

# Social Monitoring Report

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#1 Semiannual Report  
August 2015

## People's Republic of China: Jilin Urban Development Project

Prepared by Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd. for the Jilin Provincial Government and the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 31 August 2015)

Currency unit	–	Chinese Yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.16
\$1.00	=	CNY6.39

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected person
ISWM	–	integrated solid waste management
Jilin PMO	–	Jilin project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RP	–	resettlement plan

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

mu	–	0.006 ha
square meter	–	m <sup>2</sup>

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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# Baseline Surveying Report of Socioeconomic Profiles (External Resettlement Monitoring No.1)

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August 2015

## PRC: Jilin Urban Development Project

Prepared by Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd. for the Jilin Provincial Government and the Asian Development Bank.

**Report Director:** Wu Zongfa

**Report Co-compiler:** Wu Zongfa, Su Daoming, Ma Zhenpeng, Zhan Zexiong

Gong Jing, Ling Ke, Chen Yulin, Wu Qinyue

**E-mail:** gjwzf@263.net

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ISWM	–	integrated solid waste management
Jilin PMO	–	Jilin project management office
PRC	–	People’s Republic of China
RP		resettlement plan

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## Contents

Executive Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
1.1 Background and Objectives.....	2
2. Project Influence	2
2.1 Resettlement.....	3
2.2 Indigenous Peoples.....	3
3. Poverty and Society	5
3.1 Poverty and Social Benefit.....	5
3.2 Poverty and Social Evaluation .....	5
3.3 Gender Benefit .....	6
4. Implementation Timetable	6
5. Description of Approach, Methodology and Work Plan for Performing the Assignment	6
5.1 Objectives of the External Monitoring.....	6
5.2 Scope of the External Monitoring .....	7
5.3 Working Task of the External Monitoring Agency.....	7
5.4 Working Contents of the External Monitoring Agency .....	8
5.5 Technical Approaches and Methodology of External Monitoring.....	11
5.6 Responsibilities of External Resettlement Monitoring Agency .....	12
6. Socioeconomic Profile	13
6.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Baishan .....	13
6.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Baicheng.....	16
6.3 Sampling Survey .....	19
7. Conclusion and Suggestion	23
7.1 Conclusion.....	23
7.2 Suggestion .....	23
8. Appendix	24

## **Executive Summary**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a \$1.5 million loan, which is used to implement Loan 3211-PRC: Jilin Urban Development Project, on 5 December 2014. This project aims to assist Baicheng City and Baishan City, located at the northeast of Jilin Province, in promoting and developing their urban infrastructural and municipal service, as well as improving their local environmental and living condition.

The project consists of five (5) components: (i) streamlining integrated solid waste management (ISWM) based on 3R principles in Baishan; (ii) streamlining ISWM based on 3R principles in Baicheng; (iii) improving water supply services in Baishan; and (iv) constructing urban roads with associated facilities in Baicheng. (5) Strengthening of related institutes' capacity and management.

Based on the recruitment process of ADB (consultants' qualifications selection), after short list selection, review of technical and financial proposals and acquiring no objection of ADB, Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd. (hereinafter "Yiji Consultants") becomes the consultant service firm taking charge of Jilin Urban Development Project Contract CS2: External Resettlement Monitoring. Additionally, Yiji Consultants signed contracts with Jilin PMO in 8 June 2015 and will provide consultant service for the project during the project implementation based on consulting terms of reference and signed contracts.

This report depicts outcomes of the inception review, implementation approaches for consulting service and profiles of socioeconomic survey. Under the coordination of Jilin PMO, through closely cooperation with each project owner as well as consulting previous successful experience of similar projects, the monitoring task of resettlement and the evaluation of social development will be completed perfectly.

# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Background and Objectives**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a \$1.5 million loan on 5 December 2014, which is used to implement Loan 3211-PRC: Jilin Urban Development Project. The project consists of five (5) components: (i) streamlining integrated solid waste management (ISWM) based on 3R principles in Baishan; (ii) streamlining ISWM based on 3R principles in Baicheng; (iii) improving water supply services in Baishan; (iv) constructing urban roads with associated facilities in Baicheng, and (v) Strengthening related institutes' capacity and management.

The project will benefit for a total of 0.786 million people directly, including about 86,500 poor and 0.39 million women in the two cities. Demonstration of community-based 3R waste sorting at source will benefit directly for about 52,000 inhabitants of targeted communities in Hunjiang District of Baishan, and for 35,000 inhabitants in Taobei District of Baicheng. Improving solid waste management will benefit directly for about 0.26 million inhabitants in Hunjiang and 0.29 million inhabitants in Taobei; Improving water supply management will benefit directly about 0.36 million inhabitants in Hunjiang and Jiangyuan Districts of Baishan. Improving urban infrastructure and municipal services will benefit directly for about 50,000 inhabitants in Taobei District. In addition, the project will benefit indirectly for about 0.364 million rural residents in three implementing districts through urbanization promoted by solving infrastructural bottleneck and improving municipal services.

Jilin PMO takes charge of the implementation of the project. There are three (3) units participating in implementation procedure: (i) Baishan City Xibeicha Qiyuan Hydroelectricity Co., Ltd; (ii) Baishan City Solid Waste Disposal Co., Ltd; (iii) Baicheng Economic Development Zone Investment and Development Co., Ltd.

## **2. Project Influence**



## 2.1 Resettlement

The Project affects 11 village committees, 3 towns in Baishan City and Baicheng City, respectively. Detail impacts are listed in **Table 1**

The total permanent land acquisition is 2,425.24 mu, including 791.58 mu state-owned land and 1,633.66 mu collective land. Total house/building demolition area is 58,599.3 m<sup>2</sup>, including residential houses of 54,406.5 m<sup>2</sup> and enterprise/institution buildings of 4192.82 m<sup>2</sup>. It is estimated that the project will affect 727 HHs with 2,000 people, including 331 HHs with 857 people to be resettled.

Three (3) resettlement plans (RPs) have been prepared for the Project, including (i) for the ISWM of Baishan; (ii) for Improving Water Supply Services of Baishan; and (iii) for Construction of Urban Roads with Associated Facilities of Baicheng (including land acquisition for ISWM of Baicheng), all of which have been uploaded on the website of ADB. During the period of project implementation, the RPs will be updated based on the final design and detailed measurement survey, disclosed to affected persons in local language and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of civil works contracts. The complaint mechanism has been established for affected persons. PMOs will submit internal monitoring reports semi-annually. Yiji Consultants, the external monitoring institute of the project, will submit to ADB semi-annually during resettlement implementation, and annually for two years after the completion of resettlement.

## 2.2 Indigenous Peoples

Ethnic minorities will not be affected by the project; hence no particular measure should be taken for these minorities.

At present, as the major ethnic minority, approximately 50,000 Korean are living in Baishan; most of them are living in Changbai Korean Autonomous Community. Han consists of the major population in Hunjiang District, Baishan City, and Hunjiang also contains ethnic minorities, composed of Manchu, Korean, Hui and Mongolian etc. As urban residents, minorities in Baishan do not show much unique culture and living features, especially Manchus, the largest ethnic minority group. They have no particular differences with Hans.

In Baicheng, there are 138,600 ethnic minorities, including 78,000 Mongolian and 51,000 Manchu, account for 6.9% of the total population. Most of those ethnic minorities are living in the rural counties, especially Mongolian. Ethnic minorities, especially Mongolian, in Taobei District are widely scattered and mostly integrated into Han with their social economic characters and cultural custom. There are no particular differences between Han and other ethnic groups.

## **3. Poverty and Society**

### **3.1 Poverty and Social Benefit**

Extensive consultation and gender analysis was conducted during the poverty and social assessment survey. The assessment indicated that women strongly support the project and are affected by unsatisfied water services, dirty solid waste collection environment, and poor mobility and access. Women are generally burdened with family and household responsibility, and are employed in low-paying jobs. Improving water services by providing sufficient and safe drinking water and establishing new facilities will benefit women by relieving women's time in storing water at night. Improving community waste collection environment by community-based 3R waste sorting will benefit women by reducing illness and associated time and cost burdens. Improving transportation by establishing road network and public transport, pedestrian and non-motorized transport will benefit women by increasing access, mobility and safety; reducing time and cost burdens, and caring family daily life efficiently. Women will be benefited by employment priority during the project implementation and operation. Women's participation in public hearings, 3R waste sorting program design, public transport service and road safety program, and relevant public awareness activities will strengthen effective project implementation and sustainable development.

### **3.2 Poverty and Social Evaluation**

The project will contribute to poverty reduction in the project areas by: (i) establishing community-based 3R waste sorting at source system and improving solid waste management, safe drinking water supply, road network construction and related urban public facility services; (ii) providing direct employment opportunities to both urban and rural poor during construction and operation; (iii) generating economic and employment opportunities for both urban and rural poor through urban expansion and secondary and tertiary industrial developments; (iv) reducing environment-related diseases by improving sanitation environment and safe drinking water; and (v) implementing the social action plan and the gender action plan.

### **3.3 Gender Benefit**

Extensive consultation and gender analysis was conducted during the poverty and social assessment survey and qualitative discussions. The assessment indicated that women strongly support the project and anticipate benefits such as improved sanitary community environment and living conditions, new employment opportunities, improved urban solid waste management and water supply services, improved access and safer transport routes, and more opportunities in participation in the project implementation.

## **4. Implementation Timetable**

According to the subproject's implementation schedule, project construction will be commenced in 2015 and be completed in 2019. For the purpose of connecting the resettlement procedure with the project construction, the RP commenced in March 2015 and will be completed in 2018 (specific timetable will be adjusted based on implementing time). Timetables of key tasks in the implementation and the monitoring procedure are overall behind the schedule. In detail, the tasks like signing agreement with APs, compensation paying, house relocating and livelihood restoration etc. are all behind the schedule of resettlement plan. Procedure handing and fund raising for land acquisition and house relocation should be implemented more actively.

## **5. Description of Approach, Methodology and Work Plan for Performing the Assignment**

### **5.1 Objectives of the External Monitoring**

According to the resettlement plan of Jilin Urban Development Project, social action plan, and ethnic minority development plan approved by ADB, we implement total comparative analysis of implementation policies of resettlement, operational efficiency of institutions, compensation and resettlement plan for urban and rural immigrants, and payment of resettlement compensation fee, etc., We undertake sample tracking survey of affected people (rural and urban immigrants, vulnerable groups) and evaluate the restoration of their production and living standards. The main monitoring staff have rich experience in resettlement management of ADB loan project, domestic land acquisition and house demolition. During the project implementation, we can propose professional suggestions on the problems happening in the process of

land acquisition and resettlement (client, construction units, implementation units, affected households, policies and institutions), which is quite important in the phrase of project implementation. It is substantial that suggestions of external resettlement monitoring agency are adopted and play a practical role in the resettlement process. With the monitoring and evaluation, the resettlement policies of ADB and the People's Republic of China's land acquisition and house demolition policies can be implemented; the production and living standards of affected people can be recovered; and achieving anticipated objectives of the project.

Evaluate the social development objectives and implementation status of Social Development in compliance with the Social Development Plan of Jilin Urban Development Project approved by ADB.

Monitor the development status of female and evaluate the implementation status of Female Development Plan in compliance with the Gender Development Plan of Jilin Urban Development Project approved by ADB.

Particularly, monitor and evaluate the participation of vulnerable groups (including women, the poor and ethnic minority) in this project and evaluate their restoration status of living standard.

## **5.2 Scope of the External Monitoring**

External resettlement monitoring scope is subjected to the scope of the Jilin Urban Development Project approved by ADB. During the implementation of the project, if any change in project contents happens, we will extend or narrow the monitoring scope according to the memorandum of ADB's relevant project inspection team.

## **5.3 Working Task of the External Monitoring Agency**

According to the requirements of involuntary resettlement policies in social security policies of ADB, we implement the resettlement plan monitoring, social development plan monitoring and ethnic minority monitoring to the Jilin Urban Development Project. The monitoring work will be in accordance with resettlement monitoring period determined by Jilin PMO. We will propose professional monitoring suggestions for Jilin PMO and provide related training for project owners, PMOs at all levels and implementation agencies.

## **5.4 Working Contents of the External Monitoring Agency**

### **(1) Resettlement monitoring of the affected businesses and institutions**

Know the negotiation process of compensation for demolition between client, construction units and affected businesses and institutions (hereinafter “affected units”); know the requests proposed by affected units during negotiation and analyse the legitimacy of those requests; propose professional suggestions to clients and construction units for signing agreements. Evaluate the signing of compensation agreements of affected units; evaluate whether resettlement of affected units impacts the project progress; if any impacted, we propose the corresponding professional suggestions. Carry out the sampling survey on affected employees, to check the impacts on employment, wages and other benefits; evaluate the restoration of units’ operation condition and income of affected employees. Evaluate complaints and appeals, and the solutions of complaints.

### **(2) Resettlement monitoring of affected households**

Urban residents: Know the selection process of the appraisal institution for resettlement compensation and evaluate its legitimacy. Know the legitimacy and professionalism of compensation appraisal process which is proposed by the appraisal institution, and give professional suggestions. Know about compensation agreements signed between construction unit and affected households, and the payment of compensation fees. Evaluate the requests of households who are not willing to sign the agreement and analysis the legitimacy of their requests; propose professional suggestions to clients and construction units for signing agreements. For the centralized resettlement community, conduct the survey on the governance of the community, and propose professional suggestions. Implement sampling survey on the improvement of affect households’ living conditions and their satisfaction on compensation and resettlement (including housing area, housing structure, distance from working place to new house, wages and benefits, etc). Carry out survey on AP’s health and education, public utilities and other social services. For vulnerable groups, analysis the features required by their houses, and gaps between price of new house and compensation fee; propose suggestions on filling the gap in order to ensure the affected vulnerable group to have living houses.

Rural immigrants: Know the negotiation process of compensation for demolition between construction units and affected villages; know the requests proposed by affected villages and analysis the legitimacy of those requests; give professional suggestions on the legitimacy and professionalism of the appraisal institution who appraises the housing replacement cost. Evaluate whether regional prices of housing plots are in accordance with the relevant policies of cities affected households located. Know the affected villagers' opinions and requests on resettlement policies and analysis the legitimacy. Implement sampling survey on the resettlement, compensation and improvement of affect households' living conditions. Evaluate compensation for houses demolished, choosing of new resettlement houses and housing building cost; evaluate the participation of village committee and APs; evaluate the protection of cultural heritage and project's impacts on social culture and its restoration.

For vulnerable groups, analyse the features required by their houses, and gaps between price of new house and compensation fees; propose suggestions on filling the gap and ensure the affected vulnerable group has living houses.

For APs' building houses by their own, know their housing plots fulfilments, housing building and demolition of old houses.

### (3) Resettlement monitoring of rural APs' production

Know the compensation for acquisition of rural collective land. Know the signing of land acquisition agreements between client or construction unit and affected villages. Know the affected villages' requests and analysis the legitimacy. Evaluate whether the signing of land acquisition agreements progress impacts the project construction. Know the payment of land compensation fee for affected villages. Survey the adjustment of land for production, employment of APs, and restoration of APs' living and production standards.

Carry out sampling survey on the income restoration of affected households.

Carry out sampling survey on the income restoration of affected vulnerable households.

### (4) Monitoring of operation of resettlement management institutions

Know the project staff of client and construction unit. Evaluate the rationality of institution's structure, and propose professional suggestions. Propose professional suggestions on the management of information, archives and contracts.

(5) Resettlement monitoring of vulnerable groups

According to the policies of vulnerable groups defined in the Jilin Urban Development Project, carry out the tracking survey on the vulnerable groups also defined in the project RP. Evaluate the implementation of client's and construction unit's assistance measures. Evaluate housing, employment and income restoration of vulnerable groups. Carry out survey on the vulnerable groups' satisfaction of the resettlement compensation. Carry out tracking survey on affected women, and evaluate their satisfaction.

(6) Baseline survey on APs' living standards

Before the formal implementation of resettlement, establish the resettlement monitoring database of the Jilin Urban Development Project through sampling survey. Structured questionnaires will be adopted in sampling survey. The sample households are affected households involved in socio-economic survey in project preparation phase. The proportion of sample households in living standard baseline survey is according to the proportion defined in project PR.

The main contents of survey on APs' living baseline standard include family size, production or business operation, housing construction area, annual household income, employment structure, annual household expenditure, traffic condition, water supply, electric supply, living environment, and subjective evaluation about production and living conditions, etc.

(7) Monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority, women and the poor

Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups, including women, the poor and ethnic minority groups, in order to assess whether they have completely restored their standard of living. Conduct baseline survey on affected people; monitor all sub-projects to ensure the implementation of resettlement plan, gender action plans and social development action plan. Make ADB social security policy be implemented; evaluate resettlement implementation progress and identify potential problems need to



be solved; propose recommendations for solving the problems in the process of resettlement.

#### (8) Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement effects

After the implementation of resettlement, we external resettlement monitoring agency will take continuously tracking monitoring on the effects of resettlement implementation.

For the affected households, we external resettlement monitoring agency will start to take tracking monitoring half a year after their resettlement. Tracking survey is similar to living standard baseline survey. Through sampling survey and structured questionnaires, tracking survey can reflect the effects resettlement brings to APs' production and living, which can help to evaluate the effect of resettlement.

The samples of tracking survey are the same with those in baseline survey; and as far as possible, carry out tracking survey on the same samples within the living standard baseline. After living standard baseline survey, the corresponding database is established, which is the base of tracking survey samplers. Good connection should exist between tracking survey contents and living standard baseline survey, which can help to comparatively analyse changes in affected households' living and production before and after resettlement. Meanwhile, APs' subjective reviews on resettlement can be enquired as the evaluation reference of resettlement effects.

#### (9) Public consultation, complains and appeals

During the external monitoring period, consultant service firm will participate in the conference of public consultation and offer proposals to complains and appeals from APs.

### **5.5 Technical Approaches and Methodology of External Monitoring**

(1) On the basis of the resettlement survey, we establish the database of APs, and conduct regular home interviews. To dynamically manage the APs' basic situation, we external monitoring agency takes full advantages of the socio-economic survey materials and management information system of resettlement established by project management office. Home interviews are carried out independently by the external monitoring agency. After getting APs' name list and relevant information from local

institutions, we conduct the home interviews without accompanying of staff from local resettlement agency or local administrative personnel. During the home interviewing of the external monitoring agency, interviewees are relatively fixed, namely, the person interviews the same affected area should be the same, which helps to establish a relationship of mutual trust between monitoring staff and interviewers, which makes the monitoring processes smoothly.

(2) In the place where APs are intensive, we non-periodically hold the symposiums for APs, through which APs' opinions on major issues of project's impact can be got. Symposium can be both formal and informal; local resettlement administrative staff can be invited or not, depending on the specific situation.

(3) Field observation. Staffs of external monitoring agency will regularly or irregularly interview the resettlement places, and observe the resettlement situation.

(4) Case study. Focus on and analyse the individual prominent cases arising during the resettlement process. Analyse the root of the problem, find out the solutions and propose constructive suggestions.

(5) Questionnaire survey. Carry out sampling survey on the restoration of APs' production and living standards and their opinions on resettlement, and analysis survey results in time. Solve existing problems, and provide a reference for the resettlement work in next year.

## **5.6 Responsibilities of External Resettlement Monitoring Agency**

(1) Propose scheme of sampling survey; carry out the baseline survey.

(2) Master the process, investment, and quality of resettlement based on the surveys; propose professional suggestions.

(3) Carry out tracking survey on sample households; evaluate the restoration of their production and living standards.

(4) Focus on public participation; master the process of resettlement.

(5) Complete resettlement monitoring and evaluation report of the Jilin Urban Development Project (including evaluation report of social development and ethnic minority) within the required time.

(6) Public consultation, complains and appeals

(7) Provide related training for project owners, PMOs at all levels and implementation agencies.

## 6. Socioeconomic Profile

In July, 2015, the external monitor team conducted socioeconomic monitoring and evaluation on the implementation progress of land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and relocation in two subprojects in Baishan and the subproject in Baicheng, interviewed related government agencies and discussed compensation policy of the resettlement with them.

### 6.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Baishan

(1) Baishan City

The basic socioeconomic status of Baishan City is listed in **Table 6-1**.

**Table 6-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Baishan City in 2013**

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Total land area	Km <sup>2</sup>	17,485
2	Population	10,000 people	127.284
3	GDP	CNY 100 million	673.64
3.1	Primary industry	CNY 100 million	59.14
3.2	Secondary industry	CNY 100 million	400.5
3.3	Tertiary industry	CNY 100 million	214
4	GDP per capita	CNY/person	52,831

Data source: Bulletin of the Economic and Social Development of Baicheng 2014 and Baicheng Statistical Yearbook 2014

(2) Hunjiang District

Baishan City Government is located in Hunjiang District, whose socioeconomic profile is showed in **Table 6-2**.

**Table 6-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Hunjiang District**

Number of household	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Arable Land	Population per household	Arable land per capita	Per capita net income of farmers
household	person	person	mu	person	mu / person	CNY / person
150,429	339,555	60,629	92,745	2.26	1.53	10,800

(3) Jiangyuan District

Jiangyuan District is the other district of two ones belonging to Baishan City Government. Its socioeconomic profile is demonstrated in **Table 6-3**.

**Table 6-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Jiangyuan District**

Number of household	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Arable Land	Population per household	Arable land per capita	Per capita net income of farmers
household	person	person	mu	person	mu / person	CNY / person
114,075	237,211	55,778	83,970	2.08	1.505	10,498

(4) Socioeconomic profiles of affected villages

Land acquisition of Water Supply Project will affect Shangdianzi Village and Wenquan Village, Hekou Street (Street Office). There are 3 communities with 5 villages in the charge of Hekou Street Office. The other subproject, Solid Waste Management Project will affect Minhua Village.

Net income of farmers in affected villages ranges from CNY 9,680 to 12,000 per capita per year. 25% to 32% of this income is agricultural, because all of these villages locate in the suburb, affected households own little arable land and they take non-agricultural job as their source of income. **Table 6-4** shows socioeconomic profile of affected villages

**Table 6-4 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages**

Village	Number of households	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Labor force	Arable land area	Population per household	Arable land per capita	Total income of rural residents	Per capita net income of farmers
	household	person	person	person	Mu	person	mu / person	CNY / person	CNY / person
Shangdianzi Village	630	1,950	1,763	765	1,894	3.10	0.97	12,000	29
Wengquan Village	376	1,243	1,086	537	1,267	3.31	1.02	11,500	32
Minhua Village	965	3650	3145	1900	2666	3.78	0.73	9680	25

The annual income per capita of sample villages is CNY 11,060 on average. Annual expenditure per capita is CNY 8,959. The detail income and expenditure is concluded in **Table 6-5**.

**Table 6-5 Incomes and Outcomes of a Sample Household**

	Item	Quantity (Unit: CNY)
Income	Corp farming	1,641
	Horticulture	0
	Animal husbandry	2,735
	Immigrant working	2,735
	Others (goods transport and doing business etc.)	3,950
	Total	11,060
Outcome	Daily expenditure ( food, cloth, water and electricity etc.)	7,101
	Education	968
	Medication	333
	Transportation	303
	Communication	272
	Gift sending	1,331
	Total	8,959

Water Supply Project will affect 3 households of woodland contractor in Shangdianzi Village. And the temporary land acquisition will make influences in 20 households in Wenquan Village.

Interview record: 2015-07-14, Minhua Village, Chu Linna

My family have 3 members, and we are all support the refuse landfill project though it needs our house to be demolished. The government has sent technicians to survey our house, but we have not signed in the contract yet. We've visited the house in Tienan Xincheng, but it does not fit us because the area of it is too large. Here we've visited Wanda Garden, whose area is 50 m<sup>2</sup> and feel satisfied with this one. We are waiting to negotiate with related departments to discuss the detail agreement (She manifest that she is in favour of the project once again). We are now living on our shop. But if our house has been demolished, we have to go to the city for a job.

Interview record: 2015-07-14, Minhua Village, Li Yongxiang

My family has 5 members and 10 mu of farmland to grow corn. We do not have other income source expect farming. Now, our family are not so rich. We have also visited houses for relocation and only like Wanda Garden. We are waiting to sign agreements. Besides farming, we could only go to the city for a work to make a living.

## 6.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Baicheng

Baicheng is located in the northwest of Jilin Province and at the junction of Jilin, Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia. In 2011, the total area of Baicheng was 26,000 square kilometers, with a population of 2.001 million, including people of 29 nationalities, such as Han, Mongolian, Manchu, Korean, Hui, etc.

Baicheng has an economic characteristic and is a state-level large commodity grain base. Currently, Baicheng has become an important production area of rice, tobacco, beef cattle, reeds, cotton, fish, oil-bearing crops, sugar-bearing crops, grains and beans and other agricultural products. Its industry is dominated by textile and garment, auto parts, machinery, building materials, food, pharmaceuticals, and paper making and printing industry. Please refer to **Table 6-6** for socioeconomic profile of Baicheng in 2012

**Table 6-6: Socioeconomic Profile of Baicheng**

No.	Item	Unit	Baicheng
1	Land area	km <sup>2</sup>	25,745.1
	Arable land area	mu	1,182,000
2	Population	10,000 people	200.01
2.1	Agricultural population	10,000 people	119.85
2.2	Non-agricultural population	10,000 people	80.16
2.3	Ethnic Minority	10,000 people	13.86
3	GDP	RMB100 million	615.4
3.1	Primary industry	RMB100 million	110.6
3.2	Secondary industry	RMB100 million	293.8
3.3	Tertiary industry	RMB100 million	211
3.4	GDP per capita	CNY / person	30,571
4	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	CNY / person	20,154.3
5	Per capita net income of rural residents	CNY / person	6,200

Data source: Statistics Bulletin of the Economic and Social Development of Baicheng 2012 and Baicheng Statistical Yearbook 2012

Baicheng Economic Development Zone is the first provincial-level development zone of Baicheng. In the second entrepreneurship economic zoning adjustment of development zones of Baicheng in 2010, the area of development zone was expanded to 171 km<sup>2</sup>, covering 3 subdistrict offices, 14 administrative villages, 9 communities, with a population of nearly 70,000. In 2011, the development zone's GDP reached RMB 2.4 billion. The socioeconomic profile of Baicheng Economic Development Zone is listed in **Table 6-7**.

**Table 6-7: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Zone**

	Number of HHs	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Labor force	Arable land	Average population of household	Arable land per capita	Total income of the rural residents	Per capita net income of farmers
	HH	person	person	person	mu	person	mu / person	RMB 10,000	CNY / person

	Number of HHs	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Labor force	Arable land	Average population of household	Arable land per capita	Total income of the rural residents	Per capita net income of farmers
	HH	person	person	person	mu	person	mu / person	RMB / 10,000	CNY / person
Baicheng Economic Development Zone	23,478	66,468	26,839	39,880	96,010.8	2.83	1.44	27,883	8,000

The LA and HD of this Project involve seven villages and one subdistrict in Baicheng Economic Development Zone. According to the survey, the total affected population is 1,768 from 661 households, 2.67 persons per household. The actual data is accordance with the number of actual population which is not the number of population on HuKou. In these villages, farmers' per capita net income is ranged from CNY 6,500-9,200. Dongxing Village has the highest per capita net income, CNY 9,200, and Changqing Village the lowest, CNY 6,500. The total area of arable land of seven (7) villages is 44,894.70 mu, 3.12 mu per capita. Changqing Village and Baoping Village have a smaller area of arable land per capita mainly because they are located in the urban fringe. The agricultural income is calculated according to the whole village but the agricultural income level of actual affected persons is not high. **Table 6-8** shows socioeconomic profile of the affected villages.

**Table 6-8: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages**

Village	Number of households	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Labor force	Arable land area	Population per household	Arable land per capita	Total income of rural residents	Per capita net income of farmers	Ratio of agricultural income
	household	person	person	person	mu	person	mu / person	CNY / person	CNY / person	%
Xiangyang Village	574	2,060	1,760	1,400	10,293	3.59	5	1,751	8,500	41.7
Baosheng	608	1,996	1,597	1,198	10,856.25	3.28	5.44	1,756.48	8,800	34.25



Village	Number of households	Population	Wherein: agricultural population	Labor force	Arable land area	Population per household	Arable land per capita	Total income of rural residents	Per capita net income of farmers	Ratio of agricultural income
	household	person	person	person	mu	person	mu / person	CNY / person	CNY / person	%
Village										
Dongxing Village	520	2,015	2,015	806	4,558.28	3.88	2.26	1,853.8	9,200	48.48
Baoping Village	870	2,850	2,562	1,995	4,104.68	3.28	1.44	2,422.5	8,500	35.72
Chaoyang Village	326	1,470	1,470	735	4,313.25	4.51	2.93	1,102.5	7,500	45.71
Erlong Village	648	2,017	956	806	5,622.75	3.11	2.79	1,512.75	7,500	65.76
Changqing Village	800	1,979	1,979	1,200	1,275	2.47	0.64	1,286.35	6,500	33.33
Total	4,346	14,387	12,339	8,140	44,894.7	3.45	3.12	11,685.38	8,100	43.56

Interview record: 2015-07-10, Xiangyang Village, Zhang Liying, Director of Women's Affairs Office

Xiangyang Village has 3 villager groups, which contains 600 HHs with 1,700 persons. Few of them are ethnic minorities, like Manchu and Mongolian, while they have no particular difference with Han due to the frequent communication with each others. And there is no firm in the village. Overall income of our residents comes from farming and working in the city. Every household has people working in the city. We know that the road construction will be implemented in our village, which is really a good thing, and we will fully support the project. Households whose houses have been demolished will be resettled in Shengtaijiayuan Community, while households who enjoy social security will get their subsidy based on related policy.

### 6.3 Sampling Survey

(1) Design of sampling survey

42 sample households have been surveyed for baseline monitoring. **Table 6-9** shows geographic distribution of sample households.

**Table 6-9: Distribution of Sample Households**

County	Village	Number of Sample HHs
Xijiao	Xiangyang	39
Hekou	Shangdianzi	3
Total		42

(2) Sample household surveying

Income survey of sample households is illustrated in **Table 6-10**. These HHs' average income per capita ranges from 933 to 9,666 CNY per year.

Sample HHs are distributed in 2 villages belonging to 2 distinct counties, whose average number of persons in a household is 3.11. In 2014, their income is 6,206 CNY per person or 19,357 CNY per household, and their owned 4 mu of farmland averagely. By July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, 0 mu of land per person have been acquired and 0% of total have been acquired (including arable land and non-arable land). **Table 6-10** shows land area and income of sample households and **Appendix Table-1** gives the detail of income and properties of sample households.

Among 42 sample households surveyed in 2014, they obtained 43 TVs, 34 refrigerators, 8 tractors, 16 motorbikes, 38 water pumps, 3 livestock, 15 Internet access point, 77 telephones and 71 automobiles. House and family property of these sample households is listed in **Table 6-11** and the details are showed in **Appendix Table-2**.

By July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, land acquisition of sample HHs has not been commenced. Sample HHs are living a stable life.

**Table 6-10: Land Resources and Income of Sample Households**

County	Village	Number of HHs	Population	Income			Before Acquisition				Land Acquired					
				Agricultural activities	Working in the city	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Com-pensation	Date of payment
Unit				CNY	CNY	CNY	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	CNY	
Xijiao	Xiang-yang	39	120	412,500	391,000	804,500	448.05	0	14.1	459.25	0	0	0	0	0	
Hekou	Shang-dianzi	3	11	8,500	0	8,500	67.5	0	0	67.5	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	42	131	421,000	391,000	813,000	515.55	0	14.1	526.75	0	0	0	0	0	
	Per capita			3214	2,985	6,206	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	

**Table 6-11: House and Family Property of Sample Households**

County	Village	Number of HHs	House	Area of houses	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Live-stock	Internet access	Tele- phone	Automo- bile
Unit			No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Xijiao	Xiang-yang	39	150	6,351.62	40	33	38	8	16	38	3	15	74	7
Hekou	Shang-	3	9	190	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

County	Village	Number of HHs	House	Area of houses	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Live-stock	Internet access	Telephone	Automobile
Unit			No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	dianzi													
	Total	42	159	6,541.62	43	34	41	8	16	38	3	15	77	7
	Per HH		4	156	1	1	1	0.2	0.4	1	0.1	0.4	2	0.2

## **7. Conclusion and Suggestion**

### **7.1 Conclusion**

Land acquisition of Baishan Water Supply Project has not commenced yet, there are some check-outs to be reported for approval. And 27 APs' resettlement works have not been completed in Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project. The sampling survey shows that most of APs support the construction of the project. The resettlement procedure in Baicheng refers to other development programs, which are not been commenced.

### **7.2 Suggestion**

In order to create an excellent condition for project construction, fund for land acquisition and relocation should be collected actively; the process of land acquisition, house demolition should be expedited, as well as the process of related measurement work and documental procedures.

## 8. Appendix

**Appendix Table-1: Income and Land Resources of Sample Households in Detail**

County	Village	Name	Family member	Income			Before Acquisition				Land Acquired							
				Agricultural activities	Working in the city	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Compensation	Date of payment	Ethnic Minorities	Job content
Unit				CNY	CNY	CNY	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	CNY		person	
Xijiao	Xiangyang	Chen Gengyun	3	8,000	6,000	14,000	8.7		0.5	9.2								
		Shi Guorong	2	7,000	5,000	12,000	8.7		0.3	6.1								
		Liu Baojun	5	12,000	8,000	20,000	13.05		0.4	13.45								
		Tian Jinqun	4	15,000	8,000	23,000	17.4		0.5	17.9								
		Li Zhanmin	4	11,000	10,000	22,000	13.05		0.6	13.65								
		Liu Boqing	3	15,000	8,000	23,000	17.4		0.3	17.7								
		Liang Xuewen	3	8,000	6,000	14,000	8.7			8.7								
		Wang	2	8,000		8,000	8.7		0.5	9.2								

County	Village	Name	Family member	Income			Before Acquisition				Land Acquired							
				Agricultural activities	Working in the city	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Compensation	Date of payment	Ethnic Minorities	Job content
Unit				CNY	CNY	CNY	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	CNY		person	
		Chunfu																
		Liang Xuemin	3	11,500		11,500	13.05		0.5	13.55								
		Shi Fengwen	2	9,000	7,000	16,000	8.7		0.5	9.2								
		Hu Shukun	1	4,000	7,000	11,000	4.35		0.3	4.65								
		Wen Lin	2	9,000	8,000	17,000	8.7		0.4	9.1								
		Chen Yujiang	2	8,000	3,000	11,000	8.7		0.4	9.1								
		Ding Shuxian	3	12,000	11,000	23,000	13.05		0.6	13.65								
		Lv Fu	4	16,000	12,000	28,000	17.4			17.4								
		Lv Guomin	3	11,000	10,000	21,000	13.05		0.8	13.85								
		Shi Bin	3	9,000	11,000	20,000	8.7		0.3	9								
		Shi Guojun	3	12,000	15,000	27,000	13.05		0.3	13.35								

County	Village	Name	Family member	Income			Before Acquisition				Land Acquired							
				Agricultural activities	Working in the city	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Compensation	Date of payment	Ethnic Minorities	Job content
Unit				CNY	CNY	CNY	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	CNY		person	
		Bai Yuchun	3	11,000	13,000	24,000	13.05			13.05								
		Sun Jiayan	3	12,000	14,000	26,000	13.05			13.05								
		Zhao Kuiyi	4	16,000	12,000	28,000	17.4			17.4								
		Liang Xuefeng	3	11,000	18,000	29,000	13.05			13.05								
		Sheng Guikun	2	6,000	5,000	11,000	4.35			4.35								
		Fu Yuzhi	4	12,000	15,000	27,000	13.05		0.3	13.35								
		Shi Fengmei	3	11,000	16,000	27,000	13.05			13.05								
		Shi Qinglu	2	9,000		9,000	8.7		0.5	9.2								
		Zhang Zhiguo	2	8,000	4,000	12,000	8.7		0.4	9.1								
		Liu Guoen	3	12,000	13,000	25,000	13.05		0.5	13.55								



County	Village	Name	Family member	Income			Before Acquisition				Land Acquired							
				Agricultural activities	Working in the city	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Compensation	Date of payment	Ethnic Minorities	Job content
Unit				CNY	CNY	CNY	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	CNY		person	
		Song Wenjin	3	11,000	18,000	29,000	13.05		0.4	13.45								
		Wei Wenjun	6	16,000	22,000	38,000	17.4		0.8	18.2								
		Zhang Xiyou	5	12,000	21,000	33,000	13.05		0.7	13.75								
		Wan Qinghe	2	8,000		8,000	8.7		0.5	9.2								
		Zhu Wanjun	6	12,000	7,000	19,000	13.05		0.5	13.55								
		Wang Ride	3	11,000	12,000	23,000	13.05		0.4	13.45								
		Zhou Guocai	3	12,000	18,000	30,000	13.05			13.05								
		Zhao Yujun	3	11,000	20,000	31,000	8.7		0.6	9.3								
		Cui You	4	9,000	12,000	21,000	8.7		0.5	9.2								
		Xin Jinqin	2	8,000	11,000	19,000	8.7		0.4	9.1								

County	Village	Name	Family member	Income			Before Acquisition				Land Acquired							
				Agricultural activities	Working in the city	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Farm-land	Dry-land	Garden plot	Sub-total	Compensation	Date of payment	Ethnic Minorities	Job content
Unit				CNY	CNY	CNY	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	CNY		person	
		Zhao Kuiyi	2	9,000	5,000	14,000	8.7		0.4	9.1								
Sub-total			120	412,500	391,000	804,500	448.05	0	14.1	459.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hekou	Shang-dianzi	Chen Yonghui	3	2,200		2,200	22.5			22.5	0							
		Guo Yuehai	5	3,500		3,500	22.5			22.5	0							
		Zhang Jie	3	2,800		2,800	22.5			22.5	0							
Sub-total			11	8,500	0	8,500	67.5	0	0	67.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>			131	421,000	391,000	813,000	515.55	0	14.1	526.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Table-2: The Properties of Sample Households

County	Village	Name	Ethnic Minorities	House	House Area	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Live-stock	Internet access	Tele-phone	Automobile	Others
Unit				No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	

County	Village	Name	Ethnic Minorities	House	House Area	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Live-stock	Internet access	Tele-phone	Automobile	Others
Unit				No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Xijiao	Xiang-yang	Chen Gengyun		4	160	1	1	1			1			1		
		Shi Guorong		3	90	1		1			1			1		
		Liu Baojun		8	144	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1	
		Tian Jinquan		5	108	1		1			1			2		
		Li Zhanmin		6	230	1	1	1		1	1		1	3	1	
		Liu Boqing		3	66.6	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	3		
		Liang Xuewen		3	120	1	1	1			1		1	2	1	
		Wang Fuchun		4	88.2	1	1	1			1			1		
		Liang Xuemin		5	120	1	1	1			1		1	2	1	
		Shi Fengwen		4	144	1	1	1	1		1			2		
		Hu Shukun		3	115.3	1		1			1			1		

County	Village	Name	Ethnic Minorities	House	House Area	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Livestock	Internet access	Telephone	Automobile	Others
Unit				No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
		Wen Lin														
		Chen Yujiang		2	48.16	1		1			1			1		
		Ding Shuxian		3	76.6	1	1	1		1	1		1	2		
		Lv Fu		4	158.5	1	1	1			1			3	1	
		Lv Guoming		7	202.5	1	1	1			1		1	2		
		Shi Bin		4	124.5	1	1	1		1	1		1	2		
		Shi Guojun		4	160	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	3	1	
		Bai Yuchun	Mongolian	4	117.6	1	1	1		1	1		1	2		
		Sun Guiyan		4	160	1	1	1		1	1			2		
		Zhao Kuiyi		6	160	1	1	1		1	1			2		
		Liang Xuefeng		4	162.6	1	1	1			1			2		
		Sheng Kuikun		2	50	1		1			1			1		
		Fu Yuzhi	Manchu	4	220	1	1	1			1		1	3		

County	Village	Name	Ethnic Minorities	House	House Area	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Live-stock	Internet access	Tele-phone	Automobile	Others
Unit				No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
		Shi Fengmei		4	160	1	1	1			1			2		
		Shi Qinglu		4	110	1	1	1			1			1		
		Zhang Zhiguo		3	928.2	1	1	1			1			2		
		Liu Guoen		3	120	1	1	1		1	1			2		
		Songwenjing		4	782.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		2		
		Wei Wenjun		4	112	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	4		
		Zhang Xiyou		5	64	1	1	1			1		1	3		
		Wan Qinghe		3	80	1	1	1			1			1		
		Zhu Wanjun	Mongolian	3	120	1	1	1	1		1			1		
		Wang Ride		4	90.2	1	1	1		1	1		1	2		
		Zhou Guocai		4	250	2	1	1			1		1	2	1	

County	Village	Name	Ethnic Minorities	House	House Area	TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Tractor	Motor-bike	Water pump	Live-stock	Internet access	Tele-phone	Automobile	Others
Unit				No.	m <sup>2</sup>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
		Zhao Yujun		4	160	1	1	1		1	1			2		
		Cui You		4	160	1	1	1	1	1	1			2		
		Xin Jinqin		3	120	1	1	1		1	1			2		
		Zhao Kuiyi		2	67.86	1	1	1			1			1		
		Sub-total		150	6,351.62	40	33	38	8	16	38	3	15	74	7	0
Hekou	Shang-dianzi	Guo Yuehai		3	60	1	1	1						1		
		Chen Yonghui		3	62	1		1						1		
		Zhang Jie		3	68	1		1						1		
		Sub-total		9	190	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		<b>Total</b>		159	6,541.62	43	34	41	8	16	38	3	15	77	7	0