



Resettlement Monitoring Report

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Prepared by National Research Center for Resettlement of Hohai University
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For Xinjiang Project Management Office

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Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation for Changji Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project

Report NO.1
(Including baseline survey)

**NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT, HOHAI
UNIVERSITY**
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1. Introduction and Project Description

1.1 The major content of project construction

ADB financed Changji Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project includes: Road component, Road maintenance equipment procurement component, and environmental sanitation facility component.

The Road component that financed by ADB covers 9 roads including North outer ring road, west outer ring road, Ningbian west road and Tacheng road with the total length of 23225.09 m and total investment of 371.8758 million Yuan. The approved construction period is 5 years from 2010 to 2014. In order to construct the urban transportation network and accelerate the rapid economic development, the construction completion date was moved forward to 2013 under the coordination of XiJiang ADB project office. Up to this monitoring, the construction of north outer ring road, west outer ring road, South park road has been finished, the construction of Qingnian Road is in the process, and the construction of other three roads has not started yet.

The detailed construction scale and planned location can be seen in Table 1-1 and Picture 1-1.

Table 1-1 Construction scale instruction of road component

Unit: m

NO	Name	Nature	Length	Width of the red line	Width of the motorized vehicle lane	Width of non-motorized vehicle lane	Width of green belt	Width of pavement	Road starting point	Road ending point	Note
1	North outer ring road	Major road	1015.12	60.0	24.0	10.0	18.0	8.0	West outer ring road	Shiji avenue	New construction
2	West outer ring road	Major road	4055.03	60.0	24.0	10.0	18.0	8.0	South Guongyuan road	North outer ring road	New construction
3	Ningbian west road	Major road	1014.92	66.0	32.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	West outer ring road	Shiji avenue	New construction

4	Jiangkan west road	sub-art erial road	592.51	30.0	14.0	/	8.0	8.0	Weiwu road	Shiji avenue	New constr uction
5	South Guongyu an road	Major road	2964.46	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	West outer ring road	Qingnian road	New constr uction
6	Tacheng road	sub-art erial road	3490.53	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	Zhongshan road	Yan'an road	Exten ded constr uction
7	Shihezi road	Major road	3186.97	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	Shiji avenue	Changing road	New constr uction
8	Qingnian road	sub-art erial road	5893.14	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	South outer ring road	Jiangguo west road	Exten ded constr uction
9	Jiangguo west road	sub-art erial road	1012.41	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	Weiwu road	Shiji avenue	New constr uction
Tot al	/	/	23225.09	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/



Picture 1-1 Changji ADB financed urban traffic road plan

1.2 External Independent Monitoring for Involuntary Resettlement

The monitoring and evaluation for involuntary resettlement of this project is undertaken by National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University.

2. Project Progress

2.1 The construction progress

The Project preliminary design of ADB financed Changji Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project got the approval of Xijiang Development and Reform Commission. The procedures like Land pre-trial, land use permit, Environmental impact assessment and prophase procedures of Development and reform commission (NDRC) project approval have been finished up to July of 2012. The land use permits for 9 road involved in the project, including North outer ring road, west outer ring road, Ningbian west road, Jiankang west road, south park road, Tacheng road, Shihezi road, Qingnian road, Jiangguo west road, has been promulgated by Changji land and resources bureau of Xinjiang autonomous region. The construction process can be seen in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 The construction process of the project

No	Documents	Responsible Organization	Time
1	The approval of Project preliminary design	Xijiang Development and Reform Commission	Oct,27 th , 2009
2	Land use permit	Changji Planning administration	Jan,2009 – Apr, 2012
3	North outer ring road constructive land use permit	Changji land and resources bureau	Dec, 24 th , 2009
	west outer ring road constructive land use permit		Dec, 25 th , 2009
	Ningbian west road constructive land use permit		Mar, 1 st , 2011
	Jiankang west road constructive land use permit		May 27 th , 2011
	South park road constructive land use permit		Oct 9 th , 2009
	Tacheng road constructive land use permit		Mar 2 nd , 2012
	Shihezi road constructive land use permit		Mar 2 nd , 2011
	Qingnian road constructive land		Mar 2 nd , 2011

	use permit		
	Jiangguo west road constructive land use permit		
			Mar 1 st , 2011

The actual schedule of unfinished roads can be seen in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 The actual schedule of unfinished roads

NO	Name	Construction content	Prophase	Startin g time	Progress	Finishing date
1	Shihe zi road	The length is 3187m and the width of the red line is 40m. The 2500 m main road and attachments will be finished in 2012 according to the plan.	Processed	Apr, 2012	1500 m of roadbed construction and Double side road-edge stone laid have been finished	Oct, 2012
2	Tache ng road	The length is 3229m and the width of the red line is 40m. Non-power driven lane, pavement construction and the all kinds of pipeline and subgrade construction from Beijing road to Changning south road will be finished in 2012 according to the plan.	Processed	Jun, 2012	The bidding work has been completed and move into the construction preparation stage	Jun, 2013 (all kinds of pipeline and subgrade construction will be completed before October 2012,)
3	Qingni an road	The length is 5893m and the width of the red line is 40m. The 4400 m main road and attachments will be finished in 2012 according to the plan.	Processed	Apr,201 2	About 800 m main car asphalt surface laid, 4000 meters road main base filling and soil base flat rolling of double side non-power driven lane have been completed	Oct, 2012
4	Jiangg	The length is 1012m	Processed	Jun,	The bidding	Geological

	uo west road	and the width of the red line is 40m.The All kinds of pipeline and subgrade construction will be finished in 2012 according to the plan.		2012	work has been completed and move into the construction preparation stage	conditions is inconsisten t with that in design phase, thus the Jiangguo west road was canceled.
5	Jianka ng west road	The length is 1014m and the width of the red line is 30m.The All kinds of pipeline and subgrade construction will be finished in 2012 according to the plan.	Processed	Jun, 2012	The bidding work has been completed and move into the construction in the field	Jun, 2013 (all kinds of pipeline and subgrade constructio n will be completed before October 2012)
6	Ningbi an west road	The length is 1014m and the width of the red line is 120m.The All kinds of pipeline and subgrade construction will be finished in 2012 according to the plan.	Processed	Jun, 2012	The bidding work has been completed and move into the construction preparation stage	Jun, 2013 (all kinds of pipeline and subgrade constructio n will be completed before October 2012)

2.2 Project resettlement progress

The resettlement plan and resettlement budget was approved by Changji People's Government in October 2008. In May of 2009, the urban construction committee and the municipal maintenance management department signed the agreement with affected village committees and villagers.

Table 2-3 The actual resettlement progress

NO.	Road	Implementation Progress of Resettlement
1	North outer ring road	Land acquisition and house demolition have been finished.
2	west outer ring road	Land acquisition has been finished, and some house demolition like brickyard (such as dormitory, canteen, shop) still in the process
3	Ningbian west road	Land acquisition and demolition has been finished
4	Jiakang west road	Land acquisition has been finished, and house demolition has been involved
5	south park road	Land acquisition and demolition has been finished
6	Tacheng road	Land acquisition has been finished, and house demolition has been involved
7	Shihezi road	Land acquisition has been finished, and house demolition has been involved
8	Qingnian road	Land acquisition and demolition of 31 household has been finished. In the rest 12 households, 9 of them have signed the agreements.
9	Janguo west road	The construction of this road has been cancelled. No impact to resettlement

3. Project Impacts

3.1 Land Acquisition

Expect the design of Jianguo West Road may have some changes; the total land acquisition area of the rest 8 roads is 1165.6665 Mu, which is 292.29 Mu more than that in the original plan. The detailed information can be seen in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Land acquisition impact scale

NO.	Items	Affected villages	Land acquisition area(Mu)
1	North outer ring road	Beigouyi village	70.413
2	west outer ring road Ningbian west road	Jiujiagou village	226.926
		Liugongmiao village	65.7525
3	Jiankang west road	Jiujiagou village	59.8605
4	North outer ring road	Jiujiagou village	41.5665
5	West outer ring road	Liugongmiao village	87.357
		Changsheng village	1.359
		Xiaosansigongyi village	73.0425
		Xiaosansigong'er village	4.365
6	Tacheng road	Shangsheng village	1.986
		Zhonggou'er village	5.511
		Xiaosansigongyi village	38.088
		Xiaosansigong'er village	63.033
		Nanwugong'er village	1.875
		Nanwugongyi village	49.3065
7	Shihezi road	Zhonggou'er village	115.1475
		Xiaosansigong'er village	15.819
8	Shihezi road	Xiaosansigongyi village	4.4475
		Xiaosansigong'er village	92.988

NO.	Items	Affected villages	Land acquisition area(Mu)
		Zhonggou'er village	146.823

The scope of permanent LA of state owned land involved in this project covers the enterprise occupied land of Changji Victory Agricultural Technology Ltd, Changji Xiyu Group, Maiquer Group and so on, involving with Zhongshan road, West outer ring, Ningbian west road, North outer ring and south park road. The total area of LA is 121.81 Mu. The comparison between planed state-owned LA and actual LA can be seen in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 The comparison between planed state-owned LA and actual LA

Unit: Mu

Street	Road	Enterprise	LA scale	
			Planed	Actual
Zhongshan road	Ningbian west road	Changji Victory Agricultural Technology Ltd	6	0
		Changji Xiyu Group	22.8	6
		Changji Dacheng animal husbandry	67.69	67.69
	West outer ring	The Xinjiang armed police corps teaches team	0	42.33
Jianguo road	south park road	Kanglilai dairy plant	0.6	0.6
	Shihezi road	The affiliated high school of Peking University	36.72	36.72
	Tacheng road	Maiquer Group	10.8	10.8
Total			144.61	164.14

Compared with the area and type of Land acquisition in resettlement plan, the actual collective and state-owned land that has been collected in the implementation increased a certain amount. The main reason is the construction period of the Changji urban transportation and environmental improvement project is quite long. From December 2001 with the survey of affected land area to the end of this monitoring on July 4st, 2012, only the

construction of North outer ring, west outer ring and south park road has been finished, and the construction of rest roads are still in process. The actual impact area of the project has been changed in the process of implementation, so as the impact scale. Therefore, some of the statics data in resettlement plan is no longer accurate.

3.1 House Demolishment

This monitoring cannot find detailed information of house demolition quantity of North outer ring, west outer ring and south park road and Ningbian road due to the lack of documents in House Management Bureau. The house demolition area of Qingnian south road is 16709.91 m², including 815.39 m² of Concrete structure houses, 14403.34 m² of Wood and brick houses, 1180.74 m² of Wood-and-earth houses, and 310.44 m² of brick and tile houses.

Table 3-3 House demolition amount of Qingnian south road

Unit: m²

Structure	Area
Concrete structure houses	815.39
Brick and tile	310.44
Wood and brick houses	14403.34
Wood-and-earth	1180.74
Total	16709.91

4. The Compensation Standard and Fund

4.1 Compensation for Land Acquisition

The compensation package standard of land acquisition in Changji city is 30,000 to 50,000 Yuan/mu, including Land Compensation Fee, Resettlement Fee, and Green crops and ground attachment compensation. The total amount of compensation for the 8 roads of the project is 38.81274 million Yuan. The compensation standard and fund can be seen in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Land acquisition amount and compensation

No.	Street	Affected villages	Compensation standard(10,000 Yuan/mu)	Compensation fund(10,000 Yuan)
1	North outer ring road	Beigouyi village	3	211.239
2	west outer ring road Ningbian west road	Jiujiaogou village	3	680.778
		Liugongmiao village	3	197.2575
3	Jiankang west road	Jiujiaogou village	3	179.5815
4	North outer ring road	Jiujiaogou village	3	124.6995
5	West outer ring road	Liugongmiao village	3	262.071
		Changsheng village	3.5	4.7565
		Xiaosansigongyi village	3	219.1275
		Xiaosansigong'er village	3	13.095
6	Tacheng road	Shangsheng village	3.5	6.951
		Zhonggou'er village	3.5	19.2885
		Xiaosansigongyi village	5	190.44
		Xiaosansigong'er village	3	189.099
		Nanwugong'er village	5	9.375
		Nanwugongyi village	3	147.9195
7	Shihezi road	Zhonggou'er village	3	345.4425
		Xiaosansigong'er village	5	79.095
8	Shihezi road	Xiaosansigongyi village	5	22.2375
		Xiaosansigong'er village	5	464.94
		Zhonggou'er village	3.5	513.8805

4.2 Compensation for House Demolishment

Since the amount of affected roads in this project is large and the period of construction is quite long, it is difficult to calculate an accurate house demolition quantity. Besides, the replacement price of the building and attachments changed in accordance with the price of construction materials and service fee of urban infrastructure. The compensation standard is calculated based on the replacement price given by real estate assessment in 2009 and 2010. The compensation for North outer ring, west outer ring and south park road is based on the replacement price of 2009, and the compensation for Qingnian road is based on the replacement price of 2010. The final price is determined by the assessment price and the negotiations between house demolition departments and the APs.

The compensation standard for houses with different structures refers to “Approval on replacement price of buildings and attachments in collective land within urban plan region of Changji city in 2009” (Changji No. 38 [2009]), and “Approval on replacement price of Changji city in 2010” (Changji No. 306 [2011]). The detailed compensation standards can be seen in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3.

Table 4-2 Compensation standard for rural house demolition in 2009

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Notes
Residence	House demolition			
	Concrete structure (Building)	Yuan/m ²	862	
	Concrete structure (Two floors)	Yuan/m ²	753	
	Concrete structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	660	
	Simple Concrete structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	500	
	Wood and brick structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	460	
	Simple Wood and brick structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	420	
	Wood and earth	Yuan/m ²	380	

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Notes
	structure(Bungalow)			
	Simple Wood and earth structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	235	
Other compensation	Relocation fee	Yuan/household	500-1000	
	Temporary transition fee	Yuan/household/month	200	The basic limitation is 6 months. Beyond 6 months, the APs can obtain supplementary subsidy according to their actual situation.
	Relocation award	%	3	3% of the house demolition compensation

Table 4-3 Compensation standard for rural house demolition in 2009

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Notes
Residence	House demolition			
	Concrete structure (Under 18 floors)	Yuan/m ²	2157.76	
	Concrete structure (4~6 floors)	Yuan/m ²	1557.02	
	Concrete structure (2~3 floors)	Yuan/m ²	1192.28	
	Concrete structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	1127.48	
	Wood and brick structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	742.60	
	Wood and brick structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	487.60	
Other compensation	Relocation fee	Yuan/household	500-1000	
	Temporary transition fee	Yuan/household/month	200	The basic limitation is 6 months. Beyond 6 months, the APs can obtain supplementary subsidy according to their actual situation.
	Relocation award	%	3	3% of the house demolition compensation

Up to now, the compensation fee for north outer road is 178,900 Yuan, 9.893 million for West outer road, and 6.2706 million Yuan for South park west road, and 8.12038 million Yuan for Qingnian South road.

5. Surveys on the Living Standard of Resettlements

5.1 Sample Survey

5.1.1 Instruction of Sample Survey

This monitoring did surveys in Beigouyi village, Jiujiagou village, Nanwugongyi village, Xiaosansigongyi village, Zhonggouyi village, Zhonggou'er village, Liugongmiao village that belong to Jianguo Road and Zhongshan Road area. 75 samples were selected in the survey according to three levels of family economic status: good, medium and bad.

5.1.2 The Content of Sample Survey

5.1.2.1 Household Population

There are 313 residents in the surveyed 75 households, including 241 agricultural populations that accounting for 77%, 47 Uyghur people that accounting for 15%, 135 Hui people that accounting for 43%, and the rest 131 people are Han, accounting for 42% of the total population. There are 169 male with the percentage of 54%, and there are 144 female with the percentage of 46%. The labor forces are 202, accounting for 65% of the total population, in which the female labors are 116 with the percentage of 37%. The population distribution of the interviewed households can be seen in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 The population distribution of the interviewed households

Item	The nature of household registration		Nationality			Sex		Labor force		Marriage status	
	Agricultural household	Non-agricultural household	Uyghur	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total	Female
Population	241	72	47	135	131	169	144	202	116	204	109
Percentage (%)	77%	23%	15%	43%	42%	54%	46%	65%	37%	65%	35%

5.1.2.2 Age Distribution

Within the 313 people of the 75 surveyed households, there 39 are preschool children (younger than 7), accounting for 12.46% of the total population; 54 students (year 8~16), accounting for 17.25%; 171 labor forces (year 17~60), accounting for 54.63%, and 49 people aged 60 and over, accounting for 15.65%. The detailed age distribution of surveyed resettlements can be seen in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 The detailed age distribution of surveyed resettlements

Age	Population	Percentage
<7	39	12.46%
8~16	54	17.25%
17~60	171	54.63%
>60	49	15.65%
Total	313	100%

5.1.2.3 Education Level

Within the 313 people of the surveyed 75 households, eliminating 27 preschool children and 33 students, there are 53 illiterate people, 117 elementary graduates, 46 junior high school graduates, 22 senior school graduates, 16 junior college or above level graduates. The education level of surveyed resettlements can be seen in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 The education level of surveyed resettlements

Education level	Population	Percentage
Illiteracy	53	16.93%
Elementary graduates	117	37.38%
Junior high school graduates	46	14.70%
Senior school graduates	22	7.03%
Junior college or above level graduates	15	4.79%

5.1.2.4 Household Properties

It has been found in this monitoring that the popularizing rate of mobile phone, TV, telephone, electric fan, and DVD/VCD is quite high, while the popularizing rate of computer and car is comparatively low. The total properties and the

owning rate of the surveyed households can be seen in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 The total properties and the owning rate of the surveyed households

Item	Total amount	Owning rate per household
Mobile phone	102	136.00%
TV	83	110.67%
Electric fan	97	129.33%
Motorbike	37	49.33%
Fridge	36	48.00%
Bike	64	85.33%
Radio	58	77.33%
Telephone	75	100.00%
Washing machine	33	44.00%
DVD/VCD	57	76.00%
Tractor	10	13.33%
Car	3	4.00%
Computer	11	14.67%

5.1.2.5 Household Income Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 75 surveyed households, the annual per capital income of surveyed households is 14,536 Yuan, which is 5479 Yuan more than that in the baseline survey of 9,057 Yuan. In the total income, per capital agricultural income is 1,444.89 Yuan, accounting for 9.94% of the total income that is 13.73% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry income is 1,104.87 Yuan, accounting for 7.60% of the total income that is 9.71% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital enterprises and wage income is 1,899.07 Yuan, accounting for 13.06% of the total income that is 272.44% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital migrant workers income is 3,297.76 Yuan, accounting for 22.69% of the total income that is 124.39% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital tourism income is 891.29 Yuan, accounting for 6.13% of the total income that is 110.02% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation income is 2,484.03 Yuan, accounting for 17.09% of the total income that is 143.73% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital rent income is 1,043.45 Yuan, accounting for 7.18% of the total income that is 41.36% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital

business income is 2,012.63 Yuan, accounting for 13.85% of the total income that is 165.69% higher than that in the last survey. Other per capital income is 358 Yuan, accounting for 2.46% of the total income that is 80.63% higher than that in the last survey. The income of the surveyed household can be seen in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 The Household Income of Baseline Survey and This Survey
Unit: Yuan/year; %

Item	General household income	Per capital income	Percentage in total income	Increase d rate of per capital income	Increase d rate of per capital income/ general income	General household income	Per capital income	Percent age in total income
	Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey	Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey
Agricultural income	524250	452250	1674.92	1444.89	18.49%	9.94%	-13.73%	-8.55%
Animal husbandry income	383025	345825	1223.72	1104.87	13.51%	7.60%	-9.71%	-5.91%
Enterprises and wage income	159600	594410	509.90	1899.07	5.63%	13.06%	272.44%	7.43%
Migrant workers income	460000	1032200	1469.65	3297.76	16.23%	22.69%	124.39%	6.46%
Tourism income	132830	278975	424.38	891.29	4.69%	6.13%	110.02%	1.45%
Transportation income	319000	777501	1019.17	2484.03	11.25%	17.09%	143.73%	5.84%
Rent income	557000	326600	1779.55	1043.45	19.65%	7.18%	-41.36%	-12.47%
Business income	237100	629953	757.51	2012.63	8.36%	13.85%	165.69%	5.48%
Other income	62036	112054	198.20	358.00	2.19%	2.46%	80.63%	0.27%
Total	2834841	4549768	9057.00	14536.00	100.00%	100.00%	/	/

5.1.2.6 Household Expenditure Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 75 surveyed households, the annual per capital expenditure of surveyed households is 5,710.01 Yuan, which is 905.68 Yuan more than that in the baseline survey of 4,804.33 Yuan. In the productive expenditure, per capital agricultural input is 389.78 Yuan, accounting for 6.83% of the total expenditure that is 34.91% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry input is 278.60 Yuan, accounting for 4.88% of the total expenditure that is 35.33% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital tax cost is 77.49 Yuan, accounting for 1.36%% of the total expenditure that is 58.12% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital business cost is 389.71 Yuan, accounting for 6.83% of the total expenditure that is 208.71% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital productive expenditure is 1,135.58 Yuan, accounting for 30.52% of the total expenditure that is 19.89% higher than that in the last survey.

While in the living expenditure, per capital water bill is 663.12 Yuan, accounting for 11.61% of the total expenditure that is 19.49% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital electricity bill is 222.36 Yuan, accounting for 3.89% of the total expenditure that is 40.61% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital supplies cost is 1,890.73 Yuan, accounting for 33.11% of the total expenditure that is 47.51% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital cloth cost is 439.62 Yuan, accounting for 7.70% of the total expenditure that is 79.75% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital communication fee is 384.03 Yuan, accounting for 6.73% of the total expenditure that is 6.67% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital education cost is 166.76 Yuan, accounting for 2.92% of the total expenditure that is 26.77% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital medication cost is 97.76Yuan, accounting for 1.71% of the total expenditure that is 36.61% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation cost is 250.80 Yuan, accounting for 4.39% of the total expenditure that is 12.39% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital

presents cost is 313.80 Yuan, accounting for 5.50% of the total expenditure that is 9.89% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital other cost is 145.45 Yuan, accounting for 2.55% of the total expenditure that is 10.42% lower than that in the last survey. Thus, per capital living expenditure is 4,574.43 Yuan, accounting for 80.11% of the total expenditure that is 27.09% lower than that in the last survey. The family expenditure can be seen in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 The Household Income of Baseline Survey and This Survey

Item		General household expenditure		Per capital expenditure		Percentage in total expenditure		Increased rate of per capital expenditure	Increased rate of per capital expenditure /general expenditure
		Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey	This survey		
Productive expenditure	Agricultural input	187425	122000	598.80	389.78	12.46%	6.83%	-34.91%	-5.64%
	animal husbandry input	134850	87201	430.83	278.60	8.97%	4.88%	-35.33%	-4.09%
	Tax	15340	24255	49.01	77.49	1.02%	1.36%	58.12%	0.34%
	Business input	39513	121980	126.24	389.71	2.63%	6.83%	208.71%	4.20%
	Sub-total	377128	355436	1204.88	1135.58	25.08%	19.89%	-5.75%	-5.19%
Living expenditure	Water bill	173700	207555	554.95	663.12	11.55%	11.61%	19.49%	0.06%
	Electricity	49500	69600	158.15	222.36	3.29%	3.89%	40.61%	0.60%
	Supplies	401200	591800	1281.79	1890.73	26.68%	33.11%	47.51%	6.43%
	Cloth	76550	137600	244.57	439.62	5.09%	7.70%	79.75%	2.61%
	Communication	112680	120200	360.00	384.03	7.49%	6.73%	6.67%	-0.77%
	Education	41175	52196	131.55	166.76	2.74%	2.92%	26.77%	0.18%
	Medication	22400	30600	71.57	97.76	1.49%	1.71%	36.61%	0.22%
	Transportation	89600	78500	286.26	250.80	5.96%	4.39%	-12.39%	-1.57%
	Presents	109000	98220	348.24	313.80	7.25%	5.50%	-9.89%	-1.75%
	Others	50822	45525	162.37	145.45	3.38%	2.55%	-10.42%	-0.83%
Sub-total		1126627	1431796	3599.45	4574.43	74.92%	80.11%	27.09%	5.19%
Total		979746	1503755	1787232	4804.33	5710.01	/	/	/

5.1.2.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 75 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital income of the surveyed households is 14,536 Yuan and the annual productive expenditure is 1,135 Yuan, so the annual per capital net income is 13,400.42 Yuan, which is 6,683.88 higher than 7,852 Yuan in the baseline survey in 2009. It means the income of migrant workers has increased since the job opportunities grow in the project area in accordance with the improvement of urban transportation and environment. Besides, the AHs obtained cash compensations from land acquisition and house demolition, which helps them to maintain their living standards.

The main income source of AHs is business income, migrant worker income, agricultural income and transportation income. Compared with the baseline survey in 2009, the per capital business income has increased 1255.12 Yuan. The agricultural income has decreased by 13.73%, while the migrant worker income has increased rapidly by 124.39%. This situation is due to the increasing job opportunities provided by Changji Renmin Road Extend Project. Majority households invested the compensation into agricultural production and self-owned business. On one hand, the money is used to optimize the agricultural productive structure and improve irrigation facilities; on the other hand, the operational channels of the business are extended and multi-forms of business are carried on. However, the livelihood transformation of AHs still needs the supportive measures of project owners and local government. This also means the impacts of house demolition have been reduced, and the AHs have the capable of restoring livelihood.

Towards expenditure, the agricultural input, water fee, and suppliers expenditure still occupy a large percentage of total household expenditure that is in accordance of the baseline survey. Among them, per capital agricultural

input has decreased by 34.91%, and the animal husbandry input has decreased by 35.33%, which mainly due to the reduce of arable land as the result of land acquisition in the process of Changji Road Extend. Meantime, the supplier expenditure has increased by 47.51%. As the survey is in summer, the expense on water and electricity has risen. The expenditure on presents remains the same level since there is no major national festival recently. After the implementation of Road Extend Project, the living expenditure of the AHs has grown which means the living standard of them has been restored and improved. The living standards of AHs can reach a higher level if some supportive measures can be provided or strengthened.

6. Resettlement

6.1 Resettlement for Land Acquisition

Monetary Compensation:

The village committee pays the compensation to AHs directly. In the affected villages, the land compensation can be deposited in the bank with the agreement of villager congress, and the village can obtain interests from bank. The compensation can also be used to invest for a five-star hotel, and the villagers can obtain share from the hotel benefit. Another way is to load the compensation to local government, and the villagers share the interest.

Expending job opportunities:

On one hand, the APs have the privilege of job opportunities in the period of project construction, which will bring cash income to APs. On the other hand, Changji Human Resource and Social Security Administration provide skill training to farmers who lost their land. The municipal finance provides special financial subsidy, bring affected farmers into Jiachang employment overall planning according to the age group and giving their privilege to employment. The related departments are encouraged to absorb affected farmers, in order to support them to seek job opportunities and build own business.

Social security of land-lost farmers

Xiaosansigong'er village is the experimental location of Changji city where a measure has been introduced, named "The interim measures of employment training and social security implement for landless farmers in Xiaosansigong'er village of Jianguo Street in Changji city". The detailed content can be seen as follow:

(1) The eligible people and scope: the eligible people are the registered agricultural people who lost their land in the process of collective

land acquisition. They have to be in the legal employment age group and have the right of the second round of contract right of rural collective land.

(2) Payment Method: The affected farmers have to repay the pension insurance according to the years doing local agricultural production (every two years of the working experience accounts for one year of pension). The base number of the payment is 60% of the average salary of employed workers in Xinjiang in last year. The farmers should pay for pension at 20% of the base number. 8% of the pension will be put in to a personal account for the APs.

(3) Payment fund: the fund comes from the approved land compensation and resettlement subsidy. If not enough, the local government can allocate the money from the benefit of state-owned land. Generally, the village committees and individuals pay for the 50% of the total amount (village:APs=3:2), and the municipal finance will take care of the rest 50% of the insurance fund. However, the eligible years for municipal finance and village committees are 15 years. After that, the APs have to pay for the pension by themselves until they are eligible for the pension when they get retired.

6.2 Resettlement for House Demolition

The resettlement plan for the affected residents includes monetary compensation, purchasing resettlement house, rebuild resettlement house in the original village and purchasing second hand houses. Some APs chose monetary compensation, thus they obtain the compensation according to the structure of their house and the replacement price in construction material market in that year. The residents who chose resettlement house, they can choose to build new houses in the original villages or to purchase second hand houses.

(1) Monetary compensation: the amount of compensation is based on the assessment value, considering some individual factors. The compensations were paid to APs one time. The houses in Southern Park road,

Northern outer ring road and Western outer ring road will not be demolished. So the residents accepted monetary compensation.

(2) Purchasing resettlement houses: the township governments, sub-district offices or the village committees are responsible for purchasing resettlement houses for the APs in their administrative regions. The compensations for house demolition (including replacement price of the house, attachments compensation and relocation subsidy) are 10% higher than the actual cost of the houses; therefore the APs can afford new resettlement houses with the similar areas. The living environment and quality of the new resettlement sites are better than their original residences. The new residential districts have grass, entertaining facilities and fitness equipments. In the affected 19 households in Qingnian South Road, only the house of Gu Hefei has been demolished. He obtained one resettlement apartments (90.12 m²) from the government. He has no complain about the compensation.

(3) Urban Village Reconstruction: it has been found in this monitoring that some APs chose to participate in the urban village reconstruction program. Their houses were rebuilt in the process of reconstruction of entire village. Currently, all affected residents in Southern Park Road have moved to the new residential areas. The villages along the constriction road will be transformed with the process of development of Changji and Urban Village reconstruction. The following M&E will continue pay attention to the relevant information.

(4)Purchasing second hand houses: the resources of second hand houses are sufficient and qualities are good. The compensations for house demolition (including replacement price of the house, attachments compensation and relocation subsidy) are 10% higher than the actual cost of the houses; therefore the APs can afford second hand houses with the bigger areas and better qualities. The information is not completed, which will be future monitored in the next M&E.

7. Public Participation, Consultation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

The monitoring group visited Changji Construction bureau, project office, land and resource bureau, land acquisition office, project affected communities (village committee), and interviewed AHs. It has been found that that the public participation and negotiation have been paid quite lot attention to in the phrase of resettlement policy design, planning and implementation, wildly listening to the opinions of public organizations, government departments, communities and APs, and encouraging all parties participating into the resettlement and reconstruction.

7.2 Grievance Redress

Thank to the careful preparation work and many public participation activities, there is no grievance redress up to this monitoring.

8. Organizations and Institutions

The departments responsible for planning, implementation, management, and monitoring for the resettlement of Changji Urban Transportation and Public Infrastructure Project are:

- Leading Group for accelerating ADB loan Road Extend Project; Executive Office of Changji ADB Loan Project; Changji Construction Bureau (Project Implementation Agencies);
- Changji Land and Resource Management Bureau;
- Changji Demolishing Management Office
- Jianguo road and Zhongshan road;
- Beigouyi Village, Jiujiagou village, Liugongmiao village, Changsheng village, Xiaosansigongyi village, Xiaosansigong'er village, Zhonggou'er village, Nanwugongyi village, Nanwugong'er village.

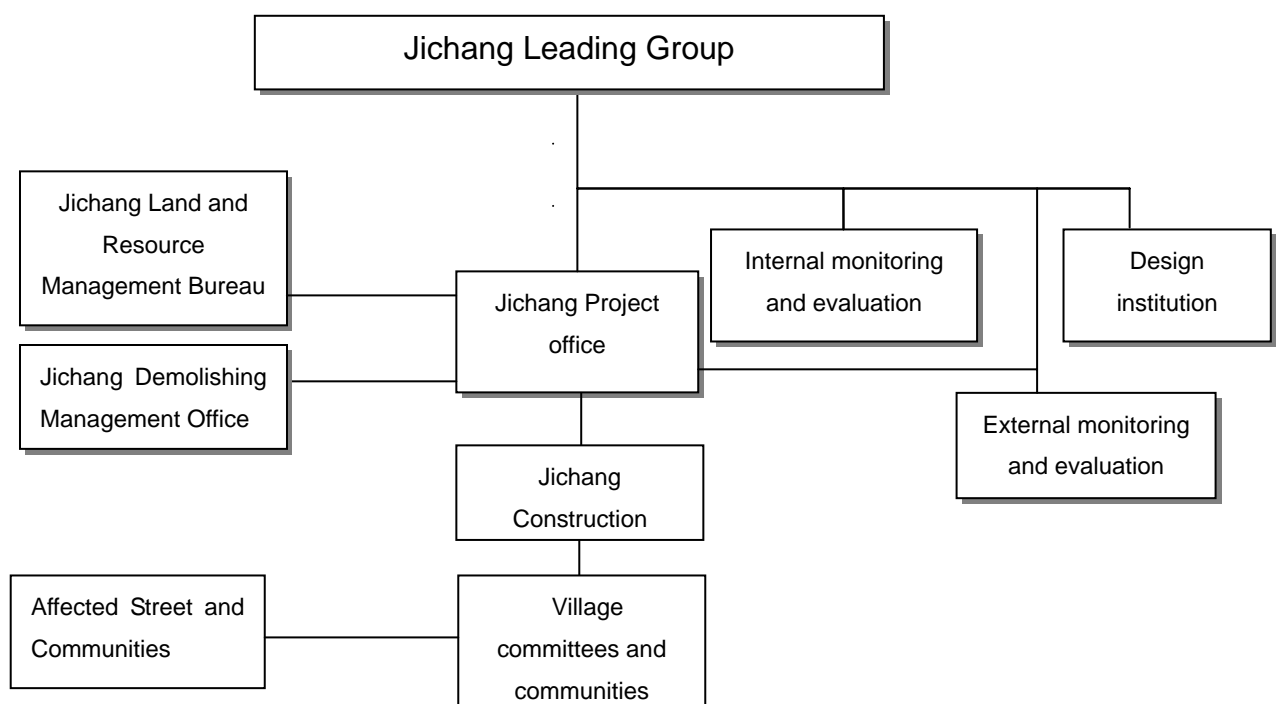


Chart 8-1 The Organizations and Institution for Resettlement in Changji City

Table 8-1 Staff of Hami City for the Project

NO.	Agencies	Name	Position	Contact information
1	Changji Construction Bureau	Li Yonggan	Director of the project office	13519966696
2	Changji Construction Bureau	Wang Xuesong	Deputy director of the project office	13309944849
3	Changji Construction Bureau	Liu Yiling	Staff, archival data	13309946607
4	Changji Construction Bureau	Wang He	Stuff, project manager and fund application	15199366993
5	Changji Construction Bureau	Teng Shanyong	Stuff, project manager	13899687978

9. Conclusions and Suggestions

9.1 Conclusions

(1)Project progress: up to this monitoring, the construction of North outer road, West outer road and South park road in the 9 urban roads involved in the project has been finished.

(2)Project impact: Expect the design of Jianguo West Road was cancelled, and the total land acquisition area of the rest 8 roads is 1165.6665 Mu, which is 292.29 Mu more than that in the original plan. This monitoring cannot find detailed information of house demolition quantity of North outer ring, west outer ring and south park road and Ningbian road due to the lack of documents in House Management Bureau. The house demolition area of Qingnian south road is 16709.91 m².

(3) Compensation: The compensation package standard of land acquisition in Changji city is 30,000 to 50,000 Yuan/mu, including Land Compensation Fee, Resettlement Fee, as well as Green crops and ground attachment compensation. The total amount of compensation for the 8 roads of the project is 38.81274 million Yuan. The compensation standard for house demolition is calculated based on the replacement price given by real estate assessment in 2009 and 2010. And the total amount of fund for house demolition is 24.46288 million Yuan.

(4)Resettlement: In the affected villages, the land compensation can be deposited in the bank with the agreement of villager congress, and the village can obtain interests form bank. The compensation can also be used to invest for a five-star hotel, and the villagers can obtain share from the hotel benefit. Another way is to load the compensation to local government, and the villagers share the interest. Changji Human Resource and Social Security

Administration provide skill training to famers who lost their land. The municipal finance provides special financial subsidy. Some AHs chose monetary compensation, while the majority chose to use the compensation to purchase a resettlement house. Every household can have at least one resettlement house. However, the reconstruction of old city has been taken place in the affected villagers which will be paid extra attention to in the next monitoring.

(5) Production and livelihood standard of the APs: Based on the analysis on income resources of the 75 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital net income is 13,400.42 Yuan, which is 6,683.88 higher than 7,852 Yuan in the baseline survey in 2009. It means the income of migrant workers has increased since the job opportunities grow in the project area in accordance with the improvement of urban transportation and environment. Besides, the AHs obtained cash compensations from land acquisition and house demolition, which helps them to maintain their living standards. The next monitoring will continue to track this aspect.

(6) Project organizations and institutions: the set of project leader group and project staffs is quite reasonable since the staffs involved all have rich experiences on resettlement. The ADB loan project office is set up in Hami Construction Bureau, cooperating with Changji People's Government, Development and reform commission, land and resources bureau, the community/village committee. The work is carried out smoothly.

(7) The process for grievance redress: the channel for grievance redress is smooth. The AH realize their right and grievance redress process when their rights are violated. They do not have any complains up to this monitoring since they are satisfied with the compensation standard.

9.2 Suggestions

(1) The project staff should pay attention to the change of design and relating

resettlement influence, and managing related documents.

(2) The capability of institutions should be future strengthen. It has been a long time since the start of project to this monitoring. The project agencies did not calculate the detailed quantity of house demolishment of Park south road, west outer ring and north outer ring, especially the number of affected enterprises and shops, leading to the deficiency of documents. It is suggested that the project agencies should strengthen material filing, arrangement work to ensure that data is complete. The next monitoring will review and adjust the pervious data.

Annex:

Annex 1: The current road condition



Annex Picture 1 The current road condition

Annex 2: House demolition site



Annex Picture 2 House demolition site

[illegible]

Annex 4: Resettlement agreement for house demolition

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拆迁方（签字盖章）

被拆迁方（签字盖章） 顾世华 代（顾世华）

2009 年 5 月 18 日

2009 年 5 月 18 日

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