



# Social Monitoring Report

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March 2016

## PRC: Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project – *Botou City Water Distribution Network Renovation Subproject*

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For Hebei Project Management Office

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**Asian Development Bank**

***Resettlement  
Monitoring and Evaluation  
Report on***

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***Botou City Water Distribution Network Renovation  
Project***

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
FSR	Feasibility study report
RP	Resettlement Plan
DDR	Due Diligence Report
AP	Affected People
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
IA	Implementing Agency
EA	Executing Agency
PRC	People's Republic of China
PMO	Project Management Office
BTPMO	Botou Project Management Office
DRC	Development and Reform Commission

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# **1 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

## **1.1 Main Contents of Project Construction**

Botou City Water Distribution Network Renovation Project is one of the sub-project of Asian Development Bank (ADB) loaned Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project. The project is divided into two reconstruction projects, one is the renovation of district water supply network which out of the users' households water meters, and the other is the renovation of water supply pipeline inside the users' households' water meters. The construction components include the laying of water distribution network with 22,914 m (DN160 PE pipe), 39,370 m (DN110 PE pipe), 26,828 m (DN75 PE pipe), 151,056 m (DN63 PE pipe) and 68.9 km (DN25 PVC-M pipe), and 28,536 domestic water meters, supporting valves and chambers.

The pipeline of this project is mainly laid along the street to replace the original one and connected to the main water transmission line in urban areas. The project is mainly aimed to renovate the water supply pipeline of urban residential buildings and cottage households, neighbourhood alley households by using the excavation construction with breaking roads and pipe-jacking method in passing through the road which can't be destroyed.

It can significantly improve the quality of water supply, make the the water supply order and demand standardized, and promote effective utilization of water resources and urban water conservation after the completion of this project. It also achieves the goal of 24-hour water supply, which will eventually promote local economic and social development.

The total investment reaches CNY 65,000,000, of which USD 4,500,000 is to be financed by ADB and the rest will be arranged by the county finance. The project is in line with the overall planning of Botou city.

## **1.2 Project Impacts**

Botou City Water Distribution Network Renovation Project is mainly for pipe renovation of urban residential buildings and cottage households, neighbourhood alley households. The scope of the renovation of district water supply network which out of the users' households' water meters and inside the users' households' water meters is including:

- (1) Hexi district including 10 areas such as Post Office, north district of Government Office, north of Agricultural Bank, the district of Normal School, west sanli district, the district of Housing and Construction Bureau, north sanli district, Xinhua district, mosque and No 2 Middle School area.

(2) Hedong district including 7 areas such as south hedong district, railway elementary school, No 3 Middle school district, bus station district, oil pump plant, hongqi market and No.104 national highway area.

The distribution pipeline network was laid along the street (in downtown and lane) and state owned space which didn't have impacts on temporary occupation of farmland or permanent farmland occupation and house demolition and didn't have directly affected persons (Aps). When the construction began, there were some indirect impacts on the nearby residents and shops because of the excavation and breaking roads. The road which destroyed by the excavation were restored after the completion of the construction. The project is mainly for pipe renovation of urban residential buildings and cottage households, neighbourhood alley households, most pipelines using the same channel except some DN160 pipelines need to lay separately. The planning destroying road area is 88,000m<sup>2</sup>, and the actual area is 100,280m<sup>2</sup>. As for the road situation in the project area, please see picture 1 and picture 2.



Picture 1

Picture 2

### 1.3 Mitigation measures

As the construction was step by step in every segment, there were only short-term impacts on nearby residents, shops and traffic which didn't happened more than a week and the implementation unit takes the necessary measures to reduce the negative impact during the construction as follows:

The project is implemented in Botou downtown area and the distribution pipeline network was laid along the street (in downtown and lane) and state owned space which didn't have impacts on temporary occupation of farmland or permanent farmland occupation and house demolition.

In the early stage of the construction, the BTPMO had finished the transformation plan of the renovation region and submitted it to the municipal government which had been approved, and in order to ensure the residents' water supply didn't affected by the

project construction, they inform the user in advance and established temporary water supply places according to the number of the households.

During the construction, PMO made the detailed plan of construction progress everyday according to the actual situation, laying pipeline while ditching, and doing the landfill to restore it at the same day, earthwork stacking orderly, make sure it does not affect the normal traffic.

For the intersection and main roads, they use the pipe-jacking method in passing through the road which can't be destroyed didn't affect the roads and the traffic.

#### **1.4 Independent External M&E on the Resettlement**

According to the requirement of ADB safeguard policy, the BTPMO will employ qualified, independent institution with rich experiences as the independent MEA.

The main policy basis of the resettlement monitoring is the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), particularly those provisions related to land compensation policy, compensation rates, related public hearing system and information disclosure; and the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995) and Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

The PMO has appointed NAREE Consulting Limited as the external MEA of this sub-project. In November 2015, with the assistance of Botou City Water Supply Company and other relevant institutions, NAREE did the field study and information collection to understand the general situation of project construction contents and actual implementation progress, they also collected primary design report and FSR, understood the establishment and division of organization, project overview, progress and impacts, coordination with concrete implementation and distribution of personnel. NAREE also do the survey to know the attitude of affected people on the project and their satisfaction and living status in affected area.

## **2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

### **2.1 Project Implementation Progress**

In August 2012, Hebei DRC had approval for this project through the proposal named <Hebei Development and Reform International Fund [2012] No.1370> and the FSR and preliminary design report of this project had been approved by Hebei DRC in May 2013 and November 2013 respectively.

Botou City Water Distribution Network Renovation Project was started in 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2014. The civil work of water supply network construction has already done 94% until

now, and the rest was expected to complete by the end of April 2016.

## **2.2 Implementation Progress of Resettlement**

The distribution pipeline network is mainly for pipe renovation of urban residential buildings and cottage households, neighbourhood alley households and was laid along the street (in downtown and lane) and state owned space which didn't have impacts on temporary occupation of farmland or permanent farmland occupation and house demolition and didn't have directly Aps. The actual area of the road which destroyed by the excavation was 100,280m<sup>2</sup> including vehicle/non-motorized vehicle road, alley, etc. without impacts on people and attachments. The broken roads were restored after the completion of the construction.

## **3 IMPACTS ANALYSIS ON TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION**

The distribution pipeline network was laid along the street (in downtown and lane) and occupied vehicle/non-motorized vehicle road and alley which didn't have impacts on temporary occupation of farmland or permanent farmland occupation and house demolition and didn't have directly APs. The project construction occupied less land with the reasons as follows: the small diameter of pipelines, shallow excavation depth and small width and using manual excavation, and there wasn't large machine which occupied much more area. After the completion of the pipeline laying, they backfilled and restored the road quickly which could not only ensure the travel safety demand of nearby residents and shops, but also reduced the impacts on their life and business as far as possible. The details of excavation and pipeline laying condition are showed from picture 3 to picture 6.



Picture 3: Ditch excavation in lane



Picture 4: Pipeline laying in lane



Picture 5: Water meter chamber excavation



Picture 6: Road excavation and pipeline laying in downtown

There weren't directly APs in this project and some of the nearby residents and shops were indirectly affected by the excavation and pipeline laying temporarily whom were

also the beneficiary of the project at the same time. The existing water sources within the scope of pipeline renovation included original water supply plants and self-supply wells which had unable to meet the needs of users no matter in water quality, water pressure and water supply ability. For instance, the water supply was started before 10:30 a.m. and maintained less than 12 hours per day in the south Hedong area, and as the water was drawn from the three layer underground, the water pressure was seriously inadequate which brought inconvenience to the residents nearby. Some pipelines are serious aging and extended active duty which affected the water pressure and water quality, some regions even had affected by water peculiar smell. The water pressure, water quality and water supply were improved by this project and the indirectly APs were very supportive on this project.

According to the opinion survey to local residents along the proposed pipeline, it was no need to compensate the households and shops along the lane for the impacts. At the same time, the engineering and environmental protective measures had avoided or reduced disturbance to surrounding environment, and construction monitoring had been adopted during implementation. Before construction, relevant information had been publicized in advance to ensure the indirectly APs to know the situation of the project, the construction plan, construction measures and appeal channels, etc., and the members of Project Leading Group in the district / street carried out consultation and coordination with the indirectly APs, listened to their views and help them to solve problems to ensure that the smooth and fast implementation of the project and didn't have impacts on their lives.

Engineering and environmental protective measures such as watering, paving temporary paths etc. were taken to avoid dust-blowing, traffic jam and other adverse impacts. In the meantime, there were several methods for minimizing temporary impacts. Firstly, the construction of pipeline was divided into several flexible sections, with the construction period of each section controlled within one week, as for the alley, they controlled in three days and temporary access pavement and guiding signs were used to minimize the impacts. Secondly, flexible working time (such as working in the evening) effectively reduced negative impacts on surrounding residents. Thirdly, publicized relevant information in advance to ensure the indirectly APs to know the construction plan and easy for them to prepare before construction. The above measures got good result, and approved by the local people in the scope of project. For the road restore situation, please see picture 9 and picture 10.



Picture 9: road restore



Picture 10: road restore

#### **4 COMPENSATION RATES AND FUND PAYMENT**

According to local stipulations in Botou County, for municipal construction projects, there are no road excavation fees, traffic management fees, nor land occupation fees required. However, the implementation agency of the Project needs to restore the road to original standard. Upon the complementation of the pipeline construction, the Contractor will restore the roads according to their original scales and standards. This item of cost will be included in the project cost.

In order to complete the construction, organization and coordination work better, Botou government had compiled the <Botou Downtown Water Supply Network and Household Water Meter Renovation Plan>, which stipulated that the Urban Management Bureau, Unicom Company, Telecom Company, Mobile Company, Transmission Bureau, Gas Company, Heating Company were in charge of providing the exact information of underground pipelines and cables, and assigned professional person went to site to assist the construction implementation. When the project involved in road excavation, green belts occupation or need to across the canals, No.104 national road and railway, some institutions such as Housing and Construction Bureau, Urban Management Bureau, Transportation Department, Water Affair Bueau, Transmission Bureau and railway station were responsible for priority relevant formalities, and related fees shall be free of charge.

Therefore, there will be no temporary land occupation fee for this part listed in the Resettlement Budget.

#### **5 INSTITUTIONS**

##### **5.1 Institution Settings**

In order to ensure a smooth implementation and to achieve the expected effect of the

Botou City Water Distribution Network Renovation Project, the Project Leading Group was established with the major responsibilities of organization, coordination and supervision. Each member of the Project Leading Group had a deputy director who was responsible for promoting the implementation work. Under the Project Leading Group, there was a PMO which located in the House and Construction Bureau of Botou City with the major responsibilities of organizational coordination.

## 5.2 Staff and Equipment

For the detailed members of Project Leading Group, please see Table 1.

Table 1 Project Leading Group and PMO of Botou City

Position in team	Name	Institutions and positions
Team Leader	Ningwei Yue	Vice Mayor
Deputy Team Leader	Degang Ren	Deputy President of the Municipal PCC, Director of Municipal Housing Construction Bureau
Team Member	Shuxia Kang	Deputy Director of Municipal DRC
	Zhu Liu	City Finance Bureau Senior Staff
	Xueling Liu	Deputy Director of the Municipal Supervision Bureau
	Haitao Wang	Deputy Director of Municipal Public Security Bureau
	Shoujiang Lu	Civil Affairs Bureau Senior Staff
	Kejie Cui	Discipline Inspection Team Leader of City Land Bureau
	Qingfeng Gong	Deputy Director of Municipal Housing Construction Bureau
	Xuesong Han	Deputy Director of Municipal Urban Management Bureau
	Shuming Zhang	City Water Authority Senior Staff
	Qiang Pan	Deputy Director of Transportation Bureau
	Qingling Liu	City Audit Bureau Senior Staff
	Yong Jiang	Deputy Director of Municipal Media Bureau
	Qiang Wang	Deputy Director of Municipal Quality Supervision Bureau
	Jie Fu	Deputy Manager of City Power Company
	Lizhang Jiang	Director of Gulou Street Office
	Yunfei Geng	Director of Jiefang Street Office
	Zhenzhong Wang	Director of Hedong Street Office
	Bing Lu	Mayor of Bo Town Government
	Shukai Li	Mayor of Waliwang Town Government
Chao Liu	Deputy Director of City Industrial Zone Management Committee	

Position in team	Name	Institutions and positions
	Junyi Qi	Stationmaster
	Xingguo Liang	Director of Transmission Bureau
	Weimin Tong	Unicom Group Botou Branch Manager
	Hongyan Cao	Mobile Group Botou Branch Manger
	Guangliang Wei	Telecom Botou Branch Manager
	Wenhua Qi	Railcom Group Botou Branch Manager
	Zhiming Xiao	General Manager of Broadcom Gas Company
	Juning Niu	General Manager of Beijing Gas and Heating Company

The PMO under the Group which located in Housing and Construction Bureau, the director is Qingfeng Gong.

### 5.3 Organization and Implementation

The PMO was responsible for printing ‘understanding paper’ and posters to promoting relevant policies and requirements of this project. Gulou sub district office, Jiefang sub district office and Hedong sub district office, as well as Waliwang town and Bo town are responsible for organizing community workers to explain the significance about construction work home to home. The Media Bureau is responsible for getting people understanding and supporting by using rolling word screen and setting feature programs on radio and television.

The Housing and Construction Bureau was responsible for the scientific arrangement of the construction personnel, overall arrangement and promotion of the construction schedule according to the principle of “to implementation the renovation step by step and district by district once conditions permitted”. Gulou sub district office, Jiefang sub district office and Hedong sub district office, as well as Waliwang town and Bo town were responsible for coordinating and solving all kinds of contradictions and disputes. During the project implementation, the Botou Water Supply Company is responsible for building temporary water supply points according to the actual situation of the progress to ensure the normal use of water.

The MEA has investigated on operation status of those institutions. The result shows that the project units has already done large amount of practical works, and could give fully consideration on requirements and advices of indirect affected people, and minimizing the impact on their lives and works.

## **6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION , GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS**

### **6.1 Public Participation**

In March 2014, the municipal government held a coordination meeting and set up a Project Leading Group with the members covering relevant department, such as special facilities department, sub district office, township government and industry parks whom responsible for organization, coordination and supervision. Under the Project Leading Group, there was a PMO which located in the House and Construction Bureau of Botou City with responsibilities for promoting relevant policies and requirements of water supply renovation project through issuing “Letter for Distribution Pipeline Network Renovation Project Users”, “Understanding Paper of Water Meter Reconstruction” and putting up posters. Gulou sub district office, Jiefang sub district office and Hedong sub district office, as well as Waliwang town and Bo town were responsible for organizing community workers to explain the significance about construction work home to home. The Media Bureau is responsible for getting people understanding and supporting by using rolling word screen and setting feature programs on radio and television.

During the construction, the implementation unit paid much attention to residents and shops opinions in project area. According to the investigation, the implementation unit not only published notice in the local newspapers, but also setting retaining walls at construction road, to minimizing the impact on access of non-motorized vehicle and pedestrians. If there was a business activity for anniversary of the shop or it was inconvenience for the nearby students went to school, the implementation unit would delay the construction of this place after the activities completed or did it during summer vacation which fully respected their opinions. In order to minimizing the influence on businesses, the construction was usually in the evening or periods of low traffic.

All the measures mentioned above have been adopted during the implementation of this Project.

### **6.2 Appeals procedures**

The BTPMO has set up grievances and appeals ways which included: (i) public service telephone number of 5563310 had been published to which people could reflect any related problems through phone; (ii)if there is any dissatisfaction with the project, APs could reflect to relevant director of community, sub district and township government.

The aforesaid appeal channels have been made public to the APs through meetings and by other means to enable the APs to be fully aware of their rights of appeal.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Through this monitoring and investigation, we found that Botou City had already set up Project Leading Group and the PMO under it which made it better to undertake the organization and coordination of implementation of this project.

During the construction, the implementation unit had use several kinds of measures to minimize the impact on residents travel and lives and could handle those feedback problems timely and solved immediately which got high satisfaction from the residents.

There is suggestion for the PMO staff that they should pay close attention to progress of the project, timely communicate with relevant units, collect and update project implementation information, do a good job in the classification and archiving of information, especially public participation record and project progress information.