

# Resettlement Planning Document

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## PRC: Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by the Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City and the Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission.

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ADB Financed Project

# **Resettlement Plan**

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Changji City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component

Of

Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government of PRC  
Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City  
Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission

28 October 2008

## Endorsement Letter of Resettlement Plan

Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission has applied for a loan from the ADB to finance the Changji Urban Transport and Environmental Sanitation Project. Therefore, the project must be implemented in compliance with the guidelines and policies of the Asian Development Bank for Social Safeguards. This Resettlement Plan is in line with the key requirements of the Asian Development Bank and will constitute the basis for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the project. The Plan also complies with the laws of the People's Republic of China, Xinjiang province and Changji municipal regulations, as well as with some additional measures and the arrangements for implementation and monitoring for the purpose of achieving better resettlement results.

Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City hereby approves the contents of this Resettlement Plan and guarantees the implementation of land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation and fund budget will comply with this plan. This Resettlement Plan was compiled according to the project Feasibility Study Report and data of the preparatory socioeconomic investigation. If the final contents of project implementation are different from the Feasibility Study Report, this RP will be amended and re-submitted to the ADB for approval before its implementation.

Approved on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Project Management Office leader of ADB Loan Project of Changji City: \_\_\_\_\_

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND MEASURES

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CNY	Chinese Yuan
CRC	Community Residents Committee
DI	Design Institute
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
FB	Finance Bureau
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
Homestead	Existing land in the village for building houses
Ha	Hectare
CJURCC	Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission
CJMG	Changji Municipal Government
DAO	Demolition Administration Office
IA	Implementing Agency
LAB	Land Administration Bureau
MSL	Minimal Security Line
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRM	Managerial Review Meeting
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
CJPMO	Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
US\$	United States Dollar
WF	Women's Federation
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
Km	Kilometer
m <sup>3</sup> /d	Cubic Meters per day
%	Percentage
≤	Less than or equal to
≥	Greater than or equal to
#	Number
Mu	Chinese area measure for land, 1mu = 1/15 ha (1 ha = 15 mu)
CNY	Chinese currency Yuan, 1 Yuan = 1/6.99 \$US ( \$US1=CNY 7.9)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **1. Outline of the project and its impact**

In order to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety, Changji Municipal Government (CMG) the Executing Agency (EA) intends to utilize part of the Asia Development Bank (ADB) loan to launch urban roads and municipal services project in the Changji city, which is one of component in Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement projects.

This Project is to be implemented by Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission (CURCC) as the implementing agency (IA). This component involves the construction of 23.24km of urban roads together with ancillary works including environment and sanitation facilities.

The permanent requisition of land for this component will directly affect 2 Community Residential Committees (CRC) and eight villages; Land acquisition and house demolition will affect a total of 349 households and 1,511 people, including 48 households and 206 minority people. The project will permanently requisition 168.81mu of stated land and 711.57 collective land.

The impacts from land acquisition were minimized by close consultation with local officials and the CRCs at the feasibility study report (FSR) stage, and alternative schemes involving different road routings have been compared and the optimal scheme selected. The present Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared in accordance with all necessary PRC state legislation Provincial and Municipal related policies related to land and also with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The RP has been based on the FSR and will need to be updated based on the detailed design.

### **2. Policy framework and entitlement**

Based on PRC land legislation and policy, the resettlement principles established for the component are: (i) compensation and entitlements provided to the affected persons (APs) are adequate to at least maintain their "without project" standard of living, and with prospect of improvement; (ii) All APs, titled or non-titled, will be provided with resettlement assistance and granted fair compensation; (iii) where post- requisition cultivated land per capita is not sufficient to maintain livelihood, compensation in cash

or kind for replacement land for other income-generating activities will be provided for the APs; (iv) all the APs will be adequately informed on eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, project timing, and will be involved in the RP implementation process; (v) no land requisition will take place unless replacement land or sufficient compensation for resettlement is given to the APs; (vi) Changji Municipal Government (HMG), the executing agency (EA) and an independent / third party will monitor compensation and resettlement operations; (vii) vulnerable groups should receive special assistance to ensure they are better off, so that the APs listed in the RP will have the opportunity to benefit from the project; (viii) RP will be combined with the overall City / County / District planning; and (ix) the resettlement budget will adequately cover the full aspects of all compensation required.

### **3. Responsible Organizations**

The IA will be responsible for the project implementation and land resettlement and house demolition and co-ordination. The land acquisition and demolition office is composed of officials from land administration departments and urban construction departments. All affected residential committees and villages provide one staff member respectively to the land acquisition and demolition office, responsible for the work concerned with demolition and resettlement and income rehabilitation activities.

### **4. Public Participation**

Public participation has been the key to this RP, from Dec, 2007 to Feb, 2008, Changji PMO and DI acquired information about project affection through total investigation to people, houses, land and other facilities in affected areas. From Feb to Mar of 2008 with the help of technology assistance experts, Changji PMO and DI did complementary survey to affected families and rural economy organizations and a number of consultation meetings have been held in the project area. Participants from the CMG, PMO, urban Community Resident Committees (CRCs), land administrative bureau (LAB), civil department, women's federation, urban spatial planning department, APs and Consultants. Project investigation has been undertaken in both two CRCs. These meetings and investigations have generated a lot of interest in the resettlement policies and compensation entitlements. More consulting meetings will be required in the future. Affected people have participated in the preparation of the resettlement plan and their concerns and comments have been included in the resettlement plan already.

### **5. Grievance**

Affected people can propose any complaint related to land acquisition, resettlement, income rehabilitation and compensation. The grievance procedure is described clearly in the resettlement plan (RP) and explained to APs in the meetings held by the IA and the district land acquisition and demolition office before any action of land acquisition and demolition takes place.

## **6. Costs**

According to the project FSR and subsequent investigations, the resettlement cost is estimated CNY81.7158 million including a contingency equivalent to 10%, which may be adjusted during Project implementation. The costs for resettlement are about 28.8% of the total base costs for the Project. The Project IA will ensure that sufficient funds are made available to cover all necessary resettlement issues.

## **7. Schedule**

The land requisition and resettlement is scheduled to begin in Jan, 2009 and to be completed in July, 2009, hence lasting for 6 months. Civil works will not begin before compensation for the APs are paid in full, which is in accordance with the recently promulgated State Council Decree #31.

## **8. Monitoring and Report**

Internal and external monitoring will be conducted on the implementation of the resettlement program. IA will be responsible for internal monitoring and prepare regular reports to the ADB covering the progress of the resettlement, discussing key issues about compliance with the RP and compensation policies. The PMO will engage an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and assessment and prepare an assessment on resettlement progress, compensation disbursement, and other measures to ensure that the APs maintain standard of living and do not suffer because of the Project.

## **I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1. Changji City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Project is a component of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) financed Xinjiang City Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project.

2. In Nov, 2007, the development and reform committee of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and some experts reviewed the suggestions on Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Asian Development Bank Financed Project, including Changji subject and issued the approval in Dec, 17, 2007, (XDRF[ 2007] No.1718).

3. The start of Project provides good opportunities to the comprehensive development of Xinjiang Infrastructure. It will be significant for the infrastructure development, environment improvement and social economy promotion.

4. Changji is located in the center of Asia-Europe continent and is the key traffic pass of North Xinjiang. Eurasia Land Bridge, 312 national highway and Wukui highway both run through the Changji city. Changji is now a satellite city of Urumchi and connected by a 6 laned highway. It is 35km away from Urumchi and 18km away from Urumchi airport. As the capital of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Changji is the center of politics, economy and culture for this autonomous prefecture . Changji, Wujiaqu, Fukang, Hutubi and Manasi should be promoted with the development of Urumchi. In this strategy, Changji is the secondary center of these cities and its investment environment is related to the implementation of cities strategy and economy development. Since Dec, 2004, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region started the strategy of Wuchang economy integration. It is a good opportunity for Wuchang to develop economy in “the tenth Five-year-plan”.

5. Now, Wuchang has formed the traffic system with road, railway, civil aviation and pipe. Urumchi urban traffic net plan suggested that the “X” model intercity light rail net

should be set up, which Urumchi is center, northeast to Fukang, northwest to Shihezi, southwest to Nanshan scenery zone and southeast to Changji.

6. Changji City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Project is beneficial for:
- Promoting the integrative development of Wuchang economy;
  - Driving the development of Wujiaqu, Fukang, Hutubi and Manasi cities
  - Implementing the important strategy of “Stabilize Xinjiang and Flourish Xinjiang, Enrich People and Reinforce Frontier” and “the Eleventh Five Year Development Plan” of Changji City;
  - Accelerating the economic development of Changji City;
  - Improving the urban living environment and living standard, ensuring citizen’s transportation safety.

## **1.2 Brief Introduction**

### **1.2.1 Project Sub-Components**

7. Changji Urban Roads and Environment Sanitation Project Component includes: (1) Roads: Construction of 9 roads, including 8 main roads and 1 secondary road; The total road length is 23.24km and 32m-long Nangongyuan Road bridge;(2)Road maintenance facilities, see Table 1-2;(3)Environmental sanitation:see Table1-3.Urban Road Construction Plan see Table I-1and Figure2.

#### **(1)Roads**

8. Road construction consists of main roads and laneways.



Figure I-1 present Shi Hezi Road

**Table I-1 Urban Road Construction Plan**

No.	Name of roads	Road grade	Length (m)	Existing ROW(m)	Type of road	Proposed ROW(m)
1	north outer ring road	main road	1015.12	None	Collective land	57
2	west outer ring road	main road	4059.21	None	Stated-owned land and Collective land	60
3	West Bianning Road	main road	1014.92	None	Stated-owned land and Collective land	66
4	West Jiankang Road	secondary road	592.51	None	Collective land	30
5	Nangongyuan Road	main road	2996.75	None	Stated-owned land and Collective land	40
6	Tacheng Road	main road	4201.07	16	Simple asphalt pavement	50
7	Shihezi Road	main road	3186.97	None	Stated-owned land	40
8	Qingnian Road	main road	5892.89	16	Simple asphalt pavement	40
9	West Jianguo Road	main road	993.95	None	Stated-owned land	40
total			23236.22			

**Table I-2 Road Maintenance Equipments**

No.	Title	Amount	unit	manufacturer	remark
1	Double-drum roller	1	each	Made in China	18T
2	Road combined maintenance truck	1	each	Made in China	
4	Cable fault detector	1	each	Made in China	
5	high altitude busywork vehicle	1	each	Made in China	
5	dump truck	1	each	Made in China	
6	small-sized roller	1	each	Made in China	
7	excavating-loading truck	1	each	Made in China	
8	Hand tamping	1	each	Made in China	
9	Bitumen seam cutting machine	1	each	Made in China	
10	Watering cart	1	each	Made in China	10 <sup>3</sup>

**Table I-3 Environmental Sanitation Equipment**

No.	Title	Amount	manufacturer	remark
1	Dustbin	50	Made in China	240L
2	trash can	578	Made in China	
4	Garbage recycle bin	10	Made in China	
5	Garbage compressor vehicle	5	Made in China	5m <sup>3</sup>
6	garbage truck	5	Made in China	
7	garbage cleaning trucks	4	Made in China	
8	snow-moving vehicle	2	Made in China	
9	spraying vehicle	1	Made in China	
10	high altitude busywork vehicle	1	Made in China	18m
11	wheel excavator	1	Made in China	
12	tip lorry of Dongfeng brand	1	Made in China	5T
13	10 tons- crane	1	Made in China	10T
14	Watering cart	2	Made in China	10 <sup>3</sup>

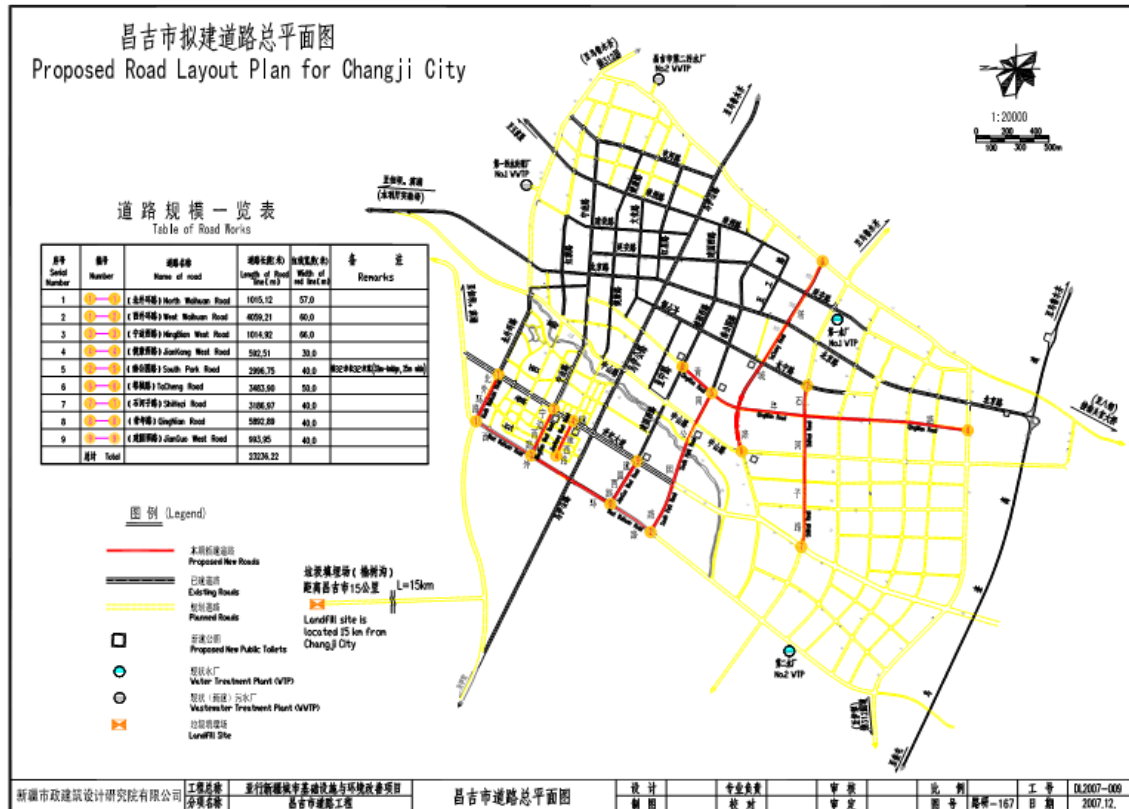


Figure I-2 Planning Road Situation

## 2) Road Maintenance Equipments

9. Road Maintenance Equipments includes: double-drum roller, road combined maintenance truck, cable fault detector, high altitude busywork vehicle and excavating-loading truck. . See Table 1-2.

## 3) Environmental sanitation project

10. The proposed environmental sanitation facilities mainly include garbage collection units, trash can, dustbin, garbage compressor vehicle, garbage truck, garbage cleaning truck, snow-moving vehicle. See Table I-3.

11. According to the project feasibility report, the place of public toilets and garbage collection unit did not decided, survey did not begin. The public toilets and solid waste transfer stations will be constructed along the roads with the main road construction and lanes upgrade. The environmental sanitation equipment will be located along the road. There are 8 toilets with each area of 127 m<sup>2</sup> will be built. The total area of the public toilets is 1017m<sup>2</sup> and will occupy the planned stated-owned land which has been reserved for the public environmental sanitation improvement project like this. Up to now, locations of the public toilets has not decided yet. Therefore, there are no resettlement impacts. Should this situation change, the RP will be updated accordingly.

### 1.2.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, Brief Summary Impacts

12. The land acquisition impacts of this project are largely caused by the main roads project. All the places that are affected by land acquisition and project construction to the extent that the production and livelihood of the local people are affected are included as affected areas of this project.

13. During this phase, land acquisition impacts are identified based on the proposed scheme in the feasibility study plan.

14. The land acquisition impacts of this project will affect 8 villages of Changji City; respectively these are Zhonggou Two Village, Nanwugong One Village, Liugongmiao Village, Xiaosansigong Two Village, Zhonggou One Village, Xiaosansigong One Village, Beigou One Village, and Jiujiagou Village. Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 1511 people, including 206 minorities. 873.38 mu of land, including 161.81 mu of state-owned land and 711.57mu of collective land which is all of cultivated will be occupied permanently by the project. 22123.3m<sup>2</sup> houses which are all rural residential ones will be demolished. 12 shops (including the living houses as shops) and 2214m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished and affect 20 people( 5 residential houses shops affect 8 persons and other 7 shops affect 12 persons); 11 enterprises 11293m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished and will affect 183 persons.

15. Summary of Project Impacts see Table I-4, details see chapter two.

**Table I-4 Summary of Project Impacts**

City		Subtotal
Affected villages or communities		2 sub-districts and 8 villages
Permanent LA –collective land (mu)	Total	711.57
	Incl. Cultivated	711.57
Permanent LA – state-owned land (mu)		161.81
Temporary land occupation (mu)	Total	
	Incl. Cultivated	
House demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )	Residential (rural and urban)	22123.3
	Non-residential	
Directly affected population	Households only affected by Land Acquisition (LA)	271
	Persons only affected by LA	1044
	Households affected by LA and house Demolition (HD)	6
	Persons affected by LA and HD	25
	Households only affected by HD	72
	Persons only affected by HD	239
Subtotal of directly affected households		349

City	Subtotal
Subtotal of directly affected persons	1308
Shops	12
Persons affected by shops demolition	20
Enterprises	11
Persons affected by enterprises demolition	183
Total of directly affected persons	1511

### 1.2.3 Socioeconomic Benefits of Project

16. The project will construct various public infrastructures, including city roads and associated facilities<sup>1</sup>, environmental sanitation facilities<sup>2</sup> and vegetation<sup>3</sup>. The project is mainly to improve the relatively run-down living mode and environment for people of the city, and strengthen access to social economy and culture. The improvement of urban infrastructures and environment will increase the value of land along the roads and promote the development of land and trade.

17. It is estimated that after the project construction, many enterprises and business shops will be set up along both sides of the new city roads. Meanwhile, scenery belt along the road which will promote the devolvement of tour and business and also the land value will increase.

18. The construction of city infrastructure will bring following benefits:

1. The construction of city infrastructure will stimulate local economic development and improve people's living standards. It is also hoped that people's appreciation of the environment will be enhanced, encouraging them to actively participate in the city's environmental protection activities.

2. The construction of public green space, environmental sanitation facilities and road vegetation will greatly improve the city's green coverage rate, reduce the rate of bare land, and effectively reduce the impacts of noise, dust, solid waste and sewage

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<sup>1</sup> Associated facilities are those utilities constructed beneath or beside the road including water, waste water, and district heating and in some cases power lines.

<sup>2</sup> Environmental sanitation facilities mean public toilets, garbage storage and collection facilities, waste treatment facilities.

<sup>3</sup> Vegetation means roadside planting, landscaping and general re-greening.

on road surface, and improve people's living environment so that the city's environment will be continuously improved. The project will bring obvious improvement to urban environment.

3. The project is anticipated to create about 1278 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 5584 indirect jobs. In the implementation of project, PMO will provide non-technological employment to affected women (at least 30% of technological workers). Affected female labors will be considered first in skill training to protect their economic status. Training will help 2000 APs and female APs can not fewer than 1000 (accounting for 50%). This is an important socio-economic impact to Changji. Meanwhile, with the upgrading of infrastructure of Changji, about 411.2 thousand Changji residents, among which the ethnic minorities account for 23%, will be benefit.

**Table I-5 Employment Generation during Project Implementation**

Worker types	Direct				Indirect			
	Management	Technical	Skilled	Unskilled	Management	Training	Skilled	Unskilled
Road worker	30	50	200	400	-	-	-	
Street lamp	10	20	60	100	-	-	-	
Greening	8	10	200	120	-	-	-	
Cleaner	10	10	50	0	-	-	-	
Total	58	90	510	620	444	2040	3100	

#### **1.2.4 Measures to Avoid or Minimize Land Acquisition and House Demolition**

19. The project design has given consideration to minimizing land acquisition and house demolition by observing the following major principles:

- Avoid or minimize the occupation of residential areas, existing or planned;
- Avoid or minimize the occupation of high-quality cultivated;
- Make use of national or local roads for the proposed construction sites;
- Avoid or minimize the occupation of environmentally or culturally sensitive places; and

- Any relocation must conform to the local development plan.

20. Meanwhile, according to the project implementation, APs shall be informed in advance before the land acquisition to decrease their losses. Through the mitigating measures, collective land acquisition, housing demolition and APs were minimized. The details are shown in Table I-6.

**Table I-6 Minimizing Resettlement Impacts**

Item		Unit	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	Deference between Before-After	Engineering design option
Permanent LA	collective land	mu	1034.27	711.57	322.7	Cancellation of the two roads
	state-owned land	mu	176.51	161.81	14.7	
	Sub-total	Mu	1210.78	873.38	337.4	
Temporary land occupation		mu	0	0	0	
House demolition	Residential (rural)	m <sup>2</sup>	56301	22123.3	34177.7	Cancellation of the two roads
	Residential (urban)	m <sup>2</sup>	1689	0	1689	
	Enterprises	m <sup>2</sup>	11463	11293	170	Make use of national or local roads for the proposed construction sites
	Shops	m <sup>2</sup>	2294	2214	80	Cancellation of the two roads
	Sub-total	m <sup>2</sup>	71747	35630.3	36116.7	
Permanent LA	APs	Person	1313	1044	269	Cancellation of the two roads
House demolition	Rural Residents	HH	245	78	167	
	Urban Residents	HH	10	0	10	
	Shops	No	14	12	2	

Item		Unit	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	Deference between Before-After	Engineering design option
	Enterprise	No	12	11	1	Make use of national or local roads for the proposed construction sites
	Sub-total	No	281	101	180	

## II. Project Impact

### 2.1 Project Impact Identification

21. According to the analysis of the impact survey, the major categories of project impacts will include the following four types:

- (1) Loss impacts caused by land acquisition or occupation.
- (2) Impacts caused by demolition of residential houses and associated facilities.
- (3) Impacts caused by demolition of non-residential buildings.
- (4) Impacts caused by loss of public facilities and infrastructure.

### 2.2 Methods for Project Impacts Survey

22. To identify the project impacts, according to the requirements of the ADB, CJPMO and the DI organized a socioeconomic investigation team and investigated the affected population, houses, land and special facilities from December, 2007 to February, 2008 and obtained detailed information about the project impacts. Under the guidance of the technical assistance consultants, a complementary survey on affected families and village collective economic organizations was carried out from February to March in 2008.

23. The survey covered land acquisition, impacts on APs caused by land acquisition and house demolition, house and asset demolition, destruction or damage to scattered trees, rural facilities for living and production and special facilities, etc.

**Survey on land acquisition:** The design organization identified land acquisition scope on the spot, and then according to the present uses of land, investigation groups counted the area of land of different uses and corresponding occupants/owners.

**Survey on APs:** A sample survey on the affected population was carried out, including ethnicity, age structure, educational background and employment characteristics, etc.

**Survey on houses and associated facilities demolition:** The measurement of demolished houses was on the spot and was carried out house by house. A register was compiled detailing the different house structures, ownership and land types.

**Survey of scattered trees:** Trees were identified and recorded one by one in the range of land acquisition, and recorded according to ownership, size and species.

**Survey on public facilities:** Affected public facilities such as irrigation works, electric power lines/poles, telecommunication infrastructure etc was surveyed based on present information coming from departments, enumerators and persons concerned, then such information was registered on the spot.

24. All land acquisition impacts are caused by construction of new roads. The area within the range of project land acquisition and all the places that are affected by the land acquisition and project construction to the extent that the production and livelihood of the local people are affected are included in the resettlement survey.

25. At this stage, the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition surveys were carried out on the basis of the recommended scheme in the feasibility study report.

26. The land acquisition and house demolition of this project will affect 8 villages of Changji City; respectively these are Zhonggou Two Village, Nanwugong One Village, Liugongmiao Village, Xiaosansigong Two Village, Zhonggou One Village, Xiaosansigong One Village, Beigou One Village, and Jiujiagou Village. Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 1511 people, including 206 minorities. 873.38 mu of land, including 161.81 mu of state-owned land and 715.57mu of collective land will be occupied permanently by the project .22123.3m<sup>2</sup> houses which are all rural residential ones will be demolished. 12 shops (including the living houses as shops) and 2214m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished and affect 20people. (5 residential houses shops affecting 8 persons and 7 non-house shops affecting 12 persons); 11 enterprises 11293m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished affecting 183 persons and 161.81mu of land will be acquired.

## **2.3 Land Occupation Impact**

### **2.3.1 Permanent LA of Collective (Non-Residential) Land**

27. Project permanent land acquisition involves 8 villages: Beigou One Village, Jiujiagou Village, Nanwugong One Village, Xiaosansigong One Village, Xiaosansigong Two Village, Zhonggou One Village and Zhonggou Two Village and Liugongmiao Village. 711.57mu collective land is occupied permanently, which is all of cultivated

land.

28. Details are shown in Table II-1.

**Table II-1 Permanent Collective Land Acquisition**

Unit: mu

Sub-district	Villages	Collective Land Acquisition				
		Total	Cultivated Land	Vegetable Land	Orchard Land	Pond
Jian Guolu Sub-district	Liugongmiao	129.4	129.4	—	—	—
	Nan Wu Gong One	44.38	44.38	—	—	—
	Xiao San Si Gong Two	93.2	93.2	—	—	—
	Xiao San Si Gong One	4.5	4.5	—	—	—
	Zhong Gou One	217.8	217.8			
	Zhong Gou Two	91.04	91.04	—	—	—
Zhong Shanlu Sub-district	Jiu Jia Gou	69.75	69.75	—	—	—
	Bei Gou One	61.5	61.5	—	—	—
total		711.57	711.57		—	—

29. The permanent land acquisition impact on village level is displayed in Table II-2.

The analysis details of annual income loss of the households are showed in chapter 6.4.

**Table II-2 Impact Analysis of Land Acquisition in the Affected Village Level**

village	Before land acquisition				land acquisition impact		
	total household	total population	Cultivated land (mu)	Average cultivated land (mu/household)	Cultivated land (mu)	Land acquisition rate per household (%)	Average land loss (mu/household)
Beigou One	14	37	249.2	17.8	61.5	24.68%	4.4
Jiujiaogou	67	233	616.4	9.2	69.75	11.32%	1.0
Nanwugong One	43	154	68.8	1.6	44.38	64.51%	1.0
Xiaosansigong Two	32	123	106.6	3.33	93.2	87.43%	2.91
Xiaosansigong One	3	5	8.4	2.8	4.5	53.57%	1.5
Zhonggou Two	17	64	253.3	14.9	217.8	85.98%	12.8
Zhonggou One	54	218	1603.8	29.7	91.04	5.68%	1.7
Liugongmiao Village	47	235	282	6	129.4	45.89%	2.8
total	277	1044	3188.5		711.57		

30. In all affected 277 household, (permanent collective land acquisition affect 271 households and HD and LA affect 6 households), 44 household lost all their land and accounting for 15.89% of total affected household; 12 households lose 81%~99% of their land, accounting for 4.33% of total affected household; 20 household lose 51%~80%, accounting for 7.22%; 48 household lose 21%~50%, accounting for 17.33%; 38 household lose 11%~20%, accounting for 13.72%; 115 household lose fewer than 10%, accounting for 41.52%. For an analysis of Affected Households by Land Acquisition, see Table II-3; Extent of Land Loss by Households see Table II-4.

**Table II-3 Analysis to Affected Household by Land Acquisition**

Towns	Village	Land Loss												total	
		<10%		11%~20%		21%~50%		51%~80%		81%~99%		100%			
		HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop
Jianguo Road	Nanwugong One	0	0	0	0	7	28	2	6	3	16	31	104	43	154
	Xiaosansigong Two	0	0			6	21	11	44	6	21	9	37	32	123
	Xiaosansigong One		0		0	3	5		0		0		0	3	5

	Zhonggou Two	0	0	4	17	3	13	7	23	3	11	0	0	17	64
	Zhonggou One	53	213		0	1	5		0		0		0	54	218
Zhongshan Road	Beigou One	10	28	4	9									14	37
	Jiujiagou	36	116	24	87	3	13	0	0	0	0	4	17	67	233
	Liugongmiao	16	47	6	24	25	164	0	0	0	0			47	235
Total		115	404	38	137	48	249	20	73	12	48	44	133	277	1069

Note: permanent land acquisition affect 277 households, 1069 persons. Both LA and HD affect 6 households and 25persons.

**Table II-4 Extent of Land Loss by Households**

Total land holding	Extent of Loss						
	<10%	11- 20%	21 – 50%	51-80%	80 – 99%	100%	Subtotal
<3 mu	4	5	9	8	2	17	45
3~5mu	6	10	14	6	0	11	47
5~7mu	12	4	7	1	2	7	34
>7mu	92	19	19	5	8	9	151
total	115	38	48	20	12	44	277
proportion	41.52%	13.72%	17.33%	7.22%	4.33%	15.89%	100%

31. In all affected 277 household, 44 household lost all their land and accounting for 15.89% of total affected household; the contracted land of 17 households is less than 3mu; 11households have 3~5mu; 7 households have 5~7mu, 9 households have more than 7mu. The average land is 5mu per household. The land loss ratios of 12 household is 81%~99%, among them, the contracted land of 2 households is less than 3mu; 2 households have 5~7mu, 8 households have more than 7mu, and the average land is 6.35mu per household. The land loss ratios of 20 household is 51%~80%, among them, the contracted land of 8 households is less than 3mu; 6 households have 3~5mu; 1 household have 5~7mu, 5 households have more than 7mu, and the average land is 4.4mu per household. The land loss ratios of 48 household is 21%~50%, among them, the contracted land of 9 households is less than 3mu; 14 households have 3~5mu,7 households have 5~7mu, 19 households have more than 7mu, and the average land is 5.26mu per household. The land loss ratios of 38 household is 11%~20%, among them, the contracted land of 5 households is less than 3mu; 10 households have 3~5mu,4 households have 5~7mu, 19 households have more than 7mu, and the average land is 5.75mu per household. The land loss ratios of 115 household is <10%, among them, the contracted land of 4households is less than 3mu; 6 households have 3~5mu, 12 households have 5~7mu, 92 households have more than 7mu, and the average land is 6.57mu per household.

32. The 277 household APs planted wheat, corn, cotton and vegetables. This is one

planting season in of year. The net income of wheat is 250CNY/mu, corn is 400~500CNY/mu, and cotton is 500~600CNY/mu. So the net income per capital is about 500CNY per mu.

33. Land acquisition has little impact on villagers. Comparing with other some other project areas in China, this project area owns more land. So after land acquisition, APs still can own cultivated land at least 5.79mu per household.

34. According to survey all APs demand cash compensation. And they will invest in economic crops planting, living stock breeding, vegetable Hothouse and other nonagricultural activities. Resettlement Options of Land Loss Households see TableII-5.

35. In contrast to the house demolition, respondents treated land acquisition as a relatively easy issue. 52 % choose agriculture (including greenhouse vegetable crops and livestock breeding), 11.9% choose only livestock breeding and 36.82% choose non-agricultural-based activities. 10.83% people mentioned they will use the compensation for a small business. 7.2% will go outside for work, 10.83% will rent the land, 5.05% will engage in transportation and 2.88% hope to decorate house and improve living condition with compensation.

**Table II-5 Resettlement Options of Land Loss Households**

Land loss rate	household	cash compensation (household)	restoration strategy(household)								
			migrant labor	business	Hothouse	economic crops	breeding	livestock breeding	taxi	land rent and work outside	house decoration and living condition improvement
<10%	115	115	2	0	16	60	7	12	0	14	4
11~ 20%	38	38	3	2	7	11	1	6	0	7	1
21 ~50%	48	48	2	2	11	18	4	6	0	5	0
51~80%	20	20	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	4	1
81~99%	12	12	1	6	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
100%	44	44	11	17	0	0	0	4	10	0	2
total	277	277	20	30	39	92	13	31	14	30	8

### 2.3.2 Permanent Acquisition of State-owned land

36. 161.81 mu of state-owned land will be permanently acquired because of the construction, including 0.6mu of Kang Li Lai Dairy Company, 36.72mu of Peking University Subordinate Middle School, 10.8mu of Mai Qu Er Company, 67.69mu of Da Cheng Animal Husbandry Company, 22.8mu of Xiyu Group., 6mu of Sheng Ke Agricultural Science and Technology Co., Ltd., 17.2mu of Changji Education School. The state-owned land will be appropriated by the government. The details are shown in Table II-6.

**Table II-6 Permanent State-Owned Land Acquisition**

Road	Affected Enterprises	Area (mu)
Nan Gong Yuan Road	Kang Li Lai Milking Manufactory	0.6
Zhong Shan Road	Ding Xin Company	14.7
Shi He Zi Road	Peiking University Subordinate Middle School	36.72
Ta Cheng Road	Mai Qu Er Company	10.8
Xi Wai Huan Road	Da Cheng Animal Husbandry Company	67.69
Ning Bian Xi Road	Xi Yu Group	22.8
	Sheng Ke Agricultural Science and Technology Co., Ltd.	6
Jian Guo Xi Road	Changji Education School	17.2
Total		161.81

### 2.3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

37. 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.

## 2.4 Demolition of Houses/Structures

### 2.4.1 Demolition of Residential Houses

38. Project rural residential house demolition affect 78 households (Rural residential house demolition affect 72 households and both LA and HD affect 6 households) and 264 persons. The demolition area is 22123.3m<sup>2</sup> which is caused by north outer ring road, West Ningbian Road, West Jiankang Road, west outer ring road, West Jianuo Road, Nangongyuan Road, Tacheng Road, Shihezi Road and Qingnian Road, including brick-concrete structure 10467.45m<sup>2</sup> (accounting for 47.3%), Brick-wood

structure 4920.5m<sup>2</sup> (22.2%), earth-wood structure 5247m<sup>2</sup> (23.7%), complex houses 1488.4m<sup>2</sup> (6.7%). The project does not involve urban residential house demolition (See annex 6).

39. Among the 78 households of 264 persons, 4 of them are partially affected by the demolition of their kitchens or annex structure and have insignificant impact; the other 74 are to be completely demolished accounting for 95%. The details of project impact on house demolition are displayed in Table II-7 and the loss extent analysis is showed in Table II-8.

40. The house demolition and relocation are the key issues for APs, both for agricultural and non-agricultural. In order to avoid any risk, the household income as well as future employment of APs should be borne in mind for the RP preparation and implementation.

41. The positive impact for house demolition is that APs' housing condition will be improved, and for those to be affected by both land acquisition and resettlement, it does provide a chance to convert their status during the urbanization process.

42. In affected 78 households, 45 households have brick-concrete structure houses. The average former house area is 283.63m<sup>2</sup> per household, and all were demolished. Each household owns an average of 5 rooms.

**Table II-7 Residential House Demolition**

Sub-district	Village	Total household	Total population	Demolished house area(m <sup>2</sup> )				Total
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Complex	
Jianguo Road	Xiaosan sigong Two	32	91	1200	30	0	0	1230
	Nanwugong One	2	6	2920	503	432	40	3895
Zhong shan Road	Jiujiagou	7	19	1597	0	0	0	1597
	Liugong miao	37	148	4750.4	4387.5	4815	1448.4	15401.3
total		78	264	10467.4	4920.5	5247	1488.4	22123.3

**Table II-8 Residential House Demolition Loss Extent Analysis**

Sub-district	Village	House demolition loss extent												Total	
		<10%		11%~20%		21%~50%		51%~80%		81%~99%		100%			
		HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Jianguo Road	Xiaosan sigong Two	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	2	0	0	28	82	32	91
	Nanwu gong One	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	6
Zhong	Jiujiagou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	7	19

shan Road	Liugong miao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	148	37	148
Total		0	0	0	0	3	7	1	2	0	0	74	255	78	264

#### 2.4.2 Demolition of Residential cum Commercial Shops

43. Residential cum commercial shops refer to the residential houses which own land use certificate, house processing certificate (house construction permission), and business licence. That is the house is both used for living and business. The house type is between ordinary living or rent house and shops and so is the rent of residential cum commercial shops. Project affects 5 residential cum commercial shops which occupy 2.09mu and affects 8 persons. The demolition area of residential cum commercial shops is 794m<sup>2</sup>. (See *table II-9*).

44. In shop demolition, there is a vulnerable group family. Householder, Qi Shangming and his wife both are disabled. His daughter studies in school. They bought an iron sheet house with the help of village committee and ran a grocery to sale fruit and commodity in the road crossing. And he has a recreation room for three tables. The shop is the main income source of the family. Odd job and allowance given by civil administration department are other income channels. He hope that a place bigger than 60m<sup>2</sup> can be find by village to continue his grocery. PMO and Village committee are in consultation and also discussed with APs and decision is in processing.

#### 2.4.3 Demolition of Commercial structure (shops)

45. Project affects the Shuihetian hotel, shops and supermarket of Xiaosansigong One Village. The demolished shops occupy 0.499mu and demolition area is 1420m<sup>2</sup>. 7 shops and 12 persons are affected. (See *Table II-10*).

46. Among the 7 affected shops, 5 of the shop owner have the property right of the house, 2 of them are tenants. It is clearly described in the house renting contract that once happened land acquisition and house demolition during the period of contract, the contract will terminate and both of them consulate the compensation. The owner will pay the left rent to the tenants and project owner will notify the time of project to tenants in advance in order to let the lessees be able to have preparation and get enough time to rent shops. The renting market is so active that tenants can found new

shops easily.

#### **2.4.4Demolition of Enterprises**

47. House demolition and stated land acquisition affect 11 enterprises with 2 entirely demolished, 9 partly demolished and 7 state land acquisitions. 3 enterprises have both state land acquisition and demolition. 3655 employees are involved and directly affected population is 183. 11293m<sup>2</sup> house will be demolished and 161.81mu stated land will be occupied by the project. These total stated land of 11 enterprises is 3343.19mu, this project permanent occupy 161.81mu state land, accounting for 4.8%. (See Table II-11).

**Table II-9 Project Impact to Residential cum Commercial Shops**

Sub-district	Villages	Property owner	Rent or not	Former house area(m)				Annex	demolished house area(m²)					Demolition area (m²)	Demolition extent	Remark
				Reinforced concrete	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood		Reinforced concrete	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Annex			
Jian Guolu Sub-district	Xiao San Si Gong Two	Chen Jianxin	Yes	—	—	1333	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	2	part	—
		Qi Shangming	yes	—	—		—	60	—	—	—	—	60	0.09	entire	Vulnerable group
		Lei Fali	N0	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	0.2	part	
		Luo Tianhuan	N0	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	0.1	part	
		Tian Xiaofen	N0	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	0.2	part	
Total						1658	0	60	0	—	734	—	60	2.59		

Table II-10 Project Impact to Shops

District	CRC/Village	property owner	Rent or not	Former house area(m <sup>2</sup> )				demolished house area(m <sup>2</sup> )				demolition extent
				reinforced concrete	brick-concrete	earth-wood	annex	reinforced concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	annex	
Jianguo Road	Xiaosansigong Two Village	Jiang Xuedong	No	—	—	70	304	—		100		26.74%
		Jin Xiuping	Yes	—	—	20	—	—	20	—		20.00%
		Zang Wenbin	No	—	—	684	—	—	—	—	80	11.70%
		Chen Gang	Yes	—	—	2000			998		30	51.40%
		Jia Jujin	No	—	—	120	—	—	120	—	—	100.00%
		Tian Huashan	No	—	—	54	—	—	32	—	—	59.26%
West Nangogyuan Road	Liugongmiao Village	Xu Wenchao	No	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	100.00%
Total				—	80	2988	304	0	1210	100	110	--

Table II-11 Project Impact to Enterprises

District	Road	Title	Affected enterprise situation				Project impact				
			Staff	Female	Type	Property owner	Total area(mu)	State land acquisition	Total area	Affected area	Demolition extent

			Affected enterprise situation				Project impact				
Jianguo Road	Nangongyuan Road	Kanglilai Dairy Industry	18	7	private	Xiang Qingliang	3	0.6	2000	0	170m wall demolition, 20% stated land loss
	West Nangongyuan Road	Shiweitian Restaurant	2	1	private	Luo Yumeng	0.1	—	96	96	All of the house will be demolished
	Shihezi Road	Secondary school attached to Beijing University	160	78	school	Ma Wanxin	1500	36.72	2400	0	2.5% stated land loss
	Tacheng Road	Maierqu Group.	2600	789	stock	Li Yuhu	920	10.8		0	1.2% stated land loss
Jianguo Road	West Bianning Road	Changji Xiyu Group.	320	80	stock	Le Jianjiang	100	22.8	6830	3573	22.8% land loss, 52.3% house loss
		Changji Sheng Ke Agricultural Science and Technology Co., Ltd. agricultural Tech Co.	12	2	private	Li Shengke	24	6		0	25% stated land loss

			Affected enterprise situation				Project impact				
	west outer ring road	Changji Dacheng stockbreeding	340	135	private	Luo Yunbo	1000	67.69	5742	2124	37.0% house loss, 6.8% stated loss
		Changji energy saving wall material plant	50	2	private	Ji Changjia	130	—	14846	5237	35.2% house loss
		Changji Kaili liquefied petroleum gas Co.,Ltd	6	2	private	Liang Yongfu	6	—	63	63	100% house loss
	north outer ring road	Tianci village hotel	7	7	private	Du Tianci	7	—	600	200	part,33.3%
	West Jianuo Road	Changji Education college	140	67	college	Wang Kewei	680	17.2		0	part,2.6%
total							17185.1	161.81			

**Table II-12 Social and Economic Situation of Affected Enterprises**

No.	name	main business	fixed assets(10000CNY)	Annual Output Value (10000CNY)	Annual profit(10000CNY)	state of business	loss extent
1	Kanglilai Dairy Industry	dairy products	420	450	45	good	Office rooms
2	Shiweitian Restaurant	restaurant	8	3	3	good	All
3	Secondary school attached to Beijing University	school	38000	—	—	good	enclosed wall
4	Maierqu Group.	dairy products processing	24000	28586	6139	good	enclosed wall
5	Changji Xiyu Group.	development	32000	1700	467	ordinary	dorm and Animal husbandry zone
6	Changji Sheng Ke Agricultural Science and Technology Co., Ltd. agricultural Tech Co.	seed	500	240	180	good	Enclosed wall. Lodge
7	Changji Dacheng stockbreeding	livestock breeding	12000	670	150	good	Animal husbandry zone, warehouse and enclosed wall
8	Changji energy saving wall material plant	adobe	600	300	150	good	producing room
9	Changji Kaili liquefied petroleum gas Co.,Ltd	liquefied petroleum gas	295	290	24	ordinary	All

No.	name	main business	fixed assets(10000CNY)	Annual Output Value (10000CNY)	Annual profit(10000CNY)	state of business	loss extent
10	Tianci village hotel	restaurant	45	38	15	good	office rooms
11	Changji Education college	college	8000	—	—	good	enclosed wall

## 2.5 Directly Affected Population

48. The Project affects 1511 persons. LA affect 271 households, 1044 persons; HD affect 72 households, 239 persons; also 6 households and 25 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. 12 shops (including Residential cum commercial shops) will be demolished and affect 20 persons (including 5 residential cum commercial shops affecting 8 persons and other 7 shops affecting 12 persons). 11 enterprises demolition will affect 183 persons. (See Table II-13).

**Table II-13 Directly Affected Population – All Categories**

Category	LA only		Residential HD only		LA and residential HD		Residential cum commercial shops		Enterprises		Shops		Total		
	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	No	APs	No	APs	No	APs	AHs	No	APs
Total	271	1044	72	239	6	25	5	8	11	183	7	12	349	19	1511

## 2.6 Ethnic Minorities

49. Among the affected population of LA and residential HD, 48 HHs with 206 persons are ethnic minorities. Most of them are Uyghur and Hui. Among the 48 households of ethnic minorities, 6 of them are only affected by house demolition, 5 of them are affected by both house demolition and land acquisition. Affected ethnic minorities are equal to Han in social class, economic class, and keep their own ethnic features in living customs and religious faith. According to the social economical survey, LA and HD affected 349 HHs and 1308 persons. *Details are shown in Table II-16.*

50. Among the ethnic minority households, 42 households will be affected by land acquisition. *See Table II-14.*

**Table II-14 Extent of Land Loss by Ethnic Minority Households**

total land holding	Land Loss						
	<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	80~99%	100%	Total
<3 mu	0	2	4	0	1	0	7
3~5mu	5	3	0	1	0	0	9
5~7mu	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
>7mu	6	6	7	3	1	0	23
total	12	13	11	3	2	0	42

51. According to the surveys, the wills of affected ethnic minorities are the same as that of all APs. They will invest in economic crops planting and developing livestock,

vegetable Hothouse and other nonagricultural activities etc. Vulnerable group hops that government can provide helps and preferential policies to these industries.

52. Among the 48 households of ethnic minorities, 11 of them are affected by house demolition. The details of house loss extent are showed in *Table II-15*.

**Table II-15 Extent of House Loss by Ethnic Minority Households**

Sub-district	Village	House demolition loss extent												Total	
		Under 10%		11%~20%		21%~50%		51%~80%		81%~99%		100%			
		HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Jianguo Road	Xiaosansigong Two	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	4	15
	Nanwugong One	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhongshan Road	Jiujiagou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3
	Liugongmiao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	36	6	36
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	54	11	54

## 2.7 Analysis of Vulnerable Groups

53. In the survey of resettlement impacts, all conditions concerning ethnicity, 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, 11 households with 34 persons can be considered vulnerable. Details are shown in Table II-17. 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, accounting for 0.6% of basic resettlement costs, are specifically to assist vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities.

54. There are 5 households with disabled people, 3 low income households, 2 women headed families and 1 lonely elder people.

55. The 5 households with disabled people can get subsidy from Civil Affairs Bureau every month. The mainly income resources are from other family members who have temporary jobs in the city or farming on the land. Among the 5 households, 1 household with two disabled people was managing a small shop now and could get more income than farming. After demolition of the shop, the PMO will asset for asset a

same area shop for them near the original place which can make them restore income in less than two months. At the same time they will get the temporary transition fee for six months which is enough for them to restore the business. As for the other 4 households, they all affected by land acquisition and the land loss extent are less than 13% which means the project has insignificant impact on the agriculture income of the families. The PMO will organize free skill training for these APs; at the same time provide more job opportunities for them. The APs can get also some public welfare positions with the monthly income of CNY 800 to 900.

56. 3 low income households have sufficient labors but lack of skills. The PMO will organize some skill trainings for free to help them especially young family members get better jobs with higher income.

57. Among the 2 affected women headed households, 1 is affected by land acquisition and the land loss extent is 2.86%; the other household is affected by entire house demolition. The major difficulty for them is that their children are so young and in school now, only the householders can get money to support the families. They are all affected by land acquisition and the land loss extent are less than 13% which means the project has insignificant impact on the agriculture income of the families. The PMO will organize free skill training for these APs; at the same time provide more job opportunities for them. The APs can get also some public welfare positions with the monthly income of CNY 800 to 900. There are some special skill trainings for women like handicrafts making, the women householders can do this at part time job at home and farming at the same time. They can also save time to take care of their children. As for the old and lonely people, she wants to rebuild a smaller house in the homestead for the rest of life. She decides to use 50% of the compensation for building new house and the left for old. The PMO will give her the money to hire some workers to build the new house.

**Table II-16 Ethnic Minority APs**

Village	Total APs and Ahs		Ethnic Minority		Hui		Uygur		Percentage
	Total AHs	Total APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	
Xiao San Si Gong Two	55	189	10	38	7	30	3	8	20.1%
Nan Wu Gong One	45	160	6	27	2	6	4	21	16.9%
Xiao San Si Gong One	3	5	1	2	1	2			40.0%
Zhong Gou One	54	218	4	14	3	9	1	5	6.4%
Zhong Gou Two	17	64	3	13	0	0	3	13	20.3%
Liu Gong Miao	84	383	13	73	10	53	3	20	19.1%
Jiu Jia Gou	74	252	8	26	8	26	0	0	10.3%
Bei Gou One	14	37	3	13	3	13			35.1%
Total	349	1308	48	206	34	139	14	67	15.7%

**Table II-17 Conditions of Affected Vulnerable Groups**

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> )	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
1	Yu Jinyi	Zhonggou Two Village	5	2	subsistence allowance, renting	Disabled	LA			0.2	6.67%	Cash compensation
2	Liu Baochuan	Xiaosansigong Two Village	3	1	subsistence allowance, temporary job	Two disabled	LA			0.5	12.82%	Cash compensation
3	Lin Feirui	Jiujiagou Village	3	1	supported by children	Disable	LA			0.2	2.90%	Cash compensation
4	Liang Wannian	Jiujiagou Village	5	2	salary	Disabled	LA			0.8	6.96%	Cash compensation

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> )	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
5	Qi Shangming	Xiaosansigong Two Village	3	1	subsistence allowance、temporary job	Two disabled	HD	60	100%			The PMO will asset for asset an equal area shop for this household near the original place.
6	Ren Jinlian	Xiaosansigong Two Village	2	0	temporary job	Woman headed	LA			0.2	2.86%	Cash compensation
7	Yang Guifang	Xiaosansigong Two Village	2	1	subsistence allowance	Woman headed	HD	110	100%			Purchasing resettlement house in village
8	Li Tingxuan	Xiaosansigong Two Village	3	1	renting	Low income	HD	165	100%			Purchasing resettlement house in village

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> )	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
9	Abudu	Xiaosansigong Two Village	4	2	salary	Low income	HD	120	100%			Purchasing resettlement house in village
10	Mafu	Xiaosansigong Two Village	3	2	subsistence allowance、temporary job	Low income	HD&LA	55	100%	0.6	12.50%	Cash compensation and Purchasing resettlement house in village
11	Zhang Fengying	Liugongmiao Village	1	1	subsistence allowance、temporary job	Old and living alone	HD	126	100%			Rebuild new house in the homestead.
Total			34	14				636		2.5		

## 2.8 Affected Ground Attachments, Public Facilities and Infrastructure

58. CJPMO will compensate or restore the Ground attachments, public facilities and infrastructure at replacement price. *Details are shown in Table II-18.* Among the ground attachments of this project, the fruit trees belong to affected households who planted them for better living environmental not for earning money.

**Table II-18 Affected Ground Attachments, Public Facilities and Infrastructure**

Item	Type of impact	Unit	Amount	Owner
public toilets	HD	each	8	Villagers committee
10KV electricity pole	LA&HD	each	100	Administrative institution
380V electricity pole	LA&HD	each	144	Administrative institution
380V wood electricity pole	LA&HD	each	1	Administrative institution
transformer	LA&HD	each	9	Administrative institution
aqueduct	LA	M2	5942	Villagers committee
Bridge	LA	each	10	Villagers committee
road	LA	M2	7340	Villagers committee
roads for transporting	LA	M2	8110	Villagers committee
Water supply pipe	HD	M	3111	Villagers committee
drainpipe	HD	M	5110	Villagers committee
communication cable	HD	M	853	Administrative institution
electricity cable	LA	M	800	Administrative institution
lawn and parterre	HD	M2	666.7	Administrative institution
Tap water pipe	HD	M	2710	Villagers committee
well	HD	each	4	Villagers committee
adult tree(not fruit tree)	LA	each	3185	Villagers committee and households
young tree(not fruit tree)	LA	each	5456	Villagers committee and households
scattered fruit tree	LA	each	11332	Villagers committee
concrete road	HD	M2	4280	Villagers committee and households
enclosed wall	HD	m	1299	Villagers committee, enterprises and households
lodge	HD	M2	371	Villagers committee, enterprises and households

### **III. SOCIAL ECONOMIC FEATURES AND IMPACTASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1 Social and Economic Status**

59. Changji locates in the center of Asia-Europe continent and is the key traffic pass of North Xinjiang. Eurasia land bridge, 312 National Highway and Wukui highway all run through the Changji city. Changji is now the satellite city of Urumchi and connected by highway. It is 35km away from Urumchi and 18km away from Urumchi airport. As the capital of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Changji is the center of politics, economy and culture. Changji, Wujiaqu, Fukang, Hutubi and Manasi should be promoted with the development of Urumchi. In this strategy, Changji is the secondary center of these cities and its investment environment is related to the implementation of cities strategy and economy development.

60. The population of Changji in 2007 was 411,200, the most numerous ethnic group being the Han followed by the Hui, Kazak, Uygur, Mongol, Manchu, Xibo, Russian, Uzbek, Tartar, Kyrgyz, Daur, and Tajik (non-Han minorities constitute 22.2% of the population). Changji city administers 4 townships, 6 towns, 6 sub-districts, 182 villager committees, 89 villager groups and 49 communities. In its area there are the Fifth Agricultural Division Headquarters of the No.6 Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, 101 Regiment, 103 Regiment, Junhu Farm, Youth League Farm and more than 150 units of central, autonomous region and autonomous prefecture. Land area is 79630 km<sup>2</sup>, The GDP of Changji was CNY 7.62 billion in 2005, which has increased 15.8% over the previous year. Within GDP, primary industry increased 11.8% (CNY 1.39 billion); secondary industry increased 25.1% (CNY 2.75 billion) and tertiary industry increased 10.9% (CNY 3.48 billion). GDP per capital is 18687CNY. The proportion of agriculture, industry and tertiary industry is respectively 18.3%, 36.1% and 45.6%.

#### **3.2 Current Social and Economic Status of Affected sub-districts**

61. The component will affect 2 sub-districts that are being transformed from rural villages to urban CRCs; however, many residents still earn a living as farmers. The general information for the two affected sub-districts is listed in Table III-1. Zhongshan Road is more than Jianguo Road in annual income per capita.

**Table III-1 General Information on Affected sub-districts**

Index	Unit	Jianguo Road sub-district	Zhongshan Road sub-district
household	household	3423	3980
population	person	11425	11645
Including: agricultural population	person	6556	6667
women	Person	4962	4650
Hans	person	8217	8000
Uygur	person	762	842
Kazak	person	218	413
Hui	person	1967	2143
other minorities	person	259	247
cultivated land	mu	13000	13141
total value	100 million CNY	3.33	3.94
Including: agriculture	100 million CNY	0.23	0.45
industry	100 million CNY	1.98	1.8
Tertiary industry	100 million CNY	1.12	1.69
annual income per capita net income	CNY/person	6722	7007

### **3.3 Current Social and Economic Status of Affected villages and communities**

62. The LA and HD of this project will affect eight villages of Changji: Zhonggou Two Village, Nanwugong One Village, Liugongmiao Village, Xiaosansigong Two Village, Zhonggou One Village, Xiaosansigong One Village, Beigou One Village, and Jiujiagou Village. The average population per household is 3.46. There is no industry in affected village. The agricultural crops are wheat, corn and cotton. Also some economic plants are grown such as vegetables and fruit trees. See TableIII-2.

**Table III-2 Social and Economic Status of affected village**

sub-district		Jianguo Road						Zhongshan Road	
village		Xiaosan sigong One	Xiaosan sigong Two	Zhonggou One	Zhonggou Two	Nanwugong One	Liugongmiao	Beigou One	Jiujiagou
Population	total household	223	287	184	198	272	278	181	292
	total population	737	915	779	810	712	928	630	874
	male	405	414	409	389	360	417	310	524
	Agricultural population	692	915	779	810	712	928	630	836
	minorities	285	93	41	185	153	282	245	149
Land amount	cultivated land	1400	930	3000	3060	300	3390	1550	860
	Orchard land	50	324	1200	350	160	350	—	180
	homestead	380	420	430	580	340	460	260	360
	construction land and others	380	420	430	580	340	460	260	360
production value(10000CNY/year)	agriculture	424	105.2	295	238	51	243	122.7	131.67
	industry	184	52.7	—	—	—	—	424	199
	Tertiary industry	134	226.1	52	159	289	104	850	3881
Net income per capita(CNY/year)	farmer net income per capita	4640	4800	4800	4900	4800	3800	5785	6811
	Including: agriculture(%)	57.1	27.4	80	60	15	70	20.7	16.2
	Industry (%)	24.8	13.7	—	—	—	—	23	22.2
	Tertiary industry(%)	18.1	58.9	20	40	85	30	56.3	61.6

### 3.4 The Socioeconomic Survey

63. This survey was undertaken by the CJPMO under the supervision of PPTA consultants in January and May 2008. Its main objectives were: (i) to compile socio-economic information on the APs likely to lose land or property to the project component; (ii) to obtain information on the extent of APs knowledge of the proposed sub component; and (iii) to identify APs' preferences regarding land acquisition, house relocation and income restitution measures.

64. The survey involved collecting primary data from selected villages/urban residents' communities and households on the proposed road construction, three survey instruments were used: (i) a village level (including urban CRCs) questionnaire, administered to CRC leaders, and (ii) a household questionnaire administered to individual households.

65. A stastically valid survey was designed for household and business/survey and applied using data collected from the earlier IA survey and the current CRC level survey also conducted by the IA. The following selection criteria were applied:

- cover all village/urban communities that will suffer land loss;
- strong representation of households that will lose land, property or both with an sample ratio of 100%for those severely affected households
- inclusion of the least well-off or vulnerable households (the details of face to face interview of vulnerable households are showed in Appendix 5)

66. Within each village/urban community individual households were selected on the basis of their proximity to the proposed road alignment. As the alignment has neither been finalized nor clearly marked on the ground, it is not certain that all interviewed households will definitely be affected by the Project. This should not however affect the identification of the socio-economic characteristics of the APs.

67. The socio-economic survey covered 2 sub-districts and 8 villages destined to be affected by the Project. A total of 349 individual households (100% of total 349 households) were interviewed containing 1308 people (100% of total APs). There were 23shop/business managers were interviewed nearby the proposed road alignments,

but the data were not included in socio-economic analysis. The CRCs surveyed are indicated in Table III-3.

**Table III-3 Surveyed Villages and Number of Households**

Sub-district	Villages	CRC	Surveyed Households(HH)
Jian Guolu Sub-district	Xiaosansigong One	—	3
	Xiaosansigong Two	—	55
	Nanwugong One	—	45
	Zhonggou One	—	54
	Zhonggou Two	—	17
Zhong Shanlu Sub-district	Liugongmiao	—	84
	Jiujiaogou	—	74
	Beigou One	—	14
Total	8	—	349

### 3.5 Social and Economic Status of Affected People

68. The social economic survey for the APs has been conducted for 349 households, of which, 674 male and 634 female household members were interviewed. Of the total 349 surveyed households, 346 households have agricultural status and 3 households with non-agricultural status. This section will present the detailed findings on the household survey.

#### 3.5.1 Demographic Features of APs

69. The detailed demographic features of surveyed APs are listed in Table III-4, including age, population composition, education and occupation by sex.

**Table III-4 Demographic Features of Surveyed Households**

Item	Male	female	total
------	------	--------	-------

	#	%	#	%	#	%
No. of Households	-	-	-	-	<b>349</b>	-
Average population	1.9	51.53%	1.85	48.47%	3.75	-
<b>Age</b>						
≤6 Years	50	3.82%	39	2.98%	89	6.80%
7-19 Years	102	7.80%	105	8.03%	207	15.83%
20-35 Years	204	15.60%	160	12.23%	364	27.83%
36-50 Years	196	14.98%	210	16.06%	406	31.04%
51-60 Years	59	4.51%	69	5.28%	128	9.79%
61-70 Years	35	2.68%	35	2.68%	70	5.35%
≥71 Years	28	2.14%	16	1.22%	44	3.36%
<b>Total</b>	674	51.53%	634	48.47%	1308	100.00%
.						
<b>Nationality</b>						
Han	562	42.97%	540	41.28%	1102	84.25%
Uygur	37	2.83%	30	2.29%	67	5.12%
Hui	75	5.73%	64	4.89%	139	10.63%
<b>Total</b>	674	51.53%	634	48.47%	1308	100.00%
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate or half-illiterate	36	2.75%	46	3.52%	82	6.27%
Preschool	49	3.75%	39	2.98%	88	6.73%
Primary school	76	5.81%	106	8.10%	182	13.91%
Junior mid school	364	27.83%	305	23.32%	669	51.15%
High school Vocational Edu.	110	8.41%	102	7.80%	212	16.21%
College Edu and more.	39	2.98%	36	2.75%	75	5.73%
<b>Total</b>	674	51.53%	634	48.47%	1308	100.00%
<b>Marriage status</b>						
Unmarried	237	18.12%	196	14.98%	433	33.10%
Spouses are alive	411	31.42%	390	29.82%	801	61.24%
Divorce	17	1.30%	15	1.15%	32	2.45%
Widow	9	0.69%	33	2.52%	42	3.21%
<b>Total</b>	674	51.53%	634	48.47%	1308	100.00%
<b>Career</b>						
Farming	357	27.29%	384	29.36%	741	56.65%
Aquaculture industry	7	0.54%	3	0.23%	10	0.76%

Item	Male		female		total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Industry	51	3.90%	48	3.67%	99	7.57%
Business	37	2.83%	31	2.37%	68	5.20%
Servicing	47	3.59%	45	3.44%	92	7.03%
Tourist Industry	3	0.23%	0	0.00%	3	0.23%
Cleaner	9	0.69%	2	0.15%	11	0.84%
Transportation	19	1.45%	2	0.15%	21	1.61%
Communication	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Education	5	0.38%	3	0.23%	8	0.61%
Cadre	3	0.23%	3	0.23%	6	0.46%
Student	112	8.56%	88	6.73%	200	15.29%
Retire	6	0.46%	0	0.00%	6	0.46%
Unemployment	0	0.00%	3	0.23%	3	0.23%
Floating Population	7	0.54%	10	0.76%	17	1.30%
Other	11	0.84%	12	0.92%	23	1.76%
Total	674	51.53%	634	48.47%	1308	100.00%

Remark: (1) Retired age here means 66 years old and above for male and 61 years old and above for female, thus the labor sources related to those who are above 16 years old but not at school and below these ages. (2) The Other in Career refers to the jobs not listed in this Table or the old people and preschool children without labor capability.

Source: RP Social Economic Survey, from February to March 2008.

### 3.5.1.1 Age

70. The ages of the surveyed population showed that the population is approximately normally distributed with the majority of the population between 20-50 years old who represent the major work force and account for 58.9% of total sample population. The age intervals are divided based on the population composition, e.g., the students accounted for 15.31% of the total surveyed population, which is similar to the population of the 7-19 years old (15.84%). As for the labor force identification, many household members (over 60 years for male and over 55 years for female) were also reported as being in full time work, thus the true labor force population can be defined as between 16-65 years old for males and 15-60 years old for females who have left school or university education. According to this definition, therefore the total work force accounts for 74.08% of the surveyed population.

### 3.5.1.2 Education

71. Over half of the household members have received junior middle school education, and primary school education ranked second. A total of 16.25% of surveyed members have finished or are pursuing high school and advanced level education. The 82 illiterate respondents are mostly those who are over 55 years old.

### 3.5.1.3 Occupation

72. Generally, the occupation is classified as follows: the old people and women generally stay at home, engaged with farming and animal husbandry while the young people leave home for jobs. There are 56.6% of the total surveyed laborers engaged in agriculture only, and another 0.76% engaged in aquaculture industry. Those who are engaged in industry accounted for 7.57%; business accounted for 5.2%, and another 1.76% engaged in servicing.

## 3.5.2 Housing Conditions

73. Housing characteristics were assessed during the social economic survey although 78% households will not be affected (land acquisition only). Table III-5 shows that the average housing area for owner occupied houses for each household is about 212.06m<sup>2</sup>, with the largest area of 789m<sup>2</sup> (10 rooms). Only rural residential house demolition affects 72 households and 239 persons. Both LA and HD affect 6 households and 25 persons.

**Table III-5 Household Conditions of Surveyed Households**

Item	No. of household	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Deviation
rooms	78	1	10	4.94	1.88
Floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )	78	16	1277	283.63	263.8

74. In surveyed households, 47.3% are brick and concrete structures and the remaining 22.2% reported their houses as brick-wood structures and 23.7% are earth-wood structure.

75. The survey also asked to what extent respondents' houses will be demolished, 78 respondents answered and it shows that all (100%) of their houses will be lost.

### 3.5.3 Land Resource and Land Tenure

76. Among the 277 HHs the minimum land owned by one household is 1.6 mu and the maximum is 36.3mu. The average cultivated land area per household is 15.1 mu (see Table III-6).

**Table III-6 Land Statistics of Surveyed Households**

Unit: mu/household

Item	No. of household	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Deviation
Cultivated land	277	1.6	36.3	15.1	8.5

### 3.5.4 Financial Status and Vulnerable Group

77. The incomes are divided into two categories: farming households and non-farming households. Given the complexity of the households surveyed in the joint areas of downtown and the countryside, the incomes, expenditures and savings of each affected household are carefully calculated based on “with farming income” and “without farming income” status rather than agricultural and non-agricultural status, as shown in Table III-7

78. On average, the incomes of the non-farming households are higher than those of farming households. It implies that they do not rely on land although some of them may have some land holding. The same patterns exist on per capita expenditure and savings. Income Sources of Surveyed Households see TableIII-8.

**Table III-7 Financial Status Per Capita of Surveyed Households in 2007**

Unit: CNY/year/person

Item	No. of household	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Deviation
<b>farming Households</b>					
Per capita income	245	1143	28517	7125	5210
Per capita expenditure	245	474	24428	4325	1683
Per capita savings	245	-1743	25143	3536	3118
<b>Non-farming Households</b>					
Per capita income	101	857	23429	7362	4857
Per capita expenditure	101	700	13714	4668	2869

Per capita savings	101	-2365	14920	2719	2673
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79. To understand the financial status of the surveyed households, it is necessary to understand the income sources and expenditure patterns. Statistical data showed that the income shares for both farming and non-farming households are almost the same. But the salary received by non-farming households is higher than those farming household. But non-farming households have to buy vegetables and food, so, the expenditure on this is higher than farming household. The saving of non-farming households is lower than farming household.

80. With the expenditure pattern of surveyed households, it is possible to understand the reason why 11 households have a negative annual savings in 2007.

81. Table III-9 showed that the expenditures spent for children's education accounted for 15.11% and 15.51% for farming and non farming households respectively, just behind food expenditure, which was ranked second. After tracking the survey data, it showed that the farming households with negative savings all borrowed money for paying student tuition, disease or related fees particularly for higher education and medical treatment.

**Table III-8 Income Sources of Surveyed Households in 2007**

Unit: %

Item	Agriculture	Industry	Pasture	Work outside	Business	Tour	Room rent	Salary	Fishing	Other	Total
Farming Household	40.07	7.88	4.05	12.99	27.66	0.2	3.3	2.01	0.1	1.74	100
Non-farming Household	0	12.93	3.25	18.93	41.86	2.37	13.51	5.94	0	1.21	100

**Table III-9 Expenditure Patterns of Surveyed Households in 2007**

Unit: %

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	total
farming household	1.92	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.58	20.44	9.66	22.91	4.21	0.07	15.11	9.15	3.89	0.10	7.02	100
non-farming household	1.35	4.52	0.05	0.02	1.79	34.78	13.38	1.68	7.61	0.49	15.51	12.03	4.03	0.40	2.36	100

Note: 1=water charge, 2=electricity charge, 3=sewage charge, 4=gabrage charge, 5=culture and recreation charge, 6=living, 7=clothes, 8=agriculture, 9=business, 10=rent, 11=education, 12= medical treatment, 13=transport, 14=tax, 15= other.

82. The vulnerable group has been identified based on the survey results and include the disabled, the elderly and female householders. The households which expend a lot because of illness or accidents should be identified as vulnerable groups.

83. It is clear that of the total 349 households surveyed, 11 households have been identified as vulnerable households There are 5 households with disable people, 3 low income households, 2 women headed families and 1 lonely elder people. They made living by government support and some disabled persons increase income by operating shops with the help of government. Vulnerable groups account for 4.04% of total surveyed households.

### 3.6 Gender Analysis

84. This part will discuss the gender issues related to the resettlement impact. In detail, this part will cover three aspects: (i) gender difference in education, (ii) gender difference in occupation and income, and (iii) gender views related to resettlement.

#### 3.6.1 Gender Difference in Education

85. Based on the survey data tabulated in Table III-4, it is clearly shown from the project affected area that the overall education levels of women are lower than men.

86. Figure 1 showed that the percentage of education received for men's and women's groups. It is clear that except for similar percentages achieved at higher education and above, levels men received lower middle school education than women but levels women received lower primary education than men as represented by the left-shifted curve.

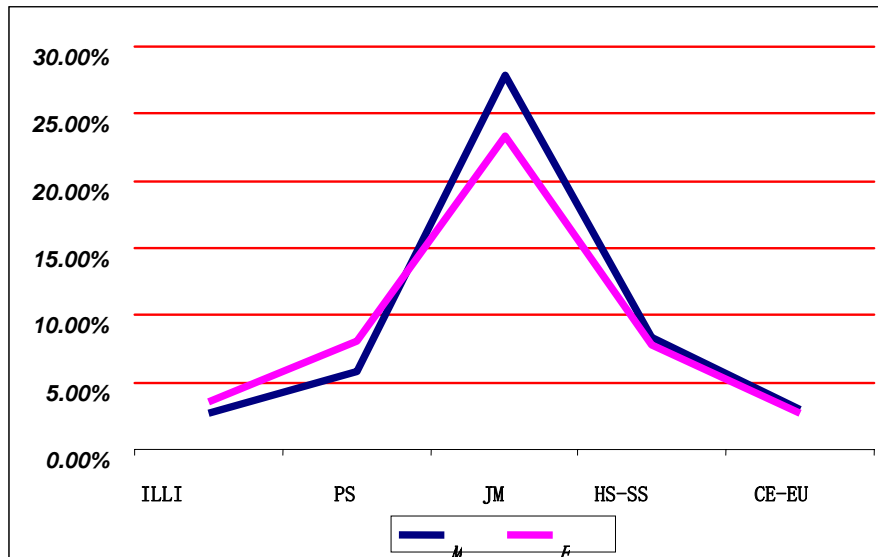


Figure III-1 Education Difference between Male and Female Groups

Note: Illi.=Illiterate, PS=Primary School, JM=Junior Middle School, HS=High School, SS=Secondary School, CE=College Education and UE=University Education. M=male and F=Female.

Source: Based on education data from Table III-4. No. of responses: N=1308

### 3.6.2 Gender Difference in Occupation and Income

87. Similar to and interlinked with the education background of men and women's groups, 2.07% more women were engaged in farming than men, but 1.3% less women were engaged in business . Women and men are trend to equal in other jobs.

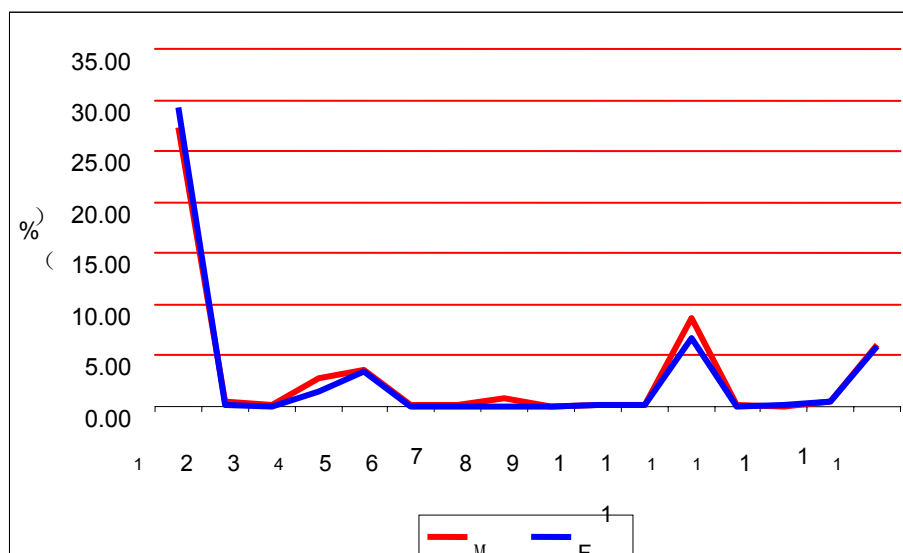


Figure III-2 Vocation Differences between Male and Female Groups

Note :1=Farmer;2=livestock breeding;3=industry;4=business;5=service; 6=tourist industry;7=cleaner;8= transport;9= communication;10=education;11=officer;12=student;13= retiree;14=unemployment;15=floating population;16=other

88. Given the facts of potential APs' education and occupation background by gender, subsequently the shares of women income in a household's total income were reviewed (See Table III-10), and 263 households were chose as samples with women income. The results showed that the women's share ranged from 5% to 91%, with an average of 39%.

**Table III-10 Women's Share of Household Income in 2007**

Indicator	Respondent	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Women's Income Share	263	5%	91%	39%	14%

89. A sample of 634 women was analyzed both by survey and using participatory methods. The results are as follows. Important matters are decided by both spouses in the families where women have a better status. Men however are the backbones of the families in rural areas. They attend the conferences of the village. But women have the right to influence the decision that the men has made. Women are mainly engaged in household chores and do some of the agricultural production work. The men are engaged in agricultural production and work outside the house. Generally speaking, women work longer hours than men. On land ownership, the affected areas are the same as the other parts of China and when girls get married, the ownership of her land is not transferred to her husband, but she will share her husband's land and his family-owned land. In terms of education, the opportunities for boys and girls are equal, and if a child works hard in school, whether male or female, parents always do their best to support their children to go to school.

90. In urban households, gender roles are more equal. Many urban women have a stable income. They also assume caring and housework responsibilities in family life however. Men mainly work outside the house and represent the household in outside issues. Other things are the same as rural households. According to the survey, issues which the women were concerned about were the same as the men: (a) Resettlement should be carried out in accordance with the standards of compensation for land resettlement outputs and cost accounting; (b) Placement of the road should be constructed so as to facilitate farming, working, business and education; (c) According

to the demand of the affected families, compensation funds should be delivered directly to the affected households; (d) The living environment of the relocation site should be better than current areas in order to facilitate their adaptation into urban life.

### 3.6.3 Gender Perspectives on Resettlement

91. The male and female respondents were interviewed on the resettlement issues if their house/buildings have to be demolished, and the results are tabulated in Table III-11. It reveals that the frequently mentioned (over 50% for “All” column) nine major concerns (No.1, 2,3,4,5, 6, 7 ,8 and 10) and one minor concern (No. 9) are almost in the same order as that for both male and female respondents, and the importance with respect to each group can be shown from the percentage of responses. It also shows that more male are concerned on education of their children than female (4% difference) in the surveyed households.

**Table III-11 Point of View related to Resettlement**

	item	Male N=134		Female N=130		Total N=264	
		Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
1	Fair compensation	100%	0%	94%	6%	96%	4%
2	Timely compensation	100%	0%	91%	9%	95%	5%
3	Starting a new business is difficult but t still hope	87%	13%	89%	11%	88%	12%
4	Replacement land for cultivation	58%	42%	83%	17%	73%	27%
5	Loss of income	46%	54%	92%	8%	74%	26%
6	Future employment	67%	33%	84%	16%	77%	23%
7	Better education for children	83%	17%	79%	21%	80%	20%
8	Assistance during relocation	86%	14%	93%	7%	90%	10%
9	Separation from kin and relatives	9%	91%	65%	35%	43%	57%
10	Other (assistance from government)	77%	23%	83%	17%	81%	19%

## **IV. PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

### **4.1 Identification of Stakeholders**

92. Public participation and consultation are important procedures according to ADB policies and Chinese laws and regulations. Above all, the stakeholders should be identified. According to the feature of the proposed project, the stakeholders can be categorized as primary and secondary.

93. Primary stakeholders are identified as those directly adversely affected and those who purely benefit from the project, it mainly includes: (i) People directly affected by land and property losses; (ii) Social and public institutions affected by land acquisition and resettlement; (iii) 8 Villages CRCs as well as 2 sub-districts (Jie Dao Ban) are affected by the road improvement; and (iv) all institutions and companies directly involved in the project construction and operation, such as construction contractors.

94. The secondary stakeholders include the indirectly beneficiaries such as the construction material suppliers, government organization involving in the project processing as well as those who are interested in the project and participated in the project related activities.

95. The purpose of identifying the project stakeholders is to ensure extensive public participation and consultation to APs particularly those adversely affected in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the proposed project without affecting the AP's livelihood. The following paragraphs describe what has been done and what still needs to be done in the process of achieving this goal.

### **4.2 Consultation during Project Preparation**

#### **4.2.1 Public Consultation**

96. The public consultation process for the Project began in December 2007 with a series of surveys by the Project DI and CJPMO have conducted a series of social

mobilization measures (35% women participated). This was followed by further surveys and consultations carried out by the CJPMO and an in-depth socio-economic survey conducted by local survey teams supervised by the PPTA Consultants from February to March in 2008. This survey also served to make the IA and DI aware of local conditions and of the APs' concerns. A summary of the key consultations/meetings and issues discussed is contained in Table IV-1. The details of the summary of FGDs (Focus Group Discuss) are showed in Appendix 4.

**Table IV-1 Summary Consultation Records**

Institute	Date	Participants	No. of people	Objectives	Feedback/discussion of main issues
CJPMO and DI	2007.12~2008.1	Affected people, village cadres and engineering and technical personnel	200	Look over on the spot, primary survey of project impacts	Introduce the background and purpose of the project; Choose the site with less cultivated acquired
CJPMO	2008.1~2008.2	Representatives of affected villages and persons in charge of Zhongshan Road and Jianguo Road sub-districts.	230	Assess community and other impacts, assess local livelihoods, ethnic minority concerns, scope of impacts, design measures for vulnerable groups, women.	Detailed in the public consultation record. People seem anxious for project start so that they can get through the disturbances and start to experience the benefits.
PPTA Consultants ,CJPMO and DI	2008.2~2008.3	Relevant government departments and representatives of 10 affected villages and 2 sub-districts.	300	Prepare the income recovery plan of affected groups in each villages	Consult the compensation scheme and the income recovery scheme.

97. It is important to decide compensation levels and discuss income restoration plans, and training plans on the basis of these meetings and surveys. Through the meetings and socioeconomic survey, the main concerns of the APs are focus on the following areas.

- 1) Through public participation in the meeting, APs know more information about the composition and concrete plan of this project and they put forward some suggestions for road construction and upgrading according to their own experience.

- 2) APs affected by land acquisition concerned more about three issues. The first one is whether they can get a non-agriculture job opportunity after losing part of land. The second is whether they can be training in better agricultural skills which can make their remaining land high yield, such as vegetable warm house. The last one is how to protect the left land during the construction.
- 3) APs of house demolition concern about if they can get reasonable compensation, where is the resettlement site and how to survive the transition period.

98. The PMO discussed the feasibility of the road improvement program with Local Design Institution according to the conclusions of the meeting with APs as the first concern above. They accepted some of reasonable views of APs on the road plans to adjust the program which can avoid a great deal of land acquisition and house demolition. The details are showed in Section 1.2.4.

99. The PMO discussed the land acquisition resettlement issues with the Land Resource Bureau and Labor and Social Security Bureau according to the conclusions of the meeting with APs affected by land acquisition as the second concern above. On one hand, the Land Resource Bureau explained the land compensation standards to the APs. On the other hand, the PMO undertook consultation with Labor and Social Security Bureau about the training for APs including high-efficiency agriculture cultivation technology and non-agricultural employment skills training.

100. The PMO discussed the house demolition resettlement issues with the Demolition Administration Office and affordable housing construction company according to the conclusions of the meeting with APs affected by house demolition as the third concern above. For one hand, the Demolition Administration Office explained the house compensation policies to the APs. On the other hand, the affordable housing construction company will give out news about the progress of house construction regularly to the APs. The APs also care about how to spend the transitional period after house demolition, the shorter of the period the better for them. The PMO urged the affordable housing construction company to finish the construction as soon as possible and ensure the quality of the houses at the same time. The APs can also get subsidy for transitional period and for the vulnerable groups they will receive both money and materials help.

#### **4.2.2 Public Participation and Consultation Plan**

101. Not with standing the amount of public consultation already carried out, the EA/IA

and local government fully accept that additional consultation meetings will be required after the PPTA mission and during the implementation of the resettlement and land acquisition process. Table IV-2 contains a schedule and activity of the consultation plan.

**Table IV-2 Consultation Plan**

Purpose of Event	Tasks	Timing	Implementation Agency	Participants	Remark
Publish RP or information handbook	Provide the handbook	2008.10	CJPMO	APs and enterprises	Publish compensation standard and appeal channels
Publish the RP	ADB website	2008.11			
Bulletin of land acquisition	Village news board and villagers' conference	2009.1	CJPMO	APs	land acquisition area, compensation standard and resettlement
Bulletin of land acquisition and resettlement	Village news board and villagers' conference	2009.1	CJPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	APs	compensation and payment
Practicalities check	Field survey	2009.1	CJPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	APs	Final affirmation to impact amount; asset list of land acquisition and loss of APs; preparation for compensation agreements
Affirm the income recovery plan and implementation	Villagers' conference	2009.1	CJPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	APs	Discussion to final income restoration plan and compensation usage plan
Inform the compensation and the payment date	Villagers' conference	2009.1	CJPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	APs	notice of compensation and payment date
Impact monitoring	Family visits	2008.12~2011.6	CJPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	Random sample	RP implementation and living hood restoration

### 4.3 Appeals and Grievance Redress

102. During the preparation of the RP, public participation was encouraged, and thus there should not be any major issues or grievances. However, there may be some unforeseen issues happening during such a detailed process. In order to effectively settle such issues and ensure the smooth implementation of the project construction and land acquisition, an effective and transparent channel for lodging complaints and grievances has been established, as shown in Figure IV-1. The basic stages for grievance redress are:

**Step 1: The affected persons submit an oral or written petition/complaint to the village committee. For an oral complaint, the village committee must make written records properly and give a clear reply within 2 weeks.**

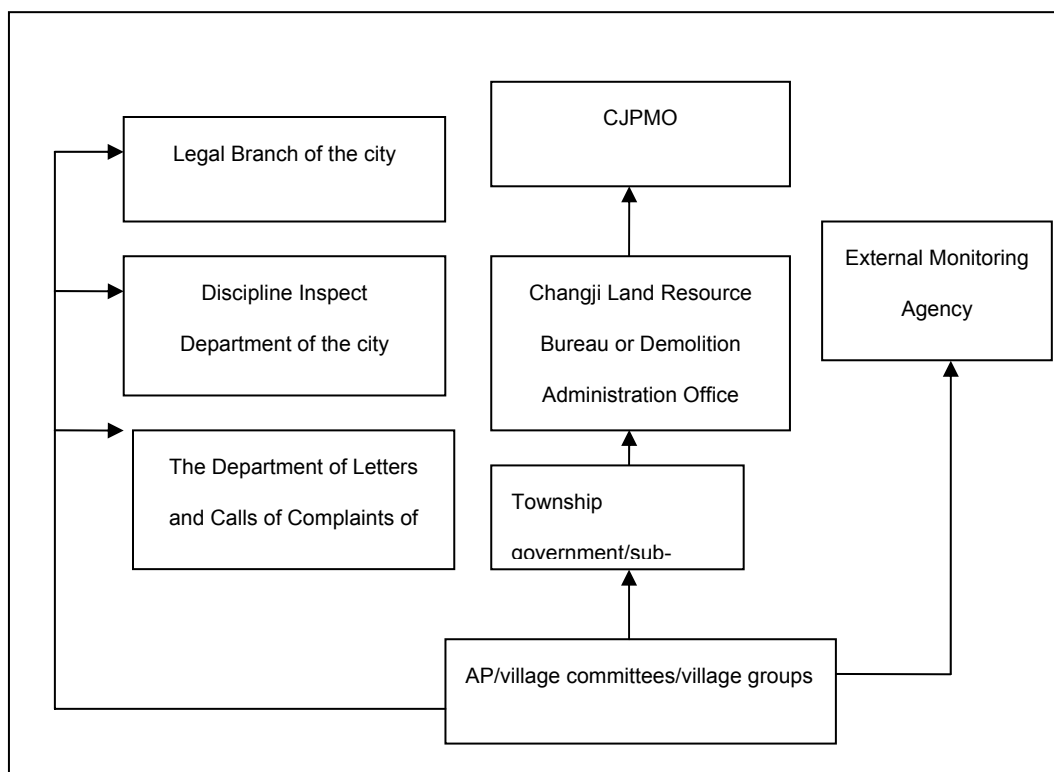
**Step 2: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply in Step 1, s/he can appeal to the township government/sub-district after receiving the reply in Step 1 and the township government/sub-district will deal with the grievance within 2 weeks.**

**Step 3: If the affected person is still not satisfied with the reply of township government, s/he can appeal to Changji Land Resource Bureau or Demolition Administration Office, and the Changji Land Resource Bureau or Demolition Administration Office must give a reply within 30 days.**

**Step 4: If the affected person is still not satisfied with the reply of Changji Land Resource Bureau or Demolition Administration Office, s/he can appeal to the PMO after the receiving the reply of Step 3. They also have the right to appeal to the civil court within 3 months of receiving of the reply.**

103. The AP can appeal against any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program including the compensation rate. The appeal process, institutions, sites, leaders, and telephone numbers for redress of grievances will be publicized to APs via meetings, notices and the information handbook. In this way, APs will fully realize their rights of appeal. Meanwhile, the system of information dissemination will be strengthened through use of the media, and all AP feedback will be compiled and distributed to all involved organizations.

104. Relevant institutions shall accept the complaints and grievances lodged by APs free of charge. The reasonable charges as incurred shall be covered by the contingency of the project. During the whole process of project construction, these grievance procedures remain valid so that the APs may deal with relevant issues.



Graph IV-1 Diagram of Grievance Procedure for APs

## **V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES**

### **5.1 Applicable Laws, Regulations & Policies for Resettlement**

105. The resettlement policy in the project is established mainly in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Asian Development Bank and China. This includes:

#### **ADB Policies**

- Involuntary Resettlement (effective as of November, 1995)
- Handbook on resettlement *A Guide to Good Practice* (effective as of 1998)
- Operations Manual-F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (effective as of October, 2003, revised in September, 2006).
- ADB's Public Communications Policy
- Gender and Resettlement Checklist

#### **Laws and Regulations of PRC**

- Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective as of January, 1, 1999, latest version on August 28, 2004)
- Regulations on Administration of the Housing Demolition and Relocation in Cities (promulgated by Decree No. 305 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and effective as of November, 2001)
- The State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Managing Strictly Land (State Council made[2004]28) (effective as of October 21, 2004)
- Guidelines on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement (the Ministry of Land and Resources made) (effective as of November 3, 2004)
- Real Rights Law of the People's Republic of China (No. 62 order of the President of the People's Republic of China, and effective as of October 1, 2007).

#### **Relevant Policies of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Changji City**

- The Notice of Party Committees and Peoples Government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on implementing *The Notice of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Further Strengthening the Management of Land and Protection of Cultivated Land* (Party Committees of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region[1997] number 13, and effective as of June 27, 1997)
- Procedures of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (People's Congress of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region [1999] number IX-13, and effective as of October 1, 1999)
- Implementation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Regulations on *Administration of the Housing Demolition and Relocation in Cities* (People's Congress of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region [2004] number 127, and effective as of December 21, 2004)
  - Relevant rules in Document [Xinjijiafang (2001) 500] by Development and Planning Committee and Finance Department, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
    - Interim Measures of Changji municipality on the administration of low-rent housing ( carry out from Mar,1,2008)
    - Interim Measures of Changji municipality on the administration of Residence houses for low-and-medium wage earners ( carry out from Mar,1,2008)
    - the document of Xinjiang Changji agricultural science and technology development bureau
    - Reply to Changji House Replacement Price of 2006

## **5.2 The ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policies**

106. The three important elements of the involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Some or all of these elements may be present in a project involving involuntary resettlement. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.

- 2) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.
- 3) Replacing what is lost. If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems so that the project can proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- 4) Involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. ADB and executing agencies or project sponsors, during project preparation, assess opportunities for affected people to share project benefits. The affected people need to be provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their livelihoods and homes as soon as possible, with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works.
- 5) The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted. Affected people are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites, and socioeconomic rehabilitation. Pertinent resettlement information is to be disclosed to the affected people at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing, planning, and implementation options. Grievance redress mechanisms for affected people are to be established. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable groups, resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase to enhance their participation in negotiation, planning, and implementation.
- 6) Social and cultural institutions. Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- 7) No formal title. Indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, pastoralists, people who claim for such land without formal legal rights, and others, who may have usufruct or customary rights to affected land or other resources, often have no formal legal title to their lands. The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy

entitlements. The survey indicated that there are no non-titled households affected by the project.

- 8) Identification. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cutoff date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- 9) The Poorest. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minority groups. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- 10) The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits. This includes costs of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the without-project situations (which are included in the presentation of project costs and benefits). The budget also includes costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes, land fees, and physical and price contingencies. Where loans include subprojects, components or investments prepared only after project approval and loans through financial intermediaries that are likely to cause involuntary resettlement, sufficient contingency allowance must be allocated for resettlement prior to approval of the loan. Similarly, resettlement plans should also reflect the timeframe for resettlement planning and implementation.
- 11) Eligible costs of compensation. Relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation.

107. The major difference between ADB regulations and local regulations is that in the case of business interruption through resettlement/relocation, this constitutes an impact on an affected person's livelihood and therefore compensation is payable. Where a

difference exists such as this on an ADB-funded project, ADB regulations will be followed.

### **5.3 Laws and Regulations of PRC**

108. *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* is the essential policy basis for land acquisition in the project. Meanwhile, to further clarify the compensation principles, compensation rates, land requisition procedure and supervision mechanisms of land requisition and resettlement, on October, 2004 the State Council promulgated *The State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Managing Strictly Land* (the State Council made [2004]28). On September, 2004 the Ministry of Land Resources promulgated *Guidelines on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement* (the Ministry of Land and Resources made [2004] number 238). As listed in Chapter 4.1, these policies provide a significant guideline for resettlement. Table IV-1 illustrates the main contents of these policies and application to the project.

109. For required demolition on State-owned land within a planned urban area, the applicable policy is the *Regulations on Administration of the Housing Demolition and Relocation in Cities*. The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Changji City formulated related local policies.

110. For details of articles and items of relevant policies, see Appendix 1.

**Table V-1 Relevant Policies Relating to Land Acquisition and House Demolition and Their Application**

number	project	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	State council [2004] number 28	Ministry of Land and Resources [2004] number 238	Land policies of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Project Implementation Arrangements
1	Resettlement plan	developing land demolition and resettlement plan	/	/	/	Developing a Resettlement Policy
2	Land compensation plan	(1) Land expropriated shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use; (2) Compensation for expropriated cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments and young crops on the requisitioned land.	(1) According to law, timely and sufficient payment of compensation for the land, resettlement, ground attachment and green crops shall be ensured. If living level can not be restored, resettlement fees can increase after local government permits (2) the annual output value and area should be unified, the low land acquisition price is determined on the principle of same price in same area (3) land requisition fees shall list into budget	(1) determine annual output value; (2) determine the multiple of annual output value; (3) determine the comprehensive price of land acquisition area; (4) distribution of the land compensation fees	On the basis of land administration law, specific compensation policies and rates are work out in line with the actual condition of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	(1) resettlement plan will be conducted in strict compliance with the relevant regulations promulgated by the state or Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Changji City; (2) the annual output value conforms to the relevant regulations in Changji;(3)the minimum compensation of annual output value is 30 times; (4) all resettlement expenditures are included into the total investment.
3	Resettlement plan	(1) Support the rural collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants in their efforts to engage in development or business operation or to start enterprises.	(1) There are projects bring about stable profit. Peasants use land use right as shares; (2) within a planned urban area, improvement of employment system and social security to safeguard AP's lives. (3) out of a planned urban area, land resettlement, employment resettlement, or displacement resettlement shall be implemented (4) carry out employment trainings	(1) Agricultural production resettlement (2) reemployment resettlement (3) bonus resettlement (4) relocation resettlement	Resemblance to the Land Management Law	(1) adopt cash compensation, readjust crop production structure, reform the medium cultivated land, develop aquaculture industry according to AP's wish (2) on project construction, APs have a priority to be arranged when need non-technical workers; (3) technical trainings of APs
4	Procedure of	(1) Where land is to be	(1) inform of land acquisition	inform of land	Resemblance to the	(1) make a careful social and

number	project	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	State council [2004] number 28	Ministry of Land and Resources [2004] number 238	Land policies of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Project Implementation Arrangements
	land demolition and information publication	expropriated by the State, the expropriation shall, after approval is obtained through legal procedure, be announced by people's governments at or above the county level, which shall help execute the requisition; (2) Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisitioned land is decided on, the local people's government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants.	condition, compensation rates, resettlement paths; (2) affirm the result of land acquisition surveys (3) organize an evidentiary hearing if it is necessary (4) establish and improve the and reciprocal mechanism of resettlement disputes	acquisition condition, compensation rates, resettlement paths; (2) affirm the result of land acquisition surveys; (3) organize an evidentiary hearing	Land Management Law	economic investigation, field measure must be affirmed by resettlement households ; (2) held a consultation meeting of public engagement and policy ; (3) deliver resettlement plan resettlement information handbooks; (4) announce land demolition in bulletin.
5	Supervision over implementation of land demolition	(1) The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is expropriated, shall accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land expropriation.	(1) If the plan for land compensation is not implemented, land acquisition shall not be used forcefully; (2) on the principle of land compensation for land acquisition peasants, to determine distribution plan of the land compensation fees; (3) publish revenue, expenditure and distribution of land compensation, receive people's supervision.	(1) publish land acquisition approval items; (2) pay land compensation fees; (3) supervise and examine	(1) The management plan should be determined by economic organizations and peasants' committees. The revenue and expenditure should be announced at least once 6 months, and accept the supervision of members of economic organization and peasants.	(1) Carry out inner monitoring and outer evaluation; (2) compensation fees will be directly paid to affected teams and villagers, and announce in the bulletin; (3) CJPMO and bureau of land and resources will supervise and check it; (4) The use of resettlement funds for the projects will be audited.

## 5.4 Gaps between ADB and China Policies

111. In comparing the gaps between ADB and PRC policies, Table V-1 shows that the distinctive differences are in the aspects of information disclosure and consultation which are lacking in content or in time delays. For some domestic central government funded small-scale projects, the only budget provided was for engineering works and the RP costs were left to the county or township government. Fortunately, this situation is changing and this Project is beyond that scope, as Changji has well prepared local by-laws for land acquisition and resettlement, and there are no substantial differences from ADB policies.

112. Notwithstanding the minor difference in clause or statement, the most significant difference is on procedures, ADB requires RP preparation starting from the beginning of project preparation, but it will only be considered during the project land approval stage with no detailed social economic survey and no consultations with potential APs at that time. Meanwhile, during the time of project preparation, there are no specific persons responsible for RP affairs on a proposed project. It is very unlikely that project resettlement can achieve a successful result without a well-prepared RP. In short, the successful implementation of resettlement work needs strong enforcement of currently improved regulations and policies. Efforts have been made on this Project to bridge this gap by training and coaching IA staff. The ADB senior resettlement specialists, as well as PPTA consultants, have endeavored to make IAs fully understand ADB requirements and PRC policies on involuntary resettlement. This is just a start; further measures will be adopted after the PPTA phase and before RP

**Table V-2 Gaps between ADB and PRC Policies on Involuntary Resettlement**

No	ADB IR Policy	Comparison	Remark
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible	No difference Usually conducted with technical and financial optimization (alternative analysis)	
2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options	No difference c.f. Clause 13 of No. 28 document	
3	Replacing what is loss	No difference With compensation and assistance	
4	Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program.	Slight difference Also see No. 10	ADB procedure has been and will be followed
5	The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted.	Different Usually no consultation, and the	ADB procedure has been and will be followed

No	ADB IR Policy	Comparison	Remark
		information disclosure are conducted after RP approval in China	
6	Social and cultural Institutions	No difference With compatibility analysis, China is experienced on this aspect	
7	No formal title	No difference. Negotiation on a agreed compensation price in China	
8	Identification	No difference (ADB statement "as early as possible" is vague)	
9	The poorest	No difference Provided assistance	
10	The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits	Slight difference c.f. point of clause 12, No 28 doc. The full costs of land acquisition for national key development projects shall be included in the overall project budget.	ADB procedure has been and will be followed

## 5.5 Resettlement Principles and Eligibility for Compensation

### 5.5.1 Compensation Principles

113. The principle for compensation and entitlement of this project is based on the existing laws and policies of PRC and ADB with the objective of ensuring APs be provided with sufficient compensation and assistance measures to enable them at least to restore the living standards to their pre-project levels. For details of resettlement principles, see TableV-3.

**Table V-3 Resettlement Principles**

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible
2	Living standards of the affected persons obtaining compensation and entitlements will be at least restored to the pre-project level, or better
3	Whether they have legal title or not, affected persons should be compensated and assisted
4	Economic compensation should be to ensure that the economic livelihood of people affected by the project is at least restored to the pre-project level after resettlement
5	If the land remaining after acquisition can not provide a living for an AP family, cash or other compensation to enable performance of activities to making money shall be provided.
6	Affected persons shall fully understand entitlements, the mode of compensation, livelihood and income restoration programs, the project time line, and take part in the implementation of the resettlement plan.
7	Land shall not be requisitioned before the affected persons are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement plan.

8	The executing agencies and an independent third party will monitor the operation of compensation and resettlement.
9	Special aid or treatment given to vulnerable groups will ensure they improve their socio-economic status. All affected persons shall have opportunities to benefit from the project.
10	The resettlement funds will provide a comprehensive coverage of all project impacts.

### **5.5.2 Eligibility for Compensation and Benefits**

114. The cut-off date for compensation of this project shall be the date when the local government issues the order for stopping building activities. After this date, any growing and building in the project area shall not be eligible for compensation and relocation.

## **5.6 Compensation Standards**

### **5.6.1 Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Collective Land**

115. Documents issued by the Development and Reform Commission and Finance Bureau of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, stipulate that the average output value for superior, medium and inferior cultivated land are respectively 1200 CNY /mu, 640 CNY/mu, and 480 CNY/mu. The yearly output value of the cultivated land growing special crop, vegetable fields and garden should be higher than that of the average highest output per mu; the maximum of cotton fields, garden land, vegetable land and grape land shall not respectively exceed 1.5 times, 2 times, 3 times and 4 times of it.

116. Documents issued by the Development and Reform Commission and Finance Bureau of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, stipulate that the average output value for superior, medium and inferior cultivated land are respectively 1200 CNY /mu, 640 CNY/mu, and 480 CNY/mu. Considering that the output value for special cultivated land, vegetable land and orchard are higher than the average level, cotton land not more than at 1.5 times, orchard not more than 2 times, vegetable not more than 3 times and viticultural land (used for grapes from which wine is made out of rather than grapes being sold as non-value added fruit) not more than 4 times the standard of 1200 CNY/mu.

117. According to site surveys and calculations, the compensation standards of the project have been determined based on consultation with the Land Resources Bureau

of Changji and affected households. The standards for all kinds of land requisition are determined in accordance with the actual living level of affected areas and standards of annual output value and multipliers for compensation in the project areas. Details are given in Table V-4.

**Table V-4 Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition**

Type	Annual Output Value (CNY/mu)	Multipliers of Compensation (Time)			Compensation rates (CNY/mu)			
		Land	Resettlement subsidy	Crops	Land	Resettlement subsidy	Crops	sum
Cultivated land /pond	1200	8	15	2	9600	18000	2400	30000

### 5.6.2 Compensation Standards for Acquisition of State-Owned Land

118. The State-land shall be appropriated by the government without charge because the project is constructed for public affairs. Town stated land use right will be obtained through appropriation and the stated land acquisition compensation is 2-30 CNY/m<sup>2</sup>. This project involves the stated land appropriation in Chengjian District and its compensation standard is 20CNY/m<sup>2</sup>. As for stated land occupation of enterprises, land use right can be obtained after compensation which is based on benchmark Land-price is paid. Changji benchmark Land-price standard see TableV-5.

**Table V-5 Changji Benchmark Land-Price Standard**

Unit: CNY/m<sup>2</sup>

Grade	I	II	III	IV	V
Business land	480	340	200	110	50
Residential land	250	200	120	70	40
Industry land	180	120	90	55	40
Comprehensive land	360	270	110	90	45

119. Benchmark Land-price of roads in the project TableV-6.

**Table V-6 Benchmark Land-Price of Roads in the Project**

Road	Benchmark Land-price grade	Type
Nangongyuan Road	IV,V	industry land
Shihezi Road	V	industry land
Tacheng Road	III,IV,V	industry land
west outer ring road	V	industry land
West Bianning Road	V	industry land
West Jianuo Road	V	industry land

### 5.6.3 Compensation Standards for House Demolition

120. The compensation will be determined with the reference to the appraisal of real estate and replacement price of local houses of the same kind. The compensation price of house demolition will be finally made after a local valuation by a real estate appraisal and mapping company. The final compensation price will be agreed with each AP on the basis of the valuation.

121. The compensation rates for all types of construction are shown as follows. In the course of project implementation, these compensation rates are the minimum without the admission of ADB.

#### (i) Compensation standards for rural houses

122. Affected houses of all kinds should be compensated according to replacement price, which is in the documents of National agriculture technology zone industry development bureau of Changji, Xinjiang. For the rural house compensation standard, see TableV-7.

**Table V-7 Rural House Compensation Standard**

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure(4-6 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	964.5	
	brick-concrete structure(2-3 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	798.8	
	brick-concrete structure(flat)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	687.4	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	433.8	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	381.2	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	180	
following subsidy will be given to the APs with house demolition:				
other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	500-1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	200	Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months
	award fee	%	3	3% of house compensation

123. APs whose house is partly demolished choose cash compensation. By that way, they can get compensation of replacement price in accordance with the market building material price. Therefore, house loss and homestead loss do not affect APs' living and production. The resettlement schemes for APs of entire house

demolition are cash compensation, affordable housing purchase, rebuilding houses in villages in free homestead and second-hand house purchasing. APs can choose cash compensation if they can not accept other resettlement schemes.

124. **Affordable housing purchasing,** It is estimated that the cost of the affordable housing will be about 760-780CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>, adding the capitation fee of infrastructures, the price of affordable housing is about 800CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>. Demolition and resettlement agreement need negotiation and consultation because demolition is Involuntary. The demolition compensation is 10% higher than actual house cost. According to demolition compensation standard, the sum of replacement price and attachment compensation remove allowance can afford a resettlement house with same area. The living environment and quality of resettlement sub-district are higher than present district. It has greenbelt, entertainment place and fitness equipment.

125. **Rebuilding houses in villages.** The homesteads will be chosen on the basis of urban and rural plan. APs have priority to choose homestead. For example, Zhonggou Two Village will provide 1.2mu (800 m<sup>2</sup>) to APs to build new houses. It estimated that it will be 650CNY/m<sup>2</sup>-680CNY/ m<sup>2</sup> for APs to build houses by themselves in 2009. After getting the house structure compensation, coupled with the relocation of the other subsidy including movement fee, temporary transition fee and award fee, the affected households can rebuild houses not less than the area before house demolition.

126. **Secondhand house purchasing.** For one thing, the secondhand house market is very active with abundantly available property and high quality houses. For another, demolition and resettlement agreement need negotiation and consultation because demolition is Involuntary. The demolition compensation is 10% higher than actual house sale price. So, the APs can afford a secondhand house with bigger size and better quality in local village or nearby.

127. The details of resettlement schemes are showed in chapter 6.5.

**(ii) Compensation standards for shops and residential cum commercial shops**

Considering the business interruption of shops, the compensation standard adopt the 1.2 times to 1.3 times of replacement price of residential house. See TableV-8.

128. Among the 7 affected shops, 5 of the shop owner have the property right of the house, 2 of them are tenants. There are 2 shops affected by partly house demolition, both of the shop owners have the property right of the house.

129. As for the 2 shop tenants, they will find a proper place nearby continue their existing work. For one thing, the owner will pay the left rent to the tenants and project owner will notify the time of project to tenants in advance in order to let the lessees be able to have preparation and get enough time to rent shops. For another, the renting market is so active that tenants can found new shops easily. With the business experiences and capability, also familiar with market, they will restore production soon.

130. As for the 5 shop owners, they can rebuild their shops with the compensation in the original place or move to another good place where have more customers. After road construction, business will be better than before with the more cars and customers in the project affected area.

131. The details of shop restoration plan are showed in chapter 6.7.

**Table V-8 Compensation Standard of Demolished Shops**

type	item	unit	standard	remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure(IV-6 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	1253.85	
	brick-concrete structure(2-3 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	1038.44	
	brick-concrete structure(flat)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	893.62	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	563.94	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	495.56	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	234	
other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	500-1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	200	Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months
	award fee	%	3	3% of house compensation

### (iii) Compensation standards for enterprises

132. The demolition of office rooms, dorms and warehouses will affect enterprises, so the compensation adopts 10CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>/month in transition period. Transition period is 4 months even they can not resettle in this four month; compensation will be still given

until they are over the transitional period. If they. For the compensation standard of demolished enterprises, see TableV-9.

**Table V-9 Compensation Standard of Demolished Enterprises**

type	item	unit	stan dard	remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	798.8	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	433.8	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	381.2	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	180	
other compensa tion	business interruption	CNY/ m <sup>2</sup> /mont h	10	4 month period for compensation
	Equipment truckage	%	10	Not more than 10% of HD compensation
	temporary transition fee	CNY/ho usehold/ month	200	Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months

#### 5.6.4 Compensation Standards for Public Facilities, Ground Attachment

133. Compensation Standard for Attachments and Special Facilities see TableV-10.

**Table V-10 Compensation Standard for Attachments and Special Facilities**

item	unit	standard	item	unit	standard
public toilets	toilet	2000	electricity cable	M	3.5
10KV electricity pole	pole	1200	lawn and parterre	M <sup>2</sup>	50
380Velectricity pole	pole	800	Tap water pipe	M	18
380Vwood electricity pole	pole	600	Vegetable Hothouse	M <sup>2</sup>	80
transformer	transformer	1050	Well	well	180
aqueduct	M <sup>2</sup>	300	adult tree(not fruit tree)	tree	35
Bridge	Bridge	5000	young tree(not fruit tree)	tree	25
road	M <sup>2</sup>	150	scattered fruit tree		15
roads for transporting	M <sup>2</sup>	10	fish pond	M <sup>2</sup>	30
flow pipe	M	18	concrete road	M <sup>2</sup>	23
drainpipe	M	25	enclosed wall	m	189
communication cable	M	10	lodge	M <sup>2</sup>	100

## 5.6.5 Other Costs and Taxes

134. Other compensation standard for land acquisition and house demolition see TableV-11.

**Table V-11 Other Costs**

No.	item	standard	remark
1	land compensation fees for new construction land	16000CNY/mu	Eleventh category of area
2	land cultivation fees	3000CNY/mu	First-level cultivated land
3	cultivated occupation tax	5CNY/mu	
4	management fees of land acquisition	Calculated at 4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
5	survey and design fees	Calculated at 3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
6	implementation management fees	Calculated at 3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
7	technical training fees	Calculated at 1% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
8	fees for external resettlement monitoring and evaluation	Calculated at 1.5% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
9	contingency	Calculated at 10% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	

## 5.6.6 Vulnerable and Ethnic Minority Groups

135. Apart from the above compensation policies, affected vulnerable groups can also receive other preferential policies.

- 1) Skills training, employment information and guidelines will be provided to vulnerable families free of charge. CJPMO will accumulate CNY 268,300 to provide the training for vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities among the skill training fees.
- 2) In the course of project implementation, workers from vulnerable families will be given priority for non-technical jobs.
- 3) With the cooperation of the civil affairs department, CJPMO will accumulate CNY 340,000 which accounting for 0.6% of basic resettlement costs, to provide additional

aid including subsidies for daily life and medical for vulnerable and ethnic minority groups at five years.

- 4) The special concern should be given to the living restoration of vulnerable groups. If they ran shops, at least the same area house should be given to them in a good place. Help should be provided during remove and protect them not lose income source.

## **5.7 Entitlement Matrix**

136. The Entitlement Matrix has been developed in line with the policies described above, and is shown in Table V-12

**Table V-12 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
Permanent acquisition of collective land	711.57mu of permanent acquisition of collective land which is all of cultivated land, involving 9 villages	village collective and land-user	<p>(1) Village collectives shall obtain the land compensation.</p> <p>(2) APs obtain resettlement subsidy and green crops fees</p> <p>(3) The project is anticipated to create about 1278 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 5584 indirect jobs.</p> <p>(4) In the course of project implementation, the project office will provide 5000 CNY per year to offer APs free technical training.</p>	<p>It is estimated that the annual output value (AOV) of first level land is 1200 CNY, the annual output value of cultivated land and pond is 1 time, cotton land is 1.5 times, vegetable land is 2 times and orchard is 3 times of AOV of the land, The AOV of cultivated land is 1200 CNY in Changji.</p> <p>Land compensation is 7 times annual output value, resettlement subsidy is 16 times, and land without output is paid land compensation fee only. Crop loss fee is calculated as 2 times of annual output value.</p> <p>20% of land compensation fee is paid to village committee, resettlement subsidy and crop loss fee are paid to owner of house or property.</p>
rural house demolition	78 households (HD affect 72 households, LA&HD affect 6households) affect 1308 persons, demolition area is 22123.3m <sup>2</sup> , among them brick-concrete structure 10467.4m <sup>2</sup> , Brick-wood structure 4920.5m <sup>2</sup> , earth-wood structure 5247m <sup>2</sup> , complex houses 1488.4m <sup>2</sup> . Entire demolition involves 78 households.	householders	<p>Compensating for the house at replacement standard which is laid down by local price authority and structural engineer budgeting specialist. The compensation standard shall be above the market price.</p> <p>(1) compensated at replacement rates</p> <p>(2) Select freely the means of resettlement, including cash compensation and resettlement house purchase and rebuild in free homestead.</p> <p>(3) get a moving fee, temporary transition fee and award fee</p>	<p>Concrete and brick structure: 687.4CNY/m<sup>2</sup> 964.5CNY/m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Brick and wood structure: 433.8 CNY/m<sup>2</sup>;</p> <p>wood and earth structure: 381.2 CNY/m<sup>2</sup>;</p> <p>simple structure: 180 CNY/m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>moving fee: 500-1000 CNY/household</p> <p>Temporary transition fee: 200CNY/household /month. Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months</p> <p>award fee: 3% of house compensation price</p>
shops demolition	12 shops and 20 persons will be affected and demolition area is 2214m <sup>2</sup> . ( 5 residential houses	Proprietor and employees	Compensating for the house at replacement standard which is laid down by local price authority and structural engineer budgeting specialist. The compensation	<p>concrete and brick structure: 893.62-1253.85CNY/m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>wood and brick structure: 563.94CNY/</p>

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
	shops affect 8 persons and other 74 shops affect 12 persons);		standard shall be above the market price. (1) compensated at replacement rates (2) Select freely the means of resettlement, including cash compensation and resettlement community with a unified plan and construction (3) public facilities compensation (4) get a moving fee, temporary transition fee and award fee	m <sup>2</sup> ; wood and earth structure: 495.56CNY/m <sup>2</sup> , simple structure: 234 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> removal fee: 500-1000 CNY/household Temporary transition fee: 200CNY/household/month. Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months award fee: 3% of house compensation price
enterprises	11 enterprises, 11463m <sup>2</sup> , 183 persons	proprietor	Compensating for the structure at replacement standard which is laid down by local price authority and structural engineer budgeting specialist. The compensation standard shall be above the market price. (1) compensated at replacement rates (2) get award fee (3) get business interruption compensation	concrete and brick structure: 687.IV-964.5 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> ; wood and brick structure: 433.8 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> ; wood and earth structure: 381.2 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> , simple structure: 180 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> business interruption compensation: 10CNY/m <sup>2</sup> /month for 4 months; equipment truck age: not more than 10% of compensation; Temporary transition fee: 200CNY/household/month, Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months
Vulnerable groups	11 households, 34 persons with house demolition area of 636m <sup>2</sup> and 2.5 mu land acquisition.	village collective and land-user, householders	(1) Occupational training and all kinds of employment information and guidelines shall be provided to vulnerable families. (2) Workers in vulnerable families shall be given a priority.	The compensation rate of house demolition is the same to other APs.

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
			(3) With the cooperation of civil affairs departments, special funds shall be established to provide aids. 340 thousands CNY, for 5 years.	
Minority	48 households with 206ethnic minorities who are mainly Uygur and Hui.		(1) get land acquisition compensation (2) get priority in project employment (3) get priority in free technological skill training	The compensation rate of house demolition is the same to other APs.
women	634 persons		(1) The project is anticipated to create about 1278 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 5584 indirect jobs. (2) Affected women (at least accounting for 30% of workers) have a chance of getting the unskilled work. (3) In the course of project implementation, the project office will ensure a certain amount of affected women workers have a priority to get non-technical jobs. So as to ensure their economic status will not be impaired. There are totally2000 person-times of training, including minimum 30% provided to women labors (4) APs can get resettlement information and participate in resettlement.	The compensation rate of house demolition is the same to other APs.
Ground attachments and facilities	Including public toilets, trees, enclosed walls and etc.	Owner of house property	Buildings and ground attachments will be compensated as replacement price or will be rebuilt as former standard.	

## **VI. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES**

### **6.1 Resettlement Targets**

137. According to the actual living standard of resettlement in 2006 and the eleventh five- year plan for national economic and social development and the long-term plan through the year 2015, the objectives of resettlement for this project have been analyzed and determined as follows:

- 1) Adopt measures to ensure that the average annual income per-capita of the displaced families can be restored to the previous levels before resettlement, in order to improve regional economic development.
- 2) Make sure that the overall living conditions of the displaced families won't be worsened by the execution of this project;
- 3) The conditions of infrastructure, schooling, medical treatment, social welfare, natural environment, traffic, etc. will be improved or upgraded remarkably when compared with the situation before the project.

### **6.2 Principles for Resettlement and Rehabilitation**

138. According to the relevant national laws and ADB's policies for involuntary resettlement, resettlement should adhere to the following basic principles:

- 1) Optimization of design to minimize impacts and the need for resettlement;
- 2) Resettlement and compensation policies should be implemented in steps, so that level of production and life will be at least restored to the pre-project level;
- 3) The resettlement plan should be budgeted on the basis of unit prices for material products and compensation rates. According to the requirements of the plan budget, the construction scale and standard of resettlement compensation should conform to the principle of restoring the original scale and standard without an investment gap;
- 4) Resettlement be planned and implemented in full consultation with affected persons;
- 5) The plan should be established based on the principle of "facilitating production,

benefiting people's living”;

- 6) Resettlement should be combined with the local urban development plan, such as plans for resource exploitation, economic development and environmental protection. Feasible measures should be practically made to develop and restore production suited to local conditions, and create the necessary conditions for self-development.

### **6.3 Summary Rehabilitation Plan for Affected Villages**

139. Permanent acquisition of collective land affects 8 villages, with a total area of 711.57 mu, among which, cultivated land acquisition accounting for 100% of the total area of collective land acquisition. The main impacts of land acquisition are caused by road construction, which has a linear distribution. Most of APs only lose part of land. So, land acquisition has little impact to their agricultural produce and income. (For a detailed analysis of land acquisition effects, see 3.7.1)

140. According to sampling surveys of resettlement wills, all 277 households APs demand cash compensation and the land will not be readjusted. Compensation must be paid timely. The compensation will be mainly invested to establish small businesses, improve crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and for skills training.

141. The project requires permanent land acquisition in 8 villages. Three main livelihood restoration measures are as follows:

a) Direct cash compensation. Compensation rates and the amount of cultivated land acquired shall be determined in line with relevant national and local policies. The resettlement subsidies and crop compensation funds shall be directly paid to the affected person on time. Land compensation funds will be used to plant economic crops, to improve or develop livestock breeding and to engage in non-agricultural production

b) Readjustment of the agricultural production structure. Depending on its geographical position and market conditions, each village will readjust its crop production and livestock raising structure for APs to increase their income. This may be through intensification, introduction of new crops or herd improvement.

c) Transfer of labor force. Supporting measures will be adopted by the government to support the development of collective enterprises and to create more non-agricultural employment opportunities in the project area.

142. Villager representatives meeting distribution measures of Land acquisition compensation. 20% land acquisition compensation will be kept in each village for infrastructure construction or public utilities, such as farm irrigation facilities, village roads and subsidies to the isolated, widows or the elderly; 80% Land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation are given to APs.

143. Meanwhile, in the course of project construction, the implementing agency shall adopt the following support measures for resettlement:

- a) During the period of project construction, APs will have priority in getting jobs created by the project, which will give them cash incomes.
- b) Affected persons have priority to be included if there are labor force exporting transfer programs in the affected villages.
- c) In the course of production restoration, APs will take part in technical training, such as training for cash crop cultivation and livestock rearing. Technical staff in the agricultural department and the labor security department will be invited to each resettlement area to provide training in agriculture and cultivation. Each affected household will participate in such technical training at least once, so as to improve the quality and quantity of their crops and increase their incomes and livelihoods.

#### **6.4 Rehabilitation Plan for Affected Villages**

144. Levels of production, living and income will be at least restored to the pre-project level. Apart from compensation, relocation plans must conform to households' present status on the basis of full consultation with APs. Project affect 8 villages 277 households: 3 households in Xiaosansigong One Village and land loss ratios is 53.57%, 32 households in Xiaosansigong Two Village and land loss ratios is 87.43%; 43 households in Nanwugong One Village and land loss ratios is 69.75%; 54 household in , Zhonggou One Village and land loss ratios is 5.68%; 17 households in Zhonggou Two Village and land loss ratios is 85.98%; 14 household in Beigou One

Village and land loss ratios is 24.68%; 67 households in Jiujiagou Village and land loss ratios is 11.32%; 47 households in Liugongmiao Village and land loss ratios is 45.89%; 145. Detailed restoration plans for Xiaosansigong Two Village, Nanwugong One Village, Zhonggou One Village, Zhonggou Two Village ,Beigou One Village and Liugongmiao Village six villages have been made as follows:

#### **(1)Xiaosansigong Two Village**

146. Xiaosansigong Two Village has a population of 915 in 287 households, including 100 minorities. There is 930 mu of cultivated land, which is 3.24 mu of cultivated land of per capita. The annual net per capita income is 4,800 CNY. The typical crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

147. Permanent land acquisition of Xiaosansigong Two Village collective land amounts to 93.2mu, which accounts for 10.02% of the total village cultivated land. There are 32 households affected by the project, accounting for 11.1% of total households in the village, and 123 affected persons, accounting for 13.4% of total population in village. The average land acquisition amounts to 2.91mu per household. According to the main agriculture structure (wheat and corn), the annual net income per mu is about CNY500, it is calculated that the average annual net income loss would amount to 46.6 thousand CNY, which is 1456CNY per household or 379CNY per capita.

148. .According to the survey, affected households all demand cash compensation rather than land for land. It is calculated that Xiaosansigong Two Village can obtain land acquisition compensation 894.7 thousand CNY, resettlement subsidy 1677.6 thousand CNY and young crop compensation 223.7 thousand CNY. Village retains 20% of Land acquisition compensation, 178.9 thousand CNY. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, 2617.1 thousand CNY, will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-1.

**Table VI-1 Income Loss and Compensation of Xiaosansigong Two Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/ year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times )
		Type	Land compensat ion fee	Resettlemen t subsidies	Compensatio n for young crops	sum	
Xiaosans igong Two	4.66	cultivated land	89.47	167.76	22.37	279.6	60

149. The Land acquisition compensation per household of Xiaosansigong Two Village

is 27.9 thousand CNY, (5.6 thousand CNY, 20% of land acquisition compensation for village and the left 80% of compensation will give directly to the affected households), resettlement subsidy 52.4 thousand CNY/household and young crop compensation 7 thousand CNY/household. 80% land acquisition compensation, all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, totally 81.7 thousand CNY will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 54 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-2.

**Table VI-2 Income Loss and Compensation per Household of Xiaosansigong Two Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times)
		Type	Land compensation fee	Resettlement subsidies	Compensation for young crops	sum	
Xiaosansigong Two Village	0.15	cultivated land	2.23	5.24	0.70	8.17	54

150. From survey analysis and consultation, possible measures of income restoration in Xiaosansigong Two Village have been developed. Among 32 affected households, 3 households will invest on economic crops, the annual net income will be 1000CNY/mu and annual net income per household will increase 2128CNY; 9 households will invest on business, the annual net income will be 7000CNY per household; 4 households will invest on Hothouse plant, the annual net income will be 5000CNY/mu per household; 2 households will invest on living stock breeding, the annual net income will be 3000CNY per household; 2 households will rent their land and go out for job, the rent is 150-200CNY/mu, and annual income of outside work is 6000CNY, so the annual net income will be 6500CNY per household; 1 household will invest on tree breeding, the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 4 household go out for a job and the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 6 households will drive taxi and the annual net income will increase 8000-10000 CNY/HH; 6 households will decorate their houses to improve living conditions. See TableVI-3.

**Table VI-3 the Resettlement Options of Land Losers of Xiaosansigong Two Village**

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
HH		0	0	6	11	6	9	32
Cash Compensation (HH)		0	0	6	11	6	9	32
Restoration Strategy (household)	Migrant labor	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	Business	0	0	0	2	3	4	9
	Hothouse	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
	Economic Crops	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	Seed Breeding	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Livestock Breeding	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Taxi	0	0	0	2	1	3	6
	Land Rent and Work Outside	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	House Decoration and Living Condition Improvement	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

## **(2)Nanwugong One Village**

151. Nanwugong One Village has a population of 712 in 272 households, including 153 minorities. There is 300 mu of cultivated land and 160mu orchard, which is 1.1 mu of cultivated land of per capita and 0.59mu orchard per capital. The annual net per capita income is 4,800 CNY. The typical crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

152. Permanent land acquisition of Nanwugong One Village collective land amounts to 44.38mu, which accounts for 17.46% of total village cultivated land. There are 43 households affected by the project, accounting for 15.8% of total households in the village, and 154 affected persons, accounting for 21.63% of total population in village. According to the main agriculture structure (grain and corn), the annual net income of agriculture per mu is about 500CNY. It is calculated that the average annual net income loss would amount to 22 thousand CNY, which is 512CNY per household or143CNY per capita. After LA, the cultivated land is 1.04mu per household and Orchard is 0.94mu per household.

153. According to the survey, affected households all demand cash compensation

rather than land for land. It is calculated that Nanwugong One Village can obtain total land acquisition compensation 1331.4 thousand CNY, including 426 thousand CNY of land acquisition compensation, 798.8 thousand CNY resettlement subsidy 106.5 thousand CNY and young crop compensation. Village remains 20% of Land acquisition compensation, 85 thousand CNY. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, 1246.1 thousand CNY will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 61 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See Table VI-4.

**Table VI-4 Income Loss and Compensation of Nanwugong One Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times)
		Type	Land compensation fee	Resettlement subsidies	Compensation for young crops	sum	
Nanwugong One Village	2.2	Cultivated land	42.6	79.88	10.65	133.14	61

154. The Land acquisition compensation per household of Nanwugong One Village is 9.9 thousand CNY, (2 thousand CNY, 20% of land acquisition compensation for village, 7.9 thousand CNY, 80% of land acquisition compensation will directly pay to the affected households), resettlement subsidy 18.5 thousand CNY/household and young crop compensation 2.5 thousand CNY/household. 80% land acquisition compensation, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, totally 28.9 thousand CNY will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 58 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See Table VI-5.

155. From survey analysis and consultation, possible measures of income restoration in Nanwugong One Village have been developed. Among 43 affected households, 7 households will invest on economic crops, the annual net income will be 1000CNY/mu and annual net income per household will increase 2128CNY; 11 households will invest on business, the annual net income will be 7000CNY per household; 2 households will invest on Hothouse plant, the annual net income will be 5000CNY/mu per household; 6 households will invest on livestock breeding, the annual net income will be 3000CNY per household; 9 households will go out for job, and annual income of outside work is 6000CNY per household; 1 household will invest on tree breeding, the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 1 household will invest on taxi and the annual net income will be 8000-10000CNY; 2 households invest on house decoration and living condition improvement. See Table VI-6.

**Table VI-5 Income Loss and Compensation per Household of Nanwugong One Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times)
		Type	Land compensation fee	Resettlement subsidies	Compensation for young crops	sum	
Nanwugong One Village	0.05	Cultivated land	0.79	1.85	0.25	2.89	58

**Table VI-6 the Resettlement Options of Land Losers of Nanwugong One Village**

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
HH		0	0	7	2	3	31	43
Cash Compensation (HH)		0	0	7	2	3	31	43
Restoration Strategy (household)	Migrant labor	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Business	0	0	0	0	1	10	11
	Hothouse	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Economic Crops	0	0	6	1	0	0	7
	Seed Breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Breeding	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Land Rent and Work Outside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	House Decoration and Living Condition Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

### (3)Zhonggou One Village

156. Zhonggou One Village has a population of 779 in 184 households, including 41 minorities. There is 3000 mu of cultivated land and 1200mu orchard, which is 16.3 mu of cultivated land of per capita. The annual net per capita income is 4,800 CNY. The typical crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

157. Permanent land acquisition of Zhonggou One Village collective land amounts to 91.04mu, which accounts for 3.03% of the total village cultivated land. There are 54 households affected by the project, accounting for 29.35% of total households in the village, and 218affected persons, accounting for 27.98% of total population in village. The average land acquisition amounts to 1.69mu per household. According to the main agriculture structure (wheat, corn and cotton), the annual net income of cultivated land per mu is about 500CNY. It is calculated that the average annual net income loss

would amount to 45.5 thousand CNY, which is 843CNY per household or 209CNY per capita. After LA, the cultivated land is 15.8mu per household.

158. According to the survey, affected households all demand cash compensation rather than land for land. It is calculated that Zhonggou One Village can obtain land acquisition compensation 874 thousand CNY, resettlement subsidy 1638.7 thousand CNY and young crop compensation 0.218million CNY. Village remains 20% of Land acquisition compensation, 174.8 thousand CNY. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, 2556.4 thousand CNY, will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See Table VI-7.

159. The Land acquisition compensation per household of Zhonggou One Village is 16.2 thousand CNY, (4 thousand CNY, 20% of land acquisition compensation is included), resettlement subsidy 30.4 thousand CNY/household and young crop compensation 41.1 thousand CNY/household. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, totally 47.4 thousand CNY will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See Table VI-8.

160. From survey analysis and consultation, possible measures of income restoration in Zhonggou One Village have been developed. Among 54 affected households, 40 households will invest on economic crops, the annual net income will be 1000CNY/mu and annual net income per household will increase 2128CNY; 5 households will invest on Hothouse plant, the annual net income will be 5000CNY/mu per household; 3 households will invest in livestock breeding, the annual net income will be 3000CNY per household; 3 households will rent their land and go out for job, the rent is 150-200CNY/mu, and annual income of outside work is 6000CNY, so the annual net income will be 6500CNY per household; 1 household will invest on tree breeding, the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 9 households go out for a job and the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 1 household invest on house decoration and living condition improvement. See Table VI-9.

**Table VI-7 Income Loss and Compensation of Zhonggou One Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times)
		Type	Land compensation fee	Resettlement subsidies	Compensation for young crops	sum	
Zhonggou One Village	4.55	cultivated land	87.40	163.87	21.85	273.12	60

**Table VI-8 Income Loss and Compensation per Household of Zhonggou One**

**Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times)
		Type	Land compensation fee	Resettlement subsidies	Compensation for young crops	sum	
Zhonggou One Village	0.085	cultivated land	1.29	3.04	0.41	4.74	60

**Table VI-9 the Resettlement Options of Land Losers of Zhonggou One Village**

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
HH		53	0	1	0	0	0	54
Cash Compensation (HH)		53	0	1	0	0	0	54
Restoration Strategy (household)	Migrant labor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hothouse	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
	Economic Crops	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Seed Breeding	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Livestock Breeding	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Rent and Work Outside	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	House Decoration and Living Condition Improvement	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

#### (4)Zhonggou Two Village

161. Zhonggou Two Village has a population of 810 in 198 households, including 185 minorities. There is 3060 mu of cultivated land and 350mu orchard, which is 15.45 mu of cultivated land of per capital. The annual net per capita income is 4,900 CNY. The typical crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

162. Permanent land acquisition of Zhonggou Two Village collective land amounts to 217.8mu, which accounts for 7.1% of the total village cultivated land. There are 17 households affected by the project, accounting for 8.6% of total households in the village, and 64 affected persons, accounting for 7.9% of total population in village. The average land acquisition amounts to 12.8mu per household. According to the main agriculture structure (wheat, corn and cotton), the annual net income of cultivated land per mu is about 500CNY. It is calculated that the average annual net income loss would amount to 108.9 thousand CNY, which is 6405CNY per household or 1701CNY per capita. After LA, the cultivated land is 14.35mu per household.

163. According to the survey, affected households all demand cash compensation and not adjust land. It is calculated that Zhonggou Two Village can obtain land acquisition compensation 2.0909 million CNY, resettlement subsidy 3920.4 thousand CNY and young crop compensation 522.7 thousand CNY. Village remains 20% of Land acquisition compensation, 418.2 thousand CNY. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, 6115.8 thousand CNY, will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. SeeTableVI-10.

**Table VI-10 Income Loss and Compensation of Zhonggou Two Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times )
		Type	Land compensat ion fee	Resettlemen t subsidies	Compensatio n for young crops	sum	
Zhonggo u Two Village	10.89	cultivated land	209.09	392.04	52.27	653.40	60

164. The Land acquisition compensation per household of Zhonggou Two Village is 123 thousand CNY, (24.6 thousand CNY, 20% of land acquisition compensation is included), resettlement subsidy 230.6 thousand CNY/household and young crop compensation 30.7 thousand CNY/household. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, totally 359.7 thousand CNY

will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-11.

**Table VI-11 Income Loss and Compensation of Zhonggou Two Village per HH**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times)
		Type	Land compensation fee	Resettlement subsidies	Compensation for young crops	sum	
Zhonggou Two Village	0.64	cultivated land	9.84	23.06	3.07	35.97	56

165. From survey analysis and consultation, possible measures of income restoration in Zhonggou Two Village have been developed. Among 17 affected households, 3 households will invest on economic crops, the annual net income will be 1000CNY/mu and annual net income per household will increase 2128CNY; 3 households will invest on business, the annual net income will be 7000CNY per household;4 households will invest on Hothouse plant, the annual net income will be 5000CNY/mu per household; 3 households will rent their land and go out for job, the rent is 150-200CNY/mu,and annual income of outside work is 6000CNY,so the annual net income will be 6500CNY per household; 1 household go out for a job and the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 2 households will invest on aquatics breeding, the annual net income will be 3000CNY; 1 household invest on taxi and the annual net income will increase 8000-10000 CNY. See TableVI-12.

**Table VI-12 the Resettlement Options of Land Losers of Zhonggou Two Village**

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
HH		0	4	3	7	3	0	17
Cash Compensation (HH)		0	4	3	7	3	0	17
Restoration Strategy (household)	Migrant labor	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Business	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Hothouse	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
	Economic Crops	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
	Seed Breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Breeding	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Land Rent and Work Outside	0	0	1	2	0	0	3

	House Decoration and Living Condition Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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### (5)Beigou One Village

166. Beigou One Village has a population of 630 in 181 households, including 245 minorities. There is 1550 mu of cultivated land, which is 8.56 mu of cultivated land of per capita. The annual net per capita income is 5,785 CNY. The typical crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

167. Permanent land acquisition of Beigou One Village collective land amounts to 61.5 mu accounting for 3.97% of the total village cultivated land. There are 14 households affected by the project, accounting for 7.7% of total households in the village, and 37 affected persons, accounting for 5.9% of total population in village. The average land acquisition amounts to 4.4 mu per household. According to the main agriculture structure (wheat, corn and cotton), the annual net income of cultivated land per mu is about 500CNY. It is calculated that the average annual net income loss would amount to 30.8 thousand CNY, which is 2196CNY per household or 831CNY per capita. After LA, the cultivated land reduced to 8.56 mu per household.

168. According to the survey, affected households all demand cash compensation rather than land for land. It is calculated that Beigou One Village can obtain land acquisition compensation 590.4 thousand CNY, resettlement subsidy 1107 thousand CNY and young crop compensation 147.6 thousand CNY. Village remains 20% of Land acquisition compensation, 1181.1 thousand CNY. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, 1727 thousand CNY, will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-13.

**Table VI-13 Income Loss and Compensation of Beigou One Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/ year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times )
		Type	Land compensat ion fee	Resettlemen t subsidies	Compensatio n for young crops	sum	
Beigou One Village	3.08	cultivated land	59.04	110.70	14.76	184.50	60

169. The Land acquisition compensation per household of Beigou One Village is 42.1 thousand CNY, (8.4 thousand CNY, 20% of land acquisition compensation for village, 80% for affected households which is 33.8 thousand CNY), resettlement subsidy 79 thousand CNY/household and young crop compensation 10.5 thousand CNY/household. All land acquisition compensation, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, totally 123.3 thousand CNY will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 56 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-14.

170. From survey analysis and consultation, possible measures of income restoration in Beigou One Village have been developed. Among 14 affected households, 5 households will invest on economic crops, the annual net income will be 1000CNY/mu and annual net income per household will increase 2128CNY; 5 households will invest on Hothouse plant, the annual net income will be 5000CNY/mu per household; 3 households will invest on livestock breeding, the annual net income will be 3000CNY per household; 1 household will invest on tree breeding, the annual net income will be 6000CNY; See TableVI-15.

**Table VI-14 Income Loss and Compensation per Household of Beige One Village**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times )
		Type	Land compensat ion fee	Resettlemen t subsidies	Compensatio n for young crops	sum	
Beige One Village	0.22	cultivated land	3.38	7.90	1.05	12.33	56

**Table VI-15 the Resettlement Options of Land Losers of Beige One Village**

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
HH		10	4	0	0	0	0	14
Cash Compensation (HH)		10	4	0	0	0	0	14
Restoration Strategy (household)	Migrant labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hothouse	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Economic Crops	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Seed Breeding	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Livestock Breeding	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
	Land Rent and Work Outside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	House Decoration and Living Condition Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### (6) Liugongmiao Village

171. Liugongmiao Village has a population of 928 in 278 households, including 282 minorities. There is 3390 mu of cultivated land and 350 mu orchard, which is 12.19 mu of cultivated land and 1.26mu orchard per capita. The annual net per capita income is 3800 CNY. The typical crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

172. Permanent land acquisition of Liugongmiao Village collective land amounts to 129.4 mu accounting for 3.82% of the total village cultivated land. There are 47 households affected by the project, accounting for 16.91% of total households in the village, and 235 affected persons, accounting for 25.32% of total population in village. The average land acquisition amounts to 2.75 mu per household. According to the main agriculture structure (wheat, corn and cotton), the annual net income of cultivated land per mu is about 500CNY. It is calculated that the average annual net income loss would amount to 46.6 thousand CNY, which is 1377CNY per household or 275CNY per capita. After LA, the cultivated land reduced to 11.73 mu per household.

173. According to the survey, affected households all demand cash compensation and not adjust land. It is calculated that Liugongmiao Village can obtain land acquisition compensation 1242.2 thousand CNY, resettlement subsidy 2329.2 thousand CNY and young crop compensation 310.6 thousand CNY. Village remains 20% of Land acquisition compensation, 240 thousand CNY. 80% land acquisition compensation and all resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, 3633.6 thousand CNY, will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-16.

**Table VI-16 Income Loss and Compensation of Liugongmiao Village**

Village	Estimated income loss	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)	B/A (times)
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		Type	Land compensat ion fee	Resettlemen t subsidies	Compensatio n for young crops	sum	
Beigou One Village	6.47	cultivated land	124.22	232.92	31.06	388.20	60

174. The Land acquisition compensation per household of Liugongmiao Village is 26.4 thousand CNY, (5.3 thousand CNY, 20% of land acquisition compensation for village), resettlement subsidy 49.5 thousand CNY/household and young crop compensation 6.6 thousand CNY/household. All land acquisition compensation, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation, totally 77.2 thousand CNY will be delivered directly to affected households. Land acquisition compensation is 55 times the anticipated annual net income loss. See TableVI-17.

**Table VI-17 Income Loss and Compensation of Liugongmiao Village per HH**

Village	Estimated income loss (10,000 CNY/ year)	B. Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (10,000 CNY)					B/A (times )
		Type	Land compensat ion fee	Resettlemen t subsidies	Compensatio n for young crops	sum	
Beigou One Village	0.14	cultivated land	2.11	4.95	0.66	7.72	55

175. From survey analysis and consultation, possible measures of income restoration in Liugongmiao Village have been developed. Among 47 affected households, 14 households will invest on economic crops, the annual net income will be 1000CNY/mu and annual net income per household will increase 2128CNY; 3 households will invest in business, the annual net income will be CNY 7000; 9 households will invest on Hothouse plant, the annual net income will be 5000CNY/mu per household; 6 households will invest in livestock breeding, the annual net income will be 3000CNY per household; 5 households will rent their land and go out for job, the rent is 150-200CNY/mu, and annual income of outside work is 6000CNY, so the annual net income will be 6500CNY per household; 5 household will invest on tree breeding, the annual net income will be 6000CNY; 1 household invest on house decoration and living condition improvement See TableVI-18.

**Table VI-18 the Resettlement Options of Land Losers of Liugongmiao Village**

Land Loss rate	<10%	11~ 20%	21 ~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
HH	16	6	25	0	0	0	47
Cash Compensation (HH)	16	6	25	0	0	0	47

Land Loss rate		<10%	11~20%	21~50%	51~80%	81~99%	100%	total
Restoration Strategy (household)	Migrant labor	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
	Business	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Hothouse	3	2	4	0	0	0	9
	Economic Crops	5	1	8	0	0	0	14
	Seed Breeding	2	0	3	0	0	0	5
	Livestock Breeding	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Rent and Work Outside	2	0	3	0	0	0	5
	House Decoration and Living Condition Improvement	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

## 6.5 House Reconstruction Plan

176. In this project, rural residential house demolition affects 78 households with 264 persons and total demolition area is 22123.3m<sup>2</sup>. 78 household are entire house demolition and demolition area is 22123.3m<sup>2</sup>. Urban residential house demolition is not included in this project.

177. Monetary compensation will be applied to APs whose house is partly demolished. For the demolished is subsidiary house, kitchen, and stock piling bin, but not the main house, after house demolition, assessment and compensation will be given to the affected house and its attachments, and subsidy will be given to moving and rebuilding. Therefore, house loss and homestead loss do not affect APs' living and production.

178. The resettlement schemes for APs of entire house demolition: cash compensation, affordable housing purchase and rebuilding in free homestead. The planned homestead for the resettlement housing is located in the affected village. So the distance of the planned homestead from the existing homestead is less than 1 kilometer and this can keep the existing social relationships for the affected persons..The APs who own urban status can buy economically affordable houses or

low-rent houses. Or APs can choose cash compensation if they can not accept other resettlement schemes. The details of resettlement options are showed in table VI-19.

**Table VI-19 the Resettlement Options of Affected Villages**

Road	Village/ Community	HH	APs	Demolition Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	compensation options(HH)			
					cash compensation	Purchasing resettlement housing in village	rebuilding	Others
Jianguo Road	Xiaosansigong Two	32	91	1230	4	28		
	Nanwugong One	2	6	3895		2		
Zhong shan Road	Jiujiagou	7	19	1597			7	
	Liugongmiao	37	148	15401.3		30	3	4
Total		49	264	22123.3	4	60	10	4

### 6.5.1 Affordable housing Purchase

179. The affected villages are located at the juncture of urban and rural areas. Since the national new rural villages construction project began, many villages have made plans and been approved by related departments. The affected Xiaosansigong One Village and Xiaosansigong Two Village, which belong to Jianguo Road sub-district, have made plans and been approved. Nanwugong One Village had finished plan and the procedure is in processing to change agricultural land to construction land. Liugongmiao Village is planning. APs can buy affordable housing from village committee by cash compensation which they get after house demolition.

#### (1) Affordable housing plan

180. Village committee calculates and plans the land on the basis of full consultation with villagers and then submits the affordable housing plan to sub-district offices. Initial review will be done by sub-district offices on its feasibility and rationality and guide village committee to prepare completed declare files. Then sub-district offices apply to

municipal planning department. With the approval of planning department, the procedure of changing agricultural land to construction land can be done and affordable housing can be built.

**Table VI-20 Summary of Affordable housing**

Village	amount	storey	Resettle household	area	Planned area	Residential building area	Public service facilities	Public greenbelt
	apartment	storey	household	mu	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	%	%
Xiaosansigong Two Village	3	6	167	29	30000	16000	10	35
Xiaosansigong One Village	9	6	316	45	65000	28440	12	34
Nanwugong One Village	5	5	200	35	49000	19600	10	35



Figure VI-1 Demolished Residential House (L) Resettlement House(R)

181. The floor area ratio and construction density of affordable housing is implemented according to the standard in the law of urban and rural plan.

182. Xiaosansigong Two Village is going to build three resettlement apartments and will finish in the first half year of 2009. The persons who affected by HD will move to resettlement apartments after demolition.

183. Xiaosansigong One Village is going to begin the construction of 2 apartment blocks and will resettle 72 households.

184. Nanwugong One Village has finished five apartments and can resettle 200 households.

## **(2) Types of house structure and construction of required facilities for the relocation community**

185. After consulting with villagers, the resettlement apartments can provide 78m<sup>2</sup>, 84 m<sup>2</sup> and 97 m<sup>2</sup> sizes with Electricity, communications, broadcasting and television reception, water supply system and drainage. The resettlement site is in the affected village. There will be nearly no change for the affected people during the daily life. The distances of the places for daily life like shopping and producing are the same after house demolition. As for the transportation, the affected households use bicycles and bus as the major transportation tools. After house demolition, the resettlement site is closer to the public bus station which makes it more convenient for the affected households than before. Heating supply is waiting for municipality's approval. At present, the heating fee standard of Changji is 21CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>. Some preferential policy will be given to resettlement apartments in new rural village construction project. It has not fixed but will not more than 18CNY/m<sup>2</sup>.

## **(3) Price of relocation houses and assistance for vulnerable groups**

186. It is estimated that the cost of the affordable housing will be about 760-780CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>, adding the capitation fee of infrastructures, the price of affordable housing is about 800CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>. Demolition and resettlement agreement need negotiation and consultation because demolition is Involuntary. The demolition compensation is 10% higher than actual house cost. According to demolition compensation standard, the sum of replacement price and attachment compensation remove allowance can afford a resettlement house with same area. The living environment and quality of resettlement sub-district are higher than present district. It has greenbelt, entertainment place and fitness equipment.

187. The average area of demolished houses is 283.63 m<sup>2</sup>. The principle of resettlement house purchase is one household, one resettlement house. But some families have more population and fewer rooms. With the agreement of villager representative meeting, they can buy more than one site of apartment. If APs are glad to buy affordable housing, the compensation is nearly same with the sale price of affordable housing. For example, a family with three people, the demolition area is 300 m<sup>2</sup>. They can buy a 97 m<sup>2</sup> resettlement house and 160 thousand CNY left. The average price of nearby new commercial house is 1500CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>, so they can buy a 100 m<sup>2</sup> house in urban area to live or rent. They also can buy second hand house, which

price is about 1000CNY/ m<sup>2</sup>. Or they can engage in other activities with compensation.

188. The APs who engaged in planning and living stock breeding, 40% of them want to continue their work, but 60% want to change to others works which are more flexible or less risk, such as transport or working outside. For the Villagers who want to continue cropping and livestock breeding, village committee will set up storages in the field for APs to store agricultural instruments and will give planting fields for APs to contract.

189. The vulnerable group will be noticed. The isolated, elderly, disabled persons will be resettled 3 floors below.

#### **6.5.2 Rebuilding houses in Villages**

190. The areas of some affected village are big enough to provide homestead to APs for them to reconstruct houses. The homesteads will be chosen on the basis of urban and rural plan. APs have priority to choose homestead. For example, Zhonggou Two Village will provide 1.2mu (800 m<sup>2</sup>) to APs to build new houses.

191. According to construction market and human resources market, it will take at least 2 month to build a house. The price is also fluctuating with time. In April, 530CNY/m<sup>2</sup> including labor and materials. Steel price did not raise and builders were abundant. But in August, steel prices rose 25% and no builders could be found, so 580CNY/m<sup>2</sup> including labor and materials. It estimated that it will be 650CNY/m<sup>2</sup>-680CNY/ m<sup>2</sup> for APs to build houses by themselves in 2009. APs want to save money and begin in spring. So, the choice of homestead and compensation work should be brought forward and APs have enough time and fund to rebuild.

192. The new houses should be the three sizes in the plan of new rural village construction: small size 250m<sup>2</sup>, medium size 290m<sup>2</sup> and big size 340m<sup>2</sup>.

### **6.5.3 Other Resettlement Measures**

193. According to the results of the resettlement willingness survey of resettlement-affected households, some rural households are not willing to choose relocation zone houses. They wish to live in houses with independent yards in order to continue their present courtyard activities. Demolition and resettlement agreement need negotiation and consultation because demolition is Involuntary. The demolition compensation is 10% higher than actual house sale price. So, the APs can afford a secondhand house with bigger size and better quality in local village or nearby. Among 78 rural households who were demolished all the houses, 5% households choose this option. It is calculated that the affected households could receive the CNY 240,000 demolition compensation per household on average which is enough to buy houses with similar size and quality.

194. Based on the survey, we know that many villagers have recently sold their original houses after the purchase of urban houses adjacent to the affected area. If rural APs do not choose a relocation zone house and wish to buy houses with independent yards in other villages, the compensation price sufficiently offsets this alternate type of resettlement house's sale price. Many such houses are available on the market nearby, currently.

### **6.6 Residential cum Commercial Shops Restoration Plan**

195. The construction of South Qingnian Road, Nangongyuan Road and Tacheng Road caused 12 shops demolition, including 5 residential cum commercial shops and 7 shops. Residential cum Commercial shops will be compensated according to the related policies: adding business house compensation to residential house demolition compensation. Compensation for business structure is 120% to 130% times of residential house. Resettlement and the loss from suspension will not be paid any more.

196. The demolition of residential cum commercial shops means the both demolition to residential house and shops. After demolition, property owners can buy commercial house, secondhand house or economically affordable houses. If they want to continue his business, they can rent stall in nearby market. For those APs who rent house for

business, they can rent other place. With their experiences, capability and familiarity to market, they can restore production soon.

197. In affected 5 residential cum commercial shops, 4 household are part demolition and one is entire demolition. After road construction, they hope to continue their business. Two of them will find new place to continue their business with cash compensation.

**Table VI-21 Residential cum Commercial Shops Resettlement Will**

No.	shopkeeper	Type	Annual income (10000CNY)	Annual profit (10000CNY)	Resettlement Will	demolition extent
1	Chen Jianxin	breeding	2.1	1.2	Continue his business after finding a proper place	Part
2	Qi Shangming	cigarette and alcohol retail, vegetable	2	2	Continue his business after government arrange a proper place nearby and rooms cannot smaller than 60 m <sup>2</sup>	All
1	Lei Fali	cigarette and alcohol retail	2	2	cash resettlement, continue the existing work in his own houses	Part
2	Luo Tianhuan	supermarket	2	2	cash resettlement, continue the existing work in his own houses	Part
3	Tian Xiaofen	Grocery	0.8	0.8	cash resettlement, continue the existing work in his own houses	Part

## 6.7 Shop Restoration Plan

198. The impacts to 7 shops are caused by the construction of Tacheng Road and Nangongyuan Road. 5 shops are demolished partly and they will continue their business with compensation in proper houses and other 2 shops are entire demolition, they will find a proper place nearby continue their existing work with compensation after demolition. With the business experiences and capability, also familiar with market, they will restore production soon. After road construction, business will be better than before with the more cars and customers.

199. It is found through survey that Xiaosansigong Two Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district office plans to set up a farm produce market. The shops can be sold with

cost to the APs who lost more land or were demolished houses. Other villagers also can rent the shops, which can solve the employment and shop restoration problems and increase their income.

200. In resettlement implementation, shop demolition APs can choose shop front in first floor in resettlement districts. If they do not continue business, CGMG can provide free employment training through Changji skill training bases and recommend them to enterprise first.

201. Village committee should tell shop house leaser before demolition and offer enough time for them to find other proper house to continue their business. The moving allowance and transitional allowance belong to shop leasers to compensate the loss from suspension. House compensation belongs to village committee. According to contract for house-leasing, village committee return the rest rent to tenant. Other tenants have find shop houses in the village, project has little impact to them, because:

1) Shop tenants and house property owner signed legal agreements;

2) Where a leased house is to be demolished and the relocatee terminates the lease relation with the lessee of the house, which is given clear indication in contract. And the compensation will be consulted by two parties.

3) There is good leasehold market; APs can find other place to continue their business quickly.

4) Relocate will be told to move before demolition.

**Table VI-22 Shop Resettlement Will**

No.	shopkeeper	type	Annual income (10000CNY)	Annual profit (10000CNY)	Resettlement Will	demolition extent
1	Jiang Xuedong	Oil , Grocery	2	1	to find a proper place to continue the existing work	part
2	Jin Xiuping	Grocery	2	1	to rent a proper place to continue the existing work	part
3	Zang Wenbin	drugstore	2	2	to rent a proper place to continue the existing work	part
4	Jia Jujin	supermarket	1.5	1.5	1. If proper place and enough customers available, continue the existing work 2. if not then change work	all
5	Tian Huashan	Noodle shop	2	1	to find a proper place to continue the existing work	part

No.	shopkeeper	type	Annual income (10000CNY)	Annual profit (10000CNY)	Resettlement Will	demolition extent
6	Xu Wenchao	cigarette and alcohol retail	1	0.6	cash resettlement, to rent house to continue the existing work	all
7	Chengang	restaurant	15	6	1. If proper place and enough customers available, continue the existing work 2. if not then change work	all

## 6.8 Enterprises Restoration Plan

202. 11 enterprises are demolished, including 6 enterprises of enclosed wall, 4 office rooms and 1 is entire demolition.

203. According to survey, the project only affect the enclosed wall of six enterprises and they all ask cash compensation and reconstruct in back yard. There are 4 enterprises being demolished office rooms. Changji energy saving wall material plant paid 0.2 million per year to rent Jiujiagou Village land and now lease is end and it plans to move to Yushugou for rent new place for factory. The rent in Yushugou is less than Jiujiagou Village. The cost will decrease. Changji Xiyu Group will be demolished producing room, dorms and enclosed wall. Employee dorms and breeding zone were belonging to former thoroughbred plant which was purchased by Xiyu Group because of bankruptcy. It affects 12 households' employees. The demolition of dorm and breeding zone and restoration plan is in discussion and plan to resettle in planning area of nearby village and still engage in livestock breeding.

204. Other enterprises ask cash compensation. The left space is enough to rebuild in back yard. This enterprise is entire demolition and the manager will find proper place to rebuild after getting cash compensation. See TableVI-23.

**Table VI-23 Enterprises Resettlement Will**

No.	name	main business	fixed assets (10000CNY)	Annual Output Value (10000CNY)	Annual profit (10000CNY)	operation situation	loss extent	Resettlement Will
1	Kanglilai Dairy Industry	dairy products	420	450	45	good	office rooms	cash compensation, reconstruct at back yard
2	Secondary school attached to Beijing University	school	38000	—	—	good	enclosed wall	cash compensation, reconstruct at back yard
3	Maierqu Group.	dairy products processing	24000	28586	6139	good	enclosed wall	cash compensation, reconstruct at back yard
4	Changji Dacheng stockbreeding	livestock breeding	12000	670	150	good	Animal husbandry zone, warehouse and enclosed wall enclosed wall	cash compensation, reconstruct at back yard
5	Changji Education college	School	8000	—	—	good	enclosed wall	cash compensation, reconstruct at back yard
6	Changji energy saving wall material plant	adobe	600	300	150	good	producing room	Cash compensation, Jiujiagou Village land rent and 0.2 million per year for the rent. Lease is end and plan to move to Yushugou for rent new place for factory. The rent in Yushugou is less than Jiujiagou Village. The cost will decrease.
7	Changji Kaili liquefied petroleum gas Co.,Ltd	liquefied petroleum gas	295	290	24	ordinary	all	cash compensation, to a proper place to rebuild by themselves
8	Changji Xiyu Group.	development	35000	1700	467	ordinary	Producing room and dorms. enclosed wall	restoration plan is in discussion and plan to resettle in planning area of nearby village and still engage in livestock breeding
9	Tianci village hotel	restaurant	45	38	15	good	Part demolition	cash compensation, to a proper place to rebuild by themselves
10	Changji Shengli agriculture SciTech Co.	seed	500	240	180	good	enclosed wall	cash compensation, moved back and reconstructed at back yard
11	Shiweitian Restaurant	restaurant	8	3	3	good	All	cash compensation, to a proper place to rebuild by themselves

## 6.9 Training and Employment for APs

205. A special skill training plan for APs of Changji ADB project has been established, designed for those with an elementary education. The project plans to train 2,000 persons in total.

### (1) Training target group

206. The training target group is the rural labor force with Changji residence registration, affected by land acquisition or housing demolition under the project, aged between 16 and 50, above junior secondary school age. The APs will receive a *Job-Hunting Registration Book* and be entitled to training under the *Rural or Urban Poor Labor Training Preference* scheme handled by the Bureau of Personnel and Social Security of Changji.

### (2) Training types

207. According to the industrial structure and market demand in Changji and the surrounding area, skill training will focus on the following industries, include crop farming industry, livestock raising industry, service industry and the construction industry. The following types of work can be chosen as the target of training: vegetable worker, fruit tree worker, domestic animal raising worker, fowl raising worker, poultry breeding worker, poultry reproduction worker, brick layer, agricultural machinery operator, farm machinery repairman, motorcycle repairman, stoneworker, construction painter, electric welder, tailor, concrete worker, waterproofing worker, construction worker, animal quarantine, prevention and treatment of animal plague and so on. Among these types of training, there are some special skill trainings for women like handicrafts making, and sewing ..

### (3) Training methods

208. The types of training include skills training, individual capacity building and on-the-job training. The skill training is managed by the Social Security Administration Department. The main points of training provided by all kinds of education and training institutions, and employers, are practical skills in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. A trainee may participate in 3 courses of individual capacity building training in 3 years, which is service industry-oriented training. On-the-job training aims at the industries and jobs which demand complicated techniques, technical skills, standardized operations, and direct abilities related to production quality, customer health and safety.

### (4) Organization

209. Changji Municipal Party Committee and the Changji Municipal Government have set up a pre-job training leading team for the shifting of surplus rural labor to non-agricultural industries. A technical training workgroup will be subordinate to the leading team. The office of the leading team is located at the Personnel Labor and Social Security Bureau of Changji. Each village will establish a corresponding leading team.

#### **(5) Training funds and source**

210. The total technical training fees for APs are accounting for 1% of the compensation of land acquisition and house demolition which is CNY 568,300, among them the special training fees for vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities are 268,300 and for other APs are estimated at CNY 300,000 which plan to use in five years. The training expenditure consists of organization costs, teaching materials cost, printing costs, examination and appraisal fees, practical fees and teachers' salaries, which will be fully paid by the training workgroup of the project. The project is anticipated to create about 1278 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 5584 indirect jobs. In the implementation of project, PMO will provide non-technological employment to affected women (at least 30% of technological workers). Affected female labors will be considered first in skill training to protect their economic status. Training will help 2000 APs and female APs can not fewer than 1000 (accounting for 50%).

#### **6.10 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests**

211. The affected area has a balanced sex ratio. Women enjoy the same rights as men in the affected rural communities, including land rights, education, and family planning and participating in voting in rural communities. Of the surveyed female workers, most believe that they should enjoy the same rights as men, such as making independent choices regarding jobs, undertaking small business or working on the land. In affected urban suburbs, women also enjoy the same rights as men. Generally, men take responsibility for discussion of specific matters outside. But the decision is generally made through consultation with wives, women's opinions often even taking precedence. In the survey we also found that women not only keep the money but also financial management. As for men, in addition to earning money, they are primarily responsible for export-oriented services such as funerals and weddings.

212. It is traditionally believed that men dominate in Muslim families. In the survey, however, it was found that women have the same voice in significant family events. Both women and men of each affected household will negotiate and sign the house

demolition contract with the PMO. Women feel they have good skills to help in this process due to their experience in purchasing household goods and managing the household. This pivotal role in the relocation process will further promote women's status within the family. The urban road construction will be beneficial for women who undertake much local travel to purchase household goods. The relocation community will be close to an agricultural market and sports and cultural facilities, which will be a good place for women to meet, undertake classes or exercise, and plan group activities. Therefore, the project construction and land acquisition will bring about net benefits to women and no identified adverse effects.

213. It is estimated there are 400 additional road maintenance staff, 50 cleaners and 100 Orchard workers required after project construction. In the course of project implementation, the project office will ensure 30% of such jobs go to affected women. Affected women workers will also have priority for technical training, so as to ensure their economic status will not be impaired in relation to men. The project will provide 2000 person-days of AP skill training, including no less than 1000 person-days for women (30%).

#### **6.11 Development of Ethnic Minorities**

214. Among the affected persons, affected ethnic minority groups amount to 48 households with 206 persons. The majorities are Uyghur and Hui. Affected ethnic minorities have equal social status and economic conditions as the Han ethnic group. They preserve their own ethnic features most obviously regarding living habit, food, language and religious beliefs.

215. For land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, ethnic minority groups have the same compensation rights as the Han ethnic group, and have a priority for project employment, skill training and so on. To promote the development of ethnic minority groups, an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) has been prepared under this project, documented separately. The main provisions established in EMDP for guaranteeing ethnic minorities benefit from the Project are:

- Employment of Local Labor Force during project construction with priority to local ethnic minorities and women
- Women's Participation will be enhanced by the women's federation providing necessary skill training, so that they can take the opportunity of project construction phase.
- Strengthen Public Participation in the formulation of village rehabilitation plans,

- utilization of compensation fund by village collective.
- Strengthen the Coverage Area of the Bus and Taxi Corporations so that the newly built roads have a good transportation system
- Skills Training related to livestock breeding, improved farming practices, tourism, training in construction techniques, arts and handicrafts, training in Chinese language,
- Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

## **6.12 Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Special Facilities**

216. Infrastructure such as water channels and water supply pipelines affected by the project will be rehabilitated during the construction of the new roads. The original specifications of such infrastructure will be substituted by the project-designed culverts and water supply pipes built in conjunction with the roads. This investment has been included in the total cost estimate of project. For affected trees, cash compensation will be given to the affected persons or collectives directly.

## VII. BUDGET ON COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 7.1 Resettlement Costs

218. All the expenses arising from land acquisition and resettlement will be covered by the total budget of the project. All resettlement cost will be from domestic funds. On the basis of the prices of the second half year of 2007, the resettlement cost is CNY 81.7158million in total.

219. **Permanent land acquisition of collective land:** The compensation fee for permanent collective land occupation includes a land occupation fee, a resettlement subsidy and a compensation fee for above-ground assets and young plants. The total costs of permanent land occupation are estimated to be CNY 21.3471 million (26.12% of total costs).

220. **Permanent land acquisition of state-owned land:** The compensation fee for permanent state-owned land occupation is CNY6.8384 million including paid for the state-owned land and compensation fee for state-owned land.

221. **House demolition:** The compensation fee for house demolition is CNY15.1049 million (accounting for 18.48% of the total costs). Among the house demolition there are CNY1.2749 million (accounting for 1.56% of the total costs) for shops and residential cum commercial shops CNY 7.9076million (accounting for 9.68% of the total costs) for enterprises.

222. **Infrastructure and ground attachments:** The compensation fee is CNY 4.3528 million (accounting for 5.33% of the total).

223. **Taxes:** The compensation fee for taxes happened in the procedure of land acquisition is CNY 14.3773 million (accounting for 17.59% of the total).

224. **Other fees:** CNY 15.5128 million (accounting for 12.87% of the total) for

reconnaissance design expense, implementation management expense, technical training fee and contingencies fee. Contingencies fee has included in project budget and not repeatedly count.

**Table VII-1 Resettlement Cost Estimates**

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (10,000 CNY)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Collective land acquisition</b>	<b>mu</b>			<b>2134.71</b>	<b>26.12%</b>
1.1	Cultivated land	mu				
	Land acquisition compensation	mu	9600	711.57	683.11	
	resettlement subsidies	mu	18000	711.57	1280.83	
	Young crops fee	mu	2400	711.57	170.78	
<b>2</b>	<b>State-owned land acquisition</b>				<b>683.84</b>	<b>8.37%</b>
	Paid for state-owned land	m <sup>2</sup>	20	107873.33	215.75	
	Compensation fee (industry land III)	m <sup>2</sup>	90	7200.00	64.80	
	Compensation(industry land iv)	m <sup>2</sup>	55	400.00	2.20	
	Compensation(industry land v)	m <sup>2</sup>	40	100273.33	401.09	
<b>3</b>	<b>Rural house demolition</b>				<b>1510.49</b>	<b>18.48%</b>
	House compensation					
	brick-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	687.4~987.5	10467.4	1009.58 e	
	Brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	433.8	4920.5	213.45	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (10,000 CNY)	
	earth-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	381.2	5247	200.02	
	compensation for house base	m <sup>2</sup>	180	1488.4	26.79	
	Other compensation					
	movement fee	household	500-1000	78	7.80	
	temporary transition fee	household per month	200	78	9.36	
	award fee	%	3		43.50	
<b>4</b>	<b>Shops demolition</b>				<b>127.49</b>	<b>1.56%</b>
	House compensation					
	brick-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1038.44	0	0.00	
	Brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	563.94	1944	109.63	
	earth-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	495.56	100	4.96	
	annex house	m <sup>2</sup>	390	170	6.63	
	Other compensation					
	movement fee	household	500-1000	12	1.20	
	temporary transition fee	household per month	200	12	1.44	
	award fee	%	3		3.64	
<b>5</b>	<b>Enterprises demolition</b>				<b>790.76</b>	<b>9.68%</b>
	House compensation					
	brick-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	798.8	6133	489.90	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (10,000 CNY)	
	Brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	433.8	2076	90.06	
	earth-wood structure		381.2	495	18.87	
	compensation for house base	m <sup>2</sup>	300	2589	77.67	
	Other compensation					
	Operating lost	household	10	11293	45.17	
	Movement fee	Yuan per months	10		67.65	
	temporary transition fee	%	200	12	1.44	
<b>6</b>	<b>Public utilities</b>				<b>435.28</b>	<b>5.33%</b>
	<b>subtotal 1~6</b>				5682.58	
<b>7</b>	<b>Other fee</b>				<b>1051.28</b>	<b>12.87%</b>
	reconnaissance design expense	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	3%		170.48	
	implementation management expense	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	3%		170.48	
	technical training fee(total)	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	1%		56.83	
	technical training fees for vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities				26.83	
	technical training fees for other groups				30	
	resettlement monitoring fee	The percentage of subtotal 1-6	1.50%		85.24	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (10,000 CNY)	
	contingencies fee	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	10%		568.26	
	special support for the vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities among contingencies fee	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	0.6%		34	
	Other contingencies fee	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	9.4%		534.16	
8	land acquisition tax and fee				1437.73	17.59%
	fee for added construction land use	mu	16000	711.57	1138.51	
	Cultivated land reclamation fee	Mu	3000	711.57	213.47	
	Cultivated land occupation fee	M <sup>2</sup>	5	711.57	0.36	
	land acquisition management fee	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	4%		85.39	
Total					8171.58	100.00%

## 7.2 Annual Investment Plan

225. All project funds for resettlement and land acquisition are from local counterpart funds. Before and during implementation of this project component, in order to avoid negative impacts on the production and living conditions of the households whose lands will be acquired, the investment will be divided into different phases. Table VII-2 shows the resettlement investment plan.

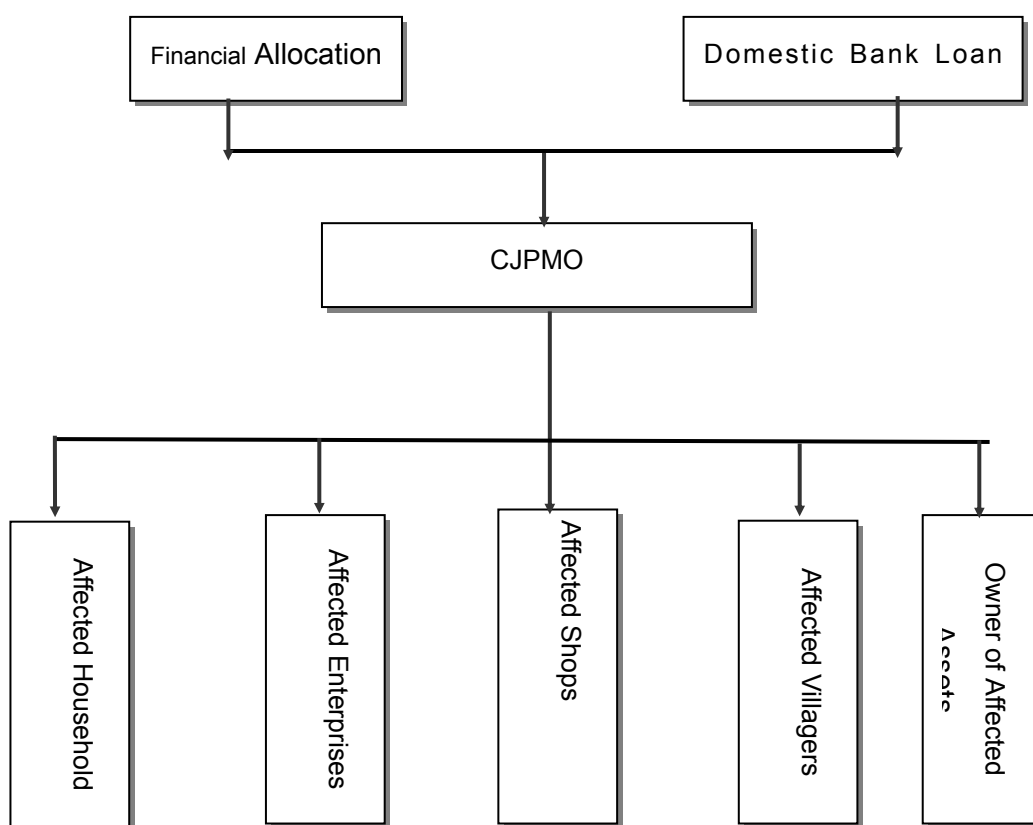
**Table VII-2 Annual Resettlement Investment Plan**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Investment (10,000 CNY)	817.16	2451.47	2451.47	1634.32	817.16
Rate (%)	10%	30%	30%	20%	10%

## 7.3 Management of Resettlement Funds & Disbursement

### 7.3.1 Cash Flow

226. According to the compensation policies and compensation rate set in the RP, all costs of compensation will be paid to relevant units and APs by the PMO through the sub-project office. The anticipated cash flow is shown in graph VII-1:



Graph VII-1 Capital Flow Figure

### 7.3.2 Management of Resettlement Funds & Disbursement

227. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be disbursed based on full consultation with APs. Crop compensation will be paid directly to APs; housing relocation compensation fees, infrastructure and associated compensation will be paid

to the affected unit or individuals directly.

228. In order to ensure the funds for land acquisition and resettlement is paid to APs in full and in a timely manner in line with the compensation policies and standards of the resettlement plan, a strict fund appropriation plan has been established, the principles of which is as follows:

- All the costs related to resettlement are covered in the total budget of this project.
- The fund appropriation for land acquisition compensation and relocation assistance must be finished before the implementation of land acquisition, in order to ensure all APs are relocated well.
- To ensure the land acquisition and resettlement can be implemented successfully, financial and supervisory institutions will be set up to ensure all funds can be appropriated in a timely manner.

229. The budget is based on the resettlement cost estimate. The resettlement costs may increase due to changes in the actual resettlement impacts and other factors such as inflation. As per the actual changes in the project, CJPMO guarantees the payment of compensation based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of the actual impacts. Meanwhile, the resettlement budget includes a contingency fee and will be modified based on the actual needs.

## VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 8.1 Responsible Institutions for Resettlement Implementation

230. The departments responsible for planning, implementation, management, and monitoring of the Changji ADB loan project component resettlement activities are:

- Road construction Leading Group of ADB Loan Project of Changji City (Leading Group of
- Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City (Changji PMO)
- Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission
- Changji Land Resource Bureau
- Changji Demolition Administration Office
- Zhongshan Road sub-district office , Jianguo Road sub-district office
- Villagers committees
- Design Institute

**Road construction Leading Group of ADB Loan Project of Changji City** is in charge of management of the project land acquisition, demolition and relocation, and development, implementation and supervision of the RP.

**Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City** is in charge of resettlement investigation, development of the RP and implementation of demolition.

**Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission** is the specific project implementing agency. Responsible for the socio-economic investigation and supporting the RP. Coordination manager with the Changji Land Resource Bureau, governments and affected village committees, and for implementation of RP activities.

**Changji Land Resource Bureau** is responsible for collective land and housing demolition and land acquisition, directing the implementation of resettlement, organizing and coordinating.

**Changji Demolition Administration Office** is responsible for housing demolition, directing the implementation of resettlement, organizing and coordinating.

**Affected sub-district offices are** responsible for the project impact investigation, and assisting the Land Resource Bureau to sign relocation agreements with land departments and APs in order to implement land acquisition, housing demolition and resettlement.

**Villager committees/ affected communities** Responsible for providing the land contract, assisting with or participating in the various surveys and land acquisition work after the demolition of house sites. Coordinating with the contractor to provide vulnerable groups with work. Community mobilization activities for publicity, and accompanied by the relevant technical personnel undertake verification of the measurement, valuation and finalization of demolition agreements after AP negotiations. Providing a list of the local vulnerable groups.

**Design institute** Responsible for the design of the project and defining the scope of affected land, buildings and assets.

## 8.2 Organization Chart

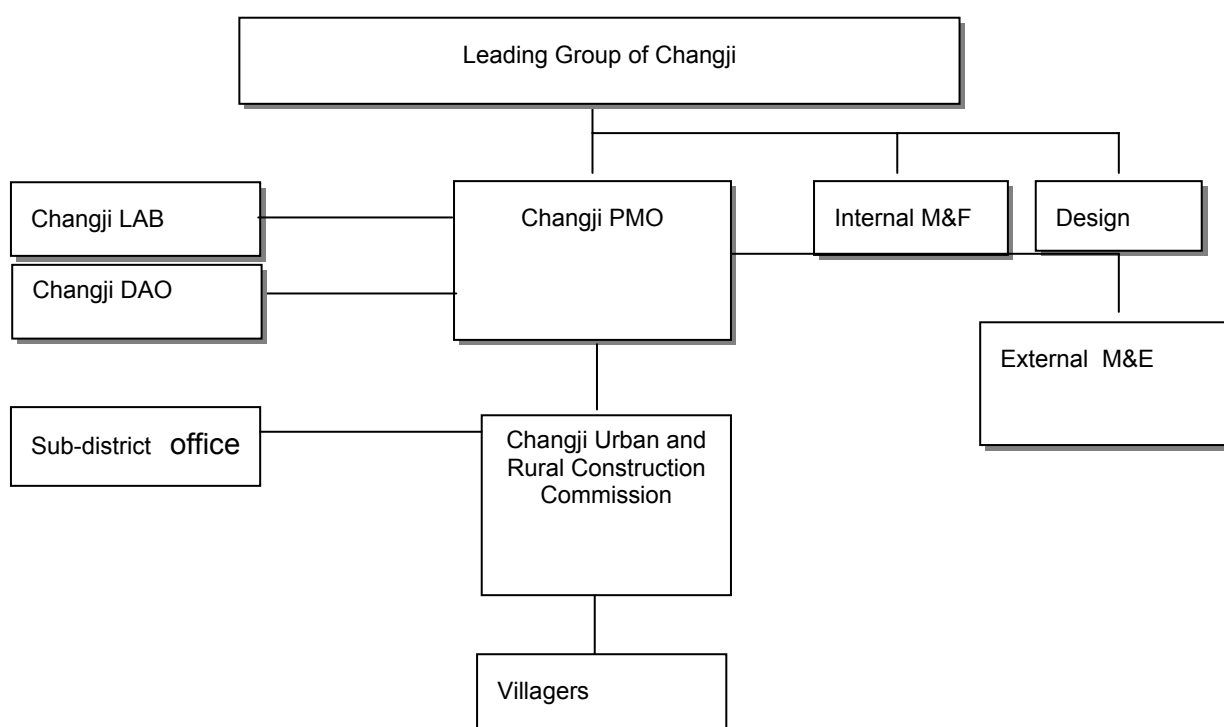


Figure VIII-1 Changji City Resettlement Organization Chart

### 8.3 Institutional Capacity for Resettlement Implementation

231. Key resettlement Implementation staff includes senior professionals from the people's government at many levels and administrative departments of Changji. Resettlement team members have organized many municipal engineering projects in the past which have involved resettlement and land acquisition, so they have much experience in this respect. They are experienced in the type of cooperative work and interaction required to efficiently work together and assist each other during the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. Other involved organizations also consist of staff with much administrative experience on urban construction and reconstruction.

232. Under the guidance of the leading group and their affiliated office, the following are the details of the staff of organizations in charge of concrete tasks for land acquisition and resettlement. There are 11 major members in the office, one female among them, accounting for 9% of the total. The major members of this office are directors and vice directors of bureaus and the average number of staffs of these bureaus who are in charge of concrete work is 2 person. Among the total staffs who are working for this project, 36% of them are females.

Position in the project	Name	Title
Group leader	Tan Chenggui	deputy director of Changji municipal committee and mayor
Vice- group leader	Li Chenghui	commissioner of Changji municipal committee and deputy mayor
Staff	Yan Shulin	Deputy secretary-general of Changji government, and director of Construction Commission
	Liu Shengli	deputy director of Construction Commission and the director of CCP
	Cui Linzhang	Director of Changji development and planning committee
	Wanghong	Municipal Financial Bureau director
	Zhangqian	Planning Bureau director
	Chehong	City Real Estate Bureau director
	Li shizhong	City Land Resource Bureau director
	Dingchu	Director of Jianguo Road office
	Hanjun	Director of Zhongshan Road office

### 8.4 Key Tasks of Resettlement Institutions

#### 8.4.1 Road construction Leading Group of ADB Loan Project of Changji City

- Lead, organize, coordinate, make the policies, review the Resettlement Action Plan, implement internal monitoring and resolve any problems during the resettlement process.

#### **8.4.2 Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Changji City**

- Contract the design institute to define the scope of area impacts
- Conduct socioeconomic survey
- Apply for Land Usage Planning and Construction Permission License from Urban Land Planning Bureau
- Organize and coordinate the compilation of the RP
- Formulate the policies of the RP
- Confirm and coordinate the implementation of the RP according to project construction schedule
- Allocate resettlement funds and supervise the utilization of funds
- Direct, coordinate and supervise the implementation of the RP
- Organize and carry out internal monitoring, determine which institution will carry out external monitoring and coordinate external monitoring activities
- Review monitoring reports
- Coordinate the resolution of any conflicts and issues encountered in the implementation of RAP
- Submit reports on progress of land acquisition, house demolition, utilization of funds and the quality of implementation to the ADB regularly

#### **8.4.3 Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission**

- Conduct the socio-economic survey
- Carry out an inventory of loss for land acquisition and demolition
- Organize public participation and relevant activities
- Consult on the resettlement process, develop the RP
- Carry out house demolition regulations
- Carry out relevant State regulations regarding land use for projects
- According to relevant policies, draft resettlement entitlements and compensation rates and submit them for approval
- Go through the formalities for land and house acquisition
- Apply for a Land Usage Planning and Construction Permission License
- Carry out the RP
- Sign compensation agreements with APs along with relevant district and county officials
- Review all resettlement activities undertaken

- Conduct information management of land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation
- Train staff
- Assist in the resolution of issues raised during resettlement
- Punish people undertaking illegal actions, either administrative or other
- Report to the Project Office on progress in land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation.

#### **8.4.4 Affected sub-district offices**

233. Managed by the leaders of Party and Government Offices, the Land Management Office, and assisted by village leaders, the main duties of the town government are to:

- Participate in the socioeconomic survey and assist in its completion;
- Organize public participation, and publicity of the resettlement policy;
- Implement, inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities within the town area;
- Implement land acquisition and relocation;
- Pay and manage the land compensation funds;
- Supervise land acquisition, house and other affected asset reconstruction and/or relocation;
- Report on land acquisition, demolition and relocation progress to the PMO and Land Resource Bureau;
- Handle any conflicts and problems in the process of implementation

#### **8.4.5 Villager committees/ affected communities**

234. Village committees/communities are composed of the village commissions and main leaders of each community. They will:

- Participate in the socioeconomic survey and project impact survey;
- Organize public consultation, advocate the relocation policy;
- Select the resettlement sites, and assist with house site allocation for relocatees;
- Allocate and adjust land, organize production and other resettlement activities;
- Manage and allocate funds;
- Convey opinions and suggestions of APs to superior departments;
- Report on progress in the implementation of resettlement;

- Assist poor families affected by land acquisition;
- Coordinate with the relevant work of land acquisition and demolition.

#### **8.4.6 Design institute**

- Minimize the project effects through optimum design
- Define the scope of land acquisition and house demolition

### **8.5 Measures for Strengthening the Capacity of Resettlement Institutions**

235. To ensure smooth implementation, staff in charge of land acquisition and resettlement will undertake relevant training, as detailed in the following training plan. The training workshops will be organized by the Xinjiang PMO.

#### **8.5.1 Training Plan for Resettlement Management Staff**

236. A system for staff training and human resource development will be established at all levels of resettlement management institutions. This proposed training components include issues pertaining to resettlement progress / project management. The contents of training will include specialist lectures, technical training seminars, inspection of other similar projects and site training etc. The training plan is shown in TableVIII-1, while the training contents will include:

- Resettlement principles and policies;
- Planning and management of projects with resettlement;
- Resettlement planning and design;
- Resettlement progress management;
- Resettlement financial management;
- Resettlement quality control;
- Management information system;
- Resettlement monitoring assessment; and
- Resettlement project management.

**Table VIII-1 Schedule for Resettlement Implementation Training**

Time	Location	Training methods	Recipients	Training content
2007,12	Changji	Centralized course	Resettlement work staff	Resettlement business training
2008,1	Urumqi City	Seminars	Resettlement work staff	Discuss the resettlement experience and the problems
2008,2	Domestic	Learn from	Key personnel	The implementation site visit of the

		the demonstration	of the office	ADB project
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### **8.5.2 Measures for Improving Resettlement Institutions**

- 1) Clearly define responsibilities of the resettlement management institutions at all levels and strengthen monitoring and management;
- 2) Gradually enhance the strength of the resettlement institutions at all levels, especially in the aspects of technical strength and management quality, provision of necessary equipment such as computers, monitoring devices and transport tools etc.;
- 3) Strictly select the working staff, enhance the occupational and technical training for the managerial and technical staff for the purpose of upgrading their work capacity and management level;
- 4) Assign women leaders and ensure their full participation in resettlement implementation;
- 5) Establish a computer database, enhance the information feedback process and thus ensure effective information exchange at all levels so that the key resettlement issues can be resolved by the resettlement steering committee in a timely manner;
- 6) Enhance the reporting system, strengthen the internal monitoring and promptly solve any problems; and
- 7) Strengthen the assessment mechanism for external monitoring through establishing an early-warning system.

## **IX. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

237. According to the implementation schedule, the project will begin in 2009 and finish in 2013, in stages. Project preparation is from 200VIII-2010 then construction from 200IX-2013. The resettlement schedule plan is consistent with the construction plan. House demolition and relocation will begin in Jan, 2009, and public assets will be

fully restored by the end of construction in June, 2011. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are:

- Land acquisition must be completed 1 month prior to the commencement of construction. The starting time for land acquisition shall be determined according to the actual work of land acquisition and resettlement.
- During the resettlement, APs will have the chance to participate in the project. Before the construction, the range of land acquisition must be announced, information booklets must be distributed and public participation must be properly arranged.
- All types of compensation will be paid to property owners directly within 3 months of signing the land acquisition contract. No entities or individuals shall be allowed to utilize such compensation on behalf of APs. No interception or misappropriation of such funds in any cases shall be allowed.

## **9.1 Activities Prior to Resettlement**

### **➤ Determine scope of land requisition and dismantling of houses**

According to project design and layout, identify and peg land requisition areas based on detailed designs. Resettlement will be announced to the affected CRCs through meetings and notices regarding land acquisition will be displayed in the sub-district offices. Changji PMO will organize investigation and registration of the status of land, households, subsidiaries, and house properties within the pegged area.

### **➤ Field check of land requisition and dismantlement areas**

The Changji PMO will organize appropriate staff of Land Administration Bureau and Demolition and Resettlement Administration Office to visit the affected sites, check and register land, houses, subsidiaries, utilities, equipment etc, and determine the nature and proprietary rights of infrastructure, and record the information in detail.

### **➤ Draw up the plan of land acquisition and resettlement and confirm and compile the budget**

The RP will be updated based on the detailed design and DMS and will be sent to the ADB for approval prior to commencement of land acquisition, demolition or civil works. According to findings of investigation, the Changji PMO will prepare the compilation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan and prepare a budget based on relevant policies and regulations, and then will submit the plan and budget to Changji Municipal Construction Committee for review.

### ➤ **Contract signing**

Under the coordination and guidance of the PMO, Changji Municipal Construction Committee will sign the land requisition contract agreement with relative District Land Administration Bureau and Demolition and Resettlement Office, and pay them the total contract amount.

Sign land acquisition and compensation agreement according to the compensation rates set out in the RP, which are consistent with the related laws and regulations of resettlement stipulated by the State, Province, Municipality and agreed by the ADB. The Land Administration Bureau and Demolition and Resettlement Office respectively, consult and negotiate with village committees, APs, shops and enterprises on the aspects of compensation and resettlement. Sub-district offices/Village committees, in turn, consult with households who will be affected. When agreements are reached land acquisition and resettlement agreements are signed instantly by persons requiring resettlement, Municipal Land Administration Bureau and Resettlement Office. The APs will be provided a copy of the agreement they have signed. The Municipal Land Administration Bureau supervises and witnesses the process.

## **9.2 Activities during Resettlement**

238. Concerned Land Administration Bureau will disburse the land compensation fees to the village committee/villagers according to the signed agreement. Villages provide land, through the readjustment of village land distribution. On the premise agreed by 2/3 villagers, villages can use the funds of land acquisition and compensation fees to adjust industrial structure and increase villagers' income. The Demolition and Resettlement Office will provide houses for those affected by dismantled households, or allocate the displacement compensation fees to the affected people.

### ➤ **Land usage permission**

Project IA should make efforts in going through the formalities of obtaining land usage permission so as to complete the procedure timely. IA will apply for the land use permission to land administration department level by level. Land acquisition certificates must be approved prior to payment of compensation and dispossession of land, housing and private assets.

### ➤ **Facilities displacement and reconstruction**

. The dismantling of facilities and utilities affected by the project will be supervised by the EA. Changji Municipal Construction Committee will disburse compensation fees to

the proprietor and the proprietor arranges displacement, restoration and reconstruction of these facilities and utilities.

➤ **Resettlement**

APs can choose cash compensation and build new houses on planned homestead or buy resettlement house offered by village. Whatever self-building or purchasing, great improvements will be made in living conditions.

➤ **Internal and external monitoring and evaluation**

Internal monitoring will be responsibility of the local PIA and they will prepare and submit a monitoring report to the EA every 6 months. External monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA, who will contract this work to an independent consultant and will submit monitoring reports every year to the ADB. The external monitoring targets at the AP's income rehabilitation and maintenance of their livelihood after land acquisition and demolition. In case the targets are not achieved, constraints will be identified.

As affected communities and villages are in the suburb of Changji city, per capita land is getting less along with urbanization of Changji. As a result, there is not much room for agriculture development in these areas. This project offers an opportunity to change employment and the second and third industries are encouraged such as small restaurants, shops, food processing plants. AP would have opportunities to find jobs since the communities/villages keep good relation with these entities and the business is expanded. APs can get new jobs easily with good employment market and some village enterprises.

### 9.3 Activities after Resettlement

- Continue Internal and external monitoring and evaluation
- Filing and Documentation

239. When resettlement work is completed, responsible persons will write a resettlement complementation report. Changji Municipal Construction Committee will review and file it.

240. According to the schedule of LA and HD, resettlement schedule is made; implementation time will be adjusted with project schedule. See Table IX-1. Figure IX-1 shows resettlement implementation schedule.

**Table IX-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

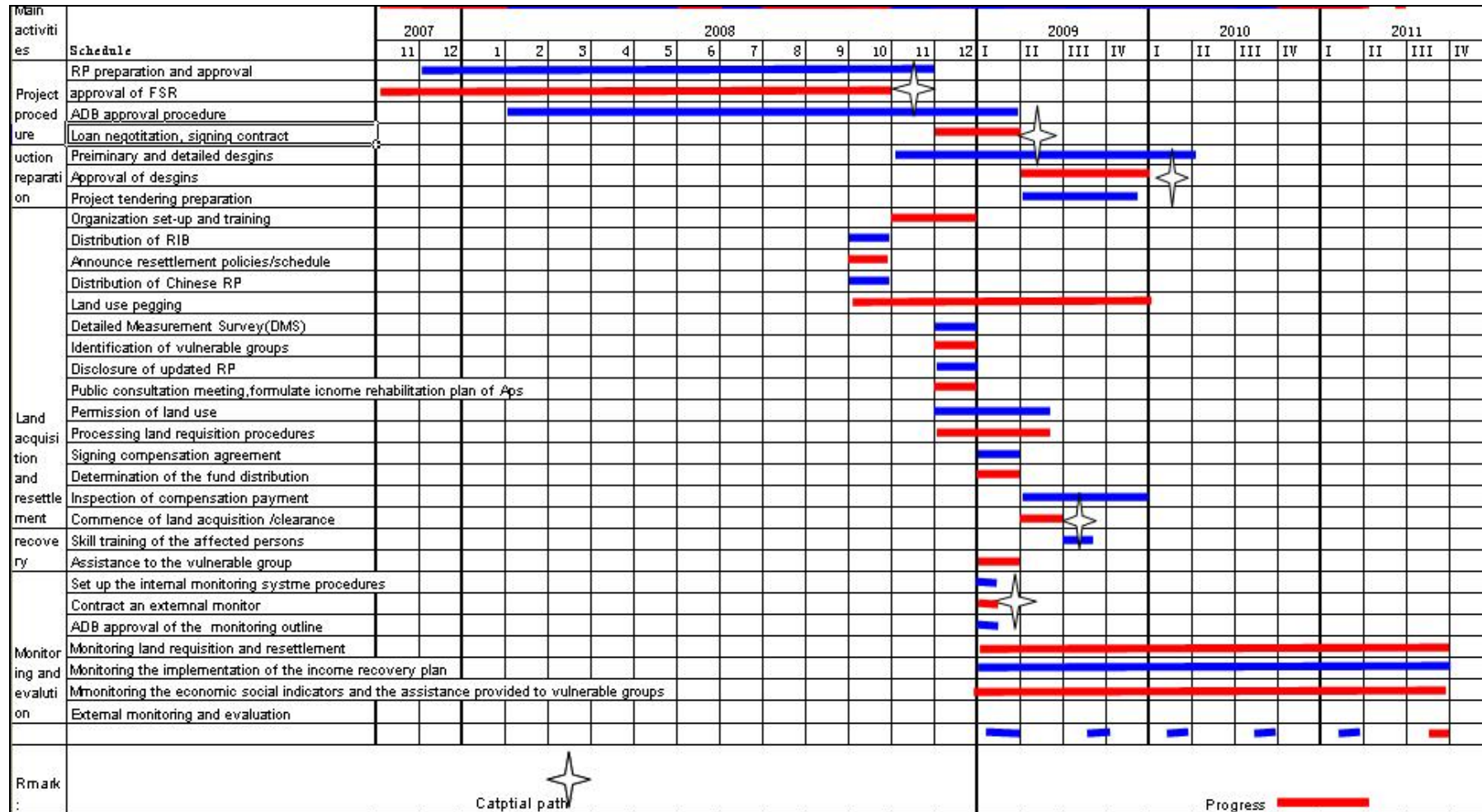
No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
1.	Disclosure				

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
1.1	Information booklet	1300 copies	CJURCC	June,30,2008	
1.2	Resettlement plan distribution to resettlement offices/villages/APs	12 copies	CJURCCC	October, 2008	
1.3	RP placed on ADB website		ADB	November ,2008	
2.	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)				
2.1	Updated RP based on DMS with assessment on household land and income loss			Dec,2008	
2.2	Updated RP based on DMS Distribution to resettlement offices/villages/APs	12 copies		Dec,2008	
3.	Detailed Rehabilitation Plans				
3.1	Village Rehabilitation Initial Plans(if available)		-	Dec,2008	-
3.2	Village Rehabilitation Plans revision (if available)		-	Dec,2008	-
3.3	Cultivated adjustment agreement (if available)	not available	-	-	-
3.4	Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	11household	Changji Social Security Bureau/Civil Bureau	April,2009	
3.5	Technical training plan for AF	2000APs	Changji PMO	June,2009	
4.	Resettlement Plan and Budget				
4.1	Complete redline survey (map)		CJURCC	DEC.2008	
4.2	Approval of RP & budget		CGMG	October ,2008	
4.3	Approval of compensation rates		CGMG	October,2008	
4.4	Staking survey		CJURCC	November. 2008	
5.	Compensation Agreements				

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
5.1	CRC/Village agreements	8 villages	CJURCC	Jan,2009	
5.2	Enterprise/shop agreements	11 Enterprise and 12 shops	CJURCC	Jan,2009	
5.3	Household agreements	479 HHs	CJURCC	Jan,2009	
6.	Implementation Capacity				
6.1	district resettlement staff	10	CJURCC	November.2008	
6.2	Designate village representatives	30	CJURCC	November.2008	
6.3	Training of staff	40	Zhongshan Road office and Jianguo Road office	December.2008	
6.4	Setting up grievance redress committees	5 of staff	CJURCC	November. 2008	
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation				
7.1	Baseline survey	10% of APs	External Monitor	February.2009	
7.2	Set-up internal supervision	As per RP	CJURCC	January. 2009	
7.3	Contract external monitor	As per RP	CJURCC	January. 2009	
7.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	IA	January. 2009	
7.5	external monitoring reports	Semi-annual	External Monitor	September. 2011	
7.6	Evaluation reports (tracer surveys)	Annual	External Monitor	September. 2011	
7.7	Resettlement Completion Report		External Monitor /CJURCC	September. 2011	
8.	Documentation of Consultation	As per RP	CJURCC	September. 2011	
9.	Documentation of Grievances	As required	CJURCC	September. 2011	
10.	Flow of Funds / Compensation		CJURCC		
10.1	Executing or Implementing Agency		CJURCC	December.2009	
10.2	PMO–Resettlement Unit or NGO Resettlement Implementer		CJURCC	December.2009	
10.3	To affected households	349 households,1308 APs			
10.4	To affected enterprises and shops	23 enterprises and shops,203 APs			
11.	Commence Resettlement				
11.	Land acquisition	711.57mu,1069 APs	CJURCC	Jan to April,	

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
1				2009	
11.2	House removal	22123.3m <sup>2</sup> ,246APs	CJURCC	Jan to April, 2009	
11.3	enterprises and shops removal	12 shops with 2242 m <sup>2</sup> and 11 enterprises with 112933 m <sup>2</sup> ,183APs			

Figure IX-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule



## **X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

241. In order to ensure resettlement plan is implemented smoothly and realizes the objectives of the RP, based on the requirements of ADB policies, the RP will be monitored and evaluated regularly. The monitoring consists of two parts: internal monitoring conducted by the resettlement institution and external monitoring by an independent third party.

### **10.1 Internal Monitoring**

#### **10.1.1 Objective**

242. The objective of internal monitoring is to ensure the effectiveness and integrity of the resettlement process from preparation to implementation. Monitoring will enable progress to be continuously tracked and measured against expected outcomes and objectives. In this way changes can be made as required to accommodate successful implementation as circumstances dictate. This should prevent things from going off course, and enable smooth implementation.

#### **10.1.2 Institution and Staffing**

243. The resettlement internal monitoring agency of this project is CJPMO and other related departments (such as Changji Land Administrative Department). This department will appoint special leaders to take charge of resettlement issues involved in the project. These leaders are knowledgeable and experienced in resettlement, and can efficiently correspond with each department involved in the resettlement process.

#### **10.1.3 Content of Internal Monitoring**

244. Xinjiang PMO and CJPMO will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement, the monitoring will include:

- (1) Situation of the house moving, relocation sites and reconstruction etc;
- (2) The situation of payment, utilization and availability of the land acquisition compensation funds, as well as progress and quality of the development projects conducted by the displaced people;

- (3) Investigation, coordination and suggestions for solving the major issues of the IA and resettlement during resettlement implementation;
- (4) Situation of income restoration of the affected households after relocation;
- (5) Situation of rehabilitation of the vulnerable groups;
- (6) Payment, utilization and availability of land acquisition compensation funds;
- (7) Degree of participation and discussion with APs during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement implementation;
- (8) Technical training and its effectiveness; and
- (9) Working institutions, training, working time and working efficiency of the local resettlement offices.

#### 10.1.4 Internal Monitoring Reporting

245. The Xinjiang PMO shall submit a semi-annual report to the ADB for internal monitoring. Such report shall adopt the present statistical data for the past six months in tabulated format, through comparison of the planned and the actual progress, the progress of land acquisition, resettlement and utilization of compensation. Table X-1 and Table X-2 offer the format.

Table X-I Progress Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Region (County) _____ Town _____					
Cut-off Date: ____/____/____ (d/m/y)					
Date: ____/____/____ (d/m/y)					
Item	Unit	Planned Qty.	Completed Qty.	Accumulated Qty.	% of Completion
Permanent land acquisition	Mu				
Temporary land use	Mu				
Paid land compensation	10000 CNY				
Training accepters					
Employments accepters					
Land adjusted	Mu				
Reporter: _____ Sign (Director): _____ Cachet: _____					

Table X-II Execution Progress on Funds Utilization

Region (County) _____ Town _____	
Cut-off date: ____/____/____ (d/m/y)	
Date: ____/____/____ (d/m/y)	

Affected institutions	description <sup>4</sup>	unit/amount	Investment Required (¥)	Compensation Received (¥)	Compensation Adjusted	Compensation rate
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collective households of resettlement units						
Reporter:	Sign (Director):	Cachet:				

## 10.2 External Monitoring

246. According to the requirement of ADB policies, Xinjiang PMO will employ an independent and qualified institution which has relevant experience in ADB-financed project monitoring as the independent monitoring agent for resettlement.

247. The external monitoring and evaluation institution shall undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement implementation activities and provide necessary consultative proposals on aspects of resettlement progress, quality and funds. In addition, the production and living standards of the APs shall be also monitored. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to Xinjiang PMO and ADB. The terms of reference for external monitoring and evaluation are shown in Appendix 4.

### 10.2.1 Content and Methods of External Monitoring

#### (1) Baseline survey

248. The external monitoring agency shall conduct the required baseline survey, from which, the baseline information of the production and livelihood levels of the APs shall be acquired. The investigation of production and living levels shall be conducted on a semi-annual basis to follow up the changes of the displaced people in this connection. This is to adopt the methods of typical sample follow-up survey (random samplings: 20% for households affected by land acquisition and house demolition; 50% for affected villages; 50% for affected small shops), casual interviewing and site visits etc. to acquire necessary relevant information. Accordingly, a statistical analysis shall be made on this basis to evaluate progress and quality.

#### (2) Regular monitoring evaluation

249. The external monitoring agency shall, during the implementation of the

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<sup>4</sup> "description" blank should be filled with labor training, employment or vulnerable group subsidy.

resettlement plan, conduct regular follow-up monitoring of the resettlement twice a year. This will be done through site observation, sample follow-up investigation and casual interviewing of APs. The following activities shall be monitored:

- payment and amount of compensation funds;
- adequacy of preparation of relocation sites;
- housing reconstruction;
- relocation for APs;
- training;
- support for vulnerable groups;
- rehabilitation of infrastructure and special facilities;
- production relocation and rehabilitation;
- compensation for the loss of property;
- compensation for loss of work time;
- transition subsidies
- schedule of above actions;
- resettlement organization;
- usage of collective land acquisition compensation and APs' income conditions
- Increasing condition of labor employment and income.

### **(3) Public consultation**

250. The external monitoring agency will take part in public conferences in the resettlement implementation period. By participating in these conferences, the external monitoring agency will evaluate the public participation effects.

### **(4) Complaints**

251. The external monitoring agency will visit the affected villages periodically; go deep into the resettlement offices of CJPMO, townships and implementation agencies to consult on the outcomes of complaints and their treatment. Meanwhile, the agency may interview the APs who have made complaints and propose measures and suggestions for improvement. In this way the resettlement implementation will become more effective.

## **10.2.2 External Monitoring Reporting**

252. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will submit semi-annual reports to Xinjiang PMO and ADB. Table X-3 shows the schedule of reporting.

Table X-III Reporting Schedule for Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Socioeconomic baseline survey	2009.2
2	The first stage monitoring report	2009.3
3	The second stage monitoring report	2009.9
4	The third stage monitoring report	2010.3
5	The fourth stage evaluation report	2010.9
6	The fifth stage evaluation report	2011.3
7	The final report	2011.9

### **10.3 Post Assessment for Resettlement**

253. Upon completion of the project, on the basis of the monitoring evaluation, the theory and method of post assessment will be used to review the resettlement activities of this project component. Post assessment will cover the successful experiences and lessons learned in all aspects of land acquisition and house demolition that can be referred to by future resettlement projects. The institution entrusted to conduct the post assessment for this project component must prepare Terms of Reference for post assessment, build up an assessment index system, undertake necessary social and economic analysis and surveys and prepare a Resettlement Post Assessment Report for the Changji Urban Transport and Environmental Sanitation Project that will be submitted to the PMO of Xinjiang and the ADB. In case the assessment reveals that there are outstanding issues related to income restoration measures, especially for the vulnerable population and the ethnic minority households then remedial actions will be implemented by the EA and IA immediately.

## Appendix 1 Relevant Regulations

### **The Relevant Regulations in *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China***

#### **Ownership of Land and Rights to the Use of Land**

**Article 8** Land in the urban areas of the cities is owned by the State.

Land in rural and suburban areas is owned by peasant collectives, except for those portions of land which belong to the State as provided for by law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are owned by peasant collectives.

**Article 10** Land owned by peasant collectives that belong lawfully to peasant collectives of a village shall be operated and managed by collective economic organizations of the village or by villagers committees; land already owned by different peasant collectives that belong to two or more different collective economic organizations in the village shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations in the village or by villager's groups; land already owned by a peasant collective of a township (town) shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organization of the township (town).

**Article 11** Land owned by peasant collectives shall be registered with and recorded by people's governments at the county level, which shall, upon verification, issue certificated to confirm the ownership of such land.

Land owned by peasant collectives to be lawfully used for non-agricultural construction shall be registered with and recorded by people's governments at the county's level, which shall, upon verification, issue certificates to confirm the right to the use of land for such construction.

State-owned land to be lawfully used by units or individuals shall be registered with and recorded by people's government at or above the county level, which shall, upon verification, issue certificates to confirm their rights to the rights to the use of such land to be used by central or State organs shall be determined by the State Council.

Ownership or the right to the use of forest land or grassland and the right to the use of water surfaces or tidal flats for aquaculture shall be confirmed respectively in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Forestry Law, the Grassland Law and

the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 12** Any change to be lawfully made in land ownership, in the right to the use of land or in the purpose of use of land shall be registered.

**Article 13** The lawfully registered ownership of land and right to the use of land shall be protected by law and may not be infringed upon by any units or individuals.

**Article 14** Land owned by peasant collectives shall be operated under a contract by members of the economic organizations of the peasant collective for crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry or fishery. The duration of such contract is 30 years. The party that gives out a contract and the party that undertakes it shall sign a contract in which to stipulate the rights and obligations of both parties. A peasant who undertakes to operate a piece of land under a contract shall have the obligation to protect the land and rationally use it in conformity with the purpose of use provided for in the contract. The rights of a peasant to operate land under a contract shall be protected by law.

Within the duration of the contract for operation of land, any appropriate readjustment of the land between individual contractors shall be made with the agreement of at least two-thirds of the members of the villagers assembly or of the representatives of villagers and the matter shall be submitted to the township (town) people's government and the agriculture administration department of the people's government at the county level for approval.

### **Overall Plan for Land Utilization**

**Article 19** Overall plan for land utilization shall be drawn up in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) strictly protecting the capital cultivated and keeping land for agriculture under control lest it shall be occupied and used for non-agricultural construction;
- (2) increasing the land utilization ratio;
- (3) making overall plans for the use of land for different purposes and in different areas;
- (4) protecting and improving ecological environment and guaranteeing the sustainable use of land; and

(5) Maintaining balance between the area of cultivated land used for other purposes and the area of land developed and replaced.

**Article 22** The area of land to be used for urban construction shall conform to the norm set by State regulations. Attention shall be paid to making full use of the existing land earmarked for construction and using little or no land earmarked for agriculture.

The overall plans of cities and the plans of villages and towns shall be dovetailed with the overall plan for land utilization, and the area of land to be used for construction fixed in the former shall not exceed the area fixed in the latter for the cities, villages and towns.

**Article 24** People's governments at all levels shall exercise close supervision over the plans for land utilization and keep control over the total area of land to be used for construction.

**Article 26** Any revision of an approved over all plans for land utilization shall be subject to approval by the organ that originally approved the plan; without such approval, no change may be made in the purposes of land use as defined in the overall plan for land utilization.

Where a change needs to be made in an overall plan for land utilization to meet the demand for land for the construction of such large infrastructure projects as energy, communications or water conservancy projects that have been approved by the State Council, it shall be made in accordance with the document of approval issued by the State Council.

### **Protection of Cultivated Land**

**Article 31** The State protects cultivated land and strictly restricts conversion of cultivated land to non-cultivated land.

The State applies the system of compensation for use of cultivated land for other purposes. The principle of "reclaiming the same area of land as is used" shall be applied to any unit that, with approval, uses cultivated land for construction of non-agricultural projects, that is, the unit shall be responsible for reclaiming the same area and quality of the cultivated land it uses. If conditions for such reclamation do not exist or if the reclamation in accordance with the regulations set by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central

Government, and the money shall exclusively be used for reclamation.

**Article 32** Local people's governments at or above the county level may require the units that wish to use cultivated land to move the cultivated layer of cultivated land to the reclaimed land or to land of inferior quality, or to other cultivated land for improving soil.

**Article 33** People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall strictly implement the overall plans and yearly plans for land utilization and take measures to ensure that the total area of cultivated land within their administrative regions remains unreduced. Where the total area of cultivated land is reduced, the State Council shall order the government concerned to reclaim land, within a time limit, of the same quality and area as is reduced, and the land administration department together with the agriculture administration department under the State Council shall inspect the land reclaimed before acceptance. Where individual governments of provinces or municipalities directly under the Central Government, for lack of land reserves, cannot reclaim enough land to make up for the cultivated land they used for additional construction projects, they shall apply to the State Council for approval of their reclaiming less or no land within their own administrative regions and of their reclaiming land in other regions.

**Article 36** In non-agricultural construction, attention shall be paid to economizing on the use of land. Where wasteland can be used, no cultivated land may be used; where land of inferior quality can be used, no land of superior quality may be used.

**Article 41** The State encourages land revitalization. County and township (town) people's governments shall make arrangements for rural collective economic organizations to conduct, in accordance with overall plans for land utilization, all-round improvement of the fields, water conservancy, roads and forests and development of the villages in order to improve the quality of the cultivated land, increase the efficient area of cultivated land and better the conditions of agricultural production and the ecological environment.

Local people's governments at all levels shall take measures to transform the medium and low-yield fields and improve idle and waste land.

**Article 42** Land users that cause damage to land as a result of digging, subsiding or crumbling under heavy weight shall be responsible for recultivating the land in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State. Where conditions do not permit

such recultivation or the land recultivated does not meet the requirements, the user shall pay charges for recultivation, which shall exclusively be used for the purpose. The land recultivated shall first be used for agriculture.

### **Land to Be Used for Construction**

**Article 43** All units and individuals that need land for construction purposes shall, in accordance with law, apply for the use of State-owned land, with the exception of the collective economic organizations and peasants of such organizations that have lawfully obtained approval of using the land owned by peasant collectives of these organizations to build township or town enterprises or to build houses for villagers and the units and individuals that have lawfully obtained approval of using the land owned by peasant collectives to build public utilities or public welfare undertakings of a township (town) or village.

“The State-owned land” mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes land owned by the State and land originally owned by peasant collectives but expropriated by the State.

**Article 44** Where land for agriculture is to be used for construction purposes, the formalities of examination and approval shall be gone through for the conversion of use.

Where land for agriculture is to be converted to land for the construction of road, pipeline or large infrastructure projects, for which approval has been obtained from people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, or for the construction of projects for which approval has been obtained from the State Council, the conversion shall be subject to approval by the State Council.

Where land for agriculture is to be converted to land for construction of projects in order to carry out the overall plan for land utilization within the limits of the area of land fixed in the plan for construction projects of cities, villages or towns, the conversion of use of land shall, in accordance with the yearly plan for land utilization, be subject to approval in batches by the organ that originally approved the overall plan for land utilization. Land to be used for construction of specific projects within the limits of the area of land for agriculture, conversion of the use of which has been approved, may be subject to approval by people’s governments of cities or counties.

Where land for agriculture is to be converted to land for construction projects other than

what is provided for in the second and third paragraphs of this Article the conversion shall be subject to approval by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

**Article 45** Expropriation of the following land shall be subject to approval by the State Council:

(1) Capital cultivated;

(2) Cultivated land, not included in capital cultivated, that exceeds 35 hectares;

Expropriation of land other than that provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and be submitted to the State Council for the record.

Land for agriculture shall be expropriated after conversion of use of the land is examined and approved in accordance with the precisions in Article 44 of this law. Where conversion of use of such land is subject to approval by the State Council, acquisition of the land shall be examined and approved at the same time, and there is no need to go through the formalities of examination and approval for the acquisition separately. Where conversion of use of land is subject to approval by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central government within the limits of their approval authority over the acquisition of land, expropriation of the land shall be examined and approved at the same time, and there is no need to go through the formalities of examination and approval for the expropriation separately; if the land to be expropriated is beyond the limits of their approval authority, it shall be examined and approved separately in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph in this Article.

**Article 46** Where land is to be expropriated by the State, the expropriation shall, after approval is obtained through legal procedure, be announced by people's governments at or above the county level, which shall help execute the acquisition.

Units and individuals that own or have the right to the use of the land under expropriation shall, within the time limit fixed in the announcement, register for compensation with the land administration department of the local people's government by presenting their certificates of land ownership or land-use right.

**Article 47** Land expropriated shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

Compensation for expropriated cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments and young crops on the acquisitioned land. Compensation for expropriated of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the average yearly output value of the expropriated land, calculated on the basis of three years preceding such acquisition. Resettlement subsidies for expropriated cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population needing to be resettled. The agricultural population needing to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the area of expropriated cultivated land by the average area of the original cultivated land per person of the unit the land of which is expropriated. The standard resettlement subsidies to be divided among members of the agricultural population needing resettlement shall be four to six times the average yearly output value of the expropriate cultivated land calculated on the basis of three years preceding such expropriation. However, the maximum resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the expropriated cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times its average yearly output value calculated on the basis of three years preceding such expropriation.

Rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for expropriation of other types of land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government with reference to the rates of compensation and resettlement subsidies for expropriation of cultivated land.

Rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for expropriation of other types of land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government with reference to the rates of compensation and resettlement subsidies for expropriation of cultivated land.

For expropriation of vegetable plots in city suburbs, the land users shall pay towards a development and construction fund for new vegetable plots in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State.

If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph in this Article are still insufficient to enable the peasants needing resettlement to maintain their original living standards, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by people's governments of provinces,

autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average yearly output value of the expropriated land calculated on the basis of three years preceding such expropriation.

The State Council may, in light of the level of social and economic development and under special circumstances, raise the rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for expropriation of cultivated land.

**Article 48** Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for acquisitioned land is decided on, the local people's government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is acquisitioned, and the peasants.

**Article 49** The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is expropriated, shall accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land expropriation.

The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land expropriated is forbidden to be embezzled or misappropriated.

**Article 50** Local people's governments at all levels shall support the rural collective economic organizations, the land of which is acquisitioned, and the peasants in their efforts to engage in development or business operation or to start enterprises.

**Article 51** The rate of compensation for expropriation of land to build large or medium-sized water conservancy or hydroelectric projects and the measures for resettling relocated people shall be prescribed separately by the State Council.

**Article 52** During the feasibility study of a construction project, land administration department may, in accordance with the overall plan for land utilization, the yearly plan for land utilization and the standard area of land for the use of construction, examine the matters related to land for construction and offer its comments and suggestions.

**Article 53** Where a construction unit needs to use State-owned land for construction of an approved project, it shall apply to the land administration department of the people's government at or above the county level that has the approval authority by presenting the relevant documents as required by laws and regulations. The said department shall examine the application before submitting it to the said people's government for

approval.

**Article 54** A construction unit that wishes to use State-owned land shall get it by such means of compensation as assignment. However, land to be used for the following purposes may be allocated with the lawful approval of a people's government at or above the county level:

- (1) For state organs or military purposes;
- (2) For urban infrastructure projects or public welfare undertakings;
- (3) For major energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State; and
- (4) Other purposes as provided for by laws or administrative regulations.

**Article 55** A construction unit that obtains right to the use of State-owned land by such means of compensation as assignment shall, in accordance with the rates and measures prescribed by the State Council, pay, among other charges, compensation for use of land such as charges for the assignment of land-use right, before it can use the land.

Beginning from the date of implementation of this Law, 30 percent of the compensation paid for the use of additional land for construction shall go to the Central Government and 70 percent to the local people's governments concerned, both of which shall exclusively be used for developing cultivated land.

**Article 56** A construction unit that uses State-owned land shall do so in agreement with the stipulations of the contract governing compensation for the use of land such as the assignment of the land-use right or with the provisions in the documents of approval for allocation of the land-use right. Where it is definitely necessary to change the purposes of construction on this land, the matter shall be subject to agreement by the land administration department of the people's government that originally approved the use of land. Where the land the purposes of use of which need to be changed is located in the area under city planning, the matter shall be subject to agreement by the city planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval.

**Article 57** Where land owned by the State or by peasant collectives needs to be used temporarily for construction of projects or for geologic prospecting, the matter shall be

subject to approval by the land administration department of a people's government at or above the county level. However, if the land to be temporarily used is located in the area covered by city planning, the matter shall be subject to agreement by the city planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval. The land user shall, depending on who owns the land and who has the land-use right, enter into a contract for the temporary use of the land with the land administration department concerned, or the rural collective economic organization, or the villagers committee, and pay compensation for it in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

The temporary land user shall use the land for purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and may not build permanent structures on it.

Generally, the period for temporary use of land shall not exceed two years.

**Article 58** Under any of the following circumstances, the land administration department of the people's government concerned may, with the approval of the people's government that has originally approved the use of land or that possesses the approval authority, take back the right to the use of the state-owned land;

- (1) The land is needed for the benefits of the public;
- (2) The use of the land needs to be readjusted for renovating the old urban area according to city planning;
- (3) At the expiration of the period stipulated in the contract for use of the land by such means of compensation as land assignment, the land user has not applied for extending the period or, if he has, the application is not approved;
- (4) The use of the originally allocated State-owned land is terminated because, among other things, the unit that uses the land is dissolved or moved away; or
- (5) The highways, railways, airports or ore fields are abandoned with approval.

The user granted with the land-use right shall be compensated appropriately when its right to the use of State-owned land is taken back according to the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) in the preceding paragraph.

**Article 61** Where land is to be used for the construction of township (town) or village public utilities or public welfare undertakings, the matter shall be subject to examination

and verification by the township (town) people's government, which shall submit an application to the land administration department of the local people's government at or above the county level for approval by the said people's government within the limits of its approval authority as defined by the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government. However, if land or agriculture is to be used for the purpose, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval in accordance with the provisions in Article 44 of this Law.

**Article 62** For villagers, one household shall only have one house site, the area of which may not exceed the limits fixed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Villagers shall build residences in keeping with the township (town) overall plan for land utilization and shall be encouraged to use their original house sites or idle lots in the village as much as possible.

Land to be used by villagers to build residences shall be subject to examination and verification by the township (town) people's government and approval by the county people's government. However, if land for agriculture is to be used for the purpose, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval in accordance with the provisions in Article 44 of this Law.

Applications for other house sites made by villagers who have sold or least their houses shall not be approved.

**Article 63** No right to the use of land owned by peasant collectives may be assigned, transferred or least for non-agricultural construction, with the exception of enterprises that have lawfully obtained land for construction in conformity with the overall plan for land utilization but have to transfer, according to law, their land-use right because of bankruptcy or merging or for other reasons.

**Article 64** No buildings or structures built before the overall plan for land utilization is drawn up and at variance with the purposes defined in such a plan may be rebuilt or expanded.

**Article 65** Under any of the following circumstances, a rural collective economic organization may, with the approval of the people's government that originally approved the use of land, take back the land-use right:

- (1) The land is needed for constructing township (town) or village public utilities or public welfare undertakings;
- (2) The land is used at variance with the approved purposes; or
- (3) The use of land is terminated because, among other things, the unit concerned is dissolved or moved away,

The user granted with the land-use right shall be compensated appropriately when the land owner by the peasant collective is taken back according to the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of the preceding paragraph in this Article.

**The relevant regulations in *Regulations on Administration of the Housing Demolition and Relocation in Cities***

**Article 6** The unit carrying out house demolition and relocation shall not carry out the work of any demolition and relocation until it has acquired the permit for housing demolition and relocation.

**Article 8** At the time of issuing the permit for housing demolition and relocation, the administrative department of housing demolition and relocation shall publish, in the form of an announcement of housing demolition and relocation, the items such as the demolisher, the scope of demolition and relocation and the time limit for demolition and relocation, as specified in the permit for housing demolition and relocation.

The administrative department of housing demolition and relocation and the demolisher shall do a good job in making prompt publicity and explanation to the relocatees.

**Article 22** The demolisher shall, as provided in these Regulations, compensate the relocatee.

No compensation shall be given for any unlicensed construction or temporary construction to be demolished beyond the approved time limit, while appropriate compensation shall be given for temporary construction to be demolished within the approved time limit.

**Article 23** Compensation for demolition and relocation may be given by the means of money or exchange of property right to the house.

Except as provided in Paragraph 2 of Article 25 and Paragraph 2 of Article 27 of these Regulations, the relocatee may choose the means of compensation for demolition and relocation.

**Article 24** The amount of compensation given in the means of money shall be determined at the valuation price in the real estate market on the basis of the factors such as the location, usage, and building area of the house to be demolished. The specific measures thereof are to be made by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government.

**Article 25** Where the property right to the house is to be exchanged, the demolisher and the relocatee shall, as provided in Article 24 of these Regulations, calculate the amount of compensation for the demolished house and the price of the house to be exchanged, and shall settle up the price difference in the exchange of property right.

Where the accessories of a non-public-service house are to be demolished, no property right may be exchanged, and the demolisher shall give compensation by the means of money.

**Article 26** Where a public-service house is to be demolished, the demolisher shall, as provided in pertinent laws and regulations and as required in the city planning, rebuild another one or give compensation in the means of money.

**Article 27** Where a leased house is to be demolished and the relocatee terminates the lease relation with the lessee of the house, or resettle the lessee, the demolisher shall give compensation to the relocatee.

Where the relocatee and the lessee of the house fail to reach an agreement on the termination of the lease relation, the demolisher shall have the property right to the house exchanged for the relocatee. The house to which the property right is exchanged shall be leased by the original lessee of the house, and the relocatee and the original lessee of the house shall conclude a new contract for house-leasing.

**Article 28** Houses provided by the demolisher for resettlement shall meet the standards of the State for quality and safety.

**Article 29** Where a house to which the property right is not clear shall be demolished, the demolisher shall make a plan for compensation and resettlement, and the demolition and relocation may be conducted only after the plan has been examined

and approved by the administrative department of housing demolition and relocation. Before the demolition and relocation, the demolisher shall undergo evidence-preservation with a notary institution with regard to the relevant matters of the house to be demolished.

**Article 30** The demolition of a mortgaged house shall be conducted in compliance with the laws of the State on guaranty.

**Article 31** The demolisher shall give subsidies for removal to the relocatee or the lessee of the house.

During the time limit for transition, where the relocatee or the lessee of the house arranges the lodging by himself, the demolisher shall give subsidies for temporary resettlement; where the relocatee or the lessee of the house lives in the house for transitional use provided by the demolisher, it is not necessary for the demolisher to give subsidies for temporary resettlement.

The rates of subsidies for removal and temporary resettlement shall be determined by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government.

**Article 32** The demolisher shall not extend the time limit for transition without authorization. The occupier of the house for transitional use shall have it vacated and returned on time.

Where the time limit for transition is extended due to the responsibility of the demolisher, an increase shall be made, starting from the month in which the time limit expires, to the subsidies for temporary resettlement given to the relocatee or the lessee of the house who arranges the lodging by himself; and the subsidies for temporary resettlement shall be given to the occupier of the house for transitional use starting from the month in which the time limit expires.

**Article 33** Where the demolition of a houses which is not used as a dwelling house leads to suspension of production or business, the demolisher shall give due compensation.

**Procedures of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China**

**Chapter One General Provisions**

**Article 2** All activities of land protection, exploitation, utilization, and supervision and management, shall comply with this Law.

**Article 6** The State introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State. No unit or individual is allowed to occupy trade or illegally transfer land by other means.

The people's governments at all levels should manage to make an overall plan for the use of land to strictly administer, protect and develop land resources and stop any illegal occupation of land.

**Chapter Two Ownership and Right of Use of Land**

**Article 8** The owners and users of Land owned by the State and land collectively owned, must file an application with land administrative department of the people's government at and above the county level, and receive

**Chapter Four Protection of Cultivated Land and Reclamation of Land**

**Article 20** The autonomous region fosters the system of compensations to cultivated land to be occupied. Occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, should be responsible for reclaiming or the land treatment compensated the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied; Whereas units which occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation of land, should pay land reclamation fees according to the level of reclaiming land as the standard of 15000-45000 CNY per hectare, for cultivation the land reclaimed.

**Article 21** With the approval of acquisition the basic cultivated, according to law, should pay 1.5 times the cultivated land reclamation fees

**Article 25** The acquisition of the following land is forbidden:

- 1) forbidden reclamation areas defined in the general plan for the utilization of the land
- 2) natural grassland, artificial lawn, fenced meadows and high quality pasture
- 3) forest land and beaches of rivers and lakes
- 4) desert in the front of sand and hillsides with a slope of over 25 degrees

- 5) disputed area of owners of land

## **Chapter Five Land for Construction Purposes**

**Article 31** Whereas occupation of State land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

- 1) Whereas occupying of land owned by peasant and herdsmen collectives for villages and market towns, construction of township enterprises, public facilities and public welfare, rural roads, water conservancy undertakings of infrastructure construction and townships (towns) and rural villagers' houses, within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, shall be approved by the people's governments of autonomous regions, municipalities within the controlled targets setting in the general plans for land use.
- 2) Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, land for construction has to be approved by the people's governments of autonomous regions. Whereas laws and regulations approved by State Council shall be followed.

**Article 35** For acquisition of land by the State construction, compensation for the land should be made according to the following standards:

- 1) In acquisitioning basic cultivated, the land compensation fees shall be 8-10 times the local yearly output value of the cultivated land;
- 2) In acquisitioning paddy field and fishponds outside the basic cultivated, the land compensation fees shall be 7-9 times the local yearly output value of the cultivated land;
- 3) In acquisitioning dry land outside the basic cultivated, the land compensation fees shall be 7-8 times the local yearly output value of the cultivated land;

- 4) In acquisitioning forest land, artificial meadow, house plot, rural roads and threshing floors, the land compensation fees shall be 6-7 times the local yearly output value of the cultivated land;

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In acquisitioning natural meadow, the land compensation fees shall be 6 times the local yearly output value of the cultivated land;

In acquisitioning land in the provisions of 1, 2,3 and 4 of the preceding paragraph, for large key construction projects such as communications and water conservancy, approved by the State and the autonomous region, its compensation fees shall be 6 times the local yearly output value of the cultivated land;

The output value of all kinds of cultivated land and meadow shall be calculated by that of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land, regularly announced by the people's government of the autonomous region

**Article 36** The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land acquisitioned are as follows:

Compensation fees for green crops of common crops shall be its average yearly output value of the latest three years, compensation fees for green crops of perennial root crops shall be 2-3 times its average yearly output value of the latest three years;

Buildings, structures, other installations and forest trees on the land acquisitioned, according to the actual loss, should be compensated according to the relevant provisions;

If Graves on the land acquisitioned need be removed, the local people's governments shall make an announcement of transfer within a time limit, and pay the transfer fee according to the relevant provisions; if beyond the time limit and graves without an owner, the local people's government shall organize departments concerned to transfer instead.

**Article 37** The rates of resettlement fee shall be paid in accordance with the standard of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 47 of the Land Management Law. The per-capita land occupied of the unit is less than 0.1 hectare before land acquisitioned; the resettlement fees may be increased properly. But the combined total of land

compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

In acquisitioning fishponds, the resettlement fee shall be made by comparison with the standard of adjacent cultivated land. In acquisitioning forest land and meadow, the resettlement fee shall be calculated by comparison with the standard of adjacent cultivated land. In acquisitioning house plot, rural roads and threshing floors, was no the resettlement fee.

**Article 39** In acquisitioning land of rural collective economic organizations, the land compensation fees shall be owned by rural collective economic organizations; compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land shall be owned by the owner of attachments to or green crops.

Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquisitioned and accept their supervision. It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

**Article 40** The number of agricultural population to be resettled by rural collective economic organizations, the resettlement fee shall be paid to rural collective economic organizations, and be legally managed and used by rural collective economic organizations; if resettled by other unit, the resettlement fee shall be paid to the resettlement unit; there is no need for a unify arrangement, the resettlement fee shall be paid to individuals or used for their insurance costs payment after their approval. The resettlement fee shall be used exclusively for its designated purpose and shall not be used for any other purpose.

People's government of cities, counties and townships (towns) shall strengthen their supervision of the situation in connection with the use of the resettlement fee.

**Article 46** The area of the house plot shall be performed as the following standards (per-capita land occupied for a county):

- 1) with the per-capita cultivated land being below 0.04 hectare, the maximum of each household living area is 200 square meters;
- 2) with the per-capita cultivated land being above 0.04 hectare but below 0.07 hectare, the maximum of each household living area is 300 square meters;

- 3) with the per-capita cultivated land being above 0.07 hectare but below 0.1 hectare, the maximum of each household living area is 400 square meters;
- 4) with the per-capita cultivated land being above 0.1 hectare but below 0.14 hectare, the maximum of each household living area is 500 square meters;
- 5) with the per-capita cultivated land being above 0.14 hectare but below 0.34 hectare, the maximum of each household living area is 600 square meters;
- 6) with the per-capita cultivated land being above 0.34 hectare but below 0.07 hectare, the maximum of each household living area is 800 square meters;
- 7) The use of unused land for building houses, the standard of the area of house plot shall be appropriately relax, but the maximum shall not exceed once the standard of preceding paragraph.

Relevant rules in Document [Xinjijiafang (2001) 500] by Development and Planning Committee and Finance Department, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

### Compensations Rates of Cultivated Land

Table 1.1

Unit: CNY/mu

Category	The first level (superior cultivated)	The second level (medium cultivated)	The third level (inferior cultivated)
Compensation rates	1200	640	480
explanation	1. The rates of this Table is fit for cultivated land growing food crop 2. The yearly output value of the cultivated land growing special crop, vegetable fields and Orchard should be higher than that of the first-level cultivated land; the maximum of cotton fields, Orchard land, vegetable land and grape land shall not respectively exceed 1.5 times, 2 times, 3 times and 4 times of it . Other economic crops are estimated by their actual yearly output value.		

### Compensations Rates of Meadow

Table1. 2

Unit: CNY/mu

level compensation rates Rank	First superior	Second medium	Third inferior
1	328	262	120
2	262	148	88
3	136	96	63
4	80	69	50

### Rates of Resettlement Fee

Table1. 3

the per-capita area of cultivated land ( mu )	times of the average output value of three years
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Above 3.5 mu	IV-----5
3.0-----3.5	VI-----7
2.V-----3.0	VIII-----9
2.0-----2.5	X-----12
1.V-----2.0	1III-----15
1.0-----1.5	1VI-----18
0.V-----1.0	1IX-----20

## Compensation Rates of Arbor and Cash Trees

**Table 1.4**

Items Types of trees	specification of trees ( diameter, cm)	compensation rates (CNY)
broad-leaf forest	below 5 cm	10—15
	V-15 cm	15—25
	1V-30 cm	25—35
	above 30 cm	45
conifer	below 5 cm	20—30
	V-15 cm	30—50
	1V-30 cm	50—70
	above 30 cm	90
fruit trees	below 5 cm	20—40
	V-15 cm	40—60
	1V-30 cm	60—100
	above 30 cm	120
grape	no fruit below 3 years	30—70
	with fruit above 3 years	70—110

Remark: the standards for trees compensation in protection zones raise 50% according to this rate.

## APPENDIX2 RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET (RIB)

\_\_\_\_\_(Name of APs)

In order to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety, Changji Municipal Government (CMG) the Executing Agency (EA) intends to utilize part of the Asia Development Bank (ADB) loan to launch urban roads and municipal services project in the Changji city, which is one of component in Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement projects.

The project will affect the location of your family (unit) to some extent. The booklet is distributed to inform you on the basic status of the sub-component of the Project,

relevant land acquisition and relocation policies of the state and the impacts on your household.

This Project is to be implemented by Changji Urban and Rural Construction Commission. (CURCC) as the implementing agency (IA). This component involves the construction of 23.24km of urban roads together with ancillary works including environment and sanitation facilities. The roads are north outer ring road, west outer ring road, West Bianning Road, West Jiankang Road, Nangongyuan Road, Tacheng Road, Shihezi Road, West Jianuo Road, Zhongshan Road, and their environmental sanitation.

The land acquisition of this project will affect 2 sub-districts and 8 villages of Changji City, respectively these are Xiaosansigong One Village, Xiaosansigong Two Village, Beigou One Village, Zhonggou One Village, Zhonggou Two Village, Xiaoquzi One Village, Xiaoquzi Two Village, Jiujiagou Village, Liugongmiao Village and Nanwugong One Village, and. Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 349 households and 1511 people, including 206 minorities. 23 enterprises and shops will be demolished and affect 203 persons. 161.81mu stated land and 711.57mu collective land will be occupied permanently.

### 1) compensation standard

The compensation rates of land acquisition and resettlement are determined on the basis of sufficient surveys, with reference to involuntary resettlement principle of Asian Development Bank, state laws and regulations and Xinjiang Autonomous Region and Changji by-laws and aimed to restore and improve living standard of affected persons in short period after resettlement.

The compensation rates applied to the Changji urban transport and public service project include collective land compensation standard, stated land compensation standard, house demolition compensation standard (rural house, shops and enterprises houses), and attachment compensation standard. And other charges and taxes see Table2.1-2.9. (To be filled in based on different components by IA based on RP, particularly the entitlement matrix and budget table).

**Table2.1 Compensation Standards for Collective Land Acquisition**

Type	Annual Output Value(CNY/mu)	Multipliers of Compensation			compensation standard(CNY/mu)			
		Land acquisition compensation	resettlement subsidies	Young crops fee	Land acquisition compensation	resettlement subsidies	Young crops fee	total

Cultivated land / fish pond	1200	8	15	2	9600	18000	2400	30000
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**Table2.2 Compensation Standards for Stated Land Acquisition**

Grade	Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three	Grade Four	Grade Five
<b>Business land</b>	480	340	200	110	50
<b>Residential land</b>	250	200	120	70	40
<b>Industry land</b>	180	120	90	55	40
<b>Comprehensive land</b>	360	270	110	90	45

**Table 2.3 Compensation Standards for Rural Houses**

type	Item	unit	standard	remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure(IV-6 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	964.5	
	brick-concrete structure(2-3 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	798.8	
	brick-concrete structure(flat)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	687.4	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	433.8	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	381.2	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	300	
following subsidy will be given to the APs with house demolition :				
other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	500-1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	200	Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months.
	award fee	%	3	3% of house compensation

**Table2.4 Compensation standards for Small Businesses and Shops**

type	item	unit	standard	remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure(IV-6 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	1253.85	
	brick-concrete structure(2-3 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	1038.44	

	brick-concrete structure(flat)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	893.62	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	563.94	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	495.56	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	234	
other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	500-1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	200	Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months
	award fee	%	3	3% of house compensation

**Table5 Compensation standards for affected enterprises**

type	item	unit	standard	Remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	798.8	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	433.8	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	381.2	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	300	
other compensation	Business interruption fee	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> /month	10	Paid for 4 months
	Removal Expenses	%	10	Not more than 10 % of HD compensation
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	200	Paid for 6 months. But it will pay as actual transition period if exceed 6 months

**Table 6 Compensation Standards for Public Facilities**

Items	unit	standard	Item	Unit	standard
public toilets	CNY each	2000	electricity cable	M	3.5
10KV electricity pole	CNY each	1200	lawn and parterre	M <sup>2</sup>	50

380V electricity pole	CNY each	800	Tap water pipe	M	18
380V wood electricity pole	CNY each	600	vegetable Hothouse	M <sup>2</sup>	80
transformer	CNY each	1050	Well	CNY each	180
aqueduct	M <sup>2</sup>	300	adult tree (not fruit tree)	CNY each	35
Bridge	CNY each	5000	young tree(not fruit tree)	CNY each	25
road	M <sup>2</sup>	150	scattered fruit tree	CNY each	15
roads for transporting	M <sup>2</sup>	10	Fish pond	M <sup>2</sup>	30
flow pipe	M	18	concrete road	M <sup>2</sup>	23
drainpipe	M	25	enclosed wall	m	189
communication cable	M	10	lodge	M <sup>2</sup>	100

**Table7 Other Compensation Standard**

No.	Item	standard	Remark
1	land compensation fees for new construction land	16000CNY/mu	Eleventh category of area
2	land cultivation fees	3000CNY/mu	First-level cultivated land
3	cultivated occupation tax	5CNY/mu	
4	management fees of land acquisition	Calculated at 4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
5	survey and design fees	Calculated at 3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
6	implementation management fees	Calculated at 3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
7	technical training fees	Calculated at 1% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
8	fees for external resettlement monitoring and evaluation	Calculated at 1.5% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	
9	contingency	Calculated at 10% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	

## 2) Rights and Obligations of Affected Persons

### (1) Rights of affected persons

Get all kinds of deserved compensation in complete conformity with the above compensation rates; reflect opinion and suggestions to municipal government, sub-

district offices, community land acquisition and relocation offices or project resettlement offices, district progressively, specific contents of which including base number of compensation quantity, compensation rate, time of compensation payment, site selection for house reconstruction, etc. various resettlement offices must reply to complaints of affected people and problems subordinate resettlement office reflects within 7 days.

Generally there are five channels for grievance redress in Changji City: (i) village committee/ community, (ii) the township/CRC (iii) Changji LABs and Resettlement Offices (iv) the Changji PMO/ government or (v) by taking legal action.

## **(2) Obligation of affected persons**

1. Actively cooperate with implement of state project.
2. New buildings shall not be constructed within the scope of the resettlement survey; otherwise the compensation fund will be canceled.
3. Demolish buildings within the red-line /blue-line (outer limits of road width or river width respectively) scope of project planning.

## **3) Assistance to Vulnerable Households**

Vulnerable households would get non-cash assistance as listed below:

1. Labor assistance. CRC/Village would provide labor assistance in house relocation and reconstruction for those households lack of labor
2. Give them priority in site selection for house reconstruction in the rural area, and provide guidance on relocation
3. Give them priority in preferential policies.

## **APPENDIX 3 TOR FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **1. Objectives**

The objectives of the external M&E are:

According to ADB's Resettlement Handbook and ADB's Social Analysis Guideline, an independent monitoring and assessment will be made on the resettlement to analyze and compare the change of living level of APs by checking and tracking the progress and fund and management relative to resettlement.

The report that is provided to the ADB, the EA and concerned departments will provide sufficient information and suggestions for reference to the concerned departments to keep them informed on the progress and status of resettlement, so as to assure them that the problems and the proposed solutions for improvements are identified.

### **2. Tasks for Monitoring and Evaluation**

Tasks for M&E are shown below.

Progress of land acquisition and demolition includes:

- Progress of land acquisition;
- Progress of temporary land occupation;
- Affected progress of the project.
- Progress of house demolition and resettlement includes:
- Progress of house demolition and status of compensation;
- Progress of house construction for resettlers;
- Progress of removal.
- Progress of funds availability and payment includes:
- Payment of fund allocation;
- Expenditure (budget and factual expenditure).

Monitoring and assessment on living level of AP includes:

- Living level of AP prior resettlement;
- Living level of AP after resettlement;
- Employment of AP prior and after resettlement.

Monitoring on availability of compensation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities and progress of construction;

AP's participation in the processes of preparation of RP, land acquisition and resettlement and income rehabilitation; Monitoring on the mechanisms and efficiency of grievance procedures; Collection of monitoring data and establishment of a data file; Comparison analysis; Report submission.

### **3. Technical Procedures**

Prepare RP working outline; prepare questions and tables for investigation; prepare the scheme of random sampling; base investigation; set up information management system; supervise survey; establish data files; compare analysis and make assessment; prepare monitoring report; check the completion of monitoring; draw conclusion.

### **4. Independent Monitoring Agency**

An independent monitoring agency will be engaged to take the responsibility of monitoring on the resettlement of the project by PMO or separately by IAs.

The PMO will provide assistance to the external monitoring and evaluation agency, particularly in the aspects of field survey, staffing and logistics.

### **5. Monitoring and Evaluation Methods**

A combined method of field survey, analysis and comprehensive assessment will be undertaken;

An overall and site survey of progress, funds, institution and management and a random sampling survey.

Sampling according to classification. Tracking the samples at 10% of house-demolished households and 10% of households who loss land.

Overall survey including table investigation, meetings, and file review.

Collection of photos, tape records, video records, physical substance except for written documents.

#### **6. Schedule of Monitoring and Assessment**

February,2009	Contract an independent evaluator, prepare the working outline;
February,2009	prepare monitoring plan such as outline of survey, tables, establishment of monitoring system, defining assignment, and selection of monitoring samples;
March,2009	Baseline and first survey, submit No. 1 monitoring report;
September. 2009	Second survey, submit No. 2 monitoring report;
March.2010	Third survey, submit No. 3 monitoring report;
September.2010	Fourth survey, submit No.4 monitoring report
March.2011	Fifth survey, submit No.5 monitoring report
September. 2011	Submit finial report

## APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED PERSONS CONSULTATIONS

Consultation 1	
<b>Time</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> of February 2008
<b>Place</b>	Meeting room of Xiaosansigong One Village
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fei Jiangli of Changji PMO</li> <li>• Director Pan and Director Chen of Jianguo Road office</li> <li>• 11 representatives of APs including 6 men and 5 women and 5 Hans, 2 Uyghur, 3 Hui, and 1 Kazak</li> <li>• Resettlement experts of TA and RAP preparation unit</li> </ul>
<b>Main Points Of the Meeting</b>	<p><b>Villager employment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 11 households, there are 6 households engaging in business or work outside, 3 households engaging in livestock breeding and other 2 households engaging in planting.</li> <li>• It only takes 11 minutes from Xiaosansigong One Village to Changji city center. Almost every household have family member work outside or do business. Planting is not the key income source for Villagers. They engage in transport, taxi or service.</li> <li>• Some villagers raise cows and chickens and offer to Changji city through convenient traffic. Most livestock breeding households are minorities because they have good skills and technology.</li> <li>• And some villagers rent rooms. This village is not far from downtown Yazhong market, many people who work in Yazhong rent villager rooms.</li> <li>• Some Han villagers carry coal from coal market 1 km away to village and the annual income is 20 thousand CNY. But they always lost some coal because of band road condition. They approve the project and they hope to enlarge transportation business after road construction.</li> <li>• An Abulizi villager raises 6 cows which produce 25kg milk per day. The price of 1kg milk is 2.5CNY to 3CNY. He has 8.5mu to plant cotton and net income is 300-400CNY per mu. The annual income can be 23475CNY.</li> <li>• A Han villager raises chickens. He rent 13mu land to raise 3000 chickens for 180CNY/mu a year. The cost of one chicken is 4 CNY and three times a year. The marketing period is 60 days. Marketing period is different, chicken price fluctuates; the annual net income is about 20 thousand CNY.</li> </ul> <p><b>Village Development Plan:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 1999 second land contract, newborn baby and new married girl can not get land. The annual net income of this village is 4000CNY and in the medium level of villages nearby. Before 2004, this village was occupied 1000mu land. The villagers whose all land occupied built storied buildings with compensation. They went out for work or did business, surplus rooms were rented as shops or to migrant labors nearby. The annual rent income can be X-20 thousand. Adding the income of trade and outside work, the total income is more than the one only by planting. So the living quality is improved. For every land acquisition, village committee held villagers representatives meeting to decide the use and distribution of compensation. Usually, 20% of land acquisition compensation was left in village to improve public infrastructure and 80% gave to APs directly. Village committee had built road, flow and drain pipes, culture center, electricity net reconstruction and irrigation channels, which improve the lives of villagers.</li> <li>• In few years, a scenic ice lake will be built that transects the village. The development of houses and trade of the scenery belt will promote village's recreation and service. Village committee hope one part should be managed by them to open a market. They can share profit to villagers and can provide job position to APs.</li> <li>• Villagers also transfer employment attitude and hope a good development in the future. But they worries about guarantee. Though land income is not main income source of family, it is a guarantee. Business and outside work can not give them guarantee. So, Changji is preparing villagers endowment insurance and land-loss farmers guarantee system and will have trial in 200VIII-2009.</li> <li>• This village is included in new rural village construction plan and intends choose homestead to build houses, which can be used to resettle APs. But the plan has not been approved yet.</li> </ul> <p><b>Villager's Attitude To Land Acquisition and Compensation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable compensation should be given for demolished houses, which should be estimated by a company with experience in valuation of houses in Changji. Considering that houses are demolished for public interests, so APs should be given special care.</li> <li>• After demolition, homestead should be given by village to build new house.</li> <li>• Price is rising and compensation should be raised.</li> <li>• The skills of minorities are less such as livestock breeding and planting. After LA, skill training should be provided to APs.</li> <li>• To remain land for resettlement. A piece of land is hoped to be left and remised to village by preferential policy. Village can operate business and share profit to villagers.</li> <li>• Employment training should be pertinent. Young people need not basic technology training but the skills adapting times like computer; elderly people can be provided agriculture modernization training or special</li> </ul>

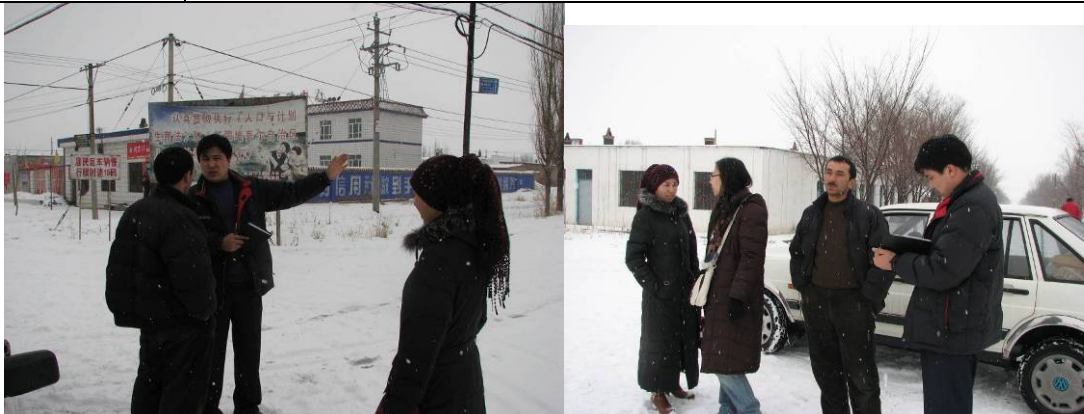
	<p>position training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprises should provide five insurances to dispel the worries of APs.</li> </ul> <p>Cultivated basic facilities protection. After some land are occupied, the left land will lose fertility because of the destroy to basic facilities and finally not cultivated. It suggested that cultivated basic facilities should be protected. It should be repair if is unavoidable. If it can not be repaired, the left land should be occupied otherwise it will affect planting income in the future.</p>
<b>Photos Of Participants</b>	


<b>Consultation 2</b>	
<b>Time</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> of February 2008
<b>Place</b>	Meeting room of Beigou One Village
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fei Lijiang of Changji PMO</li> <li>Director Dong and Director Xue of Jianguo Road office</li> <li>15 representatives of APs including 8 men and 7 women and 11 Hans, 4 Hui and one isolated elderly people.</li> <li>Resettlement experts of TA and RAP preparation unit</li> </ul>
<b>Main Points Made During Meetings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Villager employment: In 15 households, there are 6 households work outside and another 9 households engaging in agricultural cropping and vegetable gardening.</li> <li>It only takes 20 minutes to Changji city center. Almost every household have family member work outside or do business. Planting is the key income source for Villagers. They plant wheat, corn and vegetables. Some villagers engage in transport, taxi or service.</li> <li>And some villagers rent rooms. This village is not far from downtown Yazhong market, many people who work in Yazhong rent villager rooms.</li> <li>Villagers grow wheat, corn, and vegetables. Two crops in one year (corn grown after wheat). The net income of wheat is about 200CNY/mu, corn is 350CNY/mu, and vegetable is 1000CNY/mu.</li> <li>Some households have lots of cultivated land but are lack of labors or family members go out for work. They rent land for 100-250CNY/mu to get income.</li> </ul> <p><b>Village Development Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 1999 second land contract, newborn baby and new married girl can not get land. The annual net income of this village is 5700CNY and in the medium level of villages nearby. Before 2004, this village was occupied 860mu land. The villagers whose all land occupied built storied buildings with compensation. They went out for work or did business, surplus rooms were rented as shops or to migrant labors nearby. The annual rent income can be X-20 thousand. Adding the income of trade and outside work, the total income is more than the one only by planting. So the living quality is improved. For every land acquisition, village committee held villagers representatives meeting to decide</li> </ul>


	<p>the use and distribution of compensation. Usually, 20% of land acquisition compensation was left in village to improve public infrastructure and 80% gave to APs directly. Village committee had built road, flow and drain pipes, culture center, electricity net reconstruction and irrigation channels, which improve the lives of villagers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villagers also transfer employment attitude and hope a good development in the future. But they worries about guarantee. Though land income is not main income source of family, it is a guarantee. Business and outside work can not give them guarantee. So, Changji is preparing villagers endowment insurance and land-loss farmers guarantee system and will have trial in 200VIII-2009.</li> <li>• This village is included in new rural village construction plan and chooses a homestead to build houses, which can be used to resettle APs.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Villager's Attitude to Land Acquisition and Resettlement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable compensation should be given for demolished houses, which should be evaluated by evaluation company. Considering that houses are demolished for public interests, so APs should be given special care.</li> <li>• They hope to rebuild houses by themselves and do not want to live in multi-story houses because of heating expenses during the winter.</li> <li>• Price of land is rising and compensation should be raised in accordance with actual market prices of land.</li> <li>• After LA, skill training that would lead to real jobs should be provided to APs.</li> <li>• The isolated elderly people hope the government pay compensation timely and solve house problem when compensation can not afford house self-build or purchase, and also provide help in living.</li> <li>• Some land needs to be set aside at the village level so all APs can benefit by pursuing other livelihood activities.</li> <li>• Employment training should be relevant. Young people need not basic technology training but the skills adapting times such as computer, cooking and car repairing and women need cooking and art craft training; elderly people can be provided agriculture modernization training or special position training.</li> <li>• As much agricultural and horticultural land as possible should be maintained to ensure households have enough local foodstuffs to feed themselves.</li> <li>• Hope family members can be employed by project to increase income.</li> </ul>

<b>Consultant 3</b>	
<b>Time</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> of February 2008
<b>Place</b>	Villager's shop in Zhonggou Two Village
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fei Lijiang of Changji PMO</li> <li>• Director Chen of Jianguo Road office</li> <li>• Zheng Qianfa, the shopkeeper of demolishing shop, 3 consumers</li> <li>• Resettlement experts of TA and RAP preparation unit</li> </ul>
<b>Main Contents Of the Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project build pavement, which will affect the shop. This shop belongs to residential shop, that is to say the house along the road is shop and the house behind are residential rooms. There are 8 rooms and cost is 40 thousand CNY. (About house cost: in April, 530CNY/m<sup>2</sup> including labor and materials. Steel price did not raise and builders were abundant. But in Aug, steel price raised and builders were lacking, so 580CNY/m<sup>2</sup> including labor and materials. It suggested that compensation should consider the price rising of construction materials and builders). While the Project will demolish shops it will not affect the actual house of these shop-owners.</li> <li>• There are five people in affected family. They had 7mu land and had been occupied 5mu. Wheat is planted in the left 2mu land. The annual output value is 500-600CNY; the net income is 300CNY/mu. But now the land is rented to others for 100CNY/mu.</li> <li>• The shop is run by the Mr. Zhengs and the income is 1000CNY/month. Customers are nearby villagers. They sale commodity. Business is not good because there are two or three shops around and customers are only nearby villagers. After demolition, they will use other room as shop to continue their business. They think that new road construction will bring more passengers and cars and his business will be better. As for risks caused by big traffic flux, Mr. Zheng think pavement, sign, deceleration belt in residential districts will be convenient for them. The vehicle of two elders is auto bike. They hope road will be better and traffic will be better.</li> <li>• Their son drive taxi and annual income is 40-50 thousand CNY. He supports road building. Bad road of Changji depreciate cars quickly and increase repairing charge. The bumpy road increase traffic risks. With road building, taxi will have a good business.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attitude Towards Land Acquisition and Compensation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable compensation should be given to provide for the loss of both shop and income. An independent organization rather than the PMO should evaluate how much the shop will lose by way of business.</li> <li>• Hope family members can be employed by project to increase income.</li> </ul>



Consultation 4	
<b>Time</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> of February 2008
<b>Place</b>	Zhonggou Two Village
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fei Lijiang of Changji PMO</li> <li>• Director Chen of Jianguo Road office</li> <li>• Abula Jiang (a Uyghur) and his wife, who owns both a shop that will be demolished and land on which livestock are raised will be acquired.</li> <li>• Resettlement experts of TA and RAP preparation unit</li> </ul>
<b>Main Contents Of the Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project build pavement, which will affect the householder. His house is along the road and towards the road is the land that he raises livestock on, and which will be acquired by the Project. There are nine rooms.</li> <li>• There are 11 people in affected family and more than 20mu cultivated land, which is planted cotton. The net income of cotton is 500CNY/mu, annual output value is about 12000CNY. They raise 12 cows and produce 1VII-18kg milk per cow. The purchase price is 2.5CNY/kg, and the annual output value is 10000CNY.</li> <li>• Householder thinks that new road construction will bring more passengers and cars and his business will be better, traffic will be more convenient.</li> </ul>
	<b>Attitude towards Land Acquisition and Compensation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable compensation should be given for both the loss of the shop and income support to ensure that household no worse off than prior to the Project.</li> <li>• HD will affect income and daily life so government should provide help during project implementation.</li> <li>• Hope homestead will be given and build house and livestock breeding zone by them.</li> <li>• Hope family members can be employed by project to increase income.</li> </ul>
	

Consultation 5	
<b>Time</b>	23 February 2008
<b>Place</b>	Nongjiale restaurant in Xiaosansigong Two Village
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fei Lijiang of Changji PMO</li> <li>• Director Chen of Jianguo Road office</li> <li>• Bai Zhan will see his house and restaurant demolished.</li> <li>• Resettlement experts of TA and RAP preparation unit</li> </ul>
<b>Main Contents Of the Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will result in the demolition of both the restaurant and house that the Bai and family live in.</li> <li>• There are 6 people in affected family. Their main income comes from Nongjiale restaurant, and business period per year is 4 to 5 months. There are 20-30 customers and the income is 400-500CNY every day. In the winter, the rooms of the restaurant are rented to out-of-town labors for 50-100CNY/ room.</li> <li>• Nongjiale restaurant is not far from Yazhong market. Buses pass every 15 minute. New road construction will bring more passengers and cars and his business will be better, traffic will be more convenient.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attitude towards Land Acquisition and Compensation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable compensation should be given for demolished houses, which should be evaluated by evaluation company. Considering that houses are demolished for public interests, so APs should be given special care.</li> <li>• Hope family members can be employed by project to increase income.</li> <li>• Hope project begin earlier and they can benefit from the project sooner.</li> </ul>
	

Consultation 6	
<b>Time</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> of February 2008
<b>Place</b>	Qi Shangmin's shop in Xiaosansigong Two Village
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fei Lijiang of Changji PMO</li> <li>• Director Chen of Jianguo Road office</li> <li>• Qi Shangmin will see his house demolished.</li> <li>• Resettlement experts of TA and RAP preparation unit</li> </ul>
<b>Main Contents Of the Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• family economic situation: 3 families and all are labors, two of them are disabled</li> <li>• income source: shop business and annual income is about 20,000CNY,</li> <li>• Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals.</li> <li>• project implementation will be affected by HD</li> </ul>
	<b>Attitude to Land Acquisition and Compensation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair compensation should be paid taking into account the special economic circumstances of the family..</li> <li>• preferential policies hoped to be given by government (exemption from the payment of taxes or school fees for children)</li> </ul>
	

## APPENDIX 5 VULNERABLE GROUP INTERVIEWS

Vulnerable Group Interview 1	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Zhonggou Two Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district
Interviewee	Yu Jinyi
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 5 families and 2 labors, householder is disabled.</li> <li>2. income source: agriculture and annual income is about 4000CNY;</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 120CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. justice and reasonable compensation should be given by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. resettlement will: self-build in village flat;</li> <li>7. Hope family members can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 2	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Zhonggou Two Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district
Interviewee	Hou Guiqing
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 4 families and 1 labor, householder is disabled.</li> <li>2. income source: agriculture and annual income is about 5000CNY;</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 120CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. justice and reasonable compensation should be given by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. Resettlement will: self-build in village flat, demolition after new house completion.</li> <li>7. Hope family members can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 3	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Zhonggou Two Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district
interviewee	Haili
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 3 families and 1 labor, householder is disabled.</li> <li>2. income source: agriculture and annual income is about 5000CNY</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 120CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given by government and also help them in living. Minorities should be given preferential policies.</li> <li>6. Resettlement will: self-build flat in village, new house finish or government provide transiting house, then the former houses can be demolished.</li> <li>7. Hope family members can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 4	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Wang Zhengyi
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. family economic situation: 5 families and 1 labor</li> <li>2. income source: agriculture and annual income is about 7000CNY</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. Resettlement will: plan in village. New house finish or government provide transiting house, then the former houses can be demolished.</li> </ol>

<b>Vulnerable Group Interview 5</b>	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Mafu
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. family economic situation: 3 families and 2 labors</li> <li>2. income source: agriculture and annual income is about 7000CNY;</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. Resettlement will: plan in village.</li> <li>7. Hope family members can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

<b>Vulnerable Group Interview 6</b>	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Liu Baochuan
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 3 families and 1 labor, two others are disabled.</li> <li>2. Income source: agriculture and breeding. Annual agriculture income is 5000CNY, Annual breeding income is 10000CNY;</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 120CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help disabled families in living.</li> </ol>

<b>Vulnerable Group Interview 7</b>	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Ren Jinlian
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 2 families and 1 labor, householder is female.</li> <li>2. income source: agriculture and annual income is about 5000CNY;</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living.</li> </ol>

<b>Vulnerable Group Interview 8</b>	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Li Tingxuan
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. family economic situation: 3 families and 1 labor</li> <li>2. Income source: agriculture and livestock breeding. Annual agriculture income is 5000CNY, annual livestock breeding income is 5000CNY and other 5000CNY as Migrant labor</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living. And government can give policies to help livestock breeding industry.</li> <li>6. Resettlement will: self-build in village.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 9	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Yang Guifang
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 2 families and 1 labor, householder is female.</li> <li>2. Income source: agriculture and Migrant labor. Annual agriculture income is 5000CNY and the son went out for work for 10000CNY per year.</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living. And hope government offer a job to her son.</li> <li>6. Resettlement will: plan in village.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 10	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Abudu
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. family economic situation: 4 families and 2 labors</li> <li>2. Income source: agriculture and Migrant labor. The Annual agriculture is 1000CNY and Migrant labor earns 7000CNY</li> <li>3. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>4. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, there is no agricultural income. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living. Preferential policies, such as job creation, should be accorded ethnic minorities.</li> <li>5. Hope can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 11	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Jiujiagou Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district
interviewee	Lin Feirui
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. family economic situation: 3families and 1 labor, have disabled person</li> <li>2. Income source: agriculture and Migrant labor. Annual agriculture income is 5000CNY and Migrant labor 5000CNY;</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. Hope family members can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 12	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Jiujiagou Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district
interviewee	Liang Wannian
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 5 families and 2 labors, family member is disabled.</li> <li>2. Income source: agriculture and Migrant labor. Annual agriculture income is 15000CNY and Migrant labor 7000CNY</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. Hope family members can be employed by project.</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 13	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Xiaosansigong Two Village of Jianguo Road sub-district
interviewee	Qi Shangming
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: 3 families and 3 labors. Two of them are disabled.</li> <li>2. Income source: shop business. Annual income is about 20000CNY,</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals, but still needy.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after shop demolition. A place in local village is expected to be given by government do the same business and the area should not be too small and location not out-of-the-way. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6 preferential policies hoped to be given by government (exempt from payment of taxes and school fees for children)</li> </ol>

Vulnerable Group Interview 14	
Time	Feb, 25, 2008
Place	villager's home in Liugongmiao Village of Zhongshan Road sub-district
interviewee	Zhang Fengying
interview contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family economic situation: one person and one labor. He is vulnerable on account of his old age and lack of effective social networks.</li> <li>2. income source: Annual agriculture income is 400CNY,</li> <li>3. Government give subsidy to householder 60CNY/month, and other subsidy will be given in festivals.</li> <li>4. project implementation will be affected by HD</li> <li>5. Life will be harder after HD. After LA, less income will be with less cultivated. Justice and reasonable compensation should be given timely by government and also help them in living.</li> <li>6. Provide security to the elderly people and resettle his houses.</li> <li>7. Resettlement will: plan in village.</li> </ol>

## APPENDIX 6 IMPACTS OF HOUSE DEMOLITION

affected village	householder	Former house area(m <sup>2</sup> )					demolished house area(m <sup>2</sup> )					area(mu)
		brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	Complex	Total	brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	complex	total	
Nanwugong One	Ding Huiyuan	610	0	0	0	610	610	0	0	0	610	0.5
	Jia Lili	590	30	0	0	620	590	30	0	0	620	0.3
Xiaosansigong Two Village	Lv Yulian	85	0	10	0	95	85	0	10	0	95	0.7
	Wang Maolong	90	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	90	0.7
Xiaosansigong Two Village	Yang Shengzhi	75	30	0	0	105	75	30	0	0	105	0.7
	Yang Shengquan	110	0	0	0	110	110	0	0	0	110	0.7
	Mafu	55	0	0	0	55	55	0	0	0	55	0.7
	Ma Yingfu	85	20	0	0	105	85	20	0	0	105	0.7
	Ma Yuping	80		0	40	120	80		0	40	120	0.7
	Li Tingxuan	95	70	0	0	165	95	70	0	0	165	0.5
	Yang Guifang	0	0	110	0	110		0	110	0	110	1.6
	Abudu	0	120	0	0	120	0	120	0	0	120	0.9
	Tian Zhongsheng	216	0	0	0	216	216	0	0	0	216	0.42
	Yang Yulian	0	55	0	0	55	0	55	0	0	55	1.5
	Liu Huicai	192	0	0	0	192	192	0	0	0	192	0.75
	Tanbo	0	72	28	0	100	0	72	28	0	100	1.5
	Zhang Fuguo	0	0	64	0	64	0	0	64	0	64	1
	Zhang Zhongjiang	93	0	0	0	93	93	0	0	0	93	2.25
	Chen Jianxin	87	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	0	87	1.2
	Qi Shangming	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	60	0	60	0.75
	Maimai	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	16	0	16	0.75
	Tian Yushan	0	64	0	0	64	0	64	0	0	64	1.5
	Feng Longtian	180	0	0	0	180	180	0	0	0	180	0.5
	Jia Jutong	90	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	90	0.5

affected village	householder	Former house area(m²)					demolished house area(m²)					area(mu)
		brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	Complex	Total	brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	complex	total	
	Zhongzhao	190	0	0	0	190	190	0	0	0	190	0.3
	Zhang Guifang	275	72	0	0	347	275	72	0	0	347	0.49
	Tang Zhiying	360	0	0	0	360	360	0	0	0	360	0.49
	Tian Zhongzhi	144	0	0	0	144	144	0	0	0	144	0.49
	Yao Yanshan	70	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	70	0.69
	Liu Qingchuan	214	0	0	0	214	214	0	0	0	214	0.75
	Chaiping	0	0	144	0	144	0	0	144	0	144	0.45
	Lei faili	140	0	0	0	140	30	0	0	0	30	0.45
	Luo Tianhuan	85	0	0	0	85	20	0	0	0	20	0.45
	Tian Xiaofen	100	0	0	0	100	84	0	0	0	84	0.45
Liugongmiao Village	Xu Wenchao	115.5	0	275	0	390.5	115.5	0	275	0	390.5	0.69
	Li Zhongqing	0	280	0	0	280	0	280	0	0	280	0.84
	Fan Weiyu	94.5	0	165	20	279.5	94.5	0	165	20	279.5	0.6
	Fan Weijun	0	81	168	136	385	0	81	168	136	385	0
	Fu Youming	170	70	0	0	240	170	70	0	0	240	1
Liugongmiao Village	Fan Weigang	0	140	0	0	140	0	140	0	0	140	1.8
	Zhang Fengying	0	0	126	0	126	0	0	126	0	126	1
	Ma Jianguo	140	367.5	210	180	897.5	140	367.5	210	180	897.5	0.8
	Mamuti	702	0	125	450	1277	702	0	125	450	1277	1
	Xu Rongshan	0	135	0	0	135	0	135	0	0	135	1
	Li Jianjun	0	171	70	0	241	0	171	70	0	241	1.8
	Yao Senlin	200	126	175	0	501	200	126	175	0	501	2.7
	Fan Weijin	160	0	280	40	480	160	0	280	40	480	1
	Ailahongmamuti	112.5	0	0	36	148.5	112.5	0	0	36	148.5	0.6

affected village	householder	Former house area(m²)					demolished house area(m²)					area(mu)
		brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	Complex	Total	brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	complex	total	
	Xu Baoyuan	0	110	0	0	110	0	110	0	0	110	1.8
	Fan Weiming	162	0	72	0	234	162	0	72	0	234	0.8
	Xu Wanlu	0	198	147	88	433	0	198	147	88	433	0.8
	Xu Huyuan	0	176	0	0	176	0	176	0	0	176	0.6
	Zhang Shipibng	729.3	0	495	0	1224.3	729.3	0	495	0	1224.3	0.8
	Si Xinqiang	495	0	392	0	887	495	0	392	0	887	1.2
	Zhao Zongcheng	0	0	354	0	354	0	0	354	0	354	0.4
	Feng Jianguo	255	0	275	0	530	255	0	275	0	530	2
	Fan Weiqing	0	0	196	70	266	0	0	196	70	266	1.6
	Zhang Shihua	0	160	90	0	250	0	160	90	0	250	1.6
	Zhu Xinling	849.6	0	0	0	849.6	849.6	0	0	0	849.6	0.8
	Zhu Xinjang	0	130	0	0	130	0	130	0	0	130	0.9
	Xing Fujun	0	0	320	125	445	0	0	320	125	445	1.7
	Xu Baoshan	0	135	0	0	135	0	135	0	0	135	1.2
	Ye Jianxiong	0	325	0	74.4	399.4	0	325	0	74.4	399.4	0.9
	Yang Xinzong	0	200	0	0	200	0	200	0	0	200	1
	Xu Songsheng	0	140	140	0	280	0	140	140	0	280	0.8
	Ma Jinbao	0	180	0	0	180	0	180	0	0	180	1.8
	Ma Changsheng	0	280	120	0	400	0	280	120	0	400	0.8
	Liu Wennian	0	324	245	54	623	0	324	245	54	623	2.04
	Xu Zimao	135	0	245	175	555	135	0	245	175	555	0.94
	Fan Weirong	280	399	130	0	809	280	399	130	0	809	1.2
	Feng Jianzhong	150	260	0	0	410	150	260	0	0	410	2
Jiujiaogou Village	Tan Youzuo	624	0	0	0	624	624	0	0	0	624	0.6
	Chengqian	256	0	0	0	256	256	0	0	0	256	0.21
	Yang Jianbin	140	0	0	0	140	140	0	0	0	140	0.6

affected village	householder	Former house area(m²)					demolished house area(m²)					area(mu)
		brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	Complex	Total	brick-concrete	Brick-wood	earth-wood	complex	total	
	Wang Xinxia	160	0	0	0	160	160	0	0	0	160	1.05
	Yang Shiling	150	0	0	0	150	150	0	0	0	150	0.6
	Ma Shenglin	147	0	0	0	147	147	0	0	0	147	0.6
	Fan Xincheng	120	0	0	0	120	120	0	0	0	120	0.6
Total		10658.4	4920.5	5247	1488.4	22314.3	10467.4	4920.5	5247	1488.4	22123.3	73.1