

People's Republic of China

Fuzhou Environmental Improvement Project

Subproject: Pilot and Demonstration Activities for
PRC:

Clean River Program for Urban Poor in Nantai Island
Project Mid-term Report



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1. Introduction

The PRC has made significant economic progress and real economic growth has averaged about 9% since 1980's. Gross domestic product (GDP) was 15.98 trillion RMB (\$1.9 trillion) in 2004 according to the National Statistic Bureau. The urban population has also grown rapidly with the economic development. Rapid economic growth and continuing urbanization places pressure on overloaded urban infrastructure and causes a rapid increase in the demands for urban services and the environmental threats from pollution. The need for urban services including the public hygiene facility is outgrowing the physical and financial capacity of most cities to provide adequate urban infrastructure. The water supply and health service is out of demanding especially for the urban poor.

The progress of urbanization indicates the development of human civilization, as well as an important index of economic and social development. There is a need for adequate municipal engineering and environmental facilities together with the urbanization progress. The investment and construction in urban environmental facilities has been improved a lot recently. However, it cannot meet the demand due to the historical reasons. This has been a restriction to the urbanization progress. Cities are the major carriers of Chinese economic development. In China the urbanization progress does not match the industrialization progress, which leads to many problems. For examples, huge amount surplus labours in rural area with very low income cannot be transferred to urban area; the peasants' income is very low and cannot be improved; the expanding of domestic market is restricted and the third industry does not match the industry development. Therefore it has become a strategic requirement in Chinese economic and social development to accelerate the progress of urbanization in the future twenty years or even longer time.

The predominant issue of sustainable urban development in China in 21 century will be environment. China is a developing country with GDP of \$1490. Poor living environment will have a serious impact on a huge number of urban poor without enough food or clothes. This group of people does not have any usual remediation and cannot afford to use any substitute product when they face deteriorating environment. The lack of hygiene facilities and clean habits leads to a poor health condition which causes an even worse living condition. It is very necessary to develop a better general urban environment to improve the health and living condition of the urban poor. Evidence shows that provision of adequate safe water supply, sanitation service, and hygiene education is an effective health intervention. It reduces the mortality caused by diarrhea diseases by an average of 65% and the related morbidity by 26%¹. It will contribute significantly to people's living by promotion of hygiene and public awareness, particularly to urban poor and women. At present the Government has realized that sufficient environment protection and pollution control is very necessary to social and economic development, it is still not the priority to promote hygiene

¹ WHO/UNICEF, Annual Report.2000.

awareness.

It is a basic strategy of the ADB to help China to improve environment and reduce poverty. The Fuzhou Environmental Improvement Project (the Project) key objective is to improve living conditions and public health of about 1.4 million people in which around 7% are categorized as urban poor in Fuzhou City. One of the project components is rehabilitation of Nantai Island inland river system.

Nantai Island divides Min River into southern and northern branches in Fuzhou. The total area is 142 km² with a population of 480,000. It has more than 40 inland rivers and these inland rivers have played major roles as drainage systems for sewerage and rainstorms and all discharge to the Min River. Nantai Island used to be agricultural land with no centralized wastewater treatment facilities. All domestic and industrial wastewaters discharge directly to the nearest inland rivers. In addition, most of the households along the rivers dump their solid waste to the rivers, which create more pollution to the rivers. This pollution has led to the deterioration of the water quality in the river. The water quality in these rivers is worse than the lowest national standard of Class V - polluted. The Project supports the Fuzhou Urban Master Plan, which designates Nantai Island for rapid urban development, through rehabilitating 13 inland rivers and upgrading the environment of the Island. The project will improve the natural and living environment in the Island and benefit the economic and social development in Fuzhou.

It is a strategic approach to encourage the people in the Project service area to participate the hygiene and health promotion, especially to include the urban poor and weak. To maximize the project benefits, particularly to the urban poor, a hygiene educational program is needed. It supports new approaches to processing and implementing ADB technical assistance and loan-financed investment projects; and improves and promotes innovative water sector initiatives implemented by local communities. The program includes: assessment and consultations with urban poor on their needs, constraints, and awareness of hygiene and sanitation practices; Develop public awareness programs, including printed materials for encouraging household-level sanitation practices; Training-of-trainers for community leaders for conducting public awareness campaign to households levels and involve actively in PDA's planning, implementation and follow-up; Develop monitoring program to assess impact of the program in rivers' quality, household hygiene and sanitation quality and community participation in improving quality of water and sanitation;

The budget of PDA project will be \$50,000, which will be finished by June, 2006.

2. Objectives and Tasks

2.1 Objectives

The main objective of the project is to empower community to take ownership of project for sustainable water and sanitation management by improving the public hygiene awareness and providing the training of public hygiene management to the community leaders. So as to improve the inland river and environmental hygiene management in urban poor area.

The objectives of the project are:

- a) support new approaches to processing and implementing ADB technical assistance and loan-financed investment projects; and support new approaches to implement the public hygiene and environment protection management;
- b) improve and promote innovative water sector initiatives implemented by NGOs, development partners and local communities.

The specific objectives of the program are to: improve public awareness among the urban households, particularly the poor on the benefits of improved household-level hygiene and sanitation practices, and facilitate the participation of all stakeholders, particularly urban poor and women to involve actively in managing and maintaining clean river programs.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work for the PDA includes;

- a) help the people from the community cooperate together to have meetings and group survey in villages to obtain the assessment and consultations with urban poor on their needs, constraints, and awareness of hygiene and sanitation practices.
- b) develop plan to improve the public awareness in the water supply field, provide training for the community leaders, and conduct public awareness campaign to households level, including to encourage the household to improve hygiene condition, and improve public awareness and understanding of water supply.
- c) involve actively in Project's planning, implementation and follow-up;
- d) develop monitoring program to assess impact of the program in river's quality, household's hygiene and sanitation quality and community participation in improving quality of water and sanitation;
- e) documentation of the process and product of the project.

2.3 Project Outputs

The following reports are required by the ADB,

Name	Submit by
a. Project Inception Report	1st March 2006

3. How to protect public interest and the related policy measures;
4. How to seek the legal protection and government support: methods and channels;
5. How to improve progress of the community drive development (CDD);
6. How to evaluate the product of community involvement.

The training focused on the importance of the public health, how to seek the legal protection and the government support on the public health and environmental education, and the impact of local environment on individual health, so as to wake up the trainees' awareness of inland rivers protection. It was also introduced to the trainees that existing public participation situation in China and necessary development in the future, the concept of CDD, and its function in improving the public participation. The trainees also learned how to organize the local people to participate the clean river and environmental protection and how to obtain the government support and legal protection.

3.3 Output of the Training

The expected output was obtained from the training with the help and organization of the PMO. The trainees enlarged their knowledge and expanded their vision by detailed training materials, lively lessons and a lot of exchanges of opinions between the training specialist and the trainees. Further more, it was emphasized in the training the importance of legal protection and government support on public health and environment education. During the training the trainees gradually realized the importance of the protection of the interest of the weak and vulnerable people and began to take the proper hygiene behaviors and maintaining of the clean rivers as the protection of personal interest. Everybody has the right to live along clean rivers. The training also helped the trainees to re-train and educate the local people to build up good hygiene behaviors by using various approaches and setting themselves as an example. During the training the concept of CDD was introduced to the trainees and it was supposed that the trainees would lead the local people to implement the Community Drive Development (CDD) of the clean rivers campaigns including the migrants in the villages.

This training reached the designed short-term objectives, which meant the trained community leaders and influential people would conduct the clean rivers campaigns on the local people. It included encouraging household-level sanitation practices, improving public awareness of public health and environment protection and improving the public understanding of water environmental problems. However, it would need more work to realize the middle and long-term objectives. Next step would choose some villages and towns with their willing to be the pilot of the CDD and to provide the demonstration for other similar projects. In detail, the people from the community would cooperate together to have meetings and group survey in villages to obtain the assessment and consultations of urban poor on their needs, constraints, awareness of hygiene and sanitation practices, and conduct public awareness campaign to improve public awareness and understanding of water supply. During the training,

several villages with qualified community leaders had been found which were willing to be pilot of the next step. These villages had serious problems with the inland rivers nearby; the local people had suffered from it for a long time and could not bear any more. Therefore they were very willing to be pilot and change the existing situation.

4. Public Awareness Campaign

Public awareness plan and campaign have been done based on the a full understanding of public awareness of public health, clean river and public sanitation approaches and the related requirements after the sampling questionnaire had been finished within the Project service area. The implementation area covered 42 communities and villages in the service area of the 12 rehabilitated rivers in Xiadu Street, Luozhou Town, Gaishan Town, Chengmen Town, and Canshan Town.

It involved the following villages (communities): 4 communities of Gangdang, Gangtou, Gongnong and Xiateng Communities from Xiadu Street; 6 villages of Aoshan, Qianyuan, Tianfu, Duyuan, Zhouwei and Wucuo Villages in Luozhou Town; 16 villages of Yexia, Baihu, guozhai, Gaohu, jIangbian, Liufeng, Zhaoyu, Wushan, Tianshui, Huluzhen, puxia, Zhulan, Pukou, Zhongting, Bantian and Beiyuan Villages in Gaishan Town; 10 villages of Lianban, Huangshan, Fulian, Lianjiang, Shishan, Longjiang, Lulei, Aoli, Chengmen and Pandun Villages in Chengmen Town; 6 villages of Xianfeng, Canshan, Hubian, Zheng'an and Xiahu Villages in Canshan Town.

4.1 Sampling Questionnaire

During 15th to 30th March, the Project team conducted the sampling questionnaire on the implementation of clean rivers plan among the Project service population by using the designed standard questionnaire form. The sampling was taken mainly from the people along the rivers and from high population density communities (villages).

4.1.1 Method Used for Sampling Questionnaire

Together with the local community leaders, the Project team confirmed 700 people as the sampling amount by random from 27 villages (communities) out of 42 villages (communities) within the Project service area. 700 questionnaire forms were issued and 377 were returned back, including 30 invalid and 347 valid. According to the statistic data, the total population in Nantai Island are 150,000, the sampling ratio was 0.23% (based on the valid 347 questionnaires). With the help of the local community leaders, the Project team members sent the questionnaire to the sampling people directly and asked them to fill by themselves. The Project team members helped the people who could not read and write properly to fill the form according to their oral answers.

Among returned 347 questionnaires, 190 samplings were peasants, which were 54.76% of the total, workers were 66, which were 19%, the self-employed people were 37, which were 10.66%, other careers were 40, which were 11.53%, people without a job were 9, which was 2.6% and retired people were 5, which were 1.45%.

Among the sampling, the education level equivalent to junior high school (or lower) was 224, which was 64.6 % of the total; equivalent to senior high school was 110, which was 31.7%; equivalent to college or university was 13, which was 3.7%. Among the sampling, there were 78 women, which was 22.5% of the total.

4.1.2 Contents of the Questionnaire

The main contents of the sampling questionnaire included the sampling people's requirements of water supply and living environment conditions, their comments on the existing environment hygiene and its management, detail of their wishes of improvement; the limitations of hygiene improvement from their opinions, their willing of participating the community hygiene management and their basic conditions.

The questionnaire form is attached as Appendix 1.

4.1.3 Statistic Analysis of the Sampling Questionnaire

According to the questionnaires, 65 samples thought it was necessary for the local people to take part in the community hygiene management, which was 18.73% of the total samples; 3 samples thought it was unnecessary for the local people to take part in the community hygiene management, which was 0.86% of the total; 74 samples said they were willing to follow the community regulations of hygiene management, which was 21.33% of the total; no sample showed that he would not follow the community regulations of hygiene management; 42 samples gave detailed comments and suggestions on clean rivers management, which was 12.1% of the total.

The questionnaires illustrated that the local people were very willing to participate the community clean river activities. However, they were lacking of necessary knowledge, understanding and personal motivation on how to participate and participate effectively.

The questionnaire data collection and statistic analysis of detailed comments are attached as Appendix 2.

4.2 Public Awareness Plan and Campaign Activities

The PMO had asked the Propaganda Bureau of Canshan District Government to compile the Public Awareness Campaign Plan of Inland River Protection in Canshan District. It aimed to wake up and improve public awareness of clean rivers and environment protection by several of campaign and demonstration activities such as issuing campaign materials, conducting propaganda in public area and carrying out family visiting.

The big scale campaign received very positive feedback from the local people. They gradually realized that they were the main benefit group of the Project, that good living habit would bring good environmental benefit and they decided that they would follow the instruction of proper hygiene behaviours and abandon the old poor hygiene

behaviours and keep the public health. The campaign also helped the local people to understand that the clean rivers project was not enough at all to make a proper living environment. Other simultaneous measures should be implemented too; such as the wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste collection and the good management of the disposal of the wastewater and solid waste. The local people had been pushed to care about the environmental protection, as well as to become more aware of the clean rivers pilot and demonstration project. Therefore more and more people had shown their willing to take part in the community environmental activities.

The following activities had been carried out by PMO;

1) Under the direction of PMO, the Propaganda Bureau of Canshan District Government had written a letter named an Open Letter to Local People and Friends in Canshan District, which was issued 30000 copies to public. In the letter, it described the benefits of the inland rivers rehabilitation project in Nantai Island and called for more understanding and cooperation. The open letter was issued to the local people and companies and public units during 25th March to 12 April.

2) Draw out Students Education Plan of Inland Rivers Protection in Primary and Middle School. It is planed that a series of various education campaigns on inland rivers protection would be carried out in primary and middle schools each term. It aimed to bring to the school education the idea of environment protection and sustainable development, and help the students to realize the importance of it. A more detailed arrangement had been settled down from Aril to this December for this year.

3) To set up 5 campaign notice-boards in 5 areas near inland riversides of Dongsheng, Xianfeng, Puxia, Shoushan and Duyuan villages within the Project service area where the residential density was high. It was also planed that each season there would be an updated awareness campaign news issued on the notice-boards. All notice-boards had been set up and published the first version of the news.

4) From 20th March to 30th April, twice a day, campaign vehicles with broadcast instruments turned out in the Project service area to broadcast the importance of the clean rivers and environment improvements.

5) The themed VCD had been completed the conduction on inland river protection and improvement of public awareness of public health, named Aim at a Clean Spring Water Flow (Naitan Island Inland Rivers Rehabilitation Propaganda and Education VCD) with length of 18 minutes. 300 copies had been made and distributed to primary and middle schools, related companies and public units in Cnashan District by 30th April. This VCD would also be the themed VCD for education of inland river protection in primary and middle schools each term in Canshan District.

6) It was planed that a themed edition would be conducted on the newspaper of Fuzhou Daily at the beginning of May and themed reports would be given to this

Project of inland river Project and the Clean River Campaign.

7) It was planned that a professional performance company would carry out one themed show on clean river protection and public health improvement on Xiateng Walking Street during Chinese long holiday-time of May 1st.

5. Community Drive Development

5.1 Introduction

Community Drive Development (CDD) is one of approaches of public participation emphasized on the concepts and approaches of ‘from high level to low level’ and ‘from low level to high level’. A common implementation of CDD is as the following: in local area development, the accessible resources and the decisions of how to use these resources would be authorized to the local community. The local community would help the local people to be involved in the local project design, management, implementation and evaluation, as well as the local community development plan. The local community and people become the drive of the local development. Of course, the local community and people should make response or even work together with the related various service providers of different levels of government, state-owned and private institutions.

The main issue of CDD is the human resource development of local community members. It would exert effectively the stakeholders’ motivation and enthusiasm to work for the same community. Therefore it would protect and support local weak or the poor groups. The objectives of CDD are to improve the community management ability, especially in poor area, help them to implement local development based on their own decisions; to provide equal opportunities for the weak and the poor to be involved in the social events; help the community become the drive of local development. If local government provides direct support to CDD project, local people can negotiate with the related institutions on their own involved interest. When local people acquire the ownership and decision-making of the project funding and power, they would have the obligation of being owners of the project, and would ask the government and related institutions to take their responsibilities of their service. In this circumstance, the community ability would be used to improve the community planning and development.

The promotion of CDD would help to build up a model of public participation with the CDD ability. This project would seek a proper community sustainable development model as well as to promote CDD and individual involvement in public-interest facilities. It would improve the public participation of the community clean water supply and public hygiene plan. The new model would improve the family awareness of clean water resource, health care and public hygiene, as well as to build a good cooperation between the local government and community in maintenance of the inland river water quality.

5.2 Working Approaches and Measures

Three works have been done on promotion of CDD;

1) Public Awareness Campaign and Training of Community Leaders

Various forms had been taken by PMO during the campaign of public awareness of clean rivers and hygiene habit. The extensive campaign had led to two big changes in local people's minds. First they knew that the protection of proper environment and rivers was not only the duty of the Government, everybody had the right to claim a clean living environment. Local people began to realize that the management of individual limited living space was closely related to the outside resources and environments managements, and they had the right to participate in these managements. Second, the local people had understood that they needed to learn how to reflect their problems to related authorities and cooperate with different people. The local people had known clearly that in order to obtain a feedback of the public opinion from the government, it was essential to communicate with other people; the public participation did not only mean to put forward personal suggestions and comments, but also need personal cooperation with related authorities and government. In this way, the plan of proper community clean water supply and public health would come into local people's normal activities and be implemented well.

The training of the community leaders aimed at promoting the change of local people's ideas and training the elites who were keen on the participation of community public health management, so as to promote the CDD. Another purpose of training was to help the community leaders to lead the local village people to work together to show people's resultant opinions. It would help the local people to provide necessary cooperation to the related authorities on requirements.

According to the Training Report and the site-visit, the purposes have been fully completed.

2) Education in Schools

The setting of education in schools would gain longer and wider output. First it would improve the students' awareness of community participation. Second, the students would have influence on their families. Especially to those low-education-level parents, the education from the children would affect them quickly and directly.

In the Project service area, themed class-meeting and notice-board education were carried out widely in primary and middle schools under the direction of PMO. The students transformed the new ideas back to their families and villages very soon. It was planned that the awareness education would be compiled in the education scheme in Canshan District as a long-term education plan.

3) Village Committee Management Mechanism

In each village, there is village committee elected and set up by local village people according to the State Election Law. The village committee is the highest level of legal autonomy authorities in villages. Based on the site-visit, the village committee usually took the duty of environment and health management of the local community, for example, the management and collection of local domestic solid waste. It was a norm that the village committee would afford its cost, the finance resource was from the community income, or apportionment of the local people if there was no community income. This was a good chance to be used for promotion of the CDD.

PMO has carried out research on several certain villages on how to promote the CDD based on the existing mechanism of the Village Committee and preliminary results had been obtained. In the present mechanism full-time cleaners were employed by the Village Committee to do the solid waste collection and transformation and maintain the environment. At the same time, the Village Committee would also conduct the whole community to clean the community environment and maintain the hygiene regularly. Policy dialogs had been built between the village and Canshan District Inland River Management Bureau through the Village Committee. By the method, local people's voice could be heard by the outside.

PMO had investigated a few communities to see if proper economic stimulation methods applied on the community/household would help the PDA more sustainable. In villages, the Village Committee could build up some kind of economic stimulation method by issuing the subsidy. However, the resource of funding of the subsidy was very difficult. Main issues were:

- 1) how to obtain the funding from the government or other organizations;
- 2) how to build and maintain a sustainable stimulation system based on the very limited fund.
- 3) the management system of the fund.

PMO had discussed the above problems with the Village Committee people. They believed, if certain help was available they were still able to build up a relatively complete CDD mechanism.

5.3 Discussion and Suggestions

PMO carried out the promotion of CDD in communities by using the three main work approaches described in Chapter 5.2. At present, if the existing Village Committee could be involved and extended its mechanism, a better output would be expected.

Due to the limited time and Project funding, it was difficult to draw conclusions that the approach of CDD was effective and the Project output was sustainable. The main problems were:

- 1) there was no fixed regime or existing model for the Village Committee to follow in to carry out community clean water supply and public health management. As the

lowest level of autonomy in China, the Village Committee was authorized by the law with right of local people and village construction management. Various villages had various situations and various management statuses. Therefore, a further investigation was very necessary to build up a CDD model to promote health and hygiene development based on the Village Committee.

2) more work was necessary to help the local people and community leaders to know clearly the functions and approaches of CDD.

3) necessary explorations were important to build up an operation system supported by all social aspects and local people through future investigation and policy dialog.

4) it was essential to set up a pilot CDD village(community) to illustrate a mature CDD model.

Obviously, the promotion of CDD was welcome by the village people and the Village Committee. A proper model would be summarized based on the local pilot and would be able to be extended to the whole Project service area, and based on the widely applied model a more generalized model would be summed up and applied to the outside area of the Project. However, it was impossible to build a complete sustainable operation system of CDD during such a limited Project implementation time. Though there was no requirement of a complete CDD model in the TOR of the PDA, it was no doubt that this point was very attractive. Therefore, the Project team and the Project specialists suggested that the ADB provide a separate TA to help a CDD pilot in the Project service area, which would be very helpful and profitable for the implementations of Fuzhou Environment Improvement Project and local clean river plan.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project

The Project monitoring, supervising and evaluation would be implemented as the same time of the Project progresses. The monitoring and evaluation specialist would take part in every step of the Project. The Project monitoring content, measures and evaluation methods would be planned from the Project inception period.

In this Project, the monitoring would be a part of the project; the trainees would be the main stream of the monitoring; the Project background, progress, and products would be recorded; suitable tables would be designed for the trainees. The record and tables would form the base of the Project evaluation.

During the implementation of the Project, the monitoring specialist would monitor and supervise simultaneously the Project scope, work methods, work content and depth, time schedule, training content and people, as well as the predicted and real Project

products after the implementation.

According to the ADB Project requirements, an easy-applying evaluation measure would be designed with proper index and criteria. The evaluation measure would be equipped with the following characteristics:

1. Maximize in obtaining the feeling and feedback of the involvers.
2. Be able to evaluate:
 - a) result on the Project purpose,
 - b) result on promotion of the water quality improvement.
 - c) improvement on the community mobilisation ability of the local people.
 - d) improvement on the public awareness of water environment protection
 - e) encouragement on the dialog between main stakeholders.
3. Be able to encourage the application of participation assessment (PA) during the evaluation.
4. be able to do some qualitative monitoring and evaluation.
5. the following content would be the criteria;
 - a) improve the urban household awareness of management of clean water resource and hygiene facilities;
 - b) build up companion relations between departments, local government and local community on maintaining the inland river water quality.

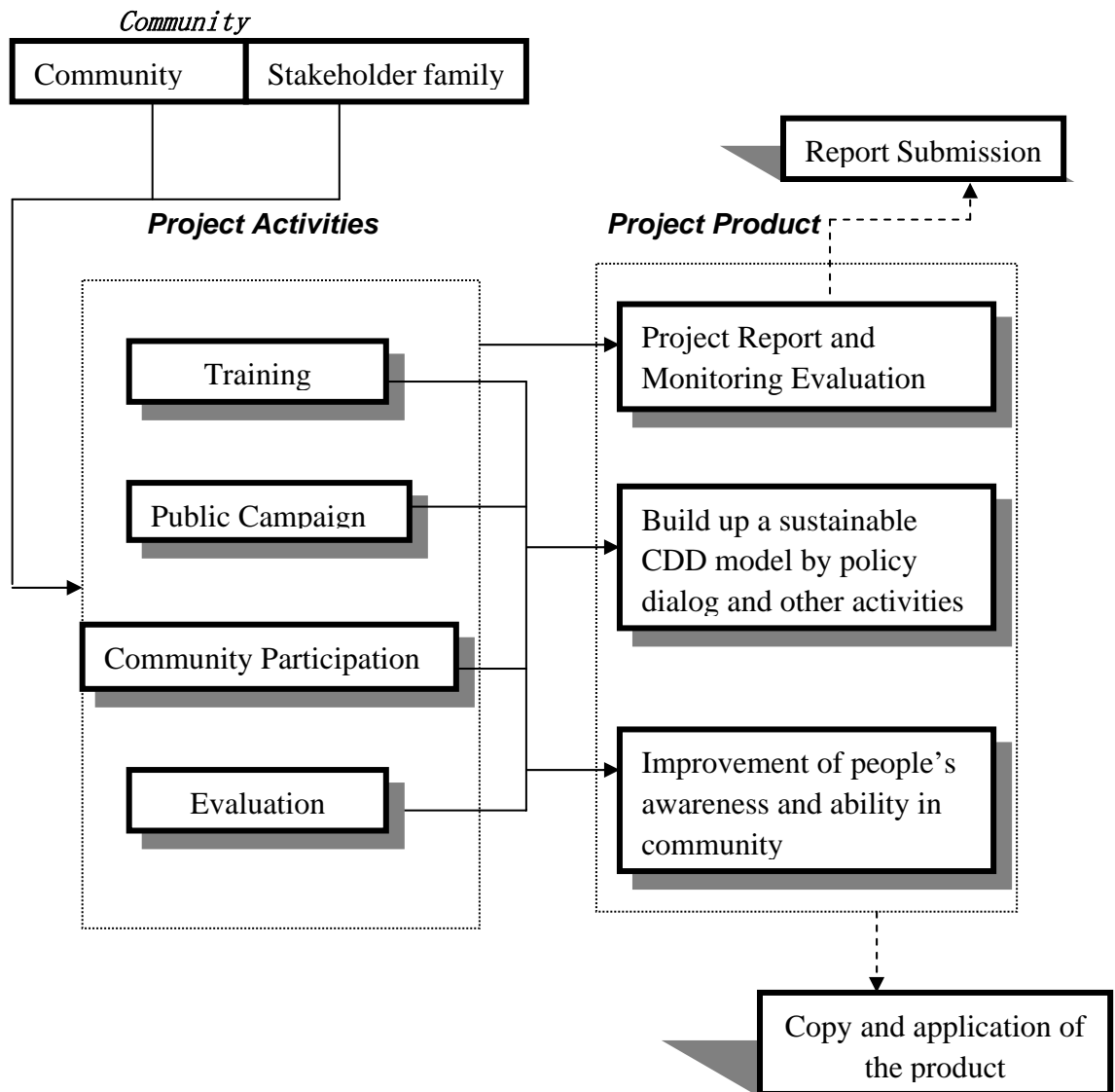
Based on that, a sustainable CDD participation model would be recommended, which is easy-accepted by trainees. This model would benefit not only Fuzhou but also many cities in other developing countries.

The monitoring & evaluation final report would be submitted together with the Project completion report draft. According to the Project Implementation Plan, the syllabus of the monitoring & evaluation report was submitted in the Project mid-term report, as Appendix 1.

7. Logic Framework of the Project Scope

The Project logic framework is listed in Figure 7-1, which consists of the Project general objectives, tasks, methods, actions and products according to the ADB Project management requirement.

Figure7-1 Logic Framework of the Project Scope



8. Policy Dialog

According to the Project logic framework, the Project would involve the public health, water supply and drainage and solid waste management and other municipal engineering issues. The participation of local community would be closely related to the existing administrative management mechanism, law and regulations. It would require a wide policy dialog to help government and related departments to understand the importance and necessity of the community participation and to support this training and action plan. The content of the policy dialog would include the public health management and evaluation, drainage and solid waste collection and transportation, water supply system plan and development, maintenance of the clean inland rivers, legal support and cost financing of the community participation.

PMO built up positive policy dialog channel between the Government and local people. Three colloquia had been held on maintaining clean inland rivers and community public environment and promotion of CDD. These meetings gave a good push on the Project processing. According the experience obtained by these three meetings, PMO planed to hold another three separate meetings on May in individual towns in the Project service area. Canshan District Government and Town Government representatives, the Village Committee members and local people representatives would take part in the meetings. The meetings would carry out direct policy dialog between government and local people on inland river rehabilitation and environment hygiene, aiming to find out local people's desires, give feedbacks to people's questions, help people to solve their problems.

Summary of the three meeting held is listed as follows;

The 1st meeting was held on the morning of 19th April, at Xiannong Village, Canshan Town. There were 18 attendees included Mr Liu Shengbin, the ADB specialist, PMO, the propaganda Bureau of Canshan District Government, Inland River Management Office, representatives from Canshan Town Government, local Village Committee and local people representatives. It was discussed the serious public health problems in the village, especially the blocking of the inland rivers and the odor and dirty river water. Local people supported the rehabilitation of the inland rivers by the government, and provided many constructive suggestions on the inland river management after the rehabilitation. The ADB specialist Mr Liu Shengbin explained the idea of CDD and had preliminary communication with the village committee and local people. The attendee village committee members and local people gave a positive affirmation on this meeting.

The 2nd meeting was held on the morning of 19th April, at Xianfeng Village, Canshan Town. There were 16 attendees included Mr Liu Shengbin, the ADB specialist, PMO, the propaganda Bureau of Canshan District Government, Inland River Management Office, representatives from Canshan Town Government, local Village Committee and

local people representatives. It was discussed how to encourage old people to take part in the public health management, how to build up rewards and punishments mechanism in public health management by using economic approaches. Policy dialog was implemented with the related authorities on the solid waste collection and transport, the division of the duty on the inland river management.

The 3rd meeting was held on the afternoon of 19th April, at Gaishan Village, Gaishan Town. There were 15 attendees included Mr Liu Shengbin, the ADB specialist, PMO, the propaganda Bureau of Canshan District Government, Inland River Management Office, representatives from Gaishan Town Government, local Village Committee and local people representatives. It was discussed the existing public environment situation and how to improve the present public health situation as solid waste, night soil collection and transport, sewage inception of the inland rivers. Preliminary policy dialog was carried out on the possibility of promotion of CDD.

9. Project Management and Implementation

9.1 Project Management

According to the Project management requirement, the Project team would implement the Project with directions from Fuzhou PMO and submit the stage reports to the ADB. According to the work content and the real need of the personnel, the Project Team would consist of 2 specialists and other 8 people related to the Project management. They would do their contribution to the Project based on their professional skill and responsibilities. The personnel schedule is shown on Table 9-1.

Table 9-1**Personnel schedule of the Project**

Unit	Name	Job	Responsibility
Consultant assigned by ADB	Ms Jingmin Huang	Training specialist	Questionnaire, training, and direction of the CDD
Consultant assigned by ADB	Mr Liu Shengbin	Monitoring and evaluation specialist	Questionnaire, monitoring and evaluation, and direction of the CDD
Fuzhou Municipal Planning Committee /PMO	Mr Wang Congsheng	Director	In charge of coordination
Fuzhou PMO	Mr Luo Zhiyong	Director	Coordination
Fuzhou PMO	Ms Wang Yingxia	Vice director	Coordination, direction on report compiling
Fuzhou PMO	Mr Lin Sheng	Staff	Coordination
Fuzhou Urban Visual Construction and Development Company (FUVCDC)			Provide necessary help
Canshan District Propaganda Office			All activities related to public awareness and promotion
Canshan District Environmental Protection Bureau			Provide necessary help
Fuzhou Engineering Consultant Centre			Compile the Inception, midterm and completion reports.

9.2 Time Schedule and Project Implementation

The Project team starts formally from 4th January, 2006. The Project would be separated as the following 3 stages:

Stage 1: Preparation Period, (4th January, 2006 to 20th February, 2006)

The Team completed the Inception Report; confirmed the basic content, approach and implementation plan of public promotion and the training and carried out the information investigation and collection.

Stage 2: Mid-term Report Period (20th February, 2006 to 8th May, 2006)

The team completed the community residents' questionnaire, training of the community members, public promotion, monitoring and evaluation syllabus and the

discussion of the basic model of CDD.

Stage 3: Completion Report Period (8th May, 2006 to 10th June, 2006)

The team would complete the compiling of the Completion Report Draft and Monitoring and Evaluation Report, complete the policy dialog, seek effective Government support and help community to build suitable participation model.

The Project General Project time schedule, implementation arrangement and cost estimation is listed on Table 9-2.

10. Questions and Explanation

This Project is a pilot and demonstration activity. The primary importance of the successful activity is to find a CDD model which is sustainable, propagable, accepted by the public in Project service area with active participation. Because this development model would be involved widely with various social aspects for its promotion and formation, it requires many policy dialogs, exploration and policy and funding support from the Government within a long time period. There would be many difficulties to obtain the predicted result. Therefore it suggests that the ADB strengthen its direction and promotion of the development model based on these Project activities. It would be better that a special theme arrangements would be done on the specialists, activities and experiment cost for other similar projects.

Table 9-2 PDA Project Time Schedule, Implementation Arrangement and Cost Estimation

Item	Activity Content	Planned Implementation Time/venue	Cost Estimation	Participators	Activity/ Product/Result
1.Training and promotion	<p>One training specialist provide training for 2 groups of 80 people as community informal leaders (with gender balance)</p> <p>Trainees are from 20-30 communities in Canshan (from 5-10 inland rivers).</p>	<p>Time: 2006.3.15 – 3.30</p> <p>The training room was provided by Canshan District Propaganda Bureau.</p>	<p>The payment of the training specialist (including domestic travel, accommodation and all expenses) would be \$12,500 (confirmed by the ADB).</p> <p>Training material printing and stationary cost would be 15,000 RMB.</p>	<p>Fuzhou PMO, Canshan District Propaganda Bureau, FUVCDC; Fuzhou and Canshan District EPB; the training specialist, and 80 informal community leaders(with gender balance)</p>	<p>The training specialist would compile the training syllabus, provide the training lessons, implement the training and submit the training result report to meet the ADB requirements.</p> <p>The 80 trained community leaders would carry out propaganda and training to other community members in 20-30 communities to improve the public awareness of environment protection and public health, to encourage public to participate the Project activities.</p>

<p>2.Awareness promotion</p>	<p>Carry out 25 times of public awareness campaign in bazaars within the 42 communities of the Project service area, on inland river protections and public health, including sending campaign vehicles to the street and sending campaign people to issue the campaign materials.</p> <p>Issue the campaign booklets to selected enterprises and companies within the service area stage by stage.</p> <p>To match the bazaar campaign, set up 5 campaign notice-boards in 5 different inland riversides.</p> <p>Conduct themed VCD on inland river protection and improvement of public awareness of public health, broadcast in TV station and conduct themed report or themed edition on city and above level newspapers.</p> <p>Assist and support Performance Company to carry out one themed show on clean river protection and public health improvement.</p> <p>Carry out sampling questionnaire investigation in 42 communities of the Project service area.</p>	<p>25 times bazaar campaigns and issuing of materials to enterprises and companies would be done during February to April, 2006.</p> <p>The notice-boards would be produced during February to April, 2006.</p> <p>The conduction and editing of the themed VCD would be done during February to April, 2006. It would be broadcasted in the TV station as three series in April, 2006.</p> <p>Themed edition and report would be conducted on Fujian Daily, Fuzhou Daily and Provincial and Municipal TV Station would give themed reports.</p> <p>The performance show would be during March and April, 2006, the venue needs further confirmation.</p> <p>Questionnaire would be done in March, 2006.</p>	<p>There would be 10 people for every bazaar campaign, labour cost would be 100RMB per person per time, totally 25,000 RMB; the design, producing of the campaign material and booklet for companies would be 43,000 RMB.(materials used for campaigns include many copies of fliers, and booklets);</p> <p>Conduction of the themed VCD would cost 30,000RMB including 300 sets of VCD production);</p> <p>The manufacture cost of 5 notice-boards would be 12,000 RMB;</p> <p>The themed performance would be financed by 20,000 RMB;</p> <p>The instruments facility fee for training, campaign and photograph would be 10,000 RMB.</p>	<p>In charge by Canshan Propaganda Bureau, assisted by Fuzhou PMO, FUVCDC; Fuzhou and Canshan District EPB, TV Station and Newspaper Press.</p>	<p>Various medias conduct various campaigns, which would have influence on more than 400,000 people;</p> <p>Improve the people awareness of inland river protection and public health in local communities.</p>
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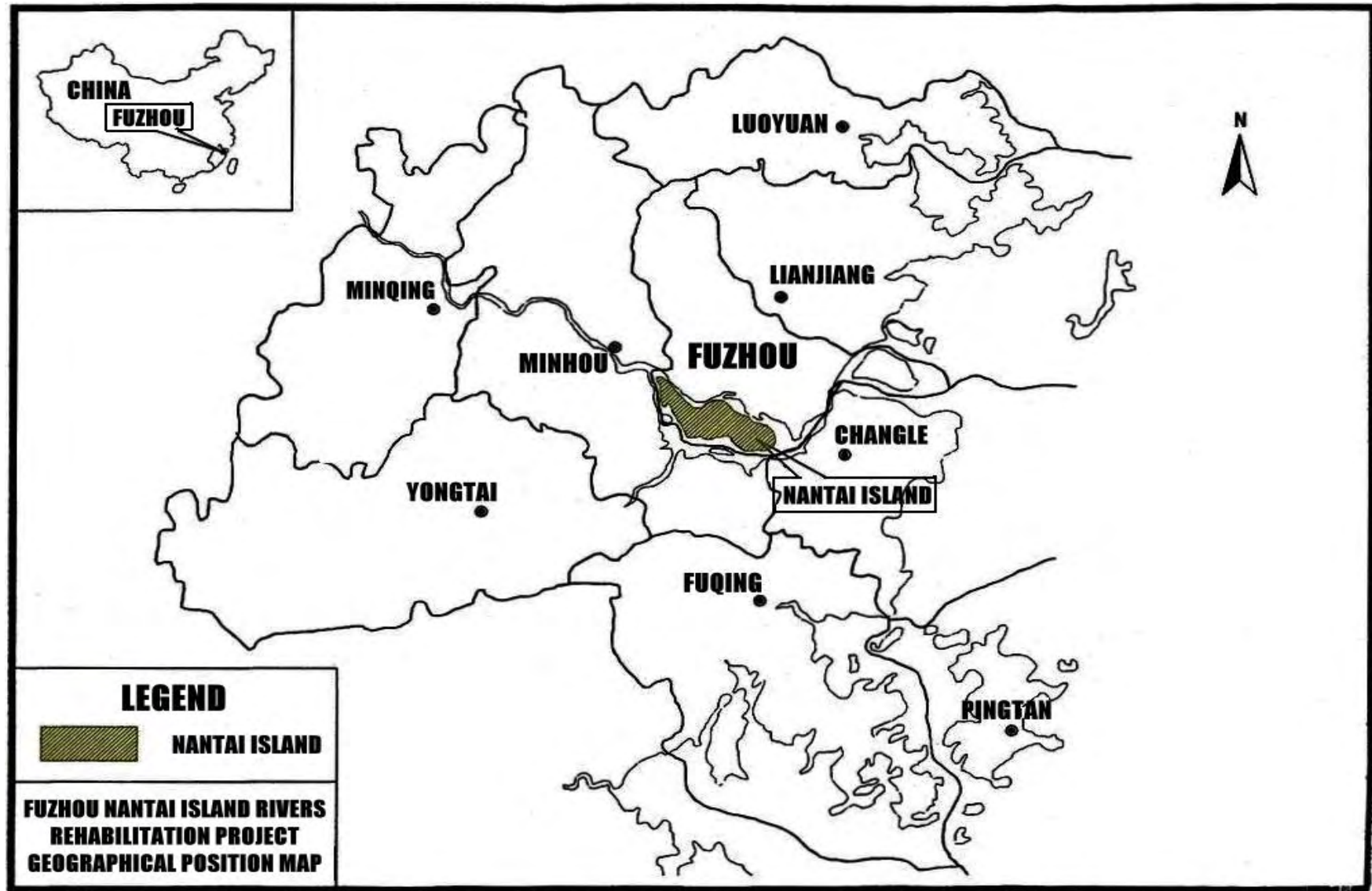
3. Monitoring and evaluation	One monitoring and evaluation specialist evaluates the PDA twice and gives analysis result.	Carried out separately on 3-4, 2006.	The payment of the monitoring and evaluation specialist (including domestic travel, accommodation and all expenses) would be \$7,500 (confirmed by the ADB). Monitoring and evaluation material manufacture, print and delivery cost would be 5,000 RMB.	Fuzhou PMO, Canshan District Propaganda Bureau, Nantai Island Inland River Management Office, Fuzhou and Canshan District EPB; the monitoring and evaluation specialist, 80 informal community leaders and the community people in activity.	The monitoring and evaluation specialist would design and submit the monitoring and evaluation report syllabus, implement monitoring and evaluation, investigate the participators involved in the activities to obtain the evaluation result, write up the formative evaluation and comparative analysis report and submit to the ADB. Evaluate various results and products from the PDA activities, the evaluation result would be reference for the ADB for the future similar activities.
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4.Management and operation	Compiling, translation, print and delivery of the three reports	Conduct the inception, mid-term and completion reports according to the ADB requirements.	The cost of compiling, translation, print and delivery of the three reports would be \$6,000 (equivalent to 480,000 RMB)	Fuzhou PMO, Consultants, and Fuzhou Engineering Consultant Center.	Write up the reports to submit to the ADB and obtain the approval.
5.Contingency			\$4,000 (equivalent to 32,000RMB)		

The Project cost estimation is about \$50,000 (\$1= 8 RMB).

According to the ADB funding classified, Cost of trainee and facilitators and monitoring and evaluation specialist: \$20,000(confirmed by the ADB); Cost of awareness campaigns: \$10,000 (80,000RMB) ; Cost of materials for communication and publications: &10,000 (80,000RMB) ; Cost of reports compiling: \$6,000; Contingency: \$4,000.

Map1





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Appendix 1

Syllabus of the Training

The community leaders and influential people were trained on the implementation of the public participation plan. It helped to promote the stakeholder families and the whole community to be positively involved in the project. The purpose of the training was to help them to be able to participate the implementation of the project, more over; they would be able to re-train other community members as well as organize people including women and the poor to participate the clean river and public hygiene campaigns.

The main guidelines of the training were (not limited by):

1. The impact of public health on individual health
 - Basic concept and history of public health;
 - Prevention and control of communicable diseases and non-communicable chronic diseases;
 - Relations of the environment and health.
2. Community involved in public health and clean river
 - How to be involved in public health;
 - How to be involved in clean rivers program;
3. How to protect public interest and the related policy measures
 - Public monitor;
 - The content of Policy communication and the related measures.
4. How to seek the legal protection and government support: methods and channels
 - Necessity of seeking legal protection;
 - How to obtain the government support;
5. How to improve progress of the community drive development (CDD);
 - Basic concept of CDD and the application;
 - Characteristic of CDD;
 - Action objectives of CDD;
6. How to evaluate the product of community involvement
 - Content of the evaluation;
 - Criterion and the basic approach.

Appendix 2-1 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

() COMMUNITY INVOLVED CLEAN WATER PROJECT SAMPLING

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

A Background							Survey No:		
Name		Gender		Age		Education level		Career	
Family Size		Telephone		Postcode		Address			
Water usage	(m3/month)	Drinking water source	Tap water () ; River water () ; Well water () ; other () ; (specify) ____ (Please tick ✓)						
Survey date:		Name of Respondent and Name of Enumerator:							
B Survey Content									
1. Are you satisfied with the quality of your household environment hygiene?(Please tick ✓)		Satisfied () ; Somewhat satisfied () ; Dissatisfied () ; Very dissatisfied ()							
2. Are you satisfied with the water supply condition (or is it acceptable?) if not, why? (Please give brief reasons)		Yes () ; No () Reason: Water quality is poor () ; Price is too high () ; No easy access () ; No tap water () .							

3. How is your household sewage discharge and treatment (Please tick ✓)	Discharged randomly without any treatment (); discharged into stormwater pipes without treatment (); discharged into inland rivers without treatment(); discharged into inland rivers after treatment(); discharged into municipal sewage pipes ().
4. Is your solid waste classified and bagged? How do you dispose the solid waste? (Please tick ✓)	Classified and bagged (); Bagged without classifying (); Bagged and disposed to appointed place and collected by municipal sanitation bureau (); Disposed on road after bagging (); Disposed near the river after bagging (); Disposed to the rivers directly () .
5. Do you think that the dealing of household sewage and solid waste would have big impact on living environment and clean inland rivers? (please tick ✓)	Huge impact (); Limited impact (); No impact () . Reasons: 3. What are the most important environmental concerns to you in your life? Why? (Please give brief reasons)
6. Do you know that in <i>Fujian Provincial Urban Visual and Environmental Health Management Methods</i> there is penalty on poor activities as spitting, mis-disposal of rubbish and night soil?	Yes (), No () .
7. Which is most dissatisfied in your living environment? (please tick ✓) and write down the main reason.	Inland rivers are dirty and give odour (); mis-disposal of solid waste (); mis-discharge of sewage (); Nobody cares public hygiene (); Poor drinking water quality (); Industry pollution () .
8. In <i>Fujian Provincial Urban Visual and Environmental Health Management Methods</i> , it is not permitted to mis-dispose rubbish, nigh soil, sewage or dead animal's body.; in <i>Fuzhou Municipal Environment Protect Regulations</i> , it is forbidden to discharge	All people obey (); Most people obey (); A few people obey (); Nobody obeys () .

<p>sewage, or dispose industrial waste, rubbish and domestic waste; in <i>Fuzhou Municipal Urban Inland Rivers Management Methods</i>, it is not allowed to dispose into rivers rubbish, broken bits, night soil, sewage, waste oil, industrial waste, or dead animal bodies.</p> <p>Based on your observation, do local people in your community obey these requirements?</p>	
<p>9. Have any local regulations and agreement of environment and hygiene been made on regulation of disposal of rubbish and so on? Are they still executed?</p>	<p>No local regulations and agreement made (); There are some but not executed (nobody obeys)(); There are some and still executed ().</p>
<p>10. Do you think that it is necessary for the local community residents to participate the improvement of inland rivers and environmental hygiene condition? If yes, please give detailed suggestions; if not, please give detailed reasons.</p>	<p>Necessary (); suggestion: _____ Unnecessary (); reason: _____</p>
<p>11. In order to maintain the environmental hygiene (including proper household solid waste disposal) and clean rivers there may be some regulations from your community. Are you willing to follow them? If not, please give detailed reasons.</p>	<p>Willing to follow () ; Reason for willing _____ Unwilling to follow () . Reasons of unwilling:</p>

<p>12. If there is a tariff asked by the local community for maintaining the environmental hygiene and clean river, sewage treatment and solid waste disposal, are you willing to pay for it? If yes, how much do you think it should be? If not, please give detailed reasons.</p>	<p>Willing to pay () ; Unwilling to pay () ; Tariff criteria: no more than 4 yuan per household per month () ; no more than 6 yuan per household per month () ; no more than 8 yuan per household per month () ; no more than 10 yuan per household per month () .</p>
<p>13. If you are asked to volunteer in the protection and maintenance of the local environmental hygiene and clean rivers in your spare time, are you willing to go? Do you have time? Will your family support you? (please tick ✓)</p>	<p>Willing to volunteer () ; Unwilling to volunteer () ; Have time to volunteer () ; No time to volunteer () ; Family will support () ; Family will support if the impact is limited () ; Family will not support () .</p>
<p>14. Do you have any other suggestion or comments on local community involved in clean river and environmental hygiene? If yes, please give the detail.</p>	

Appendix 2-2 DATA COLLECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

(700 published, 670 issued, 377 returned, including: 30 invalid, 347 valid)

A		7. which is most dissatisfied	
Drinking water source		Inland rivers are dirty and give odour	122
Tap water	325	Solid waste disposed everywhere	113
Well water	1	Sewage discharged randomly	31
other	12	Nobody cares public hygiene	32
B		Poor drinking water quality	23
1. Satisfied with the quality of your household environment hygiene?		Industry pollution	38
Satisfied	88	8. Do local people obey the regulations and requirement?	
Somewhat satisfied	176	All people will obey	32
Dissatisfied	59	Most people obey	213
Very dissatisfied	21	A few people obey	85
2. Satisfied with the water supply condition?		Nobody obeys	14
Yes	182	9.local regulations and agreement	
No	191	No local regulations and agreement made	61
(Reason) Water quality is poor	44	There are some but invalid(nobody obeys)	117
Price is too high	119	There are some and still valid	150
No easy access	26	10. local people participate in the hygiene management	
No tap water	2	necessary (suggestions counted separately)	334
3. Sewage discharge and treatment		Not necessary (reasons counted separately)	13
Discharged randomly without any treatment	22	11.Obey the community requirements	
discharged into stormwater pipes without treatment	82	Willing (reasons counted separately)	337
discharged into inland rivers without treatment	25	Not willing (reasons counted separately)	5
discharged into inland rivers after treatment	129	12. toll paying	
discharged into municipal sewage pipes	89	Willing to pay	262

4. Solid waste classified and bagged?		No less than 4 yuan	183
(1) Classified and bagged	33	No less than 6 yuan	53
Bagged without classifying	124	No less than 8 yuan	13
(2) Bagged and disposed to appointed place and collected by municipal sanitation bureau	255	No less than 10 yuan	13
Disposed on road after bagging	36	Not willing to pay	64
Disposed near the river after bagging	14	13.participate in the community environment protection	
Disposed to the rivers directly	5	(1) willing to volunteer	209
5. Do you think that the dealing of household sewage and solid waste will have big impact on living environment and clean inland rivers?		Not willing to volunteer	25
Huge impact	225	(2) have free time to volunteer	95
Limited impact	90	No free time to volunteer	101
No impact	25	(3) family will support	60
6. Do you know there is penalty for poor hygiene activities		Family will support if the impact is limited	68
Yes	286	Family will not support	4
No	56	14.detailed suggestion(counted separately)	
Note: 1. if multi-selection happened at Ques.7, if more than 2 were chosen, it would be classified as invalid. 2. if only 'willing 'is chosen without selection of paying standard, it would be classified as invalid.			

Appendix 2-3 Statistic Analysis of Detailed Suggestions from the Questionnaire

10. Local people participate the hygiene management directly (68 suggestions)	
It is necessary	65
Related authorities take the duty	18
Set up related management regime	3
All the people should participate and depend on personal awareness	35
Sewage discharged into municipal networks	5
Penalty on poor environment behaviour	4
It is not necessary	3
It is the duty of the government	2
The environment needs a bit improvement	1
11. Obey the community management rules (74reasons)	
Willing to obey	74
To guarantee the personal health	21
To improve the ling environment	26
Everybody has the duty to protect the environment	22
Obey all the rules including the local ones	4
Support if it is reasonable	1
Not willing to obey	0
14. Detailed suggestions (42 suggestions)	
To strengthen legal management	7
Separate the drinking water and domestic water supply	1
Set up special hygiene controller	8
Improve people's awareness of environment protection	5
Set up a special rubbish collection point	4
Penalty on poor environment or hygiene behaviours	3
To guarantee the water supply and improve the living environment	14

Appendix 3

List and sample of materials used for campaigns include fliers and booklets;

1. an Open Letter to Local People and Friends in Canshan District
2. Students Education Plan of Inland Rivers Protection in Primary and Middle School in Canshan District
3. Public Awareness Campaign Plan of Inland River Protection in Canshan District
4. Feedback materials of Training on Clean River Program for Urban Poor in Nantai Island
5. Naitan Island Inland Rivers Rehabilitation Propaganda and Education VCD
6. 20 photos from the Project activities
7. Souvenir of the Project activities.

Annex 1

Project Monitoring and Evaluation report

Annex 2

Report of the Training of Community Leaders