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Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation for Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation

Report NO.3

**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, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun YANG Kun

Report writing staff: SHENG Jichuan, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun YANG Kun

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 Basic Information of the Project

1.1 Introduction and Project Description

The content of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component includes:

(1) Roads: Construction of 19 roads and total road length is 25.04 km; 4 bridges and total length is 191.4 km; one in the crossing of Hongdun Road and Yinshui Road, one near Lanjing Road sports center and one in Gongyuan Road.

(2) Environmental sanitation and accessorial projects: building 6 public toilets, adding 500 Garbage Bins and 102 dustbins, purchasing 1 rubbish compressed cars, 2 loading trucks, 1 sweeper, 1 snow-plough, 1 clamshell garbage truck, 2 excavators, 3 table wheel loaders and five car dumpers, 1 aerial work car, 2 roller machines, 1 sprinkler spray cars, 3 graders, and 3 road inspection car.

The project originally planned to build 19 roads, the total length of the road is 28.02km, and the Altay Project Office made some adjustments. Part of the road was canceled; including South Tuanjie Road (0.68km) and part of Hongdun Road (2.3km). Therefore, after the adjustment there are 18 roads to be built, with a total length of 25.04km.

1.2 Project Impact

The land acquisition and resettlement of the project is mainly caused by the construction of road works in Beier Road, Jinshan Road, Hongdun Road, Qiaodong, Huancheng West Road; because of the adjustments of road length, the width of the red line and the component of bridges and culverts, so the demolition and land acquisition of the project would be increased or decreased accordingly. The project originally planned to acquire the Dunbazaer village collective land (Arable Land) 8.25 mu for Huangcheng Raod. In order to minimize the land acquisition impacts on Dunbazaer village, the PMO, after discussing with the Design Institute, decided to move the road centerline

northward 8m to occupy State-owned land and avoided the Dunbazaer village collective land expropriation.

The permanent requisition of land for this component directly affected 3 communities and 1 village, respectively are Jinshanlu Community, Jiefangnanlu Community, Baiyangqiao Community, and Dunbazhar Village. The demolition and land acquisition had affected 97 households with 361 people, including 98 minority people, accounting for 27.15%. There were 10203.22 m² houses had been demolished (including 11 residents' garages 406.89 m²). It affected a total of 94 households with 342 people. And a store of 439.01 m² with 3 people was demolished, besides 2 enterprises 597.07 m² with 16 people was demolished,. The project will permanently requisition 20.23mu state-owned land, including 11.98 mu of state-owned residential land and 8.25mu unused land and 2.44mu homesteads of Dunbazhar village will be acquired.

1.3 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

Up to this monitoring, the feasibility study report of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component has been proved by the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region development and reform commission in Feb 14th, 2009 with the document (XDRF [2009] No.249); Environmental impact assessment has been reviewed by the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region environment protection bureau in Jan 12, 2009 with the document (XHJH [2009] No.16); Project preliminary design has been proved by the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region development and reform commission in Nov 15th, with the document (XDRF[2009]No.2638).At present has completed the design drawings of ADB project funds replied, geological prospecting report, topographic mapping, preliminary design, compilation of all design work. The project has a total of 8 packages, has now completed all the bidding work. Land levying work has been basically completed, the road construction has been completed acceptance, and put into use. The construction process can be seen in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 The construction process of the project

Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component	Up to December 31st, 2013
Accomplish design, LA and purchase work by 2009	100%
Build and transform 19 roads, total length is 28.02km, including 3 newly-built roads and 16 road transformation, improve and build related road facilities and purchase road maintenance facilities by 2014	100%
building 10 public toilets, 20 rubbish collection stations, adding 654 Garbage Bins and 102 dustbins, purchasing 1 rubbish compressed cars, 1 loading trucks, 1 sweeper, 2 snow-plough, 1 clamshell garbage truck, 1 excavators, 3 table wheel loaders and 1 car dumpers, by 2014	100%
Integrated Schedule	100%

The detailed progress of the construction situation can be seen in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 The implementation of the road component

No	Item	Nature of the road	Road length (m)	Red line width (m)	Width for car (m)	Progress
1	West Ring Road	Branch	240.35	8	8	Finished in October, 2013
2	Qiaodong Road	sub-arterial road	565.46	16	10	250 square vegetable effect into the city planning, the

						project is no longer levy
3	Hongdun Road	Arterial road	976.96	27	14	500m sidewalk construction real estate for development contract
4	Yuanyichang Road	sub-arterial road	1119.57	14	8	Finished in October,2013
5	North Jiefang Road	sub-arterial road	1212.11	20	14	Finished in October,2012
6	Donghou Street	sub-arterial road	715.17	8	8	Finished in October,2012
7	Beier Road	sub-arterial road	1980.59	16	10	Finished in October,2013
8	Lanjing Street	Branch	747.00	16	9	Finished in August,2013
9	Donghoujie Street	Branch	924.67	8	8	Finished in October,2012
10	1-10 lane	Lane	3089.34	12	8	Finished in October,2013
11	Qianjin Street	Branch	1043.16	14	8	Finished in October,2013
12	Binhe Road	Pedestrian street	3341.29	3.5	0	Finished in August,2013
13	Gongyuan Road	sub-arterial road	1335.13	21	0	Finished in October,2012
14	Jinshan Road	Arterial road	1275.35	27	0	Finished in October,2012
15	North Jinshan Road	Arterial road	1275.07	27	0	Finished in October,2012
16	Wenhua Road	sub-arterial road	1177.30	25	0	Finished in October,2012
17	South Tuanjie Road	Arterial road	1362.42	26	0	Finished in October,2012
18	North Tuanjie Road	Arterial road	2659.06	29	0	Finished in October,2012
			25040.00			

2.2Resettlement Progress

Up to this monitoring, the collective land acquisition of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component in Dubazha'er village has not started yet, while the implementation of house demolishment is in progress with calculations on physical quantity. At this moment, 4 enterprises and public institutions with total area of 597.07 m² are demolished, as well as 1 shopping mall with 16 rooms with total area of 439.007 m².

Table 2-3 The Resettlement Progress

NO.	Name of the road	Resettlement progress
1	West Ring Road	House demolition has been finished
2	Qiaodong Road	Acquisition of part of vegetable field has been cancelled
3	South Tuanjie Road	No demolition involved
4	Hongdun Road	House demolition has been finished
5	Yuanyichang Road	The demolition has been finished
6	North Jiefang Road	No demolition involved
7	Donghou Street	No demolition involved
8	Beier Road	The demolition has been finished
9	Lanjing Street	No demolition involved
10	Donghoujie Street	No demolition involved
11	1-10 lane	The demolition has been finished
12	Qianjin Street	No demolition involved
13	Binhe Road	The demolition has been finished
14	Gongyuan Road	No demolition involved
15	Jinshan Road	No demolition involved
16	North Jinshan Road	No demolition involved
17	Wenhua Road	No demolition involved
18	South Tuanjie Road	No demolition involved
19	North Tuanjie Road	No demolition involved

3 Land Acquisition

3.1 Land Acquisition Plan

According to the resettlement plan, the proposed total area of Land Acquisition is 43.62 Mu, in which the state-owned land is 32.09 Mu (residential area is 26.52 Mu, commercial land is 0.13 Mu, and industrial land is 5.44 Mu), and the collative land is 11.53 Mu (arable land is 2.4 Mu, vegetable field is 9.13 Mu, of which 102.83 8.25 belongs to Dunbazha'er).

It has been found in this monitoring that the project originally planned to acquire the Dunbazaer village collective land (Arable Land) 8.25 mu for Huangcheng Raod. In order to minimize the land acquisition impacts on Dunbazaer village, the PMO, after discussing with the Design Institute, decided to move the road centerline northward 8m to occupy State-owned land and avoided the Dunbazaer village collective land expropriation. 2.44 homesteads belong to the 3 affected households. The detailed information of land acquisition can be found in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Collective land acquisition

Name of Road	Villages	Collective Land Acquisition(mu)			Affected households	Affected persons
		Total	Cultivated Land	Homestead		
Beierlu Road	Dunbazhaer	2.44	0	2.44	3	14
Total		10.69	8.25	2.44	3	14

Up to this monitoring, rural collective land acquisition has been accomplished. The project involved 8.25mu state-owned unused land acquisition and 2.44mu homesteads, 10.69mu totally.

3.2 Illustration on the Procedure of Permanent Land Acquisition

20.24 mu of state-owned land was permanently acquired because of the construction; including 11.98 mu of state-owned residential land and 8.25 mu of state-owned unused land. The details are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Permanent occupying state-owned land

Type	Name	Area (mu)	Remark
State-owned Residential land	Jinshan Road Community	9.56	LA has been finished
	Baiyangqiao Community	0.68	LA has been finished
	South Jiefang Road Community	1.74	LA has been finished
State-owned unused land	--	8.25	LA has been finished
Total		20.23	

3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

The temporary land occupied will be mainly used to build sandstone plant, asphalt mixture plant, soil borrow-discard plant, production and living areas for construction workers and temporary roads during construction, etc. The project will adopt section by section construction techniques and the temporarily occupied land will all be along the road alignment. So there is no need to acquire land separately.

4 House Demolishment

According to the resettlement plan, the total area of residence demolition is 13186.92 m², in which the area of urban residence is 12500.92 m², involving with 269 people in 102 households; the area of rural residence is 686 m², involving with 13 people in 3 households. There are 62 ethnic minorities among 282 affected people in 105 households. The house demolition area of shop is 87.4 m² with 3 APs; area of enterprise and public institution is 2889.62 m² with 61 APs. Therefore, the total AHs are 116 and APs are 346.

Up to this monitoring, the permanent requisition of land for this component directly affected 3 communities and 1 village, respectively are Jinshanlu Community, Jiefangnanlu Community, Baiyangqiao Community, and Dunbazhar Village. The demolition and land acquisition had affected 342 people, including 98 minority people, accounting for 28.65%. There were 10203.22 m² houses had been demolished (including 11 residents' garages 406.89 m²). And a store of 439.01 m² with 3 people was demolished, besides 2 enterprises 597.07 m² with 16 people was demolished.

During the construction, 361 persons are totally impacted by this project, 1 shop and 2 enterprises were demolished and affected 19 persons. House demolition totally affects 94 households (including 11 residents' garages demolition) with 342 persons. Among the total, there were 91 urban houses with 328 persons was demolished. 3 rural households with 14 APs persons were affected by house demolition. 1 shop with 3 persons and 2 enterprises with 16 persons were affected.

Confirmed by project office, land resource management bureau and house management bureau, three rural residences in Dubazha'er village will not be demolished due to the change of road design. According to house management bureau reckons, the residential house demolition is close to be finished, and the enterprises and shop demolition have been accomplished.

4.1 Demolishment and Resettlement of Residential house

After the assessment from real estate surveying and mapping company, the house demolition implementation agencies and APs can negotiate with each other on compensation standard for house demolition. The house demolition compensation standard can be seen in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 House demolition compensation standard

Category	Project	Unit	Standard	Notes
	House compensation			
The main house	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	770	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m²	644	
	Soil-wood structure	Yuan/m²	560	
Outhouse	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	476	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m²	132	
	Soil-wood structure	Yuan/m²	110	
Warehouse	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	525	
hothouse	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	336	
basement	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	374	
The shed	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m²	75	
	Soil-wood structure	Yuan/m²	40	
	Wood structure	Yuan/m²	72	
	Simple structure	Yuan/m²	24	
Land compensation				
State-owned land	Yuan/m²	I : 556 Yuan/m² II : 237Yuan/m² III: 130Yuan/m²	Residential land use right certificate, pay compensation, without land titles, without compensation.	
Rural collective land	Yuan/m²	27		
Other subsidies				
Interim payment	Yuan/Hous ehold/Mont h	800	The transition period from the date of relocation to fetch date, tentatively calculated at 18 months, calculated according to the actual costs incurred in the implementation.	
Relocation allowances	Yuan/Hous ehold	650		
Video transfer fee	Yuan/Hous ehold	100		
Phone broadband transfer fee	Yuan/Hous ehold	100		

After the demolition of houses in January 21, 2011, The project will be in accordance with the newly issued "state-owned land on the housing levy and compensation ordinance to execute. Immigrants housing demolition compensation with reference to the similar real estate market price, and the negotiate compensation, along with the fluctuations in the price of the real estate market factors, finally the compensation price of the house demolition will be determined by the real estate appraisal surveying and mapping company after on-site assessment; Housing demolition compensation not only include the evaluation of building structure compensation, also includes compensation for land and appendages. The housing compensation standard can be seen in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Residents of the housing compensation standard

Category	Project	Unit	Standard	Notes
	House compensation			
The main house	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	2600	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m²	2498	
	Soil-wood structure	Yuan/m²	2498	
Outhouse	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m²	598	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m²	195	
	Soil-wood structure	Yuan/m²	132	
The shed	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m²	75	
	Soil-wood structure	Yuan/m²	40	
	Wood structure	Yuan/m²	72	
	Simple structure	Yuan/m²	24	
Land compensation				
State-owned land	Yuan/m²	I : 556 Yuan/m² II : 237Yuan/m² III : 130Yuan/m²	Residential land use right certificate, pay compensation, without land titles, without compensation.	
Rural collective land	Yuan/m²	27		
Other subsidies				
Relocation subsidy	Yuan/Hou sehold/Mo nth	800	The transition period from the date of relocation to fetch date, tentatively calculated at 18 months, calculated according to the actual costs incurred in the implementation.	
Temporary transition fee (Building)	Yuan/Hou sehold	650		
	Yuan/Hou sehold	100		
Relocation fee for cable TV	Yuan/Hou sehold	100		
Relocation fee for telephone and internet	Yuan/Hou sehold	200		
Relocation fee for air conditioner	Yuan/Hou sehold	200		

The AHs can choose resettlement approaches like monetary compensation or asset for asset. There are three resettlement residential districts, including Shidao lane in Qianjin Street of Jinshan Road, 796 institution, and Hongdun Road. The average area of resettlement apartments is between 70 to 90 m² with two structures. One contains three bedrooms, one living room, one kitchen and one toilet, and the other one contains two bedrooms, one living room, one kitchen and one toilet.

Monetary compensation: For the AHs choosing monetary resettlement, their compensation is calculated based on market evaluation value;

Property Exchange:

(1) If the demolished house area is between 50 m² and 90 m², the APs can obtain a new house with equal area. The decorations and attachments (basement) will be compensated after assessment. If the demolished house area is less than 50 m², the APs can obtain a new house of 50 m² according to the minimum insurance policy. If the area of the resettlement house exceeds 50 m², the AHs need to purchase the extra area on 80% of the commercial price in the same location of this year.

(2) Houses expropriated in 90-120 m²(including) above, put forward according to the area of replacement of the expropriated, largest can choose an area of 120 m², housing for houses expropriated for residential area of more than 120 m², can choose two sets of housing, in principle, a single set of door area cannot exceed 90 m², for the part beyond the housing area, in the same year with lots of commercial housing prices after 20% discount on purchases.

(3) If the demolished house area is more than 90 m², the APs can obtain two new houses if they prefer resettlement method of asset for asset. The area of each house cannot exceed 90 m². If the total area of resettlement house exceeds the original area, the AHs need to pay the extra area on the commercial price in the same location of this year.

(4) The arrangement of the floor: the property owners choose the floor of the resettlement house and basement by draw. People older than 60 and disabled people can choose the first and second floor, and people who pick the highest

floor will get an extra subsidy. Floor price coefficient is: a layer of 95%, two, 120%, three layer 110% layer four layer 110% layer six layer 95%, five, 70%. The government granted a temporary resettlement transition costs 1000 yuan per household per month, compensation period since the relocation date to the date of the movements (issued once half a year); relocation allowance: 650 yuan / household; TV, telephone moving charges 100 yuan / household.

Table 4-3 The structure of housing price

Housing structure	The thickness of the wall (mm)	The replacement price (Yuan/m ²)	The structure difference (Yuan/m ²)
Soil-wood		870	0
Civil brick package	120	930	60
Civil brick package	240	960	90
Brick-wood	370	1160	290
Brick-wood	490	1240	370
Brick	370	1320	450
Brick	490	1450	580

The households who sign the house demolition agreement within 5 days of house demolition announcement will obtain 10,000 Yuan of award, while the households who sign the house demolition agreement within 6 to 10 days will obtain 5,000 Yuan of award; and households who sign the house demolition agreement within 11 to 20 days will obtain 3,000 Yuan of award. Any of the following circumstances, it shall not benefit from the above provisions of the award. Beyond the period of relocation of a levy proclamation is not moving; by the municipal people's Governments shall make compensation (or placing) decision; to rule by the people's Court according to law.

4.2 Demolishment and Resettlement of Non-residential house

Two enterprises are partly demolished in the project, the demolition just related to the subsidiary houses and storehouses, which are idle houses, so the demolition has no impact; the two institutions got the demolition permission before January 21, 2011, the compensation would perform in accordance with the " *Urban Housing demolition Management Regulations* ",. The operation loss caused by project will be compensated based on consultation and negotiation

Commercial shops resettlement is considering the original shop sites, traffic conditions, monthly turnover, shop area and structure, and according to the owners' wishes for the relocation place, two compensation options were provided for AHs that cash compensation or property exchange.

According resettlement willingness: affected household of the store chooses cash compensation, she had run the business over 10 years, so she had been tired of this career; in addition the shop is not benefit a lotso profitable. So shop affected people choose cash compensation to do investment in other sectors.

Building demolition and state-owned land acquisition affect 2 public institutions and both are partial demolition. 16 persons are involved and demolition area is 597.07 m², including brick-wood structure 20.21 m² (accounting for 3.38%), earth-wood structure 576.86 m² (96.62%). A store of 439.01 m² with 3 people was demolished, which demolishment has been finished at present. The house demolishment and resettlement can be seen in table 4-4 and 4-5.

Table 4-4 Project Impact of Affected Enterprises

Enterp rise	Affected Company Profile				Demolition Impact					
	Empl oyee No.	Fema le Empl oyee	Featu re	owner	Demolished house Area (m²)				Dem olitio n exte nt	Notes
					brick- concr ete	Brick- wood	earth -woo d	Si m pl e		
Yanggu ang Commu nity	6	2	Public institut ion	Yanggu ang Comm unity		20.21			Partia l	Subsidiary house, 6 people affected
Region Police	10	4	Admini strative institut ions	Region Police			576.8 9		Partia l	Garage, 10 people affected
Total	16	6				20.21	576.8 9			16 people affected

Table 4-5 Project Impact and Economical Situation of Affected Shops

CRC/ Village	Road	property owner	type	Annual income (CNY 10000)	Annual profit (CNY 10000)	lease or not	Original housing area (㎡)			demolished house Area (㎡)			land area occupied by (mu)	demolition extent
							brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood		
Baiyangqiao Community	South Jiefang Road	Dai Yunxia	grocer y	9	4.2	no	439.01	0	0	439.01	0	0	0	100%

5 Vulnerable Group and Ethnic Minorities

5.1 Vulnerable Group

5.1.1 The Resettlement Plan for Vulnerable Group

The vulnerable groups that involved in this project will be given relevant supports and funding support. A special support fund has been established to help these vulnerable groups, which will be included in skill training fee.

The vulnerable AHs can apply for the low-rent housing with the rent of 40 to 50 Yuan/month in order to reduce the family expenditures. The local government also provides serious illness subsidy for the vulnerable APs after examined by the community. Besides, the local government will carefully arrange the education, employment and population registration for the offspring of the APs. The government can reduce or cancel the rent of the low-rent housing for those AHs have serious financial problems.

If the AHs belong to the lowest income families, they will be seen as the eligible candidates for the low-rent housing. The other AHs will paid the price difference with property exchange according to the “Regulations on the administration of urban house dismantlement”. Public welfare positions will be provided to the low-income families affected by the project.

The public welfare positions in Altay city include cleaning and safeguard that will be published to general public every year. The unemployed urban residents and people from low-income or poverty families can apply the positions in local community office, followed by a reviewed of employment management departments. People applied for public welfare don't need to pay any fee, and the employer will pay for medical social insurance. The monthly salary is around 870 Yuan.

Additionally, special consideration will be paid to the vulnerable groups on the arrangement of floor distribution.

Up to this monitoring, in the survey of resettlement impacts, all conditions concerning ethnicity, gender, poverty, age structure, education and employment were surveyed and analyzed. The affected vulnerable groups were defined by structure of family and comparative analysis with information from the local Civil Administration Department. According to the survey, 1 household with 3 persons can be considered vulnerable (Householder is Dilikatiabulikemu). For vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities, special support will be provided by the project, and the expenditure is included in the resettlement budget. The special funds, included in the skill training fee, are specifically to assist vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities.

5.2 Ethnic Minorities

Among the 97HHs and 361 persons who affected by house demolition and land acquisition, 24 HHs with 98 persons (27.15% of total APs) are ethnic minorities. Most of them are Kazak, Uyghur and Hui. Affected ethnic minorities are equal to Han in social class, economic class, and keep their own ethnic features in living customs and religious faith.

The major affected ethnic minorities are Ha, Uyghur and Hi, who live in the urban area. The affected ethnic minorities have the similar social status and economic status with Han people; however, they still maintain their unique characteristics in lifestyle and religions.

Among the affected ethnic minorities, Ha people are good at raising livestock; Uyghur people are good at selling livestock, while the Hui people are good at food service industry. Thus each ethnic minority use their special skill and the advantages of geographic location to improve incomes and living standard.

Towards to the land acquisition, house demolishment, and resettlement, the ethnic minorities enjoy the similar right of compensation with Han people. They also have priority on employment and skill training. The project office formulates a special development plan for ethnic minorities at the same time. Since the Altay city is close to Kazakhstan and has built on strong trades with Kazakhstan, there are more and more opportunities for working overseas. The

jobs include electrical welding, brick layer, woodworking and so on. The training school will sign the contracts with the companies in Kazakhstan.

Table5-1 Ethnic Minority APs

village/CRC	Total APs and Ahs		Ethnic Minority		Kazak		Uygur		Hui		Ethnic Russian		Mongolia		Percentage
	Total Ahs	Total APs	Ahs	APs	Ahs	APs	Ahs	APs	Ahs	APs	Ahs	APs	Ahs	APs	
Jinshan Road CRC	24	92	16	64	9	36	3	9	2	6	1	6	1	7	69.57 %
Baiyangqiao CRC	69	246	8	34	5	18	1	3	1	5	0	0	1	8	13.82 %
Jiefang South Road CRC	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	94	342	24	98	14	54	4	12	3	11	1	6	2	15	28.65 %

6 Fund

As of this monitoring, the A1 package of road project in 2011 May start, at present Park road, Jin Shan road, Jinshan road, cultural road, unity, unity road pavement road, public transportation station, green belt, lighting and road ancillary facilities LBAC installation works have been completed. Road with a length of 9124.34 meters, total project investment of 27570000 yuan.

The A2 package of road project was started in August 20, 2010, at present, 1-10 Dao Xiang Qian Jin Xiang, Huan Cheng Xi Road, two North road, horticultural field road construction has been completed, the bridge road for land acquisition and demolition work is completed, the road is 400 meters without construction, total investment 25399000 yuan to complete the project.

The A3 package of road project was started in August 20, 2010, road surface and water stability work is currently the liberation of North, East road, East Backstreet roads have been completed, 100% completed in road engineering. The total project investment of 22000000 yuan.

The A4 package of road project was started in July 1, 2010, August 20, 2013 completion. At present, Binhe road, levees, has completed the golden hill road, on King Street Road, Riverside Road granite trail project, has completed 100% of road engineering. The total project investment of 21080000 yuan. A5 bridge project was started in August 20, 2010. At present, Luqiao Park, on King Street Bridge, red Dun road bridge has been completed and has been opened to traffic, together to complete the project with a total investment of 38000000yuan.

B1 package equipment procurement task has been completed, the installation work has been finished 100%. Has combined to complete the project with a total investment of 13688600 yuan.

The B2 package machinery and equipment procurement has been completed 100%. At present already together to complete the project a total investment of 15595000yuan.

The D2 package toilet project has been completed. At present already together to complete the project a total investment of 2897400 yuan.

Other (supervision, design, environmental assessment, demolition), total investment 15684200 yuan.

At present has completed the engineering investment of 181914200 yuan.

Up to this monitoring, the collective land acquisition of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component has been accomplished, while the implementation of house demolishment is in progress. This monitoring just gives explanation on compensation fund and its payment.

Permanent land acquisition of collective land: The compensation fee for permanent collective land occupation includes a land occupation fee, homestead compensation fee. The total costs of permanent land occupation are estimated to be CNY 0.0439million (0.25% of total costs).

Permanent land acquisition of state-owned land: The compensation fee for permanent state-owned land occupation is CNY1.3402million (7.62%) including paid for the state-owned land and compensation fee for state-owned residential land.

House demolition: The compensation fee for house demolition is CNY10.6831 million (accounting for 60.77% of the total costs), including house structure compensation, removal subsidy, temporary transition fee.

Store demolition: The compensation fee for store demolition is CNY2.0298 million, (account for 11.55 %), including house structure compensation, removal subsidy, temporary transition fee.

Public institution demolition: The compensation fee for house demolition is CNY 0.3342 million, (account for 1.90 %), including house structure compensation, removal subsidy, temporary transition fee.

7 Analysis of Production and Living Standards of the Resettlement

The monitoring group did a survey in Jinshan Road community, Baiyangqiao community and Jiefang south road in September, 2014, using random sampling to investigate the production and living standards of local people.

7.1 The Basic Situation of Affected Village and Communities

The affected communities are Baiyangqiao community and Jinshan Road community, in which the Jinshan Road community has 1573 household with 4991 people (agricultural population is 224, females are 2119, Han people are 2942, Hui people are 128, Uyghur people are 962, and Kazak people are 959; while Baiyangqiao community (Baiyangqiao community is located in the southern suburbs of Altay and next to Hongdun township, which is a typical rural-urban continuum.) has 1527 household with 4269 people (females are 2191, Han people are 3455, Hui people are 304, Uyghur people are 100, and Kazak people are 410.

The land acquisition and house demolition of this project will affect 3 CRCs and 1 village: Baiyangqiao CRC, North Jinshan Road CRC, Wenhua Road CRC. The average population per household is 2.68. The Affected village is located in a suburb with good transport, so there are reasonable job opportunities. The agricultural crops are wheat and corn. Income is also derived from market gardening and the sale of fruit. (See Table 7-1).

Table 7-1 Socio-economic Status of Affected Village

sub-district		Jinshan Road				Tuanjie Road	Lasite Township
village /CRC		Jinshan Road CRC	Wenhua Road CRC	North Jiefang Road CRC	South Jiefang Road CRC	Baiyan gqiao CRC	Dunbazha er village
Population	total house hold	1555	2334	1299	2702	1193	510
	total popul ation	4783	6520	3966	7174	4577	1506
	Male	2295	3142	1904	3524	2191	830
	Agric ultural popul ation	0	0	0	0	0	1145
	Minori ties	1004	1699	942	1432	851	167
Land amount	cultiv ated land	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Veget able plot	0	0	0	0	0	570
	Orcha rd land	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Home stead	0	0	0	0	0	403
	constr uction land and others	0	0	0	0	0	0
production value(1000 0CNY/year)	Agric ulture	0	0	0	0	0	606.85
	Indust ry	784.66	1034.7	684.78	1242.84	780.11	0
	Tertiar y indust	2490.44	3339.25	2127.18	3676.75	2588.54	191.33

	ry						
Net income per capita(CNY /year)	net income per capita	7132.68	7213.45	7347.32	7218.45	7747.3	5300
	Including: agriculture (%)	0	0	0	0	0	76.03
	Industry (%)	23.96	23.66	24.35	25.26	23.16	0
	Tertiary industry (%)	76.04	76.34	75.65	74.74	76.84	23.97

7.2 Household Livelihood Analysis

A total of 10 households are chosen as samples in this survey. The objective of this survey is to explain the utility effect of implementation quality and fund allocation for the resettlement work; investigate the implementation of resettlement policies, resettlements' production and living standards, as well as the consultation and grievance redress, and public participation.

7.2.1 Household Population and Age Distribution

There are 32 residents in the surveyed 10 households, including 27 non-agricultural populations, and only 1 minimal assurance recipients. In the surveyed population, there are 10 female, accounting for 31.25% of the total population; there are 26 labor forces, accounting for 81.25% of the total population. Within the 32 people of the 10 surveyed households, there 1 are preschool children (younger than 6), accounting for 3.13% of the total population; 4 students (year 6~18), accounting for 12.5%; 23 labor forces (year

18~50), accounting for 71.88%, 2 people aged between 51~60, accounting for 6.25%, and 2 people aged 60 and over, accounting for 6.25%. The detailed age distribution of surveyed resettlements can be seen in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 The detailed age distribution of surveyed resettlements

Age	Population
<6	1
6~18	4
18~50	23
51~60	2
60+	2

7.2.2 Education Level

Within the 32 people of the surveyed 10 households, there are 2 illiterate people, accounting for 6.25% of the total population; 4 elementary graduates, accounting for 12.5% of the total population; 10 junior high school graduates, accounting for 31.25% of the total population; 12 senior school graduates, accounting for 37.5% of the total population; 4 junior college or above level graduates, accounting for 12.5% of the total population. The education level of surveyed resettlements can be seen in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 The education level of surveyed resettlements

Education level	Population
Illiteracy	2
Elementary graduates	4
Junior high school graduates	10
Senior school graduates	12
Junior college or above level graduates	4

7.2.3 House Condition

There 96.23% of dwellers are just affected by LA. Nevertheless, the social economic survey also estimated the house condition. Table 7-4 shows the average housing area for owner occupied houses for each household is about 125.07 m², with the largest area of 508.94 m² (13 rooms). 5.19% are brick and concrete structures, 35.13% reported their houses as brick-wood structures, 29.47% are earth-wood structure and 0.21% is annex structure.

Table 7-4 Household Conditions of Surveyed Households

Item	No. of household	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
rooms	10	1	13	5
Floor space (m ²)	10	29.23	508.94	125.07

7.2.4 Production Type

Within the 10 surveyed households, 2 household own vegetable field with total area of 4 Mu, and there are 14 people working in enterprises and institutions, accounting for 53.85% of the total labor forces; 8 migrant workers, accounting for 30.77% of the total labor forces; 4 individual business owners, accounting for 15.38% of the total labor forces.

7.2.5 Household Income Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 10 surveyed households, the annual per capital income of surveyed households is 42,000 Yuan. In the total income in 2013, per capital vegetable income is 3,000 Yuan, accounting for 7.1% of the total income. Per capital enterprises and wage income is 26,500 Yuan, accounting for 63.1% of the total income. Per capital migrant workers income is 5,000 Yuan, accounting for 11.9% of the total income. Per capital ancillary revenue is 6,400 Yuan, accounting for 15.24% of the total income. Other per capital income is 1,100 Yuan, accounting for 2.62% of the total income. The income of the surveyed household can be seen in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 The average per capital income of the surveyed household

Unit: Yuan

Item	General household income in last survey	General household income in this survey	Change
Vegetable planting	4500	3000	-1500
Enterprises and wage income	25000	26500	1500
Migrant workers income	3500	5000	1500
Ancillary revenue	5500	6400	900
Other income	1000	1100	100
Total	39500	42000	2500

According to this monitoring, compared with last monitoring, , the annual per capital income of surveyed households in 2013 is higher than in 2012. Since the affected villages are located in suburb, there are quite a lot opportunities for self-business and employments in enterprise and institutions. Besides, as the majority of the APs are non-agricultural populations, the non-agricultural income accounts for the largest percentage. It can be seen in Table 7-5 that the non-agricultural income (Enterprises and wage income, Migrant workers income, Ancillary revenue and other income) accounts for 92.9% of the total income, while the agricultural income decreased. Therefore, the land acquisition will hardly affect the living standards of local residents.

7.2.6 Household Expenditure Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 10 surveyed households, the annual per capital expenditure of surveyed households is 24,130 Yuan in 2013. In the productive expenditure, per capital agricultural input is 700 Yuan, accounting for 2.9% of the total expenditure. Per capital water and electricity bill is 1,600 Yuan, accounting for 6.63% of the total expenditure. Per capital supplies cost is 12,000 Yuan, accounting for 49.73% of the total expenditure. Per capital communication fee is 1,500 Yuan, accounting for 6.22% of the total expenditure. Per capital education cost is 3,500 Yuan, accounting for 14.5% of the total expenditure. Per capital medication cost is 1,580 Yuan, accounting for 6.55% of the total expenditure. Per capital home appliances furniture cost is

800 Yuan, accounting for 3.32% of the total expenditure. Per capital fuels cost is 450 Yuan, accounting for 1.86% of the total expenditure. Per capital insurance cost is 900 Yuan, accounting for 3.73% of the total expenditure. Per capital other cost is 1,100 Yuan, accounting for 4.56% of the total expenditure. The average per capital expenditure of interviewed households can be seen in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6 The average per capital expenditure of interviewed households
Unit: Yuan

Items	Per capital expenditure in last survey	Per capital expenditure in this survey	Change
Agricultural input	1000	700	-300
Capital water and electricity bill	1500	1600	100
Communication fee	1150	1500	350
Education cost	3000	3500	500
Medication cost	1500	1580	80
Fuels cost	400	450	50
Supplies cost	11100	12000	900
Home appliances furniture cost	1000	800	-200
Insurance cost	900	900	0
Other cost	1000	700	-300
Total	22550	1600	100

According to the above analysis, the major expenditures are Supplies cost, Education cost, Medication cost, Communication fee, while the expenditures on Fuels and Insurance occupy relatively small percentage.

7.2.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 10 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital net income is 17,870 Yuan.

The Enterprises and wage income is the main income resource for the resettlements, followed by Ancillary revenue and agricultural income. Towards the expenditures, supplier expenditure and educational occupies the biggest percentage of the total expenditure. It can be anticipated that the expenditure

structure won't change dramatically in the next few year. Therefore, the land acquisition and house demolition will not affect the local residents so much. Reasonable and effective use land compensation and resettlement subsidy and feasible alternative income could make sure that the income of local residents will get benefit from the project rather than affected by the lost of land and house.

8 Organization and Institutions

The departments responsible for planning, implementation, management, and monitoring for the resettlement of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component are:

- Leading Group for accelerating ADB financed Road Extend Project; Executive Office of Altay ADB Loan Project (Altay Leading Group);
- Executive Office for ADB financed Project (Project Implementation Agencies, Altay project office);
- Altay Construction Bureau (Project Implementation Agency);
- Altay Land and Resource Management Bureau;
- Altay House Management Office;
- Jinshan Road street office, Jiefang Road street office and Lasite village;
- Jinshan Road community, and Baiyangqiao community;
- Dunbazha'er village committee;
- Designing institute;
- National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University

Altay Leading Group: in charge of the leading, organization, coordination of the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; the review of resettlement plan and supervision of implementation agencies.

Altay project office: in charge of formulation of resettlement policies, design of resettlement plan and implementation of land acquisition and house demolition.

Altay Construction Bureau: is the Project Implementation Agency; in charge of physical and sociol-economic survey, assistant of resettlement plan

design, and the connection with Land and Resource Management Bureau, township governments, and affected village committees.

Altay Land and Resource Management Bureau: in charge of the review, approval, licensing, management, supervision of the constructive land acquisition application, and the supervision, arbitration, coordination and the management of resettlement.

Altay House Management Office: in charge of the review, approval, licensing, management, supervision of the house demolition application, and the supervision, arbitration, coordination and the management of house demolition.

Street office: coordinating with project office to do the survey; signing land acquisition agreement with Land and Resource Management Bureau; assistance land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

The village committees of affected village or community: the village committees are in charge of providing land contracting material, coordinating the survey, adjustment of homestead or contract land, providing helps to vulnerable groups. The communities are in charge of mobilization and advocacy; assistance of technical measurement, assessment and negotiation of house demolition; providing the list for vulnerable groups.

Designing institute: in charge of project design and the detail scope of demolition.

National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR): in charge of the external monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

The structure of organizations and institutions can be seen as follow:

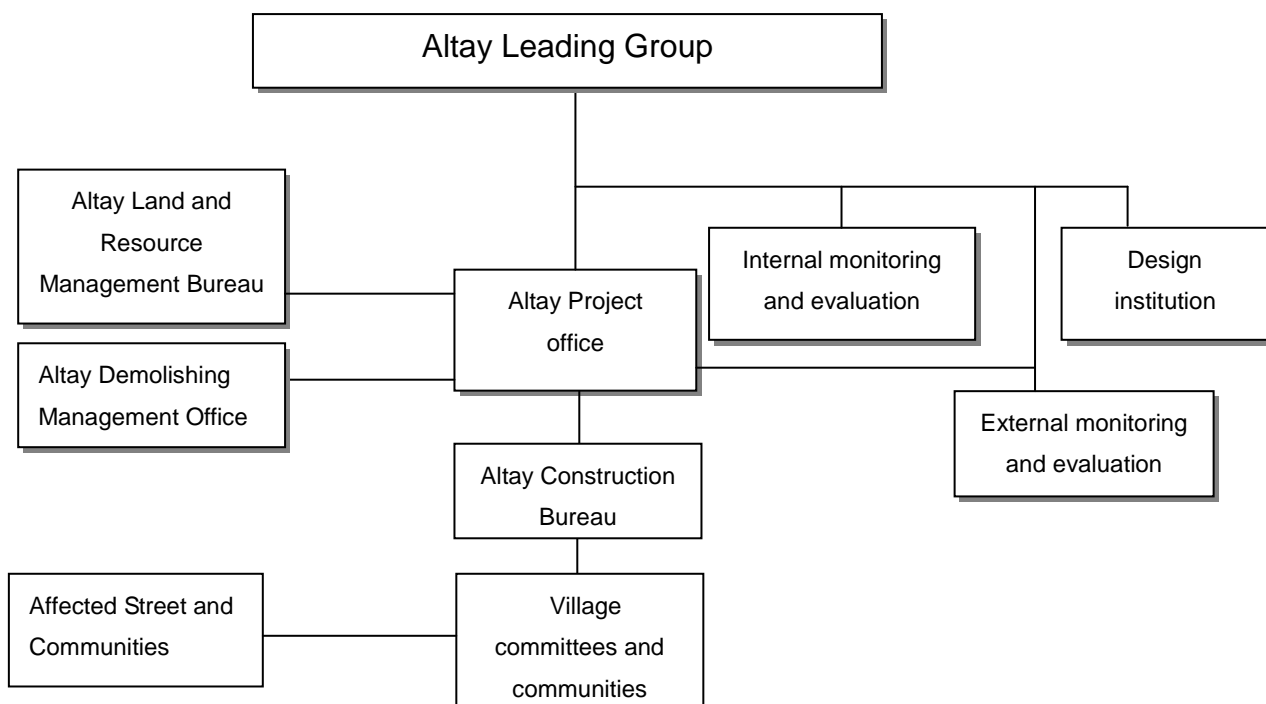


Chart 8-1 Organization chart for resettlement of Altay

Compared with the arrangement in resettlement plan, the members of project leading group have been changed. The detailed information can be seen as in Table 8-1:

Table 8-1 The list of leader group of Altay project

City	Title	Name	Department	Position
Altay City	Group leader	Kang Weidong	Municipal people's government	Deputy Party Secretary, Vice-Mayor
	Deputy Group leader	Jiang Hua	Municipal people's government	Municipal Standing Committee, Vice-Mayor
		Huang Ye	Municipal people's government	Municipal Standing Committee
		Zhao Lixin	Municipal people's government	Vice-Mayor
		Lu Long	Municipal commission for discipline inspection	Deputy Party Secretary, Secretary of Municipal Bureau of Supervision
		Wang Huayu	Municipal Development and Reform Commission	Director
		Qiang Faquan	Municipal Construction Bureau	Director
		Ru Tao	Municipal Land and Resource Management Bureau	Director

City	Title	Name	Department	Position
	Staff	Xu Yongxiang	Municipal Auditing Bureau	Director
		Zhang Yongping	Municipal Road Transport Bureau	Director
		Wen Zhenling	Municipal Environmental Protection Agency	Director
		Guan Jianxiang	Municipal Agricultural Bureau	Director
		Cong Fangchun	Municipal Water Resources Bureau	Director
		You Xinpeng	Municipal Forestry Bureau	Director
		Shi Weirong	Municipal Construction Bureau	chief engineer
		Ma Zhixin	Municipal Bureau of Finance	Vice director
		Sai Like	Hongdun Township	Deputy secretary of party committee, Town Chief
		Cheng Ming	Aweitan Township	Secretary of the party committee
		Yang Zhongmin	Lasite Village	Secretary of the party committee
		Jin Ensi	Street Office of Jinshan Road	Director
		Liu Zongxiang	Street Office of Tuanjie Road	Secretary of the Party Working Committee
		Wang junru	Street Office of Jiefang Road	Secretary of the Party Working Committee
		Yang Guangchen	Municipal Property management	Director of an institute
		Gao Jianhua	Municipal Planning Department	Director
		Han Jie	City sewage purification management	Director
		Xu Jianbin	Jinshan Water supply co., LTD.	Manager
		Wang Jing	Municipal Urban management team	District chief
		Tian Qing	City construction bureau monitoring stations	Head of a station
		A ili	City grassland supervision	Director
		Ye'erzhati	City street-cleaning department	Division head
		Li Zhixing	Landscape Conservation department	Director
		Wang Anxu	Xingye centralized heating company	Manager
		Li Qiang	Lantian heating plant	Head of a station

City	Title	Name	Department	Position
		Sheng Debo	Huali gas company	Manager

The office guided by group leaders is responsible for the organization, implementation and fund allocation. The director of the office is Zhao Lixin, the vice director is Shi Weirong and Zhang Daobin, and the staff member is Yuan hui.

9 Public Participation, Consultation and Grievance Redress

Public participation plays an importance role in the implementation of resettlement. A series actions have been taken to let the APs participated in the project in the early phrase of making feasibility study and resettlement design.

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, wildy listening to the opinions of public organizations, government departments, communities and APs, and encouraging all parties participating into the resettlement and reconstruction.

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

10 Conclusions and Suggestions

10.1 Conclusion

(1)Project progress: Up to this monitoring, the feasibility study report, Environmental impact assessment, and Project preliminary design of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component have been proved. The constructions of Yuanyichang Road, North Jiefang Road, Donghou Street, 1-10 lanes, Qianjin Street, Jinshan Road, Wenhua Road and North Tuanjie Road have been completed, while the rest roads are still in the process of construction. The bridge in Gongyuan Road, bridge in Lanjing Street and Hongdun Bridge have been opened to traffic. The toilets construction also has been finished; the purchasing of equipments has been finished.

(2)Resettlement: Rural collective land expropriation work permanently involved in the project have been completed, housing demolition work to complete the basic implementation. Three resettlement area (team 706 resettlement area, Hongdun and ten roadway resettlement area) has been completed.

(3) Permanent land acquisition:The collective land acquisition and state-owned land occupation of the project have been accomplished.

(4) Compensation standards: The house demolishment fee and transition fee have been increased.

(5) Project organizations and institutions: Special project office has been set up, and the set of project leader group and project staffs is quite reasonable since the staffs involved all have rich experiences on resettlement.

(6) Public participation: A series of public participation actions have been taken places targeting the concerned topics like physical measurement, compensation standard, compensation payment in the preparation and implementation of the project. These actions answered APs' questions and helped them to realized the importance and necessary of this public benefit project, thereby build a sound foundation for the smoothly establishment of the project.

(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.

10.2 Suggestion

(1) It is suggested that the project agencies should strengthen material filing, arrangement work to ensure that data is complete. Files of land acquisition and house demolition should be set up using computers, providing the basic documents for project completion acceptance, as well as for monitoring and evaluation.

(2) The capability of institutions should be future strengthen. Training should be organized on ADB resettlement policy and implementation methods in the way of combining theory learning and exchange visiting. They staffs should investigate and study from the completed or on-going ADB projects to improve their working efficiency and capability.

(3) The public participation should be strengthened continually. Public resettlement policies can make sure the APs realize their own rights, and have livelihood restoration plan in advance, thereby reducing the risk of relocation. Thus, the public participation should be improved in the following implementation process to protect the rights of APs. Besides, there are ethnic minorities in the project affected area. The project office should not only protect the benefit of ethnic minorities, but respect their unique culture and customs.

Annex : Road Condition



Tuanjie road



Hongdun road

ADB Financed Project

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

Report NO.3

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, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun, YANG kun

Report writing staff: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun, YANG Kun

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

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. Also, purchase road maintenance and environment sanitation facilities, build 8 public toilets and 8 refuse collection points The approved construction period is 5 years from 2010 to 2014. In the last monitoring, the construction of north outer ring road, west outer ring road, South park road had been finished, the construction of Qingnian Road is in the process, and the construction of other four roads had not started yet.

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

Table 1- 1Construction 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	sub-art	592.51	30.0	14.0	/	8.0	8.0	Weiwu	Shiji avenue	New

	west road	erial road							road	nue	constr uction
5	South park 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	Weiwei road	Shiji avenue	New constr uction
Total	/	/	23225.09	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Up to this monitoring, 9 roads construction all have been accomplished, in which Janguo west road construction has been canceled as Changji urban planning adjustment.

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 on October 27th, 2009. 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. At present, Jiangguo west road construction has been canceled as Changji urban planning adjustment. The construction process can be seen in Table 2-1.

Table 2- 1The 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		Mar 2 nd , 2011

No	Documents	Responsible Organization	Time
	use permit		
	Qingnian road constructive land use permit		Mar 2 nd , 2011
	Jiangguo west road constructive land use permit		Mar 1 st , 2011

Up to this monitoring, the construction progress of roads can be seen in Table 2-2.

Table 2- 2 The construction progress of roads

Contr acts	Roads	Progress
A6	South park road	On October 22 nd , 2009, Wukuang Company issued a tender announcement, Sichuan Zhongcheng Coal Construction LLC won the bid in RMB 26,860,000. At present, the construction has been finished.
A7	West and North outer ring roads	On March 9 th , 2010, bid opened, CHangji City Municipal Construction LLC won the bid in RMB 44,590,000. At present, the construction has been finished
A10.1	Qingnian road	On May 28 th , 2011, bid opened, Changji City Municipal Construction LLC won the bid in RMB 33,320,00. At present, the main car road has been finished, the 200m bicycle lane and side walk are still under construction. The project is expected to be finished in March, 2014.
A10.2	Shihezi road	On May 28 th , 2011, bid opened, Changji City Jinda Company won th bid in RMB 17,230,000. At present, the construction has been finished.
A8	Jiangguo west road, Jiangkang west road, Ningbian west road	In March, 2012, bid opened; on June 20 th , 2012, signed contract with Changji City Municipal Construction LLC in RMB 25,580,978. The Jiangguo west road construction has been canceled, and Ningbian west road construction has accomplished 800m main car road.
A9	Tacheng road	In May, 2012, bid opened, the contract amount is RMB 23,363,000. At present, the main car road has construction been finished, side walk and bicycle lane are still under construction as there is one household waiting for resettlement house.

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. Up to this monitoring, the resettlement progress

Table 2- 3 The a resettlement progress

NO.	Road	Progress of Resettlement in last monitoring	Progress of Resettlement in this Monitoring
1	North outer ring road	Land acquisition and house demolition have been finished.	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	Finished
3	Ningbian west road	Land acquisition and demolition has been finished	Finished
4	Jiakang west road	Land acquisition has been finished, and house demolition has been involved	Finished
5	South park road	Land acquisition and demolition has been finished	Finished
6	Tacheng road	Land acquisition has been finished, and house demolition has been involved	Finished
7	Shihezi road	Land acquisition has been finished, and house demolition has been involved	Finished
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.	Finished
9	Janguo west road	The construction of this road has been cancelled. No impact to resettlement	Cancellation

3. Project Impacts

3.1 Land Acquisition

Up to this monitoring, except the cancellation of Jianguo west road, 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
		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	22.3
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	143.51

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 2007 with the survey of affected land area to the end of this monitoring, the road construction have been finished. In the process of construction, the road optimization design gives rise to the abatement of land acquisition area. Therefore, some of the statics data in resettlement plan is no longer accurate.

3.2 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 House Management Bureau did not sort out house demolition statistics according to constructed roads. 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. In terms of temporary transition fee, the standard was 500 Yuan/Household/Month before May, 2013; after May, 2013, the standard is 800 Yuan/Household/Month.

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	

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Notes
	Simple Wood and brick structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	420	
	Wood and earth structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	380	
	Simple Wood and earth structure(Bungalow)	Yuan/m ²	235	
Other compensation	Relocation fee	Yuan/ho usehold	500-1000	
	Temporary transition fee	Yuan/ho usehold/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 2010

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.

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Notes
	Relocation award	%	3	3% of the house demolition compensation

Up to this monitoring, the information with respect to compensation fee payment can be seen in table 4-4. .

Table 4- 4 The Schedule of compensation payment

Unit: Ten thousand Yuan

Road	Compensation fee in last monitoring	Compensation fee in this monitoring
North outer ring road	17.89	17.89
West outer ring road	1029.2213	1029.2213
South park road	627.06	627.06
Qingnian road	887.64	887.64
Ningbian west road	100.354	100.354
Tachen road	2.5	2.5
Jiangkang west road (transition fee)	9.36	9.36

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, Xiaosansigongyi village, Xiaosansigonger village that belong to Jianguo Road and Zhongshan Road area. 30 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 132 residents in the surveyed 30 households, including 94 agricultural populations that accounting for 71%, 21 Uyghur people that accounting for 16%, 46 Hui people that accounting for 35%, and the rest 65 people are Han, accounting for 45.5% of the total population. There are 72 male with the percentage of 54.5%, and there are 60 female with the percentage of 45.5%. The labor forces are 78, accounting for 59% of the total population, in which the female labors are 49 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	
	Agricultural household	Non-agricultural household	Uyghur	Hui	Han	Male	Female	Total	Female
Population	94	38	21	46	65	72	60	78	49
Percentage (%)	71%	29%	16%	35%	49%	54.5%	45.5%	59%	37%

5.1.2.2 Age Distribution

Within the 132 people of the 30 surveyed households, there 15 are preschool

children (younger than 7), accounting for 11.4% of the total population; 25 students (year 8~16), accounting for 18.9%; 78 labor forces (year 17~60), accounting for 59%, and 15 people aged 60 and over, accounting for 10.6%. 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	15	11.4%
8~16	25	18.9%
17~60	78	59%
>60	14	10.6%
Total	132	100%

5.1.2.3 Education Level

Within the 132 people of the surveyed 30 households, eliminating 22 preschool children, there are 17 illiterate people, 48 elementary graduates, 21 junior high school graduates, 15 senior school graduates, 9 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	17	12.87%
Elementary graduates	48	36.36%
Junior high school graduates	21	15.9%
Senior school graduates	15	11.36%
Junior college or above level graduates	9	6.8%

5.1.2.4 Household Properties

Compared with last monitoring, it has been found in this monitoring that the popularizing rate of mobile phone, TV, telephone, electric fan, and DVD/VCD keeps quite high and even increased a little, and the popularizing rate of computer and car is higher than last monitoring . 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	Amount in last monitoring (75 households))	Amount in this monitoring (30 households)
Mobile phone	43	45
TV	36	36
Electric fan	38	38
Motorbike	18	18
Fridge	20	20
Bike	22	22
Telephone	30	30
Washing machine	16	16
DVD/VCD	26	26
Tractor	3	3
Car	3	3
Computer	10	10

5.1.2.5 Household Income Structure

Up to this monitoring, based on the analysis on income resources of the 30 surveyed households, the annual per capital income of surveyed households is 17,673 Yuan, which is 454 Yuan more than that in the last monitoring of 17,219 Yuan. In the total income, per capital agricultural income is 830 Yuan, accounting for 4.70% of the total income that is 0.22% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry income is 820 Yuan, accounting for 4.69% of the total income that is 0.24% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital enterprises and wage income is 2,630 Yuan, accounting for 14.88% of the total income that is 1.29% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital migrant workers income is 4,322 Yuan, accounting for 24.46% of the total income that is 0.54% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital tourism income is 967Yuan, accounting for 5.47% of the total income that is 0.6% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation income is 3,315 Yuan, accounting for 18.76% of the total income that is 0.79% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital rent income is 1,556 Yuan, accounting for 8.8% of the total income that is 0.11% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital business income is 2,318 Yuan, accounting for 13.12% of the total income that

is 0.06% lower than that in the last survey. Other per capital income is 915 Yuan, accounting for 5.18% of the total income that is 0.31% lower 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 Last Survey and This Survey
Unit: Yuan/year; %

Item	Per capital income in last survey (Yuan/year)	Per capital income in this survey (Yuan/year)	Percent in per capital income in last survey	Percent in per capital income in this survey	Change
Agricultural income	848	830	4.92%	4.70%	-0.22%
Animal husbandry income	849.17	820	4.93%	4.69%	-0.24%
Enterprises and wage income	2340.24	2630	13.59%	14.88%	1.29%
Migrant workers income	4118.82	4322	23.92%	24.46%	0.54%
Tourism income	1049.76	967	6.1%	5.47%	-0.63%
Transportation income	3262.96	3315	18.95%	18.76%	-0.19%
Rent income	1534.53	1556	8.91%	8.80%	-0.11%
Business income	2270.03	2318	13.18%	13.12%	-0.06%
Other income	946	915	5.49%	5.18%	-0.31%
Total	17219.00	17673	100.00%	100.00%	

5.1.2.6 Household Expenditure Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 30 surveyed households, the annual per capital expenditure of surveyed households is 6,920 Yuan, which is 183Yuan more than that in last survey of 6,737.27 Yuan. In the productive expenditure, per capital agricultural input is 288 Yuan, accounting for 4.16% of the total expenditure that is 0.38% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry input is 200Yuan, accounting for 2.89% of the total expenditure that is 0.31% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital tax cost is 86 Yuan, accounting for 1.24% of the total expenditure that is 0.17% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital business cost is 553 Yuan,

accounting for 7.99% of the total expenditure that is 0.38% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital productive expenditure is 11127 Yuan, accounting for 16.29% of the total expenditure that is 0.46% lower than that in the last survey.

While in the living expenditure, per capital water bill is 720 Yuan, accounting for 10.40% of the total expenditure that is 0.02% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital electricity bill is 337 Yuan, accounting for 4.87% of the total expenditure that is 0.19% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital supplies cost is 2,520 Yuan, accounting for 36.42% of the total expenditure that is 0.11% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital cloth cost is 680 Yuan, accounting for 9.83% of the total expenditure that is 0.25% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital communication fee is 436 Yuan, accounting for 6.30% of the total expenditure that is 0.18% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital education cost is 230.56 Yuan, accounting for 3.32% of the total expenditure that is 0.10% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital medication cost is 105Yuan, accounting for 1.52% of the total expenditure that is 0.3% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation cost is 243 Yuan, accounting for 3.51% of the total expenditure that is 0.09% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital presents cost is 361 Yuan, accounting for 5.22% of the total expenditure that is 0.05% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital other cost is 161 Yuan, accounting for 2.33% of the total expenditure that is 0.08% lower than that in the last survey. Thus, per capital living expenditure is 5,793 Yuan, accounting for 83.71% of the total expenditure that is 0.46% higher than that in the last survey. The family expenditure can be seen in Table 5-6.

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

Item		Per capital expenditure in last survey (Yuan/year)	Per capital expenditure in this survey (Yuan/year)	Percentage in total capital in last survey	Percentage in total capital in this survey	Change
Produ	Agricultural	305.62	288	4.54%	4.16%	-0.38%

Item		Per capital expenditure in last survey (Yuan/year)	Per capital expenditure in this survey (Yuan/year)	Percentage in total capital in last survey	Percentage in total capital in this survey	Change
Productive expenditure	input					
	Animal husbandry input	215.34	200	3.20%	2.89%	-0.31%
	Tax	95.13	86	1.41%	1.24%	-0.17%
	Business input	512.45	553	7.61%	7.99%	0.38%
	Sub-total	1128.54	1127	16.75%	16.29%	-0.46%
Living expenditure	Water bill	701.85	720	10.42%	10.40%	-0.02%
	Electricity	315.15	337	4.68%	4.87%	0.19%
	Supplies	2461.27	2520	36.53%	36.42%	-0.11%
	Cloth	645.74	680	9.58%	9.83%	0.25%
	Communication	412.00	436	6.12%	6.30%	0.18%
	Education	230.56	230.56	3.42%	3.32%	-0.10%
	Medication	100.89	105	1.49%	1.52%	0.03%
	Transportation	230.68	243	3.42%	3.51%	0.09%
	Present	348.24	361	5.17%	5.22%	0.05%
	Others	162.35	161	2.41%	2.33%	-0.08%
	Sub-total	5608.73	5793.56	83.25%	83.71%	0.46%
Total		5710.01	6737.27	6920.56		/

5.1.2.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 30 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital income of the surveyed households is 17,673 Yuan and the annual productive expenditure is 1127 Yuan, so the annual per capital net income is 16546 Yuan, which is 456 higher than 16,090.46 Yuan in the last survey in last 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 improve their living

standards.

The main income source of AHs is enterprises and wage income, migrant worker income, transportation income and business income. Compared with the last survey, the migrant worker income and business income have increased considerably, while the agricultural income has decreased by 0.22%. 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 supplies expenditure still occupy a large percentage of total household expenditure that is in accordance of the last survey. Among them, per capital agricultural input has decreased by 0.38%, and the animal husbandry input has decreased by 0.31%, 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 59 Yuan compared with the last survey. The expense on water and electricity has risen, which can be explained by the high demand of water and bill in summer. The expenditure on presents also, to some extent, increased as the social network has developed. . 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.

Expanding 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.

(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.

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, wildy 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.

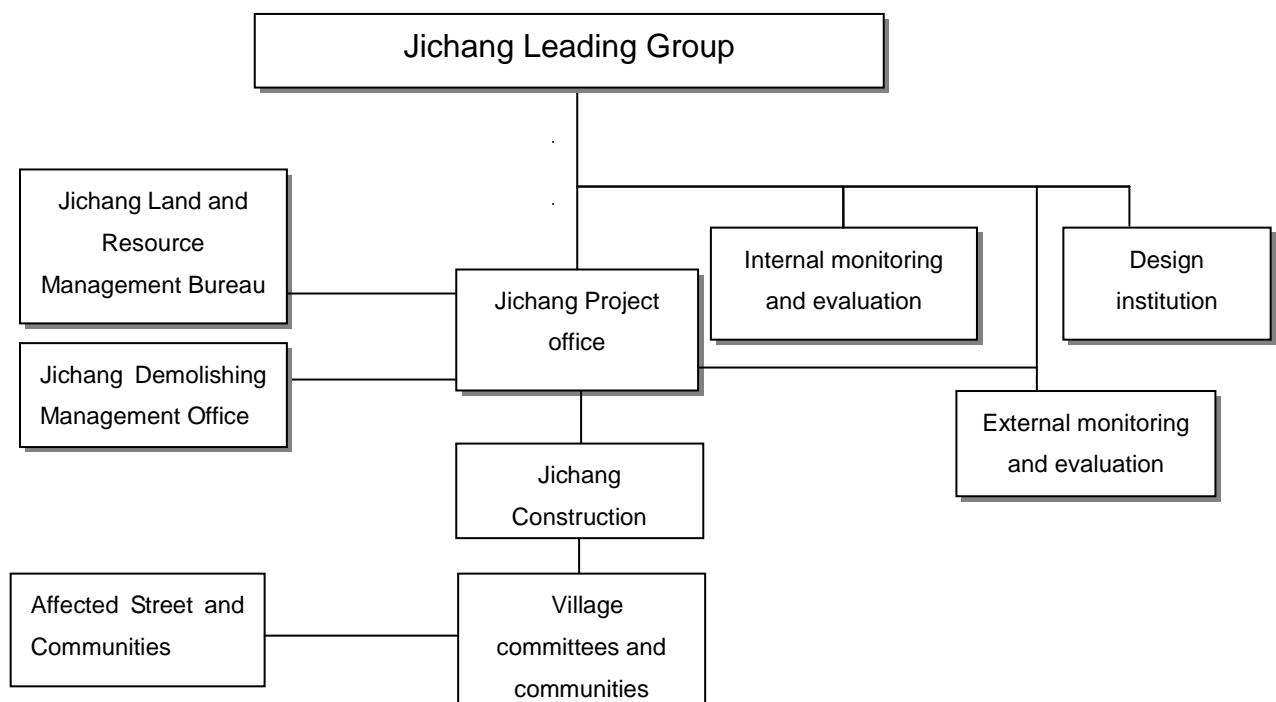


Chart 8-1 The Organizations and Institution for Resettlement in Changji City

Table 8- 1 Staff of Changji 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 8 roads construction (Jianguo west road has been canceled) all have been accomplished.

(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 demolishment 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 demolishment 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 demolishment is calculated based on the replacement price given by real estate assessment in 2009 and 2010. Up to this monitoring, the fund for house demolishment has been paid to all APs.

(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. (5) Production and livelihood standard of the APs: Based on the analysis on income resources of the 30 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital net income is 16,546 Yuan, which is 456 higher than 16,906 Yuan in the last 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 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 Changji 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) PMO should coordinate with House Management Bureau to sort out statistics in terms of house demolition acreage, AHs and APS.

(2) The project staff should pay attention to the change of design and relating resettlement influence, and managing related documents.

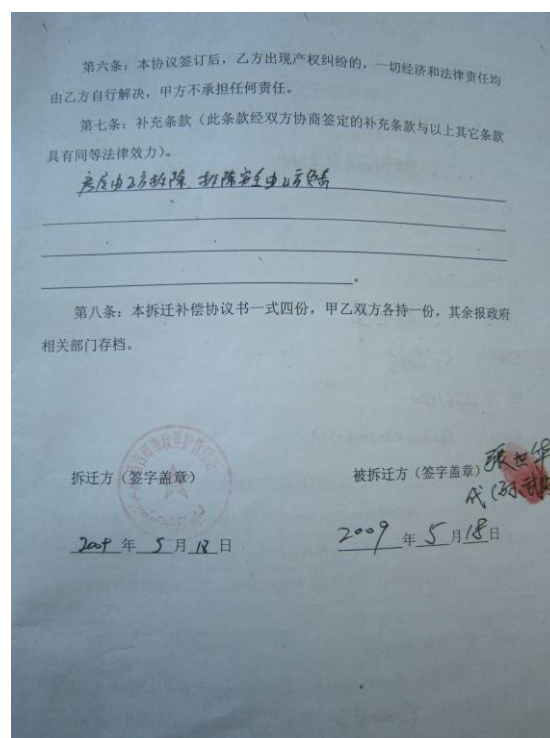
(3) The capability of institutions should be future strengthen. It has been a long

time since the start of project to this monitoring. The project agencies did not calculate the detailed quantity of house demolition 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 1: Constructive land use permit



Annex 2: Resettlement agreement for house demolition



Annex Picture 2 Resettlement agreement for house demolition

ADB Financed Project

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

Report NO.3

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT, HOHAI UNIVERSITY

August 2014

Monitor Institution: National Research Center for
Resettlement of Hohai University

Director: SHI Guoqing

Evaluator: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun, YANG Kun

Report writing staff: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun, YANG Kun

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 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. In October, 2012, ADB medium adjustment decided to invest A11 contract use the rest of fund and change its construction. To be more exact, just build Bayi Southern Road and cancel Bayi Northern Road. 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
Renmin Road	Ring Road	Zhongshan Road	53.0	1906.58	27998.65	14972.20	13308.62	14661.94
Total	/		94.0	5425.22	112873.8	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

Up to this monitoring, the construction of Hami Renmin Road component (A12) has been completed and opened to traffic since August 2010. The bidding of Bayi Southern Road has been accomplished and China Railway First Group Co., Ltd. has won the bidding, which has been approved by ADB in the mid-July. The construction of Bayi Southern Road commenced on July 23th, 2013, and opened to traffic on September 28th in the same year. At present, Bayi Southern Road still has 1 km that has not been accomplished, which is expected to be finished in the end of October, 2014.



Picture 2- 1 Renmin Road

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. Up to this monitoring, resettlement work has been accomplished in Hami City. Compensation fund of 53,469,300 Yuan has been paid to APs and all of them are satisfied with the compensation rate and resettlement measures, there is no remained problem needs to be addressed.

Table 2-1 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 land acquisition and house demolition mainly induced by the construction of Renmin Road. Up to this monitoring, the total area of collective land that has been collected in this project is 58.66 mu, including 4.14 mu of vegetable filed, and 1.96 of other land in Xicaiyuan Village; 1.5 mu of vegetable filed in Beicaiyuan Village, 51.06 mu of arable land. in Dayingmen Village. The comparisons between LA in plan and actual can be seen in Table 3-1.

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

Unit: Mu

Items		LA(Plan)	LA (Actual)	Change (Actual-Plan)
Xicaiyuan Village	Arable land	0.92	0.00	-0.92
	Vegetable filed	0.32	4.14	+3.82
	Homestead	2.83	0.00	-2.83
	Others	0.00	1.96	+1.96
	Sub total	4.07	6.10	+2.03
Beicaiyuan Village	Arable land	0.25	0.00	-0.25
	Vegetable filed	0.25	1.50	+1.25
	Homestead	1.73	0.00	-1.73
	Sub total	2.23	1.50	-0.73
Dayingmen Village	Arable land	30.65	51.06	+20.41
	Forest	3.00	0.00	-3.00
	Orchard	10.95	0.00	-10.95
	Construction site	21.17	0.00	-21.17
	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	65.77	51.06	-14.71
Total		72.07	72.07	-13.41

The No.2 M&E finds that the total area of collective land has been collected is 58.66 MU, which is 13.41 MU less than in RP. The reason of decrease is

related departments adopt reasonable measures to reduce land acquisition area.

3.1.2 Permanent LA of State-owned Land

Up to this monitoring, the actual permanent LA of state owned land is 22.15 MU, including 12.03mu enterprises and public institutions, 10.12mu state-owned homesteading communities and villages (residential areas) The specific information can be seen in Table 3-2.

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

LA (Planed)	LA (Actual)	Change (Actual-Planed)
24.07	22.15	-1.92

3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

The temporary land occupation of this project mainly includes gravel pits, sand places, living area during construction period, etc., which within the scope of red line.

3.3 Land Occupation in Dashizi Mosque

Some construction parts of Dashizi Mosque is within the red line of Renmin road construction, which required 2.37 MU of state owned land.

3.4 The Quantity of House Demolishment in the Project

3.4.1 House demolishment

Up to this monitoring, house demolition of the project affects 108 households of 373 persons. The demolition area is 22940.37 m², including brick-concrete structure 6354.43m² (accounting for 27.70%), brick-wood structure 7819.35m² (accounting for 34.09%), earth-wood structure 8554.65m² (accounting for 37.29%), basement 211.94m² (accounting for 0.92%). 53 urban residential

houses were completely demolished, affecting 168 persons with an area of 10168.91 m² and 191.87m² per household. 55 rural residential houses were completely demolished, affecting 205 persons with an area of 12771.46 m² and 235.70 m² per household.

- **House demolishment in rural areas**

12771.46m²era rural residential houses were demolished, affecting 55 households of 205 persons, as a result of constructing Renmin Road. Among these houses, there are 2879.22m² brick-concrete structure (accounting for 22.54%), brick-wood structure 5282.09m² (accounting for 41.36%), earth-wood structure 4520.15m² (accounting for 35.39%); basement 90 m² (accounting for 0.70%).The detailed iformation canbe seen in table 3-3.

Table 3-3 The comparison between planed house demolishment and actual house demolishment in rural areas

LA m ² (Planed)	LA m ² (Actual)	Change m ² (Actual-Planed)
14,458.58	12,771.46	-1,687.12

- **House demolishment in urban areas**

10168.91 m² urban residential houses were demolished, affecting 53 households of 168 persons, as a result of constructing Renmin Road. Among these houses, there are brick-concrete structure 3475.21m² (accounting for 34.17%), brick-wood structure 2537.26 m² (24.95%), earth-wood structure 4034.50 m² (39.67%), basement 121.94 m² (1.20%). The specific information is shown in table 3-4.

Table 3-4 The comparison between planed house demolishment and actual house demolishment in urban areas

LA m ² (Planed)	LA m ² (Actual)	Change m ² (Actual-Planed)
9,818.25	10,168.91	+350.66

3.4.2 The Demolishment of Entities and Public Institutions

House demolition and state-owned land acquisition affect 4 enterprises and public institutions with 4805.13 m². 3 enterprises were completely demolished with an area of 2275.13m² affecting 51 people. Respectively are Hami Local Taxation Authorities with an area of 206.83m², affecting 41 people; Hami Social Insurance Authorities with an area of 541.08m², affecting 5 people; Hami Grassland Management Office with an area of 1527.22m², affecting 7 people. And Hami Crossing Mosque was demolished too, with an area of 2530 m², affecting 5 people. And all the house loss extents are 100%. The area of these buildings amounts to 4805.13 m² and 12.03mu state-owned land has been occupied. The physical impact quantity can be seen as follow:

Table 3-5 The physical impact quantity of entities and public institutions demolition

Entities and Public Institutions	LA mu	HD m²	APs
Hami Local Taxation Authorities	0	206.83	41
Hami Social Insurance Authorities	2.49	541.08	3
Hami Grassland Management Office	7.17	1527.22	7
Hami Cross Mosque	2.37	2530	5
Total	12.03	4805.13	56

3.5 Actual Affected Population

3.5.1 Affected Population of Land Acquisition and House Demolishment

Up to this monitoring, Hami urban transportation and environmental improvement project affects a population of 644 persons, while LA and HD

affect 157 households with 588 persons, and affect 4 non-residential houses of enterprises and public institutions with 56 persons. The AHs and APs can be seen in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 The Actual APs

LA		HD		Affected entities and public institutions	
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
653	215	98	108	4	4

3.5.2 Vulnerable Groups

Compared with RP, 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 3-7 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	Aizezizikeya	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

Up to this monitoring, the area of collective land that has been collected is 7.6 Mu, belonging to vegetable field and involving with 7 households. The number has not changed compared with No.1 M&E.

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) $1,161,670 \text{ Yuan} + 275,120 \text{ Yuan} = 1,436,790 \text{ Yuan}$; $189,000 \text{ Yuan/Mu}$
- (2) $1,406,000 \text{ Yuan} + 275,120 \text{ Yuan} = 1,681,120 \text{ Yuan}$; $221,200 \text{ Yuan/Mu}$
- (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 has not changed compared with No.1 M&E.. The total amount of land acquisition compensation for Xicaiyuan and Beicaiyuan Village is 1,681,120 Yuan.

Dayingmen Village in Xihe district

Up to this monitoring, the area of collective land that has been collected is 51.06 Mu of cultivated land, involving with 49 households. The collected acreage is 2.033 MU more than the number in No.1 M&E.

Compensation standards:

- (1) Land Compensation Fee
Arable Land: $51.06 \text{ Mu} \times 1800 \text{ Yuan/Mu} \times 10 = 919,100 \text{ Yuan}$;
- (2) Resettlement Fee

51.06 Mu * 1800 Yuan/Mu * 20 =1,838,200 Yuan;

(3) Green crops and ground attachment compensation

51.06 Mu * 1.5 Yuan/Mu =765,900 Yuan

Sub Total: 3,523,200Yuan, which is 113,400 Yuan more than the number in No.1 M&E.

(4) Contingencies

3,523,200Yuan *10%=352,300Yuan

Total: 3,875,520Yuan

Therefore, the compensation standard of land acquisition is 75,900Yuan/Mu, which is 1,700 Yuan/Mu more than the number in No.1 M&E.

(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: 51.06 Mu*130,000 Yuan/Mu=6,637,800Yuan, which is 69,300 Yuan more than the number in the No.1 M&E

Related taxes:

(1) Land Management Fee: 6,637,800Yuan*4%=265,520Yuan, which is 2,800 Yuan more than the number in the No.1 M&E.

(2) Arable land reclamation Fee: 51.06 Mu*3000 Yuan/Mu=153,200Yuan, which is 6,100 Yuan more than the number in the No.1 M&E.

(3) Arable Land occupation tax: $32071\text{m}^2 * 18\text{Yuan/m}^2 = 586,800\text{ Yuan}$

(4) New construction land fees: $32071\text{m}^2 * 24\text{Yuan/m}^2 = 784,800\text{ Yuan}$

Total: 1,790,300Yuan, which is 7,100 Yuan more than the number in the No.1 M&E.

The standard, approach and amount of land acquisition compensation

(1) 3,875,520Yuan+1,790,300Yuan=5,665,820 Yuan; 111,100Yuan/Mu

(2) 6,637,800Yuan+1,790,300Yuan=8,428,100Yuan; 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. The total amount of land acquisition compensation for Xicaiyuan and Beicaiyuan Village is 8,428,100 Yuan, which is 76,400 Yuan more than the number in No.1 M&E.

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

Village	Impacts		Compensation standard (Yuan/Mu)		Compensation (Yuan)	
	Type of the land	Households	No.1 M&E	No.2 M&E	No.1 M&E	No.2 M&E
Xicaiyuan, Beicaiyuan	Vegetable field	7	180,000	180,000	1,681,120	1,681,120
Dayingmen	Arable land; construction field	49	74,200	130,000	8,351,705,533,980	8,428,100

4.1.2 Compensation for State-owned Land

This project is identified as public affair. Use right of State-owned land in towns will be obtained through appropriation and the state-owned land acquisition compensation is 2-30 CNY/m². This project involves the state-owned land appropriation in Hami District and its compensation standard is 15-18 CNY/m². As for state-owned land occupation of enterprises, use right of land can be obtained when compensation based on benchmark land-price is paid. Up to this monitoring, the compensation for state-owned land is 4,588,700 Yuan, which is the same as RP.

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 RP. 108 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, the Project includes two sub projects, Renmin Road and Bayi South Road. Only Renmin Road involves house demolishment.

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

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 are 29 preschool children (younger than 7), accounting for 14.80% of the total population; 36 students (year 8~16), accounting for 18.37%; 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	29	14.80%
8~16	36	18.37%
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 20 preschool children and 35 students, there are 6 illiterate people, 68 elementary graduates, 31 junior high school graduates, 21 senior school graduates, 15 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	21	14.89%
Junior college or above level graduates	15	9.02%

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	68	141.67%
TV	56	116.67%
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%

Item	Total amount	Owning rate per household
DVD/VCD	29	63.04%
Tractor	10	20.83%
Car	3	6.25%
Computer	7	14.58%

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 9,788 Yuan, which is 492 Yuan more than that in the last survey. In the total income, per capital agricultural income is 770 Yuan, accounting for 7.87% of the total income that is 0.51% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry income is 596 Yuan, accounting for 6.09% of the total income that is 0.13% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital enterprises and wage income is 2,280 Yuan, accounting for 22.29% of the total income that is 0.97% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital migrant workers income is 1,870 Yuan, accounting for 19.11% of the total income that is 1.36% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital tourism income is 788 Yuan, accounting for 8.05% of the total income that is 0.77% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation income is 640 Yuan, accounting for 6.54% of the total income that is 0.18% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital rent income is 510 Yuan, accounting for 5.21% of the total income that is 0.14% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital business income is 2,188 Yuan, accounting for 22.35% of the total income that is 0.51% lower than that in the last survey. Other per capital income is 146 Yuan, accounting for 1.49% of the total income that is 0.09% 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 LsatSurvey and This Survey
Unit: Yuan/year; %

Item	General household income (No.2 M&E) (Yuan/year)	General household income (No.3 M&E) (Yuan/year)	Per capital income (No.2 M&E) (Yuan/year)	Per capital income (No.3 M&E) (Yuan/year)	Percentage in total income (No.2 M&E)	Percentage in total income (No.3 M&E)	General household income change rate
Agricultural income	152660	150920	779	770	8.38%	7.87%	-0.51%
Animal husbandry income	113400	116816	579	596	6.22%	6.09%	-0.13%
Enterprises and wage income	406700	446880	2075	2280	22.32%	23.29%	0.97%
Migrant workers income	323340	366520	1650	1870	17.75%	19.11%	1.36%
Tourism income	160730	154448	820	788	8.82%	8.05%	-0.77%
Transportation income	122500	125440	625	640	6.72%	6.54%	-0.18%
Rent income	97500	99960	497	510	5.35%	5.21%	-0.14%
Business income	416470	428848	2125	2188	22.86%	22.35%	-0.51%
Other income	28763	28616	146	146	1.58%	1.49%	-0.09%
Total	1822063	1918448	9296	9788			

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 7,421 Yuan, which is 339 Yuan more than that in the No.1 M&E of 7,082 Yuan. In the productive expenditure, per capital agricultural input is 330 Yuan, accounting

for 4.45% of the total expenditure that is 0.58% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital animal husbandry input is 325 Yuan, accounting for 4.38% of the total expenditure that is 0.14% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital tax cost is 50 Yuan, accounting for 0.67% of the total expenditure that is 0.50% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital business cost is 1,376 Yuan, accounting for 18.54% of the total expenditure that is 0.76% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital productive expenditure is 2,081 Yuan, accounting for 28.04% of the total expenditure that is 1.48% lower than that in the last survey.

While in the living expenditure, per capital water bill is 688 Yuan, accounting for 9.27% of the total expenditure that is 0.31% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital electricity bill is 342 Yuan, accounting for 4.61% of the total expenditure that keeps the same level as the last survey. Per capital supplies cost is 1,550 Yuan, accounting for 20.89% of the total expenditure that is 0.76% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital cloth cost is 380 Yuan, accounting for 5.12% of the total expenditure that is 0.04% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital communication fee is 688 Yuan, accounting for 9.27% of the total expenditure that is 0.08% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital education cost is 256 Yuan, accounting for 3.45% of the total expenditure that is 0.16% lower than that in the last survey. Per capital medication cost is 107 Yuan, accounting for 1.44% of the total expenditure that is 0.36% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital transportation cost is 510 Yuan, accounting for 6.87% of the total expenditure that is 0.03% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital presents cost is 630 Yuan, accounting for 8.49% of the total expenditure that is 0.% higher than that in the last survey. Per capital other cost is 189 Yuan, accounting for 2.55% of the total expenditure that is 0.27% lower than that in the last survey. Thus, per capital living expenditure is 5,340 Yuan, accounting for 71.96% of the total expenditure that is 1.48% higher than that in the last survey.

Table 5-7 The Household Income of Last Survey and This Survey

Item		General household expenditure		Per capital expenditure		Percentage in total expenditure		Increased rate of per capital expenditure /general expenditure
		No.2 M&E	No.3 M&E	No.2 M&E	No.3 M&E	No.2 M&E	No.3 M&E	
Productive expenditure	Agricultural input	70560	64680	360	330	5.08%	4.45%	-0.58%
	animal husbandry input	62720	63700	320	325	4.52%	4.38%	-0.14%
	Tax	8600	9800	44	50	0.62%	0.67%	0.50%
	Business input	267932	269696	1367	1376	19.30%	18.54%	-0.76%
	Sub-total	409812	407876	2091	2081	29.52%	28.04%	-1.48%
Living expenditure	Water bill	133000	134848	679	688	9.58%	9.27%	-0.31%
	Electricity	64000	67032	327	342	4.61%	4.61%	0.00%
	Supplies	279400	303800	1425	1550	20.13%	20.89%	0.76%
	Cloth	70500	74480	359	380	5.08%	5.12%	0.04%
	Communication	127580	134848	651	688	9.19%	9.27%	0.08%
	Education	50100	50176	256	256	3.61%	3.45%	-0.16%
	Medication	15000	20972	76	107	1.08%	1.44%	0.36%
	Transportation	95000	99960	485	510	6.84%	6.87%	0.03%
	Presents	112000	123480	571	630	8.07%	8.49%	0.42%
	Others	31690	37044	162	189	2.28%	2.55%	0.27%
	Sub-total	978270	1046640	4991	5340	70.48%	71.96%	1.48%
Total		979,746	1388082	1454516	7082	7421		

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 9,788 Yuan and the annual productive expenditure is

2,081 Yuan, so the annual per capital net income is 7,707 Yuan, which is 502 higher than 7,205 Yuan in last 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, and enterprise and public institution income. Compared with the last survey, the agricultural income has decreased by 0.51%, while the migrant worker income has increased by 1.3%. 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, 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 0.58%, and the animal husbandry input has decreased by 0.14%, 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 0.76%. As in summer, the need on water and electricity is higheris . 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, in 2011 is 211 Yuan/person/month and in 2012 is 229 Yuan/person/month that is 29 Yuan/person/month higher than the number in 2011.

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. Area of each house is between 60 and 90 m² are provided to 108 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 all of 108 households have get their resettlement houses. Some of them have lived in houses, others are in the process of decoration. The houses will be used for residence or renting.

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

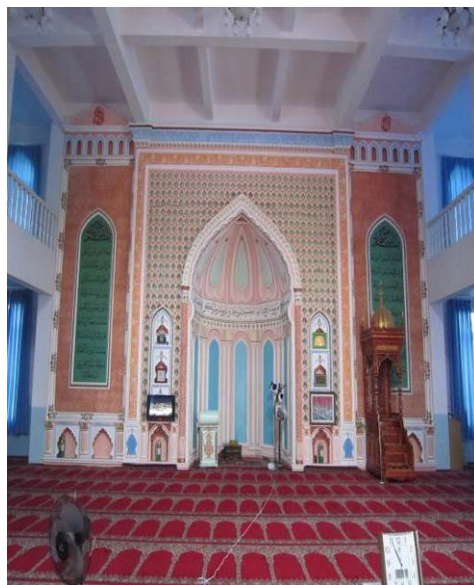
local government organized 7 focus group discussions with the public. Hami Islam association visited urumchi and Yining before decided the design. The new Mosque is the biggest in Hami region.

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.

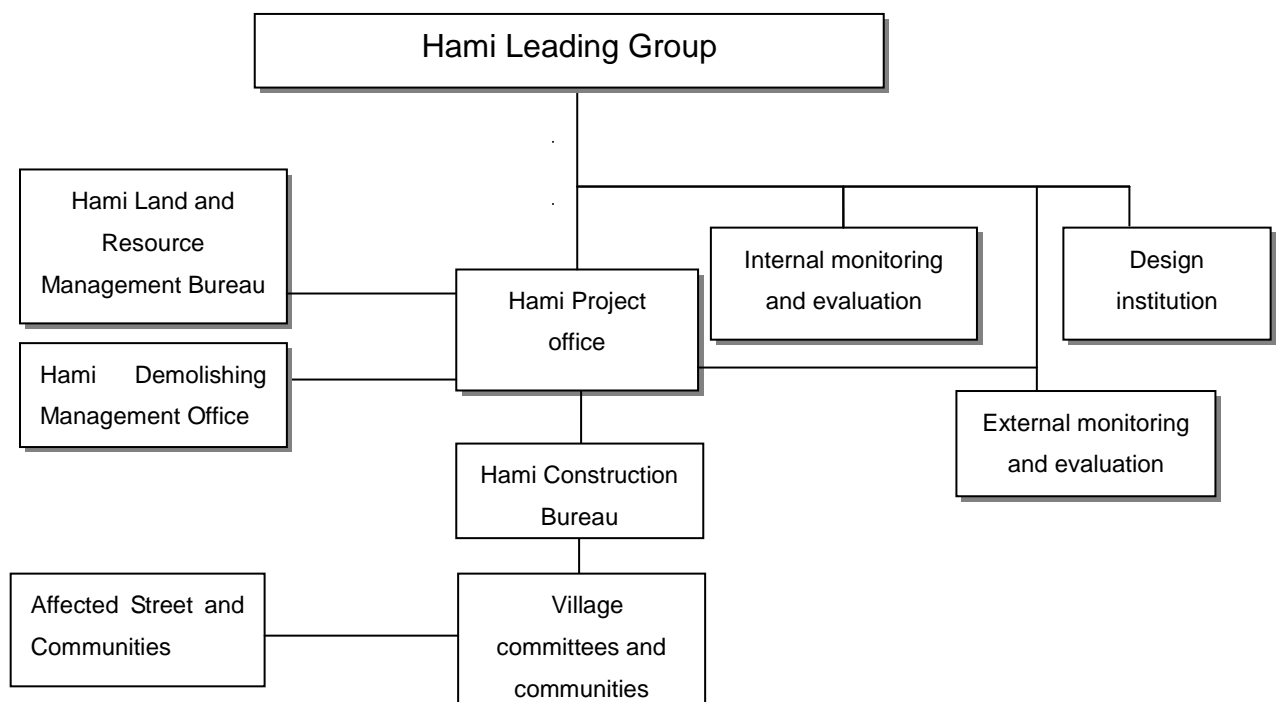
7.2 Grievance Redress

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 58.66 Mu collective land and 22.15 Mu state-owned land, involving with 49 households of 215 people. The actual physical quantity of house demolition is 22940.37 m², involved with 108 households and 373 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. The collective land in Dayingmen Village and Xicaiyuan Village is arable land with compensation standard of 130,000 Yuan/Mu and 8,428,100 Yuan compensation. 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 4 , 588 , 700Yuan. And the cash compensation of house demolition is 43,495,100 Yuan.

(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 7,707Yuan, which is 502 higher than 7,205 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. (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) Complete Bayi Southern Road Construction in time. Consider the whole project is close to be accomplished. The PMO should pay more attention to collect and reorganize related documents.

(2) The capability of institutions should be future strengthen. 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.

ADB Financed Project

Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation for Turpan Urban Transportation and Environment Improvement Project

Report NO.3

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT,

HOHAI UNIVERSITY

August 2014

Monitor Institution: National Research Center for
Resettlement of Hohai University

Director: SHI Guoqing

Evaluator: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun, YANG Kun

Report writing staff: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang, ZHOU
Xiaojun, YANG Kun

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

Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project is one of the components of ADB financed project-Xinjiang Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project.

The roads in original plan locate in the old city, involving with large amount of demolition and significant resettlements. After the adjustment by Turpan project office, the proposed 14 roads were reduced to 12, in which 3 roads belong to old city and 9 roads belongs to new city. Though the adjustment of the project plan, the quantity of the house demolish was decreased and the influenced of resettlement was reduced.

The actual construction items of the Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project include: (1) Road component, total of 12 urban roads with the total length of 21.834 km will be constructed. Among them, 3 roads (Wenhuaxi Road, Donghuan Road and Yucai Road) are in the old city with the total length of 3.123 km; and 9 roads (Huoyanshan Road, Luzhou Road, Sichou Road, ChanyeYuan Road, Gaoxinchang Road, Xinxinfu Road, Xinguangming Road, Xinmunaer Road, Xibaizikelike Road) are in the new city with the total length of 18.711 km. the actual scale of road construction and new road maintenance equipment can be seen in table 1-1. (2) Sanitation facilities project, new facilities will be supported, including 11 public toilets, 26 rubbish collection houses, 502 dustbin, 130 garbage bins, 5 Waste compression cars, 2 street sprinklers and 4 road sweepers.

Table 1-1 The actual scale of road construction

NO.	Name	Width (m)	Length (Km)	Area (Hectare)	Location
1	Yucai Road	12	0.541	0.5935	Old city
2	Donghuan Road	41	1.539	6.8866	Old city
3	Wenhuaxi Road	39	1.043	4.8577	Old city
4	Huoyanshan Road	30	3.866	13.3595	New city
5	ChanyeYuan Road	30	0.854	2.4668	New city
6	Xinguangming Road	30	2.466	6.4898	New city
7	Xinguangming Road	30	1.962	5.2997	New city
8	Luzhou Road	30	0.979	2.4536	New city
9	Xibaizikelike Road	20	1.145	2.17	New city
10	Munaer Road	30	1.751	4.3047	New city
11	Sichou Road	30	3.843	12.2597	New city
12	Xinxinfu Road	30	1.845	5.4833	New city
Total	352		21.834	66.6249	

1.2 External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation 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

The proposal, feasibility study report, and the preliminary design of the project have been approved by Development and Reform Commission of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on March 22rd 2010, June 8st 2010 and November 29th. The implementation processes can be seen in table 2-1.

Table 2- 1 The implementation processes

NO.	Project document	Responsible agencies	Time
1	Project Proposal	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Mar 22rd, 2010
2	The approval of feasibility report	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Jun 8 th , 2010
3	The approval of the preliminary design of the project	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Nov 29 th , 2010 年
4	Permission Notes for Location of Renmin Road	Turpan urban planning administration bureau	Aus 15 th , 2010
5	Construction Project Land Permit	Turpan urban planning administration bureau	Sept 1 st , 2010
6	Construction Project Planning Permit	Turpan urban planning administration bureau	Aus 15 th , 2010

Three civil contract packages will be finished in the Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project. Up to this monitoring, A16 civil contract package has been accomplished RMB 7.5 million, which accounts for 58.6 % of this civil contract package investment. In which, Yucai Road construction has been accomplished, with street lamps also have been completed. Wenhuxi road does not begin to construct as Turpan City underground street project. A17 civil contract package has been accomplished RMB 5.5 million, which accounts for 97% of this civil contract package investment. In which, Lvzhou Road, Xinguangming Road, Xingaochang Road and Chanyeyuan Road have been completed and put into operation. A18 civil

contract package has been accomplished RMB 37 million, which accounts for 90% of this civil contract package investment. In which, Sichou Road, Xinxinfu Road, Xinmunaer Road and Xinbaizikelike Road have been finished and put into operation.



Picture 2- 1 The status quo of Wenhuxi road

2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

Up to this monitoring, the land use pre-examination of the Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project have been approved in May 2010 by Land and Resources office. The document is named as “the new land endowment trial [2010] NO.50. The land acquisition is started from March 2011 and finished in April 2011. The west side of Sichou Road has 900 m, with 13 households, 20 grape drying rooms and 5 households, 18 people rural residential houses, is planned to be removed. Consider this part does not affect the Sichou Road construction at present, the road of 900 m will not be constructed. As a result, the house demolishment is not involved. According to RP, there are 4 households need to be relocated. Given Yucai Road has been constructed and put into operation, the 4 households will not be relocated. The house demolishment is started from March 2012, up to this monitoring, all

of house demolishment has been accomplished. The detailed schedule of resettlement can be seen in Table 2-2.

Table 2- 2 Schedule of resettlement

NO.	The implementation process of the resettlement	Implementation Agency	Implementation time
1	Approval for Land use pre-trial	Office of Land and Resources	2010.05
2	The construction of the project examination and approval formalities for land	Ministry of Land and Resources	2010.08
3	Signing land acquisition agreement with affected village and residents	Land and Resources Bureau in Turpan	2011.03
4	Choosing the location for resettlement sites	House demolishment department in Turpan	2012.03
5	Paying compensation to county land and resource bureau	Project office	2011.03
6	Paying for house demolishment compensation	House demolishment department in Turpan	2012.04 to now
7	Preparing the land for resettlement sites	Land and Resources Bureau in Turpan	2012.04
8	Constructing resettlement houses	Xijida house property company	2012.05 to now
9	Paying for land acquisition	Land and Resources Bureau in Turpan	2012.04
10	Transferring the land use right project to the construction unit	Land and Resources Bureau in Turpan	2012.05
11	Move to resettlement houses, and demolishing the affected houses	House demolishment department in Turpan	2012.08

3. Actual Project Impact

3.1 Proposed Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolishment

The proposed total area of Land Acquisition is 603.65 Mu according to the resettlement plan of Turpan Urban Transportation and Environment Improvement Project, in which the state-owned land is 312.43 Mu (residential area is 19.44 Mu, Gobi desert is 292.99 Mu), and the collative land is 291.22 Mu (arable land is 5.57 Mu, vegetable field is 19.2 Mu, Grape orchard is 163.62 Mu, and the homestead is 102.83 Mu). 32210.81 m² of residences will be demolished, in which 25264 m² belongs to rural residences. One market of 883 m² will be demolished, involving with 137 people; and one enterprise and public institution with its attachments will be demolished, involving with 25 APs.

3.2 Actual Quantity Permanent Land Acquisition

The total area of land that has been collected in this project is 989.53 Mu 183.49 Mu of collective land will be collected. The project requires 145.11 Mu of state-owned construction field permanently and, 660.93 Mu of state-owned unused land.

The land acquisition will affect Gobi village of Ya'er township, Dongmen village of new city, Dongmen village of old city, and Bage'er village of Putao township, involving with 516 people of 113 households.

3.2.1 Actual Collective Land Acquisition

The total area of land acquisition in Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project is 183.49 Mu, involving with 3 villages, which increase 50.5735 Mu compared with the RP. The detailed information can be seen in Table 3-1.

Table 3- 1 The actual collective land acquisition area

Unit: Mu

Village	Collative Land Acquisition		
	Planned	Actual	Change
Bage'er Village	30.7185	79.81	49.0915
Dongmen village of old city	52.197	0	-52.197
Dongmen village of new city	2.2485	0	-2.2485
Gobi village	47.7525	61.25	13.4975
Muna'er Village	0	42.43	42.43
Total	132.9165	183.49	50.5735

3.2.2 Actual State-owned Land Acquisition

A total area of 806.04 Mu of state-owned land will be collected in the Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project, which increase 68.23 Mu compared with RP. The actual state-owned land acquisition is consisted of constrictive field of 145.11 Mu and state-owned unused land of 660.93 Mu. The detail information can be seen in Table 3-2.

Table 3- 2 The actual state-owned land acquisition area

Unit: Mu

Item	Construction land			Unused land		
	Planned	Actual	Change	Planned	Actual	Change
State owned land	108.804	145.11	+36.31	629.0115	660.93	+31.92

3.2.3 The Affected Population of Land Acquisition

Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project will affect 555 people in 113 household, the affected people increases 39 people compared with RP. In which, 207 people of 41 households in Bage'er village, 191 people of 40 households in Gobi village and 157 people of 32 households in Muna'er Village. The change in terms of affected people results from the alteration of land acquisition scope. The detailed information can be seen in Table 3-3.

Table 3- 3 The comparison between proposed affect population and actual affected population

NO.	Village	affect population (RP)		affected population (Actual)	
		Household	Population	Household	Population
1	Bage'er village	4	15	41	207
2	Dongmen village of old city	60	298	0	0
3	Dongmen village of new city	6	21	0	0
4	Gobi village	43	182	40	191
5	Muna'er village	0	0	32	157
Total		113	516	113	555

3.2.4 The Affected Cemetery

The construction work (163 m) of Luzhou east road (Huoyanshan Road) involves tomb relocation. The affected cemetery is a public cemetery managed by the government of Putao Village with area of 41,397 m², including 19 Gongbei, 5100 tombs, and 899 empty tombs. Up to this monitoring, the affected cemetery has not changed. The demolishment area in the cemetery is 11,208 m², affecting 2162 tombs. Among them, 1,836 tombs have been relocated, including 1,322 tombs, 514 ownerless tombs. 1287 tombs have be relocated to other cemetery.

3.3 Actual Quantity of House demolition

The total area of dwellers' house demolition is 20223.12 m², affecting 480 people of 122 households. Up to this monitoring, there are 118 households of 122 households have been accomplished compensation and resettlement. According to RP, there are 4 households need to be relocated. Given Yucai Road has been constructed and put into operation, the 4 households will not be relocated. . At present, PMO is negotiating with the 4 households. There is one market involved in demolition, the total area of demolition is 1552.22 m², affecting 137 people. Up to this monitoring, the market demolition has been finished.

. The detailed information can be seen in Table 3-4.

Table 3- 4 The list of completed house demolition

NO.	Location	Item	Acreage (m ²)	Household	Population
Urban house demolition	Wenhuaxi Road	Residence	10940.50	70	257
	Xingaochang Road	Residence	1091.41	7	33
	Sub-total		12031.91	77	290
Rural house demolition	Huoyanshan Road	Residence	7139.91	41	172
	Yucai Road	Residence	1051.30	4	18
	Sub-total		8191.21	45	190
Total			21775.34	122	617

4. Compensation Standard and Fund

4.1 Compensation Standard and Fund for Land Acquisition

It has been found in this monitoring that the actual compensation standard of land acquisition in Bage'er village, Dongmen village of new city, Gobi village and Dongmen village of old city is 108,000 Yuan/Mu that is 1300 Yuan more than the compensation standard in original plan. The compensation standard for orchard (grape orchard) in Bage'er village, Dongmen village of New City, Gobi village is 104,400 Yuan/Mu, which is 6100 Yuan lower than the compensation standard of 110,500 Yuan/Mu in original plan; and the compensation standard for orchard in Dongmen village of old city is 108,000 Yuan/Mu, which is 2500 Yuan lower than the compensation standard of 110,500 Yuan/Mu in original plan. The detailed compensation standard can be seen in Table 4-1.

Table 4- 1The comparison between proposed and actual compensation standard for land acquisition

Unit: Yuan/Mu; 10,000 Yuan

Type of the land	Village	Proposed compensation standard				Actual compensation standard			
		The average annual output value of the first three years	Multipl es of Land compe nsation fees	Multipl es of resettlement fee	Comp ensati on stand ard	The average annual output value of the first three years	Multipl es of Land compe nsation fees	Multipl es of resettlement fee	Comp ensati on stand ard
Orcha rd	Bage'er village	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	9	20	10.44
	Dongme n village of New	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	9	20	10.44

Type of the land	Village	Proposed compensation standard				Actual compensation standard			
		The average annual output value of the first three years	Multipl es of Land compe nsation fees	Multipl es of resettlement fee	Comp ensati on stand ard	The average annual output value of the first three years	Multipl es of Land compe nsation fees	Multipl es of resettlement fee	Comp ensati on stand ard
	City								
	Gobi village	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	9	20	10.44
	Dongme n village of old city	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	10	20	10.8
Arabl e land	Bage'er village	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8
	Dongme n village of New City	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8
	Gobi village	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8
	Dongme n village of old city	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8

Up to this monitoring, the 113 affected households all have got compensation fund, which is RMB 17,481,700.

4.2 The Compensation Standard and Fund for House Demolishment

A new compensation approach for house demolition has been issued by Turpan city in 2011, which is higher than the compensation standard in the resettlement plan. The detailed information can be seen in Table 4-2 and Table

4-3.

Table 4- 2 The comparison standards before 2011

Type	Structure	Unit	Standard	Remark
Main Room	Brick and concrete structure(one to two floors)	Yuan/m ²	559	
	Brick and wood structure	Yuan/m ²	453	
	Earth	Yuan/m ²	534	
	Wood and earth structure	Yuan/m ²	363	
	Wood and earth structure with brick	Yuan/m ²	428	
Accessory Room	Simple accessory room with wood and earth structure	Yuan/m ²	50	
	Simple accessory room with brick and wood structure	Yuan/m ²	100	
	Earth cave dwelling	Yuan/m ²	100	
Other Accessory Room	Brick and wood warehouse	Yuan/m ²	60	
	Wood and earth warehouse	Yuan/m ²	130	
	basement	Yuan/m ²	160	
	Asbestos shingle shed	Yuan/m ²	16	
	Mat-awning	Yuan/m ²	20	
Balcony	Brick structure	Yuan/m ²	300	
	Wood and earth structure	Yuan/m ²	200	
Other compensation				
Relocation fee		Yuan /household	1200	
Temporary transition fee		Yuan / household /month	700	The basic term is 18 months. If over the term, the temporary transition will be paid according to actual transition term.

Table 4- 3 The comparison standards after 2011

Type	Structure	Unit	Standard	Remark
Main Room	Brick and concrete structure(one to two floors)	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Brick and wood structure (one to two floors)	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Wood and earth structure	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Wood and earth structure with brick	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Wood and concrete structure	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Color plate	Yuan/m ²	1700	
Other Accessory Room	Earth cave dwelling	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Cave dwelling	Yuan/m ²	1700	
	Brick and concrete basement	Yuan/m ²	1700	
Other compensation				
Relocation fee		Yuan /household	1200	
Temporary transition fee		Yuan / household /month	700	The basic term is 18 months. If over the term, the temporary transition will be paid according to actual transition term.

According to the resettlement plan, the compensation fee for house demolition is 24.83 million Yuan, including building structure compensation, Relocation fee and Temporary transition fee.

Up to this monitoring, among 122 affected households, there are 118 households have been accomplished resettlement and compensation. 4 households of Yucai Road will not be relocated.

5. Resettlement

5.1 Resettlement for Land Acquisition

There are several resettlement approaches for affected farmers of land acquisition to help them restore their livelihoods.

(1) Monetary compensation

All affected farmers of land acquisition will obtain monetary compensation. In the process of land acquisition, the affected village and residents confirmed the affected physical properties and attachments, and then signed the land acquisition agreement. The compensation is calculated in this way: the average output value of orchard in the first three years in Bage'er village, Dongmen village of New City and Gobi village is 3600 Yuan/Mu. The land compensation fee is 9 times of that and the resettlement fee is 20 times of that. Thus, the total of these two fees are 104,400 Yuan; the average output value of orchard in the first three years in Dongmen village of old city (grape orchard) is 3600 Yuan/Mu. The land compensation fee is 10 times of that and the resettlement fee is 20 times of that. Thus, the total of these two fees are 108,000 Yuan; the average output value of arable land in the first three years in Bage'er village, Dongmen village of New City, Gobi village and Dongmen village of old city is 3600 Yuan/Mu. The land compensation fee is 10 times of that and the resettlement fee is 20 times of that. Thus, the total of these two fees are 108,000 Yuan. Up to this monitoring, the affected farmers have obtained the compensation at the same time of signing the agreement, and they are satisfied with the compensation standard.

(2) Reclaiming the Gobi desert to new land

According to the interviews in this monitoring, reclaiming the Gobi to new land

is a common way to compensate the lost land of farmers. Grape is the main production of local farmers, and the heat and water conditions of the land in Gobi desert meets the requirements of planting grapes. So the production and quality of the grapes will not be affected. Since 1994, the production brigades of Bage'er village, Dongmen village of New City, Gobi village and Dongmen village of old city have reclaimed large amount of Gobi land as the supplementary for arable land. The farmers provide the labor and the village committees provide the machines and tools. The reclaimed land is divided averagely to each household based on its registered population. The farmers only need to pay for 30% of the irrigation fee, and the rest of 70% will be paid by the village committee. According to the result of the survey, the irrigation fee per Mu is 80 Yuan, which means the farmers take care of 24 Yuan and the village committees take care of the rest of 56 Yuan. The newly reclaimed land belongs to state-owned land. The farmers can use the land for 30 years without any payment. After the duration, farmers need to consult with the land and resource bureau and may get another extension for land use.

5.2 Resettlement for House Demolishment

Refers to the resettlement of house demolition, the affected people can choose monetary compensation, asset for asset, or choose the combination of both resettlement approaches. If the APs choose monetary compensation, the Real estate appraisal institutions with the corresponding qualifications should evaluate the affected properties based on the market price in day of announcement. If the APs choose asset for asset, they can obtain an identical area of the affected houses. If the replacement area is less than the original ones, the APs will get extra compensation of 1700Yuan/m²; on the contrary, if the replacement area exceeds the original area, APs need to pay for the area at the price of 3030 Yuan/m².

The total area of house demolition of Xinluzhou Road and Huoyanshan

Road is 3237 m². The resettlement site is Fumin'an resettlement district of Putao village, located in the south side of Xinluzhou Road. The residential district provides three types of relocation houses with different areas of 85 m²、92 m²、105 m². Up to this monitoring, the residential district has been accomplished, and the affected households have moved in it.

The total area of house demolition that involved with three households in Gaochang Road is 433.6 m². The resettlement site is Putaogou resettlement district. Up to this monitoring, the affected 3 households has moved to the new residential area and received the monetary compensation. They are quite satisfied with this resettlement approach.

The total area of house demolition that involved with 70 households in Wenhuxi Road is 10,940.5 m².The resettlement site is Wenhuxi Road resettlement district. The resettlement house is a five-floor concrete structure building. There are 4 types of resettlement houses with different areas, including 85 m², 90 m², 100 m² and 115 m². Up to this monitoring, the affected 70 households has moved to the new residential area and received the monetary compensation. They are quite satisfied with this resettlement approach

5.3 Resettlement for Market Demolish

A “Amy-Mass cooperation” farmers market located in Wenhuxi Road was demolished with affected area of 1552.22 m² and affected population of 137. There are 34 shops and 37 stalls in the market. The demolition has been finished, and Dongmen village of old city have received a compensation of 840,000 Yuan. A basement in Wenhuazhong Road was provided by the government as a temporary transition market. All the commercial tenants have move to this basement.

A new closed market will be built in the collective land 500 m away from the

original one according to the land. The area of the new market is 10 Mu, which is two times of the original one. The fund will be raised by the villagers and the market will be managed by the village committee. The new market will contain more commercial tenants but with the similar rent. All the old commercial tenants have the privilege of entering the new market.

Up to this monitoring, all commercial tenants have moved in the new market on April 28, 2011, which is organized by PMO.



Picture 5- 1 New Gaochang Market

5.4 Cemetery Relocation

In order to ensure the work of cemetery relocation, a working team was organized by Turpan city for the cemetery in demonstration area and Luzhou East Road. The director team leader is taken by Parhat Abal who is a member of the Standing Committee, and the vice director is Barry Khahar who is the director of Civil Affairs Bureau. The team is united by Turpan National People's Congress, Civil Affairs Bureau, Ya'er village, Putao Village, United Front Work Department, Ethnic Affairs Commission, Personal Bureau, Public Security Bureau, Gao Chang street agency, land resource management bureau, including three sub-team in charge of promotion, planning and logistics. The cemetery relocation has three stages:

1) Preparation stage: The leading group was established, staffs were

transferred, cemetery relocation policy was determined, detailed grave cemetery compensation and other work plans were formulated. The site selection, planning, construction opinion has been concerned the advice from a wide range of religious, social funeral and interment service to perfect the public offering construction scheme.

2) Promotion Stage: Public the relocation announcement, organize the ideological work to AHs, fully use radio, television, the news media to popularize the funeral and interment reform policy. The united front, civil affairs, and ethnic affairs commission united together to organize patriotic religious people visit the funeral and interment management and services in Turpan area, so that earn the trust of them. According to the Uighur custom, purchasing calico meters, making bone bag, indentifying the number of tombs, and registering the grave master.

3) Implementation Stage: The leading group office take care of the compensation allocation, coordinate and guide the graveyard excavation work. 800 Yuan of compensation for self-relocation (18+ adult tombs), 400 Yuan compensation for Juvenile tombs, and civil affair bureau voluntary move the ownerless tombs. When conducting reburial grave, four Turpan big Imams host the murder, chant, and fete ceremony. The relocation address is located in Turpan newly-built green cemetery, covers an area of 2340 mu. It is proposed to construct a mosque, a funeral home, parks and other supporting facilities in the new cemetery. The public offering is still in the process of construction. When the construction work is completed, the cemetery will be equipped with corresponding hardware facilities, standardized burial service agencies, and professional funeral and interment service team, providing a green funeral Parlour to integrate burial, festivals, and memorial for Turpan's citizens.

The Turpan Department of Civil Affairs Citizens visited Kruger Cemetery of Putao village in Feb 1st, 2011, release public announcement, mobilize

religious people and related departments to promote relocation work, and registered the number of grave masters. The preparation work successfully completed in March 2011. Up to now, grave searching grave work has been completed; the roads have been completed and opened to traffic. There is no petition in the process.

6. Household Livelihood Analysis

6.1 Family Population

This monitoring continues to focus on the samples that surveyed in No.1 monitoring, which is 256 agricultural people of 60 households, in which there are 172 Uyghur people of 40 households, accounting for 67.18% of the total interviewed population; 56 Hui people of 12 households, accounting for 21.88% of the total interviewed population and 28 Han people of 8 households, accounting for 10.94% of the total interviewed population. There are 136 male interviewees, accounting for 53.12% of the total interviewed population, and 120 female interviewees, accounting for 46.88% of the total interviewed population. The labor forces are 144, accounting for 56.25% of the total interviewed population. The female labor forces is 72, accounting for 28.12% of the total interviewed population. The married people are 184, accounting for 72.66% of the total interviewed population, and the single people is 70, accounting for 27.34% of the total interviewed population. The detailed information can be seen in Table 6-1.

Table 6- 1 The population of interviewed households

Item	Nature of household		Nationality			Sex		Labor force		Marriage status	
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Uyghur	Hui	Han	Male	Female	Total	In that: Female	Married	Single
population (people)	256	0	172	56	28	136	120	144	72	184	72
Percentage (%)	100%	0%	67.18%	21.88%	10.94%	53.12%	46.88%	56.25%	28.15%	71.88%	28.12%

6.2 Age Distribution

There are a total of 256 people in the 60 interviewed households, in which the pre-school children (younger than 7 years old) are 25, accounting for 10% of the total interviewed population; students (8~16 years old) are 34, accounting for 13% of the total interviewed population; young labor forces (17~50) are 101 people, accounting for 39% of the total interviewed population; middle-age people (51~60) are 64, accounting for 25% of the total interviewed population; and people over 60 years old are 32, accounting for 13% of the total interviewed population. The age distribution of interviewees can be seen in chart 6-1.

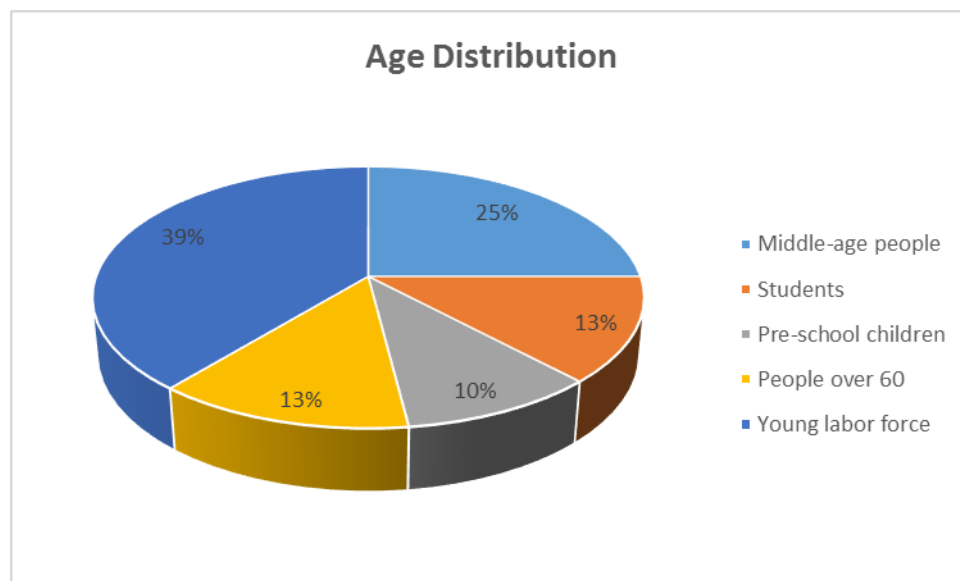


Chart 6-1 The age distribution of interviewees

6.3 Education Level

Among 256 people of 60 households, there are 25 pre-school children, 16 illiteracies, 63 primary school graduates, 97 junior higher school graduates, 31 senior higher school graduates, and 24 junior college graduates or with higher education. The distribution of education level can be seen in Chart 6-2.

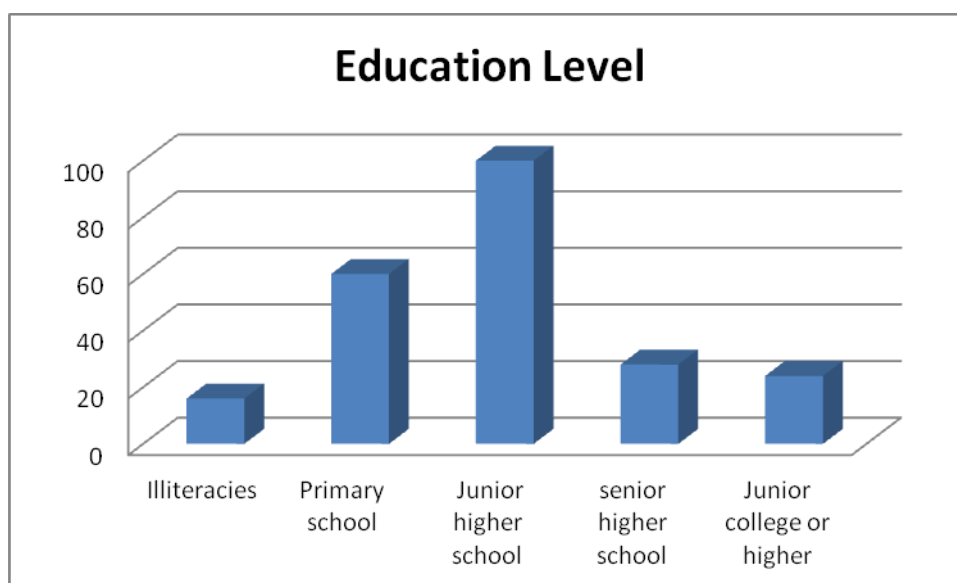


Chart 6-2 The distribution of education level

6.4 Family 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, which match the local productive status. The total properties and the owning rate of the surveyed households can be seen in Table 6-2.

Table 6- 2The total properties and the owning rate of the surveyed households

Item	Total amount	Owning rate per household
Electric fan	72	120%
Radio	52	86.67%
Washing machine	40	66.67%
TV	64	106.67%
Computer	20	33.33%
Fridge	40	66.67%
Tractor	20	33.33%
Motorbike	38	63.33%
Car	8	13.33%
DVD/VCD	28	46.67%
Telephone	52	86.67%
Mobile phone	102	170.00%

6.5 Household Income Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 60 surveyed households, the annual per capital income of surveyed households is 10,530 Yuan. In the total income, per capital agricultural income is 3,500 Yuan, accounting for 33.23% of the total income. Per capital animal husbandry income is 790 Yuan, accounting for 7.50% of the total income. Per capital enterprises and wage income is 1,600 Yuan, accounting for 15.19% of the total income. Per capital migrant workers income is 2,400 Yuan, accounting for 22.79% of the total income. Per capital tourism income is 300 Yuan, accounting for 2.85% of the total income. Per capital transportation income is 0 Yuan and per capital rent income is 0 Yuan. Per capital business income is 1,700 Yuan, accounting for 16.14% of the total income. Other per capital income is 240 Yuan, accounting for 2.28% of the total income. The income of the surveyed household can be seen in Table 6-3 and Chart 6-3.

Table 6- 3 The average per capital income of the surveyed household

Item	General household income (Yuan/year)	Per capital income (Yuan/year)			
		No.2 M&E	percentage	No.3 M&E	percentage
Agricultural income	896000	3700	37.41%	3500	33.24%
Animal husbandry income	202240	770	7.79%	790	7.50%
Enterprises and wage income	409600	1300	13.14%	1600	15.19%
Migrant workers income	614400	2200	22.24%	2400	22.79%
Tourism income	76800	350	3.54%	300	2.85%
Transportation income	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Rent income	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Business income	435200	1360	13.75%	1700	16.14%
Other income	61440	210	2.12%	240	2.28%
Total	2695680	9890	100.00%	10530	100.00%

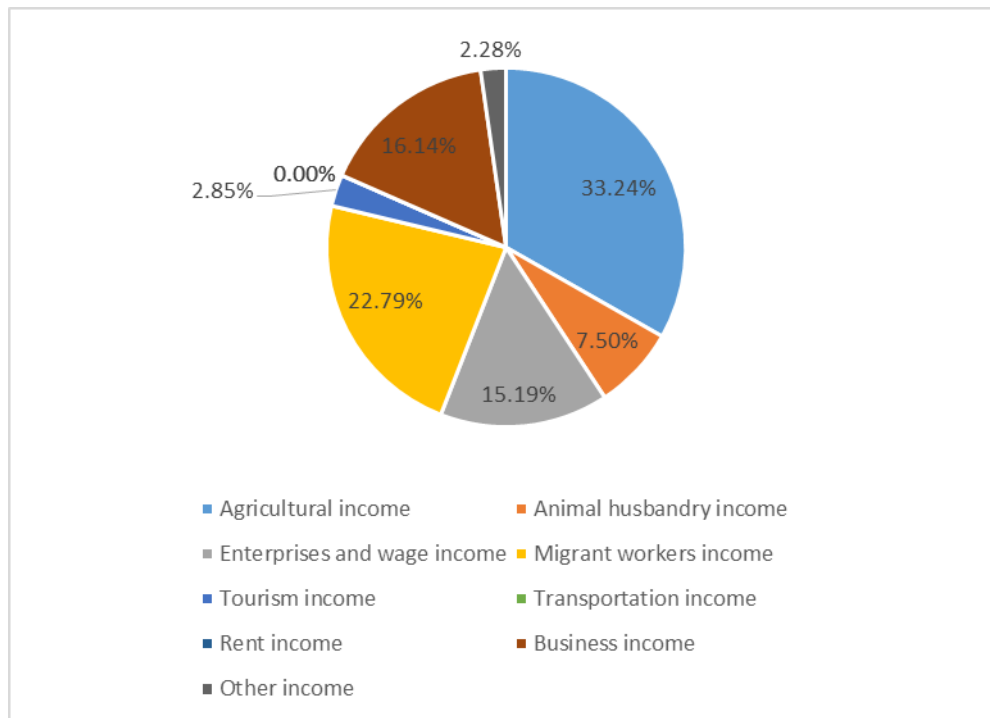


Chart 6-3 The average per capital income of the surveyed household

6.6 Household Expenditure Structure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 60 surveyed households, the annual per capital expenditure of surveyed households is 6,063 Yuan. In the productive expenditure, per capital agricultural input is 980 Yuan, accounting for 16.16% of the total expenditure. Per capital animal husbandry input is 75 Yuan, accounting for 1.24% of the total expenditure. Per capital tax cost is 0 Yuan. Per capital business cost is 240 Yuan, accounting for 3.96% of the total expenditure.

While in the living expenditure, per capital water bill is 90 Yuan, accounting for 1.48% of the total expenditure. Per capital electricity bill is 155 Yuan, accounting for 2.56% of the total expenditure. Per capital supplies cost is 2,300 Yuan, accounting for 37.94% of the total expenditure. Per capital cloth cost is 420 Yuan, accounting for 6.93% of the total expenditure. Per capital communication fee is 205 Yuan, accounting for 3.38% of the total expenditure. Per capital education cost is 363 Yuan, accounting for 5.99% of the total

expenditure. Per capital medication cost is 175 Yuan, accounting for 2.89% of the total expenditure. Per capital transportation cost is 240 Yuan, accounting for 3.96% of the total expenditure. Per capital presents cost is 520 Yuan, accounting for 8.58% of the total expenditure. Per capital other cost is 300 Yuan, accounting for 4.95% of the total expenditure. The average per capital expenditure of interviewed households can be seen in Table 6-4 and Chart 6-4.

Table 6- 4 The average per capital expenditure of interviewed households

Items		General household expenditure (Yuan/year)	Per capital expenditure (Yuan/year)			
			No.2 M&E	Percentage	No.3 M&E	Percentage
Productive expenditure	Agricultural input	250880	1050	17.93%	980	16.16%
	animal husbandry input	19200	80	1.37%	75	1.24%
	Tax	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Business input	61440	220	3.76%	240	3.96%
	Sub-total	331520	1350	23.06%	1295	21.36%
Living expenditure	Water bill	23040	72	1.23%	90	1.48%
	Electricity	39680	140	2.39%	155	2.56%
	Supplies	588800	2200	37.57%	2300	37.94%
	Cloth	107520	400	6.83%	420	6.93%
	Communication	52480	180	3.07%	205	3.38%
	Education	92928	363	6.20%	363	5.99%
	Medication	44800	150	2.56%	175	2.89%
	Transportation	61440	200	3.42%	240	3.96%
	Presents	133120	480	8.20%	520	8.58%
	Others	76800	320	5.47%	300	4.95%
Sub-total		1220608	4505	76.94%	4768	78.64%
Total		1552128	5855		6063	

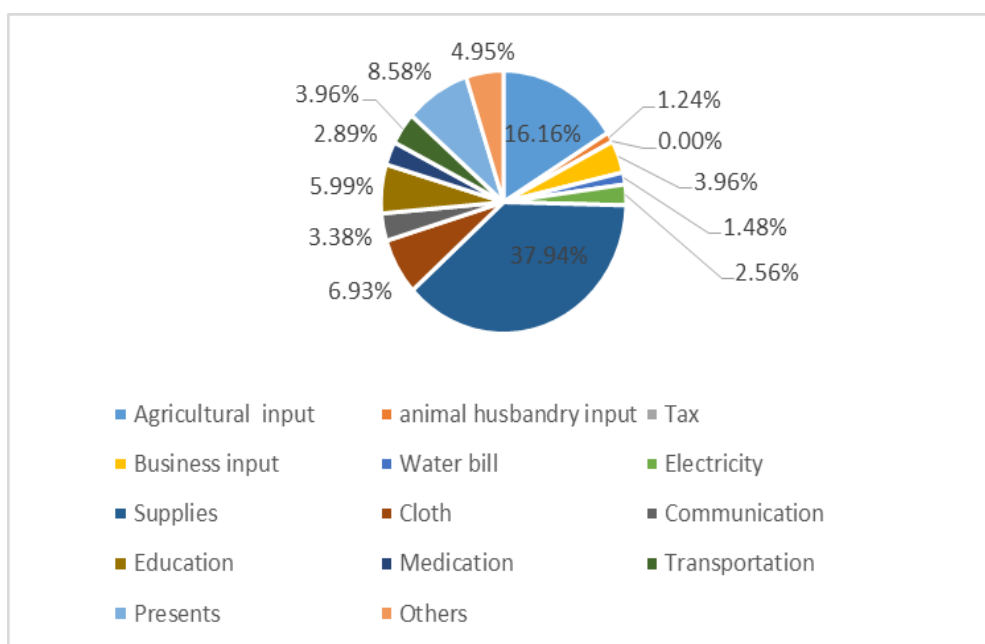


Chart 6-4 The average per capital expenditure of interviewed households

6.7 Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure

Based on the analysis on income resources of the 60 surveyed households, it has been found in this monitoring that the annual per capital income of the surveyed households is 10,530 Yuan and the annual productive expenditure is 1,295 Yuan, so the annual per capital net income is 9,235 Yuan. The agricultural income is the main income resource for the resettlements, accounting for 33.24% of the total income, followed by the migrant worker income that accounts for 22.79% of the total income, which shows increase compared with last survey. Towards the expenditures, suppliers expenditure occupies the biggest percentage of the total expenditure, accounting for 37.94%, followed by agricultural input of 16.61%.

7. Public Participation, Consultation and Grievance Redress

In the design and plan phases of the project, Tupan project office organized a public consultation with the design units by doing a social-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.

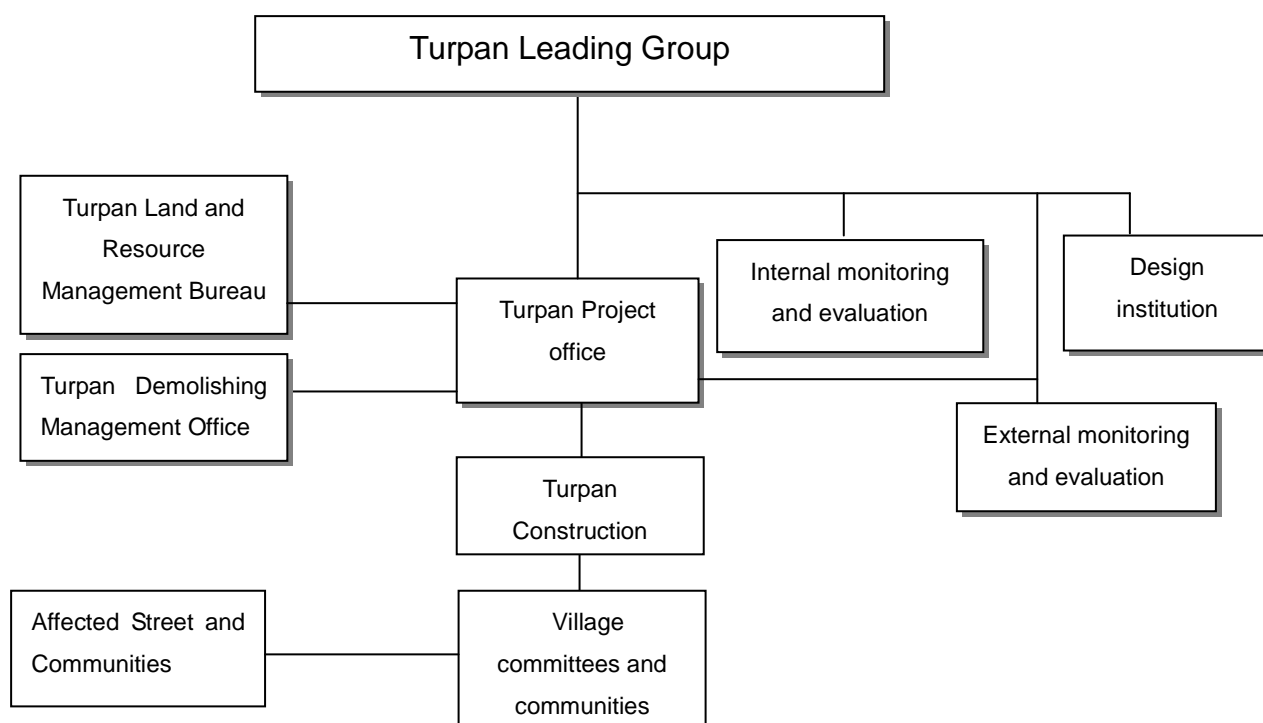
Land acquisition announcement, Land acquisition compensation and resettlement announcement, House demolition announcement were published successively by the entrusting party of LA and HD, using the forms of public documents and newspapers. A public letter will be sent to the APs to inform the telephone numbers for Complaints and supervision. The 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.

8. Organization and Institution

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

- Leading Group for accelerating ADB financed Road Extend Project; Executive Office of Turpan ADB Loan Project (Turpan Leading Group);
- Executive Office for ADB financed Project (Project Implementation Agencies, Turpan project office);
- Turpan Construction Bureau (Project Implementation Agencies);
- Turpan Land and Resource Management Bureau;
- Turpan Demolishing Management Office
- Putao Village, and Ya'er Village;
- Bage'er Village, Dongmen village of New city, Gobi village and Dongmen village of old city.



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

Table 8- 1 Staff of Turpan City for the Project

No	Agencies	Name	Position	Contact information
1	Turpan Construction Bureau	Sha Dike	Deputy director	0995-8532193
2	Turpan Construction Bureau	Li guofu	Director	13899301925
3	Turpan Construction Bureau	Aimaiheti	Deputy director	0995-8532193
4	Turpan Demolishing Management Office	Maimaiti	Director	13909955608
5	Turpan Demolishing Management Office	Guli	Staff	13565595580
6	urpan Land and Resource Management Bureau	Liu Jinxi	Deputy director	13565590316
7	Bage'er village committee	Nazhake	Village Officer	0995-8570045
8	Gobi village committee	Mutelipu	Village Office r	0995-8552001

9. Conclusion and Suggestions

9.1 Conclusion

(1) Up to this monitoring, the feasibility report and preliminary design have been approved, as well as the project location selection opinion book, planning permit of construction and land use permit. The tender offer of working drawing has been finished. The project is in the process of construction, and the 90% of the civil contract package has been completed. According to current progress, the project can be finished on time or even be ahead of schedule.

(2) Up to this monitoring, the land for this project has been in place. The collective land acquisition has been finished, and the compensation has been paid to the APs. The procedures of allocation of state-owned land have been finished. The work of house demolition and resettlement goes well in Xiluzhou Road, Huoyanshan Road, Xingaochang Road. The demolition of Wenhuxi Road is still in process.

(3) Project organizations and institutions are completed. 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 Turpan Construction Bureau, cooperating with Turpan People's Government, Development and reform commission, land and resources bureau, the community/village committee. The work is carried out smoothly.

(4) Public participation has been involved in the design process of resettlement plan. The channel for grievance redress is smooth. The AHs 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 agencies should finish the house demolition of Wenhuxi Road as soon as possible, and properly resettle the APs to ensure the entire project goes smoothly.

(2) Conducting a follow-up survey on the APs' production and livelihood to make sure their living standards remain the same level. The project office should support the APs who have difficulties.

(3) The capability of institutions should be future strengthen. Training should be organized on ADB resettlement policy and implementation methods in the way of combining theory learning and exchange visiting. They staffs should investigate and study from the completed or on-going ADB projects to improve their working efficiency and capability.

(4) The public participation should be strengthened continually. Public resettlement policies can make sure the APs realize their own rights, and have livelihood restoration plan in advance, thereby reducing the risk of relocation. Thus, the public participation should be improved in the following implementation process to protect the rights of APs.

(5) It is suggested that the project agencies should strengthen material filing, arrangement work to ensure that data is complete. Files of land acquisition and house demolition should be set up, providing the basic documents for project completion acceptance, as well as for monitoring and evaluation.

Annex

葡萄乡巴格日村 2011 年度绿州东路修路补偿款发放表

填表单位: 巴格日村 队 2-105

姓名	身份证号	亩地	补偿款	姓名	备注
1 阿不都拉西甫	652101194806181813	0.541	87600	47391.-	2-105 队
2 尼亚孜	652101194806181813	0.575	87600	6570.-	2-105 队
3 阿不都拉西甫	652101194806181813	0.009	87600	788.-	2-105 队
4 阿不都拉西甫	652101194806181813	1.70	72600	123420.-	2-105 队
5 阿不都拉西甫	652101194806181813	1.45	87600	127020.-	2-105 队
6 阿不都拉西甫	652101194806181813	4.895	87600	428802.-	2-105 队
7 阿不都拉西甫	652101194806181813	2.36	87600	206736.-	2-105 队
合计		11.03	-	940727.-	

Annex Picture 1 Compensation payment list for Luzhoudong Road construction of Bageri village of Putao Township in 2011

房屋征收补偿安置协议书

(合同)

征收人：_____（以下简称甲方）

被征收人：葡萄沟人民政府（以下简称乙方）

身份证号：_____

甲方因城市总体规划建设需要，需征收乙方使用的房屋及附属设施等。根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》、《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和国务院令 590 号《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》有关法律规定，在平等、自愿、协商一致的基础上，甲、乙双方就房屋征收补偿安置事宜达成如下协议：

第一条 建设项目名称、地点

建设项目名称：火焰山公路

建设地点：木纳尔村

第二条 被征收房屋及附属设施现状

土地使用证号 ，用地面积 m²。

房屋产权证号 ；房屋建筑面积 186 m²，其中砖混房建筑面积 m²，砖木房建筑面积 m²，土木房建筑面积 186 m²，窑洞房建筑面积 m²。其它

第三条 房屋补偿费

1、房屋补偿费 88990.0 元。

2、附属设施补偿费 19010.0 元。

3、树木补偿费 元。

~~4、临时安置过渡费每月 700 元，过渡期限为 6 个月，
共计 4200 元。~~

~~5、搬迁补助费 1200 元。~~

房屋征收总补偿费 108000.0 元，大写 壹拾万捌仟元正。

第四条 货币补偿

乙方选择货币补偿的方式进行补偿的，房屋征收总补偿费 108000.0 元，大写 壹拾万捌仟元正。

~~第五条 产权调换~~

1、产权调换房屋地点 ，楼层 楼，
建筑面积 m²，安置房 元/m² 计，楼层差价
为 %。

2、安置房总价 元，大写 。

甲方（或乙方）需结算产权调换差价 元，
大写 。

第六条 乙方在自 2011 年 8 月 28 日前完成搬迁，并
将房屋交付甲方统一拆除。被征收户自行拆除的，发生意外



Annex Picture 2 Compensation agreement for house demolition

新疆城市交通和环境改善利用亚洲开发银行贷款

阿勒泰市城市道路和环卫设施项目 移民安置外部独立监测评估报告

第 3 号报告

河海大学中国移民研究中心

2014 年 8 月

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杨坤

报告编写人员：施国庆 胡子江 周潇君
杨坤

地址：中华人民共和国江苏省南京市西康路 1 号河海大学内

邮编：210098

电话：0086—25—83786503

传真：0086—25—83718914

Email：gshi@hhu.edu.cn
gshi1@126.com

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1 项目基本情况

1.1 项目简要描述

阿勒泰市城市道路公共设施建设项目和工程内容包括：

(1) 道路工程，包括建设城市道路 19 条，建设城市道路总长度 25.04km；桥梁 4 座总长 191.4m：红墩路与银水路交叉口处 1 座，览景街体育场附近大桥和小桥各 1 座和公园路 1 座。

(2) 环卫设施工程及附属工程：修建 6 座公共厕所；配置 500 个果皮箱和 102 个垃圾箱；购置 1 辆垃圾压缩车，2 辆后装式垃圾车，1 辆清扫车，1 辆扫雪车，1 辆抓斗式垃圾车，2 台挖掘机，3 台轮式装载机和 5 辆翻斗车，高空作业车 1 辆，压路机 2 台，洒水喷药车 1 台，平地机 3 台，道路巡检车 3 辆。

本项目原计划建设 19 条道路，总计修建道路总长度 28.02km；项目中期阿勒泰市项目办对项目道路进行了调整，取消了团结南路新建段 0.68km，红墩路部分路段 2.3km，因此本项目调整后共计修建 18 条道路，总长度为 25.04km。

1.2 项目影响

本项目由阿勒泰市建设局作为实施机构。该子项目涉及 25.04km 城市道路及辅助工程建设，包括环卫设施。

项目征地拆迁影响主要由道路工程北二路、金山路、红墩路、桥东路、环城西路等建设而引起；由于本项目在道路以及桥涵的建设上有所调整，因此受项目影响的拆迁和征地量都会相应的有所增减。环城路征用墩巴扎尔村村集体土地

(耕地) 8.25 亩，项目办为了不影响墩巴扎尔村的利益，与设计单位讨论对环城路进行了优化，将环城路征用耕地路段的道路中心线往北偏移 8m 至国有未利用地，避免了墩巴扎尔村村集体耕地的征用

本项目征地拆迁涉及阿勒泰市的 3 个社区、1 个村，分别为金山路社区、解放南路社区、白杨桥社区、墩巴扎尔村。征地以及房屋拆迁影响 342 人，其中少数民族 98 人，占受影响总人口的 28.65%。20.23 亩国有土地将被永久占用(国有住宅用地 11.98，国有未利用地 8.25 亩)；以及宅基地 2.44 亩。10203.22m²的居民住宅(含 11 户居民车库 406.89m²)将被拆迁，影响 94 户 342 人。1 家

店铺拆迁房屋共 439.01m²，影响 3 人；2 家企事业单位共拆迁 597.07m²，影响 16 人。

1.3 非自愿移民外部独立监测

本项目非自愿移民安置的监测与评估工作由河海大学中国移民研究中心（National Research Center for Resettlement, NRCR）承担。

2 项目进度

2.1 工程进度

截至本次监测，阿勒泰市城市道路公共设施建设项目的可行性研究报告已于 2009 年 2 月 14 日获得新疆维吾尔自治区发改委审批批复，批准文号为新发改外资【2009】249 号；该项目的环评报告已于 2009 年 1 月 12 日通过新疆维吾尔自治区环境保护局的审批，批准文号为新环监函【2009】16 号；初步设计已于 2009 年 11 月 15 日获得新疆维吾尔自治区发改委的审批批复，批准文号为新发改项目【2009】2638 号。目前已经完成了亚行项目资金报告批复、地勘报告、地形图测绘、初步设计书编制、施工图设计图的全部设计工作。该项目共有 8 个合同包，现已完成全部招标工作。土地征收工作已基本完成，道路建设已经竣工验收，投入使用。

各子项目实际进展情况见表 2-1。

表 2-1 项目实施进展表

阿勒泰市道路与环境改善项目目标	截至 2014 年 8 月 30 日完成进度
到 2009 年完成设施设计、征地和采购工作	100%
到 2014 年，建设/改造 19 条道路，总长 28.02 公里，其中包括 3 条新建道路和 16 条道路改造，修建 3 座桥梁，改善/修建相关道路设施并购置道路养护设备	100%
到 2014 年，修建 10 座公共厕所和 20 座垃圾收集站，配置 654 个果皮箱和 102 个垃圾箱，购置 1 辆垃圾压缩车，1 辆后装式垃圾车，1 辆清扫车，2 辆扫雪车，1 辆垃圾抓钩车，1 台挖掘机，1 台轮式装载机 and 2 辆翻斗车	100%
综合进度	100%

本项目道路工程施工进度情况详见表 2-2。

表 2-2 道路工程施工实施情况

道路名称	道路性质	道路长度 (m)	红线宽度 (m)	车行道宽度 (m)	道路施工进度
环城西路	支路	240.35	8	8	2013 年 10 月完工
桥东路	干路	565.46	16	10	250 米菜地影响纳入城市规划，本项目不再征收
红墩路	干路	976.96	27	14	500 米人行道施工由周围房地产开发单位包干
园艺场路	干路	1119.57	14	8	2013 年 10 月完工
解放北路	干路	1212.11	20	14	2012 年 10 月完工
东后街	支路	715.17	8	8	2012 年 10 月完工
北二路	干路	1980.59	16	10	2013 年 10 月完工
览景路	支路	747.00	16	9	2013 年 8 月完工
东后街路	支路	924.67	8	8	2012 年 10 月完工
1~10 巷	巷道	3089.34	12	8	2013 年 10 月完工
前进街	支路	1043.16	14	8	2013 年 10 月完工
滨河路	步行街	3341.29	3.5	0	2013 年 8 月完工

公园路	干路	1335.13	21	0	2012 年 10 月完工
金山路	干路	1275.35	27	0	2012 年 10 月完工
金山北路	干路	1275.07	27	0	2012 年 10 月完工
文化路	干路	1177.30	25	0	2012 年 10 月完工
团结南路	干路	1362.42	26	0	2012 年 10 月完工
团结北路	干路	2659.06	29	0	2012 年 10 月完工
合计		25040.00			

2.2 移民进度

截至本次监测，房屋拆迁如表 2-3 所示。

表 2-3 项目实际移民安置进度

序号	道路名称	移民安置进度
1	环城西路	拆迁已完成
2	桥东路	菜地征收取消
3	团结南路（新建）	不涉及拆迁
4	红墩路	拆迁已完成
5	园艺场路	拆迁已完成
6	解放北路	不涉及拆迁
7	东后街	不涉及拆迁
8	北二路	拆迁已完成
9	览景街	不涉及拆迁
10	东后街路	不涉及拆迁
11	1-10 支路	拆迁已完成
12	前进街	不涉及拆迁
13	滨河路	拆迁已完成
14	公园路	不涉及拆迁
15	金山路	不涉及拆迁
16	金山北路	不涉及拆迁
17	文化路	不涉及拆迁
18	团结南路	不涉及拆迁
19	团结北路	不涉及拆迁

3 土地征用

3.1 农村集体土地征收

根据移民安置计划，本项目共需永久占地 43.62 亩，其中：国有土地 32.09 亩（国有住宅用地 26.52，商业用地 0.13 亩，工业用地 5.44 亩）；农村集体土地 11.53 亩，其中：耕地为 2.4 亩、菜地 9.13 亩（8.25 亩为墩巴扎尔村村集体土地）。

本次监测发现，本项目原计划征用环城路墩巴扎尔村村集体土地（耕地）8.25 亩，项目办为了不影响墩巴扎尔村的利益，与设计单位讨论对环城路进行了优化，将环城路征用耕地路段的道路中心线往北偏移 8m 至国有未利用地，避免了墩巴扎尔村村集体耕地的征用。北二路征用 3 户的宅基地 2.44 亩。

表 3-1 农村集体土地征收情况统计表

序号	道路名称	村名/社区名	征收集体土地（亩）			受影响户数	受影响人口数
			合计	耕地	宅基地		
1	北二路	墩巴扎尔村	2.44	0	2.44	3	14
合计			10.69	8.25	2.44	3	14

截至本次监测，农村集体土地征收工作已完成。项目道路共征收国有未利用土地 8.25 亩以及宅基地 2.44 亩，共计 10.69 亩。

3.2 国有土地永久占用

本项目需永久占用国有土地 20.23 亩，其中国有住宅用地为 11.98 亩，国有未利用地 8.25 亩。具体项目永久占用国有土地见表 3-2。

表 3-1 工程项目永久占用国有土地情况统计表

占地类型	影响单位名称	占地面积	备注
国有住宅用地	金山路社区	9.56	已完成征收
	白杨桥社区	0.68	已完成征收
	解放南路路社区	1.74	已完成征收
国有未利用地	—	8.25	已完成征收
合计		20.23	

截至本次监测，国有土地征收工作已全部完成。

3.3 临时占地

本项目临时用地包括砂石料场、混合料拌和厂、取弃土场、施工期生产生活区及施工临时道路等占地。本项目采取分段分边施工，所需临时占地均占用道路红线范围内土地。

4 房屋拆迁

根据移民安置计划，拆迁居民住宅总面积 13186.92 m²，其中：拆迁城市居民房屋影响 102 户，影响人数 269 人，面积为 12500.92 m²；拆迁农村居民房屋影响 3 户，影响人数 13 人，面积为 686 m²；居民房屋拆迁共影响 105 户，影响人数 282 人，其中少数民族 62 人。1 家店铺拆迁房屋共 87.4 m²，店铺受拆迁影响的人数为 3 人；10 家企事业单位共拆迁 2889.62 m²，企事业单位受拆迁影响的人数为 61 人。涉及到征地和房屋拆迁共 116 户，影响总人口为 346 人。

截至本次监测发现，项目征地拆迁确定涉及阿勒泰市的 3 个社区、1 个村，分别为金山路社区、解放南路社区、白杨桥社区、墩巴扎尔村。征地以及房屋拆迁将影响 342 人，其中少数民族 98 人，占受影响总人口的 28.65%。10203.22m²的居民住宅（含 11 户居民车库 406.89m²）将被拆迁，其中 266.18m²（占 2.61%）为农村居民房屋。1 家店铺拆迁，面积为 439.01m²，影响 3 人；2 家企事业单位拆迁，面积为 597.07m²，影响 16 人。

本工程实际影响总人口为 361 人，涉及到企事业和店铺非居民房屋拆迁共影响 3 家，影响 19 人。只受房屋拆迁影响的户数为 94 户（含 11 户车库拆迁居民），影响人口 342 人。其中拆迁农村居民房屋影响到 3 户村民，影响人口 14 人；拆迁城市居民房屋 91 户，影响人口 328 人。影响商业店铺 1 家 3 人；影响企事业单位 2 家，影响 16 人。

据项目办、国土局和房管局确认，由于道路设计变更，原先涉及的墩巴扎尔村 3 户农村居民房屋将不再进行拆迁；据房管局估算目前已基本完成居民房屋拆迁工作，企事业单位与店铺也已拆迁完毕。

4.1 住宅房屋拆迁和安置

本项目因为涉及到拆迁新老政策的交替，根据颁布的《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》，在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋，将继续按照《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》来执行，因此本项目在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋，将继续按照《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》来执行；在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之后进行拆迁征收的房屋，将按照新颁布的《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》来执行。

(一) 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋拆迁补偿标准

本项目中的 59 户居民房屋已在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证，将继续按照《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》来执行，移民房屋拆迁补偿参照 2009 年房屋拆迁重置价格；最终拆迁房屋的补偿价格将由房地产估价测绘公司进行现场评估后确定；城市房屋结构重置补偿标准与农村居民一样，不同的是城市房屋拆迁补偿包含了对国有土地的补偿而农村包含了对宅基地的补偿，具体的补偿标准详见表 4-1。

市房屋拆迁补偿包含了对国有土地的补偿而农村包含了对宅基地的补偿，具体的补偿标准详见表 4-2。

表 4-1 房屋拆迁补偿标准

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
	房屋补偿			
主房	砖混结构	元/m ²	770	
	砖木结构	元/m ²	644	
	土木结构	元/m ²	560	
附属房屋	砖混结构	元/m ²	476	
	砖木结构	元/m ²	132	
	土木结构	元/m ²	110	
库房	砖混结构	元/m ²	525	
温室	砖混结构	元/m ²	336	
地下室	砖混结构	元/m ²	374	
棚子	砖木结构	元/m ²	75	
	土木结构	元/m ²	40	
	木结构	元/m ²	72	
	简易结构	元/m ²	24	
土地补偿				
国有土地补偿标准		元/m ²	一级地段：556 元/m ² 二级地段：237 元/m ² 三级地段：130 元/m ²	住宅户有土地使用权证的，给予补偿，无土地证的，不予补偿。
农村房屋宅基地补偿标准		元/m ²	27	
其他补贴				
临时过渡补助费		元/户/月	800	过渡期从搬迁之日起计算至回迁之日止，暂按 18 个月计算，实施中按实际发生费用计算。
搬迁补助费		元/户	650	
有限电视移机费		元/户	100	
电话宽带等移机费		元/户	100	

备注：在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋，将继续按照《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》来执行。

(二) 2011 年 1 月 21 日之后拆迁征收的房屋拆迁补偿标准

本项目在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之后进行拆迁征收的房屋，将按照新颁布的《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》来执行。移民房屋拆迁补偿参照当年的类似房地产的市场价格，与被拆迁人进行协商补偿，随着房地产市场价格波动的因素，最终拆迁房屋的补偿价格将由房地产估价测绘公司进行现场评估后确定；房屋拆迁补偿不仅包含对房屋结构的补偿，还包含对土地和附属物的补偿。补偿标准详见表 4-2。

表 4-2 居民房屋征收补偿标准

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
	房屋补偿			
主房	砖混结构	元/m ²	2600	
	砖木结构	元/m ²	2498	
	土木结构	元/m ²	2498	
附属房屋	砖混结构	元/m ²	598	
	砖木结构	元/m ²	195	
	土木结构	元/m ²	132	
棚子	砖木结构	元/m ²	75	
	土木结构	元/m ²	40	
	木结构	元/m ²	72	
	简易结构	元/m ²	24	
土地补偿				
国有土地补偿标准		元/m ²	一级地段:556 元/m ² 二级地段:237 元/m ² 三级地段:130 元/m ²	住宅户有土地使用权证的，给予补偿，无土地证的，不予补偿。
农村房屋宅基地补偿标准		元/m ²	27	
其他补贴				
临时过渡补助费		元/户/月	800	过渡期从搬迁之日起计算至回迁之日止，暂按 18 个月计算，实施中按实际发生费用计算。
搬迁补助费		元/户	650	
有限电视移机费		元/户	100	
电话宽带等移机费		元/户	100	
空调拆装补助费		元/户	200	
太阳能热水器拆迁补助费		元/户	200	

征收拆迁居民房屋安置方式由住户自行选择货币补偿或产权调换。被征收人安置区有三个分别为：金山路前进街十道巷，706 所，红墩路。该项目安置房建筑面积在 70-90 m² 范围内，套型为三室两厅一卫、二室两厅一卫两种。

货币补偿。对于选择货币补偿的住户，根据市场评估价值进行补偿。

产权调换。被征收人安置房在金山路前进街十道巷建设，安置房建筑面积标准原则上最小不低于 50 平方米，最大控制在 90 平方米，安置房为多层住宅，部分建筑设计面积在：70-90 平方米范围内。

(1) 对于选择产权调换的住户，根据《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》的规定，结合《阿勒泰市棚户区改造实施方案》的相关政策，在改造范围内被征收人的房屋，原则上以 1: 1 的原则进行产权调换，其土地、附属物及二次装修经评估后，另行给予货币补偿。

不同结构的主房按照房屋重置价格调平结构差给予征收补助，经房地产估价公司估算，房屋结构价差如下表 4-1 所示：

表 4-3 房屋结构价差

房屋结构	墙厚 (mm)	重置价格 (元/m²)	结构价差 (元/m²)
土 木		870	0
土木包砖	120	930	60
土木包砖	240	960	90
砖 木	370	1160	290
砖 木	490	1240	370
砖 混	370	1320	450
砖 混	490	1450	580

(2) 在建设范围内的住户，住宅面积不足 50 平方米的住户，政府按最低保障政策，给予 50 平方米进行产权调换，且不补差价；安置住房面积超出安置补偿的部分，按照同年同地段的商品房价格优惠 20%后进行购买。

(3) 被征收人房屋在 90—120 平方米（含）以上的，被征收人提出按面积置换的，安置房面积最大可选择 120 平方米，对于被征收人房屋住宅面积超出 120 平方米，原则上可选择两套安置房，单套户型面积不能突破 90 平方米，对于超出住房面积部分，按照同年同地段的商品房价格优惠 20%后进行购买。

(4) 楼层分配方式。以产权人为主，采取分类抽签的方式。年龄在 60 岁以上的老人或行动不便的残疾人可选择 1-2 层进行抽签，对抽到第六层（顶层）的被征收人可给予适当补贴（5000 元/户）。地下室统一抽签分配。 楼层价格系数分别为：一层 95%、二层 110%、三层 120%、四层 110%、五层 95%、六层 70%。

被征收人自行过渡，政府给予临时安置过渡费每户 1000 元/月，补偿期限自搬迁之日起至回迁之日止（半年发放一次）；搬迁补助费：650 元/户；电视、电话移机费各 100 元/户。

表 4-4 房屋拆迁的受影响户其他补偿

对于房屋拆迁的受影响户还给予以下补助：				
其它补偿	搬迁补助费	元/户	650	

	临时过渡费（楼房）	元/月/户	800	过渡期从搬迁之日起计算至回迁之日止（半年发放一次）
			1000	2012年5月提高至这个标准
	有线电视拆移机费	元/户	100	
	电话、宽带等移位费	元/户	100	
	空调拆装补助费	元/户	200	
	太阳能热水器补助费	元/户	200	

按照房屋征收决定公告发布之日起，5日内签订房屋征收协议者给予一次性10000元现金奖励；在6日至10日内签订协议者给予一次性5000元现金奖励；在11日至20日内签订协议的给予一次性3000元现金奖励；凡核发奖励的均应按规定的要求和相应的搬迁期限实施。超过20日期限签订补偿协议并搬迁的，不予发放上述奖励。有下列情况之一的，不得享受以上规定的奖励。

超过征收公告规定的搬迁期限后仍未搬迁的；由市人民政府依法作出征收补偿（或安置）决定书的；经人民法院依法作出裁决的。

4.2 非住宅房屋拆迁和安置

本项目涉及2家事业单位的简易附属房屋和库房拆迁，为空闲房屋，对事业单位没有造成任何影响；2家事业单位的拆迁许可证已在2011年1月21日之前取得，因此将继续按照《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》来执行，对事业单位的生产经营造成停工停产损失的，通过双方协商给予一定的补偿。

商业店铺拆迁安置根据拆迁户原商业店铺所在地段、交通状况、月营业额、店铺面积和结构等，根据拆迁户的意愿，可以货币补偿，也可以产权调换安置。

根据安置意愿调查，受店铺拆迁的受影响人选择了货币补偿，因从事店铺经营行业已有10多年了，对经营店铺已感觉疲劳，而且利润小，盈利收入少，因此店铺受影响人选择货币补偿后，用补偿款用于其他行业投资。

根据房管局初步估计数据，截至本次监测，本项目涉及2家事业单位拆迁与国有土地占用，全部为部分拆迁，拆迁面积为597.07 m²，影响人口16人；在拆迁的企事业单位房屋中，砖木结构的20.21 m²，占3.38%；土木结构的576.86 m²，占96.62%，本项目影响店铺1家，主营零售百货等。店铺拆迁面积共439.01 m²，受影响人口3人。现已全部完成拆迁安置工作。企事业单位实际拆迁安置状况和商业店铺安置状况分别见表4-4和表4-5。

表 4-5 项目涉及企事业单位拆迁安置状况

单位名称	受影响企业概况				拆迁影响					
	职工人数	女性	单位性质	产权人	房屋拆迁 (m²)				拆迁影响程度	备注
					砖混	砖木	土木	简易		
阳光社区	6	2	事业	阳光社区		20.21			部分拆迁	附属房屋, 影响 6 人
地区公安局	10	4	行政事业	地区公安局			576.89		部分拆迁	车库, 影响 10 人
合计	16	6				20.21	576.89			共影响 16 人

表 4-6 项目涉及店铺拆迁安置状况

街道/乡镇	道路名称	店铺产权人	经营类型	年收入 (万元)	年利润 (万元)	是否租赁	被拆迁房屋面积 (m²)			拆迁房屋占地面积 (亩)	拆迁程度
							砖混	砖木	土木		
白杨桥社区	解放南路路	戴云霞	百货	9	4.2	否	439.01	0	0	0	全部拆迁

5 弱势群体与少数民族

5.1 弱势群体

因本项目实施涉及到的弱势群体，将给予相应的扶持和照顾，并在移民安置预算中列入该项支出。本项目已经设立专门的扶持基金以帮助这些弱势群体，费用包含在技术培训费中。

被拆迁户家庭有困难的弱势群体，可以申请廉租房安置，每月租金 40-45 元，足够该家庭长久居住。由本人提出申请，经社区审核落实，政府根据实际情况一次性给予大病救助，另外，政府还对被拆迁户的子女就学、就业、转办户口都做出详细安排。对于廉租房对象，若家庭实在困难，政府还将减免租金。

若被拆迁人属于最低收入家庭，则纳入阿勒泰市廉租房保障对象，其他被拆迁的按照《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》第二十五条规定，结清产权调换的差价。对项目低收入家庭困难户，给予优先安排到公益性岗位工作。

阿勒泰市公益性岗位主要是保洁和保绿和看护岗位。每年的社会公益性岗位向社会公布。具有城镇户籍的下岗失业人员和其它失业人员、贫困家庭和低收入家庭人员，向居住地社区办事处申请，报劳动就业管理部门审批。申请公益性岗位的人员不需要缴纳其它费用，用人单位对公益性岗位人员缴纳三金，每人月工资在 870 元左右。

在安置小区的楼层选择上将考虑到弱势群体的具体情况安排合适的楼层给予居住。

截至本次监测，通过对其家庭成员结构和当地民政部门所掌握的材料对比分析来确定受影响的脆弱群体。根据调查，在项目征地范围内受影响的人中，经过初步分析，有 1 户、3 人（户主为地利卡提阿不力克木）属于弱势群体，为少数民族。因本项目实施涉及到的弱势群体，将给予相应的扶持和照顾，并在移民安置预算中列入该项支出。本项目已经设立专门的扶持基金以帮助这些弱势群体，费用包含在技术培训费中。

5.2 少数民族

在受拆迁影响的 94 户，342 人中，影响少数民族家庭 24 户，影响 98 人，占受拆迁影响总人数的 28.65%。主要少数民族为哈族、维族和回族等民族。本

项目影响的少数民族居住在城市，受影响的少数民族在当地享有的社会地位、经济地位均与汉族一致，在生活习惯和宗教信仰上，保留了各自民族特色。

在受影响的少数民族中，哈族最擅长搞养殖，维族擅长经销牲畜，回族擅长餐饮服务业，因此各少数民族利用自己的特长和优势的地理位置，提高了收入和生活水平。

对于土地征用、房屋拆迁及移民安置，少数民族人口与汉族人口一样享用同等的补偿权利，同时在项目用工、技术培训等方面现有优先权。为促进少数民族的发展，项目制定了专门的少数民族发展规划。阿勒泰市距离哈萨克斯坦很近，与其有很强的贸易往来，出国务工的少数民族也越来越多。主要是通过到职业技术学校培训，学习电焊、瓦工、木工等建筑行业的十几个工种，由学校与哈萨克斯坦的公司签订用工合同，出国务工。

表 5-1 少数民族影响人口统计表

涉及社区/村	总影响人口		少数民族		哈族		维族		回族		俄罗斯族		蒙古		占人口
	总户数	总人口	户数	人口	户数	人数	户数	人数	户数	人数	户数	人口	户数	人口	比例
金山路社区	24	92	16	64	9	36	3	9	2	6	1	6	1	7	26.90%
白杨桥社区	69	246	8	34	5	18	1	3	1	5	0	0	1	8	71.93%
解放南路社区	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.17%
小计	94	342	24	98	14	54	4	12	3	11	1	6	2	15	100.00%

6 资金

截至本次监测，A1 包道路工程于 2011 年 5 月开工，目前公园路、金山路、金山北路、文化路、团结南路、团结北路的人行道、公共交通站、绿化带、照明以及道路附属设施的土建安装工程已全部完成。道路总长 9124.34 米，合计完成工程投资 2757 万元。

A2 包道路工程于 2010 年 8 月 20 日开工，目前前进巷、1-10 道巷、环城西路、北二路、园艺场路道施工现已完成，桥东路因征地拆迁工作未完成，该路段有 400 米未施工，合计完成工程投资 2539.90 万元。

A3 包道路工程于 2010 年 8 月 20 日开工，目前已完成解放北路、东后街路、东后街道路的路面面层及水稳工作，已完成道路工程的 100%。合计完成工程投资 2200 万元。

A4 包道路工程于 2010 年 7 月 1 日开工，2013 年 8 月 20 日交工。目前已完成滨河路防洪堤、金山路道路、览景街道路、滨河路花岗岩步道工程，已完成道路工程的 100%。合计完成工程投资 2108 万元。

A5 包桥梁工程于 2010 年 8 月 20 日开工。目前公园路桥、览景街跨河桥、红墩路跨河桥已全部完成并已通车，合计完成工程总投资 3800 万元。

B1 包设备采购任务已完成，安装工作已完成 100%。目前已合计完成工程总投资 1368.86 万元。

B2 包机械设备采购工作已完成 100%。目前已合计完成工程总投资 1559.50 万元。

D2 包厕所工程已全部完成。目前已合计完成工程总投资 289.74 万元。

其它（监理、设计、环评、拆迁等），合计完成投资 1568.42 万元。

目前累计完成工程投资 18191.42 万元。

阿勒泰市城市道路和环卫设施项目永久征收农村集体土地工作已经完成，拆迁补偿安置工作正在实施中。本次监测仅对该项目资金补偿和发放情况进行说明。

集体土地征收：共发生费用 4.39 万元（占总费用的 0.25%），包括耕地补偿费和宅基地补偿费。

国有土地占用：共发生费用 134.02 万元（占总费用的 7.62%），包括国有土地有偿使用费、住宅用地补偿费。

居民房屋拆迁：居民房屋费用共计 1068.31 万元（占总费用的 60.77%），包括房屋结构补偿费、搬迁补助、临时过渡费等。

商业店铺房屋拆迁：商业店铺房屋费用共计 202.98 万元（占总费用的 11.55%），包括店铺房屋补偿费、搬迁补助、临时过渡费等。

企事业单位房屋拆迁：事业单位房屋费用共计 33.42 万元（占总费用的 1.90%），包括企业房屋结构补偿费、搬迁补助、临时过渡费等。

附着物和基础设施：地面附着物补偿共计 28.33 万元，占移民总费用的 1.61%；

7 移民生产生活水平分析

2014 年 9 月，监测小组采用随机抽样的方法选择受征地和拆迁影响的金山路社区、白杨桥社区和解放南路居民，并对其生产生活水平进行基底调查。

7.1 受影响村、社区基本情况

受拆迁影响社区分别为白杨桥社区和金山路社区。其中：金山路社区共有 1573 户，总人口 4991 人；其中农业人口 224 人，妇女 2119 人，汉族 2942 人，回族 128 人，维族 962 人，哈萨克族 959 人。白杨桥社区位于阿勒泰市南郊，与红墩镇相邻，是典型的城乡结合部。辖区居民 1527 户、4269 人。其中：妇女 2191 人，汉族 3455 人，维族 100 人，哈萨克族 410，回族 304。

项目征地拆迁涉及阿勒泰市的 3 个社区、1 个村，分别为白杨桥社区、金山北路社区、文化路社区。户均人口在 2.68 人/户。受影响村地处城市郊区，交通便利，就业机会较多。农业生产方面，种植作物有小麦、玉米；经济作物种植比重较作物种植较大，经济作物主要包括蔬菜、果树等，详见表 7-1。

表 7-1 受影响村社会经济概况

涉及街道办事处	涉及村/社区名称	人口					产值（万元/年）			人均纯收入（元/年）			
		总户数	总人口	男性	农业人口	少数民族人数	农业	工业	第三产业	居民人均纯收入	其中：农业 (%)	工业 (%)	第三产业 (%)
金山路	金山路社区	1555	4783	2295	0	1004	0	784.66	2490.44	7132.68	0	23.96	76.04
	文化路社区	2334	6520	3142	0	1699	0	1034.7	3339.25	7213.45	0	23.66	76.34
解放路	解放北路社区	1299	3966	1904	0	942	0	684.78	2127.18	7347.32	0	24.35	75.65
	解放南路社区	2702	7174	3524	0	1432	0	1242.84	3676.75	7218.45	0	25.26	74.74
团结路	白杨桥社区	1193	4577	2191	0	851	0	780.11	2588.54	7747.3	0	23.16	76.84
拉斯特乡	墩巴扎尔村	510	1506	830	1145	167	606.85	0	191.33	5300	76.03	0	23.97

7.2 移民典型户抽样调查分析

本次调查共抽取了 10 户移民作为样本进行了问卷调查。调查目的主要是了解移民活动的实施质量和资金使用效果，重点监测移民政策的执行情况、移民的生活生产安置、移民抱怨与申诉、公众参与、协商、信息公开等实施情况。

7.2.1 家庭人口及年龄分布

在调查的 10 户 32 人中，有农业人口 5 人，非农业人口 27 人，其中有 1 户低保。在调查的人口中，妇女人口 10 人，占人口总数的 31.25%；劳动力 26 人，占口总数的 81.25%；学生 4 人，占人口总数的 12.5%。

在调查的 10 户 32 人中，有 6 岁以下儿童 1 人，占人口总数的 3.13%，6～18 岁以下人口数 4 人，占人口总数的 12.5%；18～50 岁人口数 23 人，占人口总数的 71.88%；51～60 岁人口数 2 人，占人口总数的 6.25%；60 岁以上人口 2 人，占人口总数的 6.25%。年龄分布结构见表 7-2。

表 7-2 人口年龄结构分布表

年龄	人数
6 岁以下	1
6-18 岁	4
18-50 岁	23
51-60 岁	2
60 岁以上	2

7.2.2 文化程度分布情况

在调查的 10 户 32 人中，文盲人数 2，占人口总数的 6.25%；小学文化人数 4 人，占人口总数的 12.5%；初中文化人数 10 人，占人口总数的 31.25%；高中文化人数 12 人，占人口总数的 37.5%；高中以上文化人数 4 人，占人口总数的 12.5%。文化程度分布情况见表 7-3。

表 7-3 文化程度分布表

文化程度	人数
文盲	2
小学	4
初中	10
高中	12
高中以上	4

7.2.3 房屋及居住条件

其中 96.23%的住户，除了被征地外，住房不受影响，但在社会经济调查中对居住特征也进行了评估。表 7-4 显示，每户户主拥有的平均居住面积为 125.07m²，最大的为 508.94m²（13 间）。在所有的被调查住户拆迁中，35.19%的房屋为砖混结构，35.13%的房屋为砖木结构，29.47%的房屋为土木结构，0.21%的房屋为杂房。

表 7-4 被调查家庭的生活条件

项目	被调查户数	最少	最多	平均
房间数	10	1	13	5
房屋面积（m ² ）	10	29.23	508.94	125.07

7.2.4 生产类型情况

在被调查的 10 户移民中，农业经营状况为：2 户种有蔬菜，共有蔬菜地面积约 4 亩；非农业生产经营方面：企事业单位工作的 14 人，占总劳动力的 53.85%；外出务工的 8 人，占总劳动力的 30.77%；从事个体经营的 4 人，占总劳动力的 15.38%。

7.2.5 家庭年收入

据对调查的 10 户样本家庭进行统计，2013 年年均家庭总收入为 42000 元。其中蔬菜年收入为 3000 元，占总收入的 7.1%；企事业单位年收入为 26500 元，占总收入的 63.1%；外出打工年收入为 5000 元，占总收入的 11.9%；副业年收入为 6400 元，占总收入的 15.24%；其它收入为 1100 元，占总收入的 2.62%。年均家庭收入结构见表 7-5。

表 7-5 年均家庭总收入情况表

单位：元

收入项	上期总收入(元)	本期监测 (元)	差额 (元)
蔬菜种植	4500	3000	-1500
企事业单位工资	25000	26500	1500
打工收入	3500	5000	1500
副业收入	5500	6400	900
其他	1000	1100	100
合计	39500	42000	2500

通过本次监测，对比上期数据可以看出，被调查的家庭 2013 年的人均年收入较 2012 年有所上升。由于项目影响村属城郊村，当地农民从事个体经营的活动机会较多，在企事业单位工作的人也较多；同时受拆迁影响的两个社区居民几乎全是非农户口，因此农业收入所占比例很少，非农业收入比重较大。从表 7-5 中可以看出，移民户的人均非农业收入（企事业单位工资、打工收入、副业收入以及其它收入）占总收入的比例为 92.9%，比例相当高；而种植业收入有所降低。以上分析说明，项目建设导致的征地拆迁对移民户的生产生活影响很小。

7.2.6 家庭年支出

据对调查的 10 户样本家庭进行统计，2013 年年均家庭总支出为 24130 元。其中农业生产支出 700 元，占总支出的 2.9%；水电费 1600 元，占总支出的 6.63%；通讯费 1500 元，占总支出的 6.22%；孩子上学费用 3500 元，占总支出的 14.5%；医疗费 1580 元，占总支出的 6.55%；燃料费 450 元，占总支出的 1.86%；购买生活副食品 12000 元，占总支出的 49.73%；购买家电家具支出 800 元，占总支出的 3.32%；社会保险费用 900 元，占总支出的 3.73%；其他支出 1100 元，占总支出的 4.56%。样本家庭的年支出情况详见表 7-6。

表 7-6 家庭年均总支出情况表

单位：元

支出项	上期监测支出额 (元)	本期监测 (元)	差额
农业生产支出	1000	700	-300
水电费	1500	1600	100
通讯费	1150	1500	350
教育费用	3000	3500	500
医疗费	1500	1580	80
燃料费	400	450	50
购买生活副食品	11100	12000	900
购买家电家具支出	1000	800	-200
社会保险费用	900	900	0

支出项	上期监测支出额（元）	本期监测（元）	差额
其他	1000	1100	100
支出合计	22550	24130	1580

从以上分析分析可得农业生产支出与家电购买支出有所下降，生活副食品、教育费用、医疗费、通讯费为支出的主要方面，而燃料及社会保险购买的支出则较小，这与当地的生活状况基本相符。

7.2.7 家庭年收入与年支出对比分析

通过以上分析可以看出，被调查的 10 户移民户均纯收入为 17870 元。

从收入来源看，企事业工资居家庭收入首位，其次为副业收入，农业收入仅仅列第三位。在支出方面，生活副食品及小孩上学所占比重较大，而且可以预见，在未来几年内，支出费用和结构不会发生较大变化。因此，土地征用和房屋拆迁对被移民影响并不大。因此，合理而有效的使用土地补偿费和安置补助费，寻求切实可行的收入替代方案，可以有效地保证移民的收入不会因土地损失及房屋拆迁而受到影响，进而使受影响人从项目中受益。

8 组织机构

在项目实施中，对阿勒泰市城市道路和公共设施建设项目移民安置活动的计划、管理、实施和监测负责的机构有：

- 阿勒泰市加快推进亚行贷款道路改扩建项目领导小组（简称阿勒泰市领导小组，下同）
- 阿勒泰市利用亚行贷款项目执行办公室（项目执行机构，简称阿勒泰市项目办，下同）
- 阿勒泰市建设局（项目实施机构）
- 阿勒泰市国土资源局
- 阿勒泰市房管局
- 金山路街道办事处、解放路街道办事处、拉斯特乡
- 金山路社区、白杨桥社区
- 墩巴扎尔村村民委员会
- 设计院
- 河海大学中国移民研究中心

阿勒泰市领导小组 负责本项目征地、拆迁与移民安置活动的领导、组织协调、移民安置计划审定和实施内部监督检查。

阿勒泰市项目办 负责指导移民政策制定、移民安置计划编制及征地拆迁实施。

阿勒泰市建设局 为项目具体实施机构，负责社会经济、实物量调查和辅助编写移民安置计划，联系国土局、各乡政府和受影响村村委会实施开展移民安置各项具体工作。

阿勒泰市国土资源局 负责建设征地手续办理、审查、批准和实施协调、管理、监督、仲裁工作及集体土地房屋拆迁与移民安置监督、仲裁、协调和管理工作。

阿勒泰市房管局 负责房屋拆迁申请办理、审查、批准、许可正发放和实施协调、管理、监督、仲裁工作及房屋拆迁与安置监督、仲裁、协调和管理工作的。

街道办 负责配合项目办调查工作，与国土局签定征地拆迁协议，配合国土部门实施土地征收、房屋拆迁和移民安置工作。

受影响村村民委员会/社区 村委会负责提供土地承包资料、配合各项调查工作与征地拆迁后宅基地、承包地调整、提供受影响弱势群体工作。社区负责动员宣传、陪同相关技术人员完成测量、估价和拆迁协议签署谈判、提供受影响弱势群体名单。

设计院 负责工程项目设计及具体拆迁范围的确定。

河海大学中国移民研究中心 负责征地拆迁和移民安置工作的外部监测评估。

组织机构设置详见下图

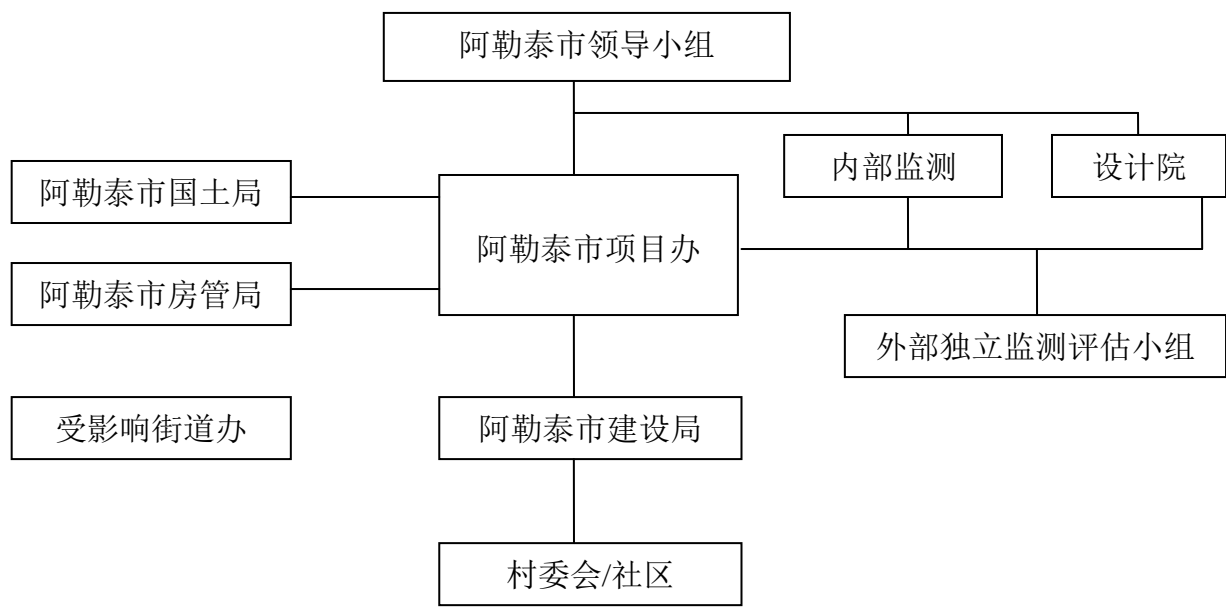


图 8- 1 阿勒泰市移民安置组织机构图

与移民安置计划项目相比，项目办领导小组成员有所变动，详见 **Error!**

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表 8- 1 阿勒泰市项目领导小组目录

市	职能	姓名	单位	职务
阿	组长	康卫东	市人民政府	市委副书记、常务副市长
	副组长	江华	市人民政府	市委常委、副市长
		黄野	市人民政府	市委常委
		赵立新	市人民政府	副市长
		陆龙	市纪检委	副书记、监察局局长
		王化玉	市发展和改革委员会	主任
		强法泉	市建设局	局长

市	职能	姓名	单位	职务
勒泰市	成员	汝涛	市国土资源局	局长
		徐永祥	市审计局	局长
		张永平	市交通局	局长
		温振林	市环保局	局长
		官建祥	市农业局	局长
		丛方春	市水利局	局长
		游新鹏	市林业局	局长
		石伟荣	市建设局	总工程师
		马志新	市财政局	副局长
		赛力克	红墩镇	党委副书记、镇长
		程明	阿苇滩镇	党委书记
		杨忠民	拉斯特乡	党委书记
		金恩斯	金山路街道办事处	主任
		刘宗香	团结路街道	党工委书记
		王军儒	解放路街道	党工委书记
		杨光忱	市房产管理所	所长
		高建华	市规划局	局长
		韩杰	市污水净化管理所	所长
		许建彬	市金山供水有限公司	经理
		王晶	市城管大队	大队长
		田青	市建设局质监站	站长
		阿迪力	市草原监理所	所长
		也尔扎提	市环卫处	处长
		李志兴	市园林绿化处	主任
		王安绪	市兴业集中供热公司	经理
		李强	市蓝天供热站	站长
		盛德波	华丽燃气公司	经理

领导小组下设办公室，具体负责项目的组织实施和项目资金使用管理等。办公室主任：赵立新；办公室副主任：石伟荣、张道彬；成员：袁辉。

9 公众参与和抱怨申诉

公众参与是保证移民安置顺利实施的重要因素。在项目可行性研究和移民安置计划编制阶段，项目单位进行了一系列的活动让移民参与到项目中来。

本项目在移民安置政策制定、计划编制和实施阶段，都十分重视移民参与和协商，广泛听取移民的意见。在项目准备阶段，阿勒泰市亚行贷款项目领导小组多次征求被征地拆迁居民所在街道、社区以及村负责人和受影响人等项目移民安置工作的建议和意见。

本项目在移民安置计划和实施过程中，始终重视移民和被拆迁单位的参与，为了有效解决问题，保证项目建设和征地成功的实施，建立了透明、有效的抱怨和申诉渠道，截至本次监测，未有受影响人进行申诉。

10 发现与建议

10.1 发现

(1) 项目进度：截至本次监测，阿勒泰市城市道路公共设施建设项目的可研、环评、初设均已得到批复。目前道路园艺场路、解放北路、东后街、东后街路、1-10 巷道、前进街、金山路、文化路和团结北路等 19 条道路的新建改扩建工程均已完工；公园路小桥、览景街大桥、红墩桥已建成通车，厕所已完成建造；设备采购已完成。

(2) 移民安置进度：本项目涉及的农村集体土地永久征收工作已经完成，房屋拆迁工作基本实施完成。三个安置小区（706 队安置区、红墩路 and 十巷道安置区）已修建完成。

(3) 项目永久征地：目前农村集体土地永久征收已完成；国有土地也已完成征收工作。

(4) 补偿标准：房屋拆迁补偿临时过渡费都有所提高。

(5) 组织机构：项目机构健全，成立了专门的项目办公室，人员基本到位且具有较为丰富的移民工作经验。

(6) 公众参与：在项目准备期间和实施期间，项目单位就实物量测量、补偿标准、补偿资金支付等受影响户关心的问题多次组织了公众参与活动，积极解答了公众心中的疑虑，并使受影响人充分认识到该公益性项目建设的必要性和重要性，为本项目移民安置工作的顺利开展奠定了良好基础。

(7) 抱怨与申诉：移民抱怨和申诉的渠道畅通，设立了抱怨申诉专职协调员制度，移民知道当自己的权利受到侵犯时的申诉途径。

10.2 建议

(1) 继续加强机构能力建设。建议对相关机构与人员进一步的进行亚行移民政策与实施的培训，采用理论学习和参观交流相结合的形式，特别是到已实施完成或正在实施的亚行贷款项目考察、学习，以进一步加强机构的效率和能力。

(3) 继续加强移民公众参与和信息公开和机构能力建设。透明的移民政策将确保移民得知自己的合法权益及恢复计划，从而有利降低移民及项目的风险。该项目涉及的受影响户有部分少数民族，因此，项目单位所开展的公众参与不仅要

着眼于保护移民的自身利益，还应着眼于尊重和保护受影响少数民族的文化传统及风俗习惯，确保在项目实施过程中，在保证受影响人的利益不受伤害的同时，他们的文化传统及风俗习惯也充分地能得以尊重和保护。

附件

附图 1 道路现状



团结路



红墩路

新疆城市交通和环境改善利用亚洲开发银行贷款

哈密市城市道路与环卫设施项目 移民安置外部独立监测评估报告

第 3 号报告

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监测评估人员：施国庆 胡子江

周潇君 杨坤

报告编写人员：施国庆 胡子江

周潇君 杨坤

地址：中华人民共和国江苏省南京市西康路 1 号河海大学内

邮编：210098

电话：0086—25—83786503

传真：0086—25—83718914

Email：gshi@hhu.edu.cn
gshi1@126.com

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1 项目概述

1.1 项目建设的主要内容

亚行贷款哈密市城市交通与环境改善项目包括哈密市市区范围内的八一南路和人民路两条道路的道路工程、桥涵工程，以及道路绿化、道路照明、交通工程、环卫设施等附属工程。在2012年10月亚行贷款中期调整时，确定将剩余资金全部用于A11包并对A11包工程量进行调整，只实施八一南路土建及安装工程，取消八一北路所有内容。两条道路建设子项目具体情况见表1-1。

表1-1 道路工程建设规模概况 单位：米，平方米

路名	道路起终点		红线	长度	机动车道	非机动车	绿化带	人行道
	起点	终点	宽度		面积	道面积	面积	面积
八一南路	环城路	八一北路	54.0	3518.64	84875.16	48029.44	/	22167.43
人民路	环城路	中山路	40.0	1906.58	27998.65	14972.20	13308.62	14661.94
合计	/		94.0	5425.22	112873.8	63001.64	13308.62	36829.37

1.2 非自愿移民外部独立监测

本项目非自愿移民安置的外部独立监测与评估工作由河海大学中国移民研究中心（National Research Center for Resettlement, NRCR）承担。

2 项目进度

2.1 项目工程进度

截至本次监测，哈密市人民路（A12 包）道路建设工程全部完成并已于 2010 年 8 月建成通车。八一南路已于 2013 年 5 月 24 日在新疆自治区建设工程交易中心公开招标，中标结果于 2103 年 7 月中旬得到亚行批准，中标单位为中铁一局集团有限公司，合同金额 30470668.00 元。八一南路于 2013 年 7 月 23 日开工建设，9 月 28 日主车道竣工通车。目前，八一南路尚有 1 公里左右路段未完工，计划于 2014 年 10 月底完工。



图 2- 1 八一南路现状

2.2 项目移民安置进度

哈密市项目办在 2008 年 11 月公布移民计划，2009 年 12 月人民路选址意见书获得批复，2009 年 1 月，哈密市国土资源局发布征地公告及征地补偿安置方案公告，2009 年 10 月完成征地协议签订，2010 年 12 月完成拆迁协议签订，所有项目安置房已于 2012 底全部竣工并交付使用。截至至本次监测，哈密市已完成拆迁安置工作，总数 5346.93 万元人民币补偿款已发放到受影响户手中

，受影响户对补偿标准和安置措施均表示满意，没有产生遗留问题。

表 2-1 项目移民安置进度

序号	移民安置实施进度	实施机构	时间
1	公布移民计划	哈密市项目办	2008. 11
2	人民路选址意见书	自治区建设厅	2009. 12
3	征收土地公告	哈密市项目办、国土资源局	2009. 1
4	征地补偿安置方案公告	哈密市项目办及街道、村干部	2009. 1
5	实物量调查	哈密市项目办及街道、村干部	2009. 1
6	签署征地协议	哈密市国土局及村委会、被征地户	2009. 1-2009. 10
7	拆迁房屋及其附属物	哈密市项目办及拆迁办	2009. 1-2010. 12
8	签署拆迁补偿协议	哈密市项目办及拆迁办、被拆迁户	2009. 1-2010. 12
9	拆迁补偿款发放	哈密市项目办及拆迁办、被拆迁户	2009. 1-2010. 12
10	建设安置房	哈密市城投公司	2011. 5-2012. 12

3 项目影响

3.1 项目实际影响

3.1.1 农村集体土地征收

本项目征地拆迁影响主要由项目道路工程人民路的建设所引起。截至本次监测，本项目实际征收的各类农村集体土地总面积 **58.66** 亩，其中：西菜园村征收菜地 **4.14** 亩，其它用地 **1.96** 亩，；北菜园村征收菜地 **1.5** 亩，宅基地 **0** 亩，；大营门村征收耕地 **51.06** 亩。项目农村集体土地征收计划与实际对比见

。

表 3- 1 项目农村集体土地征收变化统计 单位：亩

项目		计划征收面积	实际征收面积	变化（实际-计划）
西菜园村	耕地	0.92	0.00	-0.92
	菜地	0.32	4.14	+3.82
	宅基地	2.83	0.00	-2.83
	其它	0.00	1.96	+1.96
	小计	4.07	6.10	+2.03
北菜园村	耕地	0.25	0.00	-0.25
	菜地	0.25	1.50	+1.25
	宅基地	1.73	0.00	-1.73
	小计	2.23	1.50	-0.73
大营门村	耕地	30.65	51.06	+20.41
	林地	3.00	0.00	-3.00
	园地	10.95	0.00	-10.95
	集体建设用地	21.17	0.00	-21.17
	其它	0.00	0.00	0.00
	小计	65.77	51.06	-14.71
合计		72.07	58.66	-13.41

《移民安置计划》中征收各类农村集体土地 **72.07** 亩，实际征收农村集体土地 **58.66** 亩，实际较计划共减少 **13.41** 亩，减少的原因主要是有关部门采取了相关措施合理减少了土地征用。

3.1.2 国有土地永久占用

截至本次监测，本项目实际占用国有土地 **22.15** 亩，其中企事业单位永久占用国有土地 **12.03** 亩，永久占用社区/村国有住宅用地 **10.12** 亩。项目永久占用国有土地计划与实际对比见表 3-2。

表 3- 2 项目国有土地永久占用变化统计

计划征收面积	实际征收面积	变化（实际—计划）
24.07 亩	22.15 亩	-1.92 亩

3.2 项目临时占地

本项目临时用地包括砂石料场、混合料拌和厂、取弃土场、施工期生产生活区及施工临时道路等占地。本项目采取分段分边施工，所需临时占地均占用道路红线范围内土地。

3.3 大十字清真寺占地

大十字 清真寺部分建筑在人民路改扩建工程红线范围内，结合寺庙本身改建工作，对大十字清真寺进行了整体拆迁重建，共占用国有土地 **2.37** 亩。

3.4 项目拆迁量

3.4.1 房屋拆迁

截至本期监测，本项目涉及到居民房屋拆迁 **108** 户，影响人数 **373** 人；拆迁总面积 **22940.37m²**，砖混结构 **6354.43m²**（占 **27.70%**），砖木结构 **7819.35m²**（占 **34.09%**），土木结构 **8554.65m²**（占 **37.29%**），地下室 **211.94m²**（占 **0.92%**）。其中拆迁城市居民房屋影响 **53** 户，影响人数 **168** 人，为全部房屋拆迁，面积为 **10168.91 m²**，拆迁的户均面积为 **191.87m²**；拆迁农村居民房屋影响 **55** 户，影响人数 **205** 人，为全部房屋拆迁，面积为 **12771.46m²**，拆迁的户均面积为 **235.70m²**。

（一）农村居民房屋及拆迁影响

项目拆迁农村房屋 **12771.46m²**，影响 **55** 户，**205** 人，由人民路建设而引起。在拆迁的农村房屋中，砖混结构 **2879.22m²**（占 **22.54%**），砖木结构

5282.09m²（占 41.36%），土木结构 4520.15m²（占 35.39%），地下室 90m²（占 0.70%）。项目农村居民房屋拆迁量计划与实际对比见表 3-3。

表 3- 3 项目农村居民房屋拆迁量变化统计

计划拆迁面积（m ² ）	实际拆迁面积（m ² ）	变化（实际—计划）
14458.58	12771.46	-1687.12

（二）城市居民房屋及拆迁影响

项目拆迁城市房屋 10168.91m²，影响 53 户，影响人数 168 人，由人民路建设而引起。在拆迁的城市房屋中，砖混结构 3475.21m²（占 34.17%），砖木结构 2537.26m²（占 24.95%），土木结构 4034.50m²（占 39.67%），地下室 121.94m²（占 1.20%）。项目城市居民房屋拆迁量计划与实际对比见表 3-4。

表 3- 4 项目城市居民房屋拆迁量变化统计

计划拆迁面积（m ² ）	实际拆迁面积（m ² ）	变化（实际—计划）
9818.25	10168.91	+350.66

3.4.2 企事业单位拆迁

本项目涉及 4 家企事业单位拆迁与国有土地被占用，拆迁总面积为 4805.13，其中 3 家企事业单位拆迁面积为 2275.13m²，影响 51 人；主要为哈密市地税局，拆迁面积为 206.83m²，为全部拆迁，共影响 41 人；哈密市社保局，拆迁面积为 541.08 m²，为全部拆迁，共影响 3 人；哈密地区草原站，拆迁面积为 1527.22m²，共影响 7 人。1 家清真寺受拆迁影响，为全部拆迁，拆迁面积为 2530m²，共影响人口 5 人，项目涉及拆迁企事业单位房屋共 4805.13m²，国有土地占用 12.03 亩。

表 3- 5 企事业单位拆迁影响量

单位	项目占用国有土地（亩）	拆迁面积（m ² ）	影响人口（人）
哈密市地税局	0	206.83	41
哈密市社保局	2.49	541.08	3
哈密地区草原站	7.17	1527.22	7
清真寺	2.37	2530	5
合计	12.03	4805.13	56

3.5 项目实际影响人口

3.5.1 征地拆迁影响人口

截至本次监测，哈密市城市交通与环境改善子项目实际影响总人口 644 人，涉及到征地和居民房屋拆迁共影响 157 户，588 人，涉及到企事业单位非居民房屋拆迁 4 家 56 人。。项目实际拆迁影响人口情况见表 3-6。

表 3- 6 项目实际影响人口变化统计

征收集体土地		拆迁		影响企事业单位	
计划影响人数	实际影响人数	计划影响户数	实际影响户数	计划影响个数	实际影响个数
653	215	98	108	4	4

3.5.2 弱势群体

于计划相比，有 13 户、40 人确定属于弱势群体，其中 3 户为孤寡老人，3 户无固定收入来源，1 户为残疾人，6 户女户主。具体情况如下表所示：

表 3- 7 项目影响的弱势群体情况表

序号	户主	社区/村	家庭人口(人)		收入来源	原因分析	受影响情况说明	拆迁面积	房屋损失率	征地面积	征地损失率
			总人口	劳动力							
1	郑玉梅	西菜园村	4	2	低保房屋出租	女户主, 无固定生活来源	拆迁	242.78	100%		
2	王玉珍	中山南路	5	2	低保、打工	女户主, 无生活来源	拆迁	85.38	100%		
3	早尔汗玉素甫	中山南路	6	3	低保、打工	女户主, 无生活来源	拆迁	98	100%		
4	郭玉芳	滨河路	2	1	打工	女户主	拆迁	63.41	100%		
5	先米西汗巴拉提	大营门村	2	1	房屋出租	女户主, 生活困难	既拆迁又征地	323.7	100%	1.5	50%
6	王忠芳	中山南路	4	1	低保	女户主, 无生活来源	拆迁	321.04	100%		

7	韩其瑞	中山南路	1	1	工资	孤寡老人，行动不便	拆迁	102	100%		
8	范桂兰	滨河路	1	0	儿女救济	孤寡老人，无生活来源，经济困难	拆迁	82.18	100%		
9	程学仁	中山南路	1	1	工资	孤寡老人生活不便	拆迁	94.7	100%		
10	曹惠萍	中山南路	4	2	低保、打工	无生活来源，经济困难	拆迁	50.7	100%		
11	艾则孜孜克牙	中山南路	4	2	低保、打工	生活经济困难	拆迁	158.3	100%		
12	沙然木玉努斯	大营门村	4	2	打工	经济困难，无生活来源	既拆迁又征地	320.6 5	100%	1. 5	50%
13	丁战友	中山南路	2	1	低保、打工	残疾，无生活来源	拆迁	220	100%		

4 项目补偿标准及资金

4.1 征地补偿

4.1.1 集体土地补偿

西河区西菜园、北菜园村

截至本次监测，集体土地面积 7.6 亩，占用土地类型为菜地。

一、补偿标准如下：

（一）土地补偿安置费

耕地： $7.6 \text{ 亩} \times 3600 \text{ 元/亩} \times 10 \text{ 倍} = 27.36 \text{ 万元}$ ；

（二）安置补助费

$7.6 \text{ 亩} \times 3600 \text{ 元/亩} \times 20 \text{ 倍} = 54.72 \text{ 万元}$ ；

（三）青苗补偿费及地面附着物

$7.6 \text{ 亩} \times 1.5 \text{ 万元/亩} = 11.4 \text{ 万元}$

（四）温室、大棚造价

1、温室 $2173.33\text{m}^2 \times 80 \text{ 元/m}^2 = 17.387 \text{ 万元}$

2、大棚 $667\text{m}^2 \times 30 \text{ 元/m}^2 = 2 \text{ 万元}$

3、临时建设用地 $66\text{m}^2 \times 500 \text{ 元/m}^2 = 3.3 \text{ 万元}$

四项小计：116.67 万元

（五）不可预见费

$116.67 \text{ 万元} \times 10\% = 11.6167 \text{ 万元}$

合计：127.7837 万元

征地补偿综合标准为：16.8 万元/亩

（六）由于上述两村以蔬菜种植为主，每亩产值较高，加之人均耕地产值不足 0.3 亩，以往的补偿安置标准无法保障农民的生产生活，根据国发 28 号文件和国土资源部 238 号文件精神，可从国有土地出让收益中切出部分资金补贴给失地农民，以保障失地农民生活水平不降低，征地补偿安置费用按照不低于 18.5 万元/亩与村委会协商，即： $7.6 \text{ 亩} \times 18.5 \text{ 万元/亩} = 140.6 \text{ 万元}$ 。

二、有关税费

1、土地管理费 $98.8 \text{ 万元} \times 4\% = 3.952 \text{ 万元}$

2、耕地开垦费 $7.6 \text{ 亩} \times 3000 \text{ 元/亩} = 2.28 \text{ 万元}$

3、耕地占用税 $5066.67 \text{ m}^2 \times 18 \text{ 元/m}^2 = 9.12 \text{ 万元}$

4、新增建设用地有偿使用费 $5066.67 \text{ m}^2 \times 24 \text{ 元/m}^2 = 12.16 \text{ 万元}$

合计：27.512 万元

三、征地补偿综合标准、方式及费用

1、 $116.167 \text{ 万元} + 27.512 \text{ 万元} = 143.679 \text{ 万元}$ ；18.9 万元/亩

2、 $140.6 \text{ 万元} + 27.512 \text{ 万元} = 168.112 \text{ 万元}$ ；22.12 万元/亩

3、征地补偿安置采用包干方式，包干标准为 18.5 万元/亩较为适宜，包干内容为土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗及地上附着物补偿费。西菜园、北菜园村的征地补偿费用为 168.112 万元。

西河区大营门村

截至本次监测，集体土地 51.06 亩，占用土地类型为耕地，比计划多 2.033 亩

一、土地补偿标准

（一）土地补偿费

耕地 $51.06 \text{ 亩} \times 1800 \text{ 元/亩} \times 10 \text{ 倍} = 91.91 \text{ 万元}$

（二）安置补助费

$51.06 \text{ 亩} \times 1800 \text{ 元/亩} \times 20 \text{ 倍} = 183.82 \text{ 万元}$

（三）青苗补偿费及地上附着物

$51.06 \text{ 亩} \times 1.5 \text{ 万元/亩} = 76.59 \text{ 万元}$

三项小计：352.32 万元 （四）不可预见费

$352.32 \text{ 万元} \times 10\% = 35.232 \text{ 万元}$

合计：387.552 万元

（五）根据国发 28 号文件和 238 号文件精神，可从国有土地出让收益、集体土地补偿费中出让部分资金补贴给失地农民，以保障失地农民生产生活水平不降低。征地补偿费用参照周边区域征地情况，即惠康园二期征地补偿综合标准，按照不低于 13 万元/亩与村委会协商，即： $51.06 \text{ 亩} \times 13 \text{ 万元/亩} = 663.78 \text{ 万元}$ 。

二、有关税费

1、土地管理费 $663.78 \text{ 万元} \times 4\% = 26.55 \text{ 万元}$

2、耕地开垦费 51.06 亩*3000 元/亩=15.32 万元

3、新增建设用地有偿使用费 32071m²*24 元/m²=78.48 万元

4、耕地占用税 32701m²*18 元/m²=58.68 万元

合计：179.03 万元

三、征地补偿综合标准、方式及费用

1、387.552 万元+179.03 万元=566.582 万元；11.1 万元/亩

2、663.78 万元+179.03 万元=842.81 万元；16.529 万元/亩

3、征地补偿安置采用包干方式，包干标准为 13 万元/亩较为适宜，包干内容为土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗及地上附着物补偿费。大营门村征地补偿费用为 842.81 万元。

表 4- 1 集体土地补偿标准及费用

村	土地类别	补偿标准 (万元/亩)		补偿费用 (万元)		变化（实际—计划）
		计划	实际	计划	实际	
西菜园、北菜园	菜地	18	18	143.679	168.112	+24.433
大营门	耕地、建设用地	7.42	13	553.398	842.81	+289.412

4.1.2 国有土地补偿

本项目属于公共事业，国有土地将以划拨方式获得。以划拨方式取得城镇国有土地使用权，收取城镇国有土地补偿费 2-30 元/m²，本项目涉及到哈密市建成区内国有土地划拨使用，补偿标准为 15-18 元/m²。另外对于占用企事业单位的国有土地，需要根据基准地价缴纳补偿费用方可取得土地的使用权。哈密市目前执行的基准地价标准见表 4-2。截至本次监测，国有土地补偿费为 458.87 万元，和《移民安置计划》相比没有变化。

4.2 房屋补偿

4.2.1 居民房屋补偿

房屋拆迁标准与计划相比，并未发生变化。人民路拆迁共涉及 108 户，补偿金额为 4349.51 万元。

城市房屋结构重置补偿标准与农村居民一样，不同的是城市房屋拆迁补偿包含了对国有土地的补偿，具体的补偿标准详见 **Error! Reference source not found.**。

表 4- 2 项目拆迁城市居民房屋补偿标准

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
居民房屋	房屋补偿			
	砖混结构	元/m ²	1350	
	砖木结构	元/m ²	1350	
	土木结构	元/m ²	1350	
	土地补偿			
	国有土地有偿使用费	元/m ²	416.35	二级住宅用地
		元/m ²	376.21	三级住宅用地
对于房屋全部拆迁的受影响户还给予以下补助：				
其它补偿	搬家费	元/户	350	
	临时过渡费（楼房）	元/月/户	500	过渡期从搬迁之日起计算至回迁之日止，合理过渡期为 1 年，超过 1 年的继续补偿
	搬家奖励费	元/户	10000	签订协议后 5 日内搬迁完毕
		元/户	5000	签订协议后 5-15 日内搬迁完毕
		元/户	2000	签订协议后 15-20 日内搬迁完毕

农村补偿标准详见 **Error! Reference source not found.**。

表 4- 3 项目拆迁农村房屋补偿标准

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
居民房屋	房屋补偿			
	砖混结构	元/m ²	1350	
	砖木结构	元/m ²	1350	
	土木结构	元/m ²	1350	
	土地补偿			
	宅基地	元/m ²	38	
对于房屋全部拆迁的受影响户还给予以下补助：				
其它补偿	搬家费	元/户	350	
	临时过渡费	元/户/月	500	过渡期从搬迁之日起计算至回迁之日止，合理过渡期为 1 年，超过 1 年的继续补偿
	搬家奖励费	元/户	10000	签订协议后 5 日内搬迁完毕
		元/户	5000	签订协议后 5-15 日内搬迁完毕
		元/户	2000	签订协议后 15-20 日内搬迁完毕

4.2.2 附属物及其他补偿

院内附属物、室内装修，根据房地产评估机构评估的价格进行补偿。搬家费，根据哈密市搬迁公司搬家发生的实际费用，给予每户 350 元的补助。以期房调换的，增加 1 倍的搬家费。临时过渡费 3 元/m²/月，搬迁奖励费 2000-10000 元/户

4.2.3 商业用房安置和补偿

被征收人所属的营业用房，以证载建筑面积、性质确定。

1、选择产权置换的，置换房源必须是市政府提供的安置房。同类地段，按照证载面积 1:1 置换；商用换住宅按照 1: 1.5 置换。选择异地置换产权的，提高地级及地段标准，置换建筑面积减少 25%；降低地级地段标准，置换建筑面积增加 25%。

2、征收人你对被征收人在产权调换期间因停产、停业造成损失的，给予 3—6 个月停业损失补偿。被征收人必须提供一年的纳税票据。

5 移民生产生活水平调查

5.1 抽样调查说明

截至本次监测，哈密市亚行贷款城市道路交通与环境改善项目涉及到的人民路、八一南路两个子项目，拆迁影响全部在人民路。本次监测样本采集全部来自受人民路改扩建征地拆迁影响户。本次外部独立监测入户抽样问卷调查的样本分布详见表 5-1。

表 5-1 第 3 次外部监测抽取样本分布

街道	社区、村	样本户数
西河区街道	滨河路社区	15
	中山南路社区	6
	中山北路社区	6
	西菜园村	5
	北菜园村	5
	大营门村	11
1	6	48

5.2 抽样调查内容

5.2.1 家庭人口

在被调查的 48 户中，共计人口为 196 人，其中：农业人口 91 人、占总人口的 46.43%；维吾尔族 83 人、占总人口的 42.35%，回族 47 人，占总人口的 23.98%，其他均为汉族，人口为 66 人、占总人口的 33.59%；男性人口 113 人、占总人口的 57.65%，女性人口 83 人、占总人口的 42.35%；劳动力共计 131 人、占总人口的 66.84%，其中女性劳动力 49 人、占总人口的 37.4%。被调查移民家庭的人口情况详见表 5-2。

表 4-1 被调查移民家庭人口情况

项目	户口性质	民族	性别	劳动力	婚姻状况
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	农业户 口	非农业 户口	维吾尔 族	回族	汉族	男性	女性	总计	其中：女	已婚	未婚
人数（人）	91	105	83	47	66	113	83	131	49	112	103
比例（%）	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 年龄分布

在被调查的 48 户 196 人中，有：学龄前儿童（小于 7 岁）为 29 人、占总人口的 14.80%；学龄人口（8~16 岁）为 36 人、占总人口的 18.37%；劳动力人口（17~60 岁）为 102 人、占总人口的 52.03%；60 岁以上的人口为 29 人、占总人口的 14.80%。被调查的移民年龄的分布情况详见表 5-3Error! Reference source not found.。

表 4-2 被调查移民的年龄分布

年龄	人口	比例
<7	29	14.80%
8~16	36	18.37%
17~60	102	52.03%
>60	29	14.80%
合计	196	100%

5.2.3 文化程度

被调查的 48 户移民家庭的 196 人中，除去未入学的 20 名儿童和在读的 35 人外，在 141 人中，文盲为 6 人，小学文化的 68 人，初中文化的 31 人，高中文化的 21 人，大专及大专以上水平的受影响人口为 15 人。被调查的移民文化水平分布详见表表 5-4。

表 4-3 被调查移民家庭的文化程度

文化程度	人口	比例
文盲	6	4.35%
小学	68	49.28%

初中	31	22.46%
高中	21	14.89%
大专及大专以上	15	9.02%

5.2.4 家庭主要财产

通过本次监测发现，被调查的受影响家庭中，移动电话、电视机、摩托车、电风扇、冰箱等家用电器户均普及率较高，而计算机和汽车的户均普及率则普遍较低。被调查家庭总的财产拥有量和户均财产拥有率详见表 5-5。

表 4-4 被调查户人均财产拥有率统计表

项目	单位	总数量	户均拥有率
移动电话	部	68	141.67%
电视机	台	56	116.67%
电风扇	台	58	126.09%
摩托车	辆	39	81.25%
冰箱	台	36	78.26%
自行车	辆	34	73.91%
收录机	台	36	78.26%
固定电话	部	34	73.91%
洗衣机	台	27	56.25%
DVD/VCD	台	29	63.04%
拖拉机	台	10	20.83%
汽车	辆	3	6.25%
计算机	台	7	14.58%

5.2.5 家庭收入结构

通过对 48 户的被调查家庭的收入来源进行分析，本次监测时被调查移民年人均收入为 9788 元，比上期监测的年人均收入 9296 增加了 492 元。其中，人均农业收入为 770 元，占总收入的 7.87%，比上次调查低 0.51%；人均畜牧业收入为 596 元，占总收入的 6.09%，比上次调查低 0.13%；人均企事业工资收入 2280 元，占总收入的 23.29%，比上次调查高 0.97%；人均外出打工收入为

1870 元，占总收入的 19.11%，比上次调查高 1.36%；人均旅游业收入为 788 元，占总收入的 8.05%，比上次调查低 0.77%；人均交通运输业收入为 640 元，占总收入的 6.54%，比上次调查低 0.18%；人均房屋和店铺出租收入为 510 元，占总收入的 5.21%，比上次调查低 0.14%；人均经商收入为 2188 元，占总收入的 22.35%，比上次调查低 0.51%；人均其它收入为 146 元，占总收入的 1.49%，比上次调查低 0.09%。被调查家庭的家庭收入情况见表 5-6。

表 4-5 本期监测与上期监测调查家庭收入来源情况表

项目	第二期监测家庭总收入	第三期监测家庭总收入	第二期监测人均收入	第三期监测人均收入	第二期监测该项占家庭收入比例	第三期监测该项占家庭收入比例	本次调查较上次调查该项占家庭收入比例的增长比
	(元/年)	(元/年)	(元/年)	(元/年)			
农业收入	152660	150920	779	770	8.38%	7.87%	-0.51%
畜牧业收入	113400	116816	579	596	6.22%	6.09%	-0.13%
企事业工资收入	406700	446880	2075	2280	22.32%	23.29%	0.97%
外出打工收入	323340	366520	1650	1870	17.75%	19.11%	1.36%
旅游业收入	160730	154448	820	788	8.82%	8.05%	-0.77%
交通运输收入	122500	125440	625	640	6.72%	6.54%	-0.18%
房屋和店铺出租收入	97500	99960	497	510	5.35%	5.21%	-0.14%
经商收入	416470	428848	2125	2188	22.86%	22.35%	-0.51%
其它收入	28763	28616	146	146	1.58%	1.49%	-0.09%
年收入合计	1822063	1918448	9296	9788			

5.2.6 家庭支出结构

通过对 48 户被调查的移民家庭支出进行统计分析，移民家庭年人均支出为 7421 元，比上次调查的年人均支出 7082 元增加了 339 元。其中，年人均生产性支出：人均农业生产投入为 330 元，占总支出的 4.45%，比上次调查低 0.58%；

人均畜牧业投入为 325 元，占总支出的 4.38%，比上次调查低 0.14%；人均税费 50 元，占总支出的 0.67%，比上次调查高 0.50%；人均经营开支 1376 元，占总支出的 18.54%，比上次调查低 0.76%；年生产性支出为 2081 元，占总支出的 28.04%，比上次调查低 1.48%。

同时，年人居生活开支：人均生活水费为 688 元，占总支出的 9.27%，比上次调查降低 0.31%；人均电费 342 元，占总支出的 4.61%，与上次调查相同；人均生活开支 1550 元，占总支出的 20.89%，比上次调查高 0.76%；人均衣着开支 380 元，占总支出的 5.12%，比上次调查高 0.04%；人均通讯费 688 元，占总支出的 9.27%，比上次调查高 0.08%；人均孩子上学费用 256 元，占总支出的 3.45%，比上次调查降低 0.16%；人均医疗费 107 元，占总支出的 1.44%，比上次调查高低 0.36%；人均交通费 510 元，占总支出的 6.87%，比上次调查高 0.03%；人均人情来往 630 元，占总支出的 8.49%，比上次调查高 0.42%；人均其它开支 189 元，占总支出的 2.55%，比上次调查低 0.27%；年生活性支出为 5340 元，占总支出的 71.96%，比上次调查高 1.48%。被调查家庭的家庭支出情况见表 5-7。

表 4-6 本期监测与上期监测调查家庭支出来源情况表

项目		第二期监测家庭总支出（元/年）	第三期监测家庭总支出（元/年）	第二期监测人均支出（元/年）	第三期监测人均支出（元/年）	第二期监测该项家庭支出比例	第三期监测该项家庭支出比例	本次调查较上次调查该项占家庭收入比例的增长比
生产性 开支	农业生产投入	70560	64680	360	330	5.08%	4.45%	-0.58%
	畜牧业投入	62720	63700	320	325	4.52%	4.38%	-0.14%
	税费	8600	9800	44	50	0.62%	0.67%	0.50%
	经营开支	267932	269696	1367	1376	19.30%	18.54%	-0.76%
	小计	409812	407876	2091	2081	29.52%	28.04%	-1.48%
生活性	生活水费	133000	134848	679	688	9.58%	9.27%	-0.31%

开支	电费	64000	67032	327	342	4.61%	4.61%	0.00%
	生活开支	279400	303800	1425	1550	20.13%	20.89%	0.76%
	衣着开支	70500	74480	359	380	5.08%	5.12%	0.04%
	通讯费	127580	134848	651	688	9.19%	9.27%	0.08%
	孩子上学费用	50100	50176	256	256	3.61%	3.45%	-0.16%
	医疗费	15000	20972	76	107	1.08%	1.44%	0.36%
	交通	95000	99960	485	510	6.84%	6.87%	0.03%
	人情往来等	112000	123480	571	630	8.07%	8.49%	0.42%
	其它支出	31690	37044	162	189	2.28%	2.55%	0.27%
	小计	978270	1046640	4991	5340	70.48%	71.96%	1.48%
年支出合计		1388082	1454516	7082	7421			

5.2.7 家庭收入与支出分析

本次监测，通过对 48 户的移民家庭的收入和支出情况进行调查分析，此次监测时被调查移民家庭年人均收入为 9788 元，年人均生产性支出为 2081 元，年人均纯收入为 7707 元，比上期监测调查的年人均纯收入 7205 元增加了 502 元。这说明，随着哈密市城市交通与环境的逐步改善，项目影响区域吸纳了大量的当地居民就业，增加了当地农民的打工收入，同时，在征地拆迁过程中，相应的补偿款及时发放到受影响家庭，保证了原有的生活生产水平不降低，可以预见，受征地拆迁影响户的生产生活水平还会得到进一步的恢复。

在收入方面，受影响户家庭的主要收入来源是经商收入、外出务工收入、以及企事业单位收入。相比较上期监测调查，农业收入有所降低，降低幅度为 0.51%。外出打工收入有了进一步提高，上升幅度为 1.3%。这是因为目前征地户生活比较稳定，哈密市人民路改扩建工程也为拆迁户提供了新的就业机会。绝大多数利用拆迁补偿款投入农业生产与商业经营，一方面优化农业生产结构，改善灌溉设施；一方面拓宽经营渠道，开展多种形式的商业经营。但还需要项目业主及地方政府在征地拆迁户生计转变的时候给予或加大相应的扶持措施。同时，

这种情况也说明，项目房屋拆迁对受影响户的生产生活影响正在减小，受影响户有自行恢复生计的能力。

在支出方面，经营开支、生活开支及人情往来开支仍然占较大比例。人均农业生产投入比例继续下降，降幅为 **0.58%**；畜牧业开支也有一定程度幅度降低，降幅达 **0.14%**，这主要是由于人民路改扩建过程中征收大量农田，随着农田的减少，相应的农业投入也逐渐降低；同时，生活开支继续提高，增幅为 **0.76%**；人情往来开支有一定增加，主要是因为下半年节日较多。在人民路改扩建工程全面实施后，征地拆迁户的生活支出有所增加，这说明移民的生产生活水平得到了一定程度的恢复和提高。如果继续给予一定的扶持措施或强化现有的扶持措施，征地拆迁户的生活水平是可以得到更大幅度的恢复与提高的。

6 移民安置

6.1 征地安置

符合条件的失地农民可以享受失地农民补助金，而非计划中的失地农民低保金，从 2009 年起发放实地补助金，标准高于当年城市农民低保金。2009 年失地农民补贴标准为 189 元/人/月，2010 年为 189 元/人/月，2011 年为 211 元/人/月，2012 年为 229 元/人/月，比 2011 年城市低保 200 元/人/月高出 29 元/人/月。

失地农民补助金计算方法以农民因拆迁安置失地数量作为发放补助金的基本依据，以共同生活符合享受补助金户口规定的家庭成员进行计算。

家庭成员完全失地的农民，享受 221 元/人/月（2012 年）的补助金。

家庭成员部分失地的，根据其失地后家庭人均拥有耕地面积与享受补助金标准线之间的差额，发放补助金。计算公式如下：失地农民月人均应得补助金=实际失地亩数/实际承包地亩数×补助标准。

此外对于困难家庭重大疾病的人员给予一次性大病救助 5000-10000 元，此费用由村委会从征地综合补偿费中支付。每户提供一人的公益性岗位，用于失地农民劳动力安置。

6.2 拆迁安置

人民路拆迁安置户均选择货币安置与产权置换安置相结合的安置方式，108 户拆迁户置换的房屋面积在 60-90m²，安置地位于三个小区：舒民园、逸康园及惠康园安置小区（小区简介见附件），现金补偿金额为 4349.51 万元，按照相应拆迁房屋面积，每户均能至少置换一套房。截至本次监测，108 户已全部获得拆迁安置房，部分已经入住，部分仍正处于装修阶段，未来将用于自住或者出租。

6.2.1 产权安置置换

1、被征收人选择产权置换，置换房源必须是市政府提供的安置房，以证载面积为准。同类地段置换，多层住宅（六层以下，含六层）的，置换比例为 1:1（不含楼层系数）。置换高层住宅的，置换比例为 1:0.8。异地产权置换，参照国有土地基准地价定级标准。置换多层（六层以下，含六层）的，提高地级及地

段标准，置换建筑面积减少 25%；降低地级及地段标准的，置换建筑面积增加 25%；

2、置换房屋的办证、税费等相关费用，原房屋未缴纳的费用，由被征收人按照《城市房地产管理法》相关规定自行缴纳。

3、被征收人产权置换的面积，以证载面积为准。多层选择楼层时应符合以下要求：

选择产权置换的根据评估补偿价格分成 4 个档次进行安置，安置地点为舒民园安置小区、逸康园安置小区及惠康园安置小区，详细方案见表 6-1。

表 6-1 产权置换安置方案

档次	标准（房屋拆迁补偿评估补偿价格）	方案
一	小于 3 万元	可以在惠康园和北郊路廉租房小区安排解决廉租住房，1 户多家居住的可根据实际情况安排 2-3 套廉租住房，租金按照 1 元/m ² 。
二	3-5 万元	就产权置换，安排 65m ² 左右的住房一套； 在惠康园产权置换者，安排 70m ² 左右的住房 1 套； 1 户多家居住的住户，按照上述标准安排 1 套住房以外，可根据市级增加 1-2 套廉租房。
三	5-7 万元	就产权置换，安排 70m ² 左右的住房一套； 在惠康园产权置换者，安排 75m ² 左右的住房 1 套； 1 户多家居住的住户，按照上述标准安排 1 套住房以外，可根据市级增加 1-2 套廉租房。
四	7-9 万元	就产权置换，安排 80m ² 左右的住房一套； 在惠康园产权置换者，安排 85m ² 左右的住房 1 套； 1 户多家居住的住户，按照上述标准安排 1 套住房以外，可根据市级增加 1-2 套廉租房。

表 6-2 就地产权置换标准

档次	置换面积	楼层置换标准（万元）					
		一	二	三	四	五	六
二	65	3.8	4.5	5	4	3.5	3
三	70	5.5	6.5	7	6	5.5	5
四	80	7.8	8.5	9	8	7.5	7

表 6-3 惠康园产权置换标准

档次	置换面积	楼层置换标准（万元）					
		一	二	三	四	五	六
二	70	3.8	4.5	5	4	3.5	3
三	75	5.5	6.5	7	6	5.5	5
四	85	7.8	8.5	9	8	7.5	7

6.2.2 房屋拆迁补偿金

对于收入较低，生活存在困难的拆迁户哈密市民政局将为其提供拆迁补偿金，补偿标准、获取程序及资格同征地困难户一致。2012 年的拆迁补偿金为 221 元/人/月。

6.2.3 过渡安置

1、自行过渡

被征收人选择自行过渡，住宅的，征收人每户每月按照 350 元给被征收人发放临时周转金。商业用房的，征收人按照被征收人停业时间，不同区域，给予被征收人停业损失。

2、安置过渡

被征收人接受征收人提供安置周转房的，征收人不再支付临时安置补助费。产生的水、电、暖、物业等费用自行承担，待回迁安置房交付后，被拆迁人退回周转房。

3、过渡期间，从搬迁之月起，至回迁之月止。即多层（六层）以下为 18 个月。

6.2.4 房屋拆迁补偿优惠政策

被征收户家庭有实际困难的，如有疾病、大病等特殊情况的，由被拆迁户提出申请，经社区审核落实后，由拆迁人上报市政府，根据实际情况予以一次性大病补助 5000—10000 元（有病例证明及相关材料）。

安置小区简介

惠康园小区项目简介

一、惠康园二期廉租房项目

位于环城路西侧，规划占地 5 亩，建设廉租房 1 栋、100 套，廉租房户型面积 50 平方米，底商 23 间，建筑面积 6030m²，其中廉租房 5000 m²，投资 614 万元。工程于 2009 年 3 月 15 日开工建设，同年 9 月 30 日竣工交付使用。

二、惠康园三期廉租房项目

位于环城路西侧，规划占地 12.1 亩，建设廉租房 2 栋、144 套，廉租房户型面积 50 平方米，底商 32 间，建筑面积 8440m²，其中廉租房 7000 m²，投资 931 万元。工程于 2010 年 3 月 17 日开工建设，同年 9 月 30 日竣工交付使用。

三、惠康园一期项目

位于环城路西侧，建设项目有 10 栋楼房，460 套，门面房 40 间，建筑面积 3.4 万平方米（其中：经济适用房 7 栋 328 套，商品房 1 栋 36 套，廉租房 2 栋 96 套），工程投资 2722 万元。目前已投入使用。

人民路舒民园安置小区建设项目简介

舒民园小区项目简介

舒民园安置小区位于人民路南侧、原县运输公司院内。目前建设安置房 3 栋、112 套。建筑面积 9396.44 平方米，计划投资 1158.09 万元。工程于 2011 年 4 月 27 日开工建设，2012 年底竣工投入使用。

民主巷怡康园安置小区建设项目简介

民主巷怡康园安置小区位于人民路北侧。该小区已开工建设安置房 7 栋、420 套。建筑面积 33727.98 平方米，计划投资 4826 万元。工程于 2011 年 5 月 27 日开工建设，2012 年底竣工投入使用。

6.3 弱势群体安置

受影响弱势群体除了可以享受前述征地补偿政策，还可享受其他优惠政策：

（1）对弱势群体家庭中的劳动力进行职业培训，同时提供各种就业信息和指导，使其增加就业机会；

（2）对于弱势群体中有突发性疾病的给予 1 万元的大病救济，并为其提供

完全征地拆迁补助金；

(3) 对于受项目影响的被拆迁户中的弱势群体给予廉租房安置，并且若情况特别困难，政府适当减免租金，甚至是在刚开始过度的几年免租金。

6.4 清真寺安置

2008 年 4.17-5.17，哈密市建设局进行了重建项目建设公示，拆迁协议于 2009 年 4 月 1 日签订，2010 年 10 月新建清真寺正式投入使用。

.拆迁补偿采用货币补偿方式，补偿费用为 3992333 元，其中住宅产权证房屋共计补偿 3334500 元，附属物（空地）补偿人民币 657833 元。哈密市建设局在清真寺拆迁前一次性将补偿款支付完毕。实际政府出资 650 余万用于重建。

对商业房屋 132 平方米，采用产权调换。给予了在清真寺后 2 套 75 平方米的公寓，以及 160 平方米的店铺，预计 2012 年年底可以拿到。2009 年 4 月清真寺拆迁完毕，哈密市政府在清真寺对面租用一地下仓库，作为过渡礼拜场所，过渡期为 18 个月，即 2009 年 4 月 1 日至 2010 年 10 月 1 日。

新建清真寺由新疆大学维吾尔族教授设计。政府一共开了 7 次公众座谈会会议，每次约 20 人参加讨论。哈密市伊斯兰协会还组织了去乌鲁木齐、伊宁等地参观考察了，最后选定设计方案。目前是哈密地区最大的清真寺。

建成后的寺庙宽敞明亮，设施齐全，获得主持及教民的一致认可，礼拜房面积为 1600 平方米，可容纳 1000 人，是原来人数的一倍，同时，哈密市建设局为其在清真寺旁边修建二层楼房，包含办公室、休息室、洗浴室、卫生室、停尸房。此外还含有 26 张床铺，为寺外人员提供有偿住宿，每人每晚 20 元，为清真寺带来收益。此外，在清真寺地下一层有规模较大的清真餐厅，供宴会使用，700 元/天对外出租。

拆迁及过渡期，两所清真寺并未出现问题。

表 6-4 大十字清真寺拆迁前后对比

		拆迁前	安置后
礼拜用房		527 平方	1600 平方
层数		2	3
容纳人数		500	1000
取暖做饭		烧煤	天然气
收	1.旅馆收入	0	26 张床，每晚 20 元

入 来 源	2.店铺租金	132 平方，2000/年	160 平方，5 万/年
	3.房屋出租	0	75 平方两套，每套每年 8000
	4.餐厅出租	0	700 一天

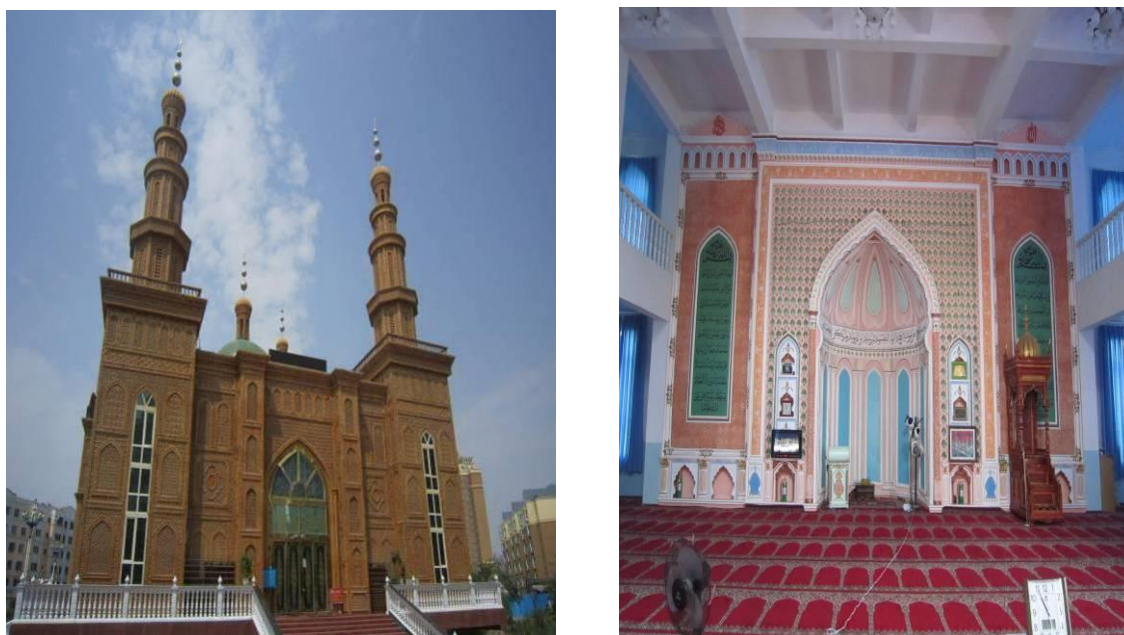


图 6-1 清真寺内外观



图 6-2 地下负一层宴会厅

7 公众参与、抱怨与申诉

7.1 公众参与

在项目设计与计划阶段，哈密市项目办组织设计单位开展了公众咨询，如进行了受影响户的社会经济调查，召开社区、村委会议，讨论征地拆迁相关事宜，并将咨询的结果纳入了移民安置计划；广泛听取征地拆迁户的意见，并讨论征地拆迁安置方案；对项目影响区存在的弱势群体进行了识别和确认，并且认真充分地考虑弱势群体的诉求，给予特殊照顾。在征地拆迁准备阶段就编制了移民信息手册，并分发给受影响者，向所有希望了解项目的人公开。

由征地拆迁委托单位以公文和报纸的公开方式先后发布了土地征用公告、征地补偿安置方案公告、拆迁公告等，并发放“致被拆迁户的公开信”到受影响人手中，公布拆迁投诉、监督电话，做到信息公开。在征地拆迁执行的过程中，成立了专门的哈密市旧城改造办公室，确保计划有效的运作，及时听取受影响村民的意见，并每天向上级部门进行汇报，以便在执行过程中能最大程度上减少对各利益相关者的不利影响，确保最大限度维护受影响群体的合法权益。

在清真寺拆迁改建过程中，民宗委对此组织寺庙管理层及教民就拆迁补偿政策、设计方案、资金使用等召开座谈会，征求意见。

7.2 抱怨与申诉

由于前期准备工作细致以及组织了大量的公众参与活动，截至本次，还未发生一起移民抱怨事件。

8 组织机构

在项目实施中，对哈密市城市道路和公共设施建设项目的移民安置活动的计划、管理、实施和监测负责的机构有：

- 哈密市加快推进亚行贷款道路改扩建项目领导小组哈密市利用亚行贷款项目执行办公室哈密市建设局（项目实施机构）
- 哈密市国土资源局
- 哈密市拆迁管理办公室
- 西河区街道
- 滨河路社区、中山北路社区、中山南路社区、西菜园村、北菜园村、大营门村

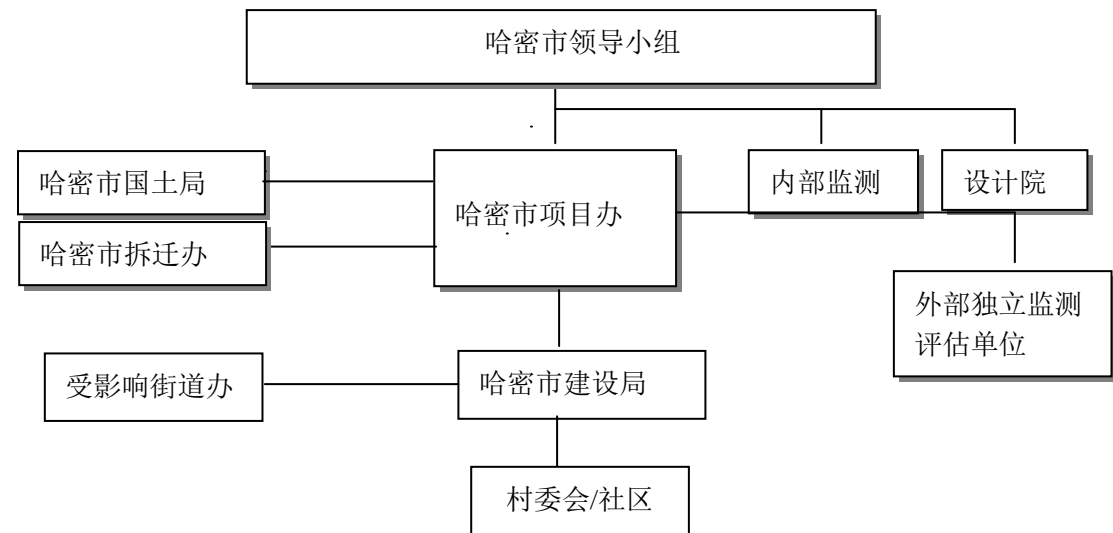


图 8-1 哈密市移民安置组织机构图

表 8-1 哈密市项目办人员表

序号	单位	姓名	职务及职能	联系方式
1	哈密市人民政府	王晓毛	副市长	0902-2232169

2	哈密市发展和改革委员会	钟锐峰	市长助理、副主任	0902-2235174
3	哈密市建设局	王新民	总工程师	0902-2238667
4	哈密市建设局	钟友军	项目办副主任	13999687955
5	哈密市建设局	王江玲	科员	13031218528
6	哈密市建设局	王建兵	科员	13899066081

9 结论与建议

9.1 结论

(1) 项目影响：人民路征地拆迁工作已经全部结束，根据规划，八一南路、八一北路并不涉及征地拆迁。人民路共征收农村集体土地 **58.66** 亩，国有土地 **22.15** 亩，征地实际影响 **49 户 215**。拆迁房屋面积 **108 户 22940.37 m²**，拆迁实际影响 **108 户，373 人**。人民路改扩建不涉及临时占地，但涉及大十字维族清真寺，该寺主要结合清真寺自身改造，城市规划，整体进行了重建。

(2) 补偿标准及资金：北菜园村、西菜园村集体土地主要是菜地，补偿标准是 **18 万元/亩**，补偿金为 **168.112 万元**；大营门村主要涉及的是耕地，补偿标准是 **13 万元/亩**，补偿费用是 **842.81 万元**。国有土地及房屋拆迁的补偿标准未发生变化，国有土地补偿费为 **458.87 万元**。拆迁现金补偿是 **4349.51 万元**。

(3) 移民安置：对于受征地影响户，主要以货币安置为主，发放征地补助金，对于困难群体给予 **5000-10000 元** 的大病补助，每户还将免费获得一个公益性岗位。受拆迁影响户，均选择产权置换与现金补偿相结合的安置方式，每户均能保障至少置换一套安置房，对于困难户会给予拆迁补助金及大病救助，**2012 年底**所有安置房已完成建设并交付使用。大十字清真寺房屋拆迁采取货币安置，补偿费用为 **3992333 元**，但政府实际出资 **650 余万**对其进行了重建，并免费租用场地作为过渡期的礼拜场所，新建的清真寺得到了广大教众的认可，无遗留问题。

(4) 移民生产生活水平：通过对 **48 户**的移民家庭的收入和支出情况进行调查分析，被调查移民家庭年人均纯收入为 **7707 元**，比上期调查的年人均纯收入 **7205 元**增加了 **502 元**。这说明，随着哈密市城市交通与环境的逐步改善，项目影响区域吸纳了大量的当地居民就业，增加了当地农民的打工收入，同时，在征地拆迁过程中，相应的补偿款及时发放到受影响家庭，保证了原有的生活生产水平不降低。

(5) 项目机构：项目机构健全，人员具有较为丰富的移民工作经验。安排

了专职人员负责移民安置计划及实施的协调与组织工作。这些人员从事移民安置相关工作多年，经验丰富。亚行贷款项目办公室设在哈密市建设局。由哈密市市政府、发改委、国土局、各社区/村委会配合项目办的工作，各项工作开展的较为顺利。

(6) 抱怨申诉、公众参与：受影响人可以针对移民安置的任何方面提出起诉。通过申诉途径，将以会议和其他方式反馈移民，使移民充分了解自己具有申诉的权利。移民对补偿标准比较满意，没有发现移民上访事件。

9.2 建议

(1) 尽快完成八一南路改扩建工程，同时，整个项目的工程建设已进入收尾阶段，项目办应及时对相关资料进行收集整理。

(2) 加强机构能力建设，建议对相关机构与人员进行亚洲开发银行移民政策与实施的培训，采用理论学习和参观交流相结合的形式，到已实施完成或正在实施的亚行贷款项目考察、学习，以进一步加强机构的办事效率和能力。

新疆城市交通和环境改善利用亚洲开发银行贷款

昌吉市城市道路与环卫设施项目 移民安置外部独立监测评估报告

第 3 号报告

河海大学中国移民研究中心

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监测评估负责人 ： 施国庆

监测评估人员 ： 施国庆 胡子江 周潇君
 杨坤

报告编写人员 ： 施国庆 胡子江 周潇君
 杨坤

地址 ： 中华人民共和国江苏省南京市西康路 1 号河海大学内

邮编 ： 210098

电话 ： 0086—25—83786503

传真 ： 0086—25—83718914

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

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1 项目概述

1.1 项目建设的主要内容

亚行贷款昌吉市城市交通与环境改善项目具体包括：道路工程、道路维护设备采购以及环卫设施工程项目。

昌吉市利用亚行贷款新建、改扩建城市交通道路涵盖北外环路、西外环路、宁边西路以及塔城路等九条城市道路，总长度 23225 米，（含南公园路一座跨径 47.08 米桥梁），总投资 37187.58 万元，其中申请亚行贷款 3000 万美元。其次，购置部分道路养护和环卫设备，修建 8 座公共厕所和 8 座垃圾收集站。项目批复建设周期为 2010 年至 2014 年，共计五年。上期监测项目共完成北外环、西外环、南公园路三条道路的修建工程，青年路工程正在建设当中，其余四条道路尚未开工。

具体道路工程规模、规划区位分别详见表 1-1。

表 1-1 道路工程建设规模概况

单位：米

序号	道路名称	道路性质	道路长度	红线宽度	车行道宽	非机动车道宽	绿化带宽	人行道宽	备注
1	北外环路	主干路	1015.12	60.0	24.0	10.0	18.0	8.0	新建
2	西外环路	主干路	4055.03	60.0	24.0	10.0	18.0	8.0	新建
3	宁边西路	主干路	1014.92	66.0	32.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	新建
4	健康西路	次干路	592.51	30.0	14.0	/	8.0	8.0	新建
5	南公园路	主干路	2964.46	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	新建
6	塔城路	次干路	3490.53	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	改扩建
7	石河子路	主干路	3186.97	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	新建
8	青年路	次干路	5893.14	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	改扩建
9	建国西路	次干路	1012.41	40.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	取消
合计	/	/	23225.09	/	/	/	/	/	/

截至本期监测，道路建设均已完工，其中建国西路因昌吉城市规划调整，已被取消。

1.2 非自愿移民外部独立监测

本项目非自愿移民安置的外部独立监测与评估工作由河海大学中国移民研究中心（National Research Center for Resettlement, NRCR）承担。

外部独立监测与评估机构根据项目具体实施进度，对该项目的征迁安置活动进行监测。监测评估机构将对工程进度及受影响人群的征地拆迁安置及收入恢复进行跟踪，当整个项目结束后，进行后评估。

根据移民安置规划，本项目主要影响为永久土地征收、临时占地、居民房屋拆迁、农副业拆迁、企事业单位拆迁、专项迁建。因此，项目监测内容主要为以下几个方面。

- ◆ 工程实施进度
- ◆ 永久征地、临时占地及地面附属物征收的进度、数量、补偿标准、资金拨付以及补偿资金的使用
- ◆ 征迁户安置情况
- ◆ 公众参与方式及效果
- ◆ 抱怨和申诉
- ◆ 发现问题并提出相关建议

2014年8月24日至29日，监测评估小组走访了昌吉市项目办等相关单位，搜集材料并对相关干部和部分受影响征迁户进行了访谈和问卷调查。

2 项目进度

2.1 项目工程进度

亚行贷款昌吉市交通与环境改善项目的初步设计于 2009 年 10 月 27 日得到了新疆自治区发展和改革委员会的批复。2012 年 7 月，所有道路均已完成土地预审、规划用地许可、环评、发改委立项前期手续。项目工程涉及到的关于北外环路、西外环路、宁边西路、健康西路、南公园路、塔城路、石河子路、青年路、建国西路九条道路的建设用地批准书已由新疆自治区昌吉市国土资源局先后颁发。后因昌吉城市规划调整，取消建国西路的新建工程。具体工程实施进度见表 2-1。

表 2-1 项目工程实施进度

序号	项目文件	负责机构	时间
1	项目初步设计批复	新疆自治区发展和改革委员会	2009 年 10 月 27 日
2	项目规划用地许可证	昌吉市规划管理局	2009 年 1 月-2012 年 4 月
3	北外环路建设用地批准书	昌吉市国土资源局	2009 年 12 月 24 日
	西外环路建设用地批准书		2009 年 12 月 25 日
	宁边西路建设用地批准书		2011 年 3 月 1 日
	健康西路建设用地批准书		2011 年 5 月 27 日
	南公园路建设用地批准书		2009 年 10 月 9 日
	塔城路建设用地批准书		2012 年 3 月 2 日
	石河子路建设用地批准书		2011 年 3 月 2 日
	青年路建设用地批准书		2011 年 3 月 2 日
	建国西路建设用地批准书		2011 年 3 月 1 日

截至本次监测，工程进展情况见表 2-2。

表 2-2 道路项目实施计划进度

合同包	项目名称	工程进展情况
A6	南公园路	2009 年 10 月 22 日由招标代理五矿公司发布招标公告，四川中成煤炭建设有限责任公司以人民币 2686 万元中标，目前项目已竣工
A7	西、北外环路	2010 年 3 月 9 日开标，昌吉市政建设有限责任公司以 4459 万元中标，目前项目已竣工
A10.1	青年路	2011 年 5 月 28 日开标，昌吉市政建设有限责任公司以 3332 万元中标，目前已完成全线主车道施工，尚有 200 米非机动车道，人行道未完工，计划 2014 年 3 月完工
A10.2	石河子路	2011 年 5 月 28 日中标，昌吉市净达公司以 1723 万元中标，目前项目已完工
A8	建国西路、健康西路、宁边西路	2012 年 3 月开标，2012 年 6 月 20 日授予合同，合同金额 25580978.18 元，承包商为昌吉市政建设有限责任公司，其中建国西路因规划调整取消，健康西路已完工，宁边西路已完成 800 米主车道施工
A9	塔城路	2012 年 5 月开标，合同金额 23363000 元，承包商为昌吉市政建设有限责任公司，目前

		已完成全线主车道施工，双侧人行道，非机动车道施工，尚有一户由于等待安置房分配未拆迁
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2.2 项目移民安置进度

2008 年 10 月昌吉市人民政府批准移民安置计划和预算。2009 年 5 月由城乡建设委员会与市政养护管理处共同实施与受影响的村、村民小组及个人签订协议工作。截至本次监测，移民安置进度见表 2-3。

表 2-3 项目实际移民安置进度

序号	道路	本期移民安置进度
1	北外环路	完成
2	西外环路	完成
3	宁边西路	完成
4	健康西路	完成
5	南公园路	完成
6	塔城路	完成
7	石河子路	完成
8	青年路	完成
9	建国西路	取消

3 项目影响

3.1 土地

截至本次监测，除建国西路发生变更取消建设，其余 8 条道路共征收土地 1165.6665 亩，比计划多出 292.29 亩。具体情况见下表：

表 3-1 项目征地影响量

序号	项目名称	涉及村组	用地面积（亩）
1	北外环路	北沟一村	70.413
2	西外环路	九家沟村	226.926
		六工庙村	65.7525
3	宁边西路	九家沟村	59.8605
4	健康西路	九家沟村	41.5665
5	南公园路	六工庙村	87.357
		常胜村	1.359
		小三四工一村	73.0425
		小三四工二村	4.365
6	塔城路	常胜村	1.986
		中沟二村	5.511
		小三四工一村	38.088
		小三四工二村	63.033
		南吾工二村	1.875
		南吾工一村	49.3065
7	石河子路	中沟二村	115.1475
		小三四工二村	15.819
8	青年路	小三四工一村	4.4475
		小三四工二村	92.988
		中沟二村	146.823

项目涉及的国有土地永久征用范围包括中山路街道、建国路街道的西外环、宁边西路、北外环、南公园路等道路修建时临时占用的昌吉市胜利农业科技有限公司、昌吉市西域集团、麦趣尔集团等企业用地。共征收国有土地 121.81 亩。项目《移民安置计划》国有土地征收和实际征收量对比见表 3-2。

表 3-2 项目国有土地计划和实际征收对比 单位：亩

街道	道路	企业	征地量	
			计划	实际
中山路街道	宁边西路	昌吉市胜利农业科技有限公司	6	0
		昌吉市西域集团	22.8	6
		昌吉市大成牧业	67.69	67.69
	西外环路	边防武警新疆总队教导大队	0	22.3
建国路街道	南公园路	康利来乳品厂	0.6	0.6
	石河子路	北大附中	36.72	36.72

	塔城路	麦趣尔集团	10.8	10.8
合计			144.61	143.51

与项目《移民安置计划》中的征地面积及地类面积相比，项目涉及到的集体土地与国有土地实际占地面积及分地类面积发生了一定程度变化，原因如下：

昌吉市道路交通与环境改善项目周期较长，从 2007 年 12 月开始对项目影响的土地占用量进行调查到本次监测结束，整体道路建设均已完成，在项目实施过程中，由于一些道路的设计优化，避免了征地数量的增多，故移民计划中的部分数据统计并不准确。

3.2 房屋

由于房管局未按道路统计房屋拆迁数据，导致南公园路、北外环、西外环路、宁边西路相关资料缺失的缺失，本次监测并未能找到明细，仅发现青年南路拆迁房屋影响面积为 16709.91 m²，其中砖混房屋 815.39m²，砖木房屋 14403.34 m²，土木房屋 1180.74 m²，砖彩房屋 310.44 m²。

表 3-3 青年南路拆迁明细 单位：m²

结构	面积
砖混	815.39
砖彩	310.44
砖木	14403.34
土木	1180.74
合计	16709.91

4 项目补偿标准及资金

4.1 征地补偿

昌吉市征地补偿采用包干价格 3-5 万/亩（含土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗及地上附着物补偿费），8 条道路所涉及的征地补偿总费用为 3881.274 万元。各道路征地包干标准及费用如下，截至本次监测发现，所有征地补偿款已发放完毕。

表 4-1 项目征地影响量

序号	项目名称	涉及村组	征地单价（万元/亩）	征地费总额（万元）
1	北外环路	北沟一村	3	211.239
2	西外环路	九家沟村	3	680.778
		六工庙村	3	197.2575
3	宁边西路	九家沟村	3	179.5815
4	健康西路	九家沟村	3	124.6995
5	南公园路	六工庙村	3	262.071
		常胜村	3.5	4.7565
		小三四工一村	3	219.1275
		小三四工二村	3	13.095
6	塔城路	常胜村	3.5	6.951
		中沟二村	3.5	19.2885
		小三四工一村	5	190.44
		小三四工二村	3	189.099
		南吾工二村	5	9.375
		南吾工一村	3	147.9195
7	石河子路	中沟二村	3	345.4425
		小三四工二村	5	79.095
8	青年路	小三四工一村	5	22.2375
		小三四工二村	5	464.94
		中沟二村	3.5	513.8805

4.2 房屋拆迁补偿

由于本项目涉及道路较多，房屋拆迁跨年度进行，因此随着每年建筑材料调差系数变动及城市设施配套相关费用变化，昌吉市城市规划区内集体土地上建筑物及附着物重置价格也发生相应变动。移民房屋补偿按照 2009、2010 年同房屋的房地产估价及当地同类房屋重置价确定，南公园路、西外环、北外环路按照 2009 年重置价格执行，青年路已拆居民按照 2010 年重置价格执行；最终拆迁房屋的补偿价格将由房地产估价测绘公司进行现场评估后，拆迁人和被拆迁人以此价格为基础进行。对于临时过渡费，2013 年 5 月前，按照 500 元/户/月发放，2013 年 5 月后，按照 800 元/户/月的标准发放。

对项目影响的各类结构的房屋按重置价格进行补偿，参照《关于昌吉市 2009

年城市规划区内集体土地上建筑物及附着物重置价格的批复》（昌市计价字[2009]38 号），《关于昌吉市 2010 年房屋重置价格的批复》（昌市发改价费[2011]306 号），补偿标准详见表 4-2,4-3。

表 4-2 2009 年项目拆迁农村房屋补偿标准

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
居民房屋	房屋补偿			
	砖混结构（楼房）	元/m ²	862	
	砖混结构（二层楼房）	元/m ²	753	
	砖混结构（平房）	元/m ²	660	
	简易砖混结构（平房）	元/m ²	500	
	砖木结构（平房）	元/m ²	460	
	简易砖木结构（平房）	元/m ²	420	
	土木结构（平房）	元/m ²	380	
	简易土木结构（平房）	元/m ²	235	
对于房屋全部拆迁的受影响户还给予以下补助：				
其它补偿	搬家费	元/户	500-1000	
	临时过渡费	元/户/月	200	基本期限为 6 个月，若超过基本期限，则按照实际过渡期给予过渡费补助
	搬家奖励费	3%		房屋补偿价格的 3%

表 4-3 2010 年项目拆迁农村房屋补偿标准

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
居民房屋	房屋补偿			
	框架结构楼房（18 层以下）	元/m ²	2157.76	
	砖混结构（4-6 层楼房）	元/m ²	1557.02	
	砖混结构（2-3 层楼房）	元/m ²	1192.28	
	砖混结构（平房）	元/m ²	1127.48	
	砖木结构（平房）	元/m ²	742.60	
	土木结构（平房）	元/m ²	487.60	

类别	项目	单位	标准	备注
对于房屋全部拆迁的受影响户还给予以下补助：				
其它补偿	搬家费	元/户	500-1000	
	临时过渡费	元/户/月	200	基本期限为 6 个月，若超过基本期限，则按照实际过渡期给予过渡费补助
	搬家奖励费	%	3	房屋补偿价格的 3%

截至本期监测，拆迁费用发放情况见表 4-4。

表 4-4 拆迁费用发放进度（单位：万元）

道路名称	上期拆迁补偿费用合计	本期拆迁补偿费用合计
北外环路	17.89	17.89
西外环路	1029.2213	1029.2213
南公园路	627.06	627.06
青年南路	887.64	887.64
宁边西路	100.354	100.354
塔城路	2.5	2.5
健康西路（过渡费）	9.36	9.36

5 移民生产生活水平调查

5.1 抽样调查

5.1.1 抽样调查说明

本次监测主要对受项目征地拆迁影响的昌吉市建国路、中山路街道辖区内的北沟一村、九家沟村、小三四工一村、小三四工二村共 4 个行政村进行了跟踪调查，按照家庭经济状况好、中、差三个等级，采用随机抽样的方法，抽取了 30 户样本户对其生产生活水平进行基底调查。

5.1.2 抽样调查内容

5.1.2.1 家庭人口

在被调查的 30 户中，共计人口为 132 人，其中：农业人口 94 人、占总人口的 71%；维吾尔族 21 人，占总人口 16%，回族 46 人，占总人口的 35%，其他均为汉族，人口为 65 人、占总人口的 49%；男性人口 72 人、占总人口的 54.5%，女性人口 60 人、占总人口的 45.5%；劳动力共计 78 人、占总人口的 59%，其中女性劳动力 49 人、占总人口的 37%。被调查移民家庭的人口情况详见表 5-1。

表 5-1 被调查移民家庭人口情况

项目	户口性质		民族			性别		劳动力	
	农业户口	非农业户口	维吾尔族	回族	汉族	男性	女性	总计	其中：女
人数（人）	94	38	21	46	65	72	60	78	49
比例（%）	71%	29%	16%	35%	49%	54.5%	45.5%	59%	37%

5.1.2.2 年龄分布

在被调查的 30 户 132 人中，有：学龄前儿童（小于 7 岁）为 15 人、占总人口的 11.4%；学龄人口（8~16 岁）为 25 人、占总人口的 18.9%；劳动力人口（17~60 岁）为 78 人、占总人口的 59%；60 岁以上的人口为 14 人、占总人口的 10.6%。

被调查的移民年龄的分布情况详见表 5-2。

表 5-2 被调查移民的年龄分布

年龄	人口	比例
<7	15	11.4%
8~16	25	18.9%
17~60	78	59%
>60	14	10.6%
合计	313	100%

5.1.2.3 文化程度

被调查的 30 户移民家庭的 132 人中，除去 22 人未有统计外，在 110 人中，文盲为 17 人，小学文化的 48 人，初中文化的 21 人，高中文化的 15 人，大专及大专以上水平的受影响人口为 9 人。被调查的移民文化水平分布详见表表 5-3。

表 5-3 被调查移民家庭的文化程度

文化程度	人口	比例
文盲	17	12.87%
小学	48	36.36%
初中	21	15.9%
高中	15	11.36%
大专及大专以上	9	6.8%

5.1.2.4 家庭主要财产

通过本次监测，与上期监测对比发现，被调查的受影响家庭中，移动电话、电视机、固定电话、电风扇、DVD/VCD 等家用电器户均普及率依然保持较高并略有增加水平，而电脑和汽车的户均普及率较上期监测已有一定程度的提高。被调查家庭总的财产拥有量详见表 5-4。

表 5-4 被调查户人均财产拥有率统计表

项目	单位	上期数量（30 户）	本期数量（30 户）
移动电话	部	43	45
电视机	台	36	36
电风扇	台	38	38
摩托车	辆	18	18
冰箱	台	20	20
自行车	辆	22	22

固定电话	部	30	30
洗衣机	台	16	16
DVD/VCD	台	26	26
拖拉机	台	3	3
汽车	辆	3	3
电脑	台	10	10

5.1.2.5 家庭收入结构

通过对 30 户的被调查家庭的收入来源进行分析，截至本次监测时被调查移民年人均收入为 17673 元，比上期监测的 17219 元增加了 454 元。其中，人均农业收入为 830 元，占总收入的 4.70%，比上次调查低 0.22%；人均畜牧业收入为 820 元，占总收入的 4.69%，比上次调查低 0.24%；人均企事业工资收入 2630 元，占总收入的 14.88%，比上次调查高 1.29%；人均外出打工收入为 4322 元，占总收入的 24.46%，比上次调查高 0.54%；人均旅游业收入为 967 元，占总收入的 5.47%，比上次调查低 0.63%；人均交通运输业收入为 3315 元，占总收入的 18.76%，比上次调查低 0.79%；人均房屋和店铺出租收入为 1556 元，占总收入的 8.80%，比上次调查低 0.11%；人均经商收入为 2318 元，占总收入的 13.12%，比上次调查低 0.06%；人均其它收入为 915 元，占总收入的 5.18%，比上次调查低-0.31%。被调查家庭的家庭收入情况见表 5-5。

表 5-5 本期与上期调查家庭收入对比表

项目	上期调查人均收入 (元/年)	本期调查人均收入 (元/年)	上期调查该项占家庭人均收入比例	本期调查该项占家庭人均收入比例	增长比
农业收入	848	830	4.92%	4.70%	-0.22%
畜牧业收入	849.17	820	4.93%	4.69%	-0.24%
企事业工资收入	2340.24	2630	13.59%	14.88%	1.29%
外出打工收入	4118.82	4322	23.92%	24.46%	0.54%
旅游业收入	1049.76	967	6.1%	5.47%	-0.63%
交通运输收入	3262.96	3315	18.95%	18.76%	-0.19%
房屋店铺出租收入	1534.53	1556	8.91%	8.80%	-0.11%
经商收入	2270.03	2318	13.18%	13.12%	-0.06%
其它收入	946	915	5.49%	5.18%	-0.31%
年收入合计	17219.00	17673	100.00%	100.00%	

5.1.2.6 家庭支出结构

通过对 30 户被调查的移民家庭支出进行统计分析，移民家庭年人均支出为 6920.56 元，比上期调查的年人均支出 6737.27 元增加了 183 元。其中，年人均生产性支出：人均农业生产投入为 288 元，占总支出的 4.16%，比上期调查低 0.38%；人均畜牧业投入为 200 元，占总支出的 2.89%，比上期调查低 0.31%；人均税费 86 元，占总支出的 1.24%，比上期调查低 0.17%；人均经营开支 553 元，占总支出的 7.99%，比上期调查高 0.38%；年生产性支出为 1127 元，占总支出的 16.29%，比上期调查低 0.46%。

同时，年人居生活开支：人均生活水费为 720 元，占总支出的 10.40%，比上期调查减少 0.02%；人均电费 337 元，占总支出的 4.87%，比上期调查增加 0.19%；人均生活开支 2520 元，占总支出的 36.42%，比上期调查低 0.11%；人均衣着开支 680 元，占总支出的 9.83%，比上期调查增加 0.25%；人均通讯费 436 元，占总支出的 6.30%，比上期调查高 0.18%；人均孩子上学费用 230.56 元，占总支出的 3.32%，比上期调查低 0.1%；人均医疗费 105 元，占总支出的 1.52%，比上期调查高 0.03%；人均交通费 243 元，占总支出的 3.51%，比上期调查高 0.09%；人均人情来往 361 元，占总支出的 5.22%，比上期调查高 0.05%；人均其它开支 161 元，占总支出的 2.33%，比上期调查降低 0.08%；年生活总支出为 5793.56 元，占总支出的 83.71%，比上期调查高 0.46%。被调查家庭的家庭支出情况见表 5-6。

表 5-6 本期与上期调查家庭支出对比表

项目		上期调查人均支出 (元/年)	本期调查人均支出 (元/年)	上期人均支出占总 支出比例	本期人均支出占总 支出比例	人均支出的增长比
生产性 开支	农业生产投入	305.62	288	4.54%	4.16%	-0.38%
	畜牧业投入	215.34	200	3.20%	2.89%	-0.31%
	税费	95.13	86	1.41%	1.24%	-0.17%
	经营开支	512.45	553	7.61%	7.99%	0.38%
	小计	1128.54	1127	16.75%	16.29%	-0.46%
生活性 开支	生活水费	701.85	720	10.42%	10.40%	-0.02%
	电费	315.15	337	4.68%	4.87%	0.19%
	生活开支	2461.27	2520	36.53%	36.42%	-0.11%
	衣着开支	645.74	680	9.58%	9.83%	0.25%

	通讯费	412.00	436	6.12%	6.30%	0.18%
	孩子上学费用	230.56	230.56	3.42%	3.32%	-0.10%
	医疗费	100.89	105	1.49%	1.52%	0.03%
	交通	230.68	243	3.42%	3.51%	0.09%
	人情往来等	348.24	361	5.17%	5.22%	0.05%
	其它支出	162.35	161	2.41%	2.33%	-0.08%
	小计	5608.73	5793.56	83.25%	83.71%	0.46%
年支出合计		6737.27	6920.56		/	/

5.1.2.7 家庭收入与支出分析

本次监测，通过对 30 户的移民家庭的收入和支出情况进行调查分析，此次监测时被调查移民家庭年人均收入为 17673 元，年人均生产性支出为 1127 元，年人均纯收入为 16546 元，比上期调查的年人均纯收入 16090.46 元增加了 456 元。由此可以看出，随着昌吉市城市交通与环境项目的实施，与项目相关的社会经济文化情况得到了极大的改善，为当地居民提供了大量的就业机会，使得当地农民的打工收入得到提高，同时，在征地拆迁过程中的补偿款及时发放到受影响家庭，保证了这些家庭原有的生活生产水平不降低，并且有所提高。可以预见，受征地拆迁影响户的生产生活水平还会得到进一步的恢复。

在收入方面，受影响户家庭的主要收入来源转向企事业工资收入，外出务工收入、交通运输业收入以及经商收入。相比较年上期监测调查，外出务工收入及经商收入增幅较大。而农业收入有所降低，降低幅度为 0.22%。这是因为目前征地拆迁户生活都比较稳定，昌吉市道路交通改善项目也为该群体提供了新的就业机会。绝大多数利用拆迁补偿款投入商业经营或学习技能寻求工作机会，一方面在土地减少的情况下，调整优化农业生产结构，改善灌溉设施；一方面拓宽经营渠道，开展多种形式的商业经营。但还需要项目业主及地方政府在征地拆迁户生计转变的时候给予或加大相应的扶持措施。同时，这种情况也说明，项目房屋拆迁对受影响户的生产生活影响较小，受影响户有较强的自行恢复生计的能力。

在支出方面，农业生产投入、生活水费、生活开支等仍然占较大比例，这与上期调查的数据基本一致。其中，人均农业生产投入比例下降，降幅为 0.38%；畜牧业开支也有一定程度幅度降低，降幅达 0.31%，这主要是由于昌吉市城市道

路交通改善涉及到得 8 条道路修建过程中征收大量农田，随着农田的减少，相应的农业投入也逐渐降低；同时，生活开支绝对数较上期有一定提高，增加了 59 元；相应的用水用电量也有所提高，这主要是由于夏季人们对水电的需求量大；人情往来开支由一定提高，这是因为社会关系网络由了一定程度的发展。在道路交通修建工程全面实施后，征地拆迁户的生活支出有所增加，这说明移民的生产生活水平随着补偿款的及时到位，得到了一定程度的恢复和提高。如果继续给予一定的扶持措施或强化现有的扶持措施，征地拆迁户的生活水平是可以得到更大幅度的恢复与提高的。

6 移民安置

6.1 土地征收安置

货币补偿：村委会及时将补偿金直接支付给受影响的移民户。安置补助费将直接支付给受影响户。在受影响的村中，经村民代表大会同意，土地补偿费大部或全部存入银行，村民每年分取利息，或投资兴建五星级酒店，从酒店收益中分红，或作为贷款，贷给政府，分取利息。

扩大就业渠道：一方面，项目建设期间，将优先安排移民劳务，这将给受影响人员带来现金收入。另一方面，昌吉市人力资源与社会保障局为失地农民提供技能培训，市财政提供专项财政补贴，将劳动年龄段的被征地农民就业纳入昌吉市就业工作整体规划，在增加就业岗位方面进行优先安排。鼓励引导各类单位吸纳被征地农民就业，支持被征地农民自谋职业和自主创业。

失地农民社会保障：目前昌吉市只在小三四工二村进行试点，出台了《昌吉市建国路街道小三四工二村被征地农民就业培训和社会保障实施暂行办法》，具体内容如下：

保障对象和范围：因政府统一征收农村集体土地失去全部土地，且在征地时处于法定劳动年龄段及其以上享有农村集体土地第二轮承包权的在册农业人口。

缴费方法：被征地农民按实际从事当地农业劳动生产年限，每满两年折算1年，补缴养老保险费。缴费基数为上年度自治区在岗职工月平均工资的60%，缴费比例为20%，补缴后按照8%建立个人账户。

缴费资金：从市政府批准的安置补助费和用于被征地农民的土地补偿费中统一安排，两项费用尚不足以支付的，由政府从国有土地有偿使用收入中解决。村集体、个人负担保障资金总额的50%（村集体和个人承担比例为3:2），从土地补偿费用和安置补助费中解决；市财政担负保障资金的50%。市财政、村集体只负担15年，其后由个人自行缴纳，待达到退休年龄（男、女均60周岁），方可领取养老保险金。

6.2 房屋拆迁安置

针对居民住宅房屋拆迁的安置方案有现金补偿、购买安置房、本村重建和购买二手房。其中部分拆迁的居民选择现金补偿，对于被拆迁部分房屋按照结构进行补偿，该补偿标准根据当年建材市场结构重置价综合计算，因此可以保证重置损失掉的房屋。其他居民选择购买安置房、本村重建和购买二手房。

现金补偿：以评估值为依据，适当考虑个别因素后协议确定补偿金额，一次性支付给被拆迁人。南公园路、北外环、西外环大部分居民房屋部分房屋受拆迁影响，主房并未拆迁，仍可居住，因此选择现金补偿。

选择购买安置房的：按照项目所属的不同行政辖区内的被拆迁户，由各乡镇、街道办事处或所在的村集体自行负责安置。由于拆迁的非自愿性，各拆迁户最终所得的拆迁补偿款均要高于房屋实际成本价格 10%左右，按照拆迁补偿标准，结构重置价加上附着物补偿和搬迁补助等，可以买得起同样面积的安置房。而且安置点小区的生活环境与质量都要高于现在的拆迁区域，不仅有绿地，还有文化娱乐场所和健身器材等。在已拆除的青年南路 19 户中，只有顾贺飞一户房屋全部拆迁，目前已经获得政府安置房一套，安置房面积为 90.12 平方米，无遗留问题。

城中村改造：本次监测发现，在房屋已拆迁户中，并未有选择本村重建的，而是结合昌吉市旧城及城中村改造，村庄进行整体改造，自己原有的平房或低矮楼房被拆除，入住新建房屋。目前南公园路涉及拆迁居民已经全部搬至新建的居民小区。随着昌吉城市发展及旧城改造，各道路沿线的村庄将会逐步得到改造，。

选择购买二手房的，一方面房源充足，质量好，另一方面，由于拆迁的非自愿性，各拆迁户最终所得的拆迁补偿款均要高于房屋实际市场交易价格和评估价格的 10%左右。这样农村拆迁户所得补偿款是足够在本村或邻村购买到比原住房质量更高面积更大的二手房。

7 公众参与、抱怨与申诉

7.1 公众参与

监测小组通过走访昌吉市建设局、项目办、国土资源局、征收办、受项目影响街道社区（村委会）并深入项目区进行实地查看，与受影响家庭进行入户访谈和问卷调查，了解到项目在移民安置政策制定、计划编制和实施阶段，十分重视社区参与和协商，广泛听取社会团体、政府部门、社区和移民的意见，鼓励各方参与移民安置及重建工作。

7.2 抱怨与申诉

由于前期准备工作细致以及组织了大量的公众参与活动，截至本次监测，还未发生一起移民抱怨申诉事件。

8 组织机构

8.1 组织机构的设置

在项目实施中，对昌吉市城市道路和公共设施建设项目移民安置活动的计划、管理、实施和监测负责的机构有：

1 昌吉市加快推进亚行贷款道路改扩建项目领导小组昌吉市利用亚行贷款项目执行办公室昌吉市建设局（项目实施机构）

2 昌吉市国土资源管理局

3 昌吉市拆迁管理办公室

4 建国路街道、中山路街道

5 北沟一村、九家沟村、六工庙村、常胜村、小三四工一村、小三四工二村、中沟二村、南吾工一村、南吾工二村

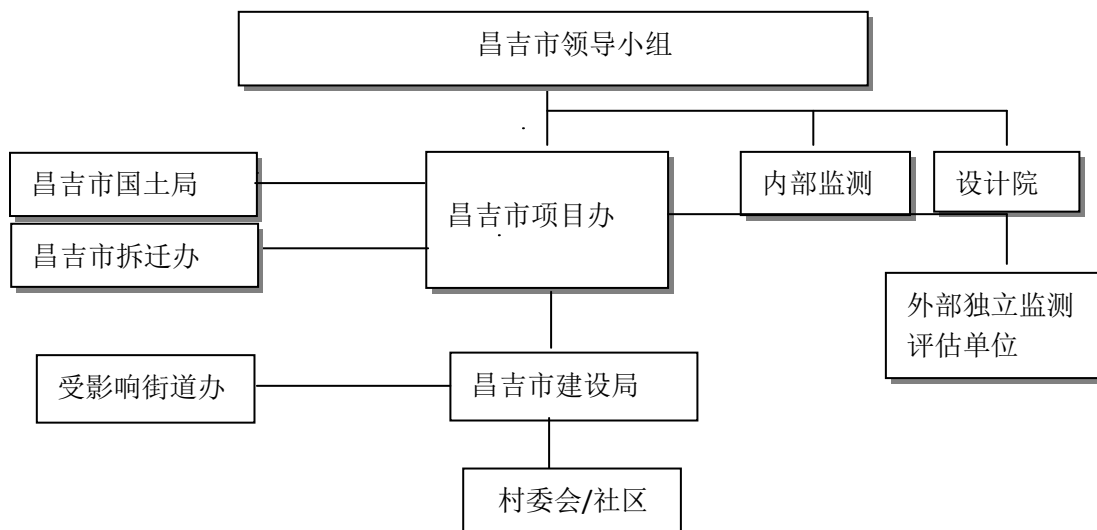


图 8-1 昌吉市移民安置组织机构图

表 8-1 昌吉市项目办人员表

序号	单位	姓名	职务	联系方式
1	昌吉市建设局	李永刚	项目办主任	13519966696
2	昌吉市建设局	王雪松	项目办副主任	13309944849
3	昌吉市建设局	刘昱灵	科员，档案资料	13309946607
4	昌吉市建设局	王赫	科员，项目管理，资金申报	15199366993
5	昌吉市建设局	滕善勇	科员，项目管理	13899687978

9 结论与建议

9.1 结论

(1) 工程进度：截至本次监测，该项目包含的 8 条城市道路（建国西路已取消）已完成建设任务。

(2) 项目影响：截止本次监测，除建国西路取消外，其余 8 条道路共征收土地 1165.6665 亩，比计划多出 292.29 亩。南公园路、北外环、西外环路、宁边西路房屋拆迁因房管局资料缺失，本次监测并未能找到相关明细，青年南路拆迁房屋影响面积为 16709.91 m²。

(3) 补偿标准及资金：对于土地补偿，昌吉市国土局采取包干价的方式，本项目涉及土地的包干价为 3-5 万/亩（含土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗及地上附着物补偿费），8 条道路所涉及的征地补偿总费用为 3881.274 万元。房屋拆迁补偿标准依据昌吉市 2009 年及 2010 年房屋重置价。截至本次监测，房屋补偿费已发放完毕。

(4) 移民安置：对于受征地影响户，所在村情况不同，经各自村民代表大会商议，土地补偿费大部或全部或存入银行，村民分取利息，或投资兴建五星级大楼，取得效益后进行分红，或作为贷款贷给政府，分取利息。昌吉市目前正在对失地农民社会保障开展试点工作，目前仍未大范围开展。昌吉市人力资源部门也对失地农民开展了多种技能培训，市财政配有专项财政资金。受拆迁影响户，部分拆迁的选择现金补偿，大部或全部拆迁的选择购买安置房，每户均能保障至少置换一套安置房。

(5) 移民生产生活水平：通过对 30 户的移民家庭的收入和支出情况进行调查分析，被调查移民家庭年人均纯收入为 16546 元，比上期调查的年人均纯收入 16906 元增加了 456 元。这说明，随着昌吉市城市交通与环境项目的实施，与项目相关的社会经济文化情况得到了极大的改善，为当地居民提供了大量的就业机会，使得当地农民的打工收入得到提高，同时，在征地拆迁过程中的补偿款及时发放到受影响家庭，保证了这些家庭原有的生活生产水平不降低，并且有所提高。可以预见，受征地拆迁影响户的生产生活水平还会得到进一步的恢复。

(6) 项目机构：项目领导小组及项目办成员人员设置合理，具有较为丰富的移民工作经验。亚行贷款项目办公室设在昌吉市建设局。由昌吉市市政府、发

改委、国土局、各社区/村委会配合项目办的工作，各项工作开展的较为顺利。

(7) 抱怨申诉、公众参与：移民抱怨和申诉的渠道畅通，移民知道当自己的权利受到侵犯时的申诉途径。移民对补偿标准比较满意，没有发现移民上访事件。

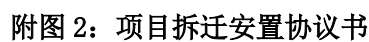
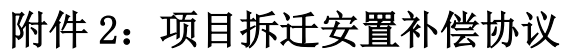
9.2 建议

(1) 项目办尽快与房管办协调，利用双方现有资料，对受拆迁影响的房屋面积，受影响户数及人数进行统计。

(2) 项目办成员要密切注意是否发生新的设计变更，产生相应的移民影响，并对相关资料进行整理。

(3) 继续加强机构能力建设。由于道路建设时间距离本次监测时间较长，当时相关单位并未对公园南路、西外环、北外环拆迁具体影响量，尤其是影响企业及商铺数量进行完整统计或保存，致使部分材料缺失。建议相关单位加强材料的归档、整理工作，确保资料完备。下次监测将对以前数据进行回顾，及时进行调整。

附件 1：建设用地批准书



新疆城市交通和环境改善利用亚洲开发银行贷款

吐鲁番市城市道路与环卫设施项目 移民安置外部独立监测评估报告

（第 3 号报告）

河海大学中国移民研究中心

2014 年 8 月

监测评估机构 : 河海大学中国移民研究中心

监测评估负责人 : 施国庆

监测评估人员 : 施国庆 胡子江
周潇君 杨坤

报告编写人员 : 施国庆 胡子江
周潇君 杨坤

地址 : 中华人民共和国江苏省南京市西康路 1 号河海大学内

邮编 : 210098

电话 : 0086—25—83786503

传真 : 0086—25—83718914

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

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1 项目概述

1.1 项目建设的主要内容

吐鲁番市城市道路和公共设施建设项目是新疆城市交通和环境改善利用亚洲开发银行贷款项目之一。

原计划涉及的道路主要在老城区，涉及较多的拆迁工作，移民影响很大。经过吐鲁番市项目办的规划调整，将拟建的 14 条道路改为 12 条道路，其中 3 条在老城区建设，9 条在新城区建设。通过对项目的调整，减少了房屋拆迁的数量，有效降低了移民影响量。

吐鲁番市城市道路和公共设施实际建设项目工程内容包括：（1）道路工程包括建设城市道路 12 条，建设城市道路总长度 21.834km，其中老城区 3 条（文化西路、东环路、育才路），总长 3.123 km，新区 9 条（火焰山路、绿洲路、丝绸路、产业园路、新高昌路、新幸福路、新光明路、新木纳尔路、新柏孜克里克路），总长 18.711km，实际建设道路规模详见表 1-1，新增道路养护设备详见表 1-1；（2）环卫设施工程包括新建公厕 11 座，垃圾收集房 26 座，果皮箱 502 个，垃圾筒 130 个，垃圾压缩车 5 辆，洒水车 2 辆，清扫车 4 辆。

表 1- 1 实际建设城市道路规模一览表

序号	道路名称	现状道路宽度 (km)	长度 (m)	道路面积 (公顷)	道路位置
1	育才路	12	0.541	0.5935	老城区
2	东环路	41	1.539	6.8866	老城区
3	文化西路	39	1.043	4.8577	老城区
4	火焰山路	30	3.866	13.3595	新城区
5	产业园路	30	0.854	2.4668	新城区
6	新高昌路	30	2.466	6.4898	新城区

7	新光明路	30	1.962	5.2997	新城区
8	绿洲路	30	0.979	2.4536	新城区
9	新柏孜克里克路	20	1.145	2.17	新城区
10	木纳尔路	30	1.751	4.3047	新城区
11	丝绸路	30	3.843	12.2597	新城区
12	新幸福路	30	1.845	5.4833	新城区
合计	352		21.834	66.6249	

1.2 非自愿移民外部独立监测

本项目非自愿移民安置的外部独立监测与评估工作由河海大学中国移民研究中心（National Research Center for Resettlement, NRCR）承担。

2 项目进度

2.1 项目工程进度

亚行贷款吐鲁番市交通与环境改善项目建议书,可行性研究报告与项目的初步设计分别于 2010 年 3 月 22 日,2010 年 6 月 8 日以及 2010 年 11 月 29 日得到了新疆自治区发展和改革委员会的批复。具体工程实施进度见 **Error! Reference source not found.**。

表 2- 1 项目工程实施进度

序号	项目文件	负责机构	时间
1	项目建议书	新疆发展和改革委员会	2010 年 3 月 22 日
2	项目可研报告批复	新疆发展和改革委员会	2010 年 6 月 8 日
3	项目初步设计批复	新疆发展和改革委员会	2010 年 11 月 29 日
4	项目选址意见书	吐鲁番城市规划管理局	2010 年 8 月 15 日
5	项目建设用地规划许可证	吐鲁番城市规划管理局	2010 年 9 月 1 日
6	项目建设工程规划许可证	吐鲁番城市规划管理局	2010 年 8 月 15 日

吐鲁番市交通与环境改善项目计划实施 3 个土建合同包,截至到本次监测,A16 土建包中,育才路的到路施工全部完成,路灯安装完成。东环路道路施工及路灯安装完成,文化西路受吐鲁番市地下街工程影响,尚未开工,累计完成投资 750 万元,完成合同量的 58.6%; A17 土建包中,绿洲路、新光明路、新高昌路和产业园路已全部完工并投入运行,累计完成投资 5550 万元,完成合同量的 97%; A18 土建包中,丝绸路、新幸福路、新木纳尔路、新柏孜里克路已全部完工并投入运行,累计完成投资的 3791 万元,完成合同量的 90%。



图 2- 1 文化西路现状

2.2 项目移民进度

截至本次监测，吐鲁番市交通与环境改善项目已经于 2010 年 5 月通过自治区国土资源厅用地预审，文号为新国土资预审字【2010】50 号。移民工作中征地于 2011 年 3 月开始，至 2011 年 4 月结束，征地工作已经全部完成。丝绸路西侧 900 米由于征地拆迁无法实施，该处共涉及 13 户 20 座葡萄晒房和 5 户 18 人农民的住宅。考虑到该处对丝绸路的路网建设无影响，这 900 米将不再建设，原本受影响的葡萄晒房和农民住宅也不再拆迁。原计划育才路有 4 户居民需拆迁，考虑到育才路现已完工并投入运行，这 4 户也将不再进行拆迁。房屋拆迁于 2012 年 3 月开始，截至本次监测，拆迁工作已全部完成。具体移民时间进度情况见表 2-2。

表 2- 2 移民进度时间表

序号	移民安置实施进度	实施机构	实施时间
1	土地使用预审手续批复	自治区国土资源厅	2010. 05
2	项目建设用地审批手续	国土资源部	2010. 08
3	与受影响的村、村民小组及个人签订征地补偿协议	吐鲁番市国土资源局	2011. 03

序号	移民安置实施进度	实施机构	实施时间
4	选择并确定安置房地址	吐鲁番市拆迁办	2012. 03
5	将补偿款支付给县国土资源局	项目办	2011. 03
6	支付拆迁补偿款	吐鲁番市拆迁办	2012. 04 至今
7	准备安置房的土地	吐鲁番市国土资源局	2012. 04
8	建设安置房	星季达房地产公司	2012. 05 至今
9	支付征地补偿费	吐鲁番市国土资源局	2012. 04
10	将土地使用权项目交给建设单位	吐鲁番市国土资源局	2012. 05
11	搬入安置房、拆除受影响房屋	吐鲁番市拆迁办	2012. 08

3 项目实际影响

3.1 项目计划的征地与拆迁影响量

根据《吐鲁番市城市交通和环境改善项目移民安置计划》本项目计划征收各类土地总面积是 603.65 亩，其中 312.43 亩国有土地将被永久征收（国有住宅用地 19.44 亩，戈壁滩 292.99 亩）；以及 291.22 亩集体土地将被永久征收，其中耕地为 5.57 亩、菜地 19.2 亩、葡萄地 163.62 亩、宅基地 102.83 亩。32210.81m²的居民住宅将被拆迁，其中 25264m²（占 78.43%）为农村居民房屋。1 个市场的店铺共拆迁 883m²，市场拆迁受影响的人数为 137 人；1 家企事业单位受附属物拆迁影响，企事业单位受拆迁影响的人数为 25 人。

3.2 项目实际永久征地数量

吐鲁番市交通与环境改善项目总共使用土地 989.53 亩。需要征收农村集体土地 183.49 亩，项目需要永久占用国有建设用地 145.11 亩（7.2536 公顷），国有未利用地 660.93 亩，征用集体土地 183.49 亩。项目征地涉及吐鲁番亚尔乡戈壁村、新城东门村、老城东门村和葡萄乡的巴格尔村，共影响 113 户 516 人。

3.2.1 实际征收的集体土地

项目永久征收集体土地涉及 3 个村，为木纳尔村、巴格尔村、戈壁村。项目征收集体土地 183.49 亩，与计划相比，增加 50.5735 亩。具体情况请见表 3-2。

表 3- 1 项目实际征收的集体土地

单位：亩

村组	征收集体土地		
	计划	实际	变化
巴格尔村	30.7185	79.81	49.0915
老城东门村	52.197	0	-52.197
新城东门村	2.2485	0	-2.2485
戈壁村	47.7525	61.25	13.4975
木纳尔村	0	42.43	42.43
合计	132.9165	183.49	+50.5735

3.2.2 实际征用的国有土地

吐鲁番市交通与环境改善项目需要使用国有土地 806.04 亩，与计划相比，多 68.23 亩，其中建设用地 145.11 亩，国有未利用地 660.93 亩，具体情况见表 3-3。

表 3- 2 项目实际征用的国有土地

单位：亩

项目	建设用地			未利用土地		
	计划	实际	变化	计划	实际	变化
国有土地	108.804	145.11	+36.31	629.0115	660.93	+31.92

3.2.3 受征地影响的人口

吐鲁番市交通与环境改善项目集体土地征收实际影响 113 户 555 人，与计划相比影响人数多 39 人。其中巴格爾村 41 户 207 人，戈壁村 40 户 191 人，木纳尔村 32 户 157 人。受影响人口发生变化是由征地的范围变更导致，具体情况请见表 3-4。

表 3- 3 项目实际影响人口

序号	村组	征地计划影响人口		征地实际影响人口	
		户数	人数	户数	人数
1	巴格爾村	4	15	41	207
2	老城东门村	60	298	0	0
3	新城东门村	6	21	0	0
4	戈壁村	43	182	40	191
5	木纳尔村	0	0	32	157
总计		113	516	113	555

3.2.3 受征地影响的坟墓

绿洲东路延伸段即火焰山路涉及坟墓搬迁，受影响的墓地为葡萄乡巴格日墓地，该墓地系葡萄乡政府管理的公益性墓地，面积 41397 平方米，现有拱北 19 个，坟头约 5100 个，空坑 899 个。截至本次监测，受征地影响的坟墓没有发生

变化，按照部分搬迁即影响道路建设部分搬迁面积为 11208 平方米，已统计坟主人数位 2162 人，撤迁 1836 座，其中有主坟 1322 座，无主坟 514 座，安葬在其他墓地 1287 座，经过该影响区的道路长度为 163 米。

3.3 项目实际的拆迁量

本项目涉及到居民房屋拆迁 122 户，影响人数 480 人，拆迁总面积 20223.12m²。截至本次监测，受拆迁影响的 122 户中，118 户已完成补偿和安置。原计划育才路有 4 户居民需拆迁，考虑到育才路现已完工并投入运行，这 4 户将不再进行拆迁。涉及到市场拆迁 1 个，拆迁总面积 1552.22m²，影响 137 人。截至本次监测，市场已完成拆迁。具体情况见下表。

表 3- 4 项目已完成拆迁明细表

类别	地点	项目	面积 (m ²)	户数	人口
城市拆迁	文化西路	居民房屋	10940.50	70	257
	新高昌路	居民房屋	1091.41	7	33
	合计		12031.91	77	290
农村拆迁	火焰山路	居民房屋	7139.91	41	172
	育才路	居民房屋	1051.30	4	18
	合计		8191.21	45	190
总计			21775.34	122	480

4 补偿标准及资金

4.1 土地征用补偿标准及资金

本次监测发现，与计划相比，补偿标准没有发生变化。实际征收耕地时巴格尔村、新城东门村、戈壁村、老城东门村执行的标准为 10.8 万元/亩，比计划中的 10.67 万元/亩多出 0.13 万元/亩，补偿标准有所提高。巴格尔村、新城东门村、戈壁村实际征收园地（葡萄地）时执行的补偿标准为 10.44 万元/亩，比计划的补偿标准 11.05 万元/亩要低 0.61 元/亩；老城东门村园地征收的标准为 10.8 万元/亩，比计划的征地补偿标准 11.05 万元要低 0.25 万元/亩，具体补偿标准对比见表 4-1。

表 4- 1 计划和实际土地征收补偿标准

单位：元/亩，万元

地类	村组	计划补偿标准				实际补偿标准			
		前三年平均年产值	土地补偿费倍数	安置补偿费倍数	补偿标准	前三年平均年产值	土地补偿费倍数	安置补偿费倍数	补偿标准
园地	巴格尔村	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	9	20	10.44
	新城东门村	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	9	20	10.44
	戈壁村	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	9	20	10.44
	老城东门村	3809	9	20	11.05	3600	10	20	10.8
耕地	巴格尔村	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8
	新城东门村	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8
	戈壁村	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8
	老城东门	3809	8	20	10.67	3600	10	20	10.8

	村								
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截至本次监测，受征地影响的 113 户受影响人均已拿到补偿款，共计 1748.17 万元。

4.2 房屋征收补偿标准及资金

本项目因为涉及到拆迁新老政策的交替，根据颁布的《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》，在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋，将根据《城乡房屋拆迁管理条例》及《新疆维吾尔自治区实施<城市房屋拆迁管理条例>细则》执行；在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之后进行拆迁征收的房屋，将按照新颁布的《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》来执行。

（一）2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋拆迁补偿标准

本项目涉及房屋拆迁的火焰山路、育才路、新高昌路有 52 户居民房屋已在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证，将根据《城乡房屋拆迁管理条例》及《新疆维吾尔自治区实施<城市房屋拆迁管理条例>细则》来执行，移民房屋拆迁补偿参照 2010 年房屋拆迁重置价格；最终拆迁房屋的补偿价格将由房地产估价测绘公司进行现场评估后确定。补偿标准详见表 4-3。

表 4- 2 2011 年 1 月 21 日之前已依法取得房屋拆迁许可证的房屋拆迁补偿标准

类别	结构	单位	标准	备注
主房	砖混（一到两层）	元/m ²	559	
	砖木	元/m ²	453	
	土混	元/m ²	534	
	土木	元/m ²	363	
	土木外包砖	元/m ²	428	
附属房屋	简易土木附属房屋	元/m ²	50	
	简易砖木附属房屋	元/m ²	100	
	土窑洞	元/m ²	100	
其他附属房屋	砖木仓库	元/m ²	60	
	土木仓库	元/m ²	130	
	地下室	元/m ²	160	
	石棉瓦棚	元/m ²	16	
	凉棚	元/m ²	20	
晾房	砖	元/m ²	300	
	土木	元/m ²	200	
其他补贴				

搬家补助费	元/户	1200	
临时过渡补助费	元/户/月	700	基本期限为 18 个月，若超过基本期限，则按照实际过渡期给予过渡费补助

（二）2011 年 1 月 21 日之后拆迁征收的房屋拆迁补偿标准

本项目在 2011 年 1 月 21 日之后进行拆迁征收的房屋（文化西路），将按照新颁布的《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》来执行。移民房屋拆迁补偿参照当年的类似房地产的市场价格，与被拆迁人进行协商补偿，随着房地产市场价格波动的因素，最终拆迁房屋的补偿价格将由房地产估价测绘公司进行现场评估后确定；补偿标准详见表 4-4。

表 4- 3 2011 年 1 月 21 日之后拆迁征收的房屋拆迁补偿标准

类别	结构	单位	标准	备注
主房	砖混（一到两层）	元/m ²	1700	
	砖木（一到两层）	元/m ²	1700	
	土木	元/m ²	1700	
	土木外包砖	元/m ²	1700	
	土混	元/m ²	1700	
	彩钢板	元/m ²	1700	
其他附属房屋	土窑	元/m ²	1700	
	窑洞	元/m ²	1700	
	砖混地下室	元/m ²	1700	
其他补贴				
搬家补助费		元/户	1200	
临时过渡补助费		元/户/月	700	基本期限为 18 个月，若超过基本期限，则按照实际过渡期给予过渡费补助

根据《移民安置计划》，拆迁房屋共计 2483.68 万元，包括房屋结构补偿费、搬迁补助、临时过渡费等。

截至本次监测，受拆迁影响的 122 户中，118 户已完成补偿和安置，育才路 4 户不再进行拆迁。

5 移民安置

5.1 征地安置

对于被征地的农民，主要采取了一下几种措施进行安置，帮助农民生产生活的恢复：

（一）货币补偿

对于被征收土地的农民，均采取货币安置的方式予以补偿。在征地过程中，被征地村组和农户以及地上附着物产权人对实物指标进行确认，并签署征地协议。征地补偿标准为：巴格尔村、新城东门村、戈壁村园地（葡萄地）前三年平均产值为 3600 元/亩，土地补偿费 9 倍，安置补偿费 20 倍，两项费用合计每亩补偿为 10.44 万元；老城东门村园地（葡萄地）前三年平均年产值为 3600 元/亩，土地补偿费 10 倍，安置补偿费 20 倍，两项费用合计每亩补偿 10.8 万元。巴格尔村、新城东门村、戈壁村、老城东门村耕地前三年平均年产值为 3600 元/亩，土地补偿费 10 倍，安置补偿费 20 倍，两项费用合计每亩补偿 10.8 万元。截至本次监测，被征地农民在签署协议的同时已经拿到了征地补偿款，并对补偿标准表示满意。

（二）补充戈壁滩为新的土地

在本次监测中，根据实际对各个村的走访了解，开垦戈壁滩补偿农民失去的土地成为一种普遍的做法。从农民生产的作物来看，所有农民都以种植葡萄为生，因此开垦戈壁滩土地的水热条件完全能够满足农民种植葡萄的各项要求，不会对葡萄的产量和质量有所影响。从 1994 年开始至今，巴格尔村、新城东门村、戈壁村、老城东门村下属的生产大队开垦了大量的戈壁滩荒地补充作为耕地，由各个大队带领本队的农民负责开垦新的土地，所用的机械工具由村委会无偿提供，开垦之后根据人口在本队内平均分给各户新的土地。农民得到新的土地后，只需要自己负担 30%的灌溉费（剩下 70%由村委会支付）即可进行农业生产。据实地调查的结果，每亩地每年的灌溉费大约为 80 元，农民只需要每亩地支付 24 元，剩下的 56 元则由村委会承担。新开垦的荒地所有权为国家所有土地，无偿提供给农民使用，首轮无偿使用期为 30 年，到期之后村委会需要与国土局进行

协商，国家可以继续提供荒地给农民无偿使用。

5.2 房屋拆迁安置

对于房屋拆迁的安置，房屋被征收人可以选择货币补偿、房屋产权调换的方式，也可以选择货币补偿与房屋产权调换相结合的方式。如果被拆迁人选择货币补偿，则由具有相应资质的房地产评估机构按公告发布之日被征收房屋类似房地产市场价格进行评估，评估价格包括土地使用权家价值。如果被拆迁人选择产权调换方式，则实行等面积调换。少于调换面积部分按照成本价 1700 元/ m² 结合楼层差价补偿；超出调换面积部分按照市场均价 3030 元/ m² 结合楼层差价计算。

新绿洲路与火焰山路总共拆迁居民房屋 3237 m²，安置小区为葡萄乡富民安置小区，地点位于新绿洲路南侧。小区提供了 85 m²、92 m²、105 m² 三种楼房户型供被拆迁居民选择。截至本次监测，小区已建成并交付使用。

新高昌路拆迁 3 户，总共拆迁居民房屋 433.6 m²，安置小区为葡萄沟安置小区。截至本次监测，被拆迁的 3 户均已搬入新的安置小区，相应的货币补偿也已经发放到被拆迁人手中，他们对于这样的安置方式表示满意。

文化西路拆 70 户，总面积 10940.50m²，安置小区为文化西路安置小区，砖混结构，五层，户型设计 4 中，建筑面积分别为 85 m²、90 m²、100 m²、115 m²。截至本次监测，被拆迁的 70 户均已搬入新的安置小区，相应的货币补偿也已经发放到被拆迁人手中，他们对于这样的安置方式表示满意。

5.3 市场拆迁的安置

文化西路拆迁了一个市场，为高昌路军民共建农贸市场，面积 1552.22 m²，由老城东门村村集体建设，共有 34 家店铺、37 个摊位，受影响人口为 137 人。该市场已经被拆除，赔偿老城东门村村委会 84 万元。在过渡期，由政府提供了文化中路的一栋大楼的地下室为过渡期安置点，所有商户均已搬入该楼内。

计划未来在距离旧市场 500 米的本村集体土地上建一个新市场，占地 10 亩，面积是旧市场的两倍，为封闭形式。新市场由村集体筹款自建，村集体统一管理，能容纳更多的商户和承租者，盖建的新市场的租金和原来老市场的价格基本一致，所有旧市场的商户均可优先进入新的市场继续经营。

所有的商户和摊位于 2011 年 4 月 28 由项目办统一负责搬迁至新市场，市场的所有商户对目前的安置比较满意。



图 5-1 新高昌农贸市场

5.4 坟墓搬迁安置

为做好坟墓搬迁工作，吐鲁番市成立示范区至绿洲东路段墓地搬迁工作组，组长由市委常委、统战部长帕尔哈提·阿帕尔同志担任，副组长由市民政局局长巴瑞·卡哈尔同志担任，并抽调市人大、市民政局、亚尔乡、葡萄乡、市统战部、市民宗委、市人事局、公安局、高昌街道办事处、市国土资源局等单位组成联合工作组，并下设三个小组，分别开展宣传动员、规划建设以及后勤保障工作。此项工作分三个阶段进行：

筹备阶段，成立领导小组，抽调工作人员，确定迁坟政策，制定详细的墓地补偿、迁移工作方案等各项工作，广泛征求宗教人士和社会殡葬服务人员公墓选址、规划、建设意见，完善公墓建设方案。

宣传动员准备阶段，发布搬迁公告，组织工作人员做好亡者家属的思想工作，充分利用广播、电视、新闻媒体大力宣传殡葬改革政策，由统战、民政、民宗等部门牵头，组织爱国宗教人士参观吐鲁番地区的殡葬管理和服务，以便让宗教人士及民众放心。并根据维族习俗，采购白布米，制作骨头袋，对坟头进行编号，对坟主人、亡人进行登记。

具体实施阶段，由领导小组办公室做好补偿金的发放，协调墓地开挖并指导迁移工作稳妥有序开展。坟墓自迁每座（18 岁以上成人坟墓）补偿 800 元，未成人坟墓每座补偿 400 元，无主坟由民政无偿代迁。在起坟及重新下葬时，市民政局组织相关宗教人士，由 4 位吐鲁番大阿訇杀牲、念经，主持祭祀仪式。坟墓搬迁地位于新建的吐鲁番绿色公墓内，占地 2340 亩，在新墓地拟修建清真寺一座，殡仪馆一座，停车场等辅助设施，目前公墓仍在建设当中，建成后，会配备相应的硬件设施，规范的殡葬服务机构，专业的殡葬服务队伍。为老百姓提供一处集安葬、祭奠、追思为一体的园林绿色殡仪场所。

市民政局于 2011 年 2 月 1 日开始对位于葡萄乡巴格尔墓地进行实地考察、发布公告、动员宗教人士和相关部门进行宣传动员，并对坟主人数进行登记造册，准备工作于 2011 年 3 月 20 日顺利完成。截至目前，找坟、清坟工作均已完成，道路已建成通车，没有出现上访现象。

6 移民生产生活水平分析

6.1 家庭人口

本期监测继续对第一期监测抽取的样本户进行跟踪调查，共抽样调查了 60 户共 256 人，其中维吾尔族 40 户共 172 人，回族 12 户共 56 人，汉族 8 户共 28 人，全部为农业户。维吾尔族 172 人，占被调查总人口的 67.18%；回族 56 人，占被调查总人口的 21.88%；汉族 28 人，占被调查总人口的 10.94%。男性共 136 人，占被调查总人口的 53.12%；女性 120 人，占被调查总人口的 46.88%；劳动力共 144 人，占被调查总人口的 56.25%；女劳动力 72 人，占被调查总人口的 28.12%；已婚 186 人，占被调查总人口的 72.66%；未婚 70 人，占被调查总人口的 27.34%，具体情况见表 6-1。

表 6- 1 被调查移民家庭人口情况

项目	户口性质		民族			性别		劳动力		婚姻状况	
	农业户口	非农业户口	维吾尔族	回族	汉族	男性	女性	总计	其中： 女	已婚	未婚
人数 (人)	256	0	172	56	28	136	120	144	72	186	70
比例 (%)	100%	0%	67. 18%	21. 88%	10. 94%	53. 12%	46. 88%	56. 25%	28. 15%	72. 66%	27. 34%

6.2 人口年龄分布

被调查的 60 户移民家庭中共计 256 人，其中学龄前儿童（小于 7 岁）为 25 人、占总人口的 10%，学龄人口（8~16 岁）为 34 人、占总人口的 13%，青壮劳动力（17~50 岁）为 101 人、占总人口的 39%，中年人（51~60 岁）的人口为 64 人、占总人口的 25%，60 岁以上的人口为 32 人、占总人口的 13%。被调查的移民年龄的分布情况详图 6-1

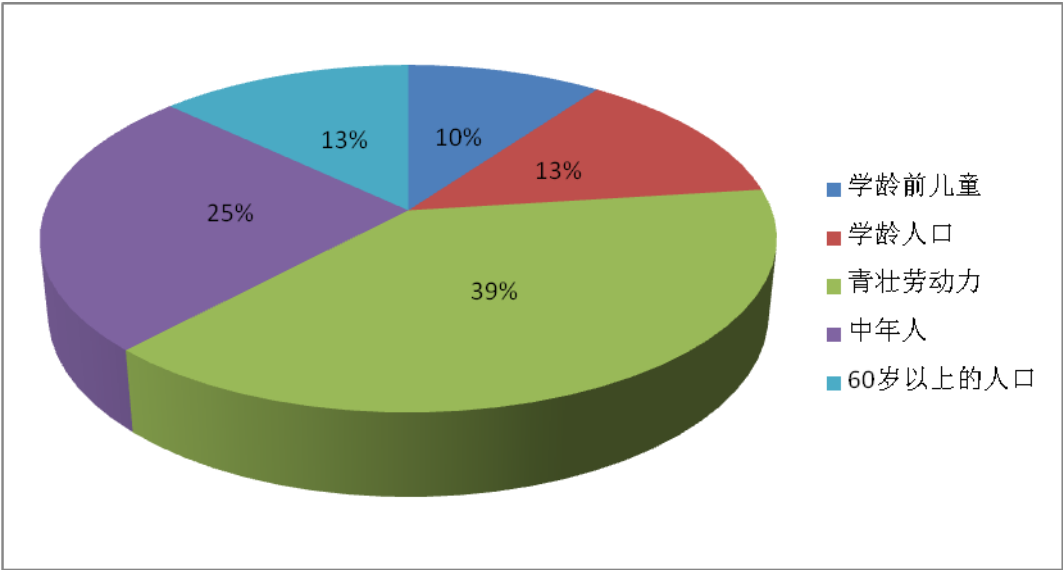


图 6- 1 被调查的移民年龄分布图

6.3 文化程度分布情况

被调查的 60 户移民家庭的 256 人中，除去未入学的 25 名儿童外，文盲为 16 人，小学文化的 63 人，初中文化的 97 人，高中文化的 31 人，大专及大专以上水平的受影响人口为 24 人。被调查的移民文化水平分布详见图 6-2。

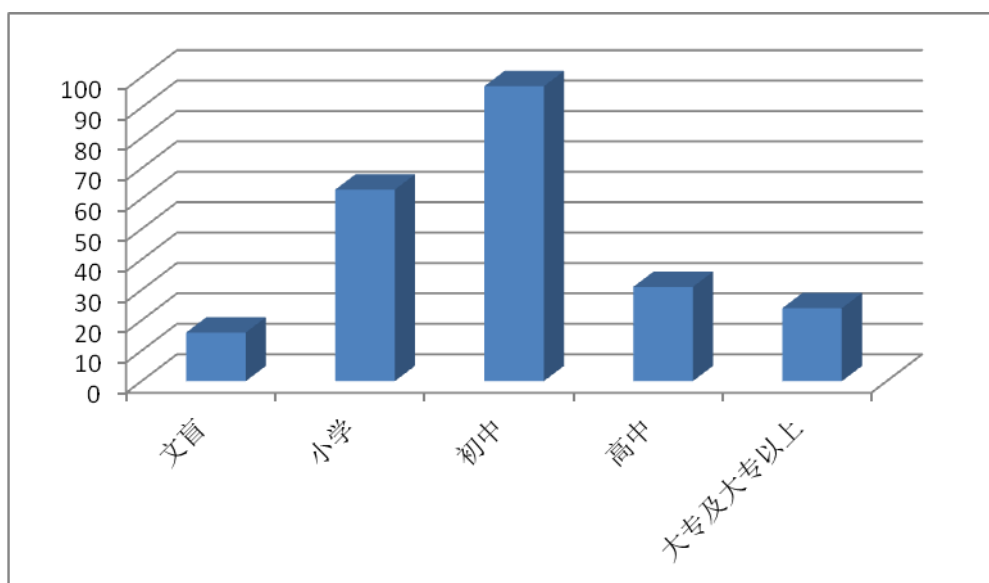


图 6- 2 被调查移民文化水平分布图

6.4 家庭主要财产

通过本次监测发现，被调查的受影响家庭中，移动电话、电视机、电风扇的户均普及率较高，而计算机和汽车的户均普及率则较低，这与当地的生产水平状况是相符合的。被调查家庭总的财产拥有量和户均财产拥有率详见表 6-2。

表 6- 2 户均财产拥有率统计表

项目	单位	总数量	户均拥有率
电风扇	台	72	120%
收录机	台	52	86.67%
洗衣机	台	40	66.67%
电视机	台	64	106.67%
计算机	台	20	33.33%
冰箱	台	40	66.67%
拖拉机	台	20	33.33%
摩托车	辆	38	63.33%
汽车	辆	8	13.33%
DVD/VCD	台	28	46.67%
固定电话	部	52	86.67%
移动电话	部	102	170.00%

6.5 家庭收入结构

通过对 60 户的被调查家庭的收入来源进行分析，本次监测时被调查移民年人均收入为 10530 元。其中，人均农业收入为 3500 元、占总收入的 33.24%，

人均畜牧业收入为 790 元、占总收入的 7.50%，人均企事业工资收入 1600 元、占总收入的 15.19%，人均外出打工收入为 2400 元、占总收入的 22.79%，人均旅游业收入为 300 元、占总收入的 2.85%，人均交通运输业收入为 0 元，人均房屋和店铺出租收入为 0 元，人均经商收入为 1700 元，占总收入的 16.14%，人均其它收入为 240 元，占总收入的 2.28%。被调查移民家庭的年人均收入的增长情况详见表 6-3，家庭收入结构见图 6-3。

由收入结构可以看出，受影响户在被征地后，农业和畜牧业收入有一定程度的降低，来源于企事业工资和外出打工的收入开始增加。总体来看，征地拆迁对受影响户收入的影响不大。

表 6- 3 家庭年人均收入情况

项目	家庭总收入（元/年）	人均收入（元/年）			
		上期监测	比例	本期监测	比例
农业收入	896000	3700	37.41%	3500	33.24%
畜牧业收入	202240	770	7.79%	790	7.50%
企事业工资收入	409600	1300	13.14%	1600	15.19%
外出打工收入	614400	2200	22.24%	2400	22.79%
旅游业收入	76800	350	3.54%	300	2.85%
交通运输收入	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
房屋和店铺出租收入	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
经商收入	435200	1360	13.75%	1700	16.14%
其它收入	61440	210	2.12%	240	2.28%
年收入合计	2695680	9890	100.00%	10530	100.00%

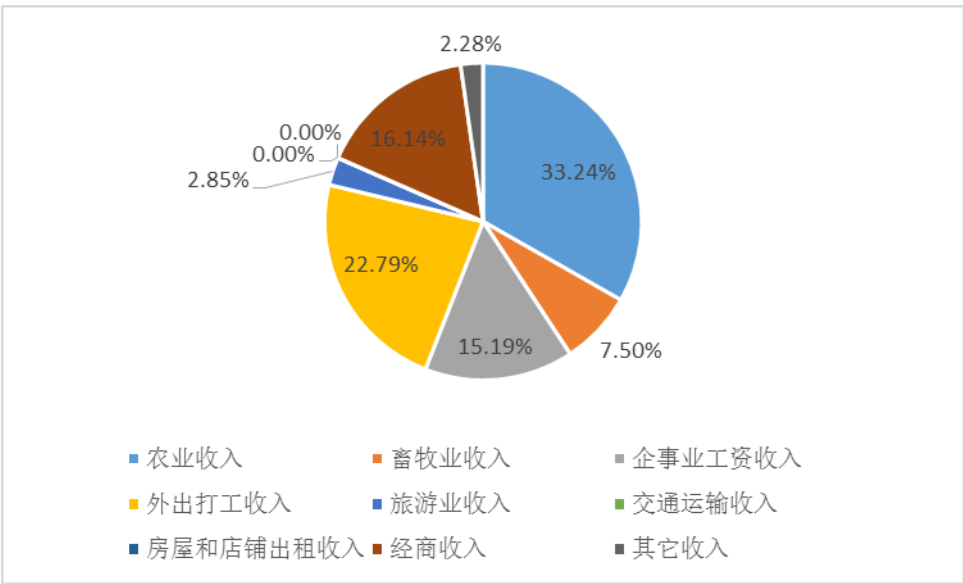


图 6- 3 家庭年人均收入结构图

6.6 家庭支出结构

通过对 60 户被调查的移民家庭支出进行统计分析，移民家庭年人均支出为 6063 元。其中，年人均生产性支出人均农业生产投入为 980 元、占总支出的 16.16%，人均畜牧业投入为 75 元、占总支出的 1.24%，人均税费 0 元，人均经营开支 240 元、占总支出的 3.96%；年人居生活开支中人均生活水费为 90 元、占总支出的 1.48%，人均电费 155 元、占总支出的 2.56%，人均生活开支 2300 元、占总支出的 37.94%，人均衣着开支 420 元、占总支出的 6.93%，人均通讯费 205 元，占总支出的 3.38%，人均孩子上学费用 363 元、占总支出的 5.99%，人均医疗费 175 元、占总支出的 2.89%，人均交通费 240 元、占总支出的 3.96%，人均人情来往 520 元、占总支出的 8.58%，人均其它开支 300 元，占总支出的 4.95%。被调查移民家庭的人均年支出的变化情况详见表 6-4，人均年支出结构见图 6-4。

表 6- 4 家庭年人均支出情况

项目		家庭总支出 (元/年)	人均支出 (元/年)			
			上期监测	比例	本期监测	比例
生产性开支	农业生产投入	250880	1050	17.93%	980	16.16%
	畜牧业投入	19200	80	1.37%	75	1.24%
	税费	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	经营开支	61440	220	3.76%	240	3.96%
	小计	331520	1350	23.06%	1295	21.36%
生活性开支	生活水费	23040	72	1.23%	90	1.48%
	电费	39680	140	2.39%	155	2.56%
	生活开支	588800	2200	37.57%	2300	37.94%
	衣着开支	107520	400	6.83%	420	6.93%
	通讯费	52480	180	3.07%	205	3.38%
	孩子上学费用	92928	363	6.20%	363	5.99%
	医疗费	44800	150	2.56%	175	2.89%
	交通	61440	200	3.42%	240	3.96%
	人情往来等	133120	480	8.20%	520	8.58%
	其它支出	76800	320	5.47%	300	4.95%
	小计	1220608	4505	76.94%	4768	78.64%
年支出合计		1552128	5855		6063	

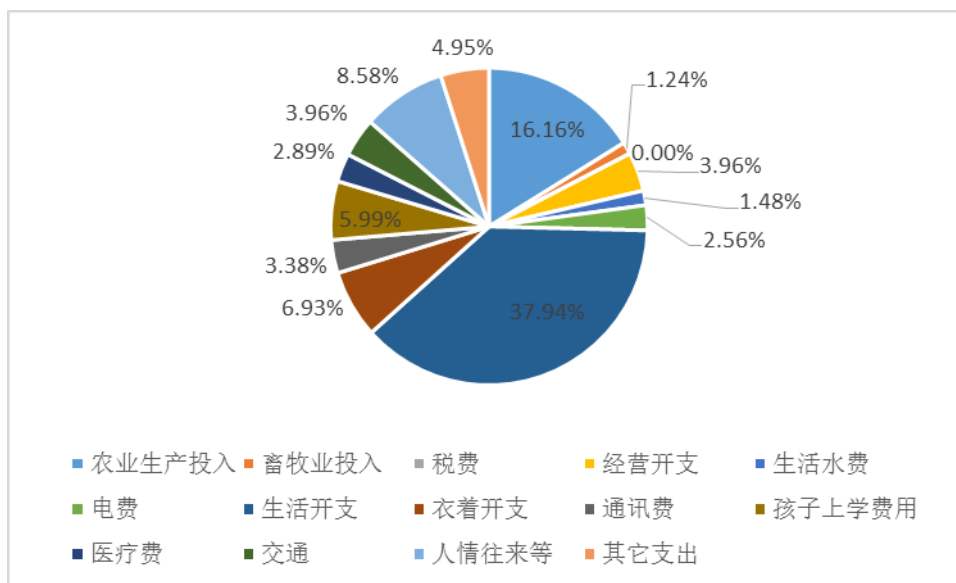


图 6-4 家庭年人均支出结构图

6.7 家庭收入支出对比分析

通过对 60 户的移民家庭的收入和支出情况进行调查分析，此次监测时被调查移民家庭年人均收入为 10530 元，年人均生产性支出为 1295 元，年人均纯收入为 9235 元，比上期 8540 元高 695 元。从收入来源看，农业收入仍然是移民收入的主要来源，占收入比例的 33.24%，但是其占总收入比例正逐年降低；其次为外出打工收入，占收入来源的 22.79%，比上期有所增加。从支出来看，生活开支占移民支出的比例最大，为 37.94%，其次为农业生产投入开支，占 16.61%。

7 公众参与、抱怨与申诉

7.1 公众参与

在项目设计与计划阶段，吐鲁番市项目办组织设计单位开展了公众咨询，如进行了受影响户的社会经济调查，召开社区、村委会议，讨论征地拆迁相关事宜，并将咨询的结果纳入了移民安置计划；广泛听取征地拆迁户的意见，并讨论征地拆迁安置方案；对项目影响区存在的弱势群体进行了识别和确认，并且认真充分地考虑弱势群体的诉求，给予特殊照顾。在征地拆迁准备阶段就编制了移民信息手册，并分发给受影响者，向所有希望了解项目的人公开。

由征地拆迁委托单位以公文和报纸的公开方式先后发布了土地征用公告、征地补偿安置方案公告、拆迁公告等，并发放“致被拆迁户的公开信”到受影响人手中，公布拆迁投诉、监督电话，做到信息公开。在征地拆迁执行的过程中，成立了专门的项目办，确保计划有效的运作，及时听取受影响村民的意见，并每天向上级部门进行汇报，以便在执行过程中能最大程度上减少对各利益相关者的不利影响，确保最大限度维护受影响群体的合法权益。

7.2 抱怨与申诉

由于前期准备工作细致以及组织了大量的公众参与活动，截至本次，还未发生一起移民抱怨事件。

8 组织机构

在项目实施中，对吐鲁番市城市道路和公共设施建设项目移民安置活动的计划、管理、实施和监测负责的机构有：

- 吐鲁番市加快推进亚行贷款道路改扩建项目领导小组
- 吐鲁番市利用亚行贷款项目执行办公室
- 吐鲁番市建设局（项目实施机构）
- 吐鲁番市国土资源局
- 吐鲁番市拆迁管理办公室
- 葡萄乡，亚尔乡
- 巴格爾村、新城东门村、戈壁村、老城东门村

具体的组织结构和人员配备，请见图 7-1 和表 7-1。

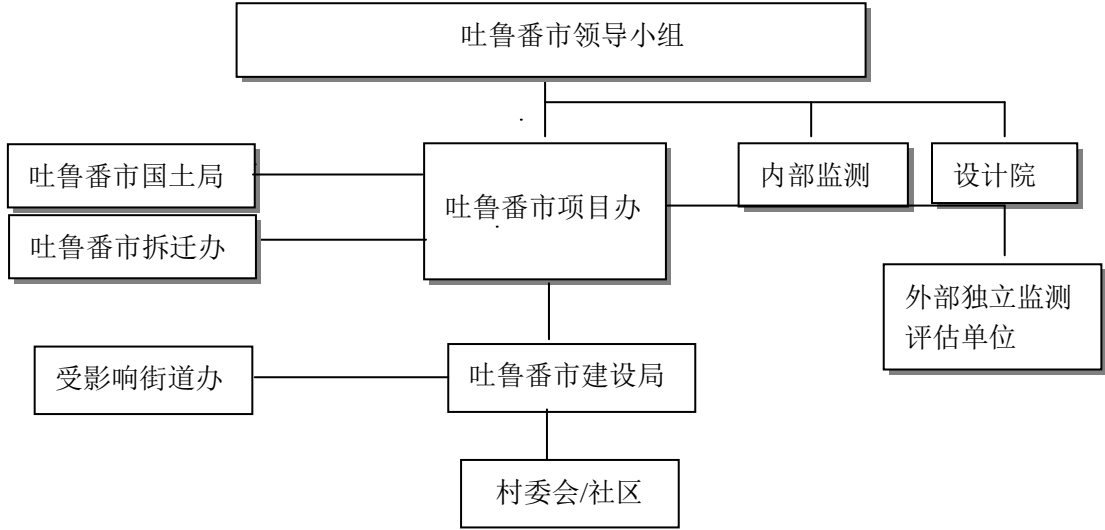


图 7- 1 吐鲁番市移民安置组织机构图

表 7- 1 项目小组成员目录

序号	单位	姓名	职务	联系方式
1	吐鲁番市建设局	沙迪克	副局长	0995-8532193
2	吐鲁番市建设局	李国福	主任	13899301925
3	吐鲁番市建设局	艾合买提	副主任	0995-8532193
4	吐鲁番市拆迁办	买买提	主任	13909955608
5	吐鲁番市拆迁办	古丽	科员	13565595580
6	吐鲁番国土局	刘进喜	副局长	13565590316

序号	单位	姓名	职务	联系方式
7	巴格尔村委会	那扎尔	村主任	0995-8570045
8	戈壁村委会	木特力甫	村主任	0995-8552001

9 结论与建议

9.1 结论

(1) 工程进度：A16 土建包中，育才路的到路施工全部完成，路灯安装完成。东环路道路施工及路灯安装完成，文化西路受吐鲁番市地下街工程影响，尚未开工，累计完成投资 750 万元，完成合同量的 58.6%；A17 土建包中，绿洲路、新光明路、新高昌路和产业园路已全部完工并投入运行，累计完成投资 5550 万元，完成合同量的 97%；A18 土建包中，丝绸路、新幸福路、新木纳尔路、新柏孜里克路已全部完工并投入运行，累计完成投资的 3791 万元，完成合同量的 90%。

(2) 移民安置进度，征地工作已经全部完成，征地影响的 113 户受影响人均已拿到补偿款，受拆迁影响的 122 户中，118 户已完成补偿和安置，考虑到育才路已完工并投入使用，原计划拆迁的育才路 4 户居民将不再进行拆迁。丝绸路西侧 900 米由于征地拆迁无法实施，该处共涉及 13 户 20 座葡萄晒房和 5 户 18 人农民的住宅。考虑到该处对丝绸路的路网建设无影响，这 900 米将不再建设，原本受影响的葡萄晒房和农民住宅也不再拆迁。

(3) 移民生产生活水平：通过对 60 户的移民家庭的收入和支出情况进行调查分析，被调查移民家庭年人均纯收入为 9235 元，比上期 8540 元高 695 元。这说明，随着吐鲁番市城市交通与环境的逐步改善，项目影响区域吸纳了大量的当地居民就业，增加了当地农民的打工收入，同时，在征地拆迁过程中，相应的补偿款及时发放到受影响家庭，保证了原有的生活生产水平不降低。

(4) 项目机构：项目机构健全，人员具有较为丰富的移民工作经验。亚行贷款项目办公室设在吐鲁番市建设局。由吐鲁番市土地局、吐鲁番市拆迁办、各个村委会配合项目办的工作，各单位人员已到位并各司其职，各项工作均在有条不紊的进行中。

(5) 抱怨申诉、公众参与：移民安置计划编制中开展了公众参与。移民抱怨和申诉的渠道畅通，移民知道当自己的权利受到侵犯时的申诉途径。移民对补偿标准比较满意，没有发现移民上访事件。

9.2 建议

（1）与吐鲁番市地下街工程项目办保持沟通，在条件具备时，应尽快完成文化西路的剩余工程，争取按时完成项目。

（2）加强移民资料归档工作。项目办相关人员应加强档案资料整理的意识，注意与相关部门的沟通，保证档案资料的及时更新。

（3）持续跟踪调查移民的生产生活状况，保证移民生活水平不因项目的实施而降低。对移民遇到的困难，项目办应全力予以解决。

（4）继续加强机构能力建设。建议对相关机构与人员进一步的进行项亚行移民政策与实施的培训，采用理论学习和参观交流相结合的形式，特别是到已实施完成或正在实施的亚行贷款项目考察、学习，以进一步加强机构的效率和能力。