.5m wide, asphalt pavement)	No
	3	Hardening of Penghe Highway and road in Hekeng Group (1,773.2m long, including 3m*1,021.2m, 1.8m*256m, 2m*127m, 1.5m*357m, 4m*12m cement road)	No
	4	Road hardening in Shangkeng Group, Penglong Village (342m long, 2m wide, cement road)	No
	5	Leisure road from Xinqiao to Wuchang Temple in Penglong (Pengli River road 255m, 4m*3m box culverts, 2m wide, bluestone embedded cobble pavement)	No
	6	Road hardening in Chatian Group (720m long, 2m wide for a length of 152m, 1.0m wide for a length of 568m)	No
	7	Road hardening in Hengcheng Group (315m long, 1.5m wide)	No
Bridges	1	Sanmuqiu Bridge (flat deck, 24m long, 3m wide, 4.2m high)	No
Lighting	1	Penglong Shangcun-Xiacun trunk road lighting (total length 2,150m, 52 streetlamps, trunk road 1,750m, 25 8m high, village road 148m, 7 5m high)	No
Water supply	1	Chatian drinking water work	No
		Baishikeng water intake, Wubeihou storage tank, main intake pipeline, 1,155m, branch water supply pipeline, 810m	No
	2	Hengcheng drinking water work	No
		Wujinkeng water intake, Renhuali storage tank, main intake pipeline, 855m, main water supply pipeline, 1,300m, water diversion branch pipeline, 1,155m	No
	3	Hekeng drinking water work	No
	Main intake pipeline, 1,870m, main water supply pipeline, 1,050m, water diversion branch pipeline, 2,500m	No	
Wastewater	1	DN150 PE pipeline 1,340m, DN300 PE pipeline 1,630m, solar micro-power wastewater treatment station (110 tons/day), floor area 270 m ²	No

Water resources	1	Rivulet renovation and dredging in Penglong central village (725m long, 3.5m wide, river channel dredging for 0.4m, revetment renovation 350m, including construction of 150m, 2m high, maintenance of 200m)	No
	2	Pengli River dredging (2,30m long, 18m wide, 0.4m thick)	No
	3	Pengli River flood revetment (Shangling Bridge to fishpond, 190m long, 3.5m high for 110m, heightened by 0.8m for 80m)	No
	4	Pengli left flood revetment (Wuchangshen-Qianwukou new bridge, 150.3m, 3.0m high, construction of 40m, maintenance of 110m, renovation for 20%)	No
	5	Pengli right flood revetment (110m long, 3.0m high)	No
	6	Pengli River flood revetment (745m long, 3.0m high)	No
	7	Pengli River check dam (overtopped dam) (20m long, bottom width 4m, top width 2m)	No
	8	Shangkeng Group canal (1,662m long, 0.4*0.4m)	No
Supporting facilities	1	Leisure fitness square after Guangqing Hall (floor area 600 m ² , landscaping, street furniture and lighting)	No
	2	Old people activity center (roof maintenance, floor area 110m)	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Guangqing Hall* (800 m ²)	No
	2	Yanxing Hall* (200 m ²)	No
	3	Shaozheng Hall (130 m ²)	No
	4	Jingdian Hall* (200 m ²)	No
	5	Qijun Hall (150 m ²)	No
	6	Dunlun Hall (120 m ²)	No
	7	Xingren Hall (150 m ²)	No
Characteristic industries	1	Penglong seedling base (50 mu, purchase of 8,335 seedlings)	No

(66) Taoyuan Village

In Taoyuan Village, the Project does not involve termination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 114 List of subcomponents in Taoyuan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Baili slate road: restoration of existing slate road, construction of 276 m ² and repair of 394 m ²	No
	2	Taoyuan slate road: renovation for 1,175 m ² , bluestone pavement 895 m ² , cobble pavement 867 m ² , repair for 308 m ²	No
	3	Zhuangli tourist bluestone road, 62 m ² , embedded with cobbles on both sides for 156 m ² , leveling of cobble pavement 140 m ² , earth pavement hardening 297 m ²	No
	4	Hardening of Wangjia earth cement road, 1,190 m ²	No
	5	Broadening and hardening of access road to Lishan Town, 3.6km, 4.5m wide, linked to Shanli Street	No
	6	Langqiao-Taoyuan scenic zone tourist road, 240m long, 1.5m wide, embedded with cobbles on both sides, bluestone area 262 m ² , cobble area 372 m ²	No
Bridges	1	Baili production bridge, 12m long, 4m wide (serving 1,000 mu tea garden, 60 mu of irrigated land)	No
	2	Taoyuan Highway bridge, 20m long, 5m wide	No
Lighting	1	Lighting (incl. poles) of access trunk road, 1,322m long, 4.5m wide and alleys	No
Pipeline laying	1	Laying of telecom, telephone, power supply and Internet lines for 1.36km trunk road of Taoyuan Group	No
Water supply	1	Water inlet pipeline, 4,012m; access main pipeline, 963m; water tower to branches, 280m; branches to village main water intakes, 1,074m; 1 pure water tank; 1 storage tank	No
Wastewater	1	Rain ditch along trunk road, 1,360.5m long, 0.3m wide	No
	2	Wastewater drainage pipeline below the village trunk road, 1,360.5m long, construction of a treatment station, floor area 185 m ²	No
Water resources	1	Dredging of the Baili Group, Taoyuan Natural Village and Wangjia Group segments of Tu'er Rivulet, 3.5-4.5m wide, 0.4m deep, 2,600m long	No
	2	Construction of a revetment in the new village, 108m long, 4.5m high	No
Supporting facilities	1	2 car parks with a total area of 1,250 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Renovation of 7 ancient ancestral temples and Dimu Hall	No
	2	conversion into Anhui style: 34 ancient residences	Yes

	4	Ancient arched bridge restoration: size 22m*4m	No
Characteristic industries	1	Low-yield farmland improvement and seedling cultivation: 60 mu	No

(67) Xiangtan Village

In Xiangtan Village, the Project involves termination of land contracts, and does not involve temporary land use, 3 households will be affected by termination of land contracts, with an acquired land area of 1.4 mu.

Table 115 List of subcomponents in Xiangtan Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Roads in Xiangtan Group	Yes
	2	Roads in Jiangcun Group	No
	3	Roads in Zuokeng Group	No
	4	Roads in Hongcun Group	No
	5	Roads in Zhuxi Group	No
	6	Xiangtan Group tractor road	No
	7	Tractor roads in Xiangtan Group	No
	8	Road reconstruction in Xiangtan Group	No
Lighting	1	Installation of 185 streetlamps on truck and branch roads with a total length of 6,540m in 5 groups of Xiangtan Village, benefiting 1,429 persons	No
	2	Fitness square lighting	No
	3	Car park lighting	No
Bridges	1	Hollow deck bridge in Xiangtan Group	No
Drainage	1	Construction of a main drainage pipeline of 1,169m, branch pipelines of 657m, 2 wastewater treatment facilities in Xiangtan Group, benefiting 109 households with 380 persons	No
Water	1	Xiangtan Group main and branch farmland irrigation canals	No

resources	2	Yangkengwu farmland irrigation canal	No
	3	Dangjia pond anti-seepage work in Dakeng	No
	4	River revetment in Riguang Group	No
	5	Zuokeng River dredging	No
	6	Changjiang River dredging	No
Supporting facilities	1	Farmers' fitness square 1,000 m ² (hardening 700 m ²) and car park 400 m ² (incl. fitness apparatus)	No
	2	2 public toilets, total area 100 m ²	No
	3	Conversion of 32 dry toilets on the village truck road into flush toilets	No
Characteristic industries	1	800 mu ecological orchard: ①strengthening skills training on pest control and tea garden management; ②purchase of 30 solar trap lamps; ③purchase of 15,000 insecticidal yellow boards; ④extended use of biological pesticides, 1 ton; application of special fertilizers for tealeaf and fruit trees, 80 tons; ⑤purchase of 20 tealeaf pruners and 20 fruit pruners; ⑥purchase of 20 electric sprayers; ⑦construction of an operating passage, 2,000m; ⑧construction of 4 rest pavilions as sightseeing and rest spaces; ⑨purchase of 28,000 high-grade fruit seedlings for cultivation; ⑩spray irrigation facilities	No
	2	500 mu ecological tea garden: ①strengthening skills training on pest control and tea garden management; ②purchase of 25 solar trap lamps; ③purchase of 10,000 insecticidal yellow boards; ④extended use of biological pesticides, 0.5 ton; application of special fertilizers for tealeaf, 50 tons; ⑤purchase of 20 tealeaf pruners; ⑥purchase of 20 electric sprayers; ⑦construction of an operating passage, 2,100m, 0.8m wide cobble operating passage; sightseeing and rest spaces; ⑨purchase of 250,000 high-grade tea seedlings for cultivation; ⑩construction of a 410m long, 1.5m wide operating passage; 50 m ² car park for tea growers	No

Table 116 Termination of land contracts for construction in Xiangtan Village

Head of household	Village Group	Household population	Per capita annual income (yuan)	Subcomponent involving termination of land contracts	Land type: 1) irrigated land; 2) non-irrigated land; 3) garden	termination of land contracts area (mu)
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					land; 4) woodland	
YXQ	Xiangtan	4	7100	Road reconstruction in Xiangtan Group	3	0.5
YDS	Xiangtan	3	7100	Road reconstruction in Xiangtan Group	3	0.4
YGX	Xiangtan	4	7100	Road reconstruction in Xiangtan Group	3	0.5

(68) Zhukou Village

In Zhukou Village, the Project does not involvetermination of land contracts or temporary land use, so no person affected.

Table 117List of subcomponents in Zhukou Village

Subcomponent	No.	Details	Is resettlement involved?
Roads	1	Renovation of 16 slate alleys, total length 1,487m, total area 1,922.1 m ²	No
	2	12 bluestone roads, 653m, 948.1 m ²	No
	3	Hardening of Zhukou Bridge to NYL's residence road, 0.697km long, 4.5m wide, pavement renovation for 2,680 m ² , asphalt pavement	No
	4	Hardening of road from NYL's residence to car park, 3.5m	No
	5	Hardening of Gaofengqiao-Nanxi road, 9.5km, roadbed width 3.5m, pavement width 2.5m, 17 passing lanes, 4 sharp turns	No
	6	Zhukou-Yikeng 2.5km road reconstruction, roadbed width 5.0m, pavement width 4.5m	No
	7	Improvement of view pavilion footpath, 100m long, 1.0m wide	No
Bridges	1	Kengkou production bridge, 20m long, deck width 2.5m, 25cm thick, 2.3m high	No
	2	Shawan production bridge, 13m long, deck width 2.5m, 25cm thick, 2.3m high	No
Lighting	1	Installation of 30 streetlamps on Zhukou Bridge-village end car park road, and 80 streetlamps on alleys	No

Pipeline laying	1	Burial of heavy-current lines: 10KV cables, 0.7km; substation and transformer 400KVA; 3 low-voltage cable lines 1.5km, burial of TV, telephone and telecom light-current lines, total length 2.5km	No
Water supply	1	Replacement of water supply works, and water diversion and supply pipelines, including DN50 water diversion pipeline 4,400m, DN50 water supply pipeline 2,800m and DN25mm water supply pipeline 5,000m	No
Wastewater	1	Drain ditch, 78m, 0.4m wide, 0.4m high, cobble masonry open ditch	No
	2	Drain ditch, 100m, 0.6m wide, 0.6m high, masonry ditches, reinforced concrete covers, 20cm thick	No
	3	Drain ditch, 1,100m, 0.6m wide, 0.6m high, masonry ditches	No
	4	Drain ditch, 120m, 0.6m wide, 0.6m high, cobble masonry open ditch	No
	5	Wastewater drainage pipelines, including DN200 PE pipeline 1,527m and DN300 PE pipeline 1,692m	No
	6	Wastewater treatment facilities: grill well, 10 m ² , biological dispersion tank, 80 m ²	No
Water resources		Revetment restoration	No
	1	Restoration of revetment, 66m long, 2.5m high, cross-sectional top width 0.8m, bottom width 1.5m, benefiting 30 mu of irrigated land in Zhong'er Group	No
	2	Restoration of farmland revetment in Heye segment (3 places)	No
		①Revetment restoration, 50m high, 2m high, cross-sectional top width 0.8m, bottom width 1.5m	No
		②Revetment restoration, 20m high, 2m high, cross-sectional top width 0.8m, bottom width 1.5m	No
③Revetment restoration, 160m high, 4m high, cross-sectional top width 0.8m, bottom width 2.5m		No	
Supporting facilities	1	1 tourist toilet (3-star), 80 m ² , Anhui-style	No
	2	Farmers' fitness square, 700 m ²	No
Material cultural heritage	1	Ancient residence renovation	No
		Hu's ancestral temple	No
		Fire protection system for material cultural heritage	No
		100 m ³ firewater tank, purchase of hydrants, fire hoses, guns, apparatus boxes, pumps, dry powder extinguishers, clothes	No

Appendix2

Measures for the Management of Huangshan Subsidy Fund for the Renovation and Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers (Draft)

Article 1 These Measures have been developed in accordance with the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Protection of Historically and Culturally Well-known Cities and Towns, Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui, and other applicable laws and regulations in order to strengthen the protection of privately owned ancient residences (hereinafter “ancient residences”), guide and encourage proprietors to protect ancient residences through renovation, and regulate the use of the subsidy fund for the renovation and protection of ancient residences (hereinafter the “Subsidy Fund”) in the World Bank-financed Anhui Huangshan New Countryside Demonstration Project (hereinafter the “World Bank Project”) in conjunction with the Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings Protection and Utilization Project of Huangshan City.

Article 2 These Measures apply to the 68 administrative villages in the World Bank Project.

Article 3 The Subsidy Fund referred to herein means RMB6 million allocated from the World Bank loan, used specially for the renovation and protection of ancient residences by the relevant district and county governments hereunder, including RMB1.4 million for Huangshan District, RMB800,000 for Huizhou District, RMB3.2 million for Shexian County and RMB600,000 for Xiuning County.

Article 4 Ancient residences referred to herein mean privately owned unprotected cultural sites of historical, artistic and scientific value completed before 1911. This deadline may be extended to 1949 if any residence is recognized to be of special value by the municipal cultural relic authority.

Article 5 The renovation and protection of ancient residences shall be funded by proprietors mainly, and implemented by the district and county management offices of the World Bank Project (hereinafter “district and county PMOs”) in accordance with the World Bank’s procedures and domestic procedures. The district and county governments shall grant subsidies of up to RMB50,000 each at 30% of the approved renovation budget from the Subsidy Fund.

Article 6 Ancient residences shall be so renovated and protected that their original cultural implications and architectural styles are preserved.

Article 7 Ancient residences supported by the Subsidy Fund must meet the following conditions:

1. Meeting local development and protection plans, and being of exemplary value;
2. Renovation schemes are technically and economically feasible;
3. Sound operation and maintenance plans;

4. Included in the Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings Protection and Utilization Project;

5. Located in areas where ancient residences are concentrated in ancient villages;

6. Strong desire for protection of proprietors and the government; and

7. Promoting local tourism and cultural development or serving other public functions after renovation.

Article 8 Any ancient residence shall not be supported by the Subsidy Fund if:

1. Its renovation has not been approved by its proprietor in writing;

2. The renovation and protection budget is below RMB10,000;

3. Its ownership is unclear or its co-proprietors disagree;

4. Its ownership is changed due to the Project;

5. It is currently well preserved;

6. It will be restored and reconstructed on the former site; or

7. It will be demolished and reconstructed.

Article 9 The application procedure for the Subsidy Fund for the renovation and protection of an ancient residence shall be as follows:

1. The proprietor shall file a written application; if over two thirds of villagers have no objection, the village committee shall give comments and submit it to the township government;

2. The township government shall organize personnel to conduct a field investigation, and develop the renovation and utilization scheme, and renovation budget of the ancient residence;

3. The township government shall submit the renovation and utilization scheme, and renovation budget of the ancient residence to the district/county cultural relic and planning departments, which shall give comments and submit them to the district/county PMO for approval and the municipal PMO for reference; and

4. The district/county PMO shall enter into the renovation and protection agreement, and subsequent operation and maintenance agreement of the ancient residence with the proprietor.

Article 10 The disbursement procedure of the Subsidy Fund shall be as follows:

1. When the renovation and protection agreement, and subsequent operation and maintenance agreement of the ancient residence are entered into, 20% of the subsidy shall be paid.

2. When 50% of the renovation work has been completed, 30% of the subsidy shall be paid with the confirmation of the district/county PMO.

3. After the completion of renovation, the acceptance procedure shall be as follows:

(1) The township government shall submit all approval and construction material to the district/county PMO;

(2) The district/county PMO shall organize the cultural relic and planning departments to perform acceptance, and report to the municipal finance department and PMO for joint review;

(3) The municipal finance department and PMO shall report to the World Bank for examination after joint review; and

(4) After the examination of the World Bank is passed, 50% of the subsidy shall be paid.

Article 11 The subsequent operation and maintenance for the renovation and protection of an ancient residence shall be as follows:

1. Operation and maintenance shall be conducted according to the subsequent operation and maintenance agreement.

2. The district and county governments shall strengthen the management and guidance of the renovation and protection of ancient residences, ascertain responsibilities, and provide expert opinions and technical advice.

3. The district and county governments may support the subsequent operation and maintenance of ancient residences on a case-by-case basis.

Article 12 The finance departments and PMOs at different levels shall strengthen the supervision and management of the Subsidy Fund, and the audit departments shall strengthen the auditing of its use.

Article 13 Rules for the implementation of these Measures shall be developed by the district and county governments as the case may be.

Article 14 These Measures shall apply for July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2018.

Notes on the Drafting of the Measures for the Management of Huangshan Subsidy Fund for the Renovation and Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers

I. Background and purpose of the Measures

At the preparation stage of the World Bank Project, the district and county governments listed over 100 privately owned ancient residences as unprotected cultural sites in the Feasibility Study Report. The World Bank preparation mission proposed the following doubts: 1) Why these ancient residences other than other ancient residences are chosen? 2) Can “openness, fairness and justness” be ensured during selection? 3) The investment in this is over RMB53 million, which is deemed relatively high. 4) Privately owned ancient residences should be renovated by their proprietors mainly, and funds from the World Bank loan should play an encouraging and guiding role only. Therefore, the World Bank project manager and cultural relic protection experts suggested that a certain amount be set aside from the World Bank loan to establish the Huangshan Subsidy Fund for the Renovation And Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers by reference to the subsidy measures of the Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings Protection and Utilization Project.

The municipal development and reform commission has developed the Measures for the Management of Huangshan Subsidy fund for the Renovation And Protection of Ancient Residences Owned by Villagers (Draft) (hereinafter the “Measures”) in consultation with the relevant district and county governments, municipal departments concerned in order to guide proprietors to protect ancient residences, and ensure that funds from the World Bank loan are used “openly, fairly and justly”.

II. Legal basis for the development of the Measures

Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Protection of Historically and Culturally Well-known Cities and Towns, Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Ancient Residences in Southern Anhui, etc.

III. Key points of the Measures

The Measures contain 14 articles, covering:

1. Legal basis
2. Scope of application: According to the World Bank's comments, the Measures shall: 1) apply to privately owned ancient residences in the 68 administrative villages confirmed by the World Bank; and 2) not apply to state-owned, collectively owned ancient residences or those though privately owned by belonging to protected cultural sites. The Measures shall apply to ancient residences completed before 1911, but this deadline may be extended to 1949 if any residence is of special value.
3. Source of the Subsidy Fund: RMB6 million shall be set aside from the World Bank loan (US\$100 million) to be allocated to the districts and counties as necessary. The governments of Tunxi District, Shexian County and Qimen County have stated that they don't need subsidies.
4. The renovation and protection of ancient residences shall be funded by proprietors mainly, and implemented by the district and county PMOs. The subsidy shall be 30% of the approved renovation budget, and not exceed RMB50,000.
5. The working principles for renovation and protection have been established by reference to the measures for the implementation of the Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings Protection and Utilization Project.
6. According to the memorandum of the World Bank preparation mission, seven "admittance conditions" and "prohibition conditions" for the eligibility for the Subsidy Fund have been set. The "prohibition conditions" specify that any ancient residence with a renovation and protection budget of less than RMB10,000 will not be subsidized, because: 1) Any budget of less than RMB10,000 is affordable by the proprietor; 2) The Subsidy Fund is limited and cannot cover all privately owned ancient residences in the city; and 3) If the starting amount is too high, damaged ancient residences will not be renovated and protected timely.
7. The application and disbursement procedures of the Subsidy Fund have been established by reference to the measures for the implementation of the Hundred Villages and Thousand Buildings Protection and Utilization Project. These procedures are "open, fair and just".
8. The responsibilities for the subsequent operation and maintenance of ancient residences have been specified as required by the World Bank.
9. The supervision and management responsibilities for the use of the Subsidy Fund have been specified.
10. The effective date has been specified and is the same as the starting date of implementation of the World Bank Project.

IV. Drafting process of the Measures

After completing the first draft of the Measures in mid February, we: **1) Comments**

were solicited from the relevant district and county governments, municipal departments concerned, cultural relic protection experts, district and county departments concerned, and the Feasibility Study Report preparation agency in writing and at meetings for six times in total; **2)** Comments were solicited from the World Bank project manager and cultural relic protection experts by telephone and e-mail; **3)** On April 11, we solicited comments from the provincial development and reform commission, and finance department on the Measures together with the municipal finance bureau; **4)** On April 23, the municipal legal system office solicited comments on the Measures again from the relevant district and county governments, municipal departments concerned, and district/county development and reform commissions.

The Measures (draft) have been submitted to the executing meeting of the municipal government for deliberation.

April 25, 2013