



# Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 40641  
March 2016

## PRC: Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project – *Miaoshan Wastewater Treatment Plant Subproject*

Prepared by: NAREE Consulting Limited

For Hebei Project Management Office

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**Asian Development Bank**

*Resettlement*  
*Monitoring and Evaluation Report on*

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***Longhua County of Chengde City:  
Miaoshan Waste Water Treatment Plant Subproject***

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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
LHCPMO	Longhua County Project Management Office
OLC	Office of Letters and Calls
LRB	Land & Resource Bureau

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# **1 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

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

The Miaoshan Waste Water Treatment Plant Construction project is one of the sub-projects of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loaned Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project. The project location is in Sidaoying village of Longhua Township, and beside the southern bank of Yixun River. The project covers 33.297 mu of land, with the waste water quantity of 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d and waste sewer network of 18.687 km; the total investment reaches CNY 102,252,100, of which USD 7,100,000 is to be financed by ADB and the rest will be arranged by the county finance.

## **1.2 Basis of External Resettlement Monitoring**

According to the requirement of ADB safeguard policy, the Longhua County Project Management Office (LHPMO) 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 basis of resettlement monitoring activities is the DDR of resettlement on land acquisition authorized by project IA in October, 2012. The external monitoring agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the AP's production level and standard of living, and submit M&E reports to PMO and ADB.

The PMO has appointed NAREE Consulting Limited as the external MEA of this sub-project.

## **1.3 Procedures**

- ◆ Prepare the work outline for resettlement M&E
- ◆ Field investigate and interview
- ◆ Evaluate the progress of land acquisition and demolition
- ◆ Monitoring the physical and variable quantity, compensation rates and the earmark progress of the compensation funds
- ◆ Collecting and organizing data
- ◆ Analyze and evaluation
- ◆ Compile M&E report

## 1.4 The Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation

The independent external M&E agency will monitor the land acquisition and demolition activities and conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring of production level and standard of living of APs according to the specific implementing schedule.

According to DDR of resettlement in 2013, the main impacts of the project is permanent land acquisition of the waste water treatment plant and temporary land occupation of the waste sewer network construction. Therefore, this monitoring is under the following aspect:

- ◆ The impacts of the project and construction progress;
- ◆ The payment and amount of land compensation;
- ◆ The use of land compensation fees of village collective and how did the affect persons benefit from that;
- ◆ The restoration situation of temporary land occupation;
- ◆ Methods and effects for public participation;
- ◆ Grievances and appeals.

## 1.5 Tasks and schedule

The main tasks and time schedule is in Table 1.

Table 1 Monitoring and Evaluation activities

Time	Task	Contents
November 10th	Connection with the director of LHPMO.	Understanding general situation of project construction contents and actual implementation progress through field study and focus group discussion, collecting primary design report and feasibility study report, , DDR of resettlement; Understanding the establishment and division of organization, project overview, progress and impacts, coordination with concrete implementation and distribution of personnel.
November 11th	Investigation and interview with APs, sorting and collating the information from related material	Learning how much did the APs know about this project and the compensation payout status through field survey; Evaluating the satisfaction of APs about their compensation and resettlement, as well as the change of their living conditions.

## 2 PROJECT IMPACTS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 Implementation Progress

The Miaoshan Waste Water Treatment Plant Construction project is a new additional sub-project after mid-term adjustment in 2013. The LHPMO has already completed the expropriation of land before the construction of this project and they had already compiled and submitted Due Diligence Report of Resettlement on land acquisition to ADB according to the requirement of ADB safeguard policy. The civil work and

relevant facilities has been completed and put into production until this period of monitoring. Supporting sewer network project was started to construct in 20 October 2014, and the pipeline has been completed 5 km, about 26% of the total.

According to the field investigation and relevant documents, LHPMO has already completed FSR reviewing by LRB ,project approval by Development and Reform Commission, environment assessment and construction land use planning permission before the construction work started.

## **2.2 Project Impacts and Implementation Progress of Land Acquisition**

This project is new additional sub-project after mid-term adjustment. In addition, the LHPMO has already completed the expropriation of land before the construction of this project and they had already compiled and submitted DDR of resettlement on land acquisition to ADB in April 2013 and approved by ADB.

There wasn't house demolition in this project, only permanent land acquisition which caused by the construction of waste water treatment Plant and temporary land occupation which caused by the construction of waste sewer network. The construction of this plant permanently occupied 33.297 mu collective flood land in Sidaoying village in Longhua county, which affected 44 households with 151 person. The plant located in the lowest terrain of the Longhua County Industry Park in the northwest corner and there wasn't building, structure and resident living here. The plant was 330 meters away from the Sidaoying village, 1030 meters away from the Shanqian village, 620 meters away from the Bocaigou village and 1400 meters away from Heishui village.

The land acquisition for the project construction has been completed by the county government and all due compensations has been paid to the concerned villagers and has been submitted to the Department of Land Resource of Hebei Province for land review according to the land approval procedures. After approved by the People's Government of Hebei Province in the Jizhengzhuanzheng letter[2014]No.991 in November 19, 2014, the LHPMO is preparing state-owned land transfer procedures.

The supporting sewer network of this project is a main part of urban waste water pipeline network, which will be paved along the banks of Yixun River. The pipe diameter is DN300~DN1500 and the length is 18.687 km. The temporary land occupation described in DDR is 420 mu, which is the state-owned river bank land of the Water Conservancy Bureau of Longhua, no local farmland and village households will be affected. The construction will be conducted by section therefore the road will bring little inconvenience to the local production activities and traffics. The pipe was restored it after the construction by the construction unit. Regarding the project concerned, land occupation will last for half an year. Correspondingly, land recovery fee is calculated into the engineering part of project fund. Up to now, supporting sewer network project is being implemented and the pipeline has been completed 5 km,



about 26% of the total which temporarily occupied 61500 m<sup>2</sup> stated owned land in the industrial park without any collective land occupation and house demolition. There wasn't compensation happened until now. The rest pipeline will be laid through 6 villages such as Heshui village, Sandaoying village, Erdaoying village , Naohaiying village and Toudaoying village which will affect 280 mu collective land and forest temporarily and cut down about 12000 of all kinds of trees. Since it has not occurred yet, it will be described in the final assessment report of the specific implementation of rest part of the waste sewer network.

### **3 COMPENSATION RATES AND FUND PAYMENT**

#### **3.1 Compensation Rates**

According to < Land Administration Law of the PRC >, < Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition > and Hebei Provincial Government has also issued relevant documents with < Land Administration Law of the PRC > which implemented in Hebei province. According to the Notice on Land Acquisition Price in Hebei Province (Hebei Government [2008] NO.132), price of land taken for this project should be in line with category 3 of Longhua County. So the flood land compensation standard is CNY45,000/mu. However, during the actual implementation, after several compensation negotiations with the APs, CNY 58,000/mu was determined as the final standard by taking into consideration of better protection of the interest of the APs and the smooth implementation of land acquisition.

Since the compensation of temporary land occupation has not occurred yet, it will be described in the final assessment report of the specific implementation of rest part of the waste sewer network.

#### **3.2 Compensation fund payment**

In principle, compensation for buildings and other ground attachments was paid directly to the legal owners of those properties. Land compensation rates and resettlement subsidies were directly paid to owners or users before land acquisition at various levels. According to the "Land Administration Law" of PRC, the land compensation should be paid to land owners and users, relocation subsidies must be used by the people who are affected by the land acquisition for resettlement. To negotiate with local village commission and more than 44 APs, land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crops compensation has been paid to the APs. The compensation standard for the flood land is CNY 58,000/mu and for the young crop is CNY 1,000/mu.

The flood land acquired by the project was included in the urban development

planning as construction land by the County Government before 2011 with poor soil quality and low productivity and the main crop was corn. The 33.297 mu collective flood land acquired by this project were contracted land belonged to 44 households in Sidaoying village with low economic benefit. Through several times of public meetings holding by the village committee for compensation fee allocation plan and relevant matters among the affected households before land acquisition, the householder signed the agreement under the premise that the plan is confirmed by all of their family members. The results of these public consultation meeting have been general agreement that: according to the <Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC>, the land use rights of collective lands belong to village collective, but the 33.297 mu collective flood land which occupied by the construction of waste water plant construction has already contracted with 44 village households. Taking account of the benefit of the 44 households villagers, the compensation fee of land compensation, resettlement subsidies and young crops were paid to the APs.

## **4 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT FOR THE APS**

### **4.1 Social-economic Situation of Affected Village**

The project affected village named Sidaoying village located in the south of and about 10 km from the Longhua County. Before the administrative reform (village-dismiss and township-combination) in 1994, the current address of Sidaoying Village was where the Sidaoying Twotownship located and now administered by Longhua township which is also the county town located. Sidaoying Village having good transportation conditions as the railway from Beijing to Tongliao, the Zhang Longxian (from Zhang Bai Wan - Longhua) national highway, and the connecting line of Cheng-Zhang highway which is being built are all through the village. The cultivated land resources of affected village are very limited due to closeness to mountainous area and near county town, and are mainly non-irrigated dry land, flood land and woodland, the main crop is corn. As a result, the agriculture income of the villagers is very low.

According to the survey, the income sources structure is very simple, mainly relying on temporary labor migration in Longhua County, the neighboring Chengde City and Beijing. Most male labors from the village generally go to cities as migrant workers, and female labors are more engaged in farming, domestic work or do some small businesses in nearby towns.

The total cultivated land of Sidaoying village is 1900 mu and the total households are 705 with 2600 persons. The average income of household is CNY 23,760 in 2015, the per capita annual net income of villager is about CNY 5,370.

## 4.2 Sampling Survey of Affected Households and Result Analysis

### 4.2.1 Survey Methods

Design the plan of sampling survey and households who are impacted by house demolition are chose randomly as samples, whose production and living situation will be traced and investigated. In this survey, M&E group have on-spot check 10 affected households. The scale of Sampling is 22.7%. The purpose of the survey is to monitoring the effect of quality of implementation and utilization of capital, and the production level and living standard of affected households and resettlement restoration effect.

### 4.2.2 Content of sampling survey

#### (1) Summary of Household Population

The survey involved 10 households 33 persons. All of them are agricultural populations, 15 women making up 45.45% of the total population, 22 labors making up 66.67% of the total population, 11 women labors among them. 2 students making up 0.06% of the total.

#### (2) Age Structure

Among the surveyed 33 persons in 10 households, there are 27 persons ranged in labor force from age 18 to 60, accounting for 81.82% of the total APs. There are 2 persons under 18 years old, making up 6.06% of the total; 25 persons with age from 17 to 50 years old, accounting for 75.76% of the total APs; 2 persons with age from 51 to 60 years old, occupying 6.06% of the total APs; and 4 persons with age of 61 and over, taking 12.12% of the total APs. For details, please see Chart1.

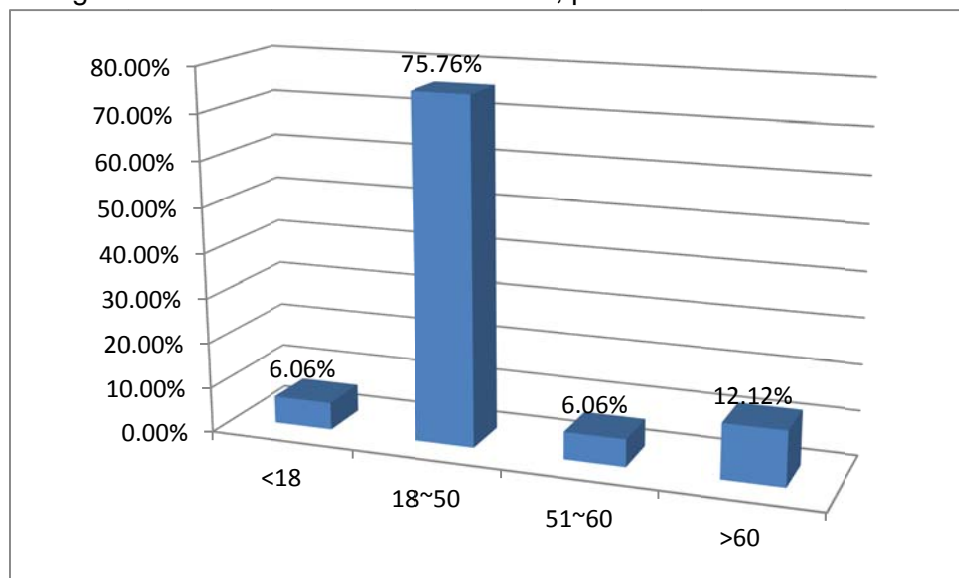


Chart 1 Age Structure of Investigated APs

#### (3) Educational Level

Among the surveyed 33 persons in 10 households, 31 adults who are over 18 years old, including 5 persons or 16.13% of the total graduated from primary school, 21 persons or 67.74% of the total graduated from junior high school, 2 persons or 6.45% of the total from senior high school, and 2 persons taking 6.45% of the total are illiterate. For details, please see Chart 2.

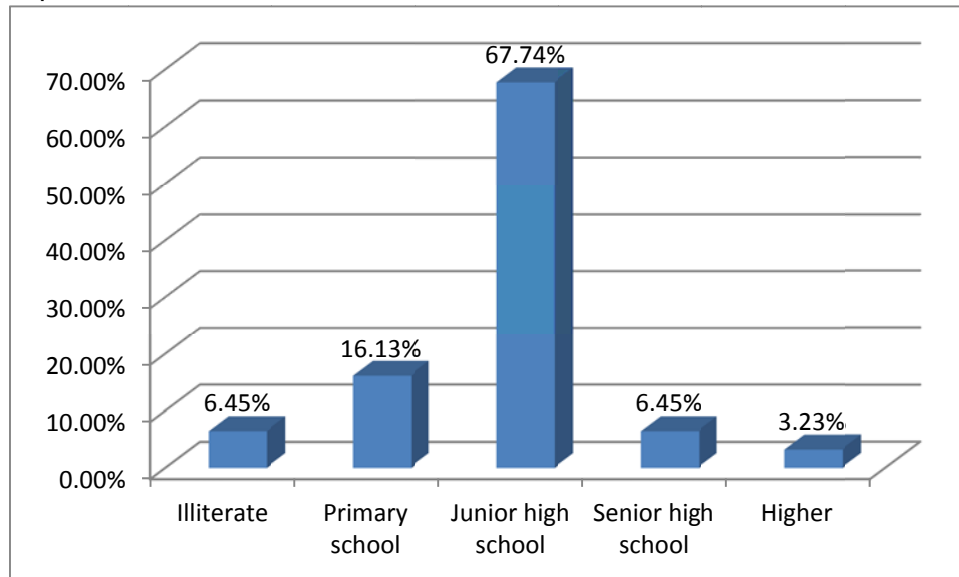


Chart 2 Education Level of Investigated APs

#### (4) Cultivated Land Resources

The total cultivated land of investigated 10 households is 44.05 mu, the average land of household is 4.41 mu and the amount of cultivated land per capita is 1.33mu. Farmers mainly plant corn on their land. The average output of corn is 419 kilogram per mu. Before this project the cultivated land per household is 4.4 mu, the percentage of land loss is 16.42% which means the average land loss of household is 0.72 mu.

#### (5) Labor Structure

There are 22 labors among 33 investigated persons including 11 female labors. 13 of the labors, taking 59.1% of the total labors engaged in non-agricultural production sectors, including 11 labors working in the factory nearby or out of the county and 2 labors doing small business. The remaining 9 labors are engaged in agricultural production and operation, taking care of household chores or engaged in family farming, of which 7 are female labors. Most male labors from the village generally go to cities as migrant workers, and female labors are more engaged in farming, domestic work or do some small businesses in nearby towns. For details, please see Chart 3.

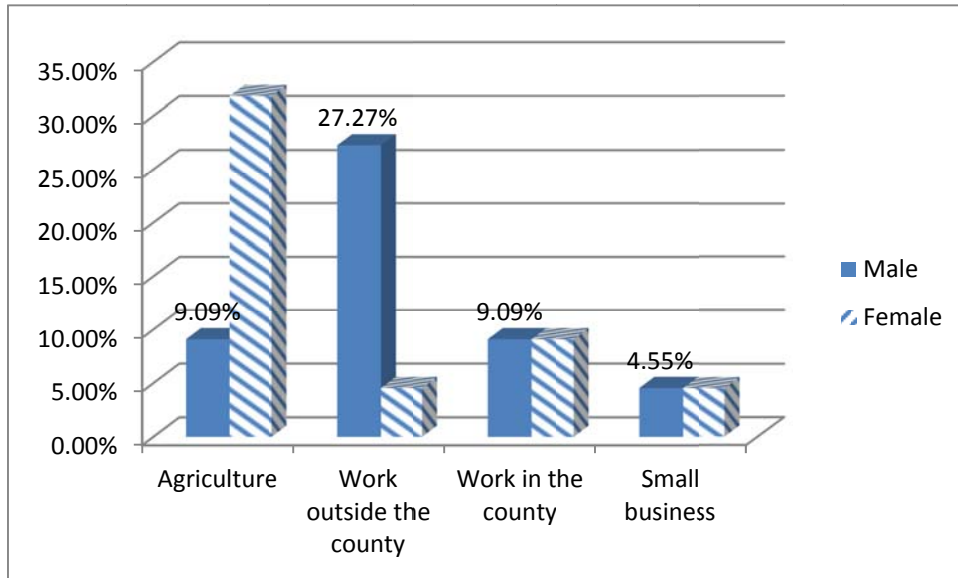


Chart 3 Labor Structure of Investigated APs

(6) Household Annual Income Structure

On the basis of statistics of 10 households, the average annual income of household is CNY 18,484. Among which, the income of planting making up 16.14% of the total; the income of sideline income making up 3.25% of the total; the income of wage income is CNY 145,00, making up 78.45% of the total; the other income making up 2.16% of the total. For details, please see Chart 4.

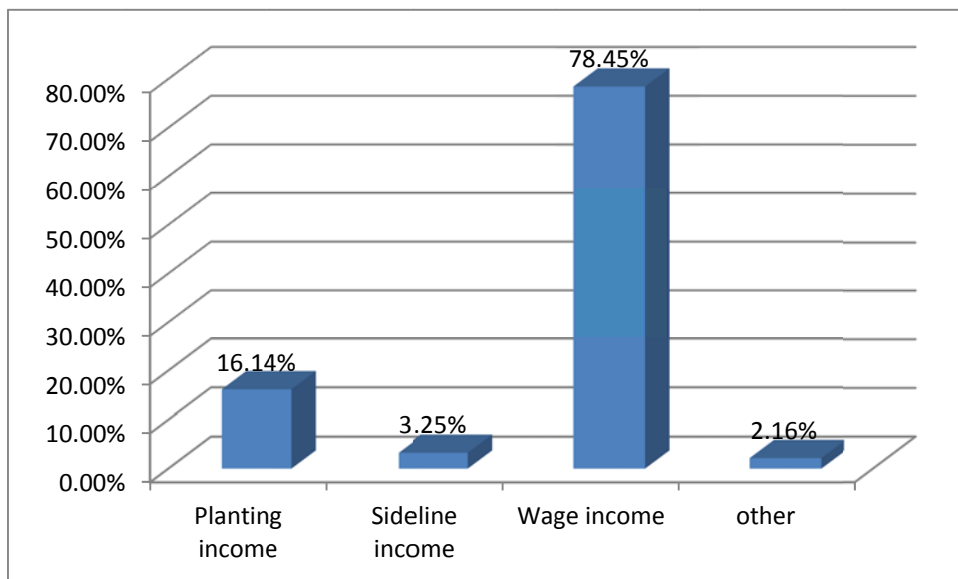


Chart 4 Household Annual Income

(7) Household Annual Expenditure Structure

On the basis of statistics of 10 households, the average annual expenditure of household is CNY 11651. Among which, agriculture production expenditure including seed costs, pesticide and fertilizer costs, machining operation expense for harvest and sowing, irrigation water fee and other payment is CNY491, taking up 4.21% of the total expenditure; annual electricity cost making up 4.46% of the total. Among consumption expenditure, annual communication fee is CNY1200, making up 10.3%

of the total; the educational expense making up 21.46% of the total; annual medical fee making up 12.02% of the total; annual fuel cost making up 5.58% of the total; the non-staple food expense account for 41.97% of the total. For details, please see Chart 5.

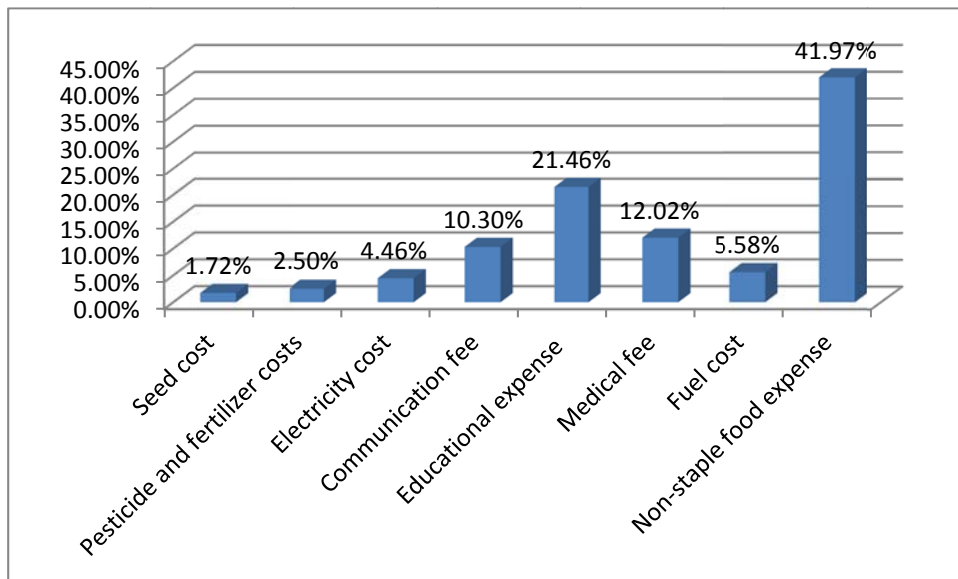


Chart 5 Household Annual Expenditure

#### (8) Annual Household Income and Expenditure

According to the survey, the annual average household net income of the residents in the affected area is CNY 17,993, and per capita annual net income is CNY 5,452.

In terms of the income structure, the main resource of APs income is not agricultural production, the largest proportion of the income source is wage income, the level of which is mainly related to the price of the labor market. And for the household expenditure, non-staple food expenses and education fee account for the highest proportion of total expenditure, the communications expenses increased. This is due to the increased cost of migrant workers contract with their families.

According to above analysis, the affected village of the project is nearby downtown area, the communication is very convenience, local farmer have more opportunities to work in city, to do some transportation business to do some business, even to create private enterprises, and so on. According the survey, the incomes of households in affected village entirely come from planting is little. According to the above analysis, affected households don't rely on the income of planting (the income from planting makes up 16.14%) and this project doesn't have big adverse impacts on farmers' living standard and production situation.

### 4.3 Status

The flood land acquired by the project was included in the urban development

planning as construction land by the County Government before 2011 with poor soil quality and low productivity and the main crop was corn. According to above analysis, the annual net income of crop planting is CNY 677 per mu, as the average land loss of household is 0.72 mu, the average annual income loss of crop planting is CNY 490. As the rate of land compensation is CNY 58,000 and the average land compensation fee for household is CNY 42,669 which is 87 times of the annual income loss of crop planting. According to the survey, the per capita annual net income is CNY 5,452, compared with the level in 2011 which is CNY 4,000, has increased about 36.36%.

There are two main reasons for the increase in the income of Aps. Firstly, from the end of 2011 to now, local technical authorities (agricultural, forest, animal husbandry bureaus) have organized about 17 technical trainings to local villagers including the APs. Contents of the trainings organized including: standardized farming, new crop varieties, fertility and yield improvement, pest control, soil fertility, beef cattle fattening, improvement of old orchards, management of indigenous apricot trees, warm-house vegetable production, maize management, etc. In total over 80 person times of the APs from Sidaoying Village participated in the trainings which greatly improved their income generation activities and capacities. Secondly, Aps could get more employment opportunities as Sidaoying village close to the Industrial Park and Longhua county town. Working in the nearby factory can not only got income, but also give consideration to the agricultural production of their families and saving the costs of transportation compared with working outside of the county.

Although there wasn't actual impact on affected households because the 33.297 mu collective flood land which have been acquired by this project with poor soil quality and less economic benefit, the APs got compensation for their land loss which is 87 times of the annual income loss of crop planting. This investigation is about to monitoring and tracking the usage condition of their compensation fees. According to the investigation, 90% of affected households deposited compensation fees into bank, and only 10% of them used for simply consume, household spending and purchasing insurance. Although most of respondents thought the bank deposit rate is low, it is still the most safety choice as there was no other reliable investment channel. In the actual implementation, the compensation rates adopted in the Project complies with the relevant laws and policies, the compensation fee was paid in full amount according to the standard and the APs are highly satisfied. Therefore, no special appeals and complaints are recorded.

It also found that every time on assisting organizing technical training, the village committee will inform the APs and their households and, women are more encouraged to participate in the trainings. In fact, since men are frequently involve in seasonal migration, women's participation in technical trainings is even higher than expected

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

### **5.1 Public Participation**

According to the relevant policy and regulation about land acquisition and resettlement in China, it is necessary to develop the information disclosure and consultation on project preparation and implementation stage which could reduce dissatisfaction and dispute, as well as the safeguard legitimate rights for APs. The LHPMO did many works on information disclosure and public consultation for the land acquisition affairs on project preparation and implementation stage. The village using “4+2” work model for information disclosure and consultation in the entire progress of land acquisition, in which the “4” means village party branch committee meeting, two committees meeting between village committee and village party branch committee, general meeting of village party branch and villager’s villager ’ s representative conference, the “2” means resolution publicly and implementation outcome publicly. The Sidaoying village committee strictly followed the “4+2” principle in actual operation of project through meetings for fully understanding and advertising of compensation and resettlement plan and relevant policies and held consultation with relevant matters. Sidaoying village set leading group for compensation fees allocation in order to make the plan and implementation procedure equity and justness. They made detailed allocation plan and distribution and public the plan and implementation results at the notice board of Sidaoying village committee.

Sidaoying village held meeting for APs and villagers representatives conference in March, 2010. Through several times of public meetings holding by the village committee for compensation fee allocation plan and relevant matters among the affected households before land acquisition, the householder signed the agreement under the premise that the plan is confirmed by all of their family members.

From December 2009 to March 2010, the LHPMO had negotiation activity about land expropriation intention with affected household in Sidaoying village, and held meeting for compensation rates and payment matters in March 2010. And they did the actual amount of the survey and review, to discuss the final income recovery program and the use of compensation funds from April 2010 to August 2011. The land reserve center of Longhua County has signed compensation agreement with village committee of Sidaoying village and paid CNY 1million compensation fees in October 2011.

### **5.2 Appeals procedures**

The LHPMO has set up grievances and appeals ways which included: (i) village committee and villager group, which is the main way when villagers have opinion and suggestions; (ii) local Bureau of Land and Resources is the second way to go for villagers grievances; (iii) villagers could also go to local OLC and PMO. If there is any



dissatisfaction with the project, APs could protect their interests through ways above. Here is the detailed appeals procedure:

Stage 1: If the AP is not satisfied with the implementation of the land acquisition activities, he / she may make a verbal or written complaint or appeal. If a verbal complaint or appeal is made, it shall be dealt with by the Village Committee and recorded in writing. The Village committee shall handle the complaints or appeals in no more than two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he / she can make a verbal or written appeal to the town or township that the village belongs to after receipt of the decision. If a verbal complaint or appeal is made, it shall be dealt with by the town or township and recorded in writing. The town or township shall handle the complaints or appeals in no more than two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still unsatisfied with the decision made by the town or township, he / she may appeal to the county or district LRB or the OLC in the project area. The county or district LRB shall make a decision in no more than two weeks while the local OLC shall make a reply in no more than 1 week or hand over the appeal to the LRB for settlement.

Stage 4: If the AP is still unsatisfied with the decision made by the county or district LRB, he / she may initiate a civil action at the civil court according to the Civil Procedure Law after receipt of the decision made by the Project Land Acquisition Leading Group Office of the county or district LRB.

The AP may initiate an action against any aspect of resettlement, including compensation standard. 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. In addition, the public media shall be used for the purpose of extensive reporting and dissemination and comments and recommendations from all stakeholders on the resettlement activities will be prepared into information lists and provided to the resettlement bodies at all levels for timely study and further action.

### 5.3 Contact information for grievances and appeals

The LHUPMO arrange principal responsible person in charge of the collection and reception of the APs grievances and appeals. Table 2 is the name, unit name and telephone number of person who is in charge.

Table 2 Information Table of responsible person

Institute	Director	Tel	Remark
Sidaoying Village	Chen Fuqiang	18831420999	
Longhua Township	Xie Haibo	13831405095	
LHPMO	Pangjun	0314-5321526	
Longhua County LRB	Liu Xudong	0314-7063185	
Longhua County OLC	Ren Shuxue	0314-7067150	

## **6 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

In the actual implementation, the compensation standard adopted in the Project complies with the relevant laws and policies, the compensation fee was paid in full amount according to the standard and the APs are highly satisfied. Therefore, no special appeals and complaints are recorded.

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.

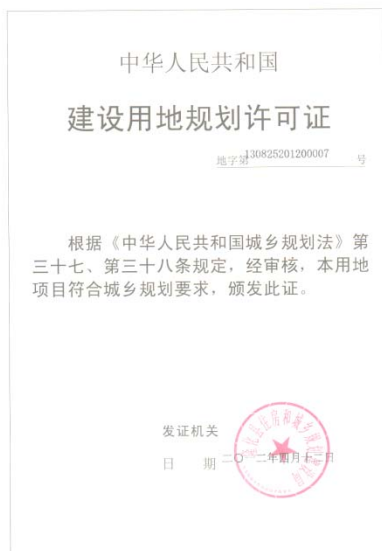
As the remaining pipeline construction of waste sewer network has not occurred yet, the LHPMO should pay close attention to the progress of the implementation and undertake fully consultations with affected villages and Aps about the compensation standard and resettlement plans to ensure the successful implementation of temporary land occupation, and the full disbursement of compensation fees. They should also provide temporary employment opportunities for APs, especially for the poverty groups and female APs during the construction.

# ANNEX

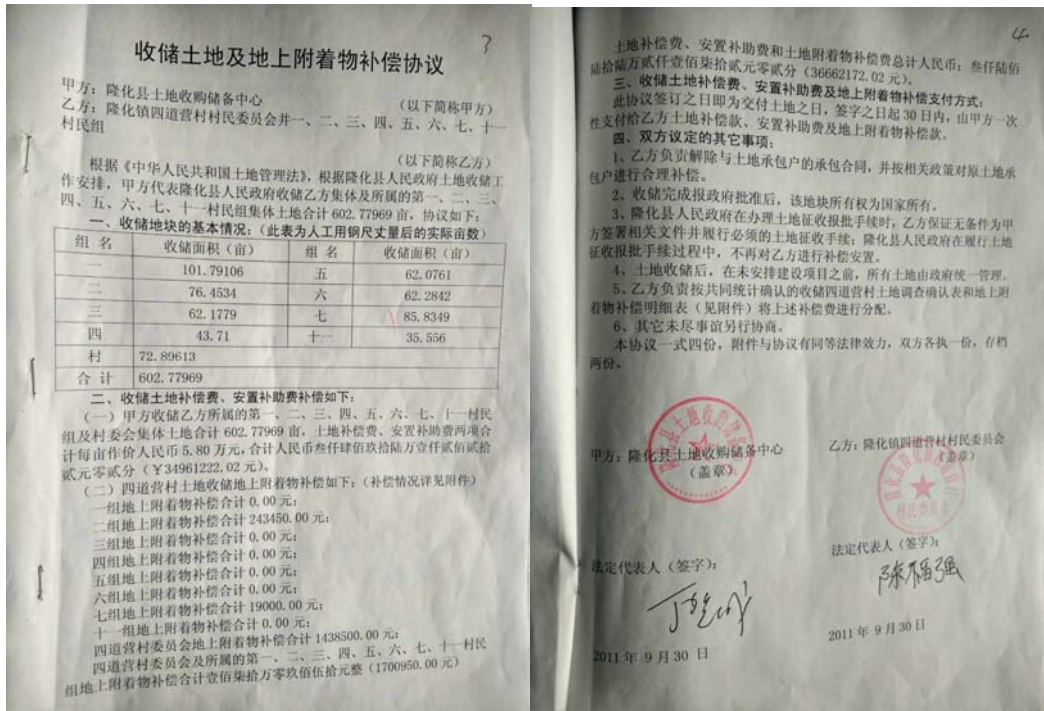
## Annex 1: Project Location Option Submission issued by Rural and Urban Planning Bureau



## Annex 2: Construction Land Use Planning Permit



**Annex 3: Compensation Agreement of Land Acquisition**



**Annex 4: Records of Villager Meetings and Evidences of Land Compensation Fees Allocation for APs**

