



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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Asian Development Bank

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

**Report NO.1
(Including baseline survey)**

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT, HOHAI UNIVERSITY

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Monitor Institution: National Research Center for
Resettlement of Hohai University

Director: SHI Guoqing

Evaluator: SHI Guoqin, Gu Anqi, HU Zijiang, LV
Qiulong, WANG Chen

Report writing staff: SHI Guoqin, Gu Anqi , WANG Chen

Adress: Hohai University, No1.Xikang Road,
Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China

Postcod: 210098

Phone: 0086—25—83786503

Fax: 0086—25—83718914

Email: gshi@hhu.edu.cn
gshi1@126.com

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1. Introduction and Project Description

1.1 The major content of project construction

Hami Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project loaned by ADB includes: Road component involved with Bayi Southern Road, Bayi Northern Road and Renmin Road within Hami city, slab culvert bridge project, as well as the appurtenant projects like road planting, road lighting, transportation, and environmental sanitation. The detailed information of the Road component can be seen in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Road Component Construction Scale

Unit : m, m2

Name of Road	Starting and Ending Point		Boundary Lines of Roads	Length	Area of Motorized Vehicle Lane	Area of Non-motorized Vehicle Lane	Area of Green Belt	Area of Pavement
	Starting	Ending						
Bayi Southern Road	Ring Road	Bayi Northern Road	54.0	3518.64	84875.16	48029.44	/	22167.43
Bayi Northern Road	Bayi Southern Road	312 National Road	60.0	3596.53	86856.20	/	/	/
Renmin Road	Ring Road	Zhongshan Road	53.0	1906.58	27998.65	14972.20	13308.62	14661.94
Total	/		167.0	9021.75	199730	63001.64	13308.62	36829.37

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 detailed implementation progress can be seen in Table

Table 2-1。

Table 2-1The implementation progress of the project

No	Documents	Responsible Organization	Time
1	Project Proposal	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Jan 3 rd , 2008
	The approval of feasibility report	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Feb 14 th , 2009
	The approval of Project preliminary design	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Aug 27 th , 2009
2	The Review of Remin Road Construction Drawing Design	Xinjiang Housing and Construction Department	Oct 19 th , 2009
	Permission Notes for Location of Renmin Road	Xinjiang Housing and Construction Department	Dec 7 th , 2009
	Construction Project Planning Permit of Renmin Road	Hami Urban Planning Bureau	Jul 23 rd , 2010
3	Construction drawing design review books of Bayi Southern Road and Bayi Northern Road	Xinjiang Housing and Construction Department	In progress
	Permission Notes for Location of Bayi Southern Road and Bayi Northern Road	Xinjiang Housing and Construction Department	In progress
	Construction Project Planning Permit of Bayi Southern Road and Bayi Northern Road	Hami Urban Planning Bureau	In progress

Up to this monitoring, the construction of Hami Renmin Road component (A12) has been completed and opened to traffic since August 2010. However, the projects in Bayi Southern Road and Bayi Northern Road hasn't started yet. While the preparation of road design and the submission of Administrative examination and approval documents is in progress in accordance with the original plan.

2.2 Project resettlement progress

The resettlement plan was published by project office of Hami city in November, 2008. Permission Notes for Location of Renmin Road was approved in December, 2009. Next, the Land Acquisition Announcement and Compensation and Resettlement Plan are published by Hami Bureau of land and resources in January, 2009, followed by signing land acquisition agreement in October, 2009, and signing house demolishing and compensation agreement in December, 2010. The resettlement houses are still in the process of construction.

Table 2-2 The Plan and Implementation of Resettlement

NO.	Implementation Progress of Resettlement	Implementation Agents	Time
1	Publishing resettlement plan	Project office of Hami city	2008.11
2	Permission Notes for Location of Renmin Road	Construction bureau of Xinjiang	2009.12
3	Land Acquisition Announcement	Project office of Hami city, Hami Bureau of land and resources	2009.1
4	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Plan	Project office of Hami city and community and village cadres	2009.1
5	Physical quantity survey	Project office of Hami city and community and village cadres	2009.1
6	Signing land acquisition agreement	Hami Bureau of land and resource, village committee and AHs	2009.1-2009.10
7	House attachments and demolishing	Project office of Hami city, and house demolishing office	2009.1-2010.12
8	Signing house demolishing compensation agreement	Project office of Hami city, house demolishing office and AHs	2009.1-2010.12
9	Paying house demolishing compensation	Project office of Hami city, house demolishing office and AHs	2009.1-2010.12
10	Constructing resettlement houses	Hami City investment company	In process

3. Project Impacts

3.1 Actual Project Impacts

3.1.1 Permanent LA of Collective Land

The total area of collective land that has been collected in this project is 66.847 mu, including 5.63 mu of vegetable filed, 2 mu of homestead, and 0.47 of other land in Xicaiyuan Village; 1.5 mu of vegetable filed, 2.8 mu of homestead in Beicaiyuan Village, 49.027 mu of arable land, 1.5 mu of construction field, and 3.92 of other land in Dayingmen Village. The comparisons between LA in resettlement plan and actual LA can be seen in Table **Table 3-1** and Chart 3-1.

Table 3-1 Comparisons between LA in resettlement plan and real LA
Unit: Mu

Items		Plan LA	Actual LA	Change
Xicaiyuan Village	Arable land	0.92	0.00	-0.92
	Vegetable filed	0.32	5.63	+5.31
	Homestead	2.83	2.00	-0.83
	Others	0.00	0.47	+0.47
	Sub total	4.07	8.1	+4.03
Beicaiyuan Village	Arable land	0.25	0.00	-0.25
	Vegetable filed	0.25	1.50	+1.25
	Homestead	1.73	2.80	+1.07
	Sub total	2.23	4.3	+2.07
Dayingmen Village	Arable land	30.65	49.027	+18.377
	Forest	3.00	0.00	-3.00
	Orchard	10.95	0.00	-10.95
	Construction site	21.17	1.50	-19.67
	Others	0.00	3.92	+3.92
	Sub total	65.77	54.447	-11.323
Total		72.07	66.847	-5.223

Based on this comparison, the collective land that needs to be collected in the resettlement plan is 72.07 Mu, while the actual acquisition land is 66.847 Mu,

which is 5.233 Mu less than that in the plan.

3.1.2 Permanent LA of State-owned Land

The scope of permanent LA of state owned land involved in this project covers three communities, namely Binhe Road, Zhongshan Southern Road and Zhongshan Northern Road, with the total area of 63.7 Mu. Since the construction of Renmin Road is synchronized with the Hami urban construction, a wide range of house demolition has been taken place along Renmin Road according to the Hamin city plan. The actual LA is 39.64 Mu more than that in the resettlement plan.

Table 3-2 The comparison between planned state-owned LA and actual LA
Unite: Mu

Planned LA	Actual LA	Change
24.07	63.71	+39.64

The reason for the difference between the planned LA and actual LA including:

(1) The period of Hami urban transportation and environmental improvement project is quite long, which started in December 2001 with the survey of affected land area and ended on August 28th, 2010 when the construction of Hami Renmin Road (A12) was completed. The actual situation in project affected area has been changed. For instance, the original crops in affected arable land changed into greenhouse vegetable or other cash crops with higher market profit. Therefore, the type of acquisition land has been changed to orchard land in the actual land acquisition process.

(2) In the process of land use verifying, the related departments in Hami tried to decrease the area of unnecessary land acquisition based on the principle of maximizing the compensation to Ahs and minimizing the adverse impact on them. Therefore the actual area of LA has decreased compared with that in resettlement plan.

(3) In accordance with the urban development, Hami People's Government adjusted the scope of house demolition along Renmin Road, thereby

increasing the demolishing quantity of state-owned land.

3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

Up to this monitoring, only the Remin Road Expend component has been finished. Because the entail project is still in process, and the scope of temporary land occupation for the rest two roads has not been decided yet, the actual land area and APs population is not certain. According to the process and schedule, the temporary land occupation of the project will be paid attention to in next external monitoring and evaluation report.

3.3 Land Occupation in Dashizi Mosque

It has been found in this monitoring that, part of the architectures are included in the construction red line although it wasn't mentioned in the resettlement plan. Therefore, the Dashizi Mosque was demolished and reconstructed in accordance with Hami urban planning and the willingness of believers. The total area of Land Occupation in Dashizi Mosque is 2613.5 m². The detailed situation can be seen as follow:

Table 3-3 The land occupation of Dashizi Mosque

Type	Area
Mosque land	270 m ²
Attachment	236 m ²
Road	812 m ²
Green area	1295.5 m ²
Total	2613.5 m ²

3.4 The Quantity of House Demolishment in the Project

3.4.1 House demolishment

According to the resettlement plan, the physical quantity of house

demolishment in project affected area is 23025.25 m². However, the actual physical quantity of house demolition is 53996.26 m² based on the survey in Hami house demolishing department, in which the area with property ownership certificate is 38528.17 m², and the area without property ownership certificate is 15468.09 m². The actual physical quantity of house demolition along Renmin Road has increased 15502.92 m² (with property ownership certificate) combined with Hami urban planning.

3.4.2 The Demolishment of Mosque

The physical impact quantity of Shaanxi Mosque can be seen as follow:

Table 3-4 The physical impact quantity of Dashizi Mosque

Type	Structure	Area
Residence	Earth and wood	2470 m ²
Commercial houses	Earth and wood	160 m ²



Picture 3-1 New Dashizi Mosque

3.5 Actual Affected Population

3.5.1 Affected Population of Land Acquisition and House Demolishment

Up to this monitoring for Hami urban transportation and environmental improvement project, the Ahs of Renmin Road Extend component is 212 with the population of 827. The AHs of LA is 56 with the population of 219. The AHs and APs can be seen in Table 3-4.

Table 3-5 The Actual AHs and APs

Land Acquisition		House Demolishment	
AHs	APs	AHs	APs
56	219	212	827

3.5.2 Vulnerable Groups

The number of vulnerable groups has not changed compared with the number included in the resettlement plan. 13 households with 40 persons can be considered vulnerable, among which 3 are lonely elder people, 3 low income households, 1 household with disabled people and 6 women headed families. The detailed information can be seen as follow:

Table 3-6 Conditions of Affected Vulnerable Groups

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m ²)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent
			HH Members	Labor							
1	Zheng Yumei	Xicaiyuan Village	2	1	subsistence allowance, renting	female householder with no stable income	HD	242.78	100%		
2	Wang Yuzhen	ZhongshanSouthern Road	5	2	subsistence allowance、temporary job	female householder with no income	HD	85.38	100%		
3	Zaoerhanyusufu	ZhongshanSouthern Road	6	1	subsistence allowance、temporary job	female householder with stable income	HD	98	100%		

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m ²)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent
			HH Members	Labor							
4	Guo Yufang	Binhe Road	2	1	temporary job	female householder	HD	63.41	100%		
5	Xianmixihanbalati	Dayingmen Village	2	1	renting	female householder with financial difficulty	HD&LA	323.7	100%	1.5	50%
6	Wang Zhongfang	ZhongshanSouthern Road	4	1	subsistence allowance	female householder with no income	HD	321.04	100%		
7	Han Qirui	ZhongshanSouthern Road	1	1	salary	old and unhealthy	HD	102	100%		

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m ²)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent
			HH Members	Labor							
8	Fan Guilan	Binhe Road	1	0	supported by children	old with no income	HD	82.18	100%		
9	Cheng Xueren	ZhongshanSouthern Road	1	1	salary	old and unhealthy	HD	94.7	100%		
10	Cao Huiping	ZhongshanSouthern Road	3	2	subsistence allowance、temporary job	no income	HD	50.7	100%		
11	Aizezizeikeya	ZhongshanSouthern Road	4	2	subsistence allowance、temporary job	financial trouble	HD	158.3	100%		

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m ²)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent
			HH Members	Labor							
12	Sharanmuyunvsi	Dayingmen Village	3	2	temporary job	financial difficulty with no income	HD&LA	320.65	100%	1.5	50%
13	Ding Zhanyou	ZhongshanSouthern Road	6	1	subsistence allowance、temporary job	Disabled with no income	HD	220	100%		

4. The Compensation Standard and Fund

4.1 Compensation for Land Acquisition

4.1.1 Compensation for Collective Land

Xicaiyuan Village and Beicaiyuan Village in Xihe district

The area of collective land that has been collected is 7.6 Mu, belonging to vegetable field and involving with 7 households.

Compensation standards:

(1) Land Compensation Fee

Arable Land: $7.6 \text{ Mu} * 3600 \text{ Yuan/Mu} * 10 = 273,600 \text{ Yuan}$;

(2) Resettlement Fee

$7.6 \text{ Mu} * 3600 \text{ Yuan/Mu} * 20 = 547,200 \text{ Yuan}$;

(3) Green crops and ground attachment compensation

$7.6 \text{ Mu} * 1.5 \text{ Yuan/Mu} = 114,000 \text{ Yuan}$

(4) Greenhouse Compensation

1. Greenhouse: $2173.33 \text{ m}^2 * 80 \text{ Yuan/m}^2 = 173,870 \text{ Yuan}$

2. Plastic-covered tunnel: $667 \text{ m}^2 * 30 \text{ Yuan/m}^2 = 20,000 \text{ Yuan}$

3. Temporary Land Occupation: $66 \text{ m}^2 * 500 \text{ Yuan/m}^2 = 33,000 \text{ Yuan}$

Sub Total: 1,166,700 Yuan

(5) Contingencies

$1,166,700 \text{ Yuan} * 10\% = 116,167 \text{ Yuan}$

Total: 1,277,837 Yuan

Therefore, the compensation standard of land acquisition is 168,000 Yuan/Mu.

(6) Because productive value of the vegetable field is quite high, and the per capital land is quite small (less than 0.3 Mu/Person), the previous compensation cannot maintain the living standards of local farmers. According to NO.28 National document and NO.238 from Ministry of Land and Resources, farmers can obtain supplementary compensation from benefit of state-owned

land acquisition in order to help them maintain their living standards. Therefore, the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement will not be less than 185,000 Yuan/Mu: $7.6 \text{ Mu} \times 185,000 \text{ Yuan/Mu} = 1,406,000 \text{ Yuan}$.

Related taxes:

- (1) Land Management Fee: $988,000 \text{ Yuan} \times 4\% = 39,520 \text{ Yuan}$
- (2) Arable land reclamation Fee: $7.6 \text{ Mu} \times 3000 \text{ Yuan/Mu} = 228,000 \text{ Yuan}$
- (3) Arable Land occupation tax: $5066.67 \text{ m}^2 \times 18 \text{ Yuan/m}^2 = 91,200 \text{ Yuan}$
- (4) New construction land fees: $5066.67 \text{ m}^2 \times 24 \text{ Yuan/m}^2 = 121,600 \text{ Yuan}$

Total: 275,120 Yuan

The standard, approach and amount of land acquisition compensation

- (1) $1,161,670 \text{ Yuan} + 275,120 \text{ Yuan} = 1,436,790 \text{ Yuan}$; 189,000 Yuan/Mu
- (2) $1,406,000 \text{ Yuan} + 275,120 \text{ Yuan} = 1,681,120 \text{ Yuan}$; 221,200 Yuan/Mu
- (3) The resettlement of land acquisition adopts overall rationing system with the standard of 185,000 Yuan including Land Compensation Fee, Resettlement Fee and Green crops and ground attachment compensation, which is 17,000 Yuan/Mu more than the standard in resettlement report. The total amount of land acquisition compensation for Xicaiyuan and Beicaiyuan Village is 1,681,120 Yuan.

Dayingmen Village in Xihe district

The area of collective land that has been collected is 50.527 Mu, in which 1.5 Mu belongs to constructive field, involving with 49 households.

Compensation standards:

- (1) Land Compensation Fee
Arable Land: $49.027 \text{ Mu} \times 1800 \text{ Yuan/Mu} \times 10 = 882,400 \text{ Yuan}$;
- (2) Resettlement Fee
 $49.027 \text{ Mu} \times 1800 \text{ Yuan/Mu} \times 20 = 1,765,000 \text{ Yuan}$;
- (3) Green crops and ground attachment compensation

49.027 Mu * 1.5 Yuan/Mu =735,400 Yuan

Sub Total: 3,409,800 Yuan

(4) Contingencies

3,409,800 Yuan *10%=340,980 Yuan

Total: 3,750,780 Yuan

Therefore, the compensation standard of land acquisition is 74,200 Yuan/Mu.

(5) According to the National document NO.28 and NO. 238 from Ministry of Land and Resources, farmers can obtain supplementary compensation from benefit of state-owned land acquisition in order to help them maintain their living standards. Therefore, the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement will not be less than 130,000 Yuan/Mu: 50.527 Mu*130,000 Yuan/Mu=6,568,500 Yuan.

Related taxes:

(1) Land Management Fee: 6,568,500 Yuan*4%=262,700 Yuan

(2) Arable land reclamation Fee: 49.027 Mu*3000 Yuan/Mu=147,100 Yuan

(3) Arable Land occupation tax: 32071m²*18Yuan/m²=586,800 Yuan

(4) New construction land fees: 32071m²*24Yuan/m²=784, 800 Yuan

Total: 1,783,200 Yuan

The standard, approach and amount of land acquisition compensation

(1) 3,750,780 Yuan+1,783,200 Yuan=5,533,980 Yuan; 109,0500Yuan/Mu

(2) 6,568,500 Yuan+1,783,200 Yuan=8,351,700 Yuan; 165,290 Yuan/Mu

(3) The resettlement of land acquisition adopts overall rationing system with the standard of 130,000 Yuan including Land Compensation Fee, Resettlement Fee and Green crops and ground attachment compensation, which is 55,800 Yuan/Mu more that the standard in resettlement report. The total amount of land acquisition compensation for Xicaiyuan and Beicaiyuan Village is 8,351,700 Yuan.

Table 4-1 The Compensation Standard and Fees for Collective Land

Village	Impacts		Compensation standard (Yuan/Mu)		Compensation (Yuan)	
	Type of the land	Households	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual
Xicaiyuan, Beicaiyuan	Vegetable field	7	168,000	180,000	1,436,790	1,681,120
Dayingmen	Arable land; construction field	49	74,200	130,000	5,533,980	8,351,700

4.1.2 Compensation for State-owned Land

This project is identified as public affair; therefore the land-use right of this project can be obtained through allocation with the compensation standard of 284Yuan/m², which is accordant with that in resettlement plan. The compensation for state-owned land is 12,068,457.88 Yuan.

4.2 Compensation for House Demolition

4.2.1 Compensation for the Houses

The standard for house demolition has not changed compared with that in the resettlement report. 212 household are involved in the demolition of Renmin Road, and they can obtain 43.4951 million cash compensation.

The compensation standard for house replacement in urban is similar with that for rural area. The only difference is that the urban house compensation include the compensation for state-owned land. The detailed compensation standards can be seen in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Compensation Standards for Urban House Demolition

Type	Items	Unit	standards	Notes
Urban Residence	Compensation for house			
	Concrete structure	Yuan/m ²	561.6	
	Wood and brick	Yuan/m ²	480.84	
	Wood-and-earth	Yuan/m ²	312.6	
	Compensation for land			
	State-owned land compensation fee	Yuan/m ²	284	

The compensation standards for rural residence can be seen in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Standards for Rural House Demolition

Type	Items	Unit	standards	Notes
Rural Residence	Compensation for house			
	Concrete structure	Yuan/m ²	561.6	
	Wood and brick	Yuan/m ²	480.84	
	Wood-and-earth	Yuan/m ²	312.6	
	Compensation for land			
	Homestead	Yuan/m ²	38	

4.2.2 Compensation for Attachments and Other Costs

The attachments and decorations will be compensated according to the evaluation of real estate agencies. A 350 Yuan relocation fee will provided based on the actual expense on relocation. The households who choose the uncompleted houses will get double relocation fee. The temporary transition fee is 3 Yuan/m²/month and the relocation award is 2000~10000 Yuan/household.

4.2.3 Compensation and Resettlement for Commercial Houses

If the affected houses are commercial, the compensation will be determined by the nature and area of the house.

- 1) The AHs who choose asset for asset as the resettlement method, their new house should be the resettlement houses provided by local

government. If in the same location, the area of house will be the same. If in a better location, the area will decrease 25%, on the contrast, if in a worse location, the area of the house will increase 25%. If nature of the house is changed from commercial to residence, the area of the house will be 1.5 times of the original one.

- 2) The AHs can get 3~6-month compensation if their businesses are affected during the property rights exchange period, but they have to provide one-year tax receipt.

5. Surveys on the Living Standard of Resettlements

5.1 Instruction of Sample Survey

Up to this monitoring, only the Renmin Road Extend Component has been completed. The other two sub-projects of Hami ADB loaned Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement Project has not started yet, thus no APs will be involved. The samples for this monitoring come from the APs of Renmin Road Extend Component. The distribution of samples can be seen in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 The Sample Distribution of First External Monitoring and Evaluation

Street	Communities/villages	Samples
Xihe district	Binhe Road Community	15
	Zhongshan Southern Road Community	6
	Zhongshan Northern Road Community	6
	Xicaiyuan Village	5
	Beicaiyuan Village	5
	Dayingmen Village	11
1	6	48

5.2 The Content of Sample Survey

5.2.1 Household Population

There are 196 residents in the surveyed 48 households, including 91 agricultural populations that accounting for 46.43%, 83 Uyghur people that accounting for 42.35%, 47 Hui people that accounting for 23.98%, and the rest 66 people are Han, accounting for 33.59% of the total population. There are 113 male with the percentage of 57.65%, and there are 83 female with the percentage of 42.35%. The labor forces are 131, accounting for 66.84% of the

total population, in which the female labors are 49 with the percentage of 37.4%. The population distribution of the interviewed households can be seen in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 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	Hui	Han	Male	Female	Total	Female	Married	Single
Population (people)	91	105	83	47	66	113	83	131	49	112	103
Percentage (%)	46.43	53.57	42.35	23.98	33.59	57.65	42.35	66.84	37.4	57.14	42.86

5.2.2 Age Distribution

Within the 196 people of the surveyed households, there 31 are preschool children (younger than 7), accounting for 15.82% of the total population; 34 students (year 8~16), accounting for 17.35%; 102 labor forces (year 17~60), accounting for 52.03%, and 29 people aged 60 and over, accounting for 14.80%. The detailed age distribution of surveyed resettlements can be seen in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 The detailed age distribution of surveyed resettlements

Age	Population	Percentage
<7	31	15.82%
8~16	34	17.35%
17~60	102	52.03%
>60	29	14.80%
Total	196	100%

5.2.3 Education Level

Within the 196 people of the surveyed 48, eliminating 22 preschool children and 35 students, there are 6 illiterate people, 68 elementary graduates, 31 junior high school graduates, 19 senior school graduates, 14 junior college or above level graduates. The education level of surveyed resettlements can be seen in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 The education level of surveyed resettlements

Education level	Population	Percentage
Illiteracy	6	4.35%
Elementary graduates	68	49.28%
Junior high school graduates	31	22.46%
Senior school graduates	19	13.77%
Junior college or above level graduates	14	10.14%

5.2.4 Household Properties

It has been found in this monitoring that the popularizing rate of mobile phone, TV, motorbike, electric fan, and fridge 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 5-5.

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

Item	Total amount	Owning rate per household
Mobile phone	64	133.33%
TV	53	110.42%
Electric fan	58	126.09%
Motorbike	39	81.25%
Fridge	36	78.26%
Bike	34	73.91%

Radio	36	78.26%
Telephone	34	73.91%
Washing machine	27	56.25%
DVD/VCD	29	63.04%
Tractor	10	20.83%
Car	3	6.25%
Computer	6	13.04%

5.2.5 Household Income Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 48 surveyed households, the annual per capital income of surveyed households is 8,165 Yuan, which is 1362 Yuan more than that in the baseline survey. In the total income, per capital agricultural income is 884 Yuan, accounting for 10.83% of the total income that is 6.63% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry income is 626 Yuan, accounting for 7.67% of the total income that is 2.38% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital enterprises and wage income is 1,549 Yuan, accounting for 18.97% of the total income that is 9.07% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital migrant workers income is 1,336 Yuan, accounting for 16.36% of the total income that is 6.21% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital tourism income is 735 Yuan, accounting for 9.00% of the total income that is 0.90% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation income is 566 Yuan, accounting for 6.94% of the total income that is 0.19% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital rent income is 514 Yuan, accounting for 6.03% of the total income that is 9.90% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital business income is 1,812 Yuan, accounting for 22.19% of the total income that is 2.56% higher than that in the last survey. Other per capital income is 143 Yuan, accounting for 1.75% of the total income that is 0.02% lower than that in the last survey. The income of the surveyed household can be seen in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 The Household Income of Baseline Survey and This Survey
Unit: Yuan/year; %

Item	General household income		Per capital income		Percentage in total income		Increased rate of per capital income	Increased rate of per capital income/general income
	Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey	This survey	Baseline survey	This survey		
Agricultural income	232800	173340	1188	884	17.46%	10.83%	-25.54%	-6.63%
Animal husbandry income	133920	122700	683	626	10.04%	7.67%	-8.38%	-2.38%
Enterprises and wage income	132000	303600	673	1549	9.90%	18.97%	130.00%	9.07%
Migrant workers income	135360	261872	691	1336	10.15%	16.36%	93.46%	6.21%
Tourism income	108000	144000	551	735	8.10%	9.00%	33.33%	0.90%
Transportation income	90000	111000	459	566	6.75%	6.94%	23.33%	0.19%
Rent income	216000	100800	1102	514	16.20%	6.30%	-53.33%	-9.90%
Business income	261706	355088	1335	1812	19.63%	22.19%	35.68%	2.56%
Other income	23564	27968	120	143	1.77%	1.75%	18.69%	-0.02%
Total	1333350	1600368	6803	8165				

5.2.6 Household Expenditure Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 48 surveyed households, the annual per capital expenditure of surveyed households is 4,403 Yuan, which is 784 Yuan more than that in the baseline survey of 3,619 Yuan. In the productive expenditure, per capital agricultural input is 390 Yuan, accounting for 6.16% of the total expenditure that is 3.33% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry input is 342 Yuan, accounting for 5.39% of the total expenditure that is 2.60% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital tax cost is 44 Yuan, accounting for 0.69%% of the total expenditure that

is 0.16% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital business cost is 1158 Yuan, accounting for 18.28% of the total expenditure that is 9.02% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital productive expenditure is 1,934 Yuan, accounting for 30.52% of the total expenditure that is 2.93% higher than that in the last survey.

While in the living expenditure, per capital water bill is 612 Yuan, accounting for 9.66% of the total expenditure that is 1.12% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital electricity bill is 294 Yuan, accounting for 4.64% of the total expenditure that is 0.65% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital supplies cost is 1,294 Yuan, accounting for 19.71% of the total expenditure that is 1.36% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital cloth cost is 294 Yuan, accounting for 4.64% of the total expenditure that is 0.26% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital communication fee is 588 Yuan, accounting for 9.27% of the total expenditure that is 0.57% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital education cost is 233 Yuan, accounting for 3.68% of the total expenditure that is 0.40% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital medication cost is 74Yuan, accounting for 1.18% of the total expenditure that is 0.10% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation cost is 398 Yuan, accounting for 6.28% of the total expenditure that is 0.40% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital presents cost is 498 Yuan, accounting for 7.83% of the total expenditure that is 0.54% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital other cost is 165 Yuan, accounting for 2.60% of the total expenditure that is 0.53% higher than that in the last survey. Thus, per capital living expenditure is 4,403 Yuan, accounting for 69.48% of the total expenditure that is 2.93% lower than that in the last survey.

Table 5-7 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	93000	76500	474	390	9.49%	6.16%	-17.74%	-3.33%
	animal husbandry input	78300	67000	399	342	7.99%	5.39%	-14.43%	-2.60%
	Tax	8340	8600	43	44	0.85%	0.69%	3.12%	-0.16%
	Business input	90722	227000	463	1158	9.26%	18.28%	150.21%	9.02%
	Sub-total	270362	379100	1379	1934	27.60%	30.52%	40.22%	2.93%
Living expenditure	Water bill	105600	120000	539	612	10.78%	9.66%	13.64%	-1.12%
	Electricity	51840	57600	264	294	5.29%	4.64%	11.11%	-0.65%
	Supplies	206400	244800	1053	1249	21.07%	19.71%	18.60%	-1.36%
	Cloth	48000	57600	245	294	4.90%	4.64%	20.00%	-0.26%
	Communication	85248	115200	435	588	8.70%	9.27%	35.14%	0.57%
	Education	39964	45696	204	233	4.08%	3.68%	14.34%	-0.40%
	Medication	12450	14600	64	74	1.27%	1.18%	17.27%	-0.10%
	Transportation	57600	78000	294	398	5.88%	6.28%	35.42%	0.40%
	Presents	82000	97200	418	496	8.37%	7.83%	18.54%	-0.54%
	Others	20282	32320	103	165	2.07%	2.60%	59.35%	0.53%
Sub-total		709384	863016	3619	4403	72.40%	69.48%	21.66%	-2.93%
Total		979746	1242116	4999	6337				

5.2.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 48 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital income of the surveyed households is 8,165 Yuan and the annual productive expenditure is 1,934 Yuan, so the annual per capital net income is 6,231 Yuan, which is 807 higher than 5,424 Yuan in the baseline survey. 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 source of AHs is business income, migrant worker income, agricultural income and enterprise and public institution income. Compared with the baseline survey, the per capital business income has increased 447 Yuan. The agricultural income has decreased by 6.63%, while the migrant worker income has increased by 6.21%. This situation is due to the increasing job opportunities provided by Hami 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, business input, suppliers expenditure and presents cost still occupy a large percentage of total household expenditure. Among them, per capital agricultural input has decreased by 17.74%, and the animal husbandry input has decreased by 14.43%, which mainly due to the reduce of arable land as the result of land acquisition in the process of Remin Road Extend. Meantime, the supplier expenditure has increased by 18.60%. 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 Remin 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

The eligible farmers who lost their land can obtain specific subsidy, while the ineligible farmers can obtain minimum living standard insurance. The specific subsidy for farmers who lost their land has been provided since 2009 which is higher than the minimum living standard insurance. The specific subsidy in 2009 is 189 Yuan/person/month, in 2010 is 189 Yuan/person/month, and in 2011 is 211 Yuan/person/month that is 36 Yuan higher than minimum living standard insurance in that year. Since now, the standard of specific subsidy for lost-land farmers will be adjusted each year.

The specific subsidy for lost-land farmers is calculated on the quantity of the lost land and the registered eligible population in the households.

Family members who entirely lost their land: 221 Yuan/person/month (2011);

Family members who partly lost their land: Subsidy is calculated based on the percentage of per capital lost land in per capital arable land. The formula is:
The specific subsidy for lost-land farmer = actual area of lost land / actual area of rent land × subsidy standard.

Besides, for the illness members in the poor family, one-time serious illness salvage between 5000 to 10,000 Yuan will be provided from Land Acquisition Compensation by village committee. One public position will also be provided to each family for labor resettlement.

6.2 Resettlement for House Demolition

The resettlement approach for Renmin Road demolition is a combination of cash resettlement and asset for asset resettlement. 270 houses (area of each house is between 60 and 90 m²) are provided to 212 households, located in

Shumin residential district, Yikang residential district and Huikang residential district (the instruction of these residential districts can be seen in attachment). The total amount for cash compensation is 43.4951 million Yuan. According to the area of demolished house, each family can at least get one house. Up to the monitoring, the majorities of 212 households have get their resettlement houses and are in the process of decoration. The houses will be used for residence or renting. Some households are still waiting for the keys since their houses are in the process of construction. Their situation will be paid special attention to.

6.2.1 Asset for Asset Resettlement

(1) The AHs who choose asset for asset as the resettlement method, their new house should be the resettlement houses provided by local government. If in the same location, the area of house will be the same. If nature of the house is high-rise building, the area of the house will be 1.5 times of the original one. If in a better location, the area will decrease 25%, on the contrast, if in a worse location, the area of the house will increase 25% based on the basic price of the urban land.

(2) The relevant fees of processing property certification, tax and on due payment of the original houses should be paid by AHs according to Urban real estate administration.

(3) The area of asset for asset resettlement is based on the area registered in the property certification.

There are four levels of compensation and the resettlement locations include Shumin residential district, Yikang residential district and Huikang residential district. The detailed plan can be seen in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Resettlement Plan for Asset for Asset

Level	Compensation standard	Plan
1	>30,000 Yuan	Settled in the low-rent housing of Huikang residential district and Beijiao Road. Households with many members can rent 2~3 Low-rent houses with the rent of 1 Yuan/m ² .
2	30,000~50,000 Yuan	Replacing the asset in the same location, the household can get a house of 65 m ² . Replacing the asset to Huikang residential district, the household can get a house of 70 m ² . Households with many members can rent 1~3 Low-rent houses expect of the resettlement house.
3	50,000~70,000 Yuan	Replacing the asset in the same location, the household can get a house of 70 m ² . Replacing the asset to Huikang residential district, the household can get a house of 75 m ² . Households with many members can rent 1~3 Low-rent houses expect of the resettlement house.
4	70,000~90,000 Yuan	Replacing the asset in the same location, the household can get a house of 80 m ² . Replacing the asset to Huikang residential district, the household can get a house of 85 m ² . Households with many members can rent 1~3 Low-rent houses expect of the resettlement house.

Table 6-2 The Standard for Locally Asset for Asset

Level	Area	Standard for each floor (10,000 Yuan)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
2	65	3.8	4.5	5	4	3.5	3
3	70	5.5	6.5	7	6	5.5	5
4	80	7.8	8.5	9	8	7.5	7

Table 6-3 The Standard for Huikang Residential District Asset for Asset

Level	Area	Standard for each floor (10,000 Yuan)					
		1			1		
2	70	3.8	4.5	5	4	3.5	3
3	75	5.5	6.5	7	6	5.5	5
4	85	7.8	8.5	9	8	7.5	7

6.2.2 House Demolishment Subsidy

Hami Civil Affairs Bureau will provide house demolition subsidy for the low-income and poverty households. The compensation standard and

procurement procedure are similar with those of land acquisition. The house demolition subsidy is 221 Yuan/person/month in 2011.

6.2.3 Transition Resettlement

(1) Self-transition

If the AHs choose self-transition, they can obtain 350 Yuan/household/month for residential houses as transition fund. If the houses are commercial, the AHs can get compensation for suspense of the business according to the suspense period and house locations.

(2) Temporary resettlement house

If the AHs apply for the temporary resettlement houses for transition, they cannot receive resettlement subsidy. Besides, they have to pay for the water, electricity, heating bills and property costs. When they move to resettlement houses, they have to return the temporary houses back.

(3) The transition period is 18 months (for multi-floor buildings) from the data of move from original residence to the data of move to new resettlement houses.

6.2.4 Preferential Policy for Household Demolishment Compensation

If the AHs have difficulties like serious illness, they can gain one-time subsidy of 5,000 to 10,000 Yuan after the review of community and approval of the government (They should provide the clinic history).

Instruction of Resettlement Communities

Huiyuan Residential District

(1) Cheap-rent Project (Phase II) of Huiyuan Residential District

The location is on the west edge of ring road with a planned area of 5 Mu. One cheap-rent building will be constructed, containing 100 apartments. The area of each apartment is around 50 m². There are 23 commercial apartments in the first floor. The total constructive area is 6030 m², in which residential area is 5000 m². The total investment is 6.14 million Yuan. The building was started on March 15th 2009, and completed on September 30th 2009.

(2) Cheap-rent Project (Phase III) of Huiyuan Residential District

The location is on the west edge of ring road with a planned area of 12.1 Mu. Two cheap-rent building will be constructed, containing 144 apartments. The area of each apartment is around 50 m². There are 32 commercial apartments in the first floor. The total constructive area is 8440 m², in which residential area is 7000 m². The total investment is 9.31 million Yuan. The building was started on March 17th 2009, and completed on September 30th 2009.

(3) Cheap-rent Project (Phase I) of Huiyuan Residential District

The location is on the west edge of ring road. Ten cheap-rent buildings will be constructed, containing 460 apartments. There are 40 commercial apartments in the first floor. The total constructive area is 34000 m² (there are 7 economically affordable housing with 328 apartments, 1 commercial building with 36 apartments, and 2 low-rent buildings with 96 apartments). The total investment is 27.22 million Yuan. The building has been put into use.

Shumin Residential District

The location is on the south edge of Remin road and in the original transportation company. Two cheap-rent buildings will be constructed, containing 112 apartments. The total constructive area is 9396.44 m². The total investment is 11.58 million Yuan. The building was started on April 27th 2011, and completed on August 30th 2012.

Yikang Resettlement Community in Minzhu lane

The location is on the North edge of Remin road. 7 resettlement buildings will be constructed, containing 420 apartments. The total constructive area is 33727.98 m². The total investment is 48.26 million Yuan. The building was started on May 27th 2011, and completed on August 30th 2012.

At this moment, the main body of the project has been completed, and the decoration is in process.

6.3 Resettlement of Voluntary Group

The voluntary group can not only benefit from land compensation, but also benefit other preferential policies:

- (1) Organizing vocational training for the labor forces in the vulnerable households, and providing all kinds of job information and working guidance for them in order to improve their job opportunities.
- (2) Providing 10,000 Yuan for vulnerable people with sudden onset illness, and supporting them with subsidy for land acquisition and house demolition.
- (3) The vulnerable group in the AHs can be resettled in the low-rent house. if their condition is especially difficult, the government should reduce or exempt their rent in the first few years on transition.

6.4 Mosque Resettlement

The Hami construction bureau displayed the reconstruction project between April 17th and May 17th, 2008. The demolition agreement was signed on April 1st, 2009, and the new Mosque was formally put into use in October, 2010.

Monetary compensation has been adopted in the project. The compensation fee is 3,992,333 Yuan, including 3,334,500 Yuan compensation for houses and 657,833 Yuan for attachments. Hami construction bureau paid the one-off compensation fee before the demolition of Mosque. The government paid 6.5 million Yuan on reconstruction.

The commercial residences (132 m²) adopted “asset for asset”. The compensation assets include 2 sets of apartments (75 m²) for each, and 160 m² of shops. They can be obtained by the APs by the end of 2012. The local government rent a commercial storeroom that is opposite the mosque as the temporary religious activity places. The transition period is 18 months from April 1st, 2009 to October 1st, 2010.

The new Mosque is designed by a Uyghur professor in Xijiang University. The

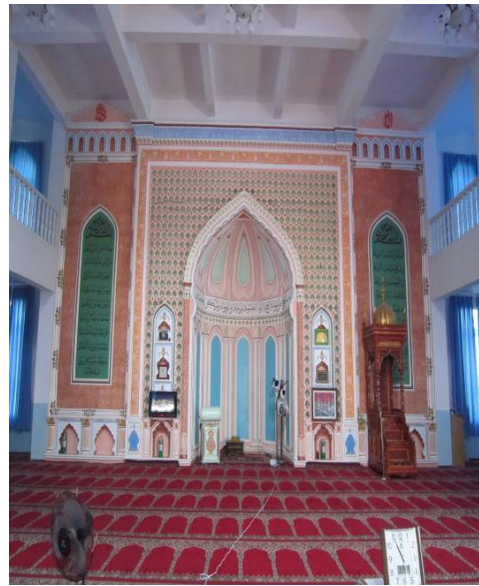
local government organized 7 focus group discussions with the public. Hami Islam association visited urumchi and Yining before decided the design. The new Mosque is the biggest in Hami region.

The new mosque is capacious and bright with sufficient facilitates, with gain the ratification of abbot and believers. The area of the prayer room has been doubled to 1600 m² with capable of 1000 people. At the same time, Hami construction bureau has built a two-floor building next to the Mosque, including office, living room, bath room, toilet, and mortuary. There are 26 beds in the mosque for visitors for 20 Yuan per night, which can bring income for the mosque. Besides, there is a large scale Muslim restaurant in the grand floor that can rent for 700 Yuan/time to other people.

There is no special occasions happened in the transition period for the two mosques.

Table 6-4 The comparison of Before and after status of Mosque

		Before demolishment	After reconstruction
Prayer room		527 m2	1600 m2
Floors		2	3
Population Capacity		500	1000
Heating and cooking		Coal	Gas
Income source	1.hotel income	0	26 beds, 20 Yuan per night
	2.shop rent	132 m ² , 2000/Year	160 m ² , 50000 Yuan/Year
	3.house rent	0	75 m ² , two sets, 8000 Yuan/year
	4.restaurant rent	0	700 Yuan/day



Picture 6-1 The Appearance of the Mosques



Picture 6-2 Muslim Restaurant in the Grand Floor

7. Public Participation, Consultation and Grievance

Redress

7.1 Public Participation

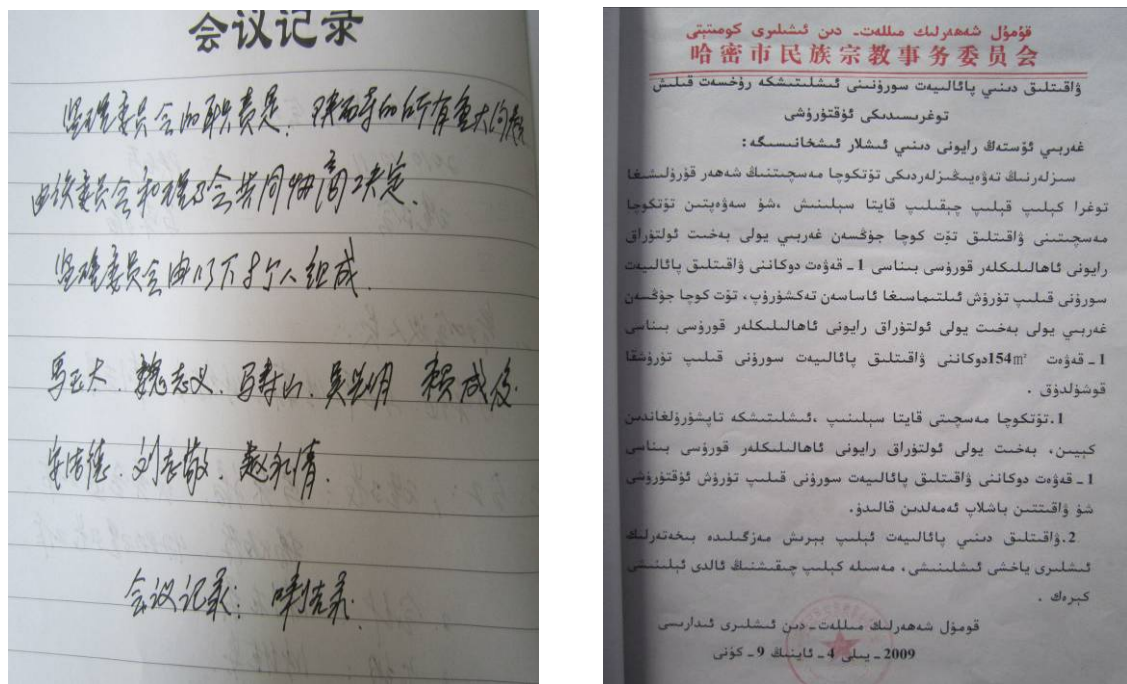
In the design and plan phases of the project, Hami project office organized a public consultation with the design units by doing a soc-economic survey of APs, holding community and village committee meetings to discuss the land acquisition and house demolition, adding the consultation outcomes into the resettlement plan, asking for the opinions from AHs and discussing the resettlement plan with them, identifying the vulnerable groups in the project affected area, hearing the voice of the vulnerable people and providing extra help to them. The project office made resettlement information booklets in the preparation period of LA and HD, and send those booklets to APs and anyone want to know the project.

Land acquisition announcement, Land acquisition compensation and resettlement announcement, House demolition announcement were published successively by the entrusting party of LA and HD, using the forms of public documents and newspapers. A public letter will be sent to the APs to inform the telephone numbers for Complaints and supervision. A Urban renewal office was set up to make sure the implementation of the plan and obtain the suggestions from APs. The information was reported to the superior departments in order to reduce the advised impacts to each stake holds in the process of project implementation and mostly protect their benefits.

In the reconstruction process of mosque, the Ethnic and Religious Committee held a symposium with mosque managers and some believers with the topics on compensation standard, design proposal and uses of fund, asking for their suggestions.

Since there are still two roads in the project has not started yet, the monitoring

group will pay a special attention to the actual public participation in the rest sub-projects in the future independent evaluation job.



Picture 7-1 Meeting Records

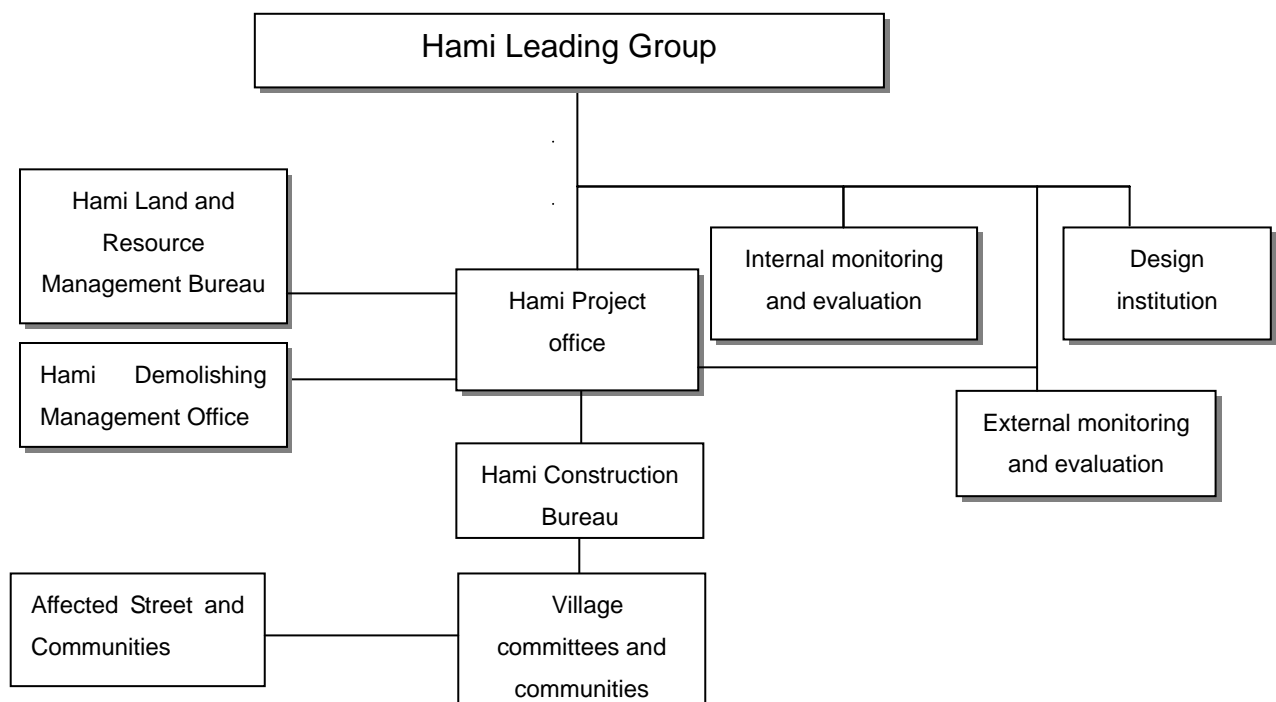
7.2 Grievance Redress

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 Hami Urban Transportation and Public Infrastructure Project are:

- Leading Group for accelerating ADB loan Road Extend Project; Executive Office of Hami ADB Loan Project; Hami Construction Bureau (Project Implementation Agencies);
- Hami Land and Resource Management Bureau;
- Hami Demolishing Management Office
- Xihe District Street;
- Bihe Road Community; Zhongshan Northern Road Community, Zhongshan Southern Road Community, Xicaiyuan Village, Beicaiyuan Village and Dayingmen Village.



Picture 8-1 The Organizations and Institution for Resettlement in Hami City

Table 8-1 Staff of Hami City for the Project

NO.	Agencies	Name	Position	Contact information
1	HaMi people's government	Wang Xiaomang	Deputy mayor	0902-2232169
2	Hami Development and Reform Commission	Zhong Ruifeng	Mayor assistant, deputy director	0902-2235174
3	Hami Construction Bureau	Wang Xinmin	Chief engineer	0902-2238667
4	Hami Construction Bureau	Zhong Youjun	Deputy director of the project office	13999687955
5	Hami Construction Bureau	Wang Jiangling	Staff	13031218528
6	Hami Construction Bureau	Wang Jianbin	Staff	13899066081

9 Conclusions and Suggestions

9.1 Conclusions

(1) Project impact: the land acquisition and house demolition in Remin Road have been completed, and the construction of Bayi Southern Road and Bayi Northern Road will not involve with any land acquisition and house demolition according to the plan. The land acquisition for Remin Road includes 66.847 Mu collective land and 63.7 state-owned land, involving with 56 households of 219 people. The actual physical quantity of house demolition is 53996.26 m², involved with 212 households and 827 residents. The Remin Road Extend will not contain temporary land occupation, but the impact area included the Dashizu Mosque which needed to be reconstructed after relocation in accordance with the urban planning.

(2) Compensation standard and fund: the collective land in Beicaiyuan Village and Xicaiyuan Village is vegetable field with compensation standard of 180,000 Yuan/Mu and 1,681,120 Yuan compensation which is 244,300 Yuan higher than that in the original plan. The collective land in Dayingmen Village and Xicaiyuan Village is arable land with compensation standard of 130,000 Yuan/Mu and 8,351,700 Yuan compensation which is 2,817,720 Yuan higher than that in the original plan. The total amount of compensation for state-owned land acquisition and house demolition increased since the quantity has increase. The compensation for state-owned land acquisition is 12,068,500 Yuan. 270 houses are provided for house demolishing resettlement, as well as 43,495,100 Yuan of cash compensation.

(3) Resettlement: cash resettlement is the main resettlement approach for AHs. The poor group can obtain a subsidy of 5,000 to 10,000 Yuan for serious illness and a public job position for each household. The households that choose a combination of asset for asset and cash compensation can at least have one resettlement house. The households with difficulties can obtain

subsidy and serious illness salvage. Up to this monitoring, major APS have moved to the new residences, while small percentage of APs working out of city or waiting for the completion of house construction. They will be paid extra attention to in next monitoring.

Monetary compensation has been adopted in the project. The compensation fee is 3,992,333 Yuan, but the government paid 6.5 million Yuan on reconstruction, and rent a commercial storeroom that is opposite the mosque as the temporary religious activity places. The new mosque gain the ratification of abbot and believers. There is no special occasions happened in the transition period for the two mosques.

(4) Based on the analysis on income resources of the 48 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that annual per capital net income is 6,231 Yuan, which is 807 higher than 5,424 Yuan in the baseline survey. 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 keep on this survey.

(5) 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 Hami People's Government, Development and reform commission, land and resources bureau, the community/village committee. The work is carried out smoothly.

(6) 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

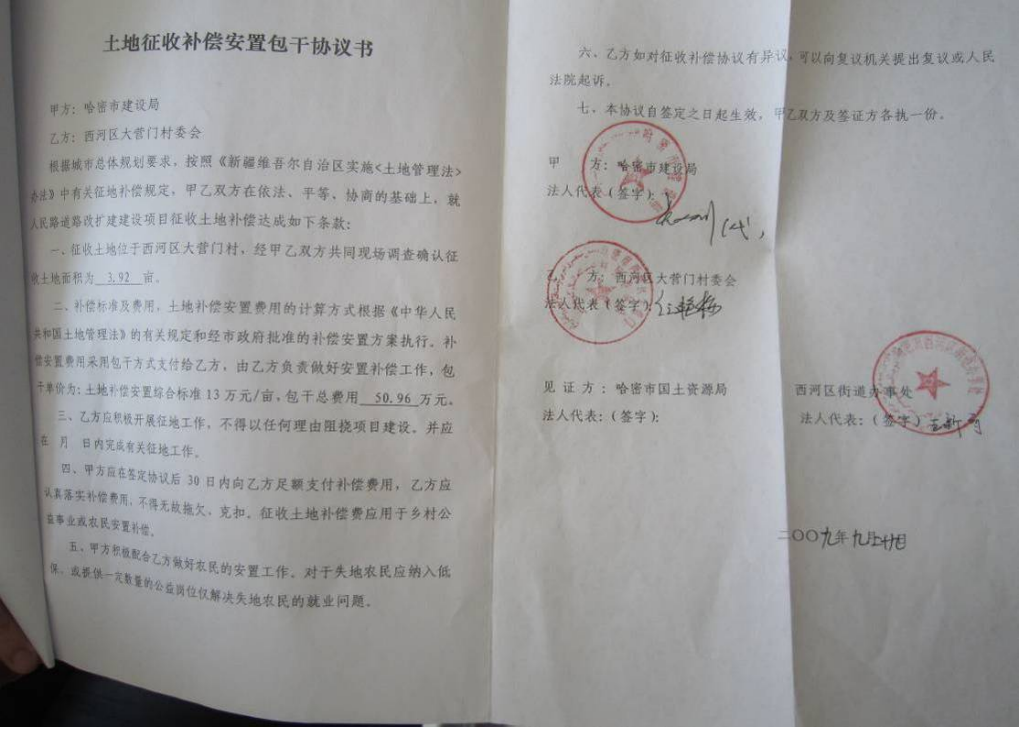
they are satisfied with the compensation standard. The demolition and reconstruction of the mosques is organized by Hami Ethnic and religious committee with a broadly public participation. The new Mosque is designed by a Uyghur professor in Xijiang University. The local government organized 7 focus group discussions with the public. Hami Islam association visited urumchi and Yining before decided the design. The mosque management committee and the believers are agreed with the demolishment plan.

9.2 Suggestions

(1) The project staff should keep eyes to the construction progress of Bayi Southern Road and Bayi Northern Road, paying 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, 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 3: Land acquisition compensation and resettlement responsibility agreement



Annex Picture 3 Land acquisition compensation and resettlement responsibility agreement

Annex 4: Table for demolition resettlement

合同日期	拆迁户姓名	拆迁户地址	拆迁房屋面积	拆迁空地	安置地址	安置方式 (房屋)		门面房	现金补偿	备注
						面积	价值			
2010.3.8	朱米西汗·巴拉提	人民路 120号	房屋: 198.16m ² 空地: 321.99m ²	46.47m ²	运输公司	70m ² F ₂	110565-	-	845409-	低矮
10.2.28	黑黑提·艾力	人民路 120号	房屋: 190.2m ²	-	-	-	-	-	910052-	麻租房
10.3.7	热维古丽·艾力	人民路 102号	房屋: 136.4m ² 空地: 42.2m ²	80m ²	-	-	-	-	298620-	-
2010.3.7	建设局统计: 2户	-	1288.95m ²	126.47m ²	1套房	110565-	-	-	2054081-	一套廉租房
2010.3.30	玉努斯·托胡提	人民路 104号	房屋: 147.12m ² 空地: 162.32m ²	370.48m ²	运输公司附近	80m ² F ₁	116640-	40m ²	917080-	2个门面房
2010.3.30	阿不列木提·托乎提	人民路	房屋: 73.16m ² 空地: 26m ²	-	运输公司附近	80m ² F ₂	126360-	20m ²	-	-
2010.3.29	喀其休·尼牙孜	人民路	房屋: 261m ²	268.48m ²	-	-	-	-	502665-	-
2010.3.31	马木提·哈斯木	人民路洗车场	房屋: 16.5m ²	-	-	-	-	-	26868-	-
合计:	3户	-	106.9m ²	638.96m ²	2套	243000-	60m ²	1446513-	397449-	-
累计:	5户	-	235.75m ²	765.43m ²	3套	363565-	60m ²	3500494-	397335-	-
2010.4.21	田玉兰	人民路附近, 巷34-053	房屋: 88.46m ²	51.76m ²	新佳电业局附近	70m ² F ₂	179550-	-	-	-
累计:	6户	-	2447.11m ²	817.19m ²	5套	533115-	-	-	-	总计: 14455

Annex Picture 4 Demolishment resettlement of Remin Road

Social Due Diligence Report for Hami Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project

Report NO.1

**NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT, HOHAI
UNIVERSITY
August 2012**

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1 Project Overview

1.1 Project Instruction

Since some of the architectures of Dashizi Mosque were included in the red line of Renmin Road extend project, the mosque was demolish and reconstructed entirely in accordance with reconstruction plan.

The Dashizi is located in Hami Jiefang West Road. The Mosque was built in Guangxu 22 Year (1896), funded by Aibashanyi and other people. Muslims raised fund again to repair the buildings in1987. The style of the main architecture belongs to Muslim. Dashizi Mosque is covered in the reconstruction work of urban planning. The construction of Mosque was completed in September 2010. Now it is charged by Dashizi Mosque Committee.

1.2 Social Due Diligence Report

The compilation of the social due diligence report for this project is undertaken by National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University. The research team from Hohai University visited Hami Ethnic Affair Committee, Xihe region street office, construction bureau, land resource management bureau, Dashizi Mosque management committee; gathered relevant documents about land acquisition, house demolition, compensation and resettlement agreement; visited the new;y constructed Mosque; and interviewed some Muslim. The main context of this social due diligence report includes: realization of the practical situation of Dashizi Mosque; reviews of the demolition and reconstruction process; awareness of the public participation and complains; assessment of the reconstruction performance; and the conclusion.

2 Review of Demolishment and Reconstruction Process

2.1 The influencing quantity of LA and HD

The Muslim made donation to build the mosque in 1987. The temple gates is dome roof with patterns of meniscus on that; both sides of the gate are pointed arch chevron. There are 4 commercial shops on the two sides of the gate. There are another two steeples next to the shops. Walking into the gate, there is two-floor worship temple. The demolishing area is 2530 m², including 2470 m² of residential building, 160 m² commercial building. The building are earth and wood structure with property ownerships. The spare area is 1580 m².

2.2 The process of LA and HD

Hami construction bureau published the announcement of reconstruction project between April 17th and May 17th, 2008. The Dashizi Mosque is subordinated to the scope of Hami city reconstruction project in 2009. Hami construction bureau signed the house demolishment agreement with Dashizi Mosque on April 1st, 2009. The new Mosque was formally put into use in October, 2010.

2.3 The compensation of LA and HD

Monetary compensation has been adopted in the project. The compensation fee is 3,992,333 Yuan, including 3,334,500 Yuan compensation for houses and 657,833 Yuan for attachments. Hami construction bureau paid the one-off compensation fee before the demolishment of Mosque. The government paid 6.5 million Yuan on reconstruction.

The commercial residences (132 m²) adopted “asset for asset”. The compensation assets include 2 sets of apartments (75 m²) for each, and 160 m² of shops. They can be obtained by the APs by the end of 2012. The local

government rent a commercial storeroom that is opposite the mosque as the temporary religious activity places. The transition period is 18 months from April 1st, 2009 to October 1st, 2010.

2.4 The effect of the reconstruction resettlement

The new Mosque is designed by a Uyghur professor in Xijiang University. The new mosque is capacious and bright with sufficient facilities, with gain the ratification of abbot and believers. The new Mosque has three floors, and the first and second floors are used for worship. The area of the prayer room has been doubled to 1600 m² with capable of 1000 people. At the same time, Hami construction bureau has built a two-floor building next to the Mosque, including office, living room, bath room, toilet, and mortuary. There are 26 beds in the mosque for visitors for 20 Yuan per night, which can bring income for the Mosque.

Interview

Time: July 6th, 2012

Location: Dashizi Mosque, Hami

Interviewee: Resitanmu

Ask: Can you introduce yourself and your position in the Mosque?

Answer: my name is Resitanmu, Uyghur, born in Hami. I graduated from Xinjiang uygur autonomous region islamic theology school in 1995, and I was assigned to work in Dashizi Mosque after graduation. Since the previous Imam was old, I became the new Imam by election in Hami Islamic association in 2009.

Ask: Can you explain some situation of Mosque management committee for us?

Answer: there are five members in the Mosque management committee. I am the Imam, also called Big Iraq and Jose, who is in charge of the organization of Jumah, Eid-ul-Fitr, and Corban festival; the 70-year-old previous Imam helps with the management, and participates in the important decisions for the Mosque; Mahamuti, 35-year-old Vice Iraq and Jose, graduated from islamic theology school in 2008. He is currently my assistant; Yu Supu and Ayafu are normal members who are in charge of managing restaurant, dormitory, the cold storage, the wash room, and toilets.

Ask: Can you talk about the situation of original Mosque?

Answer: The Muslim made donation to build the mosque in 1987. The temple gates is dome roof with patterns of meniscus on that; both sides of the gate are pointed arch chevron. There are 4 commercial shops on the two sides of the gate. There are another two steeples next to the shops. Walking into the gate, there is two-floor worship temple. The old prayer room was cramped for long years out of repair. The facilities were old that cause difficulties for worship.

Ask: How about the Mosque demolition and resettlement?

Answer: Hami construction bureau public the announcement of reconstruction project between April 17th and May 17th, 2008. The Dashizi Mosque is subordinated to the scope of Hami city reconstruction project in 2009. Hami construction bureau signed the house demolition agreement with Dashizi Mosque on April 1st, 2009. The new Mosque was formally put into use in October, 2010. Monetary compensation has been adopted in the project. The compensation fee is 3,992,333 Yuan. Hami construction bureau paid the one-off compensation fee before the demolition of Mosque. The government paid 6.5 million Yuan on reconstruction. The commercial residences (132 m²) adopted "asset for asset". The compensation assets include 2 sets of apartments (75 m²) for each, and 160 m² of shops. They can be obtained by the APs by the end of 2012. The local government rent a commercial storeroom that is opposite the mosque as the temporary religious activity places. The transition period is 18 months from April 1st, 2009 to October 1st, 2010.

Ask: Can you describe the situation of new Mosque?

Answer: The new Mosque is designed by a Uyghur professor in Xijiang University. The new mosque is capacious and bright with sufficient facilities, with gain the ratification of abbot and believers. The new Mosque has three floors, and the first and second floors are used for worship. The area of the prayer room has been doubled to 1600 m² with capable of 1000 people. At the same time, Hami construction bureau has built a two-floor building next to the Mosque, including office, living room, bath room, toilet, and mortuary. There are 26 beds in the mosque for visitors for 20 Yuan per night, which can bring income for the Mosque. Now the new Mosque is the biggest Mosque in Hami city.

Ask: What are the attitudes of Muslim toward the new Mosque?

Answer: The original Mosque is earth-wood structure, and it was extreme old after 20 years of using. The Muslim reflected the situation to management committee for many times, requiring to build a new Mosque. Therefore, the Muslim are grateful for that Hami government rise the fund for Mosque reconstruction. The design of the Mosque also consulted the opinion of Muslim after visiting the Mosques in Urumchi and Yining. Ten meetings were held for discussing the demolishment and reconstruction of the Mosque. The Mosque management committee and Muslim agree with the reconstruction, and are satisfied with the new Mosque all round.

3 Public Participation

The implementation agencies conducted sound consultation with Mosque management committee and Muslims by holding more than one meeting, by listening the opinions and suggestions of community groups, government departments, community residents and Muslims.

(1) Inviting Muslim representatives to take part in the resettlement work.

Regarding to the implementation process of detail survey for land acquisition and house demolishment, formulation of compensation standard, negotiation of house demolishment compensation agreement, as well as the allocation and utilization of compensation, the Muslims were invited to participate in the process to make sure the resettlement work to be just, fair, reasonable and transparent.

(2) Holding negotiation meeting

Before land acquisition and Mosque relocation, focus groups discussions with Muslim representatives were held to investigate their special issues. Their opinions and suggestions were carefully listened, recorded and considered in the implementation.

(3) Holding public meeting

Before the implementation of land acquisition and mosque relocation plan, the implementation agencies explained the relevant policies, laws, regulations, compensation standards, resettlement plans to the mass public; they also listen carefully to the opinions and suggestion of the public.

(4) Organizing Muslims to visit other Mosque

In the process of the Mosque planning and building design, Hami construction bureau organized some Muslim and committee members to visit the Mosques of Uruemqi and Yining to allow them participate in the project design.

(5) Using media tools to report land acquisition and relocation policies

Hami construction bureau used radio, television, newspaper, Internet and other media tools to advertise land acquisition and relocation policies in the implementation process to inform the APs, especially the Muslim.

(6) Publishing land acquisition and relocation announcement

The main content of the announcement: the project survey, land acquisition and relocation scope, resettlement policy, and schedule, etc.

The research team visited Hami construction bureau, original staffs of demolition office, Xihe street offices, the imam of DaShiZi mosque, and some Muslims. Though the field visit, the team realized the acquisition and relocation policies, influence quantity, compensation standards and resettlement measures by conducting interviews and questionnaires. The team also organized focus group discussions with some Muslims to find out the public participation in the process of Mosque demolition, asking for their opinions and suggestions. It has been shown in the investigation result that Mosque managers and Muslims well participated in the Mosque reconstruction; their opinions and suggestions are adopted and they are satisfied with resettlement and compensation. 100% of the interviewees agreed with the Mosque reconstruction. They think the new Mosque has reasonable design, beautiful appearance, complete facilities, convenient for worship, accommodation, and festival celebration, has new source of income, and is convenient for routine maintenance and management.

Public participation I

Time: March 18th, 2008

Location: meeting room of Dashizi Mosque

Participants:

Wang Xinmin (male) chief engineer of construction bureau; Lou Xinhua (female) project department engineer of construction bureau, Wang Lingyan (female) engineer of planning and design bureau; Mihere (female) engineer of city planning bureau; Alimu (male) Muslim; Keremu (male) general director of the Ethnic Affairs Committees; Aibibureyimamu (male) Muslim; Aider.Amaiti (male) Mosque Iraq and Jose; Yumusishamaiti (male) muslim; Kadieryunusi (male) Imam; Awahanshali (female) Muslim; Aexiding (male) Muslim; Tajiding. Aji (male) Muslim; Kasimu.Aji (male) Muslim

Meeting topic:

Opinions about the demolition of Dashizi Mosque

Conclusion:

Iraq and Jose, Imam and Muslims agreed with Mosque demolition

Implantation:

The new Mosque will move north compared with the original location according to informant's opinion

Public participation II

Time: March 21st, 2008

Location: meeting room of Dashizi Mosque

Participants:

Wang Xinmin (male) chief engineer of construction bureau; Lou Xinhua (female) project department engineer of construction bureau, Wang Lingyan (female) engineer of planning and design bureau; Mihere (female) engineer of city planning bureau; Tuerdi.Niyazi (male) Muslim; Abudureyimu (male) general director of the Ethnic Affairs Committees; Kelimu.Mohemaiti (male) Muslim; Aider.Ali (male) Mosque Iraq and Jose; Mamuti.Wusiman (male) muslim; Zaoerhan.yusupu (female) Muslim; Awahanshali (female) Muslim; Niyazi. Ali (male) Muslim; Yasen (male) staff of the Ethnic Affairs Committees; Ma Lianggui (male) Muslim

Meeting topic:

Opinions about the plan and building schedule of Dashizi Mosque

Conclusion:

- (1) Asking for bigger area of construction with more facilities;
- (2) Asking for three-floor building, and adding a basement;
- (3) Asking for façade rooms to pay for the water, electricity and heating cost.

Implantation:

With the permission of Hami government leaders, construction bureau and the Ethnic Affairs Committees organized the representatives of Muslims to voice their opinions. It was shown that they actively supported to the planning and building schedules of new Mosque construction.

Public participation III

Time: March 24th, 2008

Location: zhongshan South Road community committee, Xihe district

Participants:

4 Grievance and Appeal

If there is dispute in the reconstruction process, the Muslims can appeal their grievance to relevant institutions.

The grievance and appeal channel can be seen as follows:

- Way 1: If Muslims have doubt about land acquisition and house demolition, they can appeal their grievance to Hami construction bureau, Xihe district streets, community related working staff. The panel organized by these departments will answer the doubt face to face, and consult solution to affected people;
- Way 2: Muslims can directly appeal their grievance to the government special complaint institution or national religious committee.
- Way 3: According to the "Administrative procedure law of the People's Republic of China", Muslims can appeal their grievance to administrative organ that have jurisdiction step by step, seeking for the arbitration. If they are not satisfied with the arbitration decision, they can sue to civil court after receiving the decision according to the civil procedure law.

Muslims can appeal their grievance targeting any aspects of resettlement work, including compensation standards. Muslims should be informed to fully understand they have the right to appeal by meetings or other kind of promotions. At the same time, media tools should be used to strengthen publicity report. Opinions from Muslims should be gathered and sorted, then sent to each level of institutions. The grievance appeal is free for the Muslims.

According to the conversation of project leaders, there is no complaint and grievance appeal in the process of land acquisition and house demolition of Dashizi Mosque project. The Mosque management committee and Muslims are satisfied with the new Mosque. The effect of compensation and resettlement is good.

5 Conclusion

In prophase and process of Mosque demolishment, the relevant departments organized different forms of public participation, including ten meetings with Imam and Muslims. The opinions of Muslims were fully respected and were carried out in the implementation of the project. In the process of planning and design, Hami construction bureau organized some Muslims visited some Mosques in Urumchi and Yining to decide the building scheme together. Generally speaking, the effect of public participation is good without any unsolved problem.

In the process of project implementation, the channel of grievance and appeal is smooth. So far, no complaint has happened. The mass of Muslims are support the Mosque construction and are satisfied with the results of new Mosque.

6 Annex



Picture 6-1 Original Mosque (Built in 1987)



Picture 6-2 New Mosque (Built in 2010)



Picture 6-3 Interview with Imam



Picture 6-4 Worship Room



Picture 6-5 Corpse Ice Locker



Picture 6-6 Corpse Trolley



Picture 6-7 Dining room in the underground one



Picture 6-8 Kitchen and Dishes



Picture 6-9 Toilets



Picture 6-10 Water Basin