



Social Audit Report

Project Number: LN2960/7377
November 2013

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

Prepared by
Dynagreen Environmental Protection Group Co., Ltd

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Asian Development Bank

Dynagreen Waste-to-Energy Project

Social Audit Report for Zhangqiu Waste-to-Energy Plant

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Abbreviations

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
HD	House Demolition
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSW	municipal solid waste
WTE	Waste to Energy
PRC	People's Republic of China

1 Introduction

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

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

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

4. **Methodology.** In the course of conducting the social safeguards audit for the subproject, the following was undertaken: (i) a desk review of the Dynagreen's existing environmental and social management system, (ii) a review of relevant national laws, regulations and guidelines related to social impact assessment, land acquisition, ethnic minorities and consultation and participation, which are presented in Table 1. (iii) interviews with the Dynagreen's Management and key technical staff, representatives of Zhangqiu city land resource bureau, local people from the village collective from whom lands were acquired, and (iv) site inspection of the subproject. The documentary review and interviews were carried out during the course of the site visit with an aim to assess the labor and working conditions, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and gender and development. The desk review also included a review of project documents and literature including pre-approval of land using, land acquisition and compensation agreement with village, and consultation documents.

Table 1- Relevant National Laws, Regulations and Guidelines

Type	Laws, Regulations and Guidelines
Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004); ● Law of the People's Republic of China on Administration of the urban Real Estate (1994); and ● The document 28: State Council's Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration Issued by State Council in October 2004. ● Regulations on the Protection of Basic Cultivated land (No.257 Decree of

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

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

2 Involuntary Resettlement

5. **Subproject Description.** On February 1 2012, Zhangqiu Municipal Government and Dynagreen signed the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) agreement to construct the Zhangqiu Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant. The proposed Zhangqiu WTE Plant has a daily treatment capacity of 1,050 tons of urban waste, and an annual generating capacity of 122.5 million kWh. The total investment of the Project is RMB 485.4444 million. The construction site is located in Houjia Village of Mingshui Sub-district.

Figure 1- Drawing of the Plant



6. **Location.** The city of Zhangqiu (36°25'-37°09'N, 117°10'-117°35'E) lies in the middle of Shandong Province, covering an area of 1,855 km², under the administration of Jinan Municipal Government. The area of Zhangqiu consists of 14 townships and 6 sub-districts. The Houjia village within which the project located is under the administration of the Mingshui Sub-district.

7. In 2012, the GDP of the city achieved CNY 67.87 billion by a growth rate of 10.5%. The fiscal revenue attained a growth of 10.6% at CNY 6.11 billion. Farmers' average net income was amounted to RMB 13,587 and the disposable income of urban residents was RMB 23,130. According to Table 2, the farmer's average net income of Zhangqiu is higher than the level of Jinan municipality and Shandong Province due to the contribution of the income generated from the non-agricultural activities such as salary income and income from operating business. A statistic conducted by the local agriculture bureau in 2011 shows that among the labor force, less than 20% of the labor force are engaged in farming.

Table 2-Comparison of Economic Indicators in 2012 (Unit: CNY)

	Zhangqiu City	Jinan Municipality	Shangdong Province
Per capita GDP	63,237	69,574	51,768
Farmers' average net income ¹	13,587	11,786	9,446
Disposable income of urban residents	23,130	32,570	25,755

¹ Net income includes agricultural and nonagricultural incomes.

Data source: 2012 Yearbook.

8. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.** In April 2012 123.36 mu (8.228 ha) collective land was acquired permanently, including 113 mu (7.5370 ha) for the construction of the plant (within the red line) and 10.36 mu land for the access road. It's confirmed that there was no house demolition impacts induced by the project. There is no residential house within the buffer zone (400 meters) and the site visit verified this. The nearest village is 2,500 meters far away. 122 households comprised of 490 persons from Houjia Village were affected and all of them are Han people. It's confirmed by the village committee that there was no vulnerable people affected by land acquisition.

9. The proposed WTE plant is located close to the existing operating landfill plant. There is no need to construct new transmission substation, and the distance between the plant and the existing substation is 2 kilometers. To connect to the local grid, there is no need to acquire of any additional collectively owned land, as the transmission lines were laid in right of way of the existing road.

10. During the design stage, the design of the subproject has been optimized to minimize the occupation of farmland. There are 3 options for the location, and the selected option will have the least LAR impacts and have no residential house demolition impacts.



Figure 2-Acquired Land for the Plant

Figure 3-Acquired Land for the Access Road



Table 3-Land Acquisition Impacts

Component	Type of land	Quantity	
		ha	Mu
Plant	Farmland	3.1962	47.94
	Forest land	4.0482	60.72
	Construction land	0.2926	4.39
	<i>Subtotal</i>	7.537	113
Access road	Construction land	0.691	10.36
Total		8.228	123.36

11. Also some ground attachments were affected, as presented in Table 4. The public facilities, such as the pipelines, well and water channels belonged to the village and the affected trees belonged to the individuals. The affected trees were all fast growing poplar. The reason that the local people chose this kind of tree and didn't plant wheat was they didn't need to spend time in planting so that they can take other non-agricultural jobs to earn more. Generally, they can sell the trees after 9 years and the market value is CNY 300 per mu averagely, which is lower than planting the wheat.

Table 4-Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

Number	Affected facilities	Unit	Quantity	Owner
1	Underground steel pipeline	Meter	295	Village
2	motor-pumped well	Set	1	Village
3	Underground PVC pipeline	Meter	695	Village
4	Water channel	Meter	220	Village
5	Fast growing poplar (DBH< 5 centimeters)	Tree	912	AHs
6	Fast growing poplar (5 centimeters <DBH< 10 centimeters)	Tree	1702	AHs
7	Fast growing poplar (10 centimeters DBH< 20 centimeters)	Tree	7130	AHs
8	Fast growing poplar (DBH.> 20 centimeters)	Tree	1	AHs
9	Standing crops (wheat)	Ha	0.245	AHs
10	Grave		198	AHs

DBH: diameter at breast height

12. **History of Land Acquisition.** Site Selection Report of Project was issued by Zhangqiu Planning Bureau on 21 September 2011. Zhangqiu Land Resource Bureau approved the pre-examination of land using on 22 September, 2011. Land acquisition was commenced on February 11, 2012, and a village meeting was held on that day. Detailed measurement survey was completed in March 2012. Draft land acquisition and compensation agreement was signed with the village committee in April 2012. Related government documents are presented in Appendix I.

13. **Compensation Rates and Cost for Land Acquisition.** Land compensation rates were calculated based on the *Shandong Provincial Land Administrative Regulation (effective from 22 August 1999)*, *Shandong Provincial Land Acquisition Management Regulation (effective from 1 January 2011)*. During consultation with the villages during February to April 2012, Zhangqiu government was informed that the provincial policy will be updated and also the villagers heard of this piece of information. So in order to make the affected farmers benefit more, it's agreed that the new policies will be applied. So, a final land acquisition and compensation agreement

was re-signed in March 2013 based on *Approval of Adjustment of Integrated Land Price Issued by Shandong Provincial Government (Luzhengzi, 2012[288], effective on 1st January, 2013)*.

14. Integrated land price for the acquired land is CNY 915,000 per ha, which is equivalent to CNY 61,000 per mu. Integrated land price includes the land compensation and resettlement subsidy. The compensation rate for the standing crops is CNY 700 per mu.

15. Zhangqiu government implemented a land acquisition and compensation policy reform since 2003, which is called “long-term compensation and regularly adjustment”. The key implementation measure is the affected farmers can get money each year instead of one-time compensation, and the standard of the annual payment is adjusted each 5 years. Since 2009, the annual payment to the village committee is CNY 1,468 which is equivalent to the market value of 1,000 kilogram of wheat². The affected villages can choose long-term compensation or one-time compensation. After village meetings, the Houjia village chose the long-term compensation and each year the affected farmers can receive CNY 900 per mu which is same as the net income from the land. This means that the affected farmers can get the same net income from the land without farming. Interviews with the local village leaders verified that the villagers were satisfied with the applied compensation standards and measures. Experience from other projects in PRC is that the local farmers don’t know well that how to use the compensation money for investment or income restoration. Compared with the urban residents, the rural pension system has not been established. The long-term compensation can be regarded as a kind of living security and this is well accepted by the farmers. For the remaining CNY 568 per mu reserved by the village committee, they are used for the communities, including (i) financial support to the New Rural Cooperative Medical System which is CNY 80 per person annually; (ii) operation of the village kindergarten; (iii) subsidy to the school bus; (iv) subsidy to the poor households in the village and (v) construction of the village roads.

16. Each year, the Zhangqiu City Financial Bureau allocates the fund to the Mingshui Sub-district Office and then the fund is transferred to the village committee. The village committee distributes the annual payment to the affected villagers. Before commencing the construction of the wall of the plant, the 1st annual payment of 2012 was paid to the farmers before the end of May 2012.

17. For the affected ground attachments and infrastructures, before finalizing the compensation rates, the Zhangqiu LRB entrusted the Zhangqiu Price Certification Center to do the appraisal based on replacement cost or market value and discussed with the owners. The compensation rates are presented in Table 5.

Table 5- Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Infrastructures

Number	Affected facilities	Unit	Compensation Rate (in RMB)
1	Underground steel pipeline	Meter	50
2	motor-pumped well	Set	41,650
3	Underground PVC pipeline	Meter	25
4	Water channel	Meter	248
5	Fast growing poplar (DBH< 5 centimeters)	Tree	3
6	Fast growing poplar (5 centimeters <DBH< 10 centimeters)	Tree	30

² The average output of the land locally.

Number	Affected facilities	Unit	Compensation Rate (in RMB)
7	Fast growing poplar (10 centimeters DBH< 20 centimeters)	Tree	45
8	Fast growing poplar (DBH.> 20 centimeters)	Tree	55
9	Standing crops (wheat)	Ha	10,500
10	Grave		650

18. **Impact Analysis and Income Restoration.** The affected Houjia village is located near the urban area. Prior to land take, each household had approximately 4 mu of land which is planted with wheat and cotton, and some fast growing poplar trees. Land acquired account for 22% of the total land and after land acquisition, the affected households have 78% farmland left

Table 6- Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Infrastructures

Component	Type of land	Acquired land (Mu)	AHs/APs	Total land before LA	Land Unaffected (mu)	Per capita land holding before and after LA (mu)
Plant	Farmland and Forest land ¹	108.66	122/490	490	381	1/0.78
	Construction land	4.39	0	NA	NA	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	113	122/490	490	381	1/0.78
Access road	Construction land	10.36	0	NA	NA	NA
Total		123.36	122/490	490	381	1/0.78

¹ The forest land was also farmland. During the DMS, due to there are some trees, the land were registered as farmland.

19. However, agricultural income only accounts for 10% of the total income per capita. The main source of income of these affected farmers is working in the factories in the village and in the city. For these affected people, the farmland loss is 0.22 mu per capita which is 22% of the 1 mu of per capita land holding before land acquisition. Accordingly, land acquisition induced 2.2% of income loss per capita averagely, and the impact is minor. There are 45 factories in the village, and all are operated by local villagers. These factories mainly produce mould and forging tools. The Zhangqiu government provided free skill trainings to farmers each year. The young people take the skilled positions while the old farmers take the non-skilled jobs. Among the affected households, there are at least 95% of the labor force who are working in these factories. The salary for the skilled workers is more than CNY 4,000 per month while CNY 2,000 for the non-skilled jobs. Local employment opportunities are enough. Non-agricultural income is much higher than farming on land. The farmers thought this was an opportunity for them to release from the land. Interviews with the local village leaders verify that the contribution to family's income by agricultural activities is decreasing each year significantly.

Figure 4- Factories in the Village



20. Also, as discussed in the para 13, the annual payment is the same as the net income from the land. The farmers, especially the women, are released from the land. According to the survey, before land acquisition, in the family, more women farmed on the land, while men preferred to have jobs in factories due to the income is much higher. Before land acquisition, although the female labor force also took some non-agricultural jobs, most of them were part time positions as they needed to come back during harvest and spring ploughing season. After land acquisition, they went to the city to work in the supermarkets, restaurants and hotels.

21. The affected water channel was abandoned already, so there is no need to restore. The affected households have relocated all the graves within their own land with the compensation. The field interview verified that the compensation was enough for the cost.

22. **Institutional Arrangement.** Land acquisition was implemented by the government agencies, including Environmental Sanitation Management Center, Land Resource Bureau, Mingshui Sub-district Office and the Houjia village committee.

- Environmental Sanitation Management Center was in charge of coordination work among government agencies.
- Land Resource Bureau was responsible for handling, checking and approving land acquisition procedures, and managing and supervising the implementation activities.
- Mingshui Sub-district Office participated in the impact survey;
- Village Committee was charge of payment of compensation fees, solving relevant grievance as the first channel, holding villagers meeting.

23. **Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation.** During the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, great importance was paid to the public participation, and 3 consultation meetings were organized with the village committee, government organizations and the villagers. Public participation had made good achievements, and the needs of the villagers were incorporated into the implementation.

24. During impact survey, resettlement offices at all levels encouraged participation of the APs. It was the requirement of “six –party participation” that representatives of LRB, Price Bureau, Sub-district office, Environmental Sanitation Management Center, village leaders and villagers affected participated in determination of tenure of land, compensation types and area. The results of the impact survey were disclosed for one week before signing the agreement.

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

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

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

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

3 Indigenous Peoples

28. Ethnic minority population in Zhangqiu city is 9,397, which is 0.8% of the total population. The main ethnic minority group is Hui Muslim, and they have the same social status with Hans. They all speak the same language as Han. Ethnic minorities are not concentrated in any particular districts or occupation groups, being very spread out on the whole. They do not face any social discrimination and can benefit the same from the project. There are no ethnic minorities affected by plant construction and operation or in the villages near the WTE plant.

4 Other Social Issues

4.1 Employment and Labor

29. Dynagreen follows the China Labor Law (1994) strictly with particular attentions paid to the well-being of all staff in PRC. Dynagreen provides social benefits to staff members that include pension insurance, medical insurance, maternity insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance and a social housing fund. Dynagreen also prefer to cooperate with the contractors who are compliance with China Labor Law. For example, when the Labor Supervision Station of the Labor Bureau goes to the project site, Dynagreen will work closely with the government to check if the contractors are compliant.

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

31. Dynagreen gives local labor a priority. Dynagreen encourages the civil works contractors to hire workers from the local community. For the contractors, they also prefer to employ local people as this will save the cost, although there is no provision in the contract with the contractors. For Zhangqiu WTE plant, 76³ job opportunities will be generated during operation and at least 80% will be hired locally in Jinan. For local employment, even there is no agreement with the local government, Dynagreen will employ more for saving cost and can quickly adapt to the city.

4.2 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

32. The Human Resource Department of Dynagreen has appointed staff to be responsible for the women's affairs. Dynagreen upholds gender equality and provides equal employment opportunities for men and women during project design, construction supervision, and plant operation. Dynagreen is sensitive to the special needs and vulnerabilities of women. Priorities are provided to women if the jobs are more appropriate for female staff, such as in the financial and human resource department, technology research and development center. Dynagreen complies strictly with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women (1992). All women staffs have maternity insurance. Women are organized for tour and are given gifts during women's day.

33. Among the total 85 staff in Dynagreen's headquarter, there is 21 female staff, accounting for 25%. Dynagreen encourages the contractors to provide equal employment opportunities to women. Dynagreen prefers to have cooperation with the partners who don't have discrimination on women. Among the 76 jobs which will be generated during Zhangqiu WTE plant operation period, it's estimated that at least 20% can be provided to female staff, which are mainly laboratory, financial, and administration positions. Also, there will be 20 service job opportunities, such as guards and cleaners, will be provided to the local villagers, and mainly for women.

³ Based on FSR.

4.3 Community Relationships

34. Zhangqiu plant management has established good rapport with the community close to the plant. During operation, it will hold a regular tour of plant facilities for village representatives and explains the actual operation of generators, anti-odor measures, wastewater treatment, flue gas emission control, and residue disposal and whether they meet environmental standards. There will be a community development fund (CNY 100,000 to 300,000) established during operation. Also, the Zhangqiu plant will do support for the middle school to organize environment protection awareness education.

5 Conclusion

35. The design of the subproject has been optimized to minimize the occupation of farmland.

36. The long-term compensation can be regarded as a kind of living security. Land acquisition, compensation and fund disbursement have been conducted in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and the applicable regulations of Shandong Province, and the affected households were satisfied. The compensation and entitlements provided to the APs and the AHs satisfy the requirement of ADB 2009 SPS S2. All mitigating measures implemented complied with ADB SPS SR2 requirements, and there is no outstanding noncompliance issue.

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

38. During project preparation and implementation, many public participation activities were conducted to address the concerns of the affected households, such as the detailed measurement survey, the compensation rates and the disbursement of the compensation fees.

39. The grievance redress channel for the displaced persons is unobstructed and effective, and the displaced persons know the appeal channels.

40. The Project expects to bring non-discriminatory benefits to all residents as it improves the general environmental health and sanitation in the service areas. The subproject will not affect any ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples. So this subproject does not trigger ADB SPS SR 3 on Indigenous Peoples.

41. Dynagreen strictly follows the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, and other applicable laws and regulations. Protecting the rights and interests of labor and women are protected practically. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement is complied with in terms of labor health, gender and other social protections of ADB.

6 Corrective Action Plan

42. There is no outstanding noncompliance issue with respect to the land acquisition and compensation arrangements agreed with the affected villages. There are also no issues related to ethnic minority aspects of Zhangqiu WTE Plant. No corrective action is required with respect to the current arrangement for “long-term compensation and regularly adjustment” Dynagreen has not been involved in any new land acquisition activities and does not foresee additional land acquisition for the Zhangqiu WTE Plant.

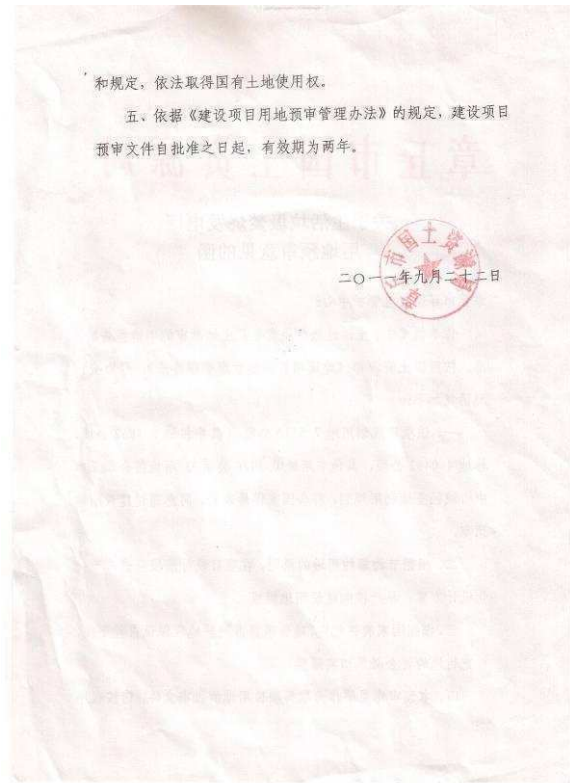
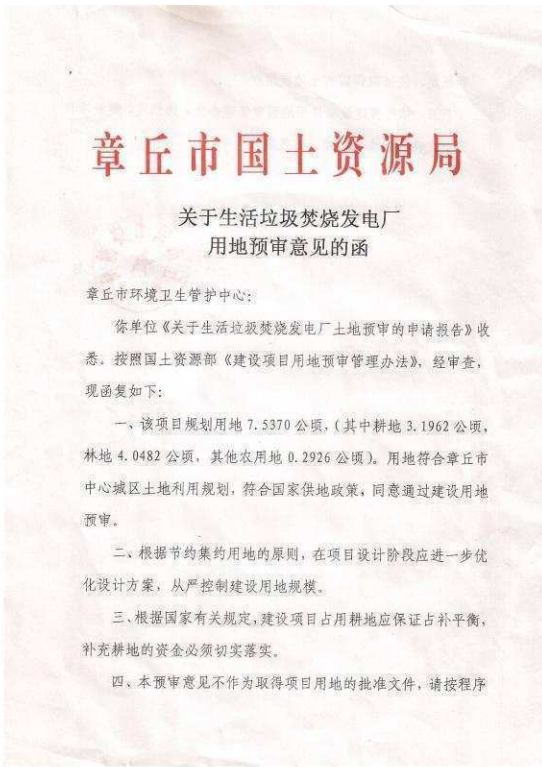
43. However, with respect to Dynagreen’s commitment to comply with ADB SPS requirements, the annual regular payment of compensation to the 122 households and the village committee needs to be monitored so that projects using ADB financing actually do not cause these households to be worse off as a result of Zhangqiu WTE Plant project. Hence, Dynagreen should coordinate closely with village committee and report annually to ADB (i) that annual payments are adjusted based on current rates and actually paid to villagers; (ii) that livelihoods are restored and people are not worse off; and (iii) that the amount reserved by the village committee are being invested in activities which has a positive benefits to the villagers.

44. The annual monitoring report need to have a section for resettlement of Zhangqiu WTE plant. When the Certificate of State-owned Land Using is issued by the Zhangqiu Government, this also needs to be attached in the corporate level annual environmental and social performance report.

45. Dynagreen has a new E&S Manager and unit at the corporate level. However, Dynagreen needs to develop its own capacity to ensure that (i) the ESMS is applied to all its operations; and (ii) future subprojects are prepared in accordance not only with national requirements but also ensuring compliance with ADB SPS SR2 and SR3 requirements. It is recommended that Dynagreen should also have staff at the project company level to conduct due diligence audits, prepare reports and if required, resettlement plans, for ADB financed subprojects. These documents need to be submitted to ADB for review prior to disbursement for a specific subproject. Capacity building activities for Dynagreen covering the following topics are recommended:

- (i) ADB policies and procedures on social safeguards
- (ii) International best practices on resettlement and rehabilitation
- (iii) Steps on how to conduct a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit
- (iv) Local regulations on social safeguards
- (v) Latest national social impact assessment guideline
- (vi) Implementation and Monitoring of ESMS
- (vii) Preparation of annual monitoring reports to ADB

Appendix I: Related Documents



Title :Pre-examination for Land-use was approved by Zhangqiu Land Resource Bureau for the Zhangqiu WTE plant

Date: September. 22, 2011.

Provisions:


1. Totally, 7.5370 ha land will be acquired for the WTE plant. The cultivated land is 3.1962 Ha, the forest land is 4.0482 ha and other agricultural land is 0.2926 ha. The land to be acquired is accordance with the city's land utilization plan.
2. During the detailed design period, the land to be acquired needs to be controlled with the scope.
3. New farmland reclaim plan needs to be finalized.
4. Please finish all the procedures for state-owned land using right.
5. This document is effective with 2 years.

中华人民共和国

建设项目选址意见书

选字第37 0181201100008 号

根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》第三十六条和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合城乡规划要求，颁发此书。

核发机关  章丘市规划局

日期 二〇一一年九月二十一日

基 本 情 况	建设项目名称	生活垃圾焚烧发电厂
	建设单位名称	章丘市环境卫生管护中心
	建设项目依据	项目建议书
	建设项目拟选位置	济钢明铝东矿区以北， 规划东外环以东
	拟用地面积	约 75370 平方米（合 113 亩） 以实际测量面积为准
	拟建设规模	25000 平方米
附图及附件名称		
建设项目选址意见书申请表； 现状地形图		
遵守事项		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一、建设项目基本情况一栏依据建设单位提供的有关材料填写。 二、本书是城乡规划主管部门依法审核建设项目选址的法定凭据。 三、未经核发机关审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。 四、本书所需附图与附件由核发机关依法确定，与本书具有同等法律效力。 		

Title :Site Selection Report issued by Zhangqiu Planning Bureau

Date: September. 21, 2011.

Provision:

According to the Urban and Rural Planning Law of PRC, this project is accordance with the city development plan.

Project title: Zhangqiu WTE plant project

Construction unit of the government: Environmental Sanitation Management Center

Land using: 7.5370 ha

Construction area: 25000 m²

二
队占地补偿确认表

大李庄北村

户主姓名	占地面积(亩)	补偿标准(元/亩年)	年补偿金额(元)	户主同意确认签字
刘炳才	0.55	900	495	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.6	900	540	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.285	900	256.50	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.68	900	612	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.37	900	333	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.274	900	246.60	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.614	900	552.60	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.48	900	432	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.40	900	360	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.66	900	594	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.285	900	256.50	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.6	900	540	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.65	900	585	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.66	900	594	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.37	900	333	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.55	900	495	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.578	900	520.20	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.22	900	198	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.27	900	243	刘炳才
刘炳才	0.22	900	198	刘炳才

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侯家村垃圾焚烧发电厂林木补偿表

户主	补偿金额(元)	签字
刘炳才	4164	刘炳才
刘炳才	2700	刘炳才
刘炳才	4410	刘炳才
刘炳才	4072	刘炳才
刘炳才	2601	刘炳才
刘炳才	3135	刘炳才
刘炳才	5213	刘炳才
刘炳才	2355	刘炳才
刘炳才	5585	刘炳才
刘炳才	3780	刘炳才
刘炳才	1021	刘炳才
刘炳才	1440	刘炳才
刘炳才	1440	刘炳才
刘炳才	1440	刘炳才
刘炳才	1080	刘炳才
刘炳才	1485	刘炳才
刘炳才	3840	刘炳才
刘炳才	810	刘炳才
刘炳才	2250	刘炳才

Signed form for trees compensation

章丘市明水街道办事处侯家村委会稿纸

垃圾焚烧厂迁坟补偿费

姓名	座数	金额	签字	备注
刘炳才	3	1950	刘炳才	
刘炳才	2	1300	刘炳才	
刘炳才	2	1300	刘炳才	
李建成	3	1950	李建成	
刘炳才	1	650	刘炳才	
刘炳才	1	650	刘炳才	
刘炳才	2	1300	刘炳才	
刘炳才	2	1300	刘炳才	
刘炳才	1	650	刘炳才	
刘炳才	2	1300	刘炳才	
刘炳才	2	1300	刘炳才	
李建成	1	650	李建成	

2019.10

Signed form graves compensation

土地征收补偿安置协议

甲方：章丘市国土资源局
乙方：章丘市明水街道办事处侯家村委会
丙方：章丘市财政局
丁方：章丘市人力资源和社会保障局

为章丘市城市建设用地需要，经章丘市人民政府研究决定，拟征收本协议项下乙方土地。根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》、《山东省土地征收管理办法》等法律法规的规定，经甲、乙、丙、丁四方协商，达成以下协议：

一、征收土地位置、地类及面积

拟征收地块位于章丘市明水街道办事处侯家村委会（见附图）。征收土地总面积为75370平方米，其中耕地31962平方米，交通运输用地1057平方米，其他林地40482平方米，水域及水利设施用地1869平方米。

二、土地征收费用及支付方式

（一）土地征收补偿安置费：按照山东省人民政府办公厅鲁政办发〔2012〕288号文件公布的征地综合片区地价标准执行。拟征收土地位于章丘市第I级片区，补偿标准为农用地91.5000万元/公顷，计¥689.6355万元。（人民币大写：陆佰捌拾玖万陆仟叁佰伍拾伍元整）。

（二）地上附着物及青苗补偿费标准：本次征收土地涉及地上附着物及青苗种类和数量，详见《土地征收勘测调查清单》，补偿标准按照山东省物价局、山东省财政厅、山东省国土资源厅鲁价费发〔2008〕178号文件公布的标准执行，具体地上物及青苗补偿费用以

五、其他

本协议正本一式十份，其中甲方四份，乙、丙、丁三方各二份。本协议于 年 月 日签订，由各方签字盖章，并经有批准权的人民政府批准后生效。



甲方：（盖章）

法人代表：



乙方：（盖章）

法人代表：

Handwritten signature of the representative of Party B



丙方：（盖章）

法人代表：



丁方：（盖章）

法人代表：



Land Acquisition and Compensation Agreement

Part A: Zhangqiu Land Resource Bureau
Part B: Houjia Village committee
Part C: Zhangqiu Finance Bureau
Part D: Zhangqiu Labor and Social Security Bureau

1. Totally, 75370 m² land will be acquired for the WTE plant. The cultivated land is 31962 m², the forest land is 40482 m².
2. Based on *Approval of Adjustment of Integrated Land Price Issued by Shandong Provincial Government (2012[288])*, the integrated land price for the acquired land is CNY 915,000 per ha.
3. The compensation for standing crops and ground attachments will be appraised.