



Social Audit Report

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24 November 2014

PRC: Dynagreen Waste-to-Energy Project Social Audit Report for Huiyang Waste-to- Energy Plant

Prepared by

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Asian Development Bank

Dynagreen Waste-to-Energy Project

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Abbreviations

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
BOT	Build-operate-transfer
BT	Building-transfer
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EIA	Environment Impact Analysis
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
HD	House Demolition
HDCASAB	Huiyang District City Appearance and Sanitation Administration Bureau
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LRB	Land Resource Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
WTE	Waste to Energy
PRC	People's Republic of China

1 Introduction

1. **Project Description.** The project will address the need to treat MSW in small and medium-sized cities and supply electricity to the local grid. The ADB loan will be channeled through Dynagreen to fund a series of WTE subprojects with total capacity of up to 6,300 tons of MSW per day and to generate approximately 610 gigawatt-hours of electricity annually by 2018. Each subproject incinerates waste, recovers waste heat for power generation, purifies waste gas, and disposes of ash. This social audit report covers the Huiyang WTE Subproject.

2. **Objectives and Scope of the Report.** Land acquisition and resettlement activities of Huiyang WTE subproject has been implemented and completed by the local government on December 2013. The ADB's assistance to Dynagreen falls under the category of 'Corporate Finance' in Safeguards Requirements 4 (Special Requirements for Different Finance Modalities, section H) of the 2009 ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS).¹ As required by the SPS, a Social Safeguards Compliance Audit was undertaken by an external expert, Mr.Zhou Jian for Dynagreen's past and present performance with regard to managing social dimensions of Huiyang WTE subproject, particularly on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples/ethnic minority issues, labor and working conditions, stakeholder engagement, among other related issues.

3. The purpose of the Social Safeguards Compliance Audit is to determine the nature and extent of all social areas of concern at the Huiyang WTE facility and with corporate practices. The audit was performed in accordance with the SPS 2009, as well as applicable local environmental, social, and occupational health and safety regulatory requirements in the PRC and other ADB social policy requirements related to labor and social protection and gender and development.

4. **Methodology.** In the course of conducting the social safeguards audit for the subproject, the following was undertaken: (i) a desk review of the Dynagreen's existing environmental and social management system; (ii) a review of relevant national laws, regulations and guidelines related to social impact assessment, land acquisition, ethnic minorities and consultation and participation, which are presented in Table 1; (iii) interviews with the Dynagreen's Management and key technical staff, representatives of Huiyang District City Appearance and Sanitation Administration Bureau (HDCASAB), Shatian and Danshui Township Land Resource Office; and (iv) site inspection of the subproject. The documentary review and interviews were carried out during the course of the site visit with an aim to assess the labor and working conditions, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and gender and development aspect of the subproject. The desk review also included a review of project documents and literature including pre-approval of land using, permission notes for location, certificate of compensation, and consultation documents.

Table 1- Relevant National Laws, Regulations and Guidelines

Type	Laws, Regulations and Guidelines
Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004);● Law of the People's Republic of China on Administration of the urban Real Estate (1994); and● The document 28: State Council's Decision to Deepen Reform and

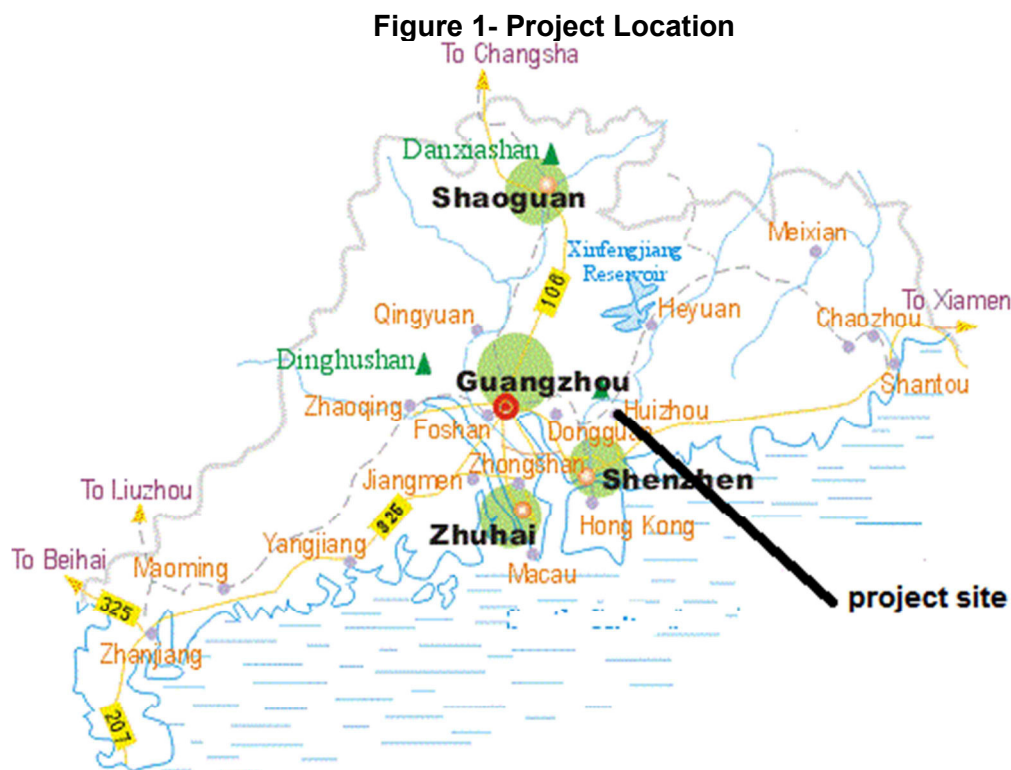
¹ The Safeguards Policy Statement is available from <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Safeguards/default.asp>

Type	Laws, Regulations and Guidelines
	<p>Strictly Enforce Land Administration Issued by State Council in October 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulations on the Protection of Basic Cultivated land (No.257 Decree of the State Council of The People's Republic of China on December 27, 1998); ● The Land Administration Law of People's Republic of China (effective as of January 1, 1999, latest version on August 28, 2004); ● The Implementation Rules for The Land Administration Law of People's Republic of China (Decree No.256 of the State Council, effective from January 1, 1999); ● Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28, effective from October 21, 2004); ● Guidelines on Improving the System of Land Compensation and Resettlement (the Ministry of Land and Resources [2004] no. 238); ● Real Property Rights Law of the People's Republic of China (No. 62 order of the President of People's Republic of China, and effective as of October 1, 2007); ● The Administrative Measures for the Pre-view of Land Use for Construction Projects of the local government (No.42 Order of The Ministry of Land and Resources, effective as of January 1, 2009); ● Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council, effective from January 21, 2011); and ● Regulations on Appraisal of the Houses on State-owned Land (No.77 of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-rural Development effective as of June 3, 2011).
Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ethnic Minority Autonomous Religion Law of PRC(effective from October 1, 1984, amended on February 28, 2001) ● Notice of State Council on the Establishment of Ethnic Minority Villages (1983); ● Regulation on the Work of Administrative Urban Ethnic Minority (effective from September 15, 1993)
Other social issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Labor Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1995) ● Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women (effective from October 1,1992)

2 Involuntary Resettlement

2.1 Subproject Description.

5. On January 23, 2013, Huiyang District Government and Dynagreen signed the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) agreement to construct the Huiyang Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant. According to the BOT agreement, all land acquisition and resettlement activities will be implemented by the local government. The process of land negotiation started in 2012. The proposed Huiyang WTE Plant has a daily treatment capacity of 1,200 tons of urban waste. The total investment of the Project is RMB 598.6399 million.



6. **Location.** Huiyang District is under administration of Huizhou City. It lies in the southeast of Guangdong province, covering an area of 915.54 km². The area of Huiyang consists of 8 sub-districts/townships and Huiyang Economic Development Zone. The registered population is 0.3533 million, and the resident population is 0.558 million. Due to high economic development in Huiyang, there are a lot of people from other provinces to work here. The Tiantou Village within which the plant locates is under the administration of the Shatian Township.

7. In 2013, the GDP of Huiyang District achieved CNY 29.04 billion with a high growth rate of 14.5% from 2012. Farmers' average net income in the District amounted to RMB 14,029 and

the disposable income of urban residents was RMB 32,992. According to Table 2, the farmer's average net income of Huiyang District is higher than the provincial and national level due to the contribution of the income generated from the non-agricultural activities.

8. Huiyang District has a good location as the distance to Shenzhen/Hongkong is only 58 kilometers, so a lot of investment has been attracted. There are a lot of job opportunities for the local farmers. From Table 3, the primary industry (farming) only accounts for 5.4% in Huiyang's GDP.

Table 2-Comparison of Economic Indicators in 2013 (Unit: CNY)

	Huiyang District	Guangdong Province	National
Farmers' average net income ¹	14,029	11,669	8,896
Disposable income of urban residents	32,992	33,090	26,955

¹ Net income includes agricultural and nonagricultural incomes.

Data source: 2013 Yearbook.

Table 3- Industry Structure

Sectors	Percentage (%)
Primary	5.4
Secondary	49.7
Tertiary	44.9

Data source: 2013 Yearbook.

2.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

9. Table 4 summarizes the main impacts of all components. The WTE plant will be constructed through BOT mode and the access road, and the water and sewage pipelines will be constructed through BT² mode. All land acquisition and resettlement activities from negotiation to compensation payment were conducted by local government in 2012 and 2013.

Table 4-Impacts of the project

No	Component	Land acquired	Owner	Date Acquired	Remark
1	WTE plant	367 mu garden land	Tiantou Village Committee	December 2013	
		Litchi tree on 28.23 mu garden land	3 HHs	December 2013	The 28.23 mu garden land is included in the 367 mu collective land. There are only 3 households currently using the land and the rest are still not used by other households. for cultivation
2	Access road	25 mu waste land	Yangna Village of Danshui	December 2013	No AP.

² Under the building-transfer mode, Dynagreen provides fund to build the water and sewage pipelines because the government doesn't have enough money, and the government will buy-back in several years. The local government is responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement.

No	Component	Land acquired	Owner	Date Acquired	Remark
		in the mountain	Township		
3	110 KV power transmission line	Temporary land occupation	Shatian township government	Will be implemented in 2015.	Power transmission line, industrial water pipeline and sewage pipeline will be laid underground along the existing road.
4	industrial water pipeline				
5	Sewage pipeline				

10. Land Acquisition and Compensation Agreement was signed in October 25, 2013. 367 mu collective garden land was acquired from the Tiantou Village of Shatian Township in December 2013 for the plant. During DMS and negotiation stage in December 2012, there were only some grass and small trees on land except the 28.23 mu garden land which was cultivated by 3 households. In order to give more benefits to the local farmers, all 367 mu land was registered as garden land (27,000 yuan/mu) rather than unused land (10,800 yuan/mu). The 367 mu land belonged to the village committee. 3 HHs lost litchi trees on the 28.23 mu land, and the details are presented in Table 5. There is no residential house within the buffer zone (400 meters) and the site visit verified this.

Figure 2-Acquired Land for the Plant



Table 5-Affected Garden Land

No	Name of Head of Affected Household	Area (mu)
1	Yang Qiwen	6.69
2	Yang Yaoping	14.5
3	Yang Weiqiang	7.04

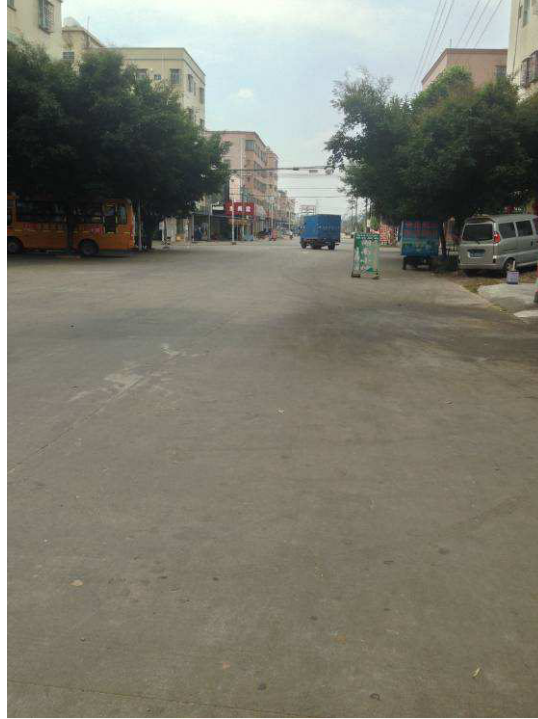
11. A new 2.41 kilometer access road with width of 7 meters was constructed on November 2014. 25 mu waste mountain land was acquired from Yangna Village of Danshui Township. There is no person affected.

Figure 3-Completed Access Road



12. To connect to the local grid, the transmission lines will be laid in the right of way of the existing Renming road from the Shatian Township substation, hence there is no need to acquire any additional collectively owned land. During the design stage, the design has been optimized to avoid any house demolition. The original design for the transmission lines is to use the aerial cable, which will affect 800 m² residential houses of 3 HHs. Also, the industrial water pipeline and sewage pipeline will be laid underground along the existing road, including village road and municipal Renmin road. During implementation of pipe laying, the contractor will set temporary access, so it will not cause any temporary disturbance to any business activities/people along the road. No privately owned fixed assets, including trees, structures, either residential or commercial, will be affected. The contractors will be responsible for recovering the road.

Figure 4-Renmin Road



2.3 Compensation Rates and Income Restoration for Land Acquisition

13. Land compensation rates were calculated based on the *Guangdong Provincial Land Administrative Regulation (revised and effective from 1 January 2009)*, and *Enhance the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition Issued by Huizhou Municipal Government (effective on 1st October, 2013)*. Integrated land price includes the land compensation and resettlement subsidy. Since the 367 mu garden land belonged to the village committee, 9,909,000 yuan compensation was paid in December 2013 by Shatian Township Economic Federation³, and the village committee's endorsement letter is presented as Figure 5. Before land compensation, the land can't bring income to the village. The village plans to utilize the compensation for the following activities: (i) improve the village road; (ii) providing subsidy to the poor households; and (iii) build some houses for rent. So land acquisition doesn't induce negative impact on the local farmers, instead, it will bring benefits to the community members. As shown in Table 8, the 3 households earn from Lichi trees which have been compensated as per Table 7. Aside from income from Lichi trees, these households also have income from other sources such as working in the factories. Lost income from lichi trees are replaced by interest earned from the compensation amount which they decided to deposit in the bank and new non-agricultural income.

Table 6-Compensation Rates for the Land

	Type of land	Compensation rate	Land area	Total compensation	Recipient of the compensation
1	Garden land	27,000	367	9,909,000	Lanzilong village group, Tiantou Village

³ Government Agency under the township government.

					Committee
2	litchi trees	Based on the number of the trees and negotiation. The detailed compensation rates for trees are presented in Table 7.	6.69	352,630	Yang Qiwen
			14.5	607,970	Yang Yaoping
			7.04	372,570	Yang Weiqiang
3	Waste mountain land (access road)	12,000	25	300,000	Yangna Village committee
	Subtotal			11,542,170	

Table 7-Compensation Rates for the Lichi Trees

No	Diameter of the crown projection area of the leaf (meter)	Compensation rate (tree)
1	0.5-1	45-145
2	1-2	190-390
3	2-3	390-590
4	3-4	590-790
5	4-5	790-990
6	5-6	990-1190
7	7-8	1,190-1,390
8	8-9	1,390-1,590
9	More than 9	1,590-1,790

Figure 5-Confirmation Letter

证 明

经确认，2013年12月收到沙田经济联合总社支付的惠阳区生活垃圾焚烧发电项目区域红线内367亩园地征地款共计人民币玖佰玖拾万零玖千元整（¥9909000元），特此证明。

惠阳区沙田镇田头村榄子龙村民小组



English version of Figure 5

Confirmation letter

It's conformed that we have received 9,909,000 yuan compensation from the Shatian Township Economic Federation in December 2013 for the acquired 367 mu garden land within the boundary of the WTE plant.

Lanzilong village group, Tiantou Village Committee
October, 2014

14. For the affected litchi trees, based on the number of the trees and negotiation, cash compensation was paid to their accounts within 10 days after signed the compensation agreements. All compensation standards are negotiated based on market value. The village committee can provide the same area of land to the AHs if they want to continue planting litchi trees. After consultation, these 3 HHs decided to deposit the compensation in the bank and earn from interest. These years, the prices of the litchi is varying frequently and all cost is increasing, especially the labor cost. Young people are working in the factories nearby and only the old people take the farming. So they need to employ some farmers outside, and the net income from selling the litchi is decreasing. Before land acquisition, the income from Lichi trees accounted for 10-20% of the household's income. The site visit verified that after land acquisition, these old farmers are released from the land and have got non-agricultural jobs in the factories nearby, such as guard and cleaner. The WTE plant will also provide the job opportunities to them if they want. As mentioned in the section of socio-economic profile, the

non-agricultural economic activities are very developed. Table 7 compares the income before and after land acquisition, and it's concluded that the agricultural loss has been fully replaced by the interest and income from the new non-agricultural income. For 2 HHs, even the bank interest is higher than the agricultural loss.

Table 8-Income Before and After Land Acquisition

Name (Col. 1)	Acquired land (Col. 2)	Income loss (Col. 3)	Annual income of the HH (Col. 4)	Income loss (Col. 5)	Compensation (Col. 6)	Bank Interest (Col. 7)	New annual Salary after land acquisition (Col. 8)	Income which is not related to the land being cultivated (Col. 9)	Total (bank interest and annual salary) (Col.10= Col. 7+ Col. 8+ Col. 9)
Yang Qiwen	6.69	10,704	76,704	14%	352,630	11,460.48	20,000	66,000	97,460.48
Yang Yaoping	14.5	23,200	122,200	19%	607,970	19,759.03	20,000	99,000	138,759.03
Yang Weiqiang	7.04	11,264	77,264	15%	372,570	12,108.53	20,000	66,000	98,108.53

Note: (i) the net average annual out value is 1,600 yuan/mu; (ii) the annual interest rate in 3.25%; (iii) for Col. 9, the income is the same as before land acquisition.

15. For temporary land occupation, local government and the contractors will reduce all adverse impacts to the surrounding residents, including: (i) abandoned soil will be sprayed with water in the event of several days of fine weather or on windy days during the construction period. Project contractors will treat any waste soil promptly and dispose of it promptly, in a manner which prevents dispersal of soil on the roads. Wheels of construction vehicles will be cleaned using compressed water before the vehicles begin to work to keep the local environment clean. Meanwhile, construction units should clean the roads periodically if soil spills occur. (ii) all construction within 200 meters of residential housing will be prohibited between the hours of 11pm and 6am. Meanwhile, temporary noise interception devices should be set up around the building site or around residences to minimize noise pollution.

2.4 Institutional Arrangement, Budget

16. Land acquisition was/being implemented by the government agencies, including Huiyuang District Land Resource Bureau, Shatian and Danshui Township Government and the Tiantou and Yangna village committee and .

- Huiyuang District Land Resource Bureau was responsible for handling, checking and approving land acquisition procedures, and managing and supervising the implementation activities;
- Township Governments participated in the impact survey and paid the compensation;
- Village Committees were in-charge of checking owners of the land, solving relevant grievance as the first channel, and holding villagers meeting.

2.5 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

17. During the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, great importance was paid to consultation and public participation, and 2 key consultation meetings were organized with the village committees, government organizations and the villagers. Public participation had made good achievements, and the needs of the villagers were incorporated into the implementation. Table 9 summaries the results of the 2 meetings.

Table 9-Summaries of Consultation Meetings

Location	Date	Participants	number of APs	Key concerns of APs	Solution measures
District LRB	2014-3-28	2 officers from District LRB; 2 officers from Tiantou and Danshui township government; 2 Villager leaders	3	The acquired land for the plant can be compensated as garden land.	Yes, the compensation rate is based on garden land as 27000 yuan/mu rater than the unused land of 10,800 yuan/mu.
				Cash compensation for land	Yes, cash compensation was paid.
				The compensation for the litchi trees should directly pay to the AH's bank account, not transferring through several government agencies.	Have done.
District LRB	2014-10-25	2 officers from District LRB; 2 officers from Tiantou and Danshui township government; 2 Villager leaders	3	On September 26, 2014, the new compensation rates for land acquisition are issued by the Huizhou Government and will be effective on October 2014.	New regulations are applied for the project.

18. During impact survey, resettlement offices at all levels encouraged participation of the APs. It was the requirement of “five-party participation” that representatives of District LRB, Township Government, Appraisal Agency, village leaders and villagers affected participated in determination of tenure of land, compensation types and area. The results of the impact survey, including areas of affected land and trees, total compensation money and bank account were disclosed at the village, as Figure 6.

Figure 6- Disclosing of the Information at Tiantou Village



19. **Appeals and Grievance Redress.** Complete appeal and grievance system had been established to deal with the problems induced by land acquisition, so the APs could find relevant department for their appeal and grievance. Steps of appeal and grievance are shown as the following.

- If any AP is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement, he/she can state his/her grievance and appeal to the village committee in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village committee will record it on paper and process it. The village committee will make a decision on or resolve it in two weeks.
- The aggrieved AP can state the grievance and appeal to the Township Government in oral or in written form. The Township Government will decide on or resolve it in two weeks.
- If the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the decision of the township office, he/she can appeal to the District LRB, which will reach a decision within two weeks.

20. According to Administration Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the APs could appeal to administration departments who had administration rights for arbitration. If the APs were still dissatisfied at the decision of the arbitration, they could appeal to a people's court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision of the arbitration.

21. Up to now, those agencies had not received any appeal and grievance for land acquisition and compensation.

3 Indigenous Peoples

22. Ethnic minority population in Huiyang District is 7,000, which is 2% of the total population of 0.3533 million. The main ethnic minority group is Yao and She. They all speak the same language as Han. They do not face any social discrimination and can benefit the same from the project.

4 Other Social Issues

4.1 Employment and Labor

23. Dynagreen follows the China Labor Law (1994) strictly with particular attentions paid to the well-being of all staff in the Peoples Republic of China. Dynagreen provides social benefits to staff members that include pension insurance, medical insurance, maternity insurance and leaves, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance and a social housing fund and its remuneration to the staff are within the mandated wages. Dynagreen also prefer to engage with the contractors who are in compliance with China Labor Law. Dynagreen will include in its contract with contractors a clause on the compliance with the national labor laws and undertake measures to comply with the relevant core labor standard. For example, when the Labor Supervision Station of the Labor Bureau goes to the project site, Dynagreen will work closely with the government to check if the contractors are compliant.

24. Dynagreen has guidelines of procedures and standards requirement and they are clearly documented. Every new staff will be given a job training and orientation via immediate supervisor. Further trainings would also be given via group discussion and learning activities.

25. Dynagreen gives local labor a priority. Dynagreen encourages the civil works contractors to hire workers from the local community. At the site, Dynagreen Huiyang company has appointed a safety supervisor, who is working at the site to check if occupational health and safety regulatory requirements as well as labor standards are complied with. All mandated benefits and wages being carried out by the contractors and are also monitored by Dynagreen and the local Labor Supervision Station of the Labor Bureau often goes to the site to check. To date, there is no report of noncompliance. For the contractors, they also prefer to employ local people as this will save the cost, although there is no provision in the contract with the contractors.

26. For Huiyang WTE plant, according to the FSR, 80 job opportunities will be generated during operation and at least 50% will be hired locally in Huizhou City. For local employment, even there is no agreement with the local government, Dynagreen will employ more local labor for saving cost and can quickly adapt to the city.

4.2 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

27. The Human Resource Department of Dynagreen has appointed staff to be responsible for the women's affairs. Dynagreen upholds gender equality and provides equal employment opportunities for men and women during project design, construction supervision, and plant operation. Dynagreen is sensitive to the special needs and vulnerabilities of women. Priorities are provided to women if the jobs are more appropriate for female staff, such as in the financial and human resource department, technology research and development center. Dynagreen complies strictly with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and

Interests of Women (1992). All women staffs have maternity insurance. Women are organized for tour and are given gifts during women's day.

28. Among the total 85 staff in Dynagreen's headquarter, there are 21 female staff, accounting for 25%. Dynagreen encourages the contractors to provide equal employment opportunities to women. Dynagreen prefers to engage with the partners who don't have discrimination on women. Among the 80 jobs which will be generated during Huiyang WTE plant operation period, it's estimated that at least 20% can be provided to female staff, which are mainly laboratory, financial, and administration positions. Also, there will be 20 service job opportunities, such as kitchen service staff and cleaners, will be provided to the local villagers, and mainly for women.

4.3 Community Relationships

29. Around 30 unskilled job opportunities have been provided to the local farmers during the land leveling in 2014, and the female accounts for 20%. 5 rollers, 5 soil shifters, 3 excavators and 20 trucks were also rent from the local market, and the total cost of 4.2 million for land leveling was spent locally.

30. Huiyang plant management has established good rapport with the community close to the plant. The local villagers have been employed during the plant land leveling, and the benefit-sharing mechanism is a good basis for the harmonious community relationship. Local government has established a public supervision team, and the 11 members come from District People's Congress (1 person), District People's Political Consultative Conference (1 person), Shatian Township Government (1 person), Danshui Township Government (1 person), Tiantou Village (3 persons), Yangna Village (2 persons), and other villages in Shatian Township (2 persons). During operation, the team will hold tours without prior notice to supervise the actual operation of generators, anti-odor measures, wastewater treatment, flue gas emission control, and residue disposal and whether they meet environmental standards. Also, the Huiyang plant will do support for the middle school to organize environment protection awareness education.

5 Conclusion

31. The design of the subproject has been optimized to avoid the occupation of farmland and residential house demolition. Permanent land acquisition for the plant and access road has been implemented by local government by December 2013.

32. 3 HHs lost some litchi trees and cash compensation based on negotiation and market value was paid. They are employed in non-agricultural jobs in nearby factory and their income has been improved.

33. Laying out the power transmission line, industrial water pipeline and sewage pipeline will induce temporary land occupation on the municipal Remin Road in 2015, and the mitigation measures such as temporary access to the business nearby and noise control have been developed and the contractor will be responsible for recovering the road.

34. Land acquisition, compensation and fund disbursement have been conducted in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and the applicable regulations of Huiyang City. All mitigating measures implemented complied with ADB SPS SR2 requirements, and there is no outstanding noncompliance issue.

35. An effective organizational system has been established for the Project at all levels. The responsibilities of the agencies concerned are well defined and their staff is well trained, thereby promoting the successful implementation of land acquisition.

36. The Project expects to bring non-discriminatory benefits to all residents as it improves the general environmental health and sanitation in the service areas. The ethnic minority people in the District can benefit the same from the project. So this subproject does not trigger ADB SPS SR 3 on Indigenous Peoples.

37. Dynagreen strictly follows the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, and other applicable laws and regulations. Protecting the rights and interests of labor and women are protected practically. Requirements under ADB's Social Protection Strategy (2001) with respect to core labor standards which are not inconsistent with national labors are being complied and this will be monitored continuously and included in the regular monitoring reports to ADB.

6 Corrective Action Plan

38. There is no outstanding noncompliance issue with respect to the land acquisition and compensation arrangements. There are also no remaining issues related to ethnic minority aspects of Huiyang WTE Plant. No corrective action is required.

39. In the annual S&E performance monitoring report, the following information will be included: (i) recovery of the road which will be temporarily occupied, and (ii) utilization of the compensation fund in the affected villages.