

# Resettlement Planning Document

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Resettlement Plan  
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## PRC: Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by the Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Turpan City and the Turpan Construction Bureau.

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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Turpan 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 Turpan City  
Turpan Construction Bureau

28 October 2008

## Endorsement Letter of Resettlement Plan

Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Turpan City has applied for a loan from the ADB to finance the Turpan Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component (TRESP). 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 Turpan 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 Turpan 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 Turpan City: \_\_\_\_\_

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND MEASURES

TRESC	Turpan Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CNY	Chinese Yuan
VC	Village Committee
DI	Design Institute
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
FB	Finance Bureau
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
Ha	Hectare
TCB	Turpan Construction Bureau
IA	Implementing Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
TLRB	Turpan Land and Resources 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
TPMO	Project Management Office of ADB Loan Project of Turpan 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> era	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

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND MEASURES

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, Turpan 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 Turpan city, which is one of component in Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement projects.

This Project is to be implemented by TLFCB as the implementing agency (IA). This component involves the construction of 22.76km of urban roads together with ancillary works including environment and sanitation facilities.

The permanent requisition of land for this component will directly affect 2 townships and 5 villages; LA and house demolition will affect a total of 310 households and 1,614 people, including 1,435 minority people. The project will permanently require 312.43mu of state-owned land and 291.22mu of collective-owned land and demolish 32210.81m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses and 883m<sup>2</sup> of non-residential houses.

The impacts from LA were minimized by close consultation with local officials and the VCs 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 the 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 LA will take place unless replacement land or sufficient compensation for resettlement is given to the APs; (vi) Turpan 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 LA 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 LA 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, TPMO 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, TPMO 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 People's Government of Turpan (PGT), PMO, administrative office of project townships (AOPTs), land and resource bureau (LAB), civil department, women's federation, urban spatial planning department, the APs and consultants. Project investigation has been undertaken in both two AOPTs. 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. The APs have participated in the preparation of the resettlement plan and their concerns and comments have been included in the resettlement plan already.

### **5. Grievance**

The APs 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 the APs in the meetings held by the IA and

the district LA and HD administrative office before any action of LA and HD takes place.

## **6.Costs**

According to the project FSR and subsequent investigations, the resettlement cost is estimated CNY 66.2908 million including an un-predicted cost equivalent to 10% (CNY 4.9644 million), which may be adjusted during Project implementation. The costs for resettlement are about 28.04% 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 project 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 No. 31.

## **8. Monitoring and Report**

Internal and External M&E 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 M&E 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. Turpan Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component (TRESC) 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 Turpan component and issued the approval in Dec, 17, 2007, (XDRF[ 2007] No.1718).

3. The start of the component 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. Turpan City, as a key area of connecting Northern Xinjiang and Southern Xinjiang, is in the east of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. An attached line of Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railway is connected with Nanjiang Railway in Daheyan Town and National Highway 312, which connects West of China with East of China, and National Highway 314, which connects South of Xinjiang, is both transect this city.

5. Turpan City was a very important center on the Silk Road connecting Central Asia with the Eastern China. It has many famous tourism spots, such as Jiaohe Old Town, which is applying to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for World Cultural Heritage. In addition to such architecture with its distinctive Uygur features, Turpan is a quintessential Uyghur city that still retains much of its past heritage.

6. Turpan City has many tourism resources. For natural tourist spots, it has snow covered mountains in the winter with ice peaks, Gobi with green belts, Huoyan Mountain, Aiding Lake, Putaogou, and Ke'erjing, etc.; for cultural tourist spots, it has thousand-Buddha caves, rock-cut building with mural art, ancient burial sites, temples with old pagodas and beacon towers, which are all full of ethnic features. Generally, it has 90 various ancient cultural tourism spots, including 6 ones of national key culture relic protection units (that are Jiaohe Old Town, Gaochang Old Town, Bozikelike Thousand-Buddha Caves, Sugong Tower, Asitana Old Burial, Taizang Tower), 27 ones of regional key culture relic protection units and 65 ones of municipal key culture relic protection units. Especially, Putaogou is an AAAAAA-Graded tourism site and Ke'erjing-Putaogou-Huoyan Mountain is named as Regional Tourism Area. In 1999, this city was nominated as China's Top Tourism Destination City, and then in 2004, this city is nominated as Historic and Cultural City of Xinjiang. The number of tourists in 2003, 2004 and 2005 was respectively 1.9 million, 2.2 million, 2.4 million with a relevant increasing rate is 16% and 9.09% and the tourism revenue of the three years was respectively CNY 0.4 billion, CNY 0.44 billion and CNY 0.48 billion.

7. All of those show that this city is developing well and is a powerful magnet for

attracting economic investments, especially those related to the development of tourism. Nevertheless, city roads cannot keep abreast with socioeconomic development and this is an inhibiting factor for the further development of Turpan. The development of city infrastructure depends on the improvement of city roads. This component can effectively improve roading conditions within Turpan that will meet the needs of not just tourists but of equal importance local people.

8. Xinjiang is facing a golden opportunity of development, as Western Development Strategy is further being implemented, Central Government is according greater priorities to Xinjiang aided by the increasing integration of the regional economy into both the national and global economy. The Project provides a good opportunity for the comprehensive development of Xinjiang's Infrastructure. It will be significant for the infrastructure development, environment improvement and social economy promotion. Turpan City is determined to leverage this opportunity to enlarge its municipal infrastructure construction, stimulate socioeconomic development and improve environmental conditions to render Turpan a more liveable city than it is at present.

9. Turpan Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component (TRESA) is beneficial for the following reasons:

- Promoting the integrative development of Turpan economy;
- Driving the development of Shanshan County and Tuokexun County;
- Implementing the important strategy of "Stabilize Xinjiang and Flourish Xinjiang, Enrich People and Reinforce Frontier" and "the Eleventh Five Year Development Plan" of Turpan City;
- Accelerating the economic development of Turpan City;
- Improving the urban living environment and living standard, ensuring citizen's transportation safety;
- Strengthen economic cooperation with the countries of Middle Asia and effectively promote the economic development of South of Xinjiang and;
- Improve urban transport conditions of Turpan City so as to accelerate its socioeconomic further development and improve living standard of local people.

## **1.2 Brief Introduction**

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

10. TRESA includes: (1) Roads: Construct/upgrade 14 municipal roads, with a total length of 22.76 km, including 5 trunk roads, 7 sub-trunk roads, and 2 branch roads; construct 2 culverts, including one 1-2 m culvert and one 1-4 m culvert; improve/construct associated road facilities and purchase road maintenance equipment. (2) Environmental sanitation: Construct 11 public toilets and 26 garbage collection stations; install 502 dustbins and 130 garbage containers; purchase 5 garbage compaction trucks, 4 street cleaning trucks, and 2 sprinkling vehicles.



Figure 1 Present Conditions of Donghuan Road

**Table I-1 Summary of Newly-built Urban Road**

No.	Road	Length (m)	Existing ROW(m)	Type of road	Proposed ROW(m)
1	Gaochang Road	2843.59	36	Simple asphalt pavement	46
		656.34	12	Simple asphalt pavement	21
2	Muna'er Road	1150.55	33	Simple asphalt pavement	39
3	Huoyanshan Road	3544.77		Gobe	27
4	Lvzhou Road	870.76		Gobe	27
5	Bozikelike Road	445.21	7	Sand road	39
6	Wenhuaxi Road	1044.73	38	Simple asphalt pavement	39
7	Donghuan Road	1715.34	40	Simple asphalt pavement	41
		1039.23	7	Simple asphalt pavement	41
8	Sichou Road	3842.56		None	27
9	Qiquanhu Road	1262.06	5	Asphaltic concrete pavement	34
10	Guangming Road	1260.66	28	Asphaltic concrete pavement	40
11	Xingfu Road	1033.19	10	Asphaltic concrete pavement	10
12	Chanyeyuan Road	872		None	27
13	Jumingongjian Road	885.97	28	Asphaltic concrete pavement	28
14	Yucai Road	291.19	17	Asphaltic concrete pavement	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>22758.15</b>			

(2) Environmental Sanitation Equipment

11. Environmental conditions can effectively embody a city's features, reflect its historic and present conditions and demonstrate its comprehensive functions. A good environmental sanitation, as a key indicator that judges the management level of a city, shows a good harmony between human beings and nature and represents a city's comprehensive powers and cultural development conditions. Environmental sanitation equipments involved in the project include dustbins along the road and street cleaning trucks, etc. The environmental sanitation equipment will be located along the road. The total number of the public toilets is 11 with the total area of 1398m<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.

**Table I-2 Summary of Road Maintenance Equipments**

No.	Item	Amount	unit	remark
1	Drum roller	2	each	
2	Dongfeng tip lorries	2	each	5T
3	8 tons- crane	1	each	
4	Internal combustion battering ram	2	each	
5	Road surface cutting machine	2	each	
6	Multifunction spreading machine	1	each	4m
7	Electric cable fault tester	1	each	
8	Road vibration roller	1	each	
9	Overhead working truck	1	each	
10	Watering vehicles	2	each	40 ton per hour
11	Small-sized bitumen stirring mill	1	each	
12	Land scraper	1	each	
13	Pneumatic-tired Rollers	1	each	
14	Track inspection vehicle	1	each	
15	Linotype machine	1	each	

**Table I-3 Summary of Environmental Sanitation Equipment**

No.	Item	Amount	Unit	manufacturer	remark
1	garbage container	130	each	Made in China	240L
2	Dustbin	502	each	Made in China	
3	garbage compaction truck	5	each	Made in China	5m <sup>3</sup>
4	street cleaning truck	4	each	Made in China	
5	Sprinkling vehicle	2	each	Made in China	
6	public toilets	11	each		127m <sup>2</sup> era
7	garbage collection station	26	each		18 m <sup>2</sup> era

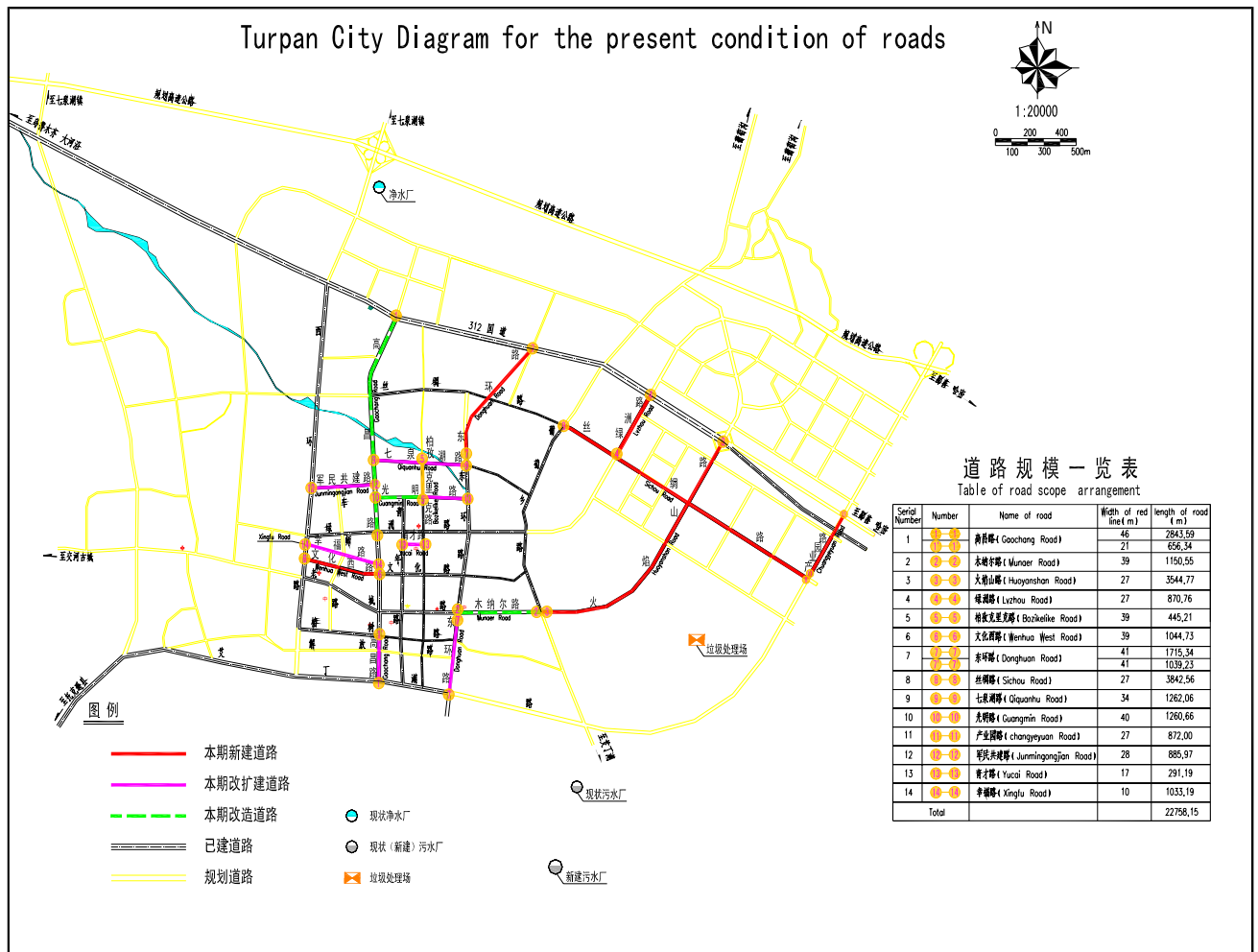


Figure 2 Planning Road Situation

### 1.2.2 Scope of LA and House Demolition, Brief Summary Impacts

12. The LA impacts of this project are largely caused by trunk roads and sub-trunk roads construction. All the places that are affected by LA 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, LA impacts are identified based on the proposed scheme in the feasibility study plan.

14. Resettlement impacts of this project will affect 5 villages of Turpan City; respectively these are Laochengdongmen Village, Piyaziqila Village, Muna'er Village, Gebi Village and Nanmen Village. LA and house demolition will affect 1614 people. 603 mu of land, including 312.43 mu of state-owned land (including 19.44mu of residential land and 292.99mu of Gobi) and 291.22mu of collective-owned land (including 5.57mu of cultivated land, 19.2mu of vegetable land, 163.62 of grape land and 102.83mu of homestead). 32210.81m<sup>2</sup> of houses which include 25264 m<sup>2</sup> of the houses in rural area will be demolished. There are 883 m<sup>2</sup> of shops involved in HD in a market and 137 persons affected; and there is one enterprise to be demolished, of which there 25

persons are affected.

15. Summary of project impacts is shown as table I-4; details are shown as Chapter

Item		Sub-total
CRC/Villages Affected		2 CRCs and 5 villages
Collective-owned Land Permanent Requisition (mu)	Sub-total	291.22
	Cultivated land	5.57
	Orchard Land	163.62
	Forest Land	0
	Vegetable Land	19.2
	Homestead	97.13
	Gaochang Market	5.7
State-owned Land Permanent	Sub-total	312.43

Two.

	Residential Land	19.44
	Gobi	292.99
Temporary Land Occupation (mu)	Sub-total	0
	Cultivated land	0
HD ( m²)	Sub-total	33194
	Houses in rural area	25264
	Houses in urban area	6947
	Non-residential houses	983
Persons Directly Affected	HHs only affected by LA	97
	Persons only affected by LA	428
	HHs affected by LA and HD	7
	Persons affected by LA and HD	34
	HHs only affected by HD	206
	Persons only affected by HD	990
HHs Directly Affected		310
Persons Directly Affected		1452
Shops Affected (one market will be demolished, which will affect 71 shops,)		1
Persons Affected		137
Enterprise Affected		1
Persons Affected		25
A Sum of Persons Directly Affected		1614

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

### 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

<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.

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. 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 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.

18. The project is anticipated to create about 200 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 600 indirect jobs including road maintenance workers, cleaners and gardening workers which are low skill demand. 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. The project will provide 1,500 person-times for the APs with technical training, including no less than 750 person-times for women (50%).

#### **1.2.4 Measures to Avoid or Minimize LA and House Demolition**

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

- Avoid or minimize the occupation of residential areas, existing or planned whether in rural area or in urban area;
- 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 LA to decrease their losses. Through the mitigating measures, collective-owned LA, housing demolition and APs were minimized. The details are shown as Table I-5.

21. Through the adjusting of design, the construction of North Xihuan Road was cancelled which led to the decrease of project impact on land acquisition and house demolition. According to the final design plan, the area of land occupation decreased by 170.59 mu with the affected farmers decreased by 46 persons, the area of house demolition decreased by 14661.92 m<sup>2</sup> with the affected households and enterprises decreased by 17.

**Table I-5 Minimizing Resettlement Impacts**

Item		Unit	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	Difference Before and After Mitigation
Permanent LA	Collective-owned land	mu	367.88	291.22	76.66
	State-owned land	mu	406.72	312.43	94.29
	Sub-total	mu	774.6	603.65	170.95
Temporary land occupation		mu	0		
House demolition	Residential (rural)	m <sup>2</sup> era	37664.25	25264	12400.25
	Residential (urban)	m <sup>2</sup> era	8071.56	6947	1124.56
	Enterprises	m <sup>2</sup> era	883	883	0
	Shops	m <sup>2</sup> era	1236.11	100	1136.11
	Sub-total	m <sup>2</sup> era	47854.92	33194	14661.92
Permanent LA	APs	Person	508	462	46
House demolition	Rural Residents	HH	230	260	-30
	Urban Residents	HH	94	50	44
	Shops	No	1	1	0
	Enterprise	No	4	1	3
	Sub-total	No	329	312	17

## II. Project Impact

### 2.1 Project Impact Identification

22. 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 LA or land 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

23. To identify the project impacts, according to the requirements of the ADB, TPMO 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.

24. The survey covered LA, impacts on APs caused by LA and house demolition, house's attachments demolition, destruction or damage to scattered trees, rural facilities for living and production and special facilities, etc.

**Survey on LA:** The design organization identified LA 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 LA, 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.

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

26. At this stage, the impacts of LA and HD surveys were carried out on the basis of the recommended scheme in the feasibility study report.

27. Resettlement impacts of this project will affect 5 villages of Turpan City; respectively these are Laochengdongmen Village, Piyaziqila Village, Muna'er Village, Gebi Village and Nanmen Village. LA and house demolition will affect 1614 people. 603 mu of land, including 312.43 mu of state-owned land (including 19.44mu of residential land and 292.99mu of Gobi) and 291.22mu of collective-owned land (including 5.57mu of cultivated land, 19.2mu of vegetable land, 163.62 of grape land and 102.83mu of homestead). 32210.81m<sup>2</sup> of houses which include 25264m<sup>2</sup> of the houses in rural area will be demolished. There are 883m<sup>2</sup> of shops involved in HD in a market and 137 persons affected; and there is one enterprise to be demolished, of which there 25 persons are affected.

28. There are totally 312HHs with 1614 persons affected by the project construction. Generally, there are 2 HHs with 162 persons involved in demolition for institution and non-residential houses; 97 HHs with 428 persons only involved in permanent collective-owned LA; 206 HHs with 990 persons only involved in HD; 7 HHs with 34 persons involved in LA and HD. As for HD, there are 50 HHs with 219 persons involved in rural area and 156 HHs with 767 persons involved in urban area; and 1 market with 137 persons and 1 institution with 25 persons involved in such HD.

## 2.3 Land Occupation Impact

### 2.3.1 Permanent Collective-owned LA

29. Project permanent land acquisition involves 5 villages: Laochengdongmen Village, Nanmen Village, Piyaziqila Village, Gebi Village, Qimuna'er Village. A total area of the required land is 291.22mu, including 5.57mu of cultivated land, accounting for 1.91%; 163.62mu of vine yards, accounting for 56.18%; 19.2mu of vegetable land, accounting for 6.59% and; 102.83mu of homestead, accounting for 35.31%. Among the total affected collective-owned land, 19.22 mu homestead land which belong to Nanmen village and Piyazilaqi Village Committee and no household will be affected. The analysis of land loss will not include these two villages. Details of the other three villages are shown as Table III-12.

**Table II-1 Permanent Collective-owned LR - Unit: mu**

No.	Road	Village Affected	Land to Be Required				
			Sub-total	Cultivated Land	Vegetable Land	Vine Yards	Homestead
1	Wenhuaxi Road	Laochengdongmen Village	41.54	5.57	19.2	3.45	13.32
2	Qiquanhu Road	Gebi Village	44.06	0	0	43.86	0.2
3	Muna'er Road	Muna'er Village	14.08	0	0	7.35	6.73
		Laochengdongmen Village	4.38	0	0	0	4.38
4	Guangming Road	Gebi Village	27.57	0	0	6.32	21.25
5	Donghuan'an Road	Laochengdongmen Village	46.99	0	0	10.8	36.19
6	Bozikelike Road	Gebi Village	4.18	0	0	2.64	1.54
7	Huoyanshan Road	Muna'er Village	89.2	0	0	89.2	0
8	Gaochangnan Road	Nanmen Village	14.5	0	0	0	14.5
		Piyazilaqi Village	4.72	0	0	0	4.72
Total			291.22	5.57	19.2	163.62	102.83

**Table II-2 Analysis on Impacts of LA in Different Village**

Village	Before LA				LA impact			Annual income loss		
	total household	total population	Farmland (mu)	Average cultivated land (mu/household)	Farmland (mu)	LA rate per village (%)	Average land loss (mu/household)	Annual loss of village (CNY 10,000 )	Average annual loss (CNY/household)	Average annual loss (CNY/person)
Laochengdongmen Village	21	85	88.98	4.24	39.02	43.85%	1.86	9.46	4504	1113
Qimuna'er Village	51	240	222.8	4.37	96.55	43.33%	1.89	23.40	4589	975
Gebi Village	32	137	133.17	4.16	52.82	39.66%	1.65	12.80	4001	935

Note: village annual loss=Annual Output Value × LA amount (mu). According to a statistics of Turpan, AAOV (annual average output value) is CNY 2424 per mu.

**Table II-3 Analysis to Affected Household by LA**

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
Ya'er Township	Laocheng dong men Village	1	3	5	21	10	44	2	4	0	0	3	15	21	85
	Gebi Village	1	1	4	15	20	93	6	25	1	3	0	0	32	137
Putao Township	Muna'er Village	3	21	3	22	19	88	18	81	5	18	3	10	51	240
Total		5	25	12	58	49	225	26	110	6	21	6	25	104	462

30. Among the 104 HHs affected by land acquisition, including 97 ones only affected by LA and 7 ones affected by LA and HD, there are 6 HHs by both LA and HD, 6 HHs losing their land thoroughly, accounting for 5.77%; 6 HHs losing 81% to 99% of land, accounting for 5.77%; 26HHs losing 51% to 80% of land, accounting for 25%; 49 HHs losing 21% to 50% of land, accounting for 47.1%;12 HHs losing 11% to 20% of land, accounting for 11.5%; 5HHs losing land less than 10%, accounting for 4.8%. Detailed analysis for land loss is shown as Table II-4.

**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	1	4	10	6	5	3	29
3~5mu	2	4	23	15	1	1	46
5~7mu	1	4	13	5	0	0	23
>7mu	1	0	3	0	0	2	6
total	5	12	49	26	6	6	104

31. Among the 104 HHs affected by land acquisition, there are 29 HHs contracting farmland less than 3mu, 46 HHs contracting farmland for 3mu to 5mu, 23 HHs contracting farmland for 5mu to 7mu and 6 HH contracting land over 7mu.

32. To sum up, land acquisition has some impact on villagers. Laochengdongmen Village has 5348mu cultivated land and orchard land, 1.67mu per capita. After LA, the percentage of land taken is 0.7%, at least 1.66mu per capita. Muna'er Village has 2209mu cultivated land and orchard land, 1.3mu per capita. After LA, the percentage of land taken is 4.3%, at least 1.2mu per capita. Gebi Village has 2501mu cultivated land and orchard land, 1.17mu per capita. After LA, the percentage of land taken is 2.11%, at least 1.15mu per capita.

33. The details of compensation options are showed in table II-5. From the table we can conclude that 6 households who lose all of their land choose to do some small business especially related with tourism. Most of the households who lose less than 50% of their land choose to assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse in order to raise the income from the left land.

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

Land loss rate	Household	Cash compensation (household)	Restoration strategy(household)			
			Doing small business like transport, handicraft and tourism	Working in tourism industry	Establish new markets and create new jobs	Assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse
<10%	5	5	0	1	0	4
11~ 20%	12	12	0	4	0	8
21 ~50%	49	49	11	9	10	19
51~80%	26	26	10	2	10	4
81~99%	6	6	5	0	1	0
100%	6	6	6	0	0	0
Total	104	104	32	16	21	35

### 2.3.2 Permanent Requisition of State-owned land

34. There are totally 312.43mu of state-owned land to be permanently required, including 292.99mu of Gobi and 19.44mu of residential land, details of which are shown in table.

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

No.	Road	Area Affected	Land to Be Required	Land Used for Housing
1	Huoyanshan Road	Gobi	60.03	0
2	Lvzhou Road	Gobi	38.48	0
3	Sichou Road	Gobi	156	0
4	Chanyeyuan Road	Gobi	38.48	0
5	Gaochangnan Road	Nanmen Village	0	4.68
6	Wenhuaxi Road	Laochengdongmen Village	0	8.96
7	bozikelike Road	Gebi Village	0	2.53
8	Muna'er Road	Laochengdongmen Village	0	0.57
9	Agriculture Science Institution	Agriculture Science Institution	0	2.7
Total			292.99	19.44

### 2.3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

35. 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**

36. There are totally 213 HHs with 1024 persons involved in HD and 34013m<sup>2</sup> of houses to be demolished, including 32211m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses and 1802 m<sup>2</sup> of air-drying houses. In urban area, there are 50 HHs with 219 persons involved in such HD with a total area of 6947 m<sup>2</sup> and average area per HH of 138.94 m<sup>2</sup>era. In rural area, there are 163 HHs with 805 persons affected by such HD with a total area of 25264 m<sup>2</sup> and average area per HH of 154.99 m<sup>2</sup>era. In addition, there are 54 HHs involved in air-drying HD with a total area of 1802 m<sup>2</sup> and average area per HH of 33.38m<sup>2</sup>era. Detailed condition of such HD is shown as Appendix 5.

#### **(1) Demolition of Residential Houses in Rural Area**

37. In rural area, there are 163 HHs with 805 persons affected by such HD, which is induced by the construction of Gaochangnan Road, Wenhuxi Road, Muna'er Road, Guangming Road, Bozikelike Road, Donghuan'Nan Road, Qiquanhu Road. The demolition area is 25264m<sup>2</sup>, including brick-concrete structure 2932m<sup>2</sup> (accounting for 11.61%), brick-wood structure 14664m<sup>2</sup> (58.04%), earth-wood structure 6983m<sup>2</sup> (27.64%), sample houses 684m<sup>2</sup> (2.71%).

38. In addition, there are 54 HHs involved in air-drying HD with a total area of 1802 m<sup>2</sup> including brick-wood structure 400m<sup>2</sup> (accounting for 22.18) and earth-wood structure 1402 m<sup>2</sup>era. (accounting for 77.82%).

39. Detailed condition of such HD is shown as Table II-7 .

**Table II-7 Statistical Results of Residential HD in Rural Area**

Road	Village Affected	APs		Demolition of Residential Houses in Rural Area								Total
				HD (㎡)					Air-drying Houses			
		HHs	Population	Sub-total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	
Gaochangnan Road	Nanmen Village	19	81	1729	130	694	808	97	314	33	281	2042
	Piyaziqila Village	6	27	1084	185	290	472	136	134	35	100	1218
Wenhuaxi Road	Laochengdongmen Village	19	93	2915	484	1391	1016	23	97	0	97	3011
Muna'er Road	Qimuna'er Village	11	51	843	4	467	371	0	139	34	104	981
	Laochengdongmen Village	6	25	449	0	270	179	0	129	32	97	578
Guangming Road	Gebi Village	26	126	6207	918	1659	3412	217	651	167	485	6858
Bozikelike Road	Gebi Village	4	17	951	101	668	126	55	0	0	0	951
Donghuan'nan Road	Laochengdongmen Village	70	373	11035	1110	9183	586	155	339	100	240	11374
Qiquanhu Road	Gebi Village	2	12	53		41	12	0	0	0	0	53
Total		163	805	25264	2932	14664	6983	684	1802	400	1403	27066

## (2) Demolition of Residential Houses in Urban Area

40. In urban area, there are 50 HHs with 219 persons affected by such HD, which is induced by the construction of Gaochangnan Road, Wenhuxi Road, Muna'er Road, Bozikelike Road. The demolition area is 6946.81m<sup>2</sup> including brick-concrete structure 4539m<sup>2</sup>(accounting for 65.35%), brick-wood structure 1384m<sup>2</sup>(19.92%), earth-wood structure 1023m<sup>2</sup>(14.73%), details of which are shown as Table II-8.

**Table II-8 Statistical Results of Residential HD in Urban Area**

Road	Village Affected	Demolition of Residential Houses in Rural Area(m <sup>2</sup> )					
		HHs	APs	Sub-total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood
Gaochangnan Road	Nanmen Village	11	43	1520	683	401	436
Wenhuxi Road	Laochengdongmen Village	29	130	4147	3492	225	430
Muna'er Road	Laochengdongmen Village	1	5	48	48	0	0
Bozikelike Road	Gebi Village	9	41	1233	316	758	158
Total		50	219	6947	4539	1384	1023

## 3) House Loss Extent Analysis

41. Among the 213 households of 1024 persons, 15 of them are partially affected by the demolition of their kitchens or annex structure and have insignificant impact, the other 198 are to be completely demolished accounting for 93%. The details of loss extent analysis are showed in Table II-9.

**Table II-9 Residential House Demolition Loss Extent Analysis**

Township/ Streets	Villages	House Demolition												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
Ya'er Township	Nanmen Village	0	0	1	4	2	6	3	14	0	0	24	100	30	124
	Piyaziqila Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	27	6	27
	Laocheng dong men Village	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	13	0	0	121	611	125	626
	Gebi Village	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	7	0	0	38	177	41	196
Putao Township	South zhongshan road Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	51	11	51
Total		0	0	2	10	4	14	7	34	0	0	200	966	213	1024

### 2.4.2 Market HD and LA

42. There is only one market involved, which is named as Gaochang Market. It, with a scope of 5.7mu land, locates in Wenhuxi Road and was built collectively in 1984 by Laochengdongmen Village. There are totally 883m<sup>2</sup>era to be demolished and 34 shop with 77 persons and 37 stalls with 60 persons affected.

43. At present, this market is contracted by a villager whose name is Keyimu and all shops and stalls are rented to be used for selling fruit and vegetables, meats, and food condiments.

44. Detailed condition of such HD is shown as Table II-10.

**Table II-10 Statistical Results of Gaochang Market Demolition**

Township	Road	Area of Demolished Houses				Shops Affected		Stalls Affected	
		Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Each	APs	Each	APs
Ya'er Township	Wen huaxi Road	183	533	75	92	34	77	37	60

45. According to the contract of renting signed by tenants and property owners, the term of renting is one year and if houses demolition had happened the contract should be stop and the property owners should pay back the left rent to the tenants and make an advance to them before 3 months.

46. After the market demolition, Laochengdongmen Village will rebuild a new market apart from the original one for 500m where it is close to Turpan Court. The new one adopting close shelter will occupy a land for 10mu and is twice than the original one. The village collective is responsible for rebuilding and implementing management and the rent will be basically un-changed. The new market will be used before the project implementation and those former tenants can still do their business in this market. Generally, this new market can not only supply with more employment opportunities to land-lost farmers and guarantee their income, but also offer more suitable and comfortable conditions to tenants as it is close-sheltered.

47. The economic and social status of the shop and stall owners and operators in the market is shown in Table II-11 .

**Table II-11 Detailed Condition of the Affected Market**

Summary of Gaochang Market (with an entire area of 5.7mu)								
No.	Name of Those Self-employed Individuals	Main Business	Annual Income (CNY)	Persons Involved	Type of Shops and Stalls			
					Area (m <sup>2</sup> era)	Storefront		
						Whether involved in house rent	House Structure	Demolished Area (m <sup>2</sup> era)
1	Li Guangmi	Fruit	7000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
2	Xu Zhaimei	Fruit	5000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
3	Chen Baojin	Food Condiments	7000	1	4	Yes	Stalls	0
4	Fang Maojun	Food Condiments	8000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
5	Cui Xueqin	Food Condiments	5000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
6	Cui Shouqi	Food Condiments	10000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
7	Fang Maoyin	Food Condiments	50000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0

Summary of Gaochang Market (with an entire area of 5.7mu)								
No.	Name of Those Self-employed Individuals	Main Business	Annual Income (CNY)	Persons Involved	Type of Shops and Stalls			
					Area (m <sup>2</sup> era)	Storefront		
						Whether involved in house rent	House Structure	Demolished Area (m <sup>2</sup> era)
8	Aihemaiti	Beef	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
9	Ayixiamu	Beef	5000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
10	Yu Chunqiang	Vegetable	50000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
11	Fang Qiuxiang	Food Condiments	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
12	Zhao Xiuying	Food Condiments	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
13	Wong Guihua	Vegetables	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
14	Zhou Dejie	Vegetables	4000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
15	Wei Qiong	Vegetables	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
16	Chen Li	Vegetables	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
17	Wang Chunxia	Vegetables	4000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
18	Ma Xiuhua	Vegetables	4000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
19	Ma Xiangnian	Vegetables	4000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
20	He Lixiu	Vegetables	10000	2	3	Yes	Stalls	0
21	Wei Xinyan	Vegetables	8000	1	3	Yes	Stalls	0
22	Ma Fangli	Vegetables	5000	2	3	Yes	Stalls	0
23	Xu Ping	Vegetables	7000	1	3	Yes	Stalls	0
24	Sun Miyuan	Vegetables	7000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
25	Sun Huayuan	Vegetables	7000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
26	He Bifang	Vegetables	5000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
27	Abulimiti	Vegetables	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
28	Liang Chunfeng	Vegetables	5000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
29	Ma Mingfang	Vegetables	5000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
30	Zhou Mei	Vegetables	5000	2	2	Yes	Stalls	0
31	Tian Xuefu	Vegetables	4000	1	2	Yes	Stalls	0
32	Jiang Juan	Vegetables	5000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
33	Tan Xuefeng	Vegetables	5000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
34	Liu Xuxiu	Bean Products	7000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
35	Liu Haiyan	Bean Products	10000	2	4	Yes	Stalls	0
36	Zhang Qiaoling	Bean Products	10000	3	3	Yes	Stalls	0
37	Pengcuihua	Bean Products	7000	3	0	Yes	Stalls	0
38	Dai Jinyin	Seafood	40000	3	0	Yes	Earth-wood	14
39	Cai Zhiwei	Groceries	30000	2	0	Yes	Sample	16
40	Zhang Xiaoming	Seafood	30000	2	0	Yes	Earth-wood	16
41	Yang Xiaolan	Seafood	30000	4	0	Yes	Brick-wood	45
42	Ren Xingrong	Groceries	30000	4	0	Yes	Brick-wood	18

Summary of Gaochang Market (with an entire area of 5.7mu)								
No.	Name of Those Self-employed Individuals	Main Business	Annual Income (CNY)	Persons Involved	Type of Shops and Stalls			
					Area (m <sup>2</sup> era)	Storefront		
						Whether involved in house rent	House Structure	Demolished Area (m <sup>2</sup> era)
43	Cao Yonggang	Cool Dish	30000	2	0	Yes	Sample	12
44	Ma Yougui	Cool Dish	70000	2	0	Yes	Sample	15
45	Xu Yongkui	Cool Dish	40000	3	0	Yes	Brick-concrete	30
46	Liu Jijun	Supermarket	40000	5	0	Yes	Brick-wood	100
47	Wusiman	Making Nong (a kind of food)	10000	1	0	Yes	Earth-wood	20
48	Zhang Dinghua	Vegetable and Condiments	20000	2	0	Yes	Earth-wood	25
49	Zhang Deli	Noodle Machining	30000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	12
50	Wang Dejun	Vegetables	15000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	22
51	Liu Xuezhi	Chicken	20000	3	0	Yes	Brick-wood	50
52	Liu Youpeng	Chicken	20000	3	0	Yes	Brick-wood	16
53	Zhang Chunhua	Chicken	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	50
54	Wang Dongsheng	General Merchandise	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	20
55	Hu Ling	Chicken	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	40
56	Ainiwa	Making Nong (a kind of food)	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	20
57	Aini	Chicken	10000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	30
58	Yang Jiayun	Chicken	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	20
59	Ge Benyou	Chicken	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	25
60	Wang Junying	General Merchandise	15000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	15
61	Zhai Tao	Pork	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-concrete	50
62	Tong Lijiang	Foodgrain & Cooking Oil Store	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-concrete	60
63	Xi Chunming	Foodgrain & Cooking Oil Store	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-concrete	15
64	Zhu Xiume	Foodgrain & Cooking Oil Store	20000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	10
65	Wen Guohua	Vegetables	15000	2	0	Yes	Brick-wood	40
66	Keyimu	Toilet	4000	1	0	Yes	Brick-concrete	10
67	Xu Xibing	Eggs	100000	1	0	Yes	Brick-concrete	18
68	Tamu' er	Mutton	20000	2	0	Yes	Sample	12
69	Apa' er	Mutton	10000	3	0	Yes	Sample	12
70	Wusiman	Mutton	10000	1	0	Yes	Sample	13
71	Kada' er	Mutton	10000	3	0	Yes	Sample	12

### 2.4.3 Institution HD and LA

48. There are only one institution involve in such HD. The scope of demolition is attachments demolition (2.7mu of state-owned land), including 100m<sup>2</sup>era of gatehouse, 100m<sup>2</sup>era of surrounding wall and 1700m<sup>2</sup>era of cement ground surface. The total area of the original affected institution is 5000m<sup>2</sup>era and the house loss extent is 34%. Details of which are shown as Table II-12 and the social and economical status of this institution is showed in Table II-13.

**Table II-12 Statistical Results of Institution Demolition**

<b>Township</b>	Putao Township
<b>Road</b>	Muna'er Road
<b>Institution</b>	Agriculture Science Institute of Turpan
<b>Introduction of the Affected Institution</b>	<b>No Of Staff</b> 55
	<b>No Of Females</b> 10
	<b>Ownership Type</b> State-owned
	<b>State-owned land Involved</b> 2.7
	<b>Gatehouse</b> 100
<b>Area of HD (m<sup>2</sup>era)</b>	<b>Surround-ing Wall</b> 100
	<b>Cement Ground Surface</b> 1700

**Table II-13 Summary of the Affected Institution**

No.	Institution	Business	Gross Value of Fixed Assets (CNY 10,000)	Annual Production Value (CNY 10,000)	Annual Profit Value (CNY 10,000)	Operation Situation	Loss Extent
1	Turpan Agricultural Science Institute	Agriculture Research	45	38	12	Ordinary	Attachments Demolition

### 2.5 Directly Affected Population

49. There are totally 1614 persons affected by TRESP, including 1435 persons of ethnic minority, which is accounting for 88.91% of the total. Generally, there are 2 HHs with 162 persons involved in demolition for institution and non-residential houses; 97 HHs with 428 persons only involved in permanent collective-owned land acquisition; 206 HHs with 990 persons only involved in HD; 7 HHs with 34 persons involved in LA and HD. As for HD, there are 50 HHs with 219 persons involved in the one in rural area and 156 HHs with 767 persons involved in the one in urban area; and 1 market with 137 persons and 1 institution with 25 persons involved in such HD. Summary of directly affected population is shown as Table II-14.

**Table II-14 Directly Affected Population – All Categories**

Category	LA only		Residential HD only		LA and residential HD		Institutions		Shops		Total		
	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	No	APs	No	APs	AHs	No	APs
Total	97	428	206	990	7	34	1	25	1	137	310	2	1614

### 2.6 Ethnic Minorities

50. Among the affected population of LA and residential HD, 304 HHs with 1435

persons are ethnic minorities, accounting for 98.9% of total affected households. The analysis of total affected households on LA and HD can represent the level of ethnic minorities groups. Most of ethnic minorities of this project are Uygur People and Hui People. 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, detailed condition of affected ethnic minorities is concluded and shown actable.

## **2.7 Analysis of Vulnerable Groups**

51. 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, 15 HHs with 49 persons can be considered vulnerable, among them 14 HHs with 48 persons are ethnic minorities. Details are shown actable. For vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities, special support will be provided by the project, and the expenditure is included in the resettlement budget. There are 4 low income households, 1 household with a physically impaired household head and 10 women headed families.

52. The 4 low income households have sufficient labor but lack of skills. The PMO will organize some skill training for free to help them especially young family members get better jobs with higher income. For the older family members they can get some public welfare positions with the monthly income of CNY 700 to 800

53. The disabled household has only one woman, she get subsidy from Civil Administration Bureau and rent her land to other people from which she gets CNY 2000 one year. The original area of her house is 206.2m<sup>2</sup>era, after house demolition, she can get about CNY 130 thousand. She wants to rebuild a smaller house for living (about CNY 65,000) and use the balance to see her through her old age. The PMO will give her money to hire some workers to build the new house.

54. As for the women headed households, they can enjoy the same entitlement for compensation in the aspects of land acquisition and house demolition. Among the training members, women will account for 50% as least. During project construction period, women would acquire at least 30% of non-technical work. As some of the family members have temporarily jobs now, they want the PMO to provide more job opportunities for them to get more income after losing part of their land or their houses. For one thing, the PMO will provide public welfare positions with the monthly income of CNY 700 to 800 to them. Furthermore, All China's Women's Federation(ACWF) of Turpan will support them from keeping their basic living condition, employment training and medical treatment. They will provide minimum living subsidy to the poor families solve their problem of adequate food and clothing. They will also hold some free training, including embroidery and sewing for women to enhance their competitiveness. As Turpan is a tourism city, with the skill of embroidery, women can find job easily as making handicrafts. ACWF of Turpan will also provide free periodic physical examination for poor women headed families, hold education of disease prevention and health care to give guidance for public health, disease control and preventive care, as well as to provide technical advice and to investigate and deal with unexpected public health incidents. As for the poor women headed family who have sudden injury and need money, the ACWF of Turpan will give them help to make sure they can have medical treatment opportunely.

**Table II-15 Summary of Ethnic Minorities Affected**

Road	Village Affected	Total of APs		Ethnic Minority		Uygur People		Hui People		Kazak People		Rate
		Total HHs	Total APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	
Wenhuaxi Road	Laochengdongmen Village	67	300	66	297	61	274	4	19	1	4	99.00%
Huoyanshan Road	Qimuna'er Village	42	186	42	186	42	186	0	0	0	0	100.00%
Qiquanhu Road	Gebi Village	22	96	22	96	15	62	7	34	0	0	100.00%
Muna'er Road	Qimuna'er Village	20	105	20	105	14	73	6	32	0	0	100.00%
	Laochengdongmen Village	7	30	7	30	5	20	2	10	0	0	100.00%
Guangming Road	Gebi Village	33	153	31	145	24	119	7	26	0	0	94.77%
Donghuan'nan Road	Laochengdongmen Village	70	373	70	373	57	295	13	78	0	0	100.00%
Bozikelike Road	Gebi Village	13	58	12	56	10	45	2	11	0	0	96.55%
Gaochangnan Road	Nanmen Village	30	124	28	121	14	60	14	61	0	0	97.58%
	Piyazilaqi Village	6	27	6	27	6	27	0	0	0	0	100.00%
Total		310	1452	304	1436	248	1161	55	271	1	4	98.90%

**Table II-16 Summary of Vulnerable Groups Affected**

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> era)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
1	Moravian Mudasi'er	Piyaziqila Village	2	1	Minimum Living Standard and Off Farm and Working Outside	Woman-headed , Having no sustainable living support	HD	195.41	100%	0	0	Rebuild in the village
2	Wumaier Xusupu	Laochengdongmen Village	3	1	Minimum Living Standard and Off Farm and Working Outside	Woman-headed and Disabled, Having no sustainable living support	HD	141.72	100%	0	0	Rebuild in the village
3	Patiguli Maimaiti	Laochengdongmen Village	2	1	Minimum Living Standard and Off Farm and Working Outside	Woman-headed and Having no sustainable living support	HD	22.05	24.84%	0	0	Cash compensation

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> era)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
4	Haliike Ku'erban	Laochengdongmen Village	8	3	Minimum Living Standard and Off Farm and Working Outside	Woman-headed and Living a difficult life	HD	192.44	100%	0	0	Affordable housing purchasing
5	Ayixiamu Hafan'er	Laochengdongmen Village	3	2	Minimum Living Standard	Woman-headed and Living a difficult life	LA	0	100%	0.9	22.73%	Doing small business
6	Zaitongguli	Qimuna'er Village	4	2	Minimum Living Standard and Renting Houses	Woman-headed and Having no sustainable living support	LA	0	100%	1.9	100%	Doing small business
7	Kerimuhan	Gebi Village	2	1	Minimum Living Standard	Woman-headed and Having no sustainable living support	LA	0	100%	0.7	46.67%	Doing small business
8	Niyazi Hanbasiti	Gebi Village	5	3	Off Farm and Working Outside	Woman-headed	LA	251.67	100%	0.66	28.70%	Assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> era)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
9	Reshalaiti Niyazi	Laochengdongmen Village	2	1	Renting Houses	Woman-headed and Having no sustainable living support	HD	69.75	100%	0	0	Rebuild in the village
10	Tu'eroxun Hanlitipu	Laochengdongmen Village	2	2	Off Farm and Working Outside	Woman-headed and Having no sustainable living support	HD	117	100%	0	0	Rebuild in the village
11	Zaozihan	Piyaziqila Village	2	1	Minimum Living Standard	Having no sustainable living support	HD	72.88				Rebuild in the village
12	Zaituna	Laochengdongmen Village	7	5	Minimum Living Standard and Off Farm and Working Outside	Living a difficult life	LA			2.8	46.67%	Assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse
13	Wugelihan Maihemuti	Laochengdongmen Village	4	2	Minimum Living Standard	Living a difficult life	LA			3.53	45.08%	Doing small business
14	Awahan Adawu	Laochengdongmen Village	2	1	Minimum Living Standard	Living a difficult life	HD	172.92				Rebuild in the village

No	Householder	Community/Village	Family population (person)		Source of income	Reason	Impact	HD(m <sup>2</sup> era)	House loss extent	LA(mu)	Land loss extent	Resettlement Options
			HH Members	Labor								
15	Wang Zhiying	Nanmen Village	1	1	Minimum Living Standard	Disabled、 Having no sustainable living support	HD	206.3				Rebuild in the village

## 2.8 Affected Ground Attachments, Public Facilities and Infrastructure

55. TPMP will compensate or restore the Ground attachments, public facilities and infrastructure at replacement price. Details are shown as Table II-17.

**Table II-17 Affected Ground Attachments, Public Facilities and Infrastructure**

Item	Unit	Total	Typ of impact	Owner
public toilets	each	1	LA	Village committee
10KV electricity pole	each	32	LA	Village committee
380V electricity pole	each	97	LA	Village committee
380V wood electricity pole	each	37	LA	Village committee
Transformer	each	10	LA	Village committee
Aqueduct	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	3447	LA	Village committee
Bridge	each	4	LA	Village committee
Road	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	4668	LA	Village committee
Water supply pipe	M	600	LA	Administrative institution
Communication cable	M	1761	LA	Administrative institution
Electricity cable	M	560	LA	Administrative institution
Tap water pipe	M	600	LA	Administrative institution
Green House for Vegetable Cultivation	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	5644	LA	Villagers
Well	each	3	LA	Village committee
adult tree(not fruit tree)	each	2754	LA	Villagers
young tree(not fruit tree)	each	591	LA	Villagers
scattered fruit tree	each	315	LA	Villagers
Gatehouse	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	100	LA	Villagers
Surrounding Wall	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	100	LA	Villagers
Cement Ground Surface	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	1700	Land occupation	Institution

### **III. SOCIAL ECONOMIC FEATURES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1 Background of Socioeconomic Conditions of Turpan City**

56. Turpan City is the economic, political and cultural center of Turpan area, which locates in the east of XUAR, to the south of Bogeda Peak of Tianshan Mountain and in the middle of Turpan Basin. East longitude is 88°5'-89°54', and north latitude is 41°20'-43°35'. She faces Shanshan County on the east, Tuokexun County on the west, Weili County to the south and branch of Tianshan Mountain on the north (connecting Wulumuqi County, Qitai County and Jibusa'er County). The urban area is apart from Railway Station for 50km and keeps a distance from Wulumuqi City for 182km. A total area of Turpan Area is 13689.71 square kilometers and the one of urban area is 14.9 square kilometers. Up to the end of 2003, a total population of this area is 254,900, including the ethnic groups of Han People, Uygur People and Hui People.

57. In 2006, GDP of Turpan City is CNY 2.99 billion with an increased rate of 20.2% than the one of the previous year. Fiscal revenue of local government is CNY 0.247 billion with an increased rate of 31%; total retail sales of consumer goods is CNY 0.64 billion with an increased rate of 12.5%; the volume of investment in fixed assets is CNY 3.703 billion with an increased rate of 20%; controlled income of each urban resident is CNY 7,068 with an increased rate of 20% and; annual net income of each rural resident is CNY 3,777 with CNY 300 increased over the previous year.

#### **3.2 Background of Socioeconomic Conditions of Project Townships**

58. Ya'er Township, locating in the western suburbs of Turpan City, closes to Putao Township on the east and faces Aidinghu Township on the south and 221st Branch of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. She covers the land with a total area of 1774 square kilometers. This township governs 17 administrative villages and 1 rangeland. A total population is 54,000. There are 80,000mu of farmland, including 44,000mu of grape land (there are 40,000mu of being fructified); 8,000mu of land with agricultural facilities; 14,000mu of vegetable land and; 4,000mu of other land. Economy of the township is supported by grape, vegetable, livestock and tourism.

59. Putao Township is supported by grape and tourism. She has Sugong Tower, which is a national key culture relic protection unit, and Putaogou, which is an AAAA-Graded tourism site. The total area of the township is 450 square kilometers with a length from north to south is 18km and a width from east to west is 25km, which is divided into three parts that are Putaogou, Shahezi and Shayang. The total area of farmland is 31,000mu, including 26,300mu of grape land. A total population is 25347, including 21423 of Uygur People and 3924 of Han People. This township governs 11 administrative villages and 30 villagers' groups. In addition, there are 55 Mosques in this area.

60. TRESA will affect the two townships with 5 villages, general conditions of which are shown as Table III-1.

**Table III-1 General Conditions of the Affected Townships**

Index	unit	Jianguo Road sub-district	Zhongshan Road sub-district
household	Household	13000	6211
population	Person	53600	25341
Including: agricultural population	Person	48490	24000
women	Person	23650	11800
Hans	Person	2424	3924
Uygur	Person	36368	21423
Hui	Person	9698	5200
cultivated land	Mu	80000	31000
total value	100 million CNY	31700	33800
Including: agriculture	100 million CNY	18800	16800
industry	100 million CNY		
Tertiary industry	100 million CNY	6072	4100
annual income per capita net income	CNY/person	4965	4935.61

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

61. The LA and HD of this project will affect five villages of Turpan: Laochengdongmen Village、Piyaziqila Village、Qimuna'er Village、Gebi Village、Nanmen Village. The average population per household is 4.68. As all of the affected villages are close to urban area, local residents have convenient transport conditions and more employment opportunities, but they share less land. Almost each HH has relevant family members to be involved in non-agricultural employment. Local agricultural development depends grape and vegetable. Detailed condition of these villages is shown as Table III-2.

**Table III-2 Socioeconomic Conditions of All Affected Villages**

Township	Village Involved	Population					Land					Annual Production Value (CNY 10,000)			Annual Net Income Per Capita			
		total HHs	total population	male	Agricultural population	minorities	Cultivated Land	Orchard Land	Vegetable Land	Homestead	construction land and others	agriculture	industry	Tertiary industry	Annual Net Income Per Capita of Residents	Including: agriculture (%)	Industry (%)	Tertiary industry (%)
Ya'er Township	Laochengdongmen Village	745	3320	1750	3200	3189	230	1951	751	572	100	402	20	300	5471	35%	20%	45%
	Piyaziqila Village	469	1730	920	1700	1700		1080	128	322		190	10	150	4906	50%	5%	45%
	Gebi Village	520	2200	1100	2130	2118		1123	225	300	20	250	8	120	5020	41%	10%	49%
	Nanmen Village	371	1767	926	1669	1609	1443		570	280		260	8	130	4900	42%%	9%	49%
Putao Township	Qimuna'er Village	407	1733	958	1703	1703		1009	191	320		180		60	5100	60%		40%

### 3.4 The Socioeconomic Survey

62. This survey was undertaken by the TPMO 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.

63. 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 VCs) questionnaire, administered to VC leaders, and (ii) a household questionnaire administered to individual households.

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

- cover all village/urban communities that will suffer land loss;
- all the persons who are impacted by land loss and property reduction will be surveyed and;
- inclusion of the least well-off or vulnerable households (the details of face to face interview of vulnerable households are showed in Appendix 5)

65. Within each village committee/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.

66. The socio-economic survey covered all the affected 5 villages. A total of 310 individual households (100% of total 310 households) were interviewed containing 1452 people (100% of total APs). Market managers were also interviewed nearby the proposed road alignments, but the data were not included in socio-economic analysis. The VCs surveyed are indicated in Table III-3.

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

Township	Village Involve	Surveyed HHs
Ya'er Township	Nanmen Village	30
	Piyazilaqi Village	6
	Laochengdongmen Village	144
	Gebi Village	68
Putao Township	Qimuna'er Village	62
Total		310

### 3.5 Socioeconomic Conditions of the APs

67. The social economic survey for the APs has been conducted for 310 households, of which, 714 male and 738 female household members were interviewed. Of the total 310 surveyed households, 260 households have agricultural status and 50 households with non-agricultural status. This section will present the detailed findings on the household survey.

### 3.5.1 Demographic Features of APs

68. 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Average population	2.3	49.17%	2.38	50.83%	4.68	-
<b>Age</b>						
≤6 Years	34	2.34%	37	2.55%	71	4.89%
7-19 Years	135	9.30%	131	9.02%	266	18.32%
20-35 Years	273	18.80%	259	17.84%	532	36.64%
36-50 Years	133	9.16%	164	11.29%	297	20.45%
51-60 Years	59	4.06%	78	5.37%	137	9.44%
61-70 Years	56	3.86%	49	3.37%	105	7.23%
≥71 Years	24	1.65%	20	1.38%	44	3.03%
<b>Total</b>	714	49.17%	738	50.83%	1452	100.00%
.						
<b>Nationality</b>						
Han	10	0.69%	7	0.48%	17	1.17%
Uygur	578	39.81%	578	39.81%	1156	79.62%
Hui	125	8.61%	149	10.26%	274	18.87%
Others	1	0.07%	4	0.28%	5	0.34%
<b>Total</b>	714	49.17%	738	50.83%	1452	100.00%
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate or Semi-Literate	53	3.65%	75	5.17%	128	8.82%
Preschool	34	2.34%	32	2.20%	66	4.55%
Primary School	166	11.43%	184	12.67%	350	24.10%
Junior Mid -School	272	18.73%	246	16.94%	518	35.67%
High School Vocational Education	107	7.37%	116	7.99%	223	15.36%
College Education	82	5.65%	85	5.85%	167	11.50%
<b>Total</b>	714	49.17%	738	50.83%	1452	100.00%
						0.00%

Item	Male		female		total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Marriage status</b>						0.00%
Unmarried	309	21.28%	309	21.28%	618	42.56%
Spouses are alive	391	26.93%	394	27.13%	785	54.06%
Divorced	5	0.34%	15	1.03%	20	1.38%
Widowed	9	0.62%	20	1.38%	29	2.00%
Total	714	49.17%	738	50.83%	1452	100.00%
<b>Occupation</b>						
Farming	311	21.42%	354	24.38%	665	45.80%
Stockbreeding	6	0.41%	7	0.48%	13	0.90%
Industry	45	3.10%	38	2.62%	83	5.72%
Business	25	1.72%	24	1.65%	49	3.37%
Servicing	25	1.72%	31	2.13%	56	3.86%
Tourist Industry	2	0.14%	7	0.48%	9	0.62%
Cleaner	0	0.00%	2	0.14%	2	0.14%
Transportation	13	0.90%	0	0.00%	13	0.90%
Communication	7	0.48%	15	1.03%	22	1.52%
Education	14	0.96%	16	1.10%	30	2.07%
Cadre	36	2.48%	20	1.38%	56	3.86%
Student	150	10.33%	136	9.37%	286	19.70%
Retire	21	1.45%	42	2.89%	63	4.34%
Unemployment	40	2.75%	34	2.34%	74	5.10%
Other	19	1.31%	12	0.83%	31	2.13%
Total	714	49.17%	738	50.83%	1452	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

69. 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 66.53% of total sample population. The age intervals are divided based on the population composition, e.g., the students accounted for 19.70% of the total surveyed population, which is similar to the population of the 7-19 years old (18.32%). 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 73.76% of the surveyed population.

### 3.5.1.2 Education

70. 35.67% of household members have received junior middle school education, and primary school education ranked second. A total of 26.86% of surveyed persons (SPs) have finished or are pursuing high school and advanced level education. The 128 illiterate SPs (accounting for 8.82%) are mostly those who are over 55 years old.

### 3.5.1.3 Occupation

71. 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 45.8% of the total surveyed laborers engaged in agriculture only. Those who are engaged in industry accounted for 5.72%, business 3.37%, and servicing 3.86%. In addition, retired persons account for 4.34% and others 2.13%.

## 3.5.2 Housing Conditions

72. Housing characteristics were assessed during the social economic survey although 31.29% households will only affected by land acquisition. Table III-5 shows that the average housing area for owner occupied houses for each household is about 151.22m<sup>2</sup>era, with the largest area of 535.92m<sup>2</sup>(11 rooms). There are 206 HHs with 990 persons only involved in HD but no LD, whereas there are 7 HHs with 34 persons involved in the both.

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

Item	No. of household	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Deviation
rooms	213	1	11	5	4.35
Floor space (m <sup>2</sup> era)	213	14	535.92	151.22	95.84

73. Among all of the surveyed houses, there are 36.32% ones with brick-concrete structure, 39.16% ones with brick-wood structure, 22.85% ones with earth-wood structure and 1.67% ones with sample structure.

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

## 3.5.3 Land Resource and Land Tenure

75. Among the 104 HHs, an average area of farmland owned per HH is 3.89 mu and 86 HHs have grape land and 18 HHs have vegetable land, detailed condition of which is shown as Table III-6.

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

Unit: mu/household

Item	No. of household	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Deviation
Grape land	86	1.2	9.6	4.16	1.81
Vegetable	18	1	5.28	3.61	1.25

### 3.5.4 Financial Status and Vulnerable Group

#### 3.5.4.1 Household Financial Status

76. 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

77. 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 Table III-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	238	4300.33	23000.25	7355.15	10031.52
Per capita expenditure	238	3300.45	7345.25	5300.5	2022.441
Per capita savings	238	-1200.25	13000.5	2054.65	7439.392
<b>Non-farming Households</b>					
Per capita income	72	5000.25	23450.25	9323.45	9649.344
Per capita expenditure	72	2800.33	8432.5	6245.11	2839.381
Per capita savings	72	-950.5	16325.33	3078.34	9038.516

78. To understand the financial status of the surveyed households, it is necessary to understand the income sources and expenditure patterns. Statistical data shows that income of farming HHs is lower than the one of non-farming HHs and related saving of the former is also lower than the one of the latter as non-farming HHs have high-leveled income.

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

80. Table III-9 shows that the expenditures spent for children's education of farming HHs and non-farming HHs is respectively accounting for 13.78% and 18.36%, which takes the second largest proportion of family expenditure. Expenditure for living takes the first largest proportion, which is respectively 34.53% and 33.98% between farming HHs and non-farming HHs. After tracking the survey data, it showed that there are 28 farming HHs with negative savings borrowing 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	Stockbreeding	Work outside	Business	Tourism	Renting	Salary	Other	Total
Farming household	54.20	0.67	1.37	28.22	8.32	0.94	2.20	4.02	0.06	100
Non-farming household	0	0.65	0	2.86	2.78	0.24	12.23	79.72	1.51	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	1.98	3.56	0.14	0.02	0.96	34.53	9.29	10.99	2.44	0.22	13.78	18.31	2.78	0.83	0.17	100.00
non-farming household	1.29	3.13	0.08	0.07	1.80	33.98	8.88	0.00	1.47	0.14	18.36	22.74	5.22	1.40	1.44	100.00

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=enducation, 12= medical treatment, 13=transport, 14=tax, 15= other.

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

82. It is clear that of the total surveyed 310 HHs, there are 15 ones identified as vulnerable households, including 2 ones of disabled and 13 ones of woman-handed. They made living by government support and some disabled persons increase income by operating shops with assistances of government. Vulnerable groups account for 4.84% of total surveyed households.

### 3.6 Gender Analysis

83. 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

84. 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.

85. Figure 1 shows that between the difference of education received of men and women, the rate of illiterate of women is higher than the one of men; the rate of primary school of women does not differ from the one of men; the rate of junior middle school of women is lower than the one of men and; the rate of secondary school, college education and university education of women is a little higher than the one of men.

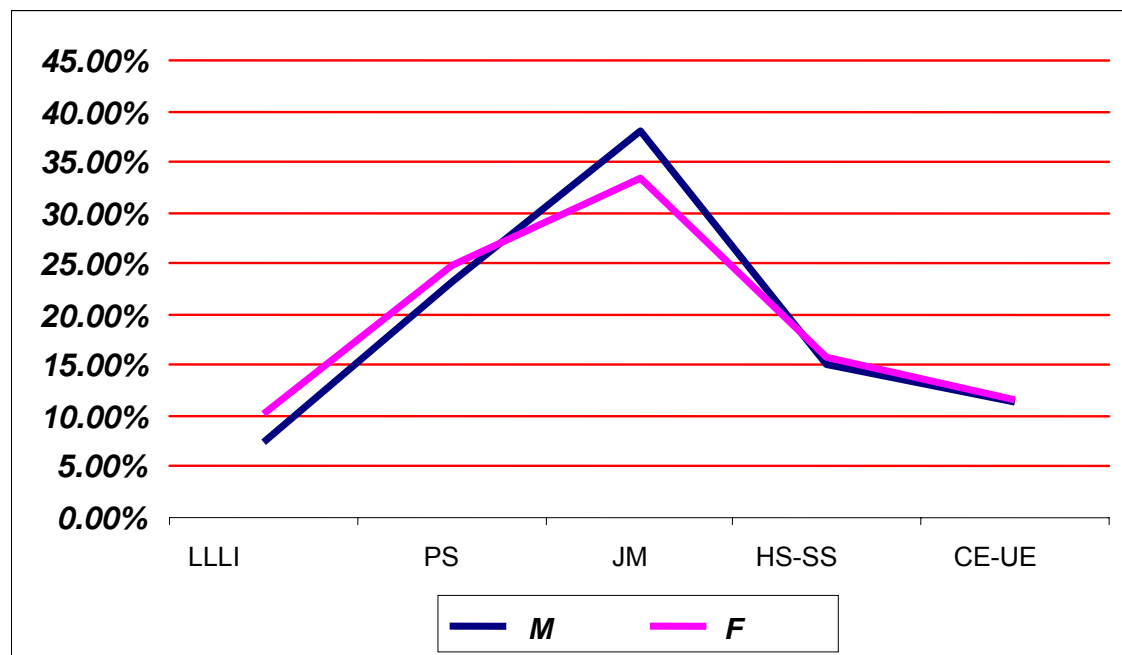


Figure 3 Education Difference between Male and Female Groups

Note: Ill.=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

86. Similar to and interlinked with the education background of men and women, a rate of women being engaged in agricultural production is higher than the one of men for 6.4%, while a rate of female cadre is lower than the one of men for 2.33%. Women and men are trend to equal in other jobs.

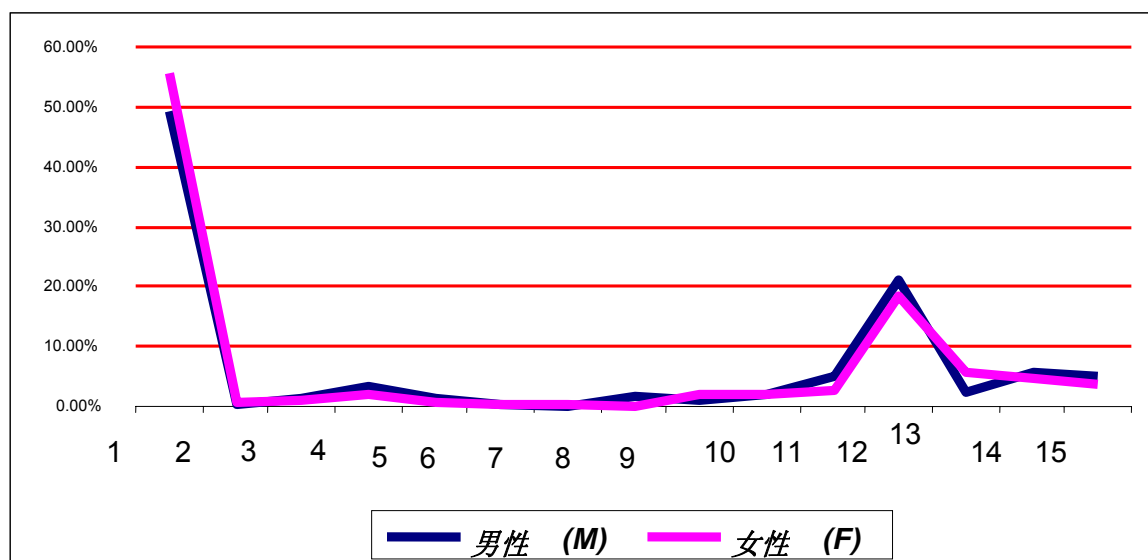


Figure 4 Vocation Differences between Male and Female Groups

Note: 1=Farmer;2=stockbreeding;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=other

87. 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 240 households were chose as samples with women income. The results showed that the women's share ranged from 15% to 100%, with an average of 45.35%.

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

Indicator	Respondent	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Women's Income Share	240	15%	100%	45.35%	3.45%

88. A sample of 738 women was analyzed both by survey and using participatory methods. The results are as the following:

- 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.
- 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

89. 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 and 9) and one minor concern (No. 8) 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 (13.03% difference) in the surveyed HHs.

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

No.	item	Male N=134		Female N=130		Total N=264	
		Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
1	Fair compensation	100.00%	0.00%	96.21%	3.79%	98.07%	1.93%
2	Timely compensation	98.04%	1.96%	93.90%	6.10%	95.94%	4.06%
3	Starting a new business is difficult but t still hope	94.96%	5.04%	92.01%	7.99%	93.46%	6.54%
4	Loss of income	48.74%	51.26%	94.85%	5.15%	72.18%	27.82%
5	Future employment	58.96%	41.04%	93.09%	6.91%	76.31%	23.69%
6	Better education for children	83.33%	3.64%	96.36%	16.67%	89.74%	10.26%
7	Assistance during relocation	93.56%	6.44%	86.99%	13.01%	90.22%	9.78%
8	Separation from kin and relatives	21.01%	78.99%	58.27%	41.73%	39.94%	60.06%
9	Other (assistance from government)	94.40%	5.60%	76.42%	23.58%	85.26%	14.74%

## IV. PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

### 4.1 Identification of Stakeholders

90. 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 stakeholders.

91. 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 LA and resettlement; (iii) 2 townships and 5 Villages are affected by the road improvement; and (iv) all institutions and companies directly involved in the project construction and operation, such as construction contractors.

92. 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.

93. The purpose of identifying the project stakeholders is to ensure extensive public participation of and consultation to the 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

94. The public consultation process for the Project began in December 2007 with a series of surveys by the Project DI and TPMO have conducted a series of social mobilization measures (45% women participated). This was followed by further surveys and consultations carried out by the TPMO 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
TPMO and DI	2007.12~2008.1	APs, village cadres and engineering and technical personnel	70	Look over on the spot, primary survey of	Introduce the background and purpose of the project; Choose the site with less cultivated acquired

Institute	Date	Participants	No. of people	Objectives	Feedback/discussion of main issues
				project impacts	
TPMO	2008.1~2008.2	Representatives of affected villages and persons in charge of Putao Township and Yaer township.	150	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 ,TPMO and DI	2008.2~2008.3	Relevant government departments and representatives of 5 affected villages and 2 townships.	100	Prepare the income recovery plan of affected groups in each villages	Consult the compensation scheme and the income recovery scheme.
PPTA Consultants ,TPMO and DI	Feb 26 <sup>th</sup> 2008	Person in charge of Gaochang Market and representatives of tenants.	26	Prepare the income recovery plan of affected market	Take consul together as how to rebuild the market and the compensation scheme.
TPMO	March 10 <sup>th</sup> 2008	Person in charge of Gaochang Market and representatives of tenants.	15	Prepare the market rebuilt plan.	Further consultations about recovery programme, site planning, design requirements

95. It is important to decide the 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 trained in advanced agricultural skills which can make their remaining land high yield, such as vegetable warm house.
- 3) APs of house demolition were concerned about if they can get reasonable compensation, where is the resettlement site and how to survive the transition period..

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. The PMO discussed the house demolition resettlement issues with the Demolition Administration Office and the affordable housing construction company. On 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 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

99. 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 LA 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	TPMO	APs and enterprises	Publish compensation standard and appeal channels
Publish the RP	ADB website	2008.11			
Bulletin of LA	Village news board and villagers' conference	2009.1	TPMO	APs	LA area, compensation standard and resettlement
Bulletin of LA and resettlement	Village news board and villagers' conference	2009.1	TPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	APs	compensation and payment
Practicalities check	Field survey	2009.1	TPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	APs	Final affirmation to impact amount; asset list of LA and loss of APs; preparation for compensation agreements
Affirm the income	Villagers' conference	2009.1	TPMO and the persons in	APs	Discussion to final income restoration plan and

Purpose of Event	Tasks	Timing	Implementation Agency	Participants	Remark
recovery plan and implementation			charged of sub-districts and villages		compensation usage plan
Inform the compensation and the payment date	Villagers' conference	2009.1	TPMO 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	TPMO and the persons in charged of sub-districts and villages	Random sample	The RP implementation and living hood restoration

### 4.3 Appeals and Grievance Redress

100. 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 LA, 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 APs 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 Turpan Land Resource Bureau or Demolition Administration Office, and the Turpan 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 Turpan 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.**

101. 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.

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

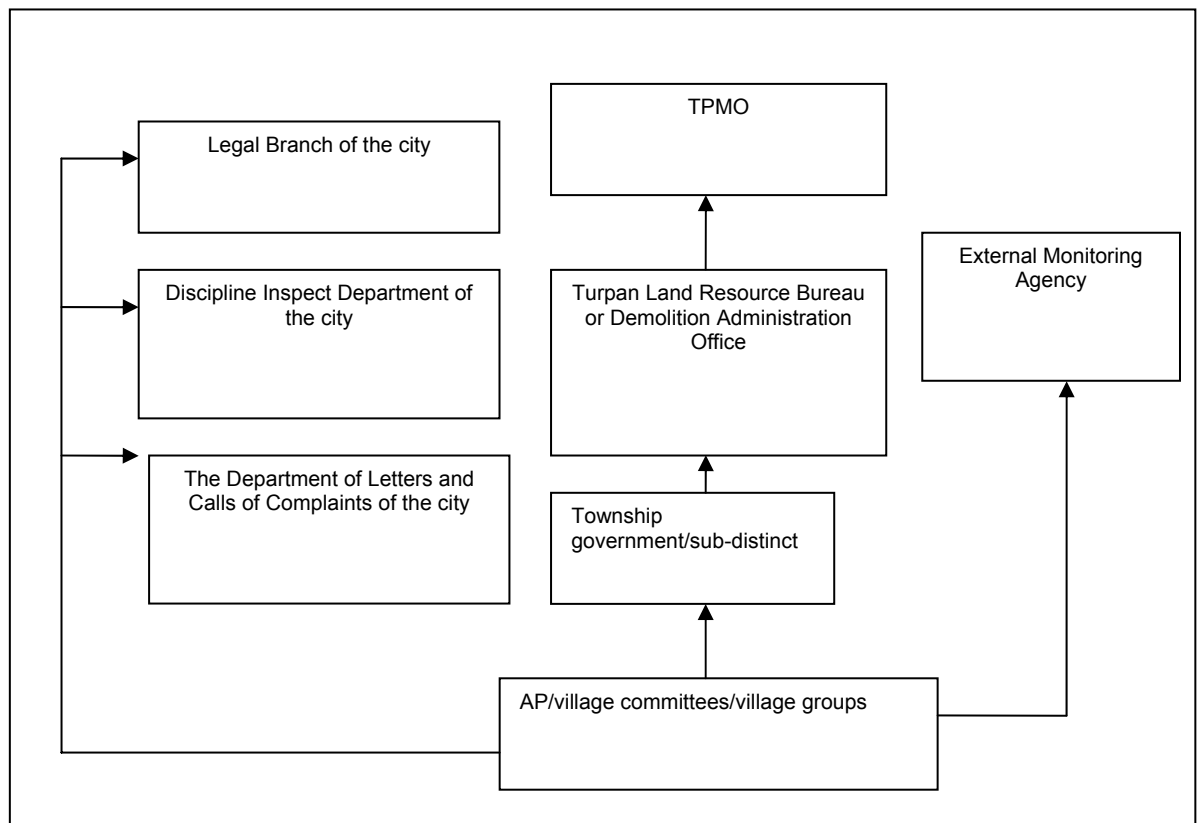


Figure 5 Diagram of Grievance Procedure for APs

## V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES

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

103. 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 LA 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 Turpan 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 [Xinjiijafang (2001) 500] by Development and

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

104. 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 APs to share project benefits. The APs 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 APs are to be fully informed and closely consulted. APs 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 APs at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing, planning, and implementation options. Grievance redress mechanisms for APs are to be established. Where adversely APs 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 APs, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. APs 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. APs 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 APs, 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 un-predicted cost 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.

105. 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

106. *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* is the essential policy basis for LA in the project. Meanwhile, to further clarify the compensation principles, compensation rates, LA procedure and supervision mechanisms of LA 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 LA 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 V-1 illustrates the main contents of these policies and application to the project.

107. 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 Turpan City formulated related local policies.

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

**Table V-1 Relevant Policies Relating to LA and HD of the Project 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 standing 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 LA price is determined on the principle of same price in same area (3) LA fees shall list into budget	(1) determine annual output value; (2) determine the multiple of annual output value; (3) determine the comprehensive price of LA 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 Turpan City; (2) the annual output value conforms to the relevant regulations in Turpan;(3)the minimum compensation of annual output value is 20 times (land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy); (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 monetary 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

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
4	Procedure of land demolition and information publication	(1) 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 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.	(1) inform of LA condition, compensation rates, resettlement paths; (2) affirm the result of LA surveys (3) organize an evidentiary hearing if it is necessary (4) establish and improve the and reciprocal mechanism of resettlement disputes	inform of LA condition, compensation rates, resettlement paths; (2) affirm the result of LA surveys; (3) organize an evidentiary hearing	Resemblance to the Land Management Law	(1) make a careful social and 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, LA shall not be used forcefully; (2) on the principle of land compensation for LA 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 LA 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) TPMO 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

109. 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 Turpan has well prepared local by-laws for LA and resettlement, and there are no substantial differences from ADB policies.

110. 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 the 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 APs are to be fully informed and closely consulted.	Different Usually no consultation, and the information disclosure are conducted after RP approval in China	ADB procedure has been and will be followed
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	

No	ADB IR Policy	Comparison	Remark
		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 LA 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

111. 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 Table V-3.

**Table V-3 Resettlement Principles**

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible
2	Living standards of the APs obtaining compensation and entitlements will be at least restored to the pre-project level, or better
3	Whether they have legal title or not, APs 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	APs 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 APs 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 APs 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

112. 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-owned land

113. Documents issued by the Development and Reform Commission and Finance Bureau of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, stipulate that the average output value for cultivated land as superior-leveled, medium-level and inferior-leveled are respectively CNY 1200 per mu, CNY 640 per mu, and CNY 480 per 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

114. According to *Report of Turpan for General Land Requisition Measurement on Annual Average Output Value* and with careful spot field surveys and calculations, the compensation standards of the project have been determined based on consultation with the Land and Resource Bureau of Turpan and affected HHs. The standards for all kinds of LA 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 Collective-owned LA**

Type	Annual Output Value (CNY per mu)	Multipliers of Compensation (Times)		Compensation Standard	
		Land	Resettlement subsidy	CNY per mu	CNY per ha
Superior-leveled Land	3809	8	20	106652	1599780
Medium-leveled Land	3424	8	13	71904	1078560
Inferior-leveled Land	2064	7	11	37152	557280
All Turpan City	2424	8	12	48480	727200

115. As Gebi Village and Laochengdongmen Village of Ya'er Township and Muna'er Village of Putao Township are all treated as superior-leveled area, relevant AAOV and compensation standard will be followed up the regulations for superior-leveled area. In addition, the compensation standard for grape land requisition is CNY 110,000 per mu.

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

116. The State-owned land shall be transferred free by the government as the project is constructed for public affairs. Using right of the state-owned land will be obtained through administrative transference and the compensation standard for state-owned LA is CNY 2-30 per m<sup>2</sup>era. Jiancheng District of Turpan City is involved in state-owned land transference and relevant compensation standard is CNY 20 per m<sup>2</sup>era. As for those institutions and enterprises that occupy state-owned land, land using rights shall be obtained with the compensation that is based on benchmark land-price. The benchmark land-price standard of Turpan is shown as Table V-5.

**Table V-5 Turpan Benchmark Land-Price Standard**Unit: CNY/m<sup>2</sup>era

Item	First-leveled land	Second-leveled land	Third-leveled Land
Land used for commerce	620	388	267
Land used for living	396	288	196
Land used for industry	242	181	134

117. Benchmark Land-price of roads involved in the project is shown as Table V-6.

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

Road	Benchmark Land-price grade	Type
Gaochang	2	Land used for living
Muna'er Road	2	Land used for living
Donghuan	3	Land used for industry
Huoyanshan Road	3	Gobi
Bozikelike Road	2	Land used for living
Wenhuaxi Road	1	Land used for living
Sichou Road	3	Gobi
Chanyeyuan Road	3	Gobi
Lvzhou Road	3	Gobi

118. As for state-owned LA in Gobi, the compensation standard is CNY 10 to 20 per m<sup>2</sup>era, fees for land and source administration is CNY 1.5 per m<sup>2</sup>era and fees for administration of requiring or transferring un-used state-owned land for non-agricultural construction is CNY 50 per mu.

118. The procedure for the application is as follows: (i) applicant—hearing and accepting—undertaking by staffs responsible; (ii) primary examination—spot field investigation—examination by a manager responsible of land department; (iii) collective examination; (iv) approval of the vice-leader responsible; (v) approval of the leader—undertaking accomplishment; (vi) submit the application to higher-leveled department for examination and approval: the total process takes 15 working days from initial application.

### 5.6.3 Compensation Standards for House Demolition

119. The compensation will be determined with the reference to the appraisal of real estate and replacement price of local houses of the same kind that is made in 2006. 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.

120. 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**

121. Affected houses of all kinds should be compensated according to replacement price that is referring to relevant compensation plans adopted in the latest years. The rural house compensation standard is shown as Table V-7.

**Table V-7 Compensation Standard for Houses Demolition in Rural Area**

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
	air-drying houses			
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	170	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	110	
Following subsidy will be given to the APs with house demolition:				
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

**(ii) Compensation standards for urban houses**

122. Affected houses of all kinds should also be compensated according to replacement price that is referring to relevant compensation plans adopted in the latest years. The urban house compensation standard is shown as Table V-8.

**Table V-8 Compensation Standard for Houses Demolition in Urban Area**

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	550	

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Remark
	Brick-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
	Land Compensation			
	Standard for compensated use state-owned land adopted for the houses used for living	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era		First-leveled land: 396 Second-leveled land: 288 Third-leveled land: 196
following subsidy will be given to the APs with house demolition:				
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

### (iii) Compensation standards for Market

123. There is a company specializing in house demolition, which is owned by Laochengdongmen Village. At present, shops and stalls are used for renting and the village collective get rent and management fees. Compensation for the market is composed by two parts, which are compensation fund for demolished houses and compensation fund for the requisition of collective-owned land. The former includes replacement compensation fees, removal fees and temporary transition fees and latter is determined according to relevant compensation standard for farmland. The entire compensation fund is directly paid to the village collective and then with fully consultation, tenants can ask for the left rent and stop their business or continue to run their business in a newly-built market that is also built by the village collective. Detailed compensation standard for market demolition is shown as Table V-9.

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

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

**(iv) Compensation standards for the institution affected**

124. Detailed compensation standard for the institution affected is shown as Table V-10. Certain compensation would be paid once business stop had unavoidably happened.

**Table V-10 Compensation Standard of Demolished Enterprises**

Type	Item	Unit	Standard	Remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

**5.6.4 Compensation Standards for Public Facilities and Ground Attachment**

125. Compensation Standard for Attachments and Special Facilities see Table V-11.

**Table V-11 Compensation Standard for Attachments and Special Facilities**

Item	Unit	Standard	Item	Unit	Standard
public toilets	each	2000	electricity cable	m	3.5
10KV electricity pole	each	1200	Tap water pipe	m	18
380Velectricity pole	each	800	Vegetable sheeting	m <sup>2</sup> era	80
380Vwood electricity pole	each	600	Well	each	180
transformer	each	1050	adult tree(not fruit tree)	each	35
aqueduct	m <sup>2</sup> era	300	young tree(not fruit tree)	each	25
Bridge	Bridge	5000	scattered fruit tree	each	15
road	m <sup>2</sup> era	150	concrete road	m <sup>2</sup> era	23
pipe for water supply	m	18	surrounding wall	m	189

Item	Unit	Standard	Item	Unit	Standard
communication cable	m	10	gatehouse	m <sup>2</sup> era	100

### 5.6.5 Other Costs and Taxes

126. Other compensation standard for LA and house demolition sees Table V-12.

**Table V-12 Other Costs**

No.	Item	Standard	Remark
1	fees for new compensated use construction land	CNY 8,000 per mu	12 <sup>th</sup> category of area
2	land reclamation fees	CNY 3000 per mu	First-leveled cultivated land
3	cultivated occupation tax	CNY 5 per mu	
4	management fees of land acquisition	Calculated at 4% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
5	survey and design fees	Calculated at 3% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
6	fees for management implementation	Calculated at 3% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
7	technical training fees	Calculated at 1% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
8	fees for external resettlement monitoring and evaluation	Calculated at 1.5% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
9	un-predicted cost	Calculated at 10% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	

### 5.6.6 Vulnerable and Ethnic Minority Groups

127. 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.
- 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, TPMO will accumulate CNY 600,000 (that is 1% of entire resettlement budget) to provide training and additional aid including subsidies for daily life and medical for vulnerable and ethnic minority groups at twice in a year within three years. Among them the budget of provision of special support for the vulnerable groups is CNY 103,600 which included in the un-predicted fees and 95% of them will provide to the ethnic minorities poor families, The details are showed in table VII-1.

### 5.7 Entitlement Matrix

128. The Entitlement Matrix has been developed in line with the policies described above, and is shown in Table V-13

**Table V-13 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
Permanent acquisition of collective-owned land	There are four villages involved and totally 291.22 mu collective-owned lands to be permanently required, including 5.57mu of cultivated land, 19.2mu of vegetable land, 163.62mu of grape land, and 102.83mu of homestead.	village collectives and land users	<p>(1) Village collectives, villagers groups or the APs shall be paid the land compensation.</p> <p>(2) The APs shall be paid resettlement subsidy and compensation fees for standing crops.</p> <p>(3) The project is anticipated to create about 200 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 600 indirect jobs including road maintenance workers, cleaners and gardening workers which are low skill demand. The APs will have priority for employment. The project will provide 1,500 person-times for the APs with technical training, including no less than 750 person-times for women (50%).</p> <p>(4) In the course of project implementation, TPMP will provide CNY 200,000 per year to offer APs technical training free of charge.</p>	<p>According to Report of Turpan for General Land Requisition Measurement on Annual Average Output Value and with careful spot field surveys and calculations, the compensation standards of the project have been determined based on consultation with the Land and Resource Bureau of Turpan and affected HHs. Farmland of Turpan is divided into three levels, each of which has a certain AAOV standard. As Gebi Village and Laochengdongmen Village of Ya'er Township and Muna'er Village of Putao Township are all treated as superior-leveled area, relevant AAOV and compensation standard will be followed up the regulations for superior-leveled area. AAOV standard of superior-leveled area is CNY 3,809 per mu. Land compensation fees is 8 times of the standard, resettlement subsidy is 20 times of the standard and housing site is only paid relevant land compensation fees. The compensation standard for grape land is CNY 110,000 per mu. Compensation standard for standing crops is 2 times of the AAOV of the required land. Village committee is paid 20% of land compensation fees, and the APs are paid 80% of resettlement subsidy and all compensation fees for standing crops.</p>

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
Rural houses demolition	There are 163 HHs with 805 persons affected by such HD. The demolition area is 25264m <sup>2</sup> with an average area of 154.99m <sup>2</sup> . There are 54 HHs involved in air-drying HD with a total area of 1802 m <sup>2</sup> and an average area of 33.38m <sup>2</sup> .	Property owners	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. (1) compensated at replacement rates (2) Select freely the means of resettlement, including monetary compensation, rebuilding new houses in the planned homestead, purchasing the new ones and transferring property rights. (3) get a moving fee and temporary transition fee	Houses with brick-concrete structure: CNY 550 to 650 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with brick-wood structure: CNY 450 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with earth-wood structure: CNY 350 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with sample structure: CNY 320 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Moving fees standard: CNY 1,000 per HH. Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.
Urban houses demolition	There are 50 HHs with 219 persons affected by such HD, which is induced by the construction of Gaochangnan Road, Wenuaxi Road, Muna'er Road, Bozikelike Road. The demolition area is 6946.81m <sup>2</sup> , including brick-concrete structure 4539m <sup>2</sup> (accounting for 65.35%), brick-wood structure 1384m <sup>2</sup> (19.92%), earth-wood structure 1023m <sup>2</sup> (14.73%).	Property owners	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. (1) compensated at replacement rates (2) Select freely the means of resettlement, including monetary compensation, purchasing the new ones, transferring property rights and offering low-rental houses to lower-income HHs. (3) get a moving fee and temporary transition fee	Houses with brick-concrete structure: CNY 550 to 650 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with brick-wood structure: CNY 450 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with earth-wood structure: CNY 350 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with sample structure: CNY 320 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Moving fees standard: CNY 1,000 per HH. Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term. Standard for compensated use state-owned land adopted for the houses used for living: CNY 396 per m <sup>2</sup> era of first-leveled land, and CNY 288 per m <sup>2</sup> era of second-leveled land and CNY 196 per m <sup>2</sup> era of third-leveled

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
				land.
Market demolition	It, with a scope of 5.7mu land, locates in Wenhuxi Road and was built collectively in 1984 by Laochengdongmen Village. There are totally 883m <sup>2</sup> era to be demolished and 34 shop with 77 persons and 37 stalls with 60 persons affected.	Property owners and tenants	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. (1) compensated at replacement rates (2) compensated with certain award (3) paid compensation fees for business stop	Houses with brick-concrete structure: CNY 550 to 650 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with brick-wood structure: CNY 450 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with earth-wood structure: CNY 350 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with sample structure: CNY 320 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Moving fees standard: CNY 1,000 per HH. Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term. Standard for compensated use state-owned land adopted for the houses used for commerce: CNY 620 per m <sup>2</sup> era of first-leveled land, and CNY 388 per m <sup>2</sup> era of second-leveled land and CNY 267 per m <sup>2</sup> era of third-leveled land.
Institution demolition	There are only one institution involve in such HD. The scope of demolition is attachments demolition (2.7mu of state-owned land), including 100m <sup>2</sup> era of gatehouse, 100m <sup>2</sup> era of surrounding wall and 1700m <sup>2</sup> era of cement ground surface.	Property owners and tenants		Houses with brick-concrete structure: CNY 550 to 650 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with brick-wood structure: CNY 450 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with earth-wood structure: CNY 350 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Houses with sample structure: CNY 320 per m <sup>2</sup> era. Moving fees standard: CNY 1,000 per HH. Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
				transition fees according to their transitional term. Standard for compensated use state-owned land adopted for the houses used for industry: CNY 242 per m <sup>2</sup> era of first-leveled land, and CNY 181 per m <sup>2</sup> era of second-leveled land and CNY 134 per m <sup>2</sup> era of third-leveled land.
Vulnerable groups	Affect 15 HHs with 49 persons	Property owners and tenants	(1) Occupational training and various employment information and guidelines shall be provided to vulnerable families. (2) Workers in vulnerable families shall be given a priority to be employed. (3) With the cooperation of the civil affairs department, TPMO will accumulate CNY 600,000 (that is 0.1% of entire resettlement budget) to provide additional aid including subsidies for daily life and medical for vulnerable and ethnic minority groups at twice in a year within three years.	The compensation rate of house demolition and land acquisition is the same to other APs.
Ethnic minorities	There are 304 HHs with 1435 persons of ethnic minorities who are mainly Uygur People and Hui People.	Property owners and tenants	(1) get LA compensation (2) get priority in project employment (3) get priority in free technological skill training	The compensation rate of house demolition and land acquisition is the same to other Aps.
women	738 women involved	Property owners and tenants	(1) Affected women (at least accounting for 30% of workers) have a chance of getting the unskilled work. (2) 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 totally 1,500 person-times of training, including minimum 50% provided to women labors. (3) APs can get resettlement information and participate in resettlement.	The compensation rate of house demolition and land acquisition is the same to other Aps.
Ground attachments and		Property owners	Related compensation fees shall be paid to the property owners. Buildings and ground attachments	

Type of Impact	Extent of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Compensation policies and rates
facilities			will be compensated as replacement price or will be rebuilt as former standard.	

## **VI. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES**

### **6.1 Resettlement Targets**

129. 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**

130. 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 APs;
- 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 Rehabilitation Plan for Affected Villages**

131. There are three villages (Laochengdongmen Village, Gebi Village and Muna'er Village) involved in collective-owned land permanently requisition. A total area of the required land is 291.22mu, including 5.57mu of cultivated land, accounting for 1.91%; 163.62mu of grape land, accounting for 56.18%; 19.2mu of vegetable land, accounting for 6.59% and; 102.83mu of homestead, accounting for 35.31%. As LA is induced by road construction, which is line-typed, the APs just lose part of land and they are not badly impacted. Detailed analysis for the impacts of LA can be referred to Section 3.7.1.

132. According to sampling surveys of resettlement wills, all 104 HHs demand monetary 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 rising, and for skills training.

133. Generally, there are 4 measures adopted and taken to restore livelihood of those land-lost farmers, which are shown as the following:

**Plan 1: Monetary Compensation and Investment for Each HH**

134. As Turpan City is further multi-functional with the urban size is enlarged, local commerce and service industry are well developed, which shall offer more employment opportunities. Thus, those land-lost farmers can be engaged in these industries with the compensation fund, for example, they can purchase cars and run a taxi business that is in high demand in Turpan.

135. In recent years, local tourism is developing rapidly. Turpan, as a key area of Silk Way, is attracting more and more tourists, and local custom and culture make these tourists to share special ethnic features. Putting compensation funds forwards to increase tourism income can not only offer more employment opportunities to local women but also increase family income.

**Plan 2: Build new villages in Gobi and establish markets in the golden area**

136. Laochengdongmen Village, which is close to the urban area of Turpan City, has been affected by land lost since 1990s and owns full experiences of resettlement for land-lost farmers. After LA of the project, this village will be relocated in a site of Gobi and, meanwhile, it will establish a new market in the original village site to develop relevant industry, such as renting houses, which can offer land-lost farmers with another income support and additionally benefit all the farmers at the same time.

**Plan 3: Buy shares with land compensation fund and increase employment opportunities**

137. In 1980s, LA had happened in Laochengdongmen Village. The village committee established a market with 40% of land compensation fund after a representatives' congress, which made those APs obtain sufficient employment opportunities and share dividends of the market and get enough income supports. At present, those APs depend their living on the income of the market.

138. This market will be demolished by the project and village committee plans to construct a new market in another site that is contracted and cultivated by some farmers of the village. During the new market is implemented for construction, these farmers will be compensated by paying compensation fees for standard crops and they can adopt such compensation fees to buy shares of the new market. After the new market is constructed and will be started, the APs of TREC will be given priority to share stalls of the market and be offered relevant dividends that are determined by how much shares they have and annual profit of the market. As a risky investment, buying of shares actually has a high return, meanwhile it will leads to a high risk for the affected households. So the Turpan PMO consulted with affected households and suggested the affected households to invest their compensation on a more stable recovery scheme, such as growing greenhouse vegetables and training. And as Turpan is also a tourism city, there are a lot of job opportunities in tourism industry.

#### **Plan 4: Employment Promotion**

139. Meanwhile, in the course of project construction, the implementing agency will 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) APs 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 rising. 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.

140. Handicrafts of Turpan are in high demand in China and abroad due to their special ethnic features. The APs will be given technical training of producing these handicrafts for three years and twice a year, which can effectively increase their employment opportunities and make their family to get more income supports. Through the public participation and consultation, there are 240 affected labors among 341 affected labors, accounting for 70.3% of total affected labors choose the tourism related training. Among them, 66.8% are women labors who are more interested in the handicrafts making training than men. The budget for one labor is CNY 400 and the total is CNY 96,000 which are included in the total training budget. The details of training are showed in Section 6.7.

141. 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. LA of the project affects 3 villages with 104 HHs, including: Laochengdongmen Village's 21 HHs with 85 persons and the rate of land loss per HH is 38.71%; Muna'er Village's 51 HHs with 240 persons and the rate of land loss per HH is 51.68% and; Gebi Village's 32 HHs with 137 persons and the rate of land loss per HH is 37.38%. Rehabilitation Plans are respectively made for these three villages.

142. According to the survey of affected households, the maily schemes they choose for income restoration and investment are as follows: doing small business, tourism industry, establish new markets and creating new jobs and building vegetable greenhouses. The details of four resettlement schemes are showed in table VI-1.

**Table VI-1 Instruction of the Resettlement Schemes**

Itme	Details	Initial investment	Profit	Remark	Responsible mechanism
<b>Doing small business</b>	Transportation	To begin a goods transportaion or buy a taxi, the total cost including procedures is CNY 80 thousands.	The annual income is more than CNY 50 thousands and in the busy season the income per day is more than CNY 500.	As Turpan is a famous tourism city, it attracts many tourists every year to come and have a visit. The passenger transportation is very important for this city which is a good chance to earn money and is also a stable investment. The goods transportation is also very important in Turpan because it also have many special local products such as furits and handicrafts which export to other cities. The average compensation for affected household is more than CNY 180 thousands and is enough for them to invest this business which they lacking of money to invest before. After doing this business they can get a high-return than before.	They need some skill training of driving and Labor and Social Security Bureau will provide free tainnings for them.
	Grocery store	They need CNY 30 thousands to begin the store.	The annual income is more than CNY 24 thousands	The affected households who choose this plan do not need to rent shops because their houses facing the street.	
	Clothing store	They need CNY 40 thousands to begin the store.	The annual income is more than CNY 30 thousands	As Turpan is a tourism city with 70% ethnic minorities, the clothing store has two types of clothes. At the tourism season and Muslim festivals, they plan to sell national costumes and in normal times they sell fashionable dress which is popular among ethnic minorities. Invest on clothing store is also a high-return plan. The tourism season is from May to October, the highest income per day is CNY 2000 in July.	
<b>Tourism industry</b>	Small restaurant	They need CNY 45 thousands to begin the small restaurant which has less than 3 attendants.	The annual income is more than CNY 30 thousands	They plan to do the business of selling normal food at ordinary time to satisfy the customers nearby. In the peak tourism season, they will set up some tourism services especially home visits. Through these projects, they can earn CNY 500 to 600 per day from July to August.	

Itme	Details	Initial investment	Profit	Remark	Responsible mechanism
	Handicraft arts making	CNY 5000 to CNY 10 thousands	The annual income is more than CNY 20 thousands	They can make the handicraft arts at home and selling them to the tourists directly or find a job in the special local products making factory. Most of the affected women interested in this plan and hope to be trained this skill free.	The Labor and Social Security Bureau will provide free tainnings for them.
<b>Establish new markets and creating new jobs</b>		There are two types of structures in the market for renting. One is shops ,the rent is CNY2000 per year, the other is stalls, the rent is CNY 5000 per year.	The annual income is CNY 15 thousands to CNY 30 thousands	The market is managed by the village committee. Because the affected villages are urban-rural areas and the markets are located in good position with many residents around. Some of the affected villagers who choose this scheme plan to rent a shop for selling beef and mutton which can earn CNY 30 thousands per year. The other affected villagers plan to rent a stall for selling vegetables which can earn CNY 15 thousand a year.	
<b>Vegetable greenhouse</b>		CNY 25000 for the first year and CNY 5000 to 10 thousand the follow years.	The benefit from a vegetable greenhouse is three to five times the income of planting ordinary vegetables, so the affected peasants not only restore their economic income but improve it.	Main issues about this scheme: First, land demand. Although the land of affected households will decrease after land acquisition, because each vegetable greenhouse occupies 0.2-0.5 mu of land and the average land of affected household after this project is more than 2.38 mu( details are showed in table 2.2). The left land can meet the need of vegetable greenhouse cultivating. Second, training of vegetable greenhouse cultivating skills. The Labor and Social Security Bureau will training the affected farmers free.It will take two months for the transformation and building of vegetable greenhouse and some skill training. But they can get the skill training before land acquisition which can save one month. After that they can get profit from this investment immediately	

### ( 1) Rehabilitation Plan for Laochengdongmen Village

143. Laochengdongmen Village has a total agriculture population of 3200 and 715 HHs, including 3189 of ethnic minorities. The total area of farmland is 2923 mu, including 230 mu cultivated land, 1951mu of grape land and 751mu of vegetable land, and the area of farmland per HH is 4.1 mu, including 0.3mu cultivated land, 2.73mu of grape land and 1.05mu of vegetable land. Annual net income per capita is CNY 5,471.

144. There are 39.02mu of farmland to be permanently required, which is accounting for 1.33% of the total. The required land includes 5.57mu of cultivated land, accounting for 2.4% of total cultivated land; 14.25mu of grape land, accounting for 0.73% and; 19.2mu of vegetable land, accounting for 2.56%. In addition, there are 53.89mu of homestead to be permanently required. Generally, there are 21 HHs with 85 persons to be affected, accounting for 2.66% of the total population. An average area of farmland required per affected HH is 1.87mu.

145. With reasonable and careful calculation based on the conditions of grape and vegetable cultivation, annual net income of grape is CNY 2,000 per mu and as for vegetable is CNY 1,500 per mu, thus annual losses induced by LA of the village is CNY 65,700. After land acquisition, an average area of farmland owned per HH is 2.38mu.

146. According to the survey, all the APs demand monetary compensation but no land re-adjustment. With careful calculation, a total compensation fund for LA is CNY 4.3981 million, which is 67 times of annual losses. Detailed condition of the compensation is shown as table VI-2, and the resettlement option of the affected villagers in Laochengdongmen village are showed in

**Table VI-2 Compensation for LA of Laochengdongmen Village**

Village	A. Annual Losses (CNY 10,000 one year)	B. Compensation Fund for LA (CNY 10,000)				Sub-total	B/A
		Type of Land	Land Compensation Fees	Resettlement Subsidy	Compensation Fees for Standing Crops		
Lao cheng Dong men	0.84	Cultivated Land	16.97	42.43	4.24	63.65	76
	2.88	Vegetable Land	58.51	146.27	14.63	219.41	76
	2.85	Grape Land	156.75			156.75	55
Total	6.57					439.81	67

147. Average compensation fund paid to each affected HH is CNY 209,600, which is 67 times of average annual losses of affected HHs. 20% of the Land acquisition compensation for village, 80% of land acquisition compensation, total resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation will be delivered directly to affected households which are 3.93 million CNY. The annual land loss is 3,100 CNY per household and the compensation is 187,000 CNY per household. Land acquisition compensation is 60 times the anticipated annual net income loss. There are 5 affected households loss more than 50% of their land and 16 households loss less than 50%. Through the survey, affected households concentrated on four schemes and the details are showed in table VI-3.

**Table VI-3 Resettlement Options of Land Loss Households in Laochengdongmen Village**

Land loss rate	Household	Cash compensation (household)	Restoration strategy(household)			
			Doing small business like transport, handicraft and tourism	Working in tourism industry	Establish new markets and creating new jobs	Assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse
<10%	1	1				1
11~ 20%	5	5		4		1
21 ~50%	10	10	1	6	3	
51~80%	2	2			2	
81~99%	0	0				
100%	3	3	3			
Total	21	21	4	10	5	2

## ( 2) Gebi Village

148. Gebi Village has a total agriculture population of 2130 and 506 HHs, including 2118 of ethnic minorities. The total area of farmland is 1378mu, including 1123mu of grape land and 255mu of vegetable land, and the area of farmland per HH is 2.72mu, including 2,22mu of grape land and 0.05mu of vegetable land. Annual net income per capita is CNY 5,020.

149. There are 52.82mu of farmland (all is grape land) to be permanently required, which is accounting for 3.83% of the total. Additionally, there are 22.99mu of homestead to be permanently required. Generally, there are 32 HHs with 137 persons to be affected, accounting for 6.43% of the total population. An average area of farmland required per affected HH is 1.65mu.

150. With reasonable and careful calculation based on the conditions of grape cultivation, annual net income of grape is CNY 1,500 to CNY 2,000 per mu, thus annual losses induced by LA of the village is CNY 105.600 with CNY 3,300 of each affected HH and CNY 771 of each affected person. After land acquisition, an average area of farmland owned per HH is 2.62mu.

151. According to the survey, all the APs demand monetary compensation but no land re-adjustment. With careful calculation, a total compensation fund for LA is CNY 5.8102 million, which is 55 times of annual losses. Detailed condition of the compensation is shown as Table VI-4.

**Table VI-4 Compensation for LA of Gebi Village**

Village	A.Annual Losses (CNY 10,000 one year)	B.Compensation Fund for LA (CNY 10,000)				Sub-total	B/A
		Type of Land	Land Compensation Fees	Resettlement Subsidy	Compensation Fees for Standing Crops		
Gebi Village	10.56	Grape Land	581.02			581.02	55
Total	10.56	Grape Land	581.02			581.02	

152. Average compensation fund paid to each affected HH is CNY 181,500, which is

55 times of average annual losses of affected HHs. Detailed condition of the compensation is shown as Table VI-5. There are 7 affected households loss more than 50% of their land and 25 households loss less than 50%. Through the survey, affected households concentrated on four schemes and the details are showed in table VI-5.

**Table VI-5 Compensation Fund for LA Paid to Each Affected HH of Gebi Village**

Village	A. Annual Losses (CNY 10,000 one year)	B. Compensation Fund for LA (CNY 10,000)				Sub-total	B/A
		Type of Land	Land Compensation Fees	Resettlement Subsidy	Compensation Fees for Standing Crops		
Gebi Village	0.33	Grape Land	18.15			18.15	55
Total	0.33	Grape Land	18.15			18.15	

**Table VI-6 Resettlement Options of Land Loss Households in Gebi Village**

Land loss rate	Household	Cash compensation (household)	Restoration strategy(household)			
			Doing small business like transport, handicraft and tourism	Working tourism industry	Establish new markets and creating new jobs	Assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse
<10%	1	1				1
11~20%	4	4				4
21~50%	20	20	7	2	5	6
51~80%	6	6	2	2	2	
81~99%	1	1			1	
100%						
Total	32	32	9	4	8	11

### ( 3) Muna'er Village

153. Muna'er Village has a total agriculture population of 1703 and 401 HHs, including 1703 of ethnic minorities. The total area of farmland is 1200mu, including 1009mu of grape land and 191mu of vegetable land, and the area of farmland per HH is 2.99mu. Annual net income per capita is CNY 5,100

154. There are 96.55mu of farmland (all is grape land) to be permanently required, which is accounting for 8.05% of the total. Additionally, there are 6.73mu of homestead to be permanently required. Generally, there are 51 HHs with 240 persons to be affected, accounting for 13.87% of the total population. An average area of farmland required per affected HH is 1.89mu.

155. With reasonable and careful calculation based on the conditions of grape cultivation, annual net income of grape is CNY 1,500 to CNY 2,000 per mu, thus annual losses induced by LA of the village is CNY 193,100 with CNY 3,786 of each affected HH and CNY 805 of each affected person. After land acquisition, an average area of farmland owned per HH is 2.75mu.

156. According to the survey, all the APs demand monetary compensation but no land re-adjustment. With careful calculation, a total compensation fund for LA is CNY 10.6205 million, which is 55 times of annual losses. Detailed condition of the compensation is shown as Table VI-7

**Table VI-7 Compensation for LA of Muna'er Village**

Village	A. Annual Losses (CNY 10,000 one year)	B. Compensation Fund for LA (CNY 10,000)				Sub-total	B/A
		Type of Land	Land Compensation Fees	Resettlement Subsidy	Compensation Fees for Standing Crops		
Muna'er Village	19.31	Grape Land		1062.05		1062.05	55
Total	19.31	Grape Land		1062.05		1062.05	

157. Average compensation fund paid to each affected HH is CNY 207,900, which is 55 times of average annual losses of affected HHs. Detailed condition of the compensation is shown as Table VI-8. There are 26 affected households loss more than 50% of their land and 25 households loss less than 50%. Through the survey, affected households concentrated on four schemes and the details are showed in table VI-8.

**Table VI-8 Compensation Fund for LA Paid to Each Affected HH of Muna'er Village**

Village	A. Annual Losses (CNY 10,000 one year)	B. Compensation Fund for LA (CNY 10,000)				Sub-total	B/A
		Type of Land	Land Compensation Fees	Resettlement Subsidy	Compensation Fees for Standing Crops		
Muna'er Village	0.38	Grape Land		20.79		20.79	55
Total	0.38	Grape Land		20.79		20.79	

**Table VI-9 Resettlement Options of Land Loss Households in Muna'er Village**

Land loss rate	Household	Cash compensation (household)	Restoration strategy(household)			
			Doing small business like transport, handicraft and tourism	Working in tourism industry	Establish new markets and creating new jobs	Assemble the land and set up vegetable greenhouse
<10%	3	3	1			2
11~ 20%	3	3				3
21 ~50%	19	19	3	1	2	13
51~80%	18	18	8	0	6	4
81~99%	5	5	5	0	0	0
100%	3	3	3	0	0	0
Total	51	51	20	1	8	22

## 6.4 House Reconstruction Plan

158. There are totally 213 HHs with 1024 persons involved in HD and 34013m<sup>2</sup> of houses to be demolished, including 32211m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses and 1802 m<sup>2</sup> of air-drying houses. In urban area, there are 50 HHs with 219 persons involved in such HD with a total area of 6947 m<sup>2</sup> and average area per HH of 138.94 m<sup>2</sup> per person. In rural area, there are 163 HHs with 805 persons affected by such HD with a total area of 25264 m<sup>2</sup> and average area per HH of 154.99 m<sup>2</sup> per person. In addition, there are 54 HHs involved in air-drying HD with a total area of 1802 m<sup>2</sup> and average area per HH of 33.38m<sup>2</sup> per person.

### 6.4.1 Means Adopted for Resettlement

159. Those houses affected by the project will be thoroughly demolished. For houses demolition in rural area, means adopted for resettlement are: monetary compensation, rebuilding new houses in the planned homestead, purchasing the new ones and transferring property rights. The homestead which planned 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 there is not any risk of moving far from the original place after house demolition which leads to the inconvenience of affected households. The details of resettlement options for rural house demolition are showed in table VI-10. For houses demolition in urban area, means adopted are: monetary compensation, purchasing the new ones, transferring property rights and offering low-rental houses to lower-income HHs. The details of resettlement options for urban house demolition are showed in table VI-11. The replacement price of houses in rural area keeps the same as the one in urban area and state-owned land shall be also compensated. Some land-lost farmers that are depending on stockbreeding and agricultural production can choose monetary compensation and rebuild new houses in the planned homestead. Detailed compensation standard is shown as Section 5.6.3.

160. TPMO will entrust a qualified real estate appraisal company to evaluate those affected houses. After accepting the compensation fund, the APs can apply to Turpan Resettlement Office for Houses Demolition for resettled houses; or transfer property rights of the original houses and then be offered two houses at least for choice. When they get resettled houses, they will be paid relevant compensation fund of price difference according to area of the resettled house, the price standard of which is referred to real estate appraisal standard.

**Table VI-10 Compensation Option of Rural Residential Houses Demolition**

Townships	Villages	Affected households and people		Demolition Area(m <sup>2</sup> era)	Compensation options(HH)				
		APs	AHs		Cash compensation	Affordable housing purchasing	Asset for asset	Rebuild	Other
Ya'er Township	Nanmen Village	19	81	2042	6	6	-	7	0
	Piyazilaqi village	6	27	1218	1	3	-	2	0
	Laocheng Dongmen Village	95	491	14963	4	32	-	59	0
	Gebi village	32	155	7862	2	9	-	21	0
Putao Township	Muna'er Village	11	51	981	2	4	-	5	0
Total		163	805	27066	15	54	0	94	0

**Table VI-11 Compensation Option of Urban Residential Houses Demolition**

Townships	Villages	Affected households and people		Demolition Area(m <sup>2</sup> era)	Compensation options(HH)				Low-renting house
		APs	AHs		Cash compensation	Affordable housing purchasing	Asset for asset	Rebuild	
Ya'er Township	Nanmen Village	11	43	1520	0	8	3		0
	Laocheng Dongmen Village	30	135	4194	0	23	7		0
	Gebi village	9	41	1233	1	5	3		0
Total		50	219	6947	1	36	13		0

## 1) Brief Introduction for Relocation Residential Community

### ( 1) Construction Progress

161. It is planned to establish a relocation residential community named as First-term of Xianghe Community (locating in the yard of former party school) on the west of Laoshahezi Road of Turpan City. There will be 14 storied buildings to be constructed, which can resettle 400 HHs. The area of the relocated houses is from 70m<sup>2</sup>era to 100m<sup>2</sup>era. This community is apart from the nearest primary school for 700m, the nearest middle school for 200m and the nearest hospital for 750m. The construction term will last for 1 year and the construction unit is Turpan Urban Construction Corp. At present, the construction progress is still as the phase of preparation.



Location of the Relocation Residential Community



The Former Relocation Residential Community

Figure 6 the picture of relocation residential community

162. The floor area ratio and site coverage of relocated houses are both strictly carried out in light of *Urban and Rural Planning Law of PRC*

163. Those prepared relocated houses are planned to be accomplished till the first half year of 2009. The APs will be offered transitional fees for 6 months at the standard of CNY 400 one month, which can let them find transitional houses un-difficultly.

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

164. After consulting with villagers, the resettlement apartments can provide 70m<sup>2</sup>era, 80 m<sup>2</sup>era, 90 m<sup>2</sup>era and 100m<sup>2</sup>size with electricity, communications, broadcasting and television reception, water supply system and drainage. Heating supply is waiting for municipality's approval.

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

165. It is estimated that the cost of the resettlement houses will be about CNY 1100-1150 per m<sup>2</sup>era, adding the capitation fee of infrastructures, the price of resettlement houses is about CNY 1200 per m<sup>2</sup>era. Demolition and resettlement agreement need negotiation and consultation because demolition is Involuntary. The demolition compensation is 6.2% 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.

166. An average area of demolished houses is 151.22 m<sup>2</sup>/era. 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 resettlement houses, the compensation is nearly same with the sale price of resettlement houses. For example, a three-member family that lose houses with 200 m<sup>2</sup>/era composed by 100 m<sup>2</sup>/era for living and 100 m<sup>2</sup>/era for renting (the rent is CNY 400 one month) is paid compensation fees for CNY 133400 (including CNY 130,000 of replacement compensation fees and CNY 3400 of removal and temporary transition fees). They can buy a new house with an area of 100 m<sup>2</sup>/era at a price of CNY 1200 per m<sup>2</sup>/era and then use the left compensation fees to rent a shop to sell something. As Turpan has a large quantity of tourists every year, those APs can have power to get stable and sustainable income.

167. 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 planting 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.

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

#### **6.4.2 Houses Reconstruction in Villages**

169. According to resettlement survey, some APs in rural area hoped to rebuild new houses by self in the planned homestead but not accept relocation houses. They almost expected the new houses could keep the same area with original one and have yard to make them continue to be engaged in courtyard economy. The areas of some affected village are big enough to provide housing site to APs for them to reconstruct houses. The homestead will be chosen on the basis of urban and rural plan. APs have priority to choose housing site. The homestead 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 planned is closer to their farmland which makes the affected households more convenient than before to do agriculture working.

170. According to construction market and human resources market in 2007, the cost of a rebuilt house by self is CNY 650 to CNY 700 per m<sup>2</sup>. It estimated that such cost will be CNY 750 to CNY 800 per m<sup>2</sup> in 2009. These APs wanted to save money and start to build in spring. Thus, the choice of housing site and compensation work should be brought forward and APs have enough time and fund to rebuild.

171. As the action of houses demolition is involuntary, contract of resettlement should

be negotiated between house-lost HHs and project owners and the compensation standard adopted is higher than market transition price and appraisal price at a rate of 6.2%. Thus, the APs in rural area can afford to rebuild new houses. In addition, most of the APs in rural area are ethnic minorities that are Uygur People and Hui People and they hope their new houses have yard so that they can plant trees, grass and flowers and form a party and dance in festivals; meanwhile, the ethnic minorities in urban area still hope to get resettlement houses with yards even though they will be resettled in storied houses. As a result of that, among 163 APs in rural area, there are 92% of them choosing to rebuild houses by self and each HH of them will be paid an average compensation fund for CNY 100,000. Such compensation fund can make each one have a house that keeps the same area with the original one and is good-qualified with fully regarding to local market price.

### **6.5 Rehabilitation Plan for Gaochang Market**

172. The construction of Wenhuxi Road of the project will induce houses demolition of Gaochang Market. Generally, there are totally 883m<sup>2</sup>era to be demolished, including 183 m<sup>2</sup>era with brick-concrete structure, 533 m<sup>2</sup>era with brick-wood structure, 75 m<sup>2</sup>era with earth-wood structure and 92 m<sup>2</sup>era with sample structure and 34 shops with 77 persons and 37 stalls with 60 persons to be affected.

173. It, with a scope of 5.7mu land, locates in Wenhuxi Road and was built collectively in 1984 by Laochengdongmen Village. At present, it mainly runs to sell vegetable, mean and seasoning, etc. As there is only one market near Wenhuxi Road, majority of residents living around depend their ties of life on this market.

174. Laochengdongmen Village lets this market and earns rent that is used for infrastructure improvement and vulnerable groups' assistance of the village. In 2006, Keyimu who is the leader of 5th villagers group contracted this market, then he let shops and stalls at the rent of CNY 300 to 500 of one shop and CNY 100 to 300 of one trade show, of which solid waste fees (CNY 100 one shop or trade show) and commercial management fees (CNY 60 to 300 one month) are excluded. Generally, there are 20% of shops and stalls leaving and annual gross rent is CNY 200,000. Keyimu turns in CNY 100,000 to the village and then the village uses the fund to improve infrastructures, assist vulnerable groups and expend on something, such as solid waste fees (CNY 12,000 one year), local tax (CNY 25,000 one year) and commercial management fees (CNY 10,000 one year).

175. According to the survey, there are 63% of tenants expressing that they will continue to do the same business, while 37% not. After the market demolition, Laochengdongmen Village will rebuild a new market apart from the original one for 500m where it is close to Turpan Court. The new one adopting close shelter will occupy a land for 10mu and is twice than the original one. The village collective is responsible for rebuilding and implementing management and the rent will be basically unchanged. The new market will be used before the project implementation and those former tenants can still do their business in this market. Generally, this new market can not only supply with more employment opportunities to land-lost farmers and guarantee their income, but also offer more suitable and comfortable conditions to tenants as it is close-sheltered.

### **6.6 Rehabilitation Plan for Affected Institution**

176. There are only one institution involve in such HD. The scope of demolition is

attachments demolition (2.7mu of state-owned land), including 100m<sup>2</sup>era of gatehouse, 100m<sup>2</sup>era of surrounding wall and 1700m<sup>2</sup>era of cement ground surface.

177. As the affected scope is limited, this affected institution demands monetary compensation and rebuild new ones by self after demolition.

**Table VI-12 Summary of the Affected Institution**

No.	Institution	Business	Gross Value of Fixed Assets (CNY 10,000)	Annual Production Value (CNY 10,000)	Annual Profit Value (CNY 10,000)	Operation Situation	Loss Extent
1	Turpan Agricultural Science Institute	Agriculture Research	45	38	12	Ordinary	Attachments Demolition

## 6.7 Training and Employment for APs

178. A special skill training plan for APs of Turpan ADB project has been established, designed for those with an elementary education. The project plans to train 1,500 persons in total.

### (1) Training target group

179. The training target group is the rural labor force with Turpan residence registration, affected by LA 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 Turpan.

### (2) Types of Training

180. According to the industrial structure and market demand in Turpan and the surrounding area, skill training will focus on crop farming, livestock raising, service industry skills and the building industry. The following jobs can be chosen: 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. Among these types of training, there are some special skill trainings for women like handicrafts making, and sewing.

### (3) Training methods

181. 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

182. Turpan Municipal Party Committee and the Turpan 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 Turpan. Each village will establish a corresponding leading team.

#### **(5) Training in Chinese Language**

183. Community consultations and the poverty and social analysis have highlighted the importance of bi-lingual abilities for employment with both private and government entities. Contrarily, it is difficult even to engaging in tour business in villages. Language training during the project for workers and ethnic minorities seeking advancement will be provided.

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

184. The total technical training fees for APs are estimated at CNY 496,000 within three years. Among them, the training fees for Affected vulnerable groups are estimated at CNY 196,400. 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 200 direct construction jobs. Maintenance and operations of the project infrastructure and environmental improvements will create about 600 indirect jobs including road maintenance workers, cleaners and gardening workers which are low skill demand. APs will have priority for employment.

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

185. 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 public rituals such as funerals and weddings involving the household.

186. 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 LA will bring about net benefits to women and no identified adverse effects.

187. 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 1,500 person-times for the APs with technical training, including no less than 750 person-times for women (50%).

### **6.9 Development of Ethnic Minorities**

188. Among the APs, affected ethnic minority group's amount to 304 HHs with 1435 persons. The majorities are Uygur 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.

189. Among these affected ethnic minorities, Uygur People are good at grape cultivation, Kazak People are good at stockbreeding and Hui People are good at catering and serving. They can thoroughly make use of their special and outstanding customs and cultures to raise their income and live better lives.

190. 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.

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

191. 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, monetary compensation will be given to the APs or collectives directly.

## VII. BUDGET ON COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 7.1 Resettlement Costs

192. All the expenses arising from LA 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 66.2908 million in total.

193. **Permanent LA of collective-owned land:** The compensation fee for permanent collective-owned 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 23.9621 million (36.15% of total costs).

194. **Permanent LA of state-owned land:** The compensation fee for permanent state-owned land occupation is CNY6.7051 million (10.11% of total costs) including paid for the state-owned land and compensation fee for state-owned land.

195. **House demolition:** The compensation fee for house demolition is CNY 16.046 million (accounting for 24.21% of the total costs). Among the house demolition there are CNY 0.6559 million (accounting for 0.99% of the total costs) for shops and stalls.

196. **Infrastructure and ground attachments:** The compensation fee is CNY 2.275 million (accounting for 3.43% of the total).

197. **Taxes:** The compensation fee for taxes happened in the procedure of LA is CNY 1.9532 million (accounting for 5.84% of the total).

198. **Other fees:** CNY 9.1842 million (accounting for 13.85% 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 (CNY 10,000)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Collective-owned LA</b>	<b>mu</b>			2396.21	<b>36.15%</b>
1.1	Cultivated land	mu		<b>291.22</b>	63.65	
	LA compensation	mu	30472	5.57	16.97	
	resettlement subsidies	mu	76180	5.57	42.43	
	Standing crops compensation fees	mu	7618	5.57	4.24	
1.2	Vegetable land	mu			219.40	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
	LA compensation	mu	30472	19.20	58.51	
	resettlement subsidies	mu	76180	19.20	146.27	
	Standing crops compensation fees	mu	7618	19.20	14.63	
1.3	Grape land	mu			1799.82	
	LA compensation, resettlement subsidies and Standing crops compensation fees	mu	110000	163.62	1799.82	
1.4	Homestead	mu			313.34	
	LA compensation	mu	30472	102.83	313.34	
<b>2</b>	<b>State-owned LA</b>				<b>683.84</b>	<b>8.37%</b>
	<b>Gobi</b>					
	Fees of Compensated use state-owned land	m <sup>2</sup>	10 to 20	195327.64	195.33	
	Fees for land and resources administration	m <sup>2</sup>	1.5	195327.64	29.30	
	fees for administration of requiring or transferring un-used state-owned land for non-agricultural construction	mu	50	292.99	1.46	
	others					
	Fees of Compensated use state-owned land	m <sup>2</sup>	20	12960.06	25.92	
	Compensation fees adopted for first-leveled residential houses	m <sup>2</sup>	396	5973.36	236.55	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
	Compensation fees adopted for second-leveled residential houses	m <sup>2</sup>	288	5186.69	149.38	
	Compensation fees adopted for third-leveled residential houses	m <sup>2</sup>	196	0.00	0.00	
	Compensation fees adopted for second-leveled industry houses	m <sup>2</sup>	181	1800.01	32.58	
<b>3</b>	<b>Rural house demolition</b>				1604.60	<b>24.21%</b>
	House compensation					
	brick-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	650	7471.62	485.66	
	Brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	450	16048.32	722.17	
	earth-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	350	8006.73	280.24	
	Sample structure	m <sup>2</sup>	320	684.14	21.89	
	Air-drying houses with brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	170	399.76	6.80	
	Air-drying houses with earth-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	110	1402.68	15.43	
	Other subsidies	m <sup>2</sup>			0.00	
	moving fee	household	1000	213.00	21.30	
	temporary transition fee	household per month	2400	213.00	51.12	
<b>4</b>	<b>Market demolition</b>				65.59	
	House compensation				41.45	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
	brick-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	650	183.00	11.90	
	Brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	450	533.00	23.99	
	earth-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	350	75.00	2.63	
	Attachments of houses	m <sup>2</sup>	320	92.00	2.94	
	Other subsidies				0.00	
	moving fee	household	1000	71.00	7.10	
	temporary transition fee	household per month	2400	71.00	17.04	
<b>5</b>	<b>Institution demolition</b>				<b>790.76</b>	<b>9.68%</b>
	House compensation					
	brick-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0		
	Brick-wood structure	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0		
	earth-wood structure		0	0		
	compensation for house base	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0		
	Other compensation		0	0		
	Operating lost	household	0	0		
	Movement fee	Yuan per months	0	0		
	temporary transition fee	%	0	0		
<b>6</b>	<b>Infrastructures and Attachments of Ground</b>				<b>227.50</b>	<b>3.43%</b>
	public toilets	each	2000	1.00	0.20	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
	10KV electricity pole	each	1200	32.00	3.84	
	380V electricity pole	each	800	77.00	6.16	
	380V wood electricity pole	each	600	29.00	1.74	
	transformer	each	1050	10.00	1.05	
	aqueduct	m <sup>2</sup> era	300	3087.00	92.61	
	Bridge	Bridge	5000	4.00	2.00	
	road	m <sup>2</sup> era	150	4668.00	70.02	
	pipe for water supply	m	18	600.00	1.08	
	communication cable	m	10	1761.00	1.76	
	electricity cable	m	3.5	560.00	0.20	
	Tap water pipe	m	18	600.00	1.08	
	Vegetable sheeting	m <sup>2</sup> era	80	3004.00	24.03	
	Well	each	180	3.00	0.05	
	adult tree(not fruit tree)	each	45	2749.00	12.37	
	young tree(not fruit tree)	each	35	591.00	2.07	
	scattered fruit tree	each	15	295.00	0.44	
	concrete road	m <sup>2</sup> era	23	1700.00	3.91	
	surrounding wall	m	189	100.00	1.89	
	gatehouse	m <sup>2</sup> era	100	100.00	1.00	
	<b>Subtotal 1-6</b>				4964.42	<b>74.89%</b>
7	Other fee				918.42	<b>13.85%</b>
	Survey and design expense	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	3%	4964.42	148.93	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
	Fees for management implementation	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	3%	4964.42	148.93	
	technical training fees(Total )	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	1%	4964.42	49.64	
	technical training fees for vulnerable groups				19.64	
	technical training fees for other groups				30	
	resettlement monitoring fees	The percentage of subtotal 1-6	1.50%	4964.42	74.47	
	Un-predicted fees	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	10%	4964.42	496.44	
	special support for the vulnerable groups among un-predicted fees				10.36	
	Other un-predicted fees				486.08	
<b>8</b>	<b>LA tax and fee</b>				746.24	<b>11.26%</b>
	Fees for new compensated use construction land	mu	16000	291.22	465.95	
	Farmland reclamation fee	Mu	3000	291.22	87.37	
	Farmland occupation tax	M <sup>2</sup> ERA	5	194147.64	97.07	
	LA management fee	The percentage of subtotal 1~6	4%	2396.21	95.85	

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/Unit)	Total		Proportion (%)
				Amount	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
Total					6629.08	100.00%

## 7.2 Annual Investment Plan

199. All project funds for resettlement and LA 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 (CNY 10,000)	622.91	1868.72	1868.72	1245.82	622.91
Rate (%)	10%	30%	30%	20%	10%

## 7.3 Management of Resettlement Funds & Disbursement

### 7.3.1 Cash Flow

200. 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 as Figure 4.

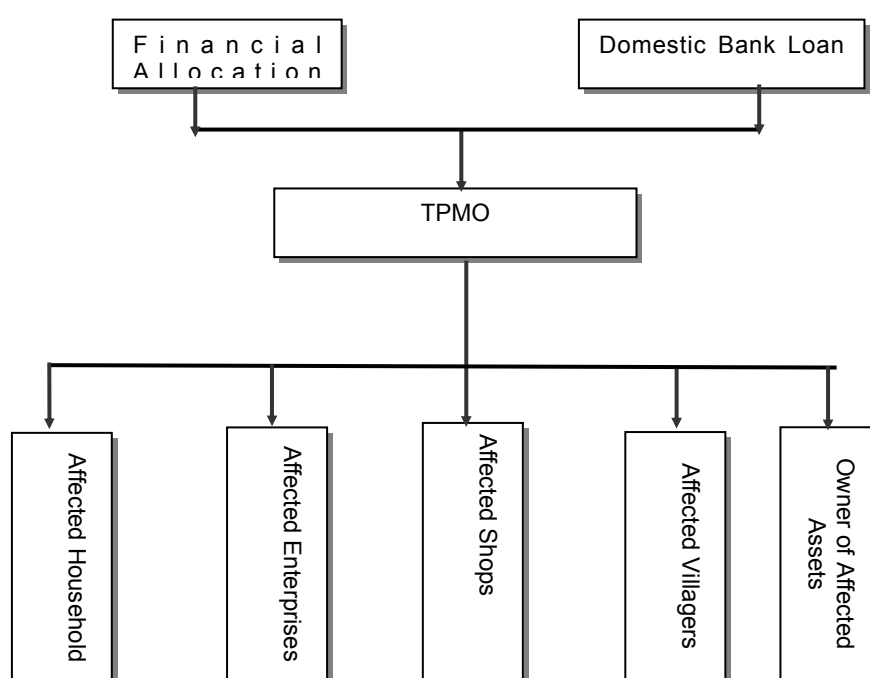


Figure 7 Capital Flow Figure

### **7.3.2 Management of Resettlement Funds & Disbursement**

201. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be disbursed based on full consultation with APs. Compensation fees for standing crops will be paid directly to APs; compensation fees for houses demolition and compensation fees for infrastructure and attachments of ground will be paid to relevant affected unit or individuals directly.

202. In order to ensure the funds for LA and resettlement fund 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 LA 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 LA 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.

203. 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, TPMO guarantees the payment of compensation based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of the actual impacts. Meanwhile, the resettlement budget includes an un-predicted cost fee and will be modified based on the actual needs.

## VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 8.1 Responsible Institutions for Resettlement Implementation

204. The departments responsible for planning, implementation, management, and monitoring of TREC are:

- Leading Group of TREC
- Project Management Office of TREC (TPMO)
- Turpan Construction Bureau (TCB)
- Turpan Land and Resource Bureau (TLRB)
- Turpan Houses Demolition Administration Office (THDAO)
- Putao Township and Ya'er Township (PY)
- Villages committees (VC) of Laochengdongmen Village, Nanmen Village, Qimuna'er Village, Piyaziqila Village, Gebi Village
- Design Institute (DI)

**Road construction Leading Group of TREC** 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 TREC** is in charge of resettlement investigation, development of the RP and implementation of demolition.

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

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

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

**Putao Township and Ya'er Township** is 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** Responsible for providing the land contract, assisting with or participating in the various surveys and LA 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

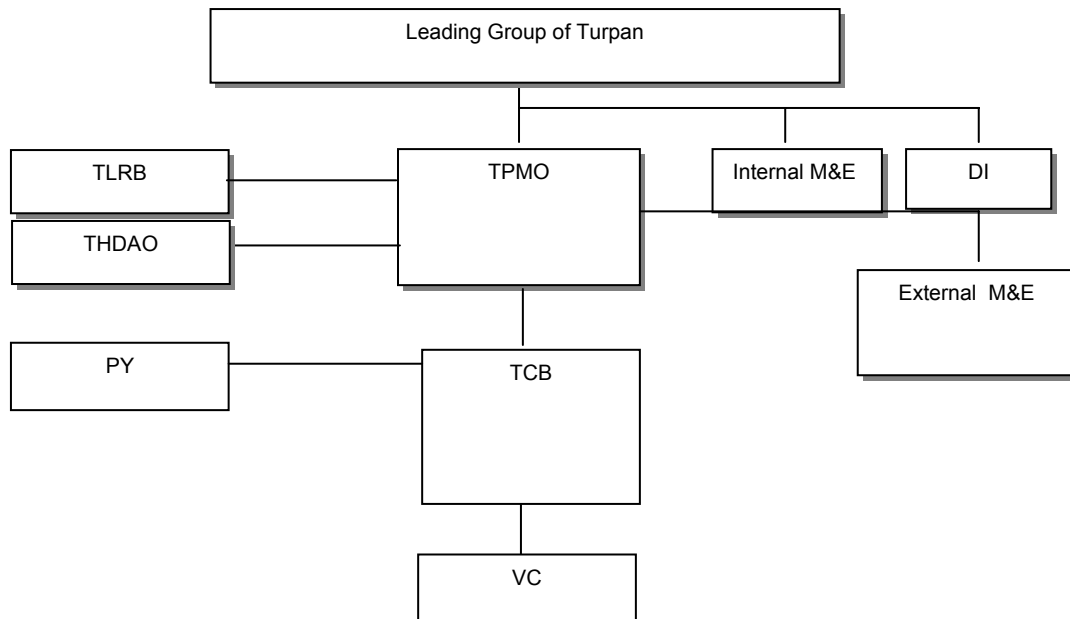


Figure 8 Turpan City Resettlement Organization Chart

## 8.3 Institutional Capacity for Resettlement Implementation

205. Key resettlement Implementation staff includes senior professionals from the people's government at many levels and administrative departments of Turpan. 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.

206. 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 LA and resettlement. There are 38 major members in the office, 5 females among them, accounting for 13% 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, 26% of them are females.

**Table VIII-1 Staffs of TRESA Resettlement Institution**

Position in the project	Name	Title
Group leader	Ding Youming	Secretary Municipal Committee of Turpan
Executive Vice-leader of the Group	Paerhati Tuohuti	Vice-secretary Municipal Committee of Turpan and Mayor of Turpan
Vice-leader of the Group	Wu Yong	Vice-secretary Municipal Committee of Turpan and Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission
	Chen Shuxian	Vice-secretary Municipal Committee of Turpan

Position in the project	Name	Title
Staff	Tiemu'er Ailatula	Chairman of Municipal People's Congress of Turpan
	Wang Deming	Secretary, Party Leadership Group of the Municipal Committee of Turpan People's Political Consultative Conference
	Abuduniyazi Mahemuti	Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Turpan People's Political Consultative Conference
	Liu Yusheng	Standing Committee (member) of the Municipal Government Committee of Turpan and Executive Vice-Mayor of Turpan
	Zheng Gang	Standing Committee (member) of the Municipal Government Committee of Turpan and Director of Public Security Bureau
	Yuan Xiaohua	Standing Committee (member) of the Municipal Government Committee of Turpan and Director of Organization Department of Turpan
	Lu Boran	Standing Committee (member) of the Municipal Government Committee of Turpan and Director of Propaganda Department
	Maimaitiming Maitiniyazi	Vice-Chairman of Municipal People's Congress of Turpan
	Wei Zhiping	Vice-Mayor of Turpan
	Cun Baojun	from Office of the Municipal Committee of Turpan
	Zhang Lijiang	from Office of People's Government of Turpan
	Lou Jian	from the Discipline Inspection Commission of Turpan
	Su Tiancheng	from TCB
	Yang Zhaomin	from Development and Reforming Commission of Turpan
	Lu Gang	from Turpan Financial Bureau
	Yao Feng	from TCB
	Wang Lixu	from TCB
	Maimaiti Ku'erban	from Turpan Planning Bureau
	Cheng Hongwei	from Turpan Environment and Sanitation Bureau
	An Hefu	from Turpan Garden Bureau
	Cun Xiuqiang	from Turpan Urban Administrative Department
	Wang Guorong	from Turpan Real Estate Administration Bureau
	Maimaiti Abulimiti	from TLRB
	Shao Xiaoyun	from Turpan Environmental Protection Bureau
	Fang Yinghong	from Turpan Audit Bureau
	Tang hongchuan	from Turpan Water Conservancy Bureau
	Zhao Rongzhi	from Turpan Public Security Bureau
	Yang Faxiang	from Turpan Communication Bureau
	Zhang Jiangcheng	from Turpan Broadcast and Inter-media Bureau
	Yang Wanshu	from Turpan Electricity Supply Administration Bureau
	Song Zhengfei	from Administrative Office of Old City
	Ma Yongjun	from Administrative Office of Gaochang
	Wang Dongguang	from Ya'er Township
	Zhang Jianwei	from Putao Township

## **8.4 Key Tasks of Resettlement Institutions**

### **8.4.1 Leading Group of TRESP**

- 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 TPMP**

- 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 M&E and coordinate External M&E 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 Turpan Construction Bureau**

- Conduct the socio-economic survey
- Carry out an inventory of loss for LA 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 Administration Offices**

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 LA 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 Village Committees Involved**

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 relocates;
- 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 LA and demolition.

#### **8.4.6 Design Institute**

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

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

207. To ensure smooth implementation, staff in charge of LA 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**

208. 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 and 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-2 Schedule for Resettlement Implementation Training**

Time	Location	Training methods	Recipients	Training content
2007,12	Turpan	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 the demonstration	Key personnel of the office	The implementation site visit of the ADB project

### **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 M&E through establishing an early-warning system.

## **IX. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

209. According to the implementation schedule, the project will begin in 2007 and finish in 2013, in stages. Project preparation is from 2007-2009 then construction from 2009-2013. The resettlement schedule plan is consistent with the construction plan. House demolition and project resettlement work 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:

- LA must be completed 1 month prior to the commencement of construction. The starting time for LA shall be determined according to the actual work of LA and resettlement.
- During the resettlement, APs will have the chance to participate in the project. Before the construction, the range of LA 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 LA 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 LA and dismantling of houses**

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

#### **➤ Field check of LA and dismantlement areas**

211. The TPMO will organize appropriate staff of TLRB and THDAO 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 LA and resettlement and confirm and compile the budget**

212. 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 TPMO will prepare the compilation of the LA and resettlement plan and prepare a budget based on relevant policies and regulations, and then will submit the plan and budget to Turpan Municipal Construction Committee for review.

#### **➤ Signing contract**

213. Under the coordination and guidance of the PMO, TCB will sign the LA contract agreement with relative District TLRB and Demolition and Resettlement Office, and pay them the total contract amount.

214. Sign LA 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, and Municipality and agreed by the ADB. The TLRB and Demolition and Resettlement Office respectively, consult and

negotiate with village committees, APs, shops and enterprises on the aspects of compensation and resettlement. VCs, in turn, consult with households who will be affected. When agreements are reached LA and resettlement agreements are signed instantly by persons requiring resettlement, Municipal TLRB and Resettlement Office. The APs will be provided a copy of the agreement they have signed. The Municipal TLRB supervises and witnesses the process.

## **9.2 Activities during Resettlement**

215. Concerned TLRB 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 LA and compensation fees to adjust industrial structure and increase villagers' income. THDAO will provide houses for those affected by dismantled households, or allocate the displacement compensation fees to the APs.

### **➤ Land usage permission**

216. 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. LA certificates must be approved prior to payment of compensation and dispossession of land, housing and private assets.

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

217. . The dismantling of facilities and utilities affected by the project will be supervised by the EA. TCB will disburse compensation fees to the proprietor and the proprietor arranges displacement, restoration and reconstruction of these facilities and utilities.

### **➤ Resettlement**

218. APs can choose monetary compensation and build new houses on planned housing site 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 (M&E)**

219. Internal M&E 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 M&E targets at the AP's income rehabilitation and maintenance of their livelihood after LA and demolition. In case the targets are not achieved, constraints will be identified.

220. As affected communities and villages are in the suburb of Turpan city, per capita land is getting less along with urbanization of Turpan. 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 M&E**

### **➤ Filing and Documentation**

221. When resettlement work is completed, responsible persons will write a resettlement complementation report. TCB will review and file it.

222. According to the schedule of LA and HD, resettlement schedule is made, implementation time will be adjusted with project schedule, which is shown as Table IX-1.

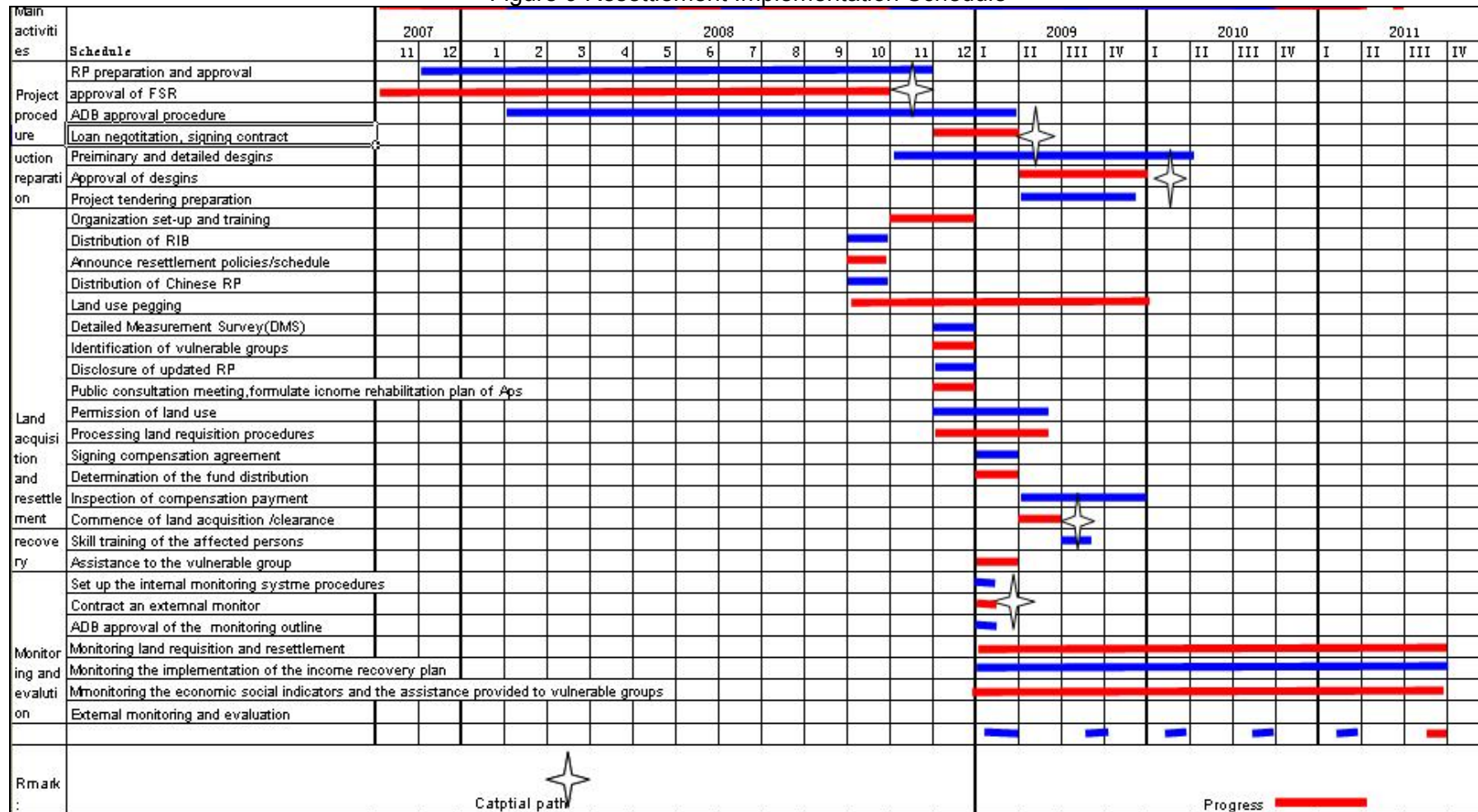
**Table IX-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
<b>1.</b>	Disclosure				
1.1	Information booklet	650 copies	TCB	June,30,2008	
1.2	Resettlement plan distribution to resettlement offices/villages/APs	8 copies	TCB	October, 2008	
1.3	RP placed on ADB website		ADB	November ,2008	
<b>2.</b>	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	
<b>3.</b>	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 available (if available)	not available	-	-	-
3.4	Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	15 HHs	Turpan Social Security Bureau/Civil Bureau	April,2009	
3.5	Technical training plan for AF	1,500 person-times	TPMO	June,2009	
<b>4.</b>	Resettlement Plan and Budget				
4.1	Complete redline survey (map)		TCB	Dec.2008	

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
4.2	Approval of RP & budget		People's Government of Turpan	October ,2008	
4.3	Approval of compensation rates		People ' s Government of Turpan	October,2008	
4.4	Staking survey		TCB	November. 2008	
5.	Compensation Agreements				
5.1	VC/Village agreements	5 villages	TCB	Jan,2009	
5.2	Enterprise/shop agreements	1 market	TCB	Jan,2009	
5.3	Household agreements	124 HHs	TCB	Jan,2009	
6.	Implementation Capacity				
6.1	district resettlement staff	10	TCB	November.2008	
6.2	Designate village representatives	9	TCB	November.2008	
6.3	Training of staff	10	Ya'er Township and Putao Township	December.2008	
6.4	Setting up grievance redress committees	5 of staff	TCB	November. 2008	
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation				
7.1	Baseline survey	10% of APs	External Monitor	February.2009	
7.2	Set-up internal supervision	According to the RP	TCB	January. 2009	
7.3	Contract external monitor	According to the RP	TCB	January. 2009	
7.4	internal M&E reports	Quarterly	IA	January. 2009	
7.5	External M&E 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 or TCB	September. 2011	
8.	Documentation of Consultation	According to the RP	TCB	September. 2011	
9.	Documentation of Grievances	According to demands	TCB	September. 2011	
10.	Flow of Funds / Compensation		TCB		
10. 1	Executing or Implementing Agency		TCB	December.2009	
10. 2	PMO-Resettlement Unit or NGO		TCB	December.2009	

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
	Resettlement Implementer				
10.3	To affected households	310 households, 1614 APs			
10.4	To affected market	1 market with 137 persons			
11.	Commence Resettlement				
11.1	land acquisition	291.22mu	TCB	Jan to April, 2009	
11.2	House removal	22123.3 m <sup>2</sup> of houses demolition and 1802 m <sup>2</sup> of air-drying houses demolition, both of which affected 1024 persons in total.	TCB	Jan to April, 2009	

Figure 9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule



## **X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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

### **10.1 Internal Monitoring**

#### **10.1.1 Objective**

224. 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**

225. The resettlement internal monitoring agency of this project is TPMO and other related departments (such as TLRB. This bureau 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**

226. Xinjiang PMO and TPMO will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan for LA 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 LA 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 LA 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 M&E Reporting

227. The Xinjiang PMO shall submit a semi-annual report to the ADB for internal M&E. 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-1 Progress Report on LA 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 LA	Mu				
Temporary land use	Mu				
Paid land compensation	10000 CNY				
Training accepters					
Employments accepters					
Land adjusted	Mu				
Reporter:		Sign (Director):		Cachet:	

Table X-2 Execution Progress on Funds Utilization

Region (County)		Town				
Cut-off date: ____/____/____ (d/m/y)						
Date: ____/____/____ (d/m/y)						
Affected institutions	description	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 M&E

228. 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.

229. The external M&E 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. External M&E reports shall be submitted to Xinjiang PMO and ADB. The terms of reference for External M&E and evaluation are shown in Appendix 4.

### 10.2.1 Content and Methods of External Monitoring

#### (1) Baseline survey

230. The External M&E 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 LA 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 M&E**

231. The External M&E agency shall, during the implementation of the 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-owned LA compensation and APs' income conditions
- Increasing condition of labor employment and income.

## **(3) Public consultation**

232. The External M&E agency will take part in public conferences in the resettlement implementation period. By participating in these conferences, the External M&E agency will evaluate the public participation effects.

## **(4) Complaints**

233. The External M&E agency will visit the affected villages periodically, go deep into the resettlement offices of TPMO, 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 M&E Reporting**

234. The External M&E agency will submit semi-annual reports to Xinjiang PMO and ADB. Table X-3 shows the schedule of reporting.

Table X-3 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

235. 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 LA 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 Turpan 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 standing crops on the acquisitioned land. Compensation for expropriated 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 expropriated 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 units that wish 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 relocates.

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

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 relocate 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 relocate 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 relocate terminates the lease relation with the lessee of the house, or resettle the lessee, the demolisher shall give compensation to the relocate.

Where the relocate 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 relocate. The house to which the property right is exchanged shall be leased by the original lessee of the house, and the relocate 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 relocate or the lessee of the house.

During the time limit for transition, where the relocate or the lessee of the house arranges the lodging by himself, the demolisher shall give subsidies for temporary resettlement; where the relocate 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 relocate 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 VIII-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 VII-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 VII-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 VI-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 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 acquisition, according to the actual loss, should be compensated according to the relevant provisions;

If Graves on the land acquisition 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 acquisition; 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 acquisition 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 I**

**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**

**Table II**

**Unit: CNY/mu**

compensation rates rank	level			
		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**

**Table III**

the per-capita area of cultivated land ( mu )	times of the average output value of three years
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 IV**

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.

## APPENDIX 2

### RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET (RIB)

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

In order to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety, People's Government of Turpan 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 Turpan 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 LA and project resettlement policies of the state and the impacts on your household.

This Project is to be implemented by Turpan Construction Bureau (TCB) as the implementing agency (IA). This component involves the construction of 22.76km of urban roads together with ancillary works including environment and sanitation facilities. The roads are Gaochang Road, Muna'er Road, Huoyanshan Road, Lvzhou Road, Bozikelike Road, Wenhuxi Road, Donghuan Road, Sichou Road, Qiquanhu Road, Guangming Road, Xingfu Road, Chanyeyuan Road, Junmingongjian Road and Yucai Road, and relevant environmental sanitation facilities.

The LA and HD of this project will affect 2 towns with 5 villages, which are Laochengdongmen Village, Piyaziqila Village, Qimuna'er Village, Gebi Village, Nanmen Village of Turpan City. The LA and HD will affect 310 HHs with 1614 persons, including 1435 of ethnic minorities, 1 market with 71 shops and stalls and 137 persons affected, 1 institution with 25 persons affected. There will be 312.43mu of state-owned land and 291.22mu of collective-owned land to be permanently required.

#### **1) compensation standard**

The compensation rates of LA 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 Turpan by-laws and aimed to restore and improve living standard of APs in short period after resettlement.

The compensation standards applied to this project include collective-owned land compensation standard, state-owned land compensation standard, houses demolition compensation standard (rural house, shops and enterprises houses), and attachments of houses compensation standard, and other charges and taxes, details of which are shown as Table1-9. (To be filled in based on different components by IA based on RP, particularly the entitlement matrix and budget table).

Table1 Compensation Standards for Collective-owned LA

Type	Annual Output Value (CNY per mu)	Multipliers of Compensation (Times)		Compensation Standard	
		Land	Resettlement subsidy	CNY per mu	CNY per ha
Superior-leveled Land	3809	8	20	106652	1599780
Medium-level Land	3424	8	13	71904	1078560
Inferior-leveled Land	2064	7	11	37152	557280
All Turpan City	2424	8	12	48480	727200

As Gebi Village and Laochengdongmen Village of Ya'er Township and Muna'er Village of Putao Township are all treated as superior-leveled area, relevant AAOV and compensation standard will be followed up the regulations for superior-leveled area. In addition, the compensation standard for grape land requisition is CNY 110,000 per mu.

Table2 Turpan Benchmark Land-Price Standard

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

Item	First-leveled land	Second-leveled land	Third-leveled Land
Land used for commerce	620	388	267
Land used for living	396	288	196
Land used for industry	242	181	134

Table 3 Benchmark Land-Price of Roads in the Project

Road	Benchmark Land-price grade	Type
Gaochang	2	Land used for living
Muna'er Road	2	Land used for living
Donghuan	3	Land used for industry
Huoyanshan Road	3	Gobi
Bozikelike Road	2	Land used for living
Wenhuaxi Road	1	Land used for living
Sichou Road	3	Gobi
Chanyeyuan Road	3	Gobi
Lvzhou Road	3	Gobi

Table4 Compensation Standard for Houses Demolition in Rural Area

type	item	unit	standard	remark
residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
	Air-drying houses			
	Brick-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	170	
	earth-wood structure	CNY/m <sup>2</sup> era	110	
following subsidy will be given to the APs with house demolition:				
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

Table5 Compensation Standard for Houses Demolition in Urban Area

type	item	unit	standard	remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
	Land Compensation			
	Standard for compensated use state-owned land adopted for the houses used for living	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era		First-leveled land: 396 Second-leveled land: 288 Third-leveled land: 196
following subsidy will be given to the APs with house demolition:				
Other	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	

type	item	unit	standard	remark
compensation	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

Table 6 Compensation Standard of Demolished Shops

type	item	unit	standard	remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

Table7 Compensation Standard of Demolished Institution

type	item	unit	standard	remark
Residential house	house compensation			
	brick-concrete structure (3 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	650	
	brick-concrete structure (1-2 floors)	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	550	
	Brick-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	450	
	earth-wood structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	350	
	simple structure	CNY per m <sup>2</sup> era	320	
Other compensation	movement fee	CNY/household	1000	
	temporary transition fee	CNY/household/month	400	Temporary transition fees standard is CNY 400 per HH one month, which will last for 6 months. After the 6 months, the APs will be paid relevant transition fees according to their transitional term.

Table 8 Compensation Standard for Attachments and Special Facilities

item	unit	standard	item	unit	Standard
public toilets	each	2000	electricity cable	m	3.5
10KV electricity pole	each	1200	Tap water pipe	m	18
380V electricity pole	each	800	Vegetable sheeting	m <sup>2</sup> era	80
380V wood electricity pole	each	600	Well	each	180
transformer	each	1050	adult tree(not fruit tree)	each	35
aqueduct	m <sup>2</sup> era	300	young tree(not fruit tree)	each	25
Bridge	Bridge	5000	scattered fruit tree	each	15
road	m <sup>2</sup> era	150	concrete road	m <sup>2</sup> era	23
pipe for water supply	m	18	surrounding wall	m	189
communication cable	m	10	gatehouse	m <sup>2</sup> era	100

Table 9 Other Compensation Standards

No.	item	standard	Remark
1	fees for new compensated use construction land	CNY 8,000 per mu	12 <sup>th</sup> category of area
2	land reclamation fees	CNY 3000 per mu	First-leveled cultivated land
3	cultivated occupation tax	CNY 5 per mu	
4	management fees of LR	Calculated at 4% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
5	survey and design fees	Calculated at 3% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
6	fees for management implementation	Calculated at 3% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
7	technical training fees	Calculated at 1% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
8	fees for external resettlement monitoring and evaluation	Calculated at 1.5% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	
9	un-predicted cost	Calculated at 10% of LA and resettlement compensation fees	

## 2) Rights and Obligations of APs

### (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 LA 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 APs and problems subordinate resettlement office reflects within 7 days.

Generally there are five channels for grievance redress in Turpan City: (i) village committee/ community, (ii) the town/VC (iii) Turpan Resettlement Offices (iv) the TPMO/ government or (v) by taking legal action.

## **(2) Obligation of APs**

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. VC 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 LA 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, LA 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 M&E 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 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION CONFERENCE

Aide-memoire1	
<b>Time</b>	2008-3-5
<b>Place</b>	Keyimu Home behind Gaochang Market
<b>Participants</b>	Cheng Zhiguo of TFFPMO Gaochang Market Contractor: Keyimu Resettlement experts of TA and the RP preparation unit
<b>Main Contents</b>	<p><b>Project Introduction:</b></p> <p>Mr. Cheng introduced TRESA to Keyimu and the latter introduced the market to the former, details of which are shown as the following.</p> <p>Gaochang Market, with a scope of 5.7mu land, locates in Wenhuxi Road and was built collectively in 1984 by Laochengdongmen Village. At present, it mainly runs to sell vegetable, meat and seasoning, etc. As there is only one market near Wenhuxi Road, majority of residents living around depend their ties of life on this market.</p> <p>Laochengdongmen Village lets this market and earns rent that is used for infrastructure improvement and vulnerable group's assistance of the village. In 2006, Keyimu who is the leader of 5th villagers group contracted this market, then he let shops and stalls at the rent of CNY 300 to 500 of one shop and CNY 100 to 300 of one trade show, of which solid waste fees (CNY 100 one shop or trade show) and commercial management fees (CNY 60 to 300 one month) are excluded. Generally, there are 20% of shops and stalls leaving and annual gross rent is CNY 200,000. Keyimu turns in CNY 100,000 to the village and then the village uses the fund to improve infrastructures, assist vulnerable groups and expend on something, such as solid waste fees (CNY 12,000 one year), local tax (CNY 25,000 one year) and commercial management fees (CNY 10,000 one year).</p> <p>After the market demolition, Laochengdongmen Village will rebuild a new market apart from the original one for 500m where it is close to Turpan Court. The new one adopting close shelter will occupy a land for 10mu and is twice than the original one. The village collective is responsible for rebuilding and implementing management and the rent will be basically un-changed. The new market will be used before the project implementation and those former tenants can still do their business in this market. Generally, this new market can not only supply with more employment opportunities to land-lost farmers and guarantee their income, but also offer more suitable and comfortable conditions to tenants as it is close-sheltered.</p> <p><b>View on TRESA and resettlement willingness:</b></p> <p>Keyimu supports TRESA as it is good for further development of Turpan City.</p> <p>Reasonable compensation should be given for the market houses, which should be evaluated by a real estate appraisal company. Considering that houses are demolished for public interests, so the APs should be given special care.</p> <p>A new market should be established as soon as possible after the demolition.</p>

Aide-memoire2	
<b>Time</b>	2008-3-5
<b>Place</b>	A beef-sold shop of Gaochang Market
<b>Participants</b>	Cheng Zhou of TFFPMO Self-employed Businessman: Maimaiti Jiayi Resettlement experts of TA and the RP preparation unit
<b>Main Contents</b>	<p>Family conditions: his family, living in the behind of the market, has 12 family members who are all villagers of Laochengdongmen Village. The family is supported by the shop.</p> <p>Business conditions: a rent of the shop is CNY 240 one month and relevant taxes are CNY 290 one month. He sells one beef cattle one ordinary day. The cost of one beef cattle is CNY 5,000 to 6,000. Monthly net income is CNY 3,000.</p> <p>Plans for the future: after the market demolition, he will not do the same business and alter a new one. He has run the business in the market for 15 years.</p> <p>View on TRESA and resettlement willingness: he supports TRESA and expects a reasonable compensation for his losses.</p>
<b>Spot photo of the interview</b>	

Aide-memoire3	
<b>Time</b>	2008-3-5
<b>Place</b>	A vegetable-sold stalls of Gaochang Market
<b>Participants</b>	Cheng Zhiguo of TFFPMO Self-employed Businessman: Mrs. Li Resettlement experts of TA and the RP preparation unit
<b>Main Contents</b>	<p>Family conditions: she has three family members, who are all from outside (from Xuzhou of Jiangsu Province). Her family lives in a one-story house that is behind the market and at a rent of CNY 120 one month. Her child is going to a primary school of Laochengdongmen Village. She and her husband sell vegetables in the market. The family is supported by selling vegetables.</p> <p>Business conditions: the rent of her trade show is CNY 300 one month and relevant taxes are CNY 100 one month. She can earn CNY 0.3 to 0.5 a kg. of vegetable and CNY 50 to 60 one ordinary day. Monthly gross income is about CNY 2,000.</p> <p>Plans for the future: she has a willingness to move to the new market and continue to sell vegetable only if the rent is reasonable and affordable.</p> <p>View on TRESA and resettlement willingness: she supports TRESA and expects a reasonable compensation for her losses.</p>

Aide-memoire4	
<b>Time</b>	2008-3-6
<b>Place</b>	Meeting Room of Laochengdongmen Village
<b>Participants</b>	<p>Cheng Zhiguo of TFFPMO</p> <p>Mr. Liu and Mr. Wang of Ya' er Township</p> <p>Manager of Laochengdongmen Village</p> <p>15 representatives of the APs, including 7 men and 8 women, 14 Uygur People and 1 Han People, and 1 woman-handed and 1 disabled person.</p> <p>Resettlement experts of TA and the RP preparation unit</p>
<b>Main Contents</b>	<p><b>Employment of these representatives:</b></p> <p>Among the 15 representatives, there are 6 ones off-farm and working outside, 3 doing businesses, 6 planting crops, esp. one of them has stable wage. This village has been affected land requisition for a long time that is induced by urban construction of Turpan. Before 1981, an average area of farmland owned per capita was 1mu, while at present some villagers have no land. Grape is the major agricultural products with the income of CNY 2,000 per mu. As the present farmland is limited and related income cannot support family living and the village is close to urban area of Turpan, many villagers are being engaged in renting houses, through which some women can be employed, and some labor forces who have less land find job nearby. Gaochang Market that is built by the village collective, additionally, offer employment opportunities to a part of villagers, by which some can be engaged in individual business and some have stable wages.</p> <p><b>Plans of the Village:</b></p> <p>Gaochang market is involved in demolition of the project. After the demolition, Laochengdongmen Village will rebuild a new market apart from the original one for 500m where it is close to Turpan Court. The new one adopting close shelter will occupy a land for 10mu and is twice than the original one. The village collective is responsible for rebuilding and implementing management and the rent will be basically un-changed. The new market will be used before the project implementation and those former tenants can still do their business in this market. Generally, this new market can not only supply with more employment opportunities to land-lost farmers and guarantee their income, but also offer more suitable and comfortable conditions to tenants as it is close-sheltered.</p> <p>40% of land compensation fund will be left by the village collective, which will be used for improving infrastructures inner village, such as underground pipelines improvement, assisting vulnerable groups and offering living support to the old (male: over 60; female: over 55), and other 60% will be paid directly to the APs.</p> <p>After houses demolition, the village plans to build some storied buildings and one-story buildings, both of which will be built uniformly as the homestead are limited. The APs have freedoms of choice. They will have property rights if choosing to living in the storied buildings, whereas they will have no property rights if choosing one-story buildings.</p> <p>In addition, the village intends to develop rural-characteristic tourism to raise villagers' income.</p> <p><b>Attitudes and Expectations of the Village towards TREC:</b></p> <p>To remain land for resettlement. A piece of land is hoped to be left and remised to village by</p>

Aide-memoire4	
	<p>preferential policy. Village can operate business and share profit to villagers.</p> <p>Reasonable compensation should be given for these demolished houses, which should be evaluated by evaluation company. Considering that houses are demolished for public interests, so APs should be given special care.</p> <p>Land compensation price should be heightened as general commodity price is being raised.</p> <p>They hope to move to new houses as soon as possible after their original houses demolition.</p> <p>Disabled persons hope the compensation fund can be paid without delay and once the compensation fund were unaffordable to rebuild new houses, local government would offer relevant assistances to them.</p> <p>Employment training should be pertinent. 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.</p> <p>Most of representatives hope their family members can be employed by project temporarily and participate in the project construction to increase income.</p>

aide-memoire5	
<b>Time</b>	2008-3-6
<b>Place</b>	Meeting Room of Gebi Village
<b>Participants</b>	Cheng Zhiguo of TFFPMO Mr. Liu and Mr. Wang of Ya' er Township

## aide-memoire5

	<p>Manager of Gebi Village</p> <p>12 representatives of the APs, including 6 men and 6 women, 10 Uyghur People, 1 Hui People and 1 Han People, and 1 woman-handed.</p> <p>Resettlement experts of TA and the RP preparation unit</p>
<b>Main Contents</b>	<p><b>Employment of these representatives:</b></p> <p>Among these representatives, there is one engaged in business, 1 engaged in serving and others engaged in agricultural production. Grape cultivation is main agricultural products, income of which is CNY 2,000 per mu. Income of dong business and serving is not too high presently.</p>
	<p>The village plans to rebuild new houses for house-lost farmers in planned homestead and charge them nothing. The costs of newly-built houses is lower than the compensation fund, abstract investment outside and use the compensation fund paid to village collective to do something for those AP so that they can share more employment opportunities.</p>
	<p><b>Attitudes and Expectations of the Village towards TRESC:</b></p> <p>Reasonable compensation should be given for these demolished houses, which should be evaluated by a real estate appraisal company. Considering that houses are demolished for public interests, so APs should be given special care.</p> <p>Land compensation price should be heightened as general commodity price is being raised.</p> <p>All of the representatives hope they can be supplied with technical training so that their employment can be altered after the project.</p> <p>Childless elderly people hope the compensation fund can be paid without delay and once the compensation fund were unaffordable to rebuild new houses, local government would offer relevant assistances to them.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employment training should be pertinent. 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.</p> <p>Enterprises should provide five insurances to dispel the worries of APs.</p> <p>Protection for agricultural infrastructures. After some land are occupied, the left land will lose fertility because of the destroy to infrastructures and finally not cultivated. It suggested that cultivated infrastructures 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> <p>Most of representatives hope their family members can be employed by project temporarily and participate in the project construction to increase income.</p>

## APPENDIX 5

### DETAILS OF THE IMPACT OF HOUSES DEMOLITION

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
Gaochangnan Road	Nanmen Village	1	Ding Guizhang	0	0	144.56	0	144.56			144.6	0	0	144.56	0	144.56			144.56	0.63
		2	Maimaiti Wulifuzi	0	0	98.9	0	98.9		28	126.9	0	0	98.9	0	98.9		28	126.9	0.55
		3	Han Junlan	0	95	0	0	95			95	0	95	0	0	95			95	0.54
		4	Keranmu Anmuduli	0	0	0	24.99	24.99			24.99	0	0	0	24.99	24.99			24.99	0.2
		5	Yang Shengren	0	0	0	26	26		28	54	0	0	0	26	26		28	54	6.6
		6	Yang Shengshou	0	124.3	128.34	0	252.6		32	284.6	0	124.26	128.34	0	252.6		32	284.6	0.7
		7	Maimaiti	0	100.7	0	0	100.71			100.7	0	100.71	0	0	100.71			100.71	0.28
		8	Keyimu Rexiti	0	53	0	0	53			53	0	53	0	0	53			53	0.42
		9	Ma Hua	0	103.4	0	0	103.35		28	131.4	0	103.35	0	0	103.35		28	131.35	0.5
		10	Rexiti	0	14	0	0	14			14	0	14	0	0	14			14	0.3
		11	Zaorihan	0	0	0	40.28	40.28	32.6		72.88	0	0	0	40.28	40.28	32.6		72.88	0.29
		12	Wang Zhiying	0	0	174	0	174		32.3	206.3	0	0	174	0	174		32.3	206.3	0.36
		13	Maihemu Tsaiti	0	39.36	44.73	0	84.09			84.09	0	39.36	44.73	0	84.09			84.09	0.5
		14	Han Jun	0	0	116.7	0	116.7			116.7	0	0	116.7	0	116.7			116.7	0.47

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)							Area of Land Occupied		
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure		Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total
		15	Keyimu Yibulayin	92.28	0	0	6	98.28		33	131.3	92.28	0	0	6	98.28		33	131.28	0.45
		16	Tu'eroxun Gulimutailifu	38	0	0	0	38			38	38	0	0	0	38			38	0.28
		17	Rejefu Jinayiti	0	0	50.28	0	50.28			50.28	0	0	50.28	0	50.28			50.28	0.34
		18	Saiti'aiwaidu	0	0	50	0	50		42.3	92.3	0	0	50	0	50		42.3	92.3	0.5
		19	Rouzihan Haiwu'er	0	164.1	0	0	164.13			164.1	0	164.13	0	0	164.13			164.13	0.59
		20	Wang Fusheng	0	0	330	0	330			330	0	0	330	0	330			330	0.36
		21	Ding Jiwen	42	24.84	13.8	0	80.64			80.64	42	24.84	13.8	0	80.64			80.64	0.27
		22	Ding Yushan	199.34	0	0	0	199.34			199.3	199.34	0	0	0	199.34			199.34	0.6
		23	Wang Jie	0	92.12	0	0	92.12			92.12	0	92.12	0	0	92.12			92.12	0.29
		24	Ma Yuzhen	199.31	0	0	0	199.31		23.5	222.8	199.31	0	0	0	199.31		23.5	222.81	0.6
		25	Tian Yulin	0	61.01	0	0	61.01			61.01	0	61.01	0	0	61.01			61.01	0.5
		26	Maimaiti Niyazi	0	0	91.85	0	91.85			91.85	0	0	91.85	0	91.85			91.85	0.57
		27	Wang Li	152.8	0	0	0	152.8			152.8	152.8	0	0	0	152.8			152.8	0.37
		28	Aihemaiti Yibulayin	89.6	0	0	0	89.6			89.6	89.6	0	0	0	89.6			89.6	0.4
		29	Yu Jincai	0	100	0	0	100		33.8	133.8	0	100	0	0	100		33.8	133.8	0.35
		30	Su Changming	0	122.9	0	0	122.9			122.9	0	122.9	0	0	122.9			122.9	0.37

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
Gaochangnan Road	Piyaziqila Village	31	Barui Yusufu	0	0	56	0	56		34.2	90.2	0	0	56	0	56		34.2	90.2	0.4
		32	Jilili Yiming	0	0	133.7	0	133.7	34.5		168.2	0	0	133.7	0	133.7	34.5		168.2	0.67
		33	Mureji Hanmudasier	0	39.01	127.5	0	166.51		28.9	195.4	0	39.01	127.5	0	166.51		28.9	195.41	1.01
		34	Barui Abulimu	184.8	41.34	0	112.5	338.64			338.6	184.8	41.34	0	112.5	338.64			338.64	0.6
		35	Kadi'er Yusufu	0	0	155.25	23.76	179.01		36.4	215.4	0	0	155.25	23.76	179.01		36.4	215.41	1.2
		36	Naijimuding Niyazi	0	210.1	0	0	210.09			210.1	0	210.09	0	0	210.09			210.09	0.84
Wenhuaixi Road	Laochengdongmen Village	37	Ma'erjianghan Yusufu	0	0	55.2	6	61.2		33.6	94.8	0	0	55.2	6	61.2		33.6	94.8	0.28
		38	Wumai'er Xusufu	56.66	56.66	0	0	113.32		28.4	141.7	56.66	56.66	0	0	113.32		28.4	141.72	0.29
		39	Alimu Abudula	12.16	0	75.97	0	88.13		34.7	122.8	12.16	0	75.97	0	88.13		34.7	122.83	0.2
		40	Halihan Caidu	0	199	0	0	198.96			199	0	198.96	0	0	198.96			198.96	0.41
		41	Keranmu Niyazi	87.92	73.5	0	0	161.42			161.4	87.92	73.5	0	0	161.42			161.42	0.45
		42	Tu'erdi Tuohuti	0	20.39	57.64	0	78.03			78.03	0	20.39	57.64	0	78.03			78.03	0.4
		43	Maimaiti'aali Niyazi	0	187.8	0	0	187.75			187.8	0	187.75	0	0	187.75			187.75	0.4
		44	Abdulayi Bulayin	0	151.6	109.97	0	261.6			261.6	0	151.63	109.97	0	261.6			261.6	0.4
		45	Abudure Heman	0	46.6	107.94	0	154.54			154.5	0	46.6	107.94	0	154.54			154.54	0.41

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)							Area of Land Occupied		
				Brick-concret e	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concret e	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure		Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total
		46	Shata'ermu Talifu	175.38	0	0	0	175.38			175.4	175.38	0	0	0	175.38			175.38	0.46
		47	Maimai'er Wusiman	0	0	144.95	0	144.95			145	0	0	144.95	0	144.95			144.95	0.4
		48	Tu'eroxun Talifu	0	173.2	0	0	173.2			173.2	0	173.2	0	0	173.2			173.2	0.4
		49	Kaha'erabudu Reyimu	0	0	293.45	0	293.45			293.5	0	0	293.45	0	293.45			293.45	0.46
		50	Patiguli Maimaiti	0	0	22.05	0	22.05			22.05	0	0	22.05	0	22.05			22.05	0.52
		51	Haliike Ku'erban	151.94	23.25	0	17.25	192.44			192.4	151.94	23.25	0	17.25	192.44			192.44	0.52
		52	Aihemaiti Maimaiti	0	0	148.8	0	148.8			148.8	0	0	148.8	0	148.8			148.8	0.53
		53	Reyihanai Saidu	0	164.8	0	0	164.75			164.8	0	164.75	0	0	164.75			164.75	0.4
		54	Gu Jianming	0	171.2	0	0	171.2			171.2	0	171.2	0	0	171.2			171.2	0.4
		55	Ayiguli Tuo'erti	0	123.3	0	0	123.34			123.3	0	123.34	0	0	123.34			123.34	0.31
		56	Keranmu Shata'er	261	0	0	0	261			261	261	0	0	0	261			261	0.46
		57	Wang Xinzhong	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		58	Waili Tiemu'er	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		59	Aihedanmu Wumai'er	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		60	Keranmu Ayiti	246.95	0	0	0	246.95			247	246.95	0	0	0	246.95			246.95	0.45

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied	
				Brick-concret e	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concret e	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure		Total
		61	Tiemu'erabudure Yimu	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		62	Aihemaiti Aibudu	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		63	Wang Xiaozhong	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		64	Simayi Yilayin	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		65	Abulizi Abulimu	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		66	Wumai'er Ailiwadili	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		67	Keranmumu Nufu	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		68	Yasheng Tu'eroxun	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		69	Mansu'er Maihesuti	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		70	Maimaiti Jilili	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		71	Tiemu'er	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		72	Jiapae Wahafu	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		73	Yang Xinhua	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		74	Shata'er Maihesuti	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22
		75	Aisima'erhan Niyazi	0	117.6	0	0	117.6			117.6	0	117.6	0	0	117.6			117.6	0.4
		76	Ma'erjiang	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	88.95	0	0	0	88.95			88.95	0.22

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)									Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concret e	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concret e	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
		77	Yibulayin Yisilamu	231	88.5	0	0	319.5			319.5	231	88.5	0	0	319.5			319.5	0.71
		78	Maihafuzi	324	16	0	0	340			340	324	16	0	0	340			340	0.46
		79	Litifu Tuoheti	450.78	0	0	0	450.78			450.8	450.78	0	0	0	450.78			450.78	0.59
		80	Pata'er Muyiti	0	0	256.74	0	256.74			256.7	0	0	256.74	0	256.74			256.74	0.57
		81	Mansure Yiming	162	0	0	0	162			162	162	0	0	0	162			162	0.23
		82	Naijimuding Jiapaer	215.48	0	0	0	215.48			215.5	215.48	0	0	0	215.48			215.48	0.7
		83	Aikebaihan Aihemaiti	0	2.7	92.87	0	95.57			95.57	0	2.7	92.87	0	95.57			95.57	0.2
		84	Zhang Xiulan	0	0	80	0	80			80	0	0	80	0	80			80	0.23
Muna'er Road	Qimuna'er Village	85	Rexitihabi	0	115.2	0	0	115.2		32.5	147.7	0	115.2	0	0	115.2		32.5	147.7	0.9
		86	Abudure Heai	0	0	66.6	0	66.6			66.6	0	0	66.6	0	66.6			66.6	0.5
		87	Nu'erding Niyazi	0	0	68.4	0	68.4			68.4	0	0	68.4	0	68.4			68.4	0.5
		88	Salamu	0	135	0	0	135		37	172	0	135	0	0	135		37	172	0.5
		89	Maimaiti Tu'erxun	0	75.35	0	0	75.35			75.35	0	75.35	0	0	75.35			75.35	0.7
		90	Abula	4	0	47.95	0	51.95	34.2		86.15	4	0	47.95	0	51.95	34.2		86.15	0.53
		91	Wumai'er Yiming	0	0	40	0	40			40	0	0	40	0	40			40	0.9
		92	Abulimiti	0	60.4	79.64	0	140.04		34.82	174.9	0	60.4	79.64	0	140.04		34.82	174.86	0.5
		93	Simayi Niyazi	0	21	0	0	21			21	0	21	0	0	21			21	0.5

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
		94	Alimure Xiti	0	60.16	0	0	60.16			60.16	0	60.16	0	0	60.16			60.16	0.5
		95	Rexiti	0	0	68.88	0	68.88			68.88	0	0	68.88	0	68.88			68.88	0.7
Muna'er Road	Laochengdongmen Village	96	Reziya Keyimu	0	50.4	0	0	50.4			50.4	0	50.4	0	0	50.4			50.4	0.5
		97	Aimiduhan	0	0	82.32	0	82.32		32.5	114.8	0	0	82.32	0	82.32		32.5	114.82	0.7
		98	Mahemuti	0	76	0	0	76	32.3		108.3	0	76	0	0	76	32.3		108.3	0.53
		99	Jialaliding	0	60	0	0	60		34.25	94.25	0	60	0	0	60		34.25	94.25	0.83
		100	Ma Wanfu	0	0	96.8	0	96.8			96.8	0	0	96.8	0	96.8			96.8	0.91
		101	Jiapa'er Yulayin	0	83.23	0	0	83.23		30.26	113.5	0	83.23	0	0	83.23		30.26	113.49	0.91
		102	Seti Niyazi	48	0	0	0	48			48	48	0	0	0	48			48	0.57
Guangming Road	Gebi Village	103	Tuhatihuji Abudu	103	0	0	0	103	28.7		131.7	103	0	0	0	103	28.7		131.7	1.54
		104	Munuer Tuheti	0	0	104.27	0	104.27		38.7	143	0	0	104.27	0	104.27		38.7	142.97	0.95
		105	Patamuhan Ku'erban	0	0	233.7	0	233.7	33		266.7	0	0	233.7	0	233.7	33		266.7	0.73
		106	Silayiding Tuhati	0	42.68	64.51	0	107.19		35.32	142.5	0	42.68	64.51	0	107.19		35.32	142.51	0.3
		107	Shata'er Litifu	0	0	234.99	0	234.99	38.9		273.9	0	0	234.99	0	234.99	38.9		273.89	0.74
		108	Halike	0	102.7	103.4	0	206.05	37.4		243.5	0	102.65	103.4	0	206.05	37.4		243.45	0.56
		109	Shataer Huji	0	314.5	221.4	0	535.92		33.78	569.7	0	314.52	221.4	0	535.92		33.78	569.7	0.56
		110	Tu'eroxun Batu'er	0	0	273.75	21	294.75	28.5		323.3	0	0	273.75	21	294.75	28.5		323.25	0.89
		111	Abulaiti	0	85.43	0	57.38	142.81		37.57	180.4	0	85.43	0	57.38	142.81		37.57	180.38	0.81

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
		112	Manshaguli	0	70.76	0	0	70.76		36.42	107.2	0	70.76	0	0	70.76		36.42	107.18	0.81
		113	Simayi Yiha	0	0	213.6	0	213.6		38.12	251.7	0	0	213.6	0	213.6		38.12	251.72	0.93
		114	Maimaiti Simayi	0	0	250.24	0	250.24			250.2	0	0	250.24	0	250.24			250.24	0.92
		115	Rouzi Rexiti	0	95.44	183.05	20	298.49		37.31	335.8	0	95.44	183.05	20	298.49		37.31	335.8	0.81
		116	Alimu Simayi	0	89.69	77.05	0	166.74			166.7	0	89.69	77.05	0	166.74			166.74	1.25
		117	Maimaiti Hamutuli	0	0	273.5	0	273.5		34.55	308.1	0	0	273.5	0	273.5		34.55	308.05	0.87
		118	Kalika Ha'er	0	0	186	0	186			186	0	0	186	0	186			186	0.87
		119	Tu'eroxun Kadi'er	27.54	185.4	165.25	0	378.19		33.25	411.4	27.54	185.4	165.25	0	378.19		33.25	411.44	0.76
		120	Hailili Wupu'er	0	206.4	0	0	206.37			206.4	0	206.37	0	0	206.37			206.37	0.96
		121	Jiapa'oupa	0	0	192	72	264		32.67	296.7	0	0	192	72	264		32.67	296.67	0.84
		122	Keyimu Jialali	0	85.68	146.3	0	231.98			232	0	85.68	146.3	0	231.98			231.98	0.73
		123	Dong Xixun	368.15	0	55	0	423.15		33.67	456.8	368.15	0	55	0	423.15		33.67	456.82	0.84
		124	Ma Guixia	0	0	120.3	0	120.3			120.3	0	0	120.3	0	120.3			120.3	0.73
		125	Wen Wanfu	0	0	125	35	160		35.22	195.2	0	0	125	35	160		35.22	195.22	0.55
		126	Tong Xiyun	323.2	14.85	0	11.52	349.57			349.6	323.2	14.85	0	11.52	349.57			349.57	0.72
		127	Li Yulin	0	271.7	91.67	0	363.35		31.05	394.4	0	271.68	91.67	0	363.35		31.05	394.4	0.83
		128	Tong Xiuhua	96.2	94.3	97.29	0	287.79		27.08	314.9	96.2	94.3	97.29	0	287.79		27.08	314.87	0.73
Bozikelike Road	Gebi Village	129	Wumen'er Maimaiti	0	328.4	0	0	328.35			328.4	0	328.35	0	0	328.35			328.35	0.23

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
		130	Aishan Maisuti	70	42.73	0	0	112.73			112.7	70	42.73	0	0	112.73			112.73	0.23
		131	He Zhi	70	162.5	0	0	232.52			232.5	70	162.52	0	0	232.52			232.52	0.23
		132	Ma Lansong	0	0	56	0	56			56	0	0	56	0	56			56	0.13
		133	Sha Daiti	106.06	7.3	0	0	113.36			113.4	106.06	7.3	0	0	113.36			113.36	0.25
		134	Kusishan Bu'erban	0	187.5	0	0	187.53			187.5	0	187.53	0	0	187.53			187.53	0.28
		135	Niyazi Hanbasiti	0	221.8	60	0	281.82			281.8	0	221.82	60	0	281.82			281.82	0.76
		136	Aibibu	0	42.51	42	0	84.51			84.51	0	42.51	42	0	84.51			84.51	0.2
		137	Xiao Gonghua	70	7.4	0	0	77.4			77.4	70	7.4	0	0	77.4			77.4	0.23
		138	Apa'er Aibibu	0	86.65	0	0	86.65			86.65	0	86.65	0	0	86.65			86.65	0.2
Donghua n'nan Road	Laochengdongmen Village	139	Tuoheti	0	132	0	0	132			132	0	132	0	0	132			132	0.4
		140	Patalihan Tu'erxun	0	76	0	0	76	33.42		109.4	0	76	0	0	76	33.42		109.42	0.19
		141	Maimaiti Mutila	189	254.3	0	0	443.25		33.47	476.7	189	254.25	0	0	443.25		33.47	476.72	2
		142	Reyihan	0	108	0	0	108			108	0	108	0	0	108			108	0.27
		143	Tu'erxun Tu'o'erdi	0	122.4	0	0	122.4	36.22		158.6	0	122.4	0	0	122.4	36.22		158.62	0.5
		144	Aibibu Ku'erban	80.84	123.3	0	0	204.14			204.1	80.84	123.3	0	0	204.14			204.14	0.41
		145	Abudure Yimu'aihemaiti	0	186.4	0	0	186.36			186.4	0	186.36	0	0	186.36			186.36	0.5

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)							Area of Land Occupied		
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure		Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total
		146	Litifu Aimidula	0	67.26	0	142.98	210.24		28.89	239.1	0	67.26	0	142.98	210.24		28.89	239.13	0.41
		147	Aizihan	0	246.5	0	0	246.5			246.5	0	246.5	0	0	246.5			246.5	0.4
		148	Aihemaiti Maimaiti	0	163.5	0	0	163.5			163.5	0	163.5	0	0	163.5			163.5	0.7
		149	Nijipu Rouzi	0	130.4	54	0	184.38			184.4	0	130.38	54	0	184.38			184.38	0.44
		150	Halike Maimaiti	0	80.5	0	0	80.5		35.28	115.8	0	80.5	0	0	80.5		35.28	115.78	0.5
		151	Reshalaiti Niyazi	0	69.75	0	0	69.75			69.75	0	69.75	0	0	69.75			69.75	0.5
		152	Liu Decheng	0	100	0	0	100		34.12	134.1	0	100	0	0	100		34.12	134.12	0.7
		153	Tu'erzihan	0	0	105.85	0	105.85			105.9	0	0	105.85	0	105.85			105.85	0.4
		154	Wulayin Keranmu	0	130.2	0	0	130.18		37.65	167.8	0	130.18	0	0	130.18		37.65	167.83	0.5
		155	Kou Xiuying	0	106.5	0	0	106.5			106.5	0	106.5	0	0	106.5			106.5	0.34
		156	Ma Junde	0	350.7	0	0	350.7			350.7	0	350.7	0	0	350.7			350.7	0.4
		157	Tu'eroxunma Siyiti	0	74.9	0	0	74.9			74.9	0	74.9	0	0	74.9			74.9	0.4
		158	Maimaiti Saifuli	47	75.6	0	0	122.6		34.52	157.1	47	75.6	0	0	122.6		34.52	157.12	0.4
		159	Maji	114.7	47.6	0	0	162.3			162.3	114.7	47.6	0	0	162.3			162.3	0.5
		160	Maimaiti Yiming	0	74.8	51.8	0	126.6			126.6	0	74.8	51.8	0	126.6			126.6	0.48
		161	Aikebai'er Wulayin	0	63	0	0	63		35.61	98.61	0	63	0	0	63		35.61	98.61	0.42
		162	Pata'er Yisikatan'er	0	169.3	0	0	169.28			169.3	0	169.28	0	0	169.28			169.28	0.48

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)							Area of Land Occupied		
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure		Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total
		163	Wuman'er Abudu	0	253.8	0	0	253.8			253.8	0	253.8	0	0	253.8			253.8	0.7
		164	Aibibihan Abudureheman	0	154	0	0	154			154	0	154	0	0	154			154	0.5
		165	Setiniyazi Zipa'er	0	85.8	0	0	85.8			85.8	0	85.8	0	0	85.8			85.8	0.5
		166	Ma Fugui	0	141.6	0	0	141.6			141.6	0	141.6	0	0	141.6			141.6	0.5
		167	Sa'erhanai Hemaiti	0	92.8	0	12.48	105.28			105.3	0	92.8	0	12.48	105.28			105.28	0.32
		168	Tu'eroxun Wushou'er	0	345.8	0	0	345.8			345.8	0	345.8	0	0	345.8			345.8	0.7
		169	Wuyufu Yibulayin	0	94.6	0	0	94.6			94.6	0	94.6	0	0	94.6			94.6	0.5
		170	Yashengya'er Maimaiti	0	51	61	0	112			112	0	51	61	0	112			112	0.5
		171	Shata'er Niyazi	0	108	0	0	108			108	0	108	0	0	108			108	0.5
		172	Shadike Liyimu	0	181.2	0	0	181.2			181.2	0	181.2	0	0	181.2			181.2	0.5
		173	Abuli Miti	0	218.4	0	0	218.4			218.4	0	218.4	0	0	218.4			218.4	0.7
		174	Yibulayin Aiwaidu	0	138.5	0	0	138.45			138.5	0	138.45	0	0	138.45			138.45	0.51
		175	Niyazi Wusiman	0	352.2	161.68	0	513.88			513.9	0	352.2	161.68	0	513.88			513.88	0.7
		176	Alimu	0	122.4	0	0	122.44			122.4	0	122.44	0	0	122.44			122.44	0.5
		177	Wumaier Niyazi	0	114.3	0	0	114.3			114.3	0	114.3	0	0	114.3			114.3	0.5
178	Tu'eroxun Hanlitipu	0	117	0	0	117			117	0	117	0	0	117			117	0.7		

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)							Area of Demolished House (㎡)									Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
		179	Aini Abudula	0	80.4	0	0	80.4			80.4	0	80.4	0	0	80.4			80.4	0.52
		180	Aishan	0	64	0	0	64			64	0	64	0	0	64			64	0.7
		181	Aibuki Aimaiti	0	80.6	0	0	80.6	30.02		110.6	0	80.6	0	0	80.6	30.02		110.62	0.4
		182	Halipu Aimiduli	0	350.2	45	0	395.16			395.2	0	350.16	45	0	395.16			395.16	0.73
		183	Shadaitihan Balati	173.25	0	75	0	248.25			248.3	173.25	0	75	0	248.25			248.25	0.5
		184	Awanhan Adawu	0	172.9	0	0	172.92			172.9	0	172.92	0	0	172.92			172.92	0.45
		185	Abure Maimaiti	0	99.25	0	0	99.25			99.25	0	99.25	0	0	99.25			99.25	0.4
		186	Yisima Yiaiti	0	210	0	0	210			210	0	210	0	0	210			210	0.4
		187	Setiba Tuer	109.38	0	0	0	109.38			109.4	109.38	0	0	0	109.38			109.38	0.4
		188	Awanhan Abudureyimu	0	138.8	0	0	138.8			138.8	0	138.8	0	0	138.8			138.8	0.66
		189	Muhanmaiti	0	100	0	0	100			100	0	100	0	0	100			100	0.3
		190	Reyihan Zayiti	0	65.02	0	0	65.02			65.02	0	65.02	0	0	65.02			65.02	0.27
		191	Abudula Sehe'er	0	150	0	0	149.96			150	0	149.96	0	0	149.96			149.96	0.5
		192	Aierken Zhidier	0	26.8	0	0	26.8			26.8	0	26.8	0	0	26.8			26.8	0.5
		193	Aihemaiti Kadi'er	0	96	0	0	96			96	0	96	0	0	96			96	0.3
		194	Mushaka De'er	135.15	77	0	0	212.15			212.2	135.15	77	0	0	212.15			212.15	0.9

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
		195	Mirejihan	0	92.85	0	0	92.85			92.85	0	92.85	0	0	92.85			92.85	0.5
		196	Xiazedihan Yulayin	0	55.5	0	0	55.5			55.5	0	55.5	0	0	55.5			55.5	0.5
		197	Ma Chunyi	0	231.9	0	0	231.93			231.9	0	231.93	0	0	231.93			231.93	0.5
		198	Yang Cunjun	0	107.1	0	0	107.07			107.1	0	107.07	0	0	107.07			107.07	0.7
		199	Ma Jianxin	0	98.49	0	0	98.49			98.49	0	98.49	0	0	98.49			98.49	0.53
		200	Ma Fuzhong	0	122.3	0	0	122.25			122.3	0	122.25	0	0	122.25			122.25	0.7
		201	Ma Yuanhu	163	0	0	0	163			163	163	0	0	0	163			163	0.5
		202	Ma Yuanlong	0	135.6	0	0	135.6			135.6	0	135.6	0	0	135.6			135.6	0.3
		203	Ma Shenggui	0	140	0	0	140			140	0	140	0	0	140			140	0.7
		204	Ma Xiaodong	97.5	0	0	0	97.5			97.5	97.5	0	0	0	97.5			97.5	0.5
		205	Maihelaoti Maimaiti	0	352	0	0	352			352	0	352	0	0	352			352	0.56
		206	Huji	0	291.4	0	0	291.4			291.4	0	291.4	0	0	291.4			291.4	0.56
Bozikelik e Road	Gebi Village	207	Liuhaer	101.15	126	0	0	227.15			227.2	101.15	126	0	0	227.15			227.15	0.36
		208	Patimuhan	0	0	88.35	55	143.35			198.4	0	0	88.35	55	143.35			198.35	0.32
		209	Niyazi	0	213.7	38	0	251.67			251.7	0	213.67	38	0	251.67			251.67	0.64
Qiquanh u Road	Gebi Village	210	Abulaiti	0	41.05	0	0	41.05			41.05	0	41.05	0	0	41.05			41.05	0.08
		211	Litifu Talifu	0	0	12	0	12			12	0	0	12	0	12			12	0.12
Donghua n'nan	Laochengdo ngmen	212	Maimini Niyazi	0	218.7	0	0	218.7			218.7	0	218.7	0	0	218.7			218.7	0.24

Road	Village Involved	No.	Householder	Area of Original House (㎡)								Area of Demolished House (㎡)								Area of Land Occupied
				Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-Wood	Sample	Sub-total	Air-drying House with Brick-wood Structure	Air-drying House with Earth-wood Structure	Total	
Road	Village	213	Yasheng	0	82.6	32	0	114.6			114.6	0	82.6	32	0	114.6			114.6	0.4