



# Social Monitoring Report

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Project Number: 39038  
May 2009

## PRC: HEILONGJIANG ROADS NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT Social Development Action Plan (No. 2)

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For Heilongjiang Province Jixi-Nehe Road Construction Project Linqan Project Construction Management Office

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Asian Development Bank

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**Heilongjiang Road Network Development Project**

**External Monitoring and Evaluation Report**

**Winlot Consulting Ltd**

**April 20, 2009**

**Heilongjiang Road Network Development Project**

**Social Development Action Plan  
Monitoring and Evaluation Report  
(No. 2)**

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# 鸡西至讷河公路鸡西至拜泉段路线方案示意图

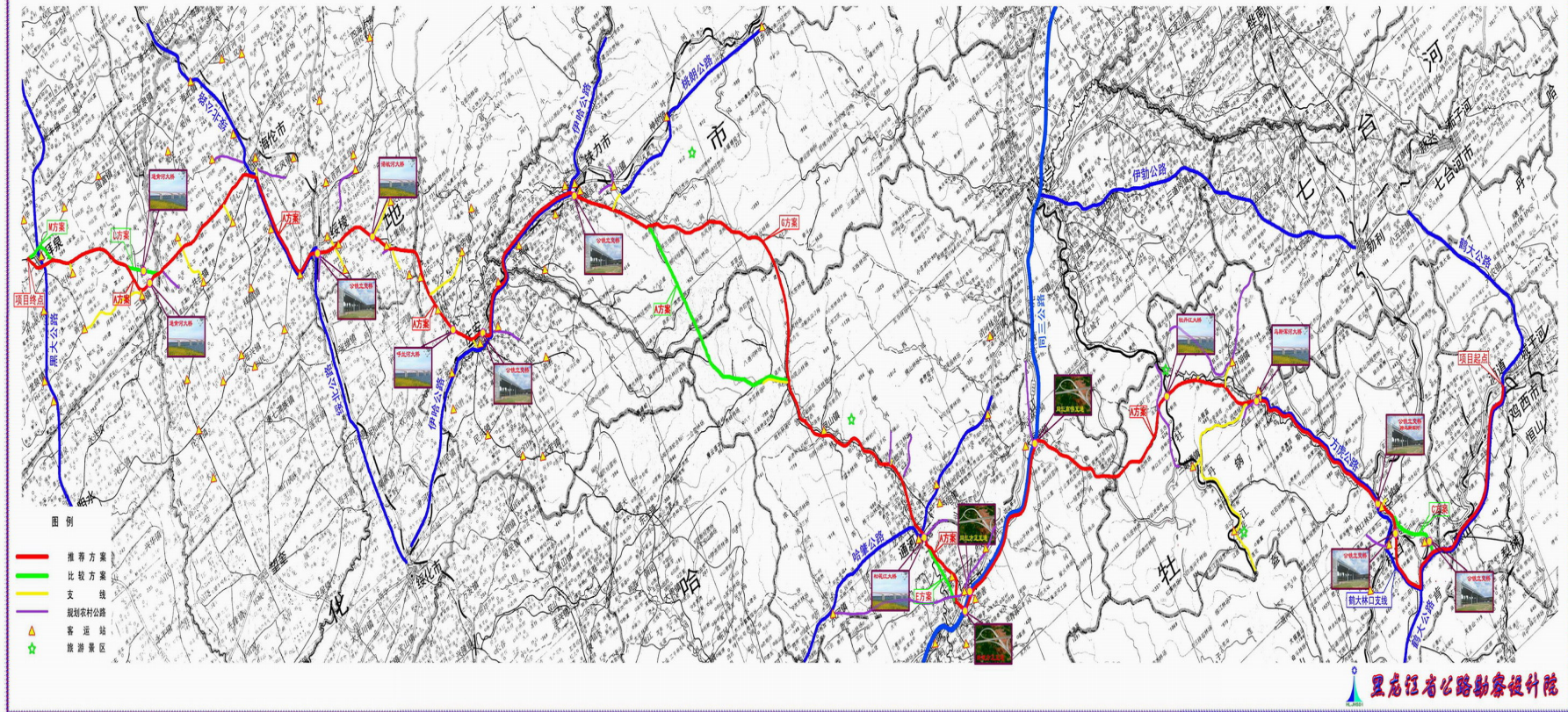


Figure 1: Route Alignment Map

# **1 Background**

In accordance with the Social Development Action Plan (Annex 1) developed during the preparation of the Technical Assistance Report for Heilongjiang Road Network Development Project (Linquan Highway Construction Project) by Asian Development Bank in cooperation with Project Execution Agency --- Heilongjiang Province Communication Department based on its loan policies and in accordance with the loan implementation arrangements, the External Monitoring Agency conducted the first monitoring over the Social Development Action Plan in March 2008 and delivered the 1<sup>st</sup> Monitoring Report of the Social Development Action Plan (i.e. the Social Development Action Plan Monitoring Report for Year 2007) in late March, 2008.

The Social Development Action Plan of Heilongjiang Road Network Development Project is a plan including mandatory and recommendatory actions to enable the project to better facilitate poverty reduction and is developed on the basis of social and poverty impact analysis. Mandatory actions include, in addition to the resettlement plan: (1) consenting to construct 22 link roads, in a full length of 170.383km, simultaneously with the main highway; (2) requiring the contractors to employ unskilled labor from local poverty-stricken and ethnic minority population and use local material to the maximum to drive local economy in the project area.

The construction project involves 8 counties (cities), namely Linkou County, Fangzheng County, Tonghe County, Tieli City, Qing'an County, Suiling County, Hailun City and Baiquan County as shown in Figure No. 1: Route Plan

From March 1<sup>st</sup> to April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2009, under the assistance and support by the Project Implementation Agency, the External Monitoring Agency conducted the 2<sup>nd</sup> field visit and interview to Linquan Highway Construction

Project on its Social Development Action Plan and produced No. 2 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

## **2 Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Development Action Plan**

During this M&E, field visits were carried out and key personnel of the relevant departments of the eight project counties (cities) and the contract sections were interviewed, relevant data was collected and prepared and results at the end of 2008 were evaluated. Statistics were collected from the counties (cities) and the socio-economic poverty-reduction policies were tracked and monitored to evaluate the realization of the social objectives.

The M&E team visited the relevant government departments of 8 project counties (cities), including the government office, the statistical bureau, the transportation bureau, the construction bureau, the economic development bureau, the investment promotion bureau, the tourist bureau, the civil affairs bureau, the ethnic and religious affairs bureau, the agricultural committee, the women's federation, the poverty reduction office, the transportation administration station, the traffic police department, the disease control center and so on, interviewed the resident staff and visited the construction sites of the contractors (the Field Visit happened to be the winter break in Heilongjiang Province).

## **3 Execution of 2008 Social Development Action Plan during Project Implementation**

The Social Development Action Plan developed under the Project Loan Agreement mainly includes 14 aspects. See detail in Annex 1. Here reported as follows is the status of execution of the Social Development Action Plan for 2008 during the implementation of the Project:

### **3.1 Resettlement**

A survey on the Project Management Office (PMO) and the affected households reveals that land acquisition for the main line has been completed and the PMO has paid in cash all the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to the affected farmers. Some affected farmers or residents have built new houses while some others either still stay in unoccupied houses leased from the villages or have been provided with low-cost houses by the government and improved their living conditions. By April 30, 2009, not a single case had been found of decreased living standard and conditions of the affected households due to land acquisition and resettlement.

According to the requirements of ADB and the construction organization plan, the link roads shall be completed at the end of September 2009 at the same time with the main line. According to the findings of the field visits and interviews with the PMO and local governments, land acquisition and resettlement for Qing'an Link Road in Qing'an County was already completed in 2008 while that for the 5 link roads in Linkou County is still under way and is expected to complete in late September 2009. The other link roads are also in the stage of land acquisition and resettlement and compensation. Most of the link roads are upgraded on the existing embankment, thus involving very little land acquisition and resettlement and generating no impact on the daily life of the local people and the construction of the link roads.

### **3.2 Poverty Reduction**

Interviews to the poverty reduction offices and women's federations and other government departments of the 8 project counties (cities) demonstrate that all the counties (cities) have provided some assistances to the local poverty-stricken population, invested heavily to reduce poverty-stricken

population and constructed and developed a number of poverty-reduction projects.

Baiquan County, for example, is a national poverty-stricken county and its poverty line is set at 1,300 CNY of net income per capita. In 2008, the county has under its jurisdiction 7 towns and 16 townships and 187 administrative villages with 172,515 households and a total population of 595,833; there are 58 poverty-stricken villages, accounting for 31% of the total number of administrative villages; there are 40,112 poverty-stricken households, accounting for 23% of the total; the county has a poverty-stricken population of 100,280, accounting for 16.8% of its total population. Linqun Highway runs through 2 towns in Baiquan County, i.e. Sandao Town and Xingguo Township. See Table 1 for the population statistics of these towns in comparison with Baiquan County as a whole.

Table 1: Comparison of the Total Poverty-stricken Population of Baiquan County and those of Sandao Town and Xingguo Township

| County/<br>Town/<br>Township | Number of<br>Poverty-stricken Villages           |  | Number of<br>Poverty-stricken<br>Households |  | Poverty-stricken<br>Population |   |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
|                              | Total Number<br>of<br>Administrative<br>Villages | Total Number<br>of<br>Poverty-stricken<br>Villages | Total<br>Number of<br>Households            | Total Number<br>of<br>Poverty-stricken<br>Households | Total<br>Population            | Total<br>Poverty-stricken<br>Population |
| Baiquan                      | 187  | 58   | 172515                                      | 40112  | 595833                         | 100280                                  |
| Sandao                       | 15   | 3  | 14214                                       | 4264   | 54608                          | 10660                                   |
| Xingguo                      | 9  | 4  | 6377  | 1913   | 4782                           | 11956                                   |

Note: Data shown herein is sourced from Baiquan County Poverty Reduction Office.

Targeting at further development of local economy and enhancement of the living standard of local people, the People's Government of Baiquan County has been focusing its efforts on three tasks, namely whole-village poverty reduction, training and migration of poverty-stricken labor and industrialized poverty reduction. Specifically, the following activities were carried out:

Since the whole-village poverty reduction project was completed for the

third lot of 30 villages in 2007, the same project was launched in 2008 for the fourth lot of another 30 villages and the project implementation villages were identified in a timely manner in accordance with the requirements of the Provincial Project Management Office and filed at the Provincial Poverty Reduction Steering Group for approval. The whole-village poverty reduction project for 2008 was submitted for approval. The Project shall realize the objectives that assistance projects and labor force migration projects are available to support poverty-stricken households and large and medium-sized farm machinery, clinics and birth control offices are available in poverty-stricken villages; the villages have connections to paved roads, tap water system and cable TV network; and the productivity and living standard and the levels of civilization and democratic governance are promoted. The Project will involve a total investment of 11,972,000CNY, including:

1. CNY2,349,000 for direct-to-home facilities;
2. CNY4,721,500 for construction of roads with concrete pavement in a total length of 25.7km;
3. CNY580,000 for construction of four bridges;
4. CNY156,000 for construction of 7 culverts;
5. CNY 3,349,500 for purchase of 45 pieces of large farming machinery;
6. CNY266,000 for installation of cable TV for 2,660 households;
7. CNY 490,000 for construction of 6 village clinics with a floor area of 700m<sup>2</sup>;
8. CNY60,000 for installation of tap water system for 100 households;

The Project has been substantially completed. In addition, proactive efforts have been made to apply for a mutual aid fund project for poverty-stricken villages involving a total fund of CNY3,000,000. Poverty reduction projects developed by Baiquan County in 2008 are shown in Table

2.

In early 2007, Baiquan County had 164 poverty-stricken villages. Thanks to actions of whole-village poverty reduction in 2007 and 2008, the number of poverty-stricken villages in Baiquan County had decreased to 58 by the end of 2008, meaning that the poverty reduction programs in 2007 and 2008 have relieved 106 poverty-stricken villages out of poverty and produced significant effect.

Table 2 Statistics of Major Poverty Reduction Projects Implemented in Baiquan County in 2008

| Project Description  | Activities  | Investment  | Beneficiary Population | Remarks |
|--|---|-------------|------------------------|---------|
|  |   | (10,000CNY) | (Person)               |         |
| Direct Aid to Households   | Livestock breeding (cows)                           | 234.9       | 20000                  | Baiquan |
|  | Crop farming  |             |                        |         |
| Road construction  | Road paving   | 472.15      | 35000                  | Baiquan |
| Road construction  | Bridge construction                                 | 58          | 25000                  | Baiquan |
| Road construction  | Culvert construction                                | 15.6        | 20000                  | Baiquan |
| Tap water supply   | Tap water purification                              | 6           | 10000                  | Baiquan |
| Construction of the villager exercises room, Raise livestock service centre and Village clinic | Build rooms, service centre and clinic for Villages | 49          | 37000                  | Baiquan |
| Cable TV   | Cable TV connection to households                   | 26.6        | 7980                   | Baiquan |
| Farming support  | Large farm machinery                                | 334.95      | 18900                  | Baiquan |
| Others   | Fund for mutual aid in farming                      | 300         | 25000                  | Baiquan |
| Total  |   | 1197.20     | 173880                 |         |

Note: Data shown herein is sourced from Baiquan County Poverty Reduction Office.

See Annex 3 for the amount of poverty-reduction fund in 2008 for each county (city).

Details about the implementation of poverty reduction projects in the other counties (cities) in the project area are shown in **Annex 3**.

### 3.3 Disease Control

According to a survey conducted by the M&E Team over AIDs, sexually transmitted diseases and other infectious diseases in the project counties (cities), in 2008, 616 cases of 14 types of notifiable diseases were reported in Baiquan County, including 530 cases reported by local medical institutions and 86 reported by nonlocal medical institutions. The disease incidence in the current year was 1.03‰ and dropped by 5.81% compared to the previous year in which the total number of diseases was 654.

No Class A infectious diseases are reported in this year, but 571 cases of 11 types of Class B infectious diseases were reported, respectively being virus hepatitis, measles, bacillary dysentery, tuberculosis, pertussis, hemorrhagic fever, tetanus neonatorum, scarlatina, Brucellosis, genorrhea and syphilis. 3 types of Class C infectious diseases were reported, respectively being epidemic parotitis, rubella and other infectious diarrhea. See Table 3 for statistics of diseases in 2008 in Baiquan County.

Table 3 Statistics of Incidence of Diseases in 2008 in Baiquan County

| Disease<br>County | Class B Infectious Diseases |         |           |              |           |                   |         |            |             |           |          | Class C Infectious Diseases |         | Other Infectious Diseases | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|
|                   | hepatitis                   | measles | dysentery | tuberculosis | pertussis | hemorrhagic fever | tetanus | scarlatina | Brucellosis | genorrhea | syphilis | parotitis                   | rubella | diarrhea                  |       |
| Baiquan           | 98                          | 1       | 5         | 402          | 0         | 18                | 0       | 3          | 38          | 1         | 5        | 30                          | 5       | 10                        | 616   |

Note: Data included herein are sourced from Baiquan County Disease Control Center.

Statistics of AIDs, sexually transmitted diseases and other infectious diseases for the various counties (cities) are shown in **Annex 4**.

In order to learn about actions taken by the PMO and the contractors in disseminating knowledge about and controlling AIDs, sexually transmitted diseases and other infectious diseases, the M&E Team conducted a visit and interview to the project implementation agencies and the contractors too.

The M&E Team found that the following actions were taken by the PMO and the contractors in disease control during the implementation of the Project:

1) Active efforts were made in disseminating knowledge and know-how about disease control. Taking account of the specific circumstances of the respective project management offices, bulletin boards, posters and other educational activities were carried out. The total number of disease prevention educational activities carried out by the project management offices of the whole project increases from 52 in 2007 to 490 in 2008.

2) Agreements were entered into with the local hospitals in each county (city) to provide routine physical examination for the PMO staff and the contract workers and education and training on disease prevention and medical care. In addition, a partnership for emergency aid was set up with the local medical institutions to make sure that the emergencies are properly handled and medical insurance is provided to the contract workers.

3) Routine inspections were carried out on the domestic water and hygiene and sterilization status in the dining hall. A close attention was paid constantly to epidemics in the adjacency for timely and proper prevention and control of diseases.

4) Great importance was attached to the prevention and control of AIDs to floating population. Diversified activities were organized and carried out to guide the workers to keep away from pornography, gambling and drugs, acquire fine habits and actively participate in prevention of AIDs.

5) Hygiene and disease control facilities were provided: Although no site clinics were constructed, a partnership was established with the local

health centers and disease control centers in the county towns, which are relatively close to the construction sites. In 2008, no sexually transmitted diseases, AIDs and other infectious or epidemic diseases occurred on the sites.

Considering the fact that Linqun Highway runs through the local forest region, Tieli City Disease Control Center, for example, took some actions to prevent the occurrence of forest encephalitis among the construction workers in addition to the efforts in prevention of Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B among local staff and prevention of infectious diseases among non-local construction workers.

### **3.4 Safety Measures**

The following safety measures were taken during the implementation of the Project to assure construction safety:

(1) According to the safe production requirements, the contractors deployed yearly safe construction plans, signed construction safety agreements, defined safe construction responsibilities and established rules and regulations on safe construction. Responsibilities for safe construction were defined for each level and each person and rescue plans for major emergencies were developed to deal with unexpected incidents. Safety construction contracts were signed between each contractor and the PMO and safety training was carried out on a monthly or weekly basis.

(2) For the sake of safety of personnel and vehicles on construction sites, speed limit signs and direction signs were installed on the construction sections and safety warning signs were provided on the construction sites of bridges and culverts and access road intersections. These signs played an effective role in controlling traffic accidents and facilitated the smooth implementation of the project. IN 2008, no safety accident happened.

(3) Stronger efforts were made in training and inspecting operators of

special processes and 100% of such operators are certified. Safety training and education were provided on a routine basis to all the employees to ensure they are knowledgeable about safe construction.

(4) Safety inspections were carried out on each post and each process in accordance with the safe construction procedure to make sure that every personnel knows about their job duties and safe construction requirements and every process is carried out safely.

(5) Rules and regulations on safe construction were further improved and routine self-inspection and self-correction activities were conducted to eliminate potential causes of accidents and ensure effective implementation of the safety measures.

(6) Stronger efforts in safety management were made, including gathering information of safety on construction sites in a timely manner, establishing safe construction steering group and keeping following the safety inspection requirements.

### **3.5 Construction of Link Roads**

Qing'an Link Road in Qing'an County, for which the subgrade earthwork had been completed by Feb. 28, 2009, is scheduled to complete in August this year; For Malanghe Link Road in Tonghe County, the original design is deemed as unreasonable by the local government, the Transportation Bureau and the villagers and a re-alignment plan has been agreed in principle with the PMO; this link road is expected to commence in June 2009; all the 5 link roads in Linkou County are commenced and expected to completed by the end of September 2009. All the other link roads are expected to commence in late May and complete in September 2009.

### **3.6 Promotion of Local Economy**

Materials used in the construction of the Project are mainly procured

locally to not only providing jobs to local residents in the short term and promote local economy to a certain extent. The local materials are mainly sourced from the 8 project counties (cities) and within Heilongjiang Province.

During the field visit, the M&E Team obtained statistics of local materials used by the contractors in 2008 and worked out the job opportunities and economic benefits generated by the construction of the roads under the Project for villagers and businesses in the Project Area. Procurement of sand generated a benefit of 82.34million CNY to local businesses; Procurement of aggregates generated a revenue of 74.77 million CNY to local businesses; Procurement of cement generated a revenue of 145.99 million CNY to local businesses; Procurement of steel generated a revenue of 159.30 million CNY to local businesses; Procurement of earth generated a revenue of 25.84 million CNY to local businesses; Procurement of vegetables and non-staple foodstuffs generated a revenue of 5.53million CNY to local businesses; Procurement of other materials generated a revenue of 900,900CNY to local businesses; therefore, in total, a revenue of 494.97 million CNY was generated for local businesses. See Table No. 4 for economic benefits generated by the Project for local economy.

Table 4 Statistics of Employment of Local Labor by the Project (2008)

| Time                            | Statistics of Employment of Local Labor by the Project |                |           |        |                 |                        |        |             |           |              |                  | Number of Days input into the construction | House Rent & Land Rent | Number of Mechanical Plants Rented | Completed by  |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                 | Total  | Including:     |           |        |                 |                        |        |             |           |              |                  |  |                        |                                    |               |
|                                 |  | Skilled Worker | Salary    | Farmer | Ethnic Minority | AP of land acquisition | Women  | Poor People | Salary    | Training     |                  |  |                        |                                    |               |
| Contractor                      | Person   | Person         | CNY/month | Person | Person          | Person                 | Person | Person      | CNY/month | Person/times | Day/person month | CNY/month                                  | No.                    |                                    |               |
| Total for each contract in 2008 | c01  | 352            | 43        | 3000   | 180             | 5                      | 100    | 20          | 4         | 1200         | 253              | 30   |                        | 0                                  | Ding Limei    |
|                                 | c02  | 202            | 30        | 1500   | 40              | 4                      | 30     | 30          | 68        | 1500         | 4300             | 30   | 1500                   | 12                                 | Cong Lin      |
|                                 | c03  | 185            | 32        | 1500   | 38              | 4                      | 31     | 26          | 54        | 1100         | 4300             | 30   | 1500                   | 10                                 | Zhang Qiang   |
|                                 | c04  | 222            | 35        | 2400   | 110             | 6                      | 28     | 18          | 25        | 1800         | 1459             | 30   | 5000                   | 18                                 | Wang Naikun   |
|                                 | c05  | 80             | 8         | 1800   | 60              | 0                      | 0      | 5           | 7         | 1200         | 115              | 30   |                        | 19                                 | Li Chengming  |
|                                 | c06  | 417            | 95        | 2100   | 158             | 0                      | 108    | 56          |           | 1200         | 1100             | 21   | 3300                   | 25                                 | Liu Fuyun     |
|                                 | c07  | 643            | 124       | 2500   | 324             | 41                     | 0      | 0           | 154       | 1500         | 4711             | 30   |                        | 16                                 | Wu Xuehui     |
|                                 | c08  | 114            | 35        | 1800   | 55              | 0                      | 0      | 8           | 16        | 1800         | 157              | 30   | 4500                   | 20                                 |               |
|                                 | c09  | 322            | 25        | 2500   | 234             | 5                      | 34     | 12          | 12        | 1500         | 660              | 20-30                                      | 1500                   | 23                                 |               |
|                                 | c10  | 526            | 88        | 2500   | 438             | 0                      | 0      | 0           | 0         | 1200         | 438              | 30   |                        | 0                                  |               |
|                                 | c11  | 297            | 35        | 2000   | 220             | 0                      | 0      | 35          | 7         | 1050         | 955              | 28-31                                      | 28000                  | 0                                  | Yao Zhongjie  |
|                                 | c12  | 390            |           | 2000   | 245             | 15                     |        | 9           | 121       | 1500         | 2940             | 25   | 15000                  | 30                                 | Gao Li        |
|                                 | c13  | 458            | 56        | 1500   | 160             | 16                     | 32     | 64          | 130       | 1300         | 501              | 25-28                                      | 7500                   | 34                                 |               |
|                                 | c14  | 205            | 15        | 2000   | 132             | 8                      |        | 30          | 20        | 1800         | 230              | 30   | 14350                  | 32                                 |               |
|                                 | c15  | 100            | 5         | 2200   | 58              | 0                      | 22     | 10          | 5         | 1600         | 217              | 20-30                                      | 23540                  | 50                                 | Cui Yanbo     |
|                                 | c16  | 432            | 36        | 2900   | 203             | 8                      | 87     | 20          | 78        | 1200         | 196              | 24   |                        | 8                                  | Li Ying       |
|                                 | c17  | 234            | 25        | 3000   | 192             | 0                      | 0      | 17          | 0         | 1500         | 10               | 24-30                                      |                        | 22                                 | Zhang Wei     |
|                                 | c18  | 368            | 40        | 1500   | 118             | 0                      | 33     | 42          | 135       | 1500         | 736              | 18-24                                      | 30000                  | 24                                 | Ying Chengjun |
|                                 | c19  | 227            | 30        | 2500   | 150             | 6                      | 4      | 25          | 12        | 1200         | 1305             | 30   | 20000                  | 40                                 | Zhang Chao    |
|                                 | c20  | 215            | 37        | 3000   | 120             | 0                      | 18     | 20          | 20        | 1500         | 432              | 30   | 8000                   | 24                                 | Sun Zhigang   |
|                                 | c21  | 274            | 148       | 3000   | 102             | 0                      | 7      | 10          | 7         | 1800         | 25               | 30   | 20000                  | 16                                 | Cao Chunshui  |
|                                 | c22  |                |           |        |                 |                        |        |             |           |              |                  |  | 6000                   | 23                                 | Huang Guiping |
|                                 | c23  | 20             | 0         |        | 0               | 0                      | 20     | 0           | 0         | 1200         | 0                | 30   | 5500                   | 36                                 |               |

| Time           | Statistics of Employment of Local Labor by the Project |                |        |        |                 |                        |       |             |        |          | Number of Days input into the construction | House Rent & Land Rent | Number of Mechanical Plants Rented | Completed by |
|----------------|--|----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
|                | Total  | Including:     |        |        |                 |                        |       |             |        |          |  |                        |                                    |              |
|                |  | Skilled Worker | Salary | Farmer | Ethnic Minority | AP of land acquisition | Women | Poor People | Salary | Training |  |                        |                                    |              |
| c24            | 154  | 12             | 2600   | 128    | 0               | 14                     | 0     | 0           | 2000   | 0        | 30   | 10500                  | 18                                 | He Yunfu     |
| c25            | 15   |                |        | 15     | 0               | 0                      | 0     | 0           | 1500   | 100      | 30   | 1100                   | 0                                  | Cui Yanbo    |
| c26            | 218  |                |        | 147    | 12              | 15                     | 24    | 20          | 1800   | 58       | 30   | 2000                   | 12                                 |              |
| Total for 2008 | 6670   | 954            |        | 3627   | 130             | 583                    | 481   | 895         |        | 25198    |  |                        | 512                                |              |

Table 5 Statistics of Purchase of Local Construction Materials by the Project (2008)

| Contractor | Construction Material |            |                |                 |            |                |           |            |                 |           |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
|            | Sand                  | Unit price | subtotal       | Building stones | Unit price | subtotal       | Cement    | Unit price | subtotal        | steel bar | Unit price | subtotal        |
|            | Cube m                | CNY        | 10000CNY       | Cube m          | CNY        | 10000CNY       | Tone      | CNY        | 10000CNY        | Tone      | CNY        | 10000CNY        |
| C1         | 59162                 | 37.83      | 223.81         | 23238           | 58.15      | 135.13         | 8138      | 410        | 333.66          | 183.47    | 4500       | 82.56           |
| C2         | 125010                | 40         | 500.04         | 2150            | 95         | 20.43          | 9700      | 375        | 363.75          | 278.03    | 6200       | 172.38          |
| C3         | 99518                 | 43         | 427.93         | 32801           | 124        | 406.73         | 9973      | 335        | 334.10          | 253.72    | 6200       | 157.3           |
| C4         | 122750                | 50         | 613.75         | 92660           | 85         | 787.61         | 18900     | 520        | 982.80          | 568.38    | 6500       | 369.44          |
| C5         | 6520                  | 21         | 13.69          | 29034           | 110        | 319.37         | 17635     | 450        | 793.58          | 584.03    | 6800       | 397.14          |
| C6         | 613589                | 32         | 1963.48        | 103739          | 88.5       | 918.09         | 22821     | 475        | 1084.00         | 658.11    | 5980       | 393.54          |
| C7         | 7830                  | 21         | 16.44          | 10467           | 75         | 78.50          | 6918      | 380        | 262.88          | 7458.2    | 5500       | 4102.01         |
| C8         | 12560                 | 30         | 37.68          | 18430           | 70         | 129.01         | 12140     | 385        | 467.39          | 5975.94   | 5000       | 2987.97         |
| C9         | 202855.4              | 28         | 568.00         | 46199           | 55         | 254.09         | 24323     | 450        | 1094.54         | 912.31    | 6000       | 547.38          |
| C10        | 32000                 | 27         | 86.40          | 30763           | 55         | 169.20         |           |            | 0.00            | 927.89    | 5500       | 510.34          |
| C11        | 158000                | 38         | 600.40         | 9000            | 57         | 51.30          | 13200     | 500        | 660.00          | 791.77    | 5500       | 435.47          |
| C12        | 24800                 | 110        | 272.80         | 43200           | 85         | 367.20         | 14800     | 490        | 725.20          | 1090      | 5700       | 621.3           |
| C13        | 23943                 | 70         | 167.60         | 65154           | 110        | 716.69         | 16990     | 450        | 764.55          | 583.6     | 5500       | 320.98          |
| C14        | 165149                | 45         | 743.17         | 40989           | 85         | 348.41         | 15421     | 485        | 747.92          | 715.08    | 5500       | 393.29          |
| C15        | 107800                | 36.25      | 390.78         | 15000           | 59.6       | 89.40          | 54081     | 486        | 2628.34         | 304       | 4750       | 144.4           |
| C16        | 66989.6               | 44.12      | 295.56         | 31496.3         | 63         | 198.43         | 9675.71   | 497.6      | 481.46          | 245.27    | 5271.82    | 129.3           |
| C17        | 89062                 | 40         | 356.25         | 58110           | 82.5       | 479.41         | 9867      | 400        | 394.68          | 357       | 6000       | 214.2           |
| C18        | 73700                 | 38         | 280.06         | 65060           | 82         | 533.49         | 8950      | 430        | 384.85          | 225.77    | 6000       | 135.46          |
| C19        |                       |            | 0.00           | 26000           | 110        | 286.00         | 16950     | 400        | 678.00          | 293       | 5700       | 167.01          |
| C20        |                       |            | 0.00           | 35000           | 82         | 287.00         | 11700     | 359        | 420.03          | 391.12    | 5500       | 215.11          |
| C21        | 66930.1               | 87         | 582.29         | 44843           | 120        | 538.12         | 8130      | 460        | 373.98          | 378.97    | 6080       | 230.41          |
| C22        | 17000                 | 22         | 37.40          | 32000           | 70         | 224.00         | 7000      | 330        | 231.00          | 447.92    | 5500       | 246.35          |
| C23        | 1120                  | 52         | 5.82           | 2030            | 150        | 30.45          | 1150      | 480        | 55.20           | 935.57    | 6000       | 561.34          |
| C24        | 2401                  | 47         | 11.28          | 4490            | 95         | 42.66          | 3173      | 520        | 165.00          | 1508.9    | 5500       | 829.89          |
| C25        | 2382.2                | 140        | 33.35          | 4778            | 110        | 52.56          | 3074.4    | 560        | 172.17          | 1141      | 6000       | 684.6           |
| C26        | 1200                  | 50         | 6.00           | 1600            | 85         | 13.60          |           |            | 0.00            | 1601.24   | 5500       | 880.68          |
| Total      | 2082271.3             |            | <b>8233.99</b> | 868231.3        |            | <b>7476.87</b> | 324710.11 |            | <b>14599.06</b> | 119931.82 |            | <b>15929.91</b> |

Source: Report forms from the Contractors.

Continue table 5

| Contr<br>actor | Statistics for the construction materials |            |           |           |            |          |                    |            |          |        |            |          |
|----------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|------------|----------|--------|------------|----------|
|                | Earthwork<br>s                            | Unit price | subtotal  | vegetable | Unit price | subtotal | Non-staple<br>food | Unit price | subtotal | others | Unit price | subtotal |
|                | Cube m                                    | CNY        | 10,000CNY | kg        | CNY        | 10000CNY | kg                 | CNY        | 10000CNY | kg     | CNY        | 10000CNY |
| C1             | 61190                                     | 11.67      | 71.41     | 23020     | 1.6        | 3.68     | 6765               | 11.2       | 7.58     | 2287   | 14.3       | 3.27     |
| C2             |   |            | 0.00      | 2173      |            | 0.00     | 2001               |            | 0.00     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C3             |   |            | 0.00      | 2173      | 1.6        | 0.35     | 2000               | 11.2       | 2.24     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C4             | 75800                                     |            | 0.00      | 60500     | 6          | 36.30    | 104500             | 10         | 104.50   |        |            | 0.00     |
| C5             | 124322                                    | 5          | 62.16     | 49950     | 3          | 14.99    |                    |            | 0.00     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C6             | 222000                                    | 4          | 88.80     | 9560      | 2.6        | 2.49     | 11560              | 9.2        | 10.64    | 9160   | 6.5        | 5.95     |
| C7             |   |            | 0.00      | 1137      |            | 0.00     | 642                | 9.2        | 0.59     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C8             |   |            | 0.00      | 55000     | 2          | 11.00    | 25600              | 6          | 15.36    |        |            | 0.00     |
| C9             | 111530                                    | 15         | 167.30    | 6300      | 2.5        | 1.58     |                    |            | 0.00     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C10            | 54000                                     | 5          | 27.00     | 3000      | 2.5        | 0.75     |                    |            | 0.00     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C11            |   |            | 0.00      | 11410     | 4          | 4.56     | 5138               | 6          | 3.08     | 5878   | 5          | 2.94     |
| C12            | 78500                                     | 8          | 62.80     | 118760    | 2.5        | 29.69    | 61500              | 8.5        | 52.28    |        |            | 0.00     |
| C13            | 79834                                     | 14.76      | 117.83    | 300000    | 2.5        | 75.00    | 9000               | 9.8        | 8.82     | 13500  | 5.5        | 7.43     |
| C14            | 197763                                    | 2          | 39.55     | 18360     | 2.75       | 5.05     | 5840               | 24         | 14.02    |        |            | 0.00     |
| C15            | 62350                                     | 23.4       | 145.90    | 7440      | 4.5        | 3.35     | 905                | 10.25      | 0.93     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C16            | 177409                                    | 46.06      | 817.15    | 942.5     | 1.2        | 0.11     | 282                | 5          | 0.14     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C17            | 240000                                    |            | 0.00      | 6730      | 10         | 6.73     | 4620               | 30         | 13.86    |        |            | 0.00     |
| C18            | 270000                                    | 17.6       | 475.20    | 120660    | 3.5        | 42.23    | 61529              | 4.5        | 27.69    |        |            | 0.00     |
| C19            | 76122                                     | 9.6        | 73.08     | 17700     | 5          | 8.85     | 1317               | 10         | 1.32     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C20            | 80000                                     |            | 0.00      | 14000     | 2.75       | 3.85     | 5900               | 12         | 7.08     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C21            | 135309                                    | 18.67      | 252.62    | 1750      | 6          | 1.05     | 640                | 15         | 0.96     | 497    | 10         | 0.50     |
| C22            | 240000                                    |            | 0.00      | 26000     | 2          | 5.20     | 3400               | 6          | 2.04     | 14000  | 50         | 70.00    |
| C23            | 2330                                      |            | 0.00      |           |            | 0.00     |                    |            | 0.00     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C24            | 25632                                     | 10.9       | 27.94     | 26000     | 1.5        | 3.90     | 13700              | 2.25       | 3.08     | 333200 |            | 0.00     |
| C25            | 62350                                     | 23.4       | 145.90    | 7440      | 3.5        | 2.60     | 905                | 10.25      | 0.93     |        |            | 0.00     |
| C26            | 6000                                      | 15         | 9.00      | 13600     | 1.5        | 2.04     | 5300               | 20         | 10.60    |        |            | 0.00     |
| 总计             | 2382441                                   |            | 2583.63   |           |            | 265.35   |                    |            | 287.72   |        |            | 90.09    |

Source: Report forms form the Contractors.

### **3.7 Improvement of Traffic and Transportation Service**

During the visits to the Transportation Bureaus and Transportation Administration Stations of eight project counties (cities), it was found that the transportation authorities continued executing the rural road implementation plan in 2008 and are planning to readjust or renew the construction plan of passenger stations and stops by taking account of the fact that Linquan Highway will run through the project counties (cities) and help improving the road conditions. Huge impacts are generated by the construction of Linquan Highway on the traffic conditions of the project counties (cities), which are considering making corresponding adjustments to their transportation development plans so as to make improvements to their transportation service system in parallel to the construction of Linquan Highway. Such improvements will facilitate the growth of local economy and improve the accessibility of local residents.

In 2008, Baiquan County had one Class A passenger station and 19 bus stops distributed in several large towns and the county town (bus stops are provided in Sandao Town and Xingguo Township along the project highway). In addition, bus stops are provided in villages that the highway runs through, but fixed bus stops are not provided in each village and the long-distance coach buses may stop anywhere and any time. Bus stops are spaced at a distance of 3km to 5km. There are totally 85 long-distance and short-distance bus lines and 86 buses in the towns and townships of the County. Every day 186 runs are made delivering more than 3000 passengers per day on average and more than 5000 passengers in peak seasons. One-day round trip from Baiquan to Harbin that used to be impossible in the past will be likely after Linquan Highway is constructed. Upon the completion of Linquan Highway, traffic conditions in Baiquan County will be significantly improved and more

vehicles will be attracted to Linquan Highway. For this reason, the Transportation Bureau and other government departments of Baiquan County is thinking of providing additional roadside service facilities to drive local economy.

In 2008, there were 65 villages in Baiquan County having access to concrete or asphalt roads, accounting for 34.8% of the 187 administrative villages. In 2009, another group of 38 administrative villages will be connected to concrete roads or asphalt roads to effectively connect the towns/townships and villages in the project area with the main line of the Project Highway. Approximately 83% of the villages have access to public transportation service and 85% of the villages are connected to roads used for both freight and passenger transportation. See **Table 5** for status of transportation service in Baiquan County in 2008.

**Table 5 Statistics of Transportation Service in Baiquan County**

| Class I Passenger station | Class II Passenger station | Class III Passenger station | Class IV Passenger station | Town/Township Bus Stop | Town/Township Bus Stop along Project Highway |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1                         | 0                          | 0                           | 3                          | 19                     | 3  |

Note: Data included herein are sourced from the Passenger Stations administered by the Transportation Bureau of Baiquan County.

See **Annex 5** for status of transportation service in the other counties (cities) during the implementation of the Project.

### **3.8 Development of Local Tourism**

During the visits to the Tourism Bureaus of eight project counties (cities), it was found that the Tourism Bureaus of every county (city) place tremendous premium on development of and investment in local tourism industry and believe that the construction of Linquan Highway Project will become a driver to local tourism.

Relying on the benefits from construction of Linquan Highway, Linkou County Tourism Bureau made continuous infrastructure improvements in the

scenic spots.

(1) In 2008, in addition to the continuous efforts in improving the functions of each scenic spot, one new scenic spot, i.e. the Shenxian Cave, was added and concrete roads connecting the scenic spots were constructed in a full length of 90km. In 2008, despite the impacts of the global financial crisis, the County's tourism industry achieved a revenue of 7.7 million CNY for the full year, up by 3% compared to the same period in the previous year and received 90,000 domestic tourists and 125 overseas tourists, up by 2.3% and 9% respectively compared to the same period in the previous year. Driven by the tourism industry, the relevant industries achieved a value addition of 26.0 million CNY, up by 4% compared to the same period in the previous year.

(2) Linkou County has a valley with beautiful rimes and plans to invest 30.0 million CNY to develop a 30,000m<sup>2</sup> "Rime Sightseeing Spot" where the travelers may watch the beautiful rimes and participate in other winter tourism activities.

(3) 20.0 million CNY is to be invested to expand the existing "Memorial of 8 Female Revolutionary Martyrs" into a 40,000m<sup>2</sup> red tourism destination where tourists may come to admire the revolutionary martyrs or for leisure and entertainment.

(4) A four-star hotel involving a total investment of 100 million CNY and a building area of 10,000m<sup>2</sup> is to be constructed. The hotel will provide leisure, dining and amusement services and expand the reception capacity of the county.

See **Table No. 6** for scenic spots, number of tourists and tourism revenue of Linkou County in 2008.

**Table 6 Statistics of Tourism Development in Linkou County in 2008**

| County | Number of Existing Scenic Spots | Number of Scenic Spots in Construction | Number of Tourists for the year | Tourism Revenue for the year (million CNY) |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Linkou | 7                               | 1                                      | 90000                           | 770  |

Note: Data included herein are sourced from Linkou County Tourism Bureau.

See **Annex 6** for development of tourism in the other eight counties (cities).

### **3.9 Investment Promotion**

During the visits to the Investment Promotion Bureaus of eight project counties (cities), it was found that the governments and the investment promotion bureaus of each county place investment promotion at a primary position in economic development and are mobilizing all the resources to drive investment promotion activities. Upon the completion of Linquan Highway Project, in particular, traffic conditions will be greatly improved and more powerful supports will be provided to the investment promotion activities of each county (city).

Fangzheng County, for example, carried out 39 investment promotion projects in 2008 and achieved a contracted investment of 13.27 million CNY. See **Table No. 7** for investment promotion projects carried out by Fangzheng County in 2008.

See **Annex 7** for status of investment promotion in all the other counties (cities).

Table 8 Utilization of Direct Investments

| Name             |                | Number of projects (unit) | Number of contract (unit) | Total Amount of Contracted Investment (10000CNY) | Total Amount of Investment actually utilized (10000CNY) |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| Fangzheng County |                | 39                        | 39                        | 31,177   | 31,177  |
| Where            | Fangzheng Town | 3                         | 3                         | 1980   | 1980  |
|                  | Deshan Town    | 3                         | 3                         | 1427   | 1427  |
|                  | Songnan Town   | 2                         | 2                         | 1077   | 1077  |
|                  | Daluomi Town   | 7                         | 7                         | 1327   | 1327  |

Source: Fangzheng County Commercial Bureau.

### 3.10 Small Town Construction

During the visit to the construction bureaus of eight project counties (cities), it was found that the governments and the Planning Department of the Construction Bureau of the counties (cities) have developed small town construction plans in tune with the characteristics of local socio-economic development and in accordance with the National Small Town Development Plan. Construction plans for the coming 15 to 20 years are developed for the small towns according to the current economic and population growth; scale of population growth and direction of city development are defined; construction plans including reasonable planning of urban water supply and drainage, heating, solid waste treatment, road network, power grid, telecommunication network, residential land, commercial land and industrial land are developed based on the population size and economic growth. Linquan Highway, upon completion, will become a new artery of economic growth running through the eight project counties (cities) and the local roads

will be effectively connected with Linquan Highway. After Linquan Highway was commenced, some counties (cities), e.g. Baiquan, Tonghe and Linkou, have revised their “11<sup>th</sup> Five-year” plans of urban construction in reference to the Linquan Highway Construction Plan while the other counties (cities) have mostly completed their small town planning. Some town/township plans are still under revision.

Tonghe County is one of the counties implementing the national demonstration project of key small towns. Its experiences in planning and construction of small towns are used for reference in small town planning for the whole nation and the other counties (cities) along Linquan Highway.

At the end of 2008, Tonghe County has a total population of 235,224, including 106,100 non-agricultural populations and 129,124 agricultural populations, respectively accounting for 45.1% and 54.89% of the total population. Tonghe Town has a total population of 61,774, including 44,048 people as non-agricultural population while Fengshan Town has a total population of 11,777, including 930 people as non-agricultural population. The Town and Township Department of the Construction Bureau has completed the master plan by 2015 for Tonghe Town, Sanzhan Township, Fulin Township and Fengshan Town and by 2020 for Xiangshun Town, Wuyapao Town and Nonghe Town. Nonghe Town is a pilot town for implementation of new countryside construction project of Heilongjiang Province while Xiangshun Town is a pilot town in Harbin City.

Tonghe County is expected to have a total population of 249,550 by 2020, including a non-agricultural population of 149,730. By then, Tonghe County will achieve a higher level of urbanization at approximately 60% of the total population, up by 15% than 2008. At that time, it will have an agricultural population of 99,820, accounting for approximately 40% of the total population.

### 3.11 Development of Private SMEs

During the visit to the SME Bureaus of the eight project counties (cities), it was found that the SME bureaus are mainly responsible for enterprises below designated size and non-public enterprises (private enterprises and township enterprises). In some counties, the SME Bureaus are also responsible for state-owned industrial enterprises and industrial and commercial enterprises above the designated size.

In Suiling County, for example, there were 206 enterprises in total in 2008. The total number of employees was 8098 and the total production value was 198.70 million CNY. The number of enterprises increased by 21 compared to Year 2007. In the towns and townships of Ni'erhe, Shangji, Kaoshan and Houtou along the project highway, there were 85 enterprises in total in 2008, with 674 employees and a total production value of 38.23 million CNY. The number of enterprises increased by 7 compared to Year 2007.

Table No. 9: Statistics of Private Enterprises in Suiling County in 2008

| Name           |              | Number of Private Enterprises (Unit) | Employees | production value | Number increased |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
|                |              |                                      | (person)  | (10000 CNY)      | Of PE            |
| Suiling County |              | 206                                  | 8098      | 19870            | 21               |
| Where          | Ni'erhe Town | 32                                   | 230       | 680              | 2                |
|                | Shangji Town | 36                                   | 309       | 2512             | 1                |
|                | Kaoshan Town | 12                                   | 87        | 486              | 2                |
|                | Houtou Town  | 5                                    | 48        | 145              | 2                |
|                | Total        | 85                                   | 674       | 3823             | 7                |

Source: Suiling County Middle and Small Enterprise Bureau.

See **Annex 8** for an overview of the private SMEs in the eight project counties (cities).

### **3.12 Training for Poverty-stricken Women**

During the visits to the women's federations of the eight project counties (cities), it was found that governments at all levels think highly of the importance of providing care and assistance to women. The women's federations play a leading role in organizing county-wide (city-wide) workshops on female healthcare, providing free physical examination and aid to poverty-stricken women and one-to-one assistance to schoolgirls who drop out because of poverty; routine training courses on technical and housekeeping skills and labor export activities are organized for female labor.

In 2008, the 20 demonstration villages in Linkou County fully played their roles in guiding, demonstrating, influencing and leading the other villages in this regard. The chicken farm mainly operated by women in Fuxing Village of Liushu Town is growing with each passing day and generating revenue of 50,000 to 100,000 CNY per household. In order to achieve reuse of waste materials generated by the edible fungus farms, Jiqing Village of Kuishan Township successfully attracted an investment of 800,000CNY and built up a waste plastic refinery and carbon electrode plant. These two plants achieved an yearly production value of 5.8 million CNY and generated an addition income of 600CNY per capita for the villagers; In Zhichang Village of Longzhua Town, women are encouraged to raise red deer and boars and a sound foundation is laid for poverty reduction.

In 2008, Linkou County held more than 150 technical training workshops in total for 22,430 rural women, including 240 rural surplus labors, 60% of whom are women covered by the birth control program. 20 new economic organizations were reinforced or started. Active efforts were

made in encouraging and guiding women to engage in livestock breeding and apply for the training fund granted by the Provincial Department of Animal Husbandry.

In 2008, Linkou County Government appropriated 40,000 CNY to the Women's federation as a charity fund, part of which is used to help poverty-stricken children. So far, the fund has paid 44,900CNY in total to 37 poverty-stricken women and 93 poverty-stricken children and students.

The other counties (cities) have made similar efforts as Linkou County in providing training and aids to poverty-stricken women.

### **3.13 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups**

During the visits to the poverty reduction offices, women's federations and civil affairs bureaus of the eight project counties (cities), it was found that a series of assistance and support policies and measures were developed in all these counties (cities) so as to establish a social security system to provide warm public assistance and minimum living guarantee (MLG) to those without labor capability.

In 2008, the minimum standard of living (MSL) of Tonghe County was 145 CNY per month and 800 CNY per month for urban households and rural households respectively. Households below the minimum standard of living (MSL) receive MSL allowances from the Civil Affair Bureau according to the balance per capita.

In 2008, Tonghe County has a MLS population of 7,228, including 5,098 rural populations, and the amount of MLS allowance for urban and rural population is respectively 8 million CNY and 1.75 million CNY.

Similar assistances are provided to vulnerable groups in the other counties (cities).

### **3.14 Ethnic Minorities Development**

During the visits to the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureaus of the eight project counties (cities), it was found that extremely great importance was attached to development of ethnic minorities. Korean is the largest ethnic minority group in the project counties (cities) and all the 11 ethnic minority villages in the project area are Korean autonomous villages. The other ethnic minorities are quite small in population or mostly inhabited in a scattered way among the Chinese.

In Tieli City, there is one Korean autonomous township called Nianfeng Township and there are 8 ethnic minority villages, 4 of which are in Nianfeng Township.

In 2008, Tieli City organized training for more than 1,800 local Korean residents planning to participate in labor service export to South Korea, with the training expenses fully borne by the county or township finance. Ethnic minority sport games are organized biennially and celebrations are held on festivals of ethnic minority groups to respect their culture and customs.

Activities carried out in the other counties (cities) in terms of ethnic minority development are similar as those in Tieli City.

## **4 Some Interview Records**

During the field visits and interviews, the M&E Team did not only collect data required by and able to reflect the execution of the Social Development Action Plan, but also kept records of the interviews. Since too much content is involved in the interviews to eight project counties (cities), Annex 9 only included the interview records of two departments for each county (city).

## **5 Conclusion and Recommendation**

### 5.1 Conclusion

(1) During the visits to the eight project counties (cities), it was learned that by the end of March 2009 when the field visits were finished, issues concerning compensation for fragmentary land and cattle breeding land arising from road construction during the resettlement stage have been substantially settled (at 75%, with the remaining 25% in the stage of measurement and compensation calculation). Affected households have been very well resettled.

(2) In terms of poverty reduction, all the counties (cities) have taken many practical actions, e.g. obtaining poverty-reduction fund from superior governments, developing poverty-reduction projects and implementing one-to-one aid activities included in the national and provincial poverty reduction plans and providing free training and technical supports to poverty-stricken households and women to enable them to get out of poverty as soon as possible. All the counties (cities) did very well in this regard.

(3) So far as disease control is concerned, all the contractors and the PMOs have established a series of actions and made stronger educational and preventive efforts. In addition, partnerships are established with the local health center to provide routine physical examinations to construction workers for the sake of their physical health.

(4) In terms of road safety, In addition to the internal safety steering group established by the PMO and contractors, educational and training activities of various types were organized on road safety and speed limit signs and warning signs were erected along the road and at bridges and culverts to avoid and minimize traffic accidents.

(5) To improve transportation service, the transportation authorities of each county (city) supported by the governments at all levels made all

endeavors to increase investment in construction of rural roads. These authorities will do their best to effectively connect up the local rural roads with Linquan Highway to facilitate development of local transportation sector and easy traveling for local people and contribute significantly to the migration of labor force.

(6) Tourism development is placed at the same important position as investment promotion in each county (city), which, unexceptionally, takes advantage of the local tourism resources, creates its own unique brands to attract tourists from all over China, increase tourism revenue and contribute to the growth of local economy.

(7) Investment Promotion is taken as a top priority in each county (city) to speed up the local economy. A series of favorable policies and measures were established in each county (city) to create more favorable investment and start-up environment and conditions for outside investors.

(8) In terms of small town construction and planning, the governments and the Planning Departments of the counties (cities) have revised their small town construction plans in accordance with the requirements in the National Small Town Development Plan and the construction plan of Linquan Highway and their own actual situations to accommodate the needs for rapid economic growth and urbanization after the regional traffic conditions are improved upon the completion of Linquan Highway.

(9) In order to drive the development of private SMEs, the governments of the project counties (cities) established various favorable policies to encourage and support the continuous development of private SMEs. Along with the improvement of traffic condition and investment environment, the private SMEs and township enterprises will be in full flourish.

(10) In order to help poverty-stricken women get out of poverty and provide assistance to vulnerable groups, all the counties (cities) have determined a series of assistance and relief measures to contribute to the

construction of a harmonious and well-off society.

(11) In terms of the development of ethnic culture and ethnic minorities, governments and relevant departments of the various counties (cities) have been implementing the national policies on ethnic minorities and making efforts to help ethnic minorities increase their financial income and improve their living standard. The culture of the ethnic minorities is respected and significant technical and financial supports are provided to promote the cultural and economic development of the ethnic minorities.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

(1) The contractors and the PMO still need to further implement the social development action plan and make sure the social problems arising from the Project are highly recognized, the positive social benefits are maximized and the negative social impacts are minimized.

(2) The contractors still need to take further actions in safe production, disease control and employment of local workers in 2009.

(3) The PMO should make sure the local governments will further carry out the land acquisition and compensation plan of the link roads to ensure that the link roads are fully completed in September 2009.

(4) Some individual disease control centers and traffic police departments should verify the data in their hands and make public such data to enhance people's awareness of disease prevention and control and traffic safety.

(5) The contractors should prepare text records and data files regarding the implementation of the social development action plan.

## 6 Annexes

### Annex 1

#### 2006–2010 Social Development Action Plan

| No. | Suggested Measures   | Related Agencies  |
|-----|--|---|
| 1   | <b>Resettlement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· resettlement will be conducted on the basis of the previous social relationships;</li> <li>· data will be collected for the case that dry lands to be changed to wet lands; and</li> <li>· data will be collected to households who will dig wells to address water issues caused by construction.</li> </ul>  | The Project Headquarter, the construction contractors, the local governments, and the affected households |
| 2   | <b>Poverty Reduction:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· in accordance with the state, the provincial and the municipal poverty alleviation plans, pairs are set up to help the poor villages and the poor population.</li> </ul>  | The Local governments, the Poverty Alleviation Officer, and the Women's Association                       |
| 3   | <b>Disease Control and Prevention:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· set up clinics at construction sites;</li> <li>· post and hand out pamphlets and posters of HIV/AIDS, STD and infectious diseases prevention at the construction sites and the service centers; and</li> <li>· spread knowledge about HIV/AIDS, STD and infectious diseases prevention through medias (broadcast and TV).</li> </ul> | The Headquarter, the construction contractors, and the Disease Control Center                             |
| 4   | <b>Road Safety:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· erect speed limit sign and road safety signs at project road;</li> <li>· conduct safety education at construction sites periodically; and</li> <li>· sign safety agreements and prepare safety management systems.</li> </ul>   | The Project Headquarter, the construction contractors, and the Communications Bureau                      |
| 5   | <b>Feeder Road Updating:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· integrate the village roads adjacent to the main line and the feeder lines into the proposed road network.</li> </ul>  | The Project Headquarter, and the construction contractors   |
| 6   | <b>Promote local economic development:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· use local building materials;</li> <li>· employ local non-skilled villagers; and</li> <li>· employ vulnerable groups for road maintenance.</li> </ul>  | The Project Headquarter, and the construction contractors   |
| 7   | <b>Improve transportation services:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· build village bus stations;</li> <li>· promote establishment of the roadside bus stops along the proposed route; and</li> <li>· lower taxes for the local residence.</li> </ul>   | The Communications Bureau, and the Transportation Administration Station                                  |
| 8   | <b>Develop tourism:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· existing scenery sites;</li> </ul>  | The Tourism Bureau  |

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· scenery sites under development;</li> <li>· the number of tourists;</li> <li>· tourism revenue; and</li> <li>· tourism planning.</li> </ul>   |  |
| 9  | <p><b>Investment Promotion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· attract outside investors by taking advantage of the local resources and by providing favourable policies;</li> <li>· implementation status of the investment projects; and</li> <li>· the availability of the investment funds.</li> </ul> | The Investment Promotion Bureau  |
| 10 | <p><b>Small town development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· speed up the urbanization process of the small towns through improving public infrastructure;</li> <li>· attract the outside investors; and</li> <li>· situations of the local population.</li> </ul>                                     | The Planning Section Subordinated to the Construction Bureau                       |
| 11 | <p><b>Promote the development of private small business:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the number and the scale of the local private small enterprises; and</li> <li>· prepare measures to promote the development of the private small enterprises.</li> </ul>                                       |  |
| 12 | <p><b>Provide training for women in poverty:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· training on female health; and</li> <li>· provide skills training and housekeeping training for female labors.</li> </ul>  | The Local governments, the Poverty Alleviation Office, and the Women's Association |
| 13 | <p><b>Help the vulnerable groups:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· relieve those without ability to work through the social security system; and</li> <li>· provide skill training for the vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>   | The Civil Administration Bureau, and the Poverty Alleviation Office                |
| 14 | <p><b>Development of ethnic minorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· provide skills training for the local ethnic minority groups; and</li> <li>· promote and respect the ethnic minority culture and customs.</li> </ul>  | The Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau  |

Source: Asian Development Bank and Heilongjiang Provincial Communications Department Documents.

## Annex 2

### Team Member

|             |               |                |             |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Team Leader | Xia Yun       |                |             |
| Deputy TL   | Yang Minggang |                |             |
| Team        | Wei Chengrui  | Wang Fengguang | Wang Wei    |
|             | Lin Xiaoying  | Xiang Tianqing | Cao Yang    |
| IA member   | Li Jiaguo     | Chu Fulin      | Zhang Bo    |
|             | Liu Weimin    | Wang Wei       | Wang Shimei |

## Annex 3

### The Implementation of the Poverty Alleviation Project

| Name      | Public Infrastructure               |                                      | Planting and breeding               |   | Cultural, entertainment and Sanitation |   | Total of Poverty Alleviation Fund (10000CNY) |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
|           | Poverty Alleviation Fund (10000CNY) | Number of beneficial villages (unit) | Poverty Alleviation Fund (10000CNY) | Number of beneficial poor people (person) | Poverty Alleviation Fund (10000CNY)    | Number of beneficial poor people (person) |  |
| Linkou    | 286                                 | 15                                   | 18.5                                | 12,500                                    | 24                                     | 5,890                                     | 328.5  |
| Fangzheng | 103                                 | 10                                   | 16.3                                | 1,257                                     | 21                                     | 3,700                                     | 140.3  |
| Tonghe    | 472.9                               | 22                                   | 77                                  | 5,300                                     | 49.4                                   | 3,680                                     | 599.3  |
| Tieli     | 378                                 | 6                                    | 450                                 | 1800                                      | 54                                     | 4,680                                     | 882  |
| Qing'an   | 28                                  | 7                                    | 23                                  | 1200                                      | 16.5                                   | 2,450                                     | 67.5   |
| Suiling   | 123                                 | 5                                    | 32                                  | 3,850                                     | 15                                     | 3,450                                     | 170  |
| Hailun    | 98                                  | 24                                   | 145                                 | 3,650                                     | 85                                     | 6,500                                     | 328  |
| Baiquan   | 478.15                              | 58                                   | 569.85                              | 20,000                                    | 75.6                                   | 44,980                                    | 1123.6                                       |
| Total     | 1629.26                             | 219                                  | 582.36                              | 46,942                                    | 273.6                                  | 37389                                     | 2485.22                                      |

Source: Each County Poverty Alleviation Office.

## Annex 4

Statistics of the Disease in the Project area in 2008

| Disease Name             | Linkou | Fangzhen | Tonghe | Tieli | Qing'an | Suiling | Hailun | Baiquan |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| HIV                      | 0      | 0        | 0      | 0     | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0       |
| venereal disease         | 4      | 3        | 6      | 18    | 4       | 16      | 8      | 6       |
| Other infectious disease | 564    | 513      | 458    | 845   | 464     | 590     | 612    | 616     |

Source: County Sanitation Epidemic Prevention Station.

## Annex 5

Statistics of the Transport Services in the Project area in 2008

| Item  | Linkou | Fangzheng | Tonghe | Tieli | Qing'an | Suiling | Hailun | Baiquan |
|---|--------|-----------|--------|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Number of Class I passenger stations                    | 0      | 0         | 1      | 0     | 0       | 0       | 0      | 1       |
| Number of Class II passenger stations                   | 1      | 1         | 0      | 1     | 1       | 1       | 1      | 0       |
| Number of Class III passenger stations                  |        |           |        |       |         |         |        |         |
| Number of Class IV passenger stations                   | 7      | 3         | 2      | 3     | 6       | 6       | 10     | 3       |
| Number of bus stops                                     | 10     | 8         | 7      | 12    | 6       | 6       | 9      | 19      |
| Proportion of the villages with road access services(%) | 75     | 65        | 55     | 95    | 90      | 95      | 45     | 52      |

Source: County Traffic Bureau, County Bus Stations.

## Annex 6

Statistics of the Tourism Development in 2008 in the Project Area

| Item  | Linkou | Fangzheng | Tonghe | Tieli | Qing'an | Suiling | Hailun | Baiquan |
|---|--------|-----------|--------|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Number of Current landscape spot                | 7      | 10        | 6      | 20    | 6       | 3       | 4      | 5       |
| Number of the landscape spot under construction | 1      | 0         | 2      | 0     | 2       | 1       | 0      | 1       |
| Total Tourist (million persons)                 | 0.09   | 0.35      | 0.145  | 1.14  | 0.065   | 0.05    | 1      | 0.15    |
| Revenue from tourism (million CNY)              | 7.7    | 36        | 0.08   | 122.7 | 3.8     | 3.5     | 96     | 0.85    |

Source: County Tour Bureau in the Project Area.

## Annex 7

Utilization of Direct Investments in 2008 in Project Area

| Item  | Linkou  | Fangzheng | Tonghe | Tieli  | Qing'an | Suiling | Hailun  | Baiquan |
|---|---------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Contracted Project number                                   | 125     | 39        | 8      | 18     | 28      | 23      | 38      | 78      |
| Contractor number signed                                    | 101     | 39        | 8      | 18     | 28      | 23      | 38      | 78      |
| Total amount of the contracted investment (10000 CNY)       | 198,000 | 31,177    | 55,800 | 36,168 | 58,645  | 28,000  | 112,000 | 63,650  |
| Total amount of the investment actually utilized (10000CNY) | 55,000  | 31,177    | 40,000 | 36,168 | 31,632  | 28,000  | 72,060  | 63,650  |

Source: County Commercial Bureau.

## Annex 8

### Statistics of the Small Private Enterprises in 2008

| County    | Number of SPE<br>(unit) | employee<br>(persons) | production value<br>(10000 CNY) | Number added of the<br>SPE than 2007 |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Linkou    | 14                      | 4561                  | 45822                           | -3                                   |
| Fangzheng | 568                     | 18230                 | 76300                           | 36                                   |
| Tonghe    | 4244                    | 18670                 | 173801                          | 179                                  |
| Tieli     | 1315                    | 14920                 | 191520                          | 0                                    |
| Qing' an  | 428                     | 14390                 | 95000                           | 38                                   |
| Suiling   | 206                     | 8089                  | 19870                           | 21                                   |
| Hailun    | 20067                   | 69600                 | 288592                          | 50                                   |
| Baiquan   | 5128                    | 21985                 | 292840                          | 105                                  |

Source: County medium and small enterprise bureau.

## Annex 9

### Interview Records

#### Interview Record No. 1

Time: March 2, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Baiquan County Poverty Reduction Office

Interviewee: Fan Weichun, Director;

Tel: 0452-7668467, 13054300337

Baiquan County is a national poverty-stricken county and the poverty line is set at below 1,300 CNY of the net annual income per capita. In 2008, there are 7 towns and 16 townships and 187 administrative villages with 172,515 households and a total population of 595,833; There are 58 poverty-stricken villages and 40,112 poverty-stricken households with a total poverty-stricken population of 100,280.

There are totally 7 poverty-stricken villages in the two towns along the project highway, respectively Zhongxing Village, Zhandou Village and Xiangrong Village in Sandao Town and Zhengli Village, Heshun Village, Baosheng Village and Shuangren Village in Xingguo Township.

The main causes of rural poverty in Baiquan County include:

1. Underinvestment in infrastructure due to industrial policies enforced by the national government in the past;

2. Agricultural production heavily depends on climatic conditions due to frequent natural disasters;

3. Economic growth is impaired by high transportation cost as a result of inconvenient traffic conditions;

4. Shortage of resources;

5. Local people should further change their concepts since labor migration is low.

In terms of poverty reduction, the key issue challenging Baiquan County is the underdeveloped infrastructure in rural area. Some villages have no roads, no tap water and low level of agricultural mechanization. There is a gap between the input by the national government and the actual needs and the government should make further investments in public welfare undertakings.

The key activities of poverty reduction of Baiquan County in 2008 are:

1. The poverty-reduction activities are carried out in three steps: whole-village poverty reduction, phased implementation and centralized investment;

2. Training and migration of poverty-stricken labor forces;

3. Financial support to industrialization of leading enterprises.

## **Interview Record 2**

Time: March 4, 2009

Interviewed organization: Baiquan County Transportation Bureau

Interviewee: Zhang Haibo, Deputy Director;

Tel: 13069686999

1) A key task is to speed up the construction of rural roads. In 2008, totally 45 rural road construction projects were secured involving an investment of 66,357,000CNY and a total length of 348.2km, including 110.1km of township roads, 178.8km of village roads and 59.3km access roads. In addition, additional village roads in a full length of 34.4km were completed. In 2009, 65.31km of township roads will be completed and the Baiquan to Guofu section of Qibai Highway, a township road, will be reconstructed so that 100% of the township trunk roads are paved.

2) The road development plan of Baiquan County will be integrated with Linquan Highway to be completed so that the road network of Baiquan County is more reasonable.

3) Relevant businesses and service facilities, e.g. Filling stations, garages, restaurants and hotels, will be constructed to benefit from Linquan Highway.

### **Interview Record 3**

Time: March 6, 2009

Interviewed organization: Hailun Economic Development Bureau

Interviewee: Wang Zhigang (Director of the Office for Individual and Private Enterprises);

Tel: 0455-5731113

Non-public enterprises in Hailun city have played an important role in economic development and employment. By 2008, Hailun had had 18,000 industrial and commercial businesses, 790 of which are private enterprises, including township enterprises. The total production value in 2008 reached 2885.92 million CNY and the tax amount is 70 million CNY, accounting for 63% of the total fiscal tax revenue.

In Gonghe Town, there are 700 individual industrial and commercial businesses achieving an annual production value of 30 million CNY; in Qianjin Town, there are 170 individual and commercial businesses with an annual production value of 10 million CNY. The Bean Oil Factory, which is currently under construction, is expected to yield a production value of 100 million CNY when it's put into production. Meanwhile, the newly-completed production material base has attracted 48 manufacturers of agricultural materials such as pesticides and fertilizers. The Base is only about 7 km from Hailun City.

### **4 Interview Record 4**

Time: March 7, 2009

Interviewed organization: Hailun Women's Federation

Interviewee: He Yuling, Director

Tel: 0455-5732992, 13504558567

In 2008, our main task was to provide training on family management and labor output and assistance to poverty-stricken women in agricultural production and everyday life. We worked with each town-level Women's Federation to provide training on family management and education, including prenatal and postnatal care and agricultural technology and knowledge, for over 5000 women. Such trainings were organized by the town-level Women's Federations, with lecturer's arranged by and free textbooks provided by the Municipal Women's Federation.

Considering the fact that the local natural environment is suitable for goose raising, the Women's Federation provided training on poultry raising for over 3000 women and helped many poverty-stricken women out of poverty through poultry raising. Poverty-stricken women are those from households with an annual net income per capita of less than 1000 CNY while women whose households achieve an annual net income per capita of over 1500 CNY are deemed as having been relieved of poverty.

The Women's Federation has organized three rounds of one-to-one assistance campaigns since 2001, with each round lasting for three years. The various departments of the municipal government set up assistance relationship with the poverty-stricken women to provide them with timely and diversified assistances.

Each year, around 150 thousand people choose to leave Hailun City and work somewhere else. One third of them are women, who mainly engage in catering, housekeeping and processing activities. The Women's Federation organizes such labor output in collaboration with the Labor Bureau.

## **Interview Record 5**

Time: March 9, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Planning Department, Construction Bureau of Suiling County

Interviewee: Director Qu

Tel: 0455-4631001

Undoubtedly, Linqun Highway Project will definitely generate some positive impacts on the economic development of Suiling County. The road conditions at present are no longer able to meet the needs of economic and social development in the region. This Project has been taken as the economic growth pole of the county. A well-built road will not only promote the living standard of the villagers along the road, but will also drive the economic growth of the whole county. Shangji Town, which Linqun Highway runs through, is a national organic town under the small town construction program. The Planning Department of the Construction Bureau developed the urban master plan and construction plan of Shangji Town from 2006 to 2007. Such plans mainly include:

1. Studies of the nature, development trend, population growth and land use scale of the three-level residential areas (town area, central village and grassroots village, with the central villages refer to large administrative villages and the grassroots villages refer to

natural villages);

2. Provision of infrastructure in the various residential areas, including road, power, telecommunication, etc.

3. Internal relations of the various residential areas, function of radiation of the residential areas, e.g. relations of education, industry and science and technology;

4. Functions of flood control and disaster prevention and residential areas that might be relocated;

Changshan Township is not included in the small town construction plan because of its large agricultural population. However, in 2008, the Planning Department of the Construction Bureau plans to develop the construction plan of Changshan Township centered on the independent residential areas, including the single-layer drawings for water supply and drainage, power supply and telecommunication facilities.

The abovementioned plan has taken full account of the project highway under construction.

A wastewater treatment plant was constructed in 2004 in the county town of Suiling County, but it is still using a combined sewage system.

The Planning Department of the Construction Bureau is developing the construction plan of the county town, including provision and preservation of land for construction of wastewater treatment plant, heating, road and fuel gas facilities and other infrastructures.

Sources of fund for construction of such facilities include:

1. The county finance: As an agricultural county, it will do its best to extend the industrial chain to deep processing of agricultural products, construction materials and mountain products.

3. Tax revenue from urban businesses, land development and real estate development, which amounted to 30,000,000CNY in 2008.

3. External supports: funds of various types available from the national government. So far, fund transferred from national finance has amounted to nearly 200 million CNY. Around 300 million CNY per year is needed by the county finance for circulation.

## **Interview Record 6**

Time: March 30, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau of Suiling County

Interviewee: Director Sun

Tel: 13836452077

There are three Korean ethnic autonomous villages in the whole county, namely Daxing, Geshan and Minzu. In Minzu Village, there are 117 households, 517 people and 3,264 mu arable land (100% of which are paddy fields). The net income per capita is 8,400 CNY (for Year 2008), more than 50% of which is income from labor export.

In 2008, 100,000CNY was acquired from the superior civil affairs authority for each of these villages and such fund was used in construction of village roads.

Korea is the major destination of labor export with total population of 600 to 700 people to date.

Since the young labor forces are exported, these villages are mainly occupied by the seniors and minors. Therefore, the cultural activities organized by the villages are mainly targeted at the seniors and there are four associations for the senior citizens.

Roads (with concrete pavement) are extended to nearly every village and will be extended to 100% of the villages this year.

## **Interview Record 7**

Time: March 12, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Passenger Station of the Transportation Bureau of Qing'an County

Interviewees: Mr. Zhang, Deputy Director of the Transportation Bureau, Director of the Passenger Station, NPC representative

Tel: 13904856726

In 2008, 226 traffic accidents happened, resulting in 18 casualties and 168 injuries. These accidents were mostly witnessed on Hayi Road and the national trunk road because the roads are not fully enclosed, traffic comprises of mixed vehicles and traffic speed is high.

Motor vehicle population: 7,000 four-wheel farming vehicles, 240 mini cars and cabs, 255 large trucks. Every year, around 40 vehicles are scrapped as end-of-life vehicles based on their service life. Roads are constructed and operated in full accordance with the safety requirements included in the national standards.

## **Interview Record 8**

Time: March 13, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Investment Promotion Bureau of Qing'an County

Interviewer: Chi Ligang, Director

Tel: 0455-4341386

Our policy is to make sure everybody is mobilized and participates in the investment promotion process. The major resources we have include medicinal materials, alcohol, rice, timber, construction materials and the county has relatively abundant wind energy and bioenergy resources. Since fertile land, such as paddy fields, accounts for the majority of the land, land supply is tough.

In 2008, there was no investment project in Tongle Town and Qinlao Town.

## **Interview Record 9**

Time: March 15, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau of Tieli City

Interviewee: Fu Guojun, Deputy Director

Tel: 0458-2283120

There is one Korean ethnic autonomous township, which has 4 Korean ethnic autonomous villages with a total population of 10,000. The other ethnic groups include Manchu, Mongolian, Hui, Bouyei, Xibo and other scattered ethnic minorities, most of which are assimilated with the Han nationality.

In 2008, the following activities were carried out: (1) An 800m long road was constructed for Nianfeng Village of Nianfeng Township and 40,000CNY was invested by the Ethnic Affairs Commission; (2) A 300m long road was constructed for Shulin Village of Gongnong Township and 60,000CNY was invested by the Ethnic Affairs Commission; (3) A fund of 600,000CNY has been secured for a tap water project to be implemented this year.

Shulin Village is not a poverty-stricken village. Its net income per capita is 3,000CNY. The villagers also participate in labor service export, but mainly in households. Therefore, there aren't so many villagers receiving money remitted by family members working outside. This village is relatively weak in terms of financial strength compared to the other Korean ethnic autonomous villages.

On Korean holidays or festivals, such as the Elderly Festival, the Mid-autumn Festival, the Women's Festival, and school reopen days, consolation money is delivered to

the village in an amount of 10,000 to 20,000CNY.

Three training sessions were organized in 2008, mainly on science and technology and even in Korean language. Township-level training activities are organized every year.

### **Interview Record 10**

Time: March 16, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Disease Control Center of Tieli City

Interviewee: Gu Weiguang, Director

Tel: 0458-2284271; Mobile: 13039664123

In 2008, we had 0 AIDs, 18 sexually transmitted diseases and 845 infectious diseases of all types.

Monthly meetings are held in each town / township and the Forestry Bureau to notify seasonal infectious diseases, publicize preventive actions and make arrangements for vaccination. Activities for popularization of knowledge about respiratory diseases are being carried out in schools, department stores, railway stations and other thickly populated areas. Forest farm workers must receive vaccination for forest encephalitis one month before they enter the farms to prevent diseases arising from bites by insects in the forest. They should also wear protective overalls to guard against insect bites.

In the meanwhile, free advertisements are broadcasted on TV to popularize information and preventive actions of seasonal infectious diseases. The citizens are already aware of the importance of vaccination for commonly seen diseases such as Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, influenza, etc. The disease control center has a 24-hour hot line ready to help anytime.

### **Interview Record 11**

Time: March 20, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Poverty Reduction Office of Fangzheng County

Interviewee: Director Du Chengtang

Tel: 0451-57116924

Among the 67 administrative villages, there are 23 poverty-stricken villages, including 4,340 households and 17,747 people. The poverty line is still 865 Yuan for the national level and 1,100 for Heilongjiang Province. In 2008, poverty reduction allowance provided from the provincial special fund was 3,000CNY/household. Such allowances are

mainly used to support the poverty-stricken households to carry out their production activities, such as raising yellow cattle, pigs, geese and other livestock and poultry and meet the needs of everyday life, provide technical guidance and training on farm crops and economic crops, migration and training of surplus labor force. Training on migration of surplus labor force is provided by competent technical schools at a cost of 400CNY per person.

“Four available, three connections and three improvements”: Assistance projects and labor force migration projects are available to support poverty-stricken households and large and medium-sized farm machinery, clinics and birth control offices are available in poverty-stricken villages. The villages have connections to paved roads, tap water system and cable TV network. The productivity and living standard and the levels of civilization and democratic governance are promoted.

Households with a per capita income of 2,220 CNY are deemed as having been relieved from poverty.

## **Interview Record 12**

Time: March 22, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Tourism Bureau of Fangzheng County

Interviewee: Director Xu Haitao

Tel: 0451-57113462, 13936359480

There are 8 major scenic spots in the county.

Shuanglong Lake in Huifa Town, a natural water system for agricultural irrigation, is to be developed into a scenic spot for fishing, leisure and sightseeing activities.

Shuangfeng Lake in Deshan Township, a natural water system for agricultural irrigation, is to be developed into a scenic spot for fishing, leisure and sightseeing activities.

Lianhua Lake in Deshan Township, a natural waterscape, is already opened charging 10 CNY per person.

Xiangshui River Adventurous Rafting is located in Harbin's largest and best preserved primary forest park with the richest diversities of tree species. The rafting section, which is 8km long with a 20m fall, is the favorite of youngsters and was developed in 1997.

Daluomi River (where the Memorial Site of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United

Army and a rafting site are located) has a large span and low flow speed and most favored by the seniors and the kids.

Shaoxiang Resort is a sightseeing farm where tourists may come to relax and climb mountains.

Yuanyeshijia Folk Custom Park is a tourist place with the special characteristics of the Korean ethnic group.

In Yihantong Township, there is a Sino-Japanese Friendship Garden which was built in 1963 and is the graveyard of the Japan Settler Regiment.

In addition to the abovementioned tourism resources, Greater Fangzheng Lake and Lesser Fangzheng Lake are two natural scenic spots in Fangzheng Town. The Fangzheng Lake Park charges an admission fee of 3CNY per person, with a certain discount for the senior citizens.

### **Interview Record 13**

Time: March 24, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Tonghe County Transportation Bureau

Interviewee: Wu Haning, Director

Tel:15946022228

44% of the villages are connected to highways (with concrete pavement). In 2008, another 29 villages are to be connected to highways.

Interviewee: Li Jianxin, Head of Passenger Station

Tel: 13704842828

The Passenger Station is a Class A passenger station of the provincial level built in 2006. There are three sub-stations in the town and 4 fixed bus stops at the township level. However, no fixed bus stops are provided in villages. Qinghe Town is a Class D bus station to be upgraded to Class C.

There are 50 bus lines in total and 127 runs operated by 170 passenger buses. 100% of the towns and townships are covered.

The longest distance from a bus stop is less than 4km.

### **Interview Record 14**

Time March 26, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Construction Bureau of Tonghe County

Interviewee: Director Wang of the Urban Planning and Management Office of the Construction Bureau

The 2001-2020 master plan for Tonghe Town has been completed. Depending on the status of urban development, we plan to make detailed amendments to part of the controlled detail design of some regions.

Interviewee: Director Zhang of the Town and Township Management Office of the Construction Bureau

Year 2015 master plans of Qinghe Town, Sanzhan Township, Fulin Township and Fengshan Town have been completed and Year 2020 master plans of Xiangshun Town, Yuyapao and Nonghe Town are also completed. Nonghe Town is a pilot town for new countryside construction project of Heilongjiang Province while Xiangshun Town is a pilot town for Harbin City.

## **Interview Report 15**

Time: March 28, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Poverty Reduction Office of the Agriculture Committee of Linkou County

Interviewee: Li Jia, Director of the Poverty Reduction Office of the Agriculture Committee

Tel: 0453-8975816

There are 200 administrative villages in the county, 19 of which are poverty-stricken villages with 3,600 households and a population of 3,600\*3.5. Diaoling Town and Sandaotong Tang have one poverty-stricken village each.

The poverty line in use is defined according to the provincial standard, i.e. Net income per capita is below 1,300 CNY.

In 2008, the provincial finance appropriated 830,000CNY as the special fund for poverty reduction and the county, town and village governments raised 1.5 million CNY for construction of roads, bridges, cable TV and human and livestock drinking water projects for the villages, which participate in the projects by providing labor.

Interviewee: Wang Wei, Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau

Tel: 0453-3536298

The MSL is 145 CNY and 800 CNY for the urban area and the countryside respectively.

In 2008, MSL allowances were granted to 5,474 urban households with 9,053 people and 4,307 rural households with 8,489 people. Total MSL allowances granted are respectively  $9,053 \times 80 \times 12$  for the urban households and  $8,489 \times 400$  for the rural households.

Diaoling Town has 140 households or 202 people and 422 rural households or 842 people enjoying MSL allowances while Sandaotong Town has 71 households or 104 people and 358 rural households or 752 people enjoying MSL allowances.

## **Interview Record 16**

Time: March 30, 2009

Interviewed Organization: Tourism Bureau

Interviewee: Director Zou

Tel: 0453-3537056

There are 7 major scenic spots in the County. 3 of the scenic spots are located in Sandaotong Town, respectively adventurous drifting along Xiangshui River, couple drifting along Linquan River and Silver Birch Mountain villas, receiving 40,000 tourists and generating a revenue of approximately 5 million CNY per year.

Lianhua Town has 2 scenic spots, respectively the farming tourism resort and the Lianhua Power Plant resort, receiving 20,000 tourists and generating a revenue of approximately 2 million CNY per year.

Liangzi River Resort is located in Wulin Town. Kuishan Township has a ski place receiving 10,000 tourists and generating a revenue of approximately 1 million CNY per year.

In addition, the Memorial of the Eight Female Revolutionary Martyrs is another tourist place in the county.