

# Resettlement Plan

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November 2010

## PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project

Resettlement Plan for Jimunai County Urban Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by Jimunai County Construction Bureau for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 11 November 2010)

Currency unit	–	Yuan Renminbi (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1507
\$1.00	=	CNY6.6337

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CPC	–	Communist Party of China
EMDP	–	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FS	–	Feasibility Study
GMSS	–	Grassland Monitoring and Supervision Station
M&E	–	Monitoring and evaluation
MLS	–	Minimum living security
JCCB	–	Jimunai County Construction Bureau
JCG	–	Jimunai County Government
JCLRB	–	Jimunai County Land and Resources Bureau
HDMO	–	House Demolition Management Office
PMO	–	Project Management Office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
TA	–	Technical assistance
XUAR	–	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	–	hectare
km	–	kilometer
Km/h	–	Kilometer per hour
m	–	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter
mu	–	Chinese area measure for land 1mu = 1/15 ha (1 ha = 15 mu)

## NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and  
Environment Improvement Project

## **Resettlement Plan for Jimunai County Urban Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project**

**Jimunai County Construction Bureau**

**11 November 2010**

## Joint Signed letter of Resettlement plan

As implementation entity of the project, Construction Bureau of Jimunai County and Xinjiang ecological geographical institute under Chinese Academy of Sciences together prepared a plan of resettlement of affected residents arising from the road construction, water supply, water drainage, heat supply, garbage treatment engineering projects of Jimunai County seat under Asian Development Bank Loan project for infrastructure and eco-environmental improvement of bordering counties and ports of Altay prefecture.

The resettlement plan is prepared in conformity with relevant laws and regulations specified in guarantee declaration of Asian Development Bank, the people's government of Jimunai County, Altay prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China.

The resettlement plan can be compiled based on feasibility research report and results of social and economic survey. The People's government of Jimunai County confirms the contents of the resettlement plan and ensure the payment for land acquisition and compensation to the affected residents will be carried out according to above-mentioned plan. The plan in both Chinese and Kazak Language version will be notified to the affected residents at the end of February of 2011.

After completion of all designs, the resettlement plan will be upgraded accordingly and the submitted to Asian Development Bank for examination and approval, then implementation can be started.

We are grateful to your support and assistance to Asian Development Bank project of Jimunai County.

Deputy county magistrate of Jimunai County: Qi Junjie

Deputy head of the leading group of Asian Development Bank Loan project of Jimunai County



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January 25, 2011

## **Letter of Commitment**

The Jimunai County Construction Bureau ("JCCB") has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank ("ADB") for the Jimunai County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project. Therefore, this project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Social Safeguard Policy. This resettlement plan ("RP") represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis of the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement work of this project. This RP complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (the "RPC"), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region ("XUAR") and Jimunai County. In order to complete the resettlement work more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

The Jimunai County ADB Project Management Office hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP and warrants that land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation and budgeting activities under the Project will be carried out according to this RP. This RP is based on data from the Feasibility Study ("FS") Report and preliminary socioeconomic survey. If the final scope of works of the Project differs from that described in the FS Report and has any material impact on this RP, this RP will be revised accordingly. Such revised RP will be approved by ADB before implementation.

**Jimunai County ADB Project Management Office**

\_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

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## Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CPC	-	Communist Party of China
EMDP	-	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GMSS	-	Grassland Monitoring and Supervision Station
M&E	-	Monitoring and evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum living security
JCCB	-	Jimunai County Construction Bureau
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JCLRB	-	Jimunai County Land and Resources Bureau
HDMO	-	House Demolition Management Office
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
TA	-	Technical assistance
XUAR	-	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

## Executive Summary

### A. Overview of the Project

1. In order to improve the living environment of the Jimunai County town and the urban image of the county, and adapt to socioeconomic development, the Jimunai County Government (executing agency, "JCG") plans to use part of ADB lending to start the Jimunai County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project (the "Project") that includes road construction, water supply, drainage, refuse disposal, central heating and birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction in the county town. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project.

2. The implementing agency of the Project is JCCB. The Project consists of:

- (i) **Road construction:** 5 roads will be reconstructed or expanded in the county town, with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6,961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4,007.01m, together with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, an integrated pipe trench of 2,746.72m on Tuanjie Road, and maintenance equipment.
- (ii) **Water supply:** A water supply network of 29,880m will be built, in which DN150 is 390m long, DN200 4,830m long, DN300 17,093m long and DN400 7,567m long.
- (iii) **Sewage discharge:** A sewer network of 21,756m will be built, in which DN300 is 6,790m long, DN400 3,313m long, DN500 2,127m long and DN600 9,526m long, together with 487 drainage manholes and a 5000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant.
- (iv) **Refuse disposal:** A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and its operating system, 60 refuse collection points and 450 ashbins will be built, together with a 10KV power line of 3.5km and an access road of 1,500m.
- (v) **Central heating:** A 3×14MW boiler house and its auxiliary facilities and structures, 8 heating stations and a primary heating network of 4,247m will be built, in which DN200 is 1,325m long, DN250 1,607m long, DN300 702m long and DN450 613m long.

### B. Project impacts

3. The Project consists of the road construction, water supply, sewage discharge, refuse disposal and central heating components. The land acquisition and house demolition impacts of the Project are determined based on the recommended option at the FS stage. The Project will affect one community and 3 villages, which are Tuanjie Road Community, and Qikuorjia, Halahaile and Borktale Villages, Tuoputiereke Xiang. Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 30 households with 111 persons, including 78 minority persons. The total area of permanently occupied state-owned land is 89.56 mu (8.56 mu of housing land, 1.12 mu of commercial land, 78.3 mu of wasteland and 1.58 mu of unused land); 195.97 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 164.75 mu of pasture land and 31.22 mu of woodland. Residential houses of 3,611.66m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, including rural residential houses of 2,344.65m<sup>2</sup>. 5 commercial stores with 11 persons will be affected, with a demolition area of 743.99m<sup>2</sup>; one enterprise/institution (Tuoputiereke Xiang Veterinary Station) will be affected,

whose enclosing wall of 151m will be demolished only.<sup>1</sup>

4. There are a total of 122 affected persons, resulting from 111 displaced persons counted with their 30 households and another 11 counted as business loss.

### **C. Policy framework and entitlement**

5. According to the land laws and policies of the PRC and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement(2009), the resettlement principles of the Project are: (1) compensation and entitlements provided are based at replacement costs and must be adequate to allow those affected to at least maintain their pre-project standard of living, with the prospect of improvement; (2) The affected people are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not; (3) If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land; (4) The affected people fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan; (5) No land should be acquired before the affected people are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement (plan).; (6) The executing agency (JCG) and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations; (7) The vulnerable groups (including women) are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all affected people should have an opportunity to benefit from the project; (8) The Resettlement Plan is consistent with the master plans of the affected counties and towns.; and (9) The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

### **D. Compensation and resettlement**

6. Cash compensation at replacement costs will be paid for acquired pasture land. This includes the land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy at 345 yuan/mu for Class 2, Grade 4 pasture land (Qikuorjia Village) and 250 yuan/mu for Class 3, Grade 4 pasture land, which are based on national and XUAR regulations, as well as stockbreeding and other training as necessary. For acquired woodland, forest compensation fees, woodland compensation fees (7,000 yuan/mu) and resettlement subsidy (4,800 yuan/mu) will be offered.

7. The final compensation rate for house demolition will be appraised by a real estate appraisal and surveying company. The households affected by house demolition will receive a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and TV displacement fees, etc. After receiving the cash compensation, the affected households may elect to buy commercial housing or build a house on a gratuitous housing site in the resettlement community.

### **E. Organization responsible**

8. The implementing agency will be responsible for project implementation, land acquisition, house demolition and coordination. The land acquisition and house demolition management office will consist of officials from the land administration and urban construction

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<sup>1</sup> ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) trigger for involuntary resettlement changed the terminology of "affected persons" to "displaced persons" which are defined as persons who are physically and/or economically displaced as a result of involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the PRC, although the resettlement plans maintain the original terminology of "affected persons", the definition is equivalent to ADB's definition of "displaced persons".



authorities, and the grassland monitoring and supervision station. All affected sub-district offices and village committees will supply one member to the house demolition management office to carry out house demolition, resettlement and income restoration activities, etc.

9.

#### **F. Public participation**

10. In August and September 2009, a survey was made of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land, pasture land, woodland and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations. In May 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land, pasture land, woodland and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations, and a public opinion and advice survey of the people and entities affected by the Project, covering the 30 households with 111 persons affected by land acquisition and house demolition. These surveys were designed to make the implementing and design agencies clear about the local conditions and the concerns of the affected people. Information on the affected people was collected through some meetings, involving JCG, the County PMO, urban sub-district offices, land administration bureau, civil affairs bureau, women's federation, urban planning bureau, affected people, design agency and consultants. On different occasions, such as meeting, rural household survey and villager team focus group discussion (FGD), the affected people have been involved in the preparation of the RP, and their concerns and opinions have been incorporated into the RP.

#### **G. Appeal**

11. The affected people may file an appeal about any aspect of the Project, such as land acquisition, resettlement, income restoration and compensation. The RP defines the appeal procedures, which will be explained to the affected people at public meetings convened by the implementing agency and communities before land acquisition and house demolition.

#### **H. Costs**

12. According to the FS Report and subsequent surveys, the resettlement costs for land acquisition and house demolition are about CNY 8.42 million. The resettlement costs will be subject to adjustment during project implementation. The implementing agency will ensure that sufficient resettlement funds will be available to address all resettlement issues.

#### **I. Schedule**

13. Land acquisition and resettlement will begin in March 2011 and end in June 2013. Construction will not commence only when the affected people have been compensated in full.

#### **J. Monitoring and reporting**

14. The implementation of the RP will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The implementing agency is responsible for internal supervision, and will prepare reports regularly for submission to ADB to reflect resettlement progress, with focus on compliance with the RP and compensation policies. The County PMO will employ an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and prepare an evaluation report on resettlement progress, compensation fees disbursement and other measures to ensure that the affected

people can maintain their standard of living without being affected adversely by the Project.

## **1 Overview of the Project**

### **1.1 Background of the Project**

15. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project.

16. In order to facilitate the implementation of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project, the Chinese government has requested ADB to provide TA in the application for ADB financing for this project. The ADB technical assistance (TA) mission made a field investigation of the affected areas in Altay, Xinjiang during June 10-17, 2009, and entered into the Memorandum of Understanding for Provision of Technical Assistance for the ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project with the competent authorities of XUAR.

17. Jimunai County is located in the north of XUAR, on the north edge of the Dzungarian Basin, the north range of the Sawuer Mountain and the south bank of the Irtysh River. It borders Fuhai County on the east, Hoboksar County in the Tacheng region on the south, Habahe and Burqin Counties on the north, and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the west. Jimunai County The Jimunai Port is a national Class 1 land port in the county, open all the year round, providing a great geographic advantage for frontier trade and tourism. The well equipped Jimunai Port has a history of one century, and was open to third counties on March 1, 2002. The port is 22km away from the county town, 220km away from Altay City, 680km away from Urumqi City, and 68km away from Zaysan County, Kazakhstan only, being an important international trade corridor leading to Central Asia, Russia and Europe.

18. With the western China development strategy and the favorable international investment environment, it has become a necessary choice for JCG to accelerate the urban infrastructure construction and environmental improvement of Jimunai County, thereby opening the county further to the outside ward, developing advantaged resources, developing the local economy and improving people's standard of living.

### **1.2 Overview of the Project**

19. The Project consists of the road construction, water supply, sewage discharge, refuse disposal and central heating components, as shown in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1: Summary of project components**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
Road construction	5 roads will be reconstructed or expanded in the county town, with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6,961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4,007.01m, together with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, an integrated pipe trench of 2,746.72m on Tuanjie Road, and maintenance equipment
Water supply	A water supply network of 29,880m will be built, in which DN150 is 390m long, DN200 4,830m long, DN300 17,093m long and DN400 7,567m long.

Component	Brief description
Sewage discharge	A sewer network of 21,756m will be built, in which DN300 is 6,790m long, DN400 3,313m long, DN500 2,127m long and DN600 9,526m long, together with 487 drainage manholes and a 5000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant.
Refuse disposal	A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and its operating system, 60 refuse collection points and 450 ashbins will be built, together with a 10KV power line of 3.5km and an access road of 1,500m.
Central heating	A 3×14MW boiler house and its auxiliary facilities and structures, 8 heating stations and a primary heating network of 4,247m will be built, in which DN200 is 1,325m long, DN250 1,607m long, DN300 702m long and DN450 613m long.

20. (1) Road construction: 5 roads will be reconstructed or expanded in the county town, with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6,961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4,007.01m, together with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, an integrated pipe trench of 2,746.72m on Tuanjie Road, and maintenance equipment. See Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2: Size of proposed urban roads**

No.	Road	Nature	Length	Width	Central reserve	Driveway	Green belt	Non-driveway	Green belt	Sidewalk	Green belt
1	Guanghui Road	Primary	2759.69	39	--	15	2*4.0	--	--	2*4.0	2*4.0
2	Caigang Street	Primary	2157.07	33	--	15	2*3.0	--	--	2*3.0	--
3	Bian'an Street	Primary	2044.8	51	6	2*11.5	2*2.5	2*3.0	2*2.5	2*3.0	--
4	Tuanjie Road	Secondary	2746.83	27	--	15	2*3.0	--	--	2*3.0	--
5	Xingfu Street	Secondary	1260.18	27	--	15	2*3.0	--	--	2*3.0	--
<b>Total</b>			<b>10968.57</b>								

21. (2) Water supply: A water supply network of 29,880m will be built, in which DN150 is 390m long, DN200 4,830m long, DN300 17,093m long and DN400 7,567m long.

22. (3) Sewage discharge: A sewer network of 21,756m will be built, in which DN300 is 6,790m long, DN400 3,313m long, DN500 2,127m long and DN600 9,526m long, together with 487 drainage manholes and a 5000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant.

23. (4) Refuse disposal: A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and its operating system, 60 refuse collection points and 450 ashbins will be built, together with a 10KV power line of 3.5km and an access road of 1,500m. Figure 1-1 and figure 1-2 is the existing and proposed location of the disposal plant.

Figure 1-1 **Photo of existing refuse disposal plant**

Figure 1-2 **Site of proposed refuse disposal plant**



24. (5) Central heating: A 3×14MW boiler house and its auxiliary facilities and structures, 8 heating stations and a primary heating network of 4,247m will be built, in which DN200 is 1,325m long, DN250 1,607m long, DN300 702m long and DN450 613m long.

### **1.3 Socioeconomic benefits of the Project**

25. The main components of the Project include road construction, water supply, sewage discharge, central heating and refuse disposal. The Project will improve the urban traffic network and living environment for urban residents, promote the development of the local tourism and commerce, improve the environmental hygiene of the urban area greatly, and generate tremendous ecological and socioeconomic benefits.

26. Road construction: This component will improve the traffic network of the county, make traffic more convenient, promote commerce and tourism, and increase nearby residents' income.

27. Water supply: This component will improve the urban water supply network, and further secure the domestic water supply of residents.

28. Sewage discharge: The environment of the county town and surrounding areas will be improved greatly; the aged sewer network will be restored. At the outskirts, drainage facilities will dispose of domestic sewage timely, improve environmental hygiene, and be good to villagers' physical health.

29. Refuse disposal: When completed, this component will change the present situation of disorderly refuse disposal greatly, and create an integrated refuse disposal system for refuse collection, recovery and sanitary landfill. In the urban area, the living environment will be cleaner, and the impact of urban refuse on the environment will be reduced significantly.

30. Central heating: Central heating and management will be practiced in order to save energy, and improve the environment and the lifestyle of the county town people. This component will further improve the quality of life of residents, reduce atmospheric pollution and improve atmospheric quality.

31. In general, the road construction, water supply, sewage discharge, refuse disposal and central heating components will drive Jimunai County's economic and tourist development. Presently, the soft environment for investment introduction is attractive, including the relevant preferential policies, but the hard environment is unsound, especially the infrastructure. The Project will improve the hard environment of the county, which will increase the confidence of investors.

32. In the meantime, great importance is attached to public participation during project implementation. Whether at the preparatory stage or the future construction stage, some urban residents and entities have been or will be involved in the environmental decision-making process of the Project, and have known the origin and significance of the Project, so that more entities and individuals will be involved in environmental decision-making. The Project will strengthen the environmental awareness of urban residents, and enable them to maintain environmental hygiene self-consciously. The County PMO will ensure that a certain number of unskilled job opportunities be available to affected women during project implementation, and give priority to female labor in technical training, so that their economic status will not be reduced.

#### **1.4 Measures to avoid or minimize land acquisition and house demolition**

33. Resettlement impacts have been considered at the design stage to minimize such impacts. The main principles are as follows:

- (i) Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas (urban and rural)
- (ii) Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland and pasture land
- (iii) Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads
- (iv) Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas
- (v) Selecting a resettlement community in line with the local development plan
- (vi) Laying sewer lines along highways or in barren land, avoiding exposed pipelines, and restoring the land surface after construction; and
- (vii) Building the sewage treatment plant and refuse disposal plant on barren land where possible according to topographic conditions

34. To optimize the road construction design, the ADB TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a field survey in May and June 2010. It has been found that the construction of Guangming Road will involve displacement of 94 households with 327 persons, a house demolition area of 14,089.54m<sup>2</sup> and a farmland occupation area of 98.6 mu, affecting 23 households with 84 persons. Through further consultation with the County PMO, the ADB TA experts suggested that Guangming Road be cancelled to reduce the impact of land acquisition and house demolition on residents. A FGD was held to further learn the affected households' opinions. It was finally resolved that this road be cancelled.

35. In the former design, the sewage treatment plant occupied collective land of Halasu Village. Based on the field investigation, the site was relocated to state-owned wasteland to reduce farmland occupation.

36. Table 1-3 sums up the land acquisition and house demolition impacts of the Project before and after optimization.

**Table 1-3: Measures to reduce resettlement impacts**

Item		Unit	Before optimization	After optimization	Difference
Land acquisition	Collective land	Mu	347.74	195.97	-151.77
	State-owned land	Mu	43.06	89.56	46.5
	Subtotal	Mu	390.8	285.53	-105.27
House demolition	Rural residents	m <sup>2</sup>	4643.61	370.6	-4273.01
	Urban residents	m <sup>2</sup>	12479.15	3241.06	-9238.09
	Enterprise / institution	m <sup>2</sup>	1080	0	-1080
	Commercial store	m <sup>2</sup>	743.99	460	-283.99
	Subtotal	m <sup>2</sup>	18662.76	4355.65	-14307.11
Land acquisition	Affected population	/	87	18	-69
House / building demolition	Rural residents	Household	31	13	-19
	Urban residents	Household	81	14	-67
	Commercial store	/	4	5	1
	Enterprise / institution	/	3	1	-2
	Subtotal	/	119	33	-86

## **2 Impacts of the Project**

### **2.1 Types of impact**

37. Based on the physical indicator surveys, the main types of impact of the Project include:

- (i) Land acquisition/occupation;
- (ii) Demolition of residential houses and attachments;
- (iii) Demolition of non-residential houses (enterprises, institutions and commercial stores); and
- (iv) Demolition of ground attachments and infrastructure

### **2.2 Survey methodology and process**

38. In order to learn the impacts of the Project, the County PMO, design agency and RP preparation task force investigated the range of land acquisition and house demolition of Jimunai County as required by ADB.

39. During June 15-19, 2009, a field investigation of the Project was conducted.

40. On August 7, 2009, a training meeting of the staff involved in the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) and the RP was held at JCCB, explaining the planning concept, policy framework, issues arising from land acquisition and house demolition, the relevant requirements in the EMDP and relevant ADB policies in detail; the questions raised by the attendees were answered in detail; training was given to the survey staff on the affected population, houses, land, pasture land, woodland and special facilities, etc. in the affected areas, and a survey agenda was determined.

41. During August 8-15, 2009, a FGD was held at JCCB to further define the scope and range of the Project, and a field investigation was conducted; the County PMO and RP preparation agency organized relevant staff to conduct a detailed survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land, pasture land, woodland and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.

42. From May to July 2010, the ADB TA experts and RP preparation agency conducted a field investigation of the scope and range of the Project, a supplementary survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land, pasture land, woodland and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations, and interview and case study of affected residents, enterprises, institutions and commercial stores.

43. The surveys were conducted in a combination of field investigation, data collection and inquiry, questionnaire survey and interview. The survey of house demolition included house ownership and attached facilities; the survey of land acquisition included nature and quantity of land, number of directly affected households, population, willingness of resettlement of affected households, and average output value of the past 3 years. Officials of the affected town government and villager teams participated in the physical indicator

surveys of the Project.

44. To learn the impacts of the Project, the County PMO and design agency conducted a comprehensive survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities within the affected areas in August 2009 as required by ADB, acquiring detailed information on project impacts. During May-July 2010, under the direction of the ADB TA experts, the County PMO and design agency conducted a supplementary survey of the affected households and rural collective economic organizations.

45. The physical indicator surveys of the Project included the land acquisition survey, affected population survey, house and attachment demolition survey, scattered tree survey, rural productive and living facility survey, and special facility survey, etc.

46. Land acquisition survey: The survey team surveyed the area of the acquired land by ownership and type after the design agency defined the range of land acquisition by field setting-out.

47. Affected population survey: A sampling survey of affected population, including ethnic group, age, educational level and employment status, etc.

48. House and attachment demolition survey: Demolished houses were measured on spot one by one, and registered by ownership and structure together with their attachments.

49. Scattered tree survey: Scattered trees within the affected areas were counted on spot to differentiate fruit trees and other trees, and registered by species.

50. Special facility survey: The affected water resources, electric power and telecommunication facilities were surveyed based on the existing information of the competent authorities, and verified and registered on spot.

## **2.3 Impact identification of the components**

51. At the present stage, the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition of the Project are determined based on the recommended option selected at the FS stage. The impacts of the components are shown in Table 2-1.

### **1. Road construction**

52. Urban residential houses of 1,267.01 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for road construction, affecting 14 households with 45 persons, including 5 minority households with 21 persons. For 5 households, all houses will be demolished and they will be displaced. The other 9 households will not be displaced, because only the side rooms will be demolished, while the main rooms will not be affected. 5 commercial stores will be relocated, with a demolition area of 743.99 m<sup>2</sup> affecting 11 persons; a 151m enclosing wall of an enterprise will be demolished.

53. 31.22 mu of woodland of Qikuorjia Village will be acquired, including 6.6 mu of woodland contracted to individuals, affecting 3 households with 14 persons, all being minority persons; the trees on 24.62 mu of collective woodland are owned by the forestry bureau, and this collective woodland is owned by Qikuorjia Village, without any affected population. 50 mu of collective pasture land of Qikuorjia Village will be acquired, without any affected population.



Totally, 81.22 mu collective land will be permanently acquired and no land will be temporarily occupied.

## **2. Water supply**

54. The laying of the water supply network of Jimunai County will involve temporary occupation of 52.82 mu of land only, where state-owned urban roads will be excavated.

55. The Jimunai County Waterworks is located about 3km to the south of the county town, with a ground level of 1,090m. The water source is groundwater. The capacity of the waterworks is 8,000m<sup>3</sup>/d for the present stage, and land for long-term development has been reserved. This waterworks was built in 2009 on state-owned land, involving no land acquisition and house demolition. No one's livelihood will be affected due to water source conservation.

## **3. Sewage discharge**

56. The sewage treatment plant and its access road will occupy 78.3 mu of state-owned wasteland, including 72 mu (including administrative area) for the sewage treatment plant and 6.3 mu for the access road.

57. The laying of the sewer network involves temporary occupation of 40.5 mu of land only, where state-owned urban roads will be excavated. Since the routes of the water supply, sewer and heating networks are the same, the temporarily occupied areas are not calculated repeatedly.

## **4. Refuse disposal**

58. The refuse disposal plant and its access road will occupy 114.75 mu of collective pasture land (Class 3, Grade 4), 99 mu for the refuse disposal plant and 15.75 mu for the access road, affecting 1 household with 4 persons, all being minority persons. The winter shelter (temporary housing) of 54.9m<sup>2</sup> and sheepfolds of 315.7m<sup>2</sup> of this household will be demolished.

## **5. Central heating**

59. A 3×14MW boiler house with a floor area of 1,800m<sup>2</sup> and a building area of 2,055m<sup>2</sup> will be built, involving demolition of residential houses of 1,974.05m<sup>2</sup> in Qikuorjia Village, affecting 12 households with 48 persons, including 10 minority households with 39 persons.

60. 8 heating stations will be built, of which one will be in the boiler house and occupy urban state-owned land. Each heating station will occupy 150m<sup>2</sup> of land (7 stations will occupy 1.58 mu of state-owned land in total). The specific locations of the heating stations have not been determined yet, but will be selected on unused state-owned land, land for landscaping and basements in the preliminary design, involving no house demolition. After the preliminary design, if the stations result in the affected population, the RP will be updated.

61. The laying of the heating network involves temporary occupation of 15.93 mu of land only, where state-owned urban roads and green belts will be excavated. Since the routes of the water supply, sewer and heating networks are the same, the temporarily occupied areas

are not calculated repeatedly.

62. In areas not covered by central heating, households heat by burning coal in a stove in winter, and there is no community or central heating. After the new boiler house is put into operation, the former one will be closed down, but the workforce will be employed in the new boiler house. Therefore, after the service range of central heating is expanded, no one will be unemployed.

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**Table 2-1: Impact identification of the components**

Component	Permanent land acquisition										Temporary occupation		House demolition										
	Collective land						State-owned land				State-owned land		Residential house demolition					Relocation of commercial stores			Demolition of enterprises and institutions		
	Pasture land	Woodland	Affected households	Affected population	Minority households	Minority population	Housing land (mu)	Commercial land (mu)	Wasteland (mu)	Unused land (mu)	Unused land	Road (mu)	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected house- holds	Affected population	Minority house- holds	Minority population	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number affected	Persons affected	Demolition area (m)	Number affected	Persons affected
Road construction	50	31.22	3	14	3	14	2.62	1.12					1267.01	14	45	5	21	743.99	5	11	151	1	1
Water supply												52.82											
Sewage discharge									78.3			40.5											
Refuse disposal	114.75		1	4									370.6	1	4	1	4						
Central heating							5.94			1.58		15.93	1974.05	12	48	10	39						
Total	164.75	31.22	4	18			8.56	1.12	78.3	1.58		109.25	3611.66	27	97	16	64		5	11		1	1

## 2.4 Impacts of permanent land acquisition

### 2.4.1 Permanent acquisition of rural collective land and impact analysis

63. **(1) Permanent acquisition of collective land.** Permanent acquisition of collective land is caused by the road construction and refuse disposal components mainly, and will affect 4 households with 18 persons. 195.97 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, including 164.75 mu of pasture land and 31.22 mu of woodland.

64. **(2) Impact analysis.** Land acquisition is caused by the road construction and refuse disposal components mainly, affecting two villages (Qikuorjia and Halahaile). 195.97 mu of collective land will be acquired. See Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2: Statistics of collective land permanently acquired by the Project**

No.	Component	Village/ community	Acquired collective land (mu)				Affected households	Affected population
			Total	Farmland	Pasture land	Woodland		
1	Road construction	Qikuorjia Village	81.22	—	-	6.6*	3	14
				-	50	24.62	Collective owned	
2	Refuse disposal	Halahaile Village	114.75	—	114.75	—	1	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>195.97</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>164.75</b>	<b>31.22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>

Note: The trees on the acquired collective woodland are owned by the forestry bureau, and this collective woodland is owned by Qikuorjia Village and not included in this table.

65. For the 3 households affected by road construction of 2.2 mu of woodland (each household), will be acquired but their farmland will not be acquired. These 3 households own 8.7 mu of woodland on average, so they will lose 25% of their woodland.

66. The one household affected by refuse disposal owns 7,810 mu of pasture land, of which 114.75 mu will be acquired, with a loss rate of 1.47%. Land acquisition will have little impact on this household.

### 2.4.2 Permanent occupation of state-owned land

67. Permanent occupation of state-owned land is caused by the road construction, sewage discharge and central heating components mainly. The Project will occupy 89.56 mu of state-owned land permanently, including 8.56 mu of housing land, 1.12 mu of commercial land and 79.88 mu of unused land (in the sewage discharge component, the sewage treatment plant and its access road will occupy 78.3 mu; in the central heating component, the heating stations will occupy 1.58 mu). See Table 2-3.

**Table 2-3: Statistics of state-owned land permanently occupied by the Project**

Component	Affected village / community	Nature of land	Area of occupied state-owned land (mu)
Road construction	Tuanjie Road	Housing land	2.62
	Bian'an Street	Commercial land	1.12
Central heating	Qikuorjia Village	Housing land	5.94
Sewage discharge	State-owned unused land		78.3
Central heating	State-owned unused land		1.58
Total			89.56

## 2.5 Temporary land occupation

68. The laying of the water supply, sewer and heating networks will involve excavation of state-owned roads, and temporary occupation of 109.25 mu of land, including 52.82 mu for the water supply network, 40.5 mu for the sewer network and 15.93 mu for the heating network.

## 2.6 House demolition

69. The Project involves displacement of 27 households with 97 persons, with a total demolition area of 3,611.66 m<sup>2</sup>, including 1,072.88 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure (29.71%), 1,490.1m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure (41.26%), 576.98m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure (15.98%) and miscellaneous houses of 471.7m<sup>2</sup> (13.06%). See Table 2-4.

**Table 2-4: Residential houses to be demolished**

Component	Village /community	Total households	Total population	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )				Total
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	
Central heating	Qikuorjia Village	12	48	683.16	788.19	418.7	84	1974.05
Road construction	Tuanjie Road Community	14	45	389.72	647.01	158.28	72	1267.01
Refuse disposal	Halahaile Village	1	4		54.9		315.7	370.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1072.88</b>	<b>1490.1</b>	<b>576.98</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>3611.66</b>

**Table 2-5: Percentage of house demolition**

Former house area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Degree of demolition (number of households)						Subtotal
	<10%	11-20%	21-50%	51-80%	80-99%	100%	
<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-150	0	0	5	0	0	9	14
>=150	0	0	4	0	0	8	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>

Note: Refuse disposal will affect the winter shelter of 54.7m<sup>2</sup> and sheepfolds of 315.7m<sup>2</sup> of one stockbreeding household only, which are not included in the above table.

70. It can be seen from Table 2-5 that due to the central heating and road construction components, all houses of 17 households will be demolished (12 in central heating and 5 in road construction), and these households will be resettled. 21%-50% of houses of 9 households will be demolished (in road construction). Since all demolished houses are attached houses, these households will not be resettled.

### 2.6.1 Demolition of urban residential houses

71. The Project involves displacement of 14 urban households with 45 persons. For 5 households, all houses will be demolished and they will be displaced. The other 9 households will not be displaced, because only the side rooms will be demolished, while the main rooms will not be affected. Total demolition area is 1,267.01m<sup>2</sup>, including 389.72m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure (30.76%), 647.01m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure (51.07%), 158.28m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure (12.49%) and miscellaneous houses of 72m<sup>2</sup> (5.68%). See Table 2-6. For these 9 households, the affected houses are mainly storeroom, and each HH still have sufficient housing land areas. According to the survey, they prefer to re-construct them in their remaining land according to their needs.

**Table 2-6: Urban residential houses to be demolished**

Degree of demolition	Component	Village/ community	Total households	Total population	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )				Total
					Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	
Whole	Road construction	Tuanjie Road Community	5	20	389.72	192.25	63	0	644.97
Partial			9	25		454.76	95.28	72	622.04
Total			14	45	389.72	647.01	158.28	72	1267.01

### 2.6.2 Demolition of rural residential houses

72. The Project involves displacement of 13 rural households with 52 persons, with a total demolition area of 2,344.65m<sup>2</sup>; including 683.16m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure (29.14%), 843.09m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure (35.96%), 418.7m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure (17.86%) and miscellaneous houses of 399.7m<sup>2</sup>(17.05%). See Table 2-7.

**Table 2-7: Rural residential houses to be demolished**

Component	Village/ community	Total households	Total population	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )				Total
				Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	
Central heating	Qikuorjia Village	12	48	683.16	788.19	418.7	84	1974.05
Refuse disposal	Halahaile Village	1	4	0	54.9	0	315.7	370.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>683.16</b>	<b>843.09</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>2344.65</b>

## 2.7 Demolition of commercial stores

73. The road construction component will affect 5 commercial stores that deal mainly with retailing, etc., with a total demolition area of 743.99 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 11 persons and occupying 1.12 mu of state-owned land. See Table 2-8.

**Table 2-8: Statistics of affected commercial stores**

Road	Owner	Type of business	Annual revenue (10,000 yuan)	Annual profits (10,000 yuan)	Is it rented?	Former house area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Floor area of demolished house (mu)	Degree of demolition
						Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete		
Bian'an Street	Chen Jianjun	Retailing	10	6	No	120	120	0.18	Whole
Bian'an Street	Zheng Linpeng	Restaurant	8	4	Yes	84	84	0.13	Whole
Bian'an Street	Hu Changjin	Retailing	8	4	No	242	242	0.36	Whole
Bian'an Street	Wang Kai	Retailing	4	1.6	No	262.47	262.47	0.4	Whole
Bian'an Street	Ji Yun	Warehouse	0	0	No	35.52	35.52	0.05	Whole

Note: Ji Yun's store is neither run by himself nor rented, and is used to stack his own sundries.

## 2.8 Demolition of enterprises and institutions

74. The road construction component involves one enterprise/institution only, namely the Tuopuretieke Xiang Veterinary Station, whose 151m enclosing wall will be demolished. There will be no impact on its business operation.

## 2.9 Affected vulnerable groups

75. The vulnerable groups refer to those individuals and their families whose living standard is lower than the minimal living standard line of Jimunai (for rural people in Jimunai, the standard is CNY700 per year per person and for urban people the standard is CNY 1860 per year per person), including orphan, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, impoverished people, and women headed households.

76. 4 households with 13 persons affected by land acquisition and house demolition fall into vulnerable groups, as shown in Table 2-9.

77. (1.) Madbiek, 50 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, is working outside, living in a 4-member family, with one laborer and 3 persons receiving MLS. His wife Bating, 45 years, junior high school education, does housework at home; his elder son Hasmujaan, 26 years, is unemployed after graduation from senior high school; his younger son Halimujaan, 19 years, is attending senior high school. The main sources of family income are employment and MLS benefit. The female householder is working outside alone, earning about 8,000 yuan per annum; the annual MLS benefit of the other 3 persons is 4,950 yuan. The family is not rich. Due to central heating, the family's demolition area will be 136.21m<sup>2</sup>.

78. It has learned through interview that if their houses were to be demolished for the Project, they would expect cash compensation and obey the government's unified planning. After demolition, they expect the government to provide reasonable compensation and employment assistance.

79. (2) Tashen, 35 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, deals with planting, living in a 4-member family. His wife Hafila, 36 years, is disabled and receives MLS benefit. His daughter Wakqi, 12 years, is attending primary school; his son, 4 years, is under school age.

The sources of family income are farming and MLS benefit (3,600 yuan/year). The family lives mainly on the female householder's income, and leads a hard life. Due to central heating, the family's demolition area will be 131.1m<sup>2</sup>.

80. It has learned through interview that they support such a public benefit project. Since demolition will affect their daily life, they expect reasonable resettlement and timely compensation. Tashen also said that since he lacked other skills, he had to deal with planting, so he expected to be trained on other skills after demolition in order to do other jobs.

81. (3) Bahtbiek, 42 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, lives in a 2-member family. Her husband is Bahtinur, 45 years, junior high school education. The family lives mainly on the MLS benefit of 2,880 yuan/year and employment income. Due to road construction, the family's demolition area (side rooms) will be 47.88m<sup>2</sup>. Since the main rooms will not be demolished, the family will not be displaced.

82. It has learned through interview that they expect reasonable compensation for house demolition, and would consider future rebuilding. The householder expects that he and his family be involved in project implementation, and receive skills training.

83. (4) Gao Jiayi, 43 years, Han, junior high school education, is working outside, living in a 3-member family. His wife is Mo Baoying, 44 years, junior high school education, receiving MLS benefit; their daughter, 12 years, is attending school. The family lives mainly on employment income (about 8,000 yuan/year) and MLS benefit (1,440 yuan/year). Due to road construction, side rooms of 76.8m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished. Since the main rooms will not be demolished, the family will not be displaced.

84. The householder said if he could find a job under the Project, he would use the money earned and the compensation for house demolition to do small business or retailing in order to improve the family's standard of living. Since her daughter is attending school, he hopes that his daughter could receive better education.

**Table 2-9: Information on affected vulnerable groups**

No.	Householder	Family population		Source of income	Cause analysis	Impact
		Total	Labor			
1	Madbiek	4	2	Employment + MLS benefit	Poverty	Whole demolition
2	Tashen	4	1	Farming + MLS benefit	Disability	Whole demolition
3	Bahtbiek	2	2	MLS benefit	Poverty	Partial demolition
4	Gao Jiayi	3	2	Employment + MLS benefit	Poverty	Partial demolition
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 2.10 Affected population

85. The Project will affect 122 persons in one community and 3 villages, including 78 minority persons, accounting for 64%. See Table 2-10.



Table 2-10 **Statistics of affected population**

Type of impact	Acquisition of collective land only		House demolition only		Both land acquisition and house demolition		Affected enterprises and institutions		Affected commercial stores		Total		
	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population	Affected number	Affected population	Affected number	Affected population	Affected households	Affected number	Affected population
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>122</b>

### 2.11 Affected ethnic minorities

86. The Project will affect 19 minority households with 78 persons. The main affected ethnic minority is Kazakh. The affected ethnic minorities enjoy the same social and economic status as the local Han people, and have kept their own ethnic customs and religious believes. See Table 2-11

87. The IP safeguards are triggered and an EMDP has been prepared.

Table 2-11: **Statistics of affected minority population**

Component	Village/ community	Total		Ethnic minorities		Kazakh		Other		Proportion to total population (%)
		Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	
Road construction	Tuanjie Road Community	14	45	5	21	4	17	1	4	47%
	Qikuorjia Village	3	14	3	14	3	14	—	—	100%
Central heating	Qikuorjia Village	12	48	10	39	10	39	—	—	81%
Refuse disposal	Halahaile Village	1	4	1	4	1	4	—	—	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70.27%</b>

Note: This table excludes the affected commercial stores and enterprises/institutions.

### 2.12 Affected attachments and infrastructure

88. The ground attachments and infrastructure affected by road construction will be compensated for at replacement cost or restored by the County PMO, as shown in Table 2-12.

**Table 2-12: Affected attachments and infrastructure**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Qty.</b>
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	1322
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	2383
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	11
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	35
Pressure well	/	17
Telegraph pole	/	212
Toilet	/	20
Enclosing wall	M <sup>2</sup>	151

### 3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Areas

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic background of the affected areas

89. Jimunai County governs 5 Xiangs, 2 towns and 41 administrative villages, with a total population of 39,100 (including Regiment 186), including an urban population of 10,420, a rural population of 28,636 and a floating population of 50; ethnic minorities account for 65.4% of its total population. The county's poor population is 15,864, all in rural areas. In 2008, the county's GDP was 300 million yuan, up 9.5% year on year (based on current prices). The GDP of primary industries was 113 million yuan, that of secondary industries 60.86 million yuan and that of tertiary industries 126.99 million yuan. The local investment in fixed assets was 238 million yuan, up 60.7% year on year, and local fiscal revenue 15.02 million yuan, up 17.4% year on year. The per capita income of farmers and herdsmen was 2,816 yuan, up 15 yuan year on year. The frontier mutual trade market of the Jimunai Port was open to Kazakh citizens for 321 days, with 9,389 visitors and a trading volume of 40.48 million yuan. The import and export trade volume of 2008 was 1.268 billion yuan, up 396% year on year.

#### 3.2 Socioeconomic profile of affected sub-districts/townships

90. The Project will affect one Xiang (Tuoputiereke) of Jimunai County. See Table 3-1 for the socioeconomic profile of the affected Xiang.

**Table 3-1: Information on Tuoputiereke Xiang**

Indicator	Unit	Figure
Households	/	3193
Population	/	9630
Han	/	3940
Uygur	/	43
Kazakh	/	4976
Hui	/	271
Other ethnic minorities	/	95
Arable area	Mu	60000
Per capita net income of farmers	yuan/person	2892

#### 3.3 Socioeconomic profile of affected villages and communities

91. The Project will affect one community and 3 villages, which are Tuanjie Road Community, and Qikuorjia, Halahaile and Borktale Villages, Tuoputiereke Xiang.

92. Tuanjie Road Community, founded in July 1999, has a jurisdiction of 2.2km<sup>2</sup>. It governs 35 administrative, business and institutional entities, and is divided into 5 areas and 12 safety and civilization responsibility zones. The community has 811 households with 2,529 persons, including 1,270 men (696 non-farming households with 21,83 ?persons and 115

farming households) (1,458 Han people and 1,069 minority people). The residents are composed of Han, Kazakh, Hui, Uygur, Manchu and Mongolian, etc.

93. Qikuorjia Village is an agricultural village, located west of the county town and 0.5km away from the county town. It has 215 households with 1,086 persons, in which Han people account for 48%, Kazakhs account for 50% and other ethnic groups account for 2%. Total arable area is 6,710 mu, pasture land area 29,800 mu, and the highest amount of livestock 2,578 heads. The village plants wheat mainly. In 2009, its per capita income was 3,200 yuan, and the income of the village collective 180,000 yuan.

94. Borktale Village is located in the northwest of Tuoputiereke Xiang and north of Kou'an Road, 1.5km away from the county town. The village has 129 households with 525 persons, including 462 Han people, 47 Kazakhs, 11 Hui people and 5 Tujia people. This is an agricultural village, where arable land is composed mainly of fertile chestnut soil, used mainly to grow wheat, oil sunflower, watermelon and forage maize, etc. In 2010, the village's sown area was 3,802 mu, including 2737.5 mu for wheat, 284.5 mu for oil sunflower, 663.5 mu for watermelon, 28.5 mu for inter-planted alfalfa, 30 mu for mulched maize, 56 mu for crustless pumpkin and 2 mu for medicinal materials. In 2009, the village's per capita income was 3,500 yuan, and the income of the village collective 101,800 yuan. In 2010, 374 villagers have participated in the new rural cooperative medical care system and critical illness insurance, and 169 persons in 90 households receive subsidies from the civil affairs authority. Farmers' burden has been relieved.

95. Halahaile Village is a stockbreeding village with a population of 643 and a livestock amount of 19,457 heads. The villagers are composed of Kazakh, Hui and Kyrgyz, in which Kazakhs account for 95%. Its poor population is 205 persons in 81 households.

### **3.4 Socioeconomic survey of affected people**

96. In May 2010, the ADB TA experts, RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations for the following purposes: (1) collecting socioeconomic information of the affected people whose land or properties may be lost due to project construction; (2) collecting the affected people's opinions about the Project; and (3) determining concerns of the affected people about land acquisition, resettlement and income restoration measures.

97. In the socioeconomic survey, basic data on the families, income, population, land and losses of the people affected by road construction, water supply, sewage discharge, central heating and refuse disposal was collected mainly. Two methods were used: (1) interview of village and community officials in the form of FGD; and (2) questionnaire survey of the affected people (the questionnaire is provided by the ADB consultants).

98. The socioeconomic survey covered all the 14 households with 45 persons affected by house demolition in Tuanjie Road Community, 12 households with 48 persons affected by house demolition in Qikuorjia Village, 3 households with 14 persons affected by house demolition Borktale Village, one household with 4 persons affected by both land acquisition and house demolition in Halahaile Village, 5 stores with 11 persons affected by house demolition on Bian'an Street (Borktale Village), and one enterprise/institution with one person

(Tuopuretieke Xiang Veterinary Station) affected by house demolition on Caigang Street.

### 3.4.1 Profile of affected population

99. The demographic profile of the affected people is shown in Table 3-2, including age, population composition, education and occupation of both genders.

**Table 3-2: Demographic profile of surveyed households**

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
<b>Households</b>					30	
<b>Average population</b>					3.7	
<b>Age</b>						
≤6 years	6	5.41%	2	1.80%	8	7.21%
7-19 years	10	9.01%	10	9.01%	20	18.02%
20-35 years	15	13.51%	14	12.61%	29	26.13%
36-50 years	15	13.51%	15	13.51%	30	27.03%
51-60 years	5	4.50%	8	7.21%	13	11.71%
61-70 years	5	4.50%	2	1.80%	7	6.31%
≥71 years	2	1.80%	2	1.80%	4	3.60%
<b>Total</b>	58	52.25%	53	47.75%	111	100.00%
<b>Ethnic group</b>						
Han	15	13.51%	18	16.22%	33	29.73%
Uygur	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kazakh	41	36.94%	33	29.73%	74	66.67%
Hui	2	1.80%	2	1.80%	4	3.60%
<b>Total</b>	58	52.25%	53	47.75%	111	100.00%
<b>Educational level</b>						
Illiterate or semiliterate	1	0.90%	2	1.80%	3	2.70%
Preschool	6	5.41%	2	1.80%	8	7.21%
Primary school	12	10.81%	13	11.71%	25	22.52%
Junior high school	20	18.02%	14	12.61%	34	30.63%
Senior high school or technical secondary school	13	11.71%	15	13.51%	28	25.23%
Junior college or above	6	5.41%	7	6.31%	13	11.71%
<b>Total</b>	58	52.25%	53	47.75%	111	100.00%
<b>Marital status</b>						
Unmarried	24	21.62%	18	16.22%	42	37.84%
Married	33	29.73%	33	29.73%	66	59.46%
Divorced	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Bereaved of spouse	1	0.90%	2	1.80%	3	2.70%
<b>Total</b>	58	52.25%	53	47.75%	111	100.00%

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
<b>Occupation</b>						
Farming	9	8.11%	8	7.21%	17	15.32%
Stockbreeding	1	0.90%	1	0.90%	2	1.80%
Commerce	0	0.00%	1	0.90%	1	0.90%
Official	7	6.31%	9	8.11%	16	14.41%
Student	14	12.61%	11	9.91%	25	22.52%
Retired	3	2.70%	2	1.80%	5	4.50%
Unemployed	12	10.81%	11	9.91%	23	20.72%
Other	12	10.81%	10	9.01%	22	19.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52.25%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47.75%</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

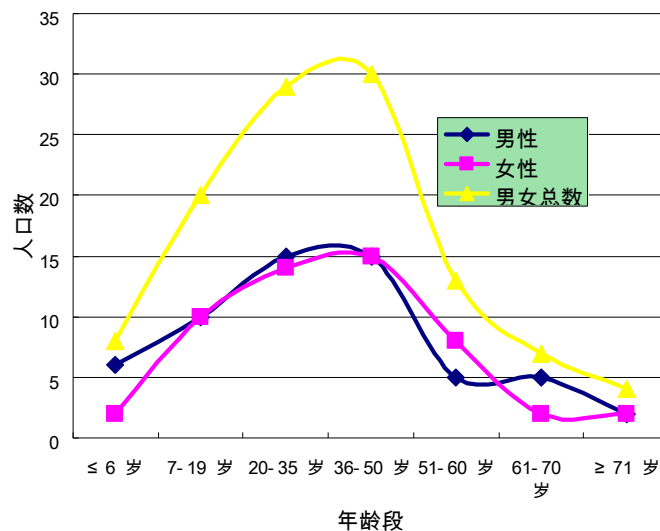
Note: (1) Retiring age refers to 65 years for men and 60 years for women, so labor includes people between 16 years and this age, excluding those at school; (2) "Other" in "Occupation" refers to occupations not covered in this table and old people without ability to work;

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

#### 3.4.1.1 Age

100. The age distribution reveals that the population is largely in a normal distribution. Most of the population is between 20-50 years, constituting the main part of labor and accounting for 53.16% of the sample size. The surveyed population is divided into different age groups. For example, students account for 22.52%, and those aged 7-19 years account for 18.02%. In labor identification, it was found that many family members (over 60 years for men and 55 years for women) are still laboring, so the actual labor force should be defined as men aged 16-65 years and women aged 16-60 years out of school education. According to this definition, labor force accounts for 60.36% of the sample size, as shown in Figure 3-1.

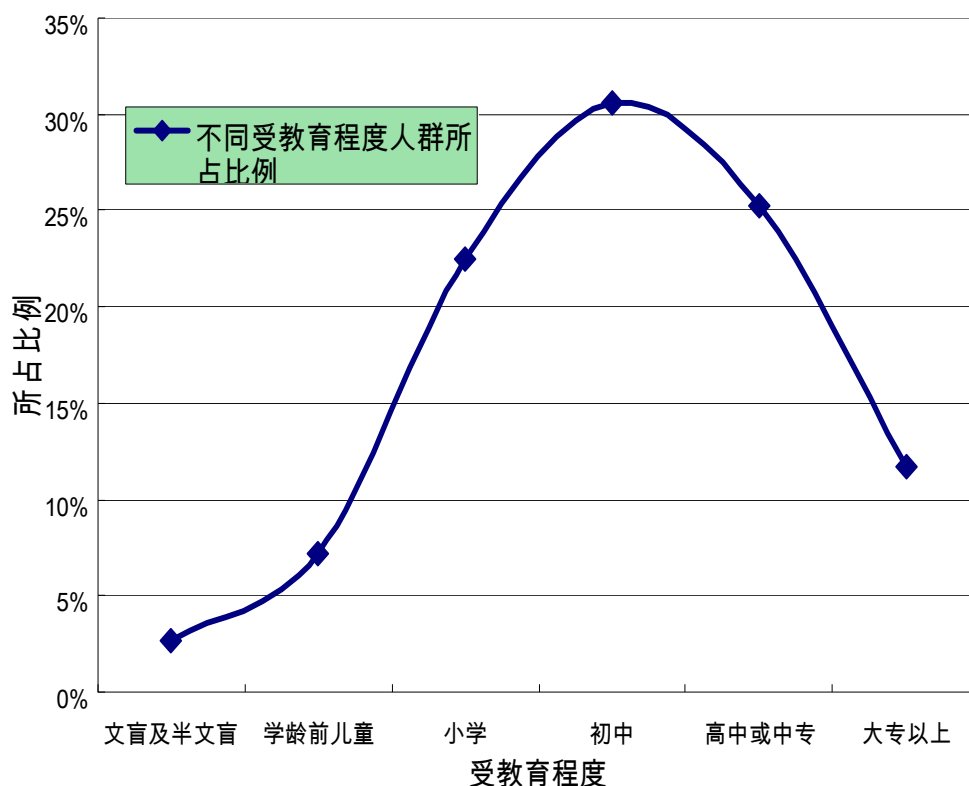
Figure 3-1: Age distribution of affected population



### 3.4.1.2 Education

101. 30.63% of the affected people have received junior high school education, followed by primary school education, accounting for 22.52%. 36.94% of the respondents have completed or are receiving senior high school or higher education, and two of the 3 illiterate respondents are aged over 60, showing a higher overall educational level of the affected people. It can be seen that the educational level of the affected people is largely in a normal distribution, with medium education accounting for a majority, and lower and higher education levels accounting for a small proportion.

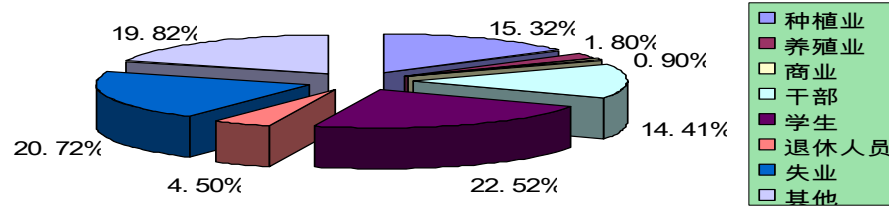
Figure 3-2: Educational level distribution of affected population



### 3.4.1.3 Occupation

102. Occupation distribution is largely as follows: 15.32% of the affected people deal with agriculture, 1.8% deal with stockbreeding, 0.9% do business, 14.41% do administrative work (officials), retirees account for 4.5%, students account for 22.52%, and other occupations account for 19.82%, as shown in Figure 3-3.

**Figure 3-3: Occupation distribution of affected population**



#### 3.4.1.4 Ethnic minorities

**Table 3-3: Demographic profile of minority population in surveyed households**

Item	Indicator	Kazakh					
		Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total	Percent
Educational level	Illiterate or semiliterate	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Preschool	5	6.76%	2	2.70%	7	9.46%
	Primary school	11	14.86%	9	12.16%	20	27.03%
	Junior high school	11	14.86%	7	9.46%	18	24.32%
	Senior high school or technical secondary school	10	13.51%	8	10.81%	18	24.32%
	Junior college or above	4	5.41%	7	9.46%	11	14.86%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>55.41%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44.59%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Occupation	Farming	6	8.11%	4	5.41%	10	13.51%
	Stockbreeding	1	1.35%	1	1.35%	2	2.70%
	Official	6	8.11%	8	10.81%	14	18.92%
	Student	13	17.57%	7	9.46%	20	27.03%
	Unemployed	8	10.81%	6	8.11%	14	18.92%
	Other	7	9.46%	7	9.46%	14	18.92%
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>55.41%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44.59%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Note: This table does not include the affected commercial stores and enterprise/institution. Since only one Hui household is involved, it is not included.

103. It can be seen that 24.32% of the Kazakh family members have received junior high school education and 27.03% have received primary school education. 39.18% of the respondents have completed or are receiving senior high school or higher education.

104. The occupation distribution is largely as follows: 13.51% of the Kazakh respondents



specialize in farming, 2.70% deal with stockbreeding and 18.92% do administrative work (officials) and students account for 27.03%.

105. Generally, compared to the other households affected by land acquisition and house demolition, the Kazakh households do not exhibit any special socioeconomic profile except that they are entitled to the birth policy for ethnic minorities.

### 3.4.2 Housing conditions

106. Housing conditions were also assessed in the socioeconomic survey. Table 3-5 shows that the average living space of these households is 157.93m<sup>2</sup>, up to 289.75m<sup>2</sup>. Demolition of residential houses will affect 27 households (only 26 are included in Table 3-4) with 97 persons.

**Table 3-4: Living conditions of surveyed households**

Item	Surveyed households	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
House area (m <sup>2</sup> )	26	102	289.75	157.93	44.3

Note: Yersen's family affected by the refuse disposal component is not included.

107. The Project involves displacement of 27 households with 97 persons, with a total demolition area of 3,611.66 m<sup>2</sup>, including 1,072.88 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure (29.71%), 1,490.1m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure (41.26%), 576.98m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure (15.98%) and miscellaneous houses of 471.7m<sup>2</sup> (13.06%).

### 3.4.3 Ownership of land resources

108. Of the 4 households affected by land acquisition, the 3 households affected by road construction in Qikuorjia Village have 22.67 mu of farmland on average, and the household affected by refuse disposal in Halahaile Village has 7,810 mu of pasture land.

**Table 3-5: Land statistics of surveyed households**

Unit: mu/household

Component	Item	Surveyed households	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
Road construction	Farmland	3	18	30	22.67	6.43
Refuse disposal	Pasture land	1	7810	7810	7810	0

### 3.4.4 Household electric appliances and other assets

109. In the socioeconomic survey, the ownership of household electric appliances was surveyed and analyzed. It can be seen that the ownership rate of television sets is 100%, and that of motorcycles 53.33%. It can also be seen that the ownership rate of PCs is 23.23% (those doing administrative work or business account for 15.31% of the affected people, and mostly have a PC for work or business purposes), and that of cars 6.67%. See Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6: household electric appliances and other assets owned by affected households**

Item	Ownership rate	Number per household	Number per capita
Bicycle	60.00%	0.83	0.23
Motorcycle	53.33%	0.6	0.16

Item	Ownership rate	Number per household	Number per capita
Television set	100%	1.13	0.31
Washing machine	63.33%	0.63	0.17
Refrigerator	76.67%	0.8	0.22
PC	23.23%	0.27	0.07
Car	6.67%	0.1	0.03
Fixed telephone	76.67%	0.77	0.21
Mobile phone	80.00%	1.67	0.45
DVD/VCD	56.67%	0.6	0.16
Induction cooker	6.67%	0.07	0.02
Electric oven	23.33%	0.23	0.06
Radio	16.67%	0.17	0.05
Electric fan	16.67%	0.17	0.05

### 3.4.5 Income and expenditure

110. The surveyed households are divided into 3 groups by income structure: farming, non-farming and stockbreeding households. Those with agricultural income are defined as farming households, those without agricultural income and whose main source of income is not stockbreeding as non-farming households, and those whose main source of income is stockbreeding as stockbreeding households. The economic indicators of the these 3 types of households are shown in Table 3-7.

**Table 3-7: Per capita economic indicators of surveyed households in 2009**

Unit: yuan/year/person					
Item	Households surveyed	Item	Min.	Max.	Ave.
Farming households	10	Per capita income	1150	18450	7121.8
		Per capita expenditure	3956	13990	6044
		Per capita deposits	-7290	6310	1077.8
Non-farming households	19	Per capita income	1440	20500	9769.97
		Per capita expenditure	3665	11835.5	6952.49
		Per capita deposits	-7968.5	14999	2817.18
Stockbreeding households	1	Per capita income	10000	10000	10000
		Per capita expenditure	5085	5085	5085
		Per capita deposits	4915	4915	4915

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

111. It can be seen from Table 3-8 that averagely, the income of non-farming households is higher than that of farming households, as with per capita deposits. It can be seen from Table 3-9 that this is because non-farming households usually have higher wage income, while the main source of income of farming households is farming (accounting for 65.64% of their total income). The overall per capita expenditure of farming households is slightly higher than that of non-farming households, mainly because farming households have higher agricultural expenses.

112. Table 3-9 shows that for farming households, agricultural income accounts for 65.64%

of total income, wage income accounts for 18.62% (indicating the complexity of the outskirts) and employment income accounts for 5.13%; for non-farming households, wage income accounts for 68.80% of total income, employment income accounts for 21.28% and business income accounts for 6%. Table 3-10 shows that educational expenses of farming and non-farming households account for 16.74% and 15.79% of their total expenditure respectively, ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> respectively, and living expenses account for 30.26% and 35.32% respectively, both ranking first.

**Table 3-8: Income sources of surveyed households in 2009**

Item	Agriculture	Stockbreeding	Outside employment	Doing business	House leasing	Wages	MLS	Other	Total
Farming households	191800	14000	15000	—	—	54400	5040	12000	292200
Proportion	65.64%	4.79%	5.13%	—	—	18.62%	1.72%	4.10%	100.00%
Non-farming households	—	—	124200	35000	8600	401560	9270	5000	583600
Proportion	—	—	21.28%	6.00%	1.47%	68.80%	1.59%	0.86%	100.00%
Stockbreeding households	-	40000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40000
Proportion	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

**Table 3-9: Expenditure of surveyed households in 2009 Unit: %**

Item	Water	Electricity	Heating	Refuse	Living	Clothing	Agriculture	Educational	Medical	Traffic	Communication	Other	Total
Farming households	0.16	1.62	7.52	0.11	30.26	5.18	25.73	16.74	7.99	1.77	2.92	—	100
Non-farming households	0.64	2.75	11.18	0.51	35.32	7.40	—	15.79	14.12	2.93	6.91	2.45	100
Stockbreeding households	-	1.18	13.77	-	41.3	9.83	—	14.75	4.92	2.46	11.62	0.17	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

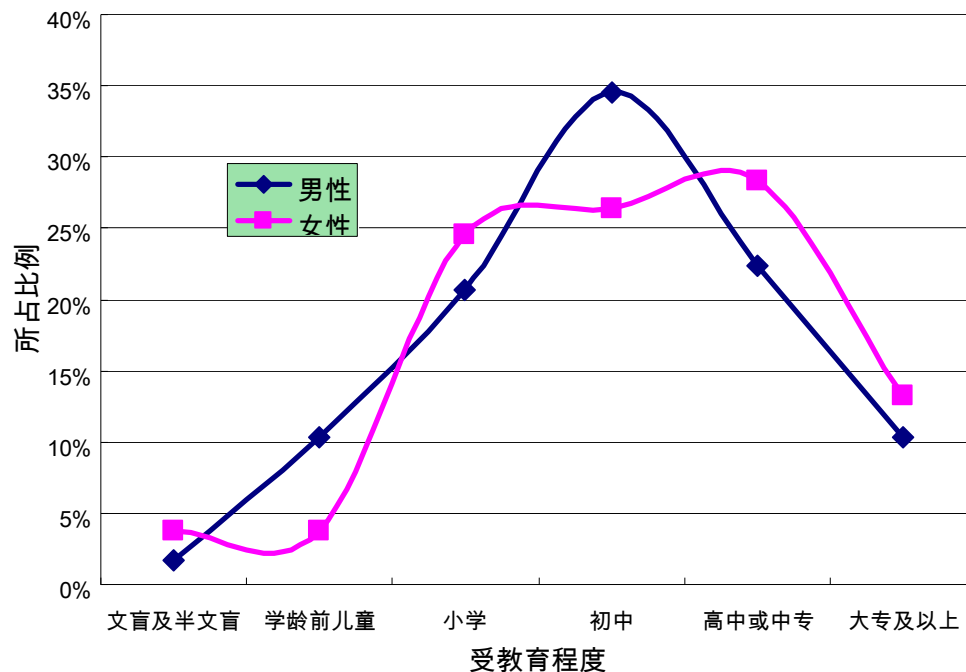
### 3.5 Gender analysis

113. This section provides a gender perspective of resettlement impacts, and includes 3 aspects: (1) gender differences in education; (2) gender differences in occupation; and (3) resettlement-related gender considerations.

#### 3.5.1 Gender differences in education

114. Table 3-4 shows clearly that in the affected areas, women's overall educational level is lightly higher than that of men. It can be seen in the left that the proportions of men having received primary school, senior high school and college or above education are lower than those of women, and only the proportion of men having received senior high school education is higher than that of women. This reveals that there is no sex-based discrimination in terms of education in the affected areas.

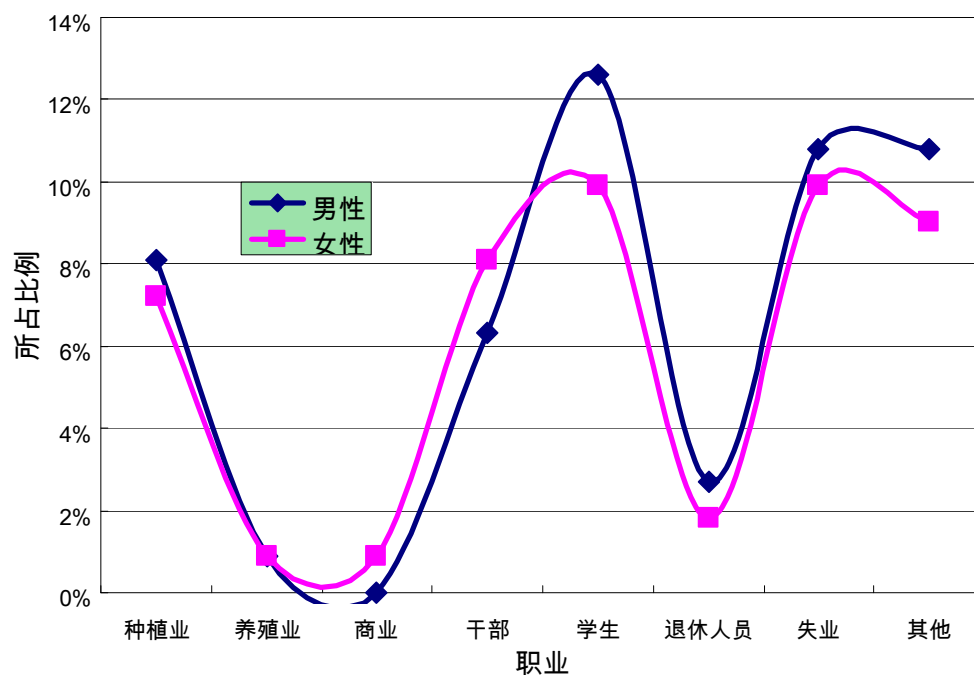
**Figure 3-4: Gender difference in educational level**



### 3.5.2 Gender differences in occupation and income

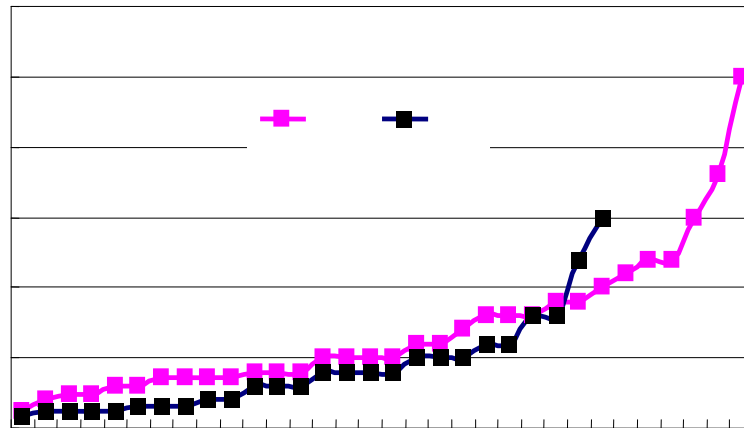
115. Similar to and associated with the educational background of the male and female groups, the number of women doing farm work is largely equal to that of men. Slightly more women do business and administrative work than men. Slightly more men deal with the other occupations than women without significant difference.

Figure 3-5: Gender difference in occupation



## Gender Difference in Income

**Figure 3-6: Income Difference**



116. In consideration of the gender differences in educational and occupational background of the potentially affected people, the proportion of women's income in household income has been analyzed (as in Figure 3-6 and Table 3-10). The results show that the (1) among the labor force, more men have income; (2) men have more income than women; (3) income of the 34 women laborers accounts for 35.5% of household income on average, ranging from 0% to 100%. The socioeconomic status of women is to be improved. Women's rights and interests should be protected during project implementation, because the prejudice thereto will affect a family's quality of life directly.

**Table 3-10: Share of women in household income in 2009**

Item	Persons surveyed	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
Proportion of women's income	34	0%	100%	35.5%	0.24

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

### 3.5.3 Analysis of affected women

117. According to the survey, women's concerns about resettlement are identical with men's: (a) Compensation should be based on land output and resettlement cost; (b) The resettlement housing should be close to the road for the convenience of going to work, doing business and attending school; (c) Cash compensation should be paid directly to the affected households based on their needs; and (d) The living environment of the resettlement community should be better so that they can adapt to urban life more easily.

118. In addition, women have proposed special suggestions on resettlement: (a) Women doing farm work expect that resettlement housing is not storied building, otherwise agricultural means of production cannot be stored easily; and (b) Urban women expect that

resettlement housing offers several modes of heating, because stoves used for heating in winter are maintained by women.

## **Legal Framework and Policies**

### **3.6 Introduction to laws, regulations and policies on resettlement**

119. The resettlement policies of the Project are based mainly on the applicable regulations and policies of ADB and the PRC, including:

#### **ADB policies**

- (i) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguard Policy 2: Involuntary Resettlement
- (ii) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguard Policy 3: Indigenous Peoples
- (iii) *The RP has already described the resettlement impacts on ethnic minorities, but other social impacts will be described in a separate EMDP.*
- (iv) ADB Policy on Public Participation
- (v) Gender and Resettlement Analysis

#### **Laws and regulations of the PRC**

- (i) Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- (ii) Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses of the PRC (Decree No.305 of the State Council, effective from November 1, 2001)
- (iii) Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (Guo Fa [2004]28) (effective from October 21, 2004)
- (iv) Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR Fa [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004)
- (v) Property Right Law of the PRC (Decree No.62 of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007)
- (vi) Forest Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1985, amended on April 29, 1998)
- (vii) Grassland Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 1985, amended on December 28, 2002)
- (viii) Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Grassland Acquisition and Occupation (Decree No.58, Ministry of Agriculture of the PRC), effective from March 1, 2006
- (ix) Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Woodland Acquisition and Occupation (Decree No.2 of the State Forestry Administration), effective from February 4, 2001

#### **120. Applicable policies of XUAR**

- (i) Circular of the XUAR CPC Committee and People's Government on Carrying through the Requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Further Strengthening Land Administration and Protecting Farmland Practically (XUAR CPC Fa [1997] No.13, effective from June 27, 1997)
- (ii) Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (XUAR PC [1999] No.9-13, effective from October 1, 1999)
- (iii) Detailed Rules of XUAR for the Implementation of the Regulation on the

Dismantlement of Urban Houses of the PRC (XUARG [2004] Decree No.127, effective from December 21, 2004)

- (iv) XUAR Development Planning Commission, Document DOF [XJJF (2001) No.500]
- (v) Detailed Rules of XUAR for the Implementation of the Grassland Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 1989, amended on December 11, 1997)
- (vi) Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 2001)

#### **121. Applicable policies of Jimunai County**

- (i) Implementing Regulations for Administration of Low-rent Housing for Urban Minimum-income Families in Jimunai County. See Appendix 1 for the applicable provisions of some of the above regulations and policies.

### **3.7 Applicable provisions of PRC laws, regulations and policies**

122. The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy foundation of land acquisition under the Project. In addition, in order to further define the principles of compensation and resettlement for land acquisition, land acquisition procedures and supervisory mechanism, the State Council promulgated the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (Guo Fa [2004]28) in October 2004. Correspondingly, the Ministry of Land and Resources promulgated the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR Fa [2004] No.238) in November 2004, as set out in Section 4.1 above. These policy documents provide important guidelines for the resettlement work of the Project.

123. The main policy applicable to house demolition on state-owned land in the urban planning area is Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses; correspondingly, the XUAR and Jimunai County governments have formulated relevant policies.

### **3.8 Differences between ADB and PRC policies**

124. In the comparison of the differences between ADB and PRC policies, Table 4-1 indicates the greatest difference is the lack of information disclosure or the delay in consultation timing. For some small-sized projects funded by the central government, the only budget available is for engineering, while resettlement costs are left to county or town governments. Fortunately, this situation is changing. In the Project, since Jimunai County has prepared adequate measures for land acquisition and resettlement, there is no radical difference between ADB and PRC policies.

**Table 0-1: Comparison between ADB and PRC policies**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key ADB policy principles</b>	<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	No difference	



2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.	No difference See Article 18 of Document No.28	
3	Replacing what is lost	No difference Compensation and subsidization	
4	Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program.	Little difference See Article 10	Already consistent with the ADB procedures to be implemented
5	The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted.	Difference Understanding and negotiation Usually no consultation is performed; information disclosure after approval by the PRC government	ADB procedures already / to be implemented
6	Social and cultural institutions.	No difference China is experienced in this respect through comprehensive analysis	
7	No formal title.	No difference Consultation on approved compensation rates in China	
8	Identification	No difference	
9	The poorest	No difference, assistance provided	
10	The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.	Little difference. See Article 12 of Document No.28. all land acquisition costs for key national development projects	ADB procedures already / to be implemented

125. Although there are little differences in the provisions, the greatest differences lie in the procedures. ADB requires that resettlement planning is made at the time of project preparation, but not until the land approval stage without detailed socioeconomic survey or consultation with affected persons. During project preparation, no person is responsible specifically for the RP. It is impossible to implement resettlement work successfully without a proper RP. In sum, resettlement implementation requires strong enforcement of the modified regulations and policies. Such differences are addressed by training and guiding the County PMO staff. The senior resettlement experts and preparatory TA consultants from ADB have managed to make the County PMO fully understand ADB's requirements and the PRC's policies on involuntary resettlement. This is just the beginning. Further measures will be taken during preparatory TA and before RP implementation.

### 3.9 Principles of and entitlement to compensation of the Project

#### 3.9.1 Principles of compensation

126. The principles for compensation and entitlement of the Project have been formulated in accordance with the laws, regulations and policies of the Chinese government and ADB, with the aim of ensuring that displaced persons can obtain sufficient compensation and assistance measures so that their production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-displacement levels. The resettlement principles are shown in Table 4-2.

**Table 0-2: Resettlement principles**

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The affected people are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The affected people are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The affected people fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
6	No land should be acquired before the affected people are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement (plan).
7	The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.
8	The vulnerable groups (including women) are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all affected people should have an opportunity to benefit from the project.
9	The Resettlement Plan is consistent with the master plans of the affected counties and towns.
10	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

#### 3.9.2 Eligibility for compensation and beneficiaries

127. The cut-off date for definition of the eligibility for compensation is the date on which JCG confirms the RP. Affected people who are resettled in the affected areas, newly reclaimed farmland, newly built houses and other trees planted and facilities added purely for extra compensation after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization.

### 3.10 Compensation rates

#### 3.10.1 Compensation rates for collective land

128. **Grassland** According to Document [XJJF (1999) No.3] and Document [XFGJF (2005) No.1138] of the XUAR Development Planning Commission and Department of Finance, ① An entity that acquires, reclaims or develops grassland shall pay grassland compensation fees and a resettlement subsidy to a county-level or above grassland monitoring and supervision agency, in which grassland compensation fees will be used as compensation for herdsmen's production, livelihoods and employment, and for grassland construction, and the resettlement subsidy will be returned to former grassland users. ② Grassland compensation

fees shall be 4 times the base amount of compensation of the grassland acquired, reclaimed or developed (see Appendix 2 for the calculation bases of pasture land compensation), and the resettlement subsidy shall be 20%-30% of grassland compensation fees.

129. The compensation rates of the Project have been determined in consultation with the Jimunai County Grassland Monitoring and Supervision Station (GMSS), and affected households. Based on the practical conditions, grassland compensation fees will be 4 times the base amount of compensation of the grassland acquired, and the resettlement subsidy will be 25% of grassland compensation fees. See Tables 4-3 and 4-4.

**Table 0-3: Base amounts of compensation for pasture land**

<b>Grade Base amount Level</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
4	69	50
	Halahaile Village	Qikuorjia Village

**Table 0-4: Compensation rates for pasture land**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Compensation basis (yuan/mu)</b>	<b>Resettlement subsidy</b>	<b>Grassland compensation fees</b>	<b>Total compensation</b>
Halahaile Village	69	69	276	345
Qikuorjia Village	50	50	200	250

130. According to the data provided by the county stockbreeding authority, the stock capacity per unit of productivity (middle level) of the Altay region (an indicator of productivity of pasture land, usually meaning the amount of livestock that can be herded in a unit area of pasture land) is 1.76 ha/head of sheep, namely 26.4 mu of pasture land/head of sheep; 0.038 head of sheep will be herded on one mu of pasture land acquired. This means that one mu grass land can bring  $0.038 \times 300$  (value of one sheep) = 11 yuan. AAOV is 11 yuan per mu. In Jimunai, the compensation for grassland is 250 (grade 2, level 4) and 345 (grade 3, level 4), which are respectively 23 times and 31 times.

131. (2) If the herdsman want to buy the land from other people in the village, the price will be around 200 (grade 2, level 4) and 300 (grade 2, level 4).

132. **Woodland** According to the Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC, Document (XUAR GO Fa [2008] No.39) of the General Office of the XUAR Government and the Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Woodland Acquisition and Occupation of XUAR, the compensation rates for woodland are as shown in Tables 4-5 to 4-8.

**Table 0-5: Compensation rates for forests**

Species	Unit	Tree specification (breast diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Broad-leaf forest	/	<5cm	10-15
	/	5-15cm	15-25
	/	13-30cm	25-35
	/	>30cm	45
Coniferous forest	/	<5cm	20-30
	/	5-15cm	30-50
	/	13-30cm	50-70
	/	>30cm	90

133. County forest bureau estimates the total compensation is 499,500 yuan for the acquired woodland.

**Table 0-6: Compensation rates for woodland**

Forest type	Base amount (yuan)	Multiple	Compensation rate (yuan)
Forestland	1200	6	7200

**Table 0-7: Resettlement subsidy for woodland**

Forest type	Base amount (yuan)	Multiple	Compensation rate (yuan)
Forestland	1200	4	4800

134. So according to the table 4-6 and 4-7, the total amount of compensation for woodland is 12000 Yuan/mu.

**Table 0-8: Forest vegetation restoration fees**

Type	Restoration cost per unit area (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Timber forest, commercial forest	6

### 3.10.2 Compensation rates for state-owned land

135. The Project is a public program, where state-owned land will be acquired by allocation. For the allocated state-owned land, land use rights will be acquired by paying leasing fees at a rate of 8-15 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Jimunai County, and the compensation rate is 15 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> within the built-up area and 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> out of the built-up area; for land out of the built-up area to be occupied by the Project, the land and resources authority will further collect leasing fees for construction land. According to Attached Table 1 of Document [XJJF (2001) No.500] (Collection standard of leasing fees for new construction land of XUAR), the rate of leasing fees for construction land of Jimunai County is 7 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

136. For state-owned land of enterprises and institutions occupied, land use rights will be obtained by paying compensation fees based on the benchmark land price. The prevailing benchmark land prices of Jimunai County are shown in Table 4-9.

**Table 0-9: Benchmark land prices of Jimunai County**

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

Grade Land type	1	2	3
Commercial land	268	173	97
Housing land	174	81	44
Industrial land	108	66	43

137. The roads involved in the Project and their benchmark land prices are shown in Table 4-10.

**Table 0-10: Benchmark land prices in affected areas**

No.	Road	Rating of benchmark land price	Type of land
1	Xingfu Street	2	Housing land
2	Bian'an Street	2	Commercial land

### 3.10.3 Compensation rates for house demolition

138. The compensation rates for house demolition have been fixed by reference to the replacement costs of similar local housing in 2009; the final rates will be agreed between the demolisher and displaced persons on this basis after a field appraisal by a real estate appraisal and surveying company.

#### 3.10.3.1 Residential houses

139. The compensation rates for urban house structures are the same as those for rural ones, and the compensation for urban house demolition includes the compensation for rights to use state-owned land. The compensation rates for rural house structures are the same as those for urban ones. If any rural house has a land use permit, the compensation for house demolition will include the compensation for state-owned land. Since rural house demolition is caused by the central heating component and occurs in Qikuorjia Village, which is at the edge of the Jimunai County town, where the displaced residents have a certificate of title, the compensation for house demolition will include the compensation for state-owned land. Therefore, the compensation rates for rural and urban house demolition are the same, as shown in Table 4-11.

**Table 0-11: Compensation rates for urban residential houses**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	740	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	660	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	530	

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	300	
	Land compensation	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	81	Tier-2 areas
<b>The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:</b>				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	800	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/month/household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	

### 3.10.3.2 Compensation rates for demolition of premises of commercial stores

140. The compensation rates for premises of commercial stores involved in the Project are appraised pursuant on policies and by reference to location, as shown in Table 4-12.

141. The transition subsidy covers the loss of business. As indicated in the section 5.5, these affected households all have enough land plot behind the demolished shops, and they will build the shops firstly and then move to the new shops, and this in fact may just affect several days' lost. 800 yuan per month is nearly the net income of these small shops and is acceptable.

**Table 0-12: Compensation rates for demolition of premises of commercial stores**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
House	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	870	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	780	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	650	
	Attached houses	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	400	
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	173	Tier-2 areas
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	
	business lost subsidy	yuan/household / month	800	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back;.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	

### 3.10.3.3 Compensation rates for demolition of premises of enterprises and institutions

142. Due to the road construction component, an enclosing wall of 151m of the Tuopuretieke Xiang Veterinary Station will be demolished, and compensated for at the replacement cost. The PMO has learned through consultation that the leaders of the station will rebuild the enclosing wall backward. This will have little impact on the station. See Table 4-13.

### 3.10.4 Compensation rates for attachments

143. See Table 4-13 for the compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities.

**Table 0-13: Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities**

Item	Unit	Qty.	Rate
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	1322	80
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	2383	35
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	11	120
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	35	40
Pressure well	/	17	480
Telegraph pole	/	20	1200
Toilet	/	212	800
Enclosing wall	M <sup>2</sup>	151.00	80.00

### 3.10.5 Other costs and taxes

144. The rates of other costs of land acquisition and house demolition are shown in Table 4-14.

**Table 0-14: Rates of other costs**

No.	Item	Rate
1	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees
2	Survey, design and scientific research fees	3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees
3	Implementation management fees	3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees
4	Technical training fees	1% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees
5	M&E fees	1.5% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees
6	Contingencies	8% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees

### 3.11 Entitlement matrix

145. The entitlement matrix has been prepared in accordance with the relevant policies in this chapter. See Table 4-15.

**Table 0-15: Entitlement matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
Permanent acquisition of collective land	Acquisition of 195.97 mu of collective land (including 164.75 mu of pasture land and 31.22 mu of woodland), involving 2 villages	Village collective and land users (4 households with 18 persons)	(1) Receiving grassland compensation fees and resettlement subsidy; (2) Forest compensation fees, woodland compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and forest vegetation restoration fees (3) Compensation for contracted woodland will be paid to the affected people. (4) Compensation for un-contracted woodland will be paid to the collectivity.	<b>Class 2, Grade 4 pasture land (Qikuorjia Village)</b> Grassland compensation fees: 276 yuan/mu resettlement subsidy: 69 yuan/mu <b>Class 4, Grade 4 pasture land (Halahaile Village)</b> Grassland compensation fees: 200 yuan/mu resettlement subsidy: 50 yuan/mu <b>Woodland (Qikuorjia Village)</b> woodland compensation fees: 7,000 yuan/mu resettlement subsidy: 4,800 yuan/mu Forest vegetation restoration fees: 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Demolition of urban residential houses	Affecting 14 households with 45 persons, in which 5 households are affected wholly and the other 9 affected partially, with a total demolition area of 1,267.01 m <sup>2</sup> ;	House owners 14 households with 45 persons	(1) Receiving house compensation at replacement cost; (2) Selecting a resettlement mode voluntarily, including building a house in the planned community or buying commercial housing; (3) Applying for low-rent housing for low-income households; (4) Being granted transition and moving subsidies, etc.	Masonry concrete structure: 740 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Masonry timber structure: 660 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Earth timber structure: 530 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Simple structure: 300 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Moving subsidy: 800 yuan/household; Transition subsidy: 500 yuan/household/month, with a basic period of 6 months; if the basic period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will be based on the actual length; TV displacement fee: 108 yuan/household;
Demolition of rural residential houses	Demolition of winter shelter of 54.9m <sup>2</sup> and sheepfolds of 315.7m <sup>2</sup> of one stockbreeding household; and houses of 1,974.05m <sup>2</sup> of 12 households with 48 persons in Qikuorjia Village	House owners	(1) Receiving house compensation at replacement cost; (2) Selecting a resettlement mode voluntarily, including building a house in the planned community or buying commercial housing; (3) Cash compensation, building a temporary house on its own pasture land (for the stockbreeding	Compensation rates for rural houses: Masonry concrete structure: 740 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Masonry timber structure: 660 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Earth timber structure: 530 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Compensation rates for houses of herdsmen: Winter shelter (main room) masonry timber: 660 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>



Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
			household) (4) Being granted transition and moving subsidies, etc.	Sheepfold (simple masonry timber): 400 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Sheepfold (simple earth timber): 280 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Moving subsidy: 800 yuan/household; Transition subsidy: 500 yuan/household/month, with a basic period of 6 months; if the basic period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will be based on the actual length; TV displacement fee: 108 yuan/household.
Demolition of commercial stores	5 stores, dealing mainly with retailing, etc., with a floor area of 1.12 mu, a demolition area of 743.99m <sup>2</sup> , and 11 persons in total	Owner and employees	(1) Receiving house compensation at replacement cost; (2) Being granted transition and moving subsidies; (3) Cash compensation, backward rebuilding; (4) The local government provides assistance in restoration of business and going through formalities.	Masonry concrete structure: 870 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Masonry timber structure: 780 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Earth timber structure: 650 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Attached houses: 400 yuan/household; Moving subsidy: 1,000 yuan; Business loss subsidy: 800 yuan/household/month, with a basic period of 6 months; if the basic period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will be based on the actual length; TV displacement fee: 108 yuan/household.
Demolition of enterprises and institutions	One institution, whose enclosing wall of 151m will be demolished	Business owner	(1) Compensation at the rates for attachments	Enclosing wall: 80 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Vulnerable groups	4 households with 13 persons will be affected by house demolition, with a demolition area of 391.99m <sup>2</sup> . 2 households are affected partially.	Owners	(1) During project construction, labor from vulnerable group households will be recruited to do unskilled jobs first; (2) If necessary, such households may apply for low-rent housing with governmental assistance;	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
			<p>(3) The local village/community committee will provide assistance during house construction.</p> <p>(4) The 2 HHs who need to be relocated can get 2000 yuan additional subsidy for re-construct the houses; the 2 HHs who are partially affected can get 500 yuan additional subsidy</p>	
Ethnic minorities	3 households with 14 persons will be acquired of 2.2 mu of woodland on average; one household with 4 persons will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition: A winter shelter of 370.6 mu will be demolished, including housing of 54.9m <sup>2</sup> and sheepfolds of 315.7m <sup>2</sup> ; 15 households will be affected by house demolition, with a demolition area of 1,874.83m <sup>2</sup> .	19 minority households with 78 persons,	<p>(1) The same resettlement policies for the other displaced households;</p> <p>(2) Priority in employment;</p> <p>(3) If the displaced households plan to deal with stockbreeding, they may apply for expansion of housing sites.</p>	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.
Women	28 women will be affected by house demolition, 5 by land acquisition and one by both house demolition and land acquisition	34 women	<p>(1) Having priority in receiving unskilled job opportunities arising from the Project</p> <p>(2) Giving priority to female labor in labor training, so that their economic status will not be reduced.</p> <p>(3) Ensuring that they receive relevant information during resettlement and are able to participate in consultation</p>	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates			
Ground attachments and public facilities	Including pressure wells, trees, enclosing walls, etc.	Proprietors	The compensation for ground structures or attachments is paid to proprietors. Compensation will be paid at replacement cost or such facilities restored by the demolisher to the original size and standard.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Rate
				Big tree (non-fruit)	/	1322	80
				Small tree (non-fruit)	/	2383	35
				Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	11	120
				Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	35	40
				Pressure well	/	17	480
				Telegraph pole	/	20	1200
				Toilet	/	212	800
				Enclosing wall	M <sup>2</sup>	151.00	80.00

## **4 Resettlement Measures**

### **4.1 Objectives of resettlement**

146. The objectives of resettlement have been determined as follows based on the actual standard of living of the displaced persons in 2009, and the 11<sup>th</sup> five-year national economic and social development plan and 2015 long-term goals of Jimunai County:

- (i) The annual per capita net income of the displaced households is restored to the pre-displacement level, and further improved in step with regional economic growth rate;
- (ii) The living environment of the displaced households is at least restored to the pre-displacement level or improved;
- (iii) The utilities, infrastructure, cultural, educational and sanitary facilities, and natural environment available to the displaced persons are equivalent or better than pre-displacement conditions; and
- (iv) All affected land attachments are compensated for at replacement cost; public buildings and special facilities are compensated for at replacement cost and restored to the original standard.

### **4.2 Principles of resettlement restoration**

147. According to the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the following basic principles will apply to the resettlement work of the Project:

- (i) Since the Project is constructed in a linear form, the design route may be modified appropriately to minimize the affected areas and resettlement;
- (ii) Implement resettlement and the applicable compensation policies properly to improve or at least restore the production level and standard of living of the affected residents;
- (iii) The RP shall be prepared based on physical indicators and compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition. Resettlement works shall be constructed according to the original size and standard according to the requirements of quota planning, so that there is no investment gap;
- (iv) The affected people shall be fully consulted for resettlement options;
- (v) The planning layout shall be determined on the principle of "facilitating production and life"; and
- (vi) Resettlement shall be combined with the local urban development, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs. Feasible measures shall be designed to restore and improve the displaced persons' production level and standard of living, and create necessary conditions for their self-development.

### **4.3 Summary restoration options for affected villages**

148. Due to road construction, 6.6 mu of woodland of 3 households with 14 persons in Qikuorjia Village will be acquired. It has been learned through interview that the 3 affected households have 38 mu of land on average before land acquisition, including 22.67 mu of

farmland, 6.67 mu of pasture land and 8.67 mu of woodland; their household income is mainly from planting. There are poplars and elms on the woodland to be acquired. Woodland acquisition will have little income on their income. All the 3 households support the Project and expect cash compensation according to the policies. The compensation can be used to buy agricultural means of production or used for agricultural production.

149. In addition, 24.62 mu of collective woodland and 50 mu of collective pasture land in Qikuorjia Village will also be acquired for road construction. The forests on the collective woodland to be acquired are owned by the Jimunai County Forestry Bureau. The County PMO will reallocate other land as nursery land of the forestry bureau in consultation with the forestry bureau and Qikuorjia Village Committee. The County PMO will transplant the seedlings onto the new land, so that forestry bureau will suffer no loss. The collective woodland and pasture land to be acquired in Qikuorjia Village will be compensated for at the replacement costs, and the compensation fees will be paid directly to the village collective.

150. Due to refuse disposal, 114.75 mu of pasture land of Yersen's family in Halahaile Village will be acquired. This family has 7,810 mu of pasture land before land acquisition, so its land loss rate will be 1.47%, which is a minor impact. It has learned through interview that Yersen thinks the refuse disposal plant will improve the environment, so he supports this component strongly. He expects timely cash compensation, and will use the compensation to buy young sheep to expand stockbreeding.

151. During project construction, the implementing agency will take some measures to support the displaced persons, including:

- (i) Making job opportunities available first to the displaced persons to generate cash income;
- (ii) During production restoration, it will give technical training on cash crop cultivation and stockbreeding, etc. to the affected people, and invite technicians of the agriculture, stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihoods.

#### **4.4 Resettlement options for displaced households**

##### **4.4.1.1 Resettlement options**

152. House demolition will involve 27 households with 97 persons, in which 17 households will be affected wholly and 9 partially. The winter shelter of one stockbreeding household will be demolished.

153. The 9 partially affected households will receive cash compensation. The demolished houses are attached houses, such as kitchen and store room (as shown in Figure 5-1), other than main rooms. Prior to demolition, the houses and attachments will be appraised and compensated for, and the housing land will be compensated for. The affected households may rebuild such attachments in their own courtyards

154. The temporary stockbreeding house of one stockbreeding household (see Figure 5-2) to be demolished will be compensated for, and then rebuilt on its own pasture land.



**Figure 4-1 Attached house to be demolished**



**Figure 4-2 Simple masonry-timber sheepfold to be demolished**

#### **4.4.1.2 Cash compensation for self-building on planned housing sites**

155. The households affected wholly by house demolition include rural and urban ones. The resettlement modes for rural house demolition are cash compensation and house rebuilding on a planned housing site. The planned housing site is in Dongshanliang Community, less than 2km away from the demolished houses, so there is no risk of living inconvenience for the affected households. The resettlement modes for urban house demolition include cash compensation, house rebuilding on a planned housing site, purchase of commercial housing and provision of low-rent housing to low-income households. The replacement costs for house structures are the same for urban and rural houses. For the displaced rural residents who will continue with farming or stockbreeding, a storied building is unsuitable for them, so they may build houses on the planned housing site using the cash compensation.

**Table 4-1: Information on houses to be demolished**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Householder</b>	<b>Demolition area (m2)</b>	<b>Degree of demolition</b>	<b>Willingness for resettlement</b>
1	Central heating	Mulati	151	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
2	Ditto	Nurjiark	182	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
3	Ditto	Hajmlat	139	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
4	Ditto	Habila	153.09	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
5	Ditto	Madbiek	136.21	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
6	Ditto	Bahtbiek	132	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
7	Ditto	Tashen	131.1	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
8	Ditto	Yerken	125	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site

No.	Component	Householder	Demolition area (m2)	Degree of demolition	Willingness for resettlement
9	Ditto	Zhang Renchun	289.75	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
10	Ditto	Gulinula	160	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
11	Ditto	Zhang Qingrong	220.9	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
12	Ditto	Mahshati	154	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
13	Road construction	Wang Hongjun	54.99	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
14	Ditto	Yerzhati	62.5	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
15	Ditto	Bahtbiek	47.88	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
16	Ditto	Ma Ming	148.8	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
17	Ditto	Gao Jiayi	76.8	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
18	Ditto	Miao Yongjun	54	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
19	Ditto	Ren Taichang	66.78	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
20	Ditto	Luo Gang	129.09	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
21	Ditto	Ma Li	102	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
22	Ditto	Ahati	109.95	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
23	Ditto	Wang Shuxiang	56	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
24	Ditto	Halihan	74	Partial	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding
25	Ditto	Mu Yaping	117.1	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
26	Ditto	Liu Qiguo	167.12	Whole	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site
27	Refuse disposal	Yersen	370.6	Whole	Cash compensation, rebuilding on its own pasture land

156. According to the willingness survey (see Table 5-1), all the 17 households affected wholly by house demolition will select cash compensation and then self-building on the planned housing site after house demolition. Before house demolition, urban residential houses are in earth timber and masonry timber structures mainly, out of repair, without central heating, water supply and drainage systems, with a poor surrounding environment and bad road conditions.

157. Dongshanliang Community is located in the southeast of the county town, east of Guangming Road and north of Renmin Street, within the future expansion space of the downtown area, 700m away from the county people's hospital, 950m away from the education park and less than 1km away from the frontier mutual trade market. The community is planned to accommodate 516 households, with a total construction land area of 670,900m<sup>2</sup> and a building area per household of 54 m<sup>2</sup>-92m<sup>2</sup>. In consideration of the family

garden and livestock pen of each household, the housing site areas per household will be 360m<sup>2</sup>, 500m<sup>2</sup>, 666m<sup>2</sup> and 800m<sup>2</sup>. All land offered to residents has been leveled. Residents may also select different housing site areas to grow vegetables for self-sufficiency or raise livestock. The housing site will be free of charge. The community will provide sound water supply, drainage and heating systems. JCCB has entrusted the design agency to plan several layouts at the displaced households' option.

158. When the Project is completed, the community will enjoy favorable traffic conditions, and be provided with green spaces, cultural and entertainment places, fitness apparatus, and better education and medical care conditions. In sum, the living environment and quality of the resettlement community will be much better than that of the existing area.

Figure 4-3: Construction planning map of Dongshanliang Community

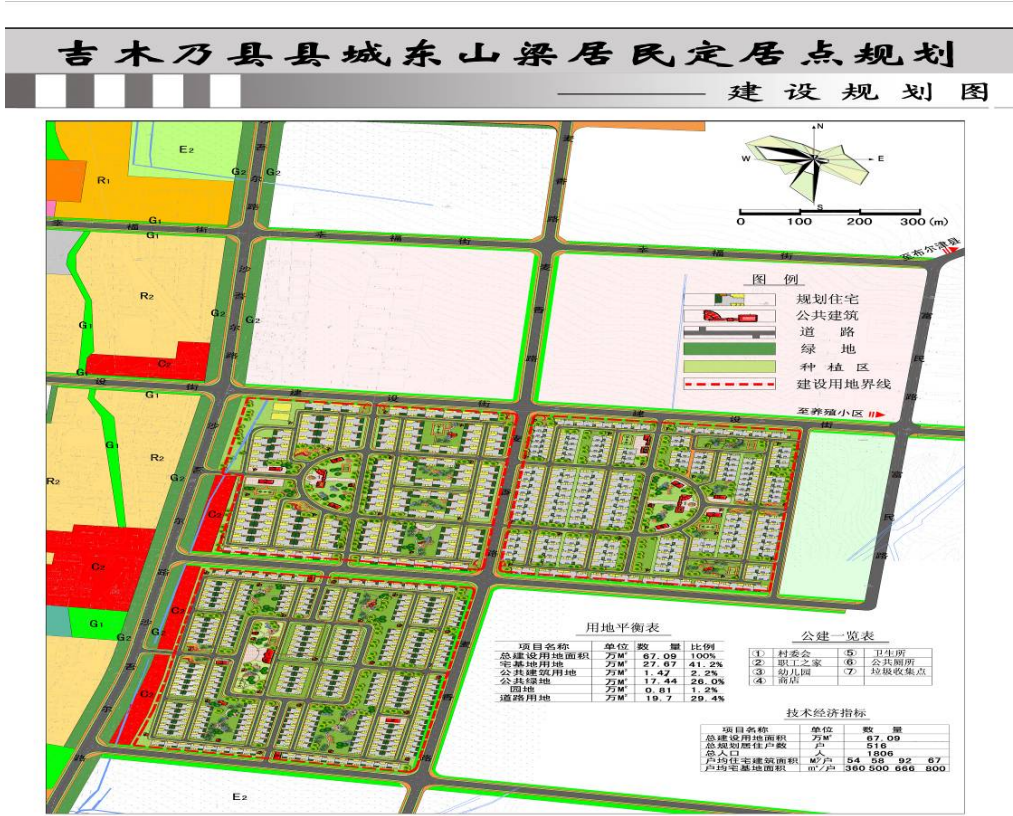
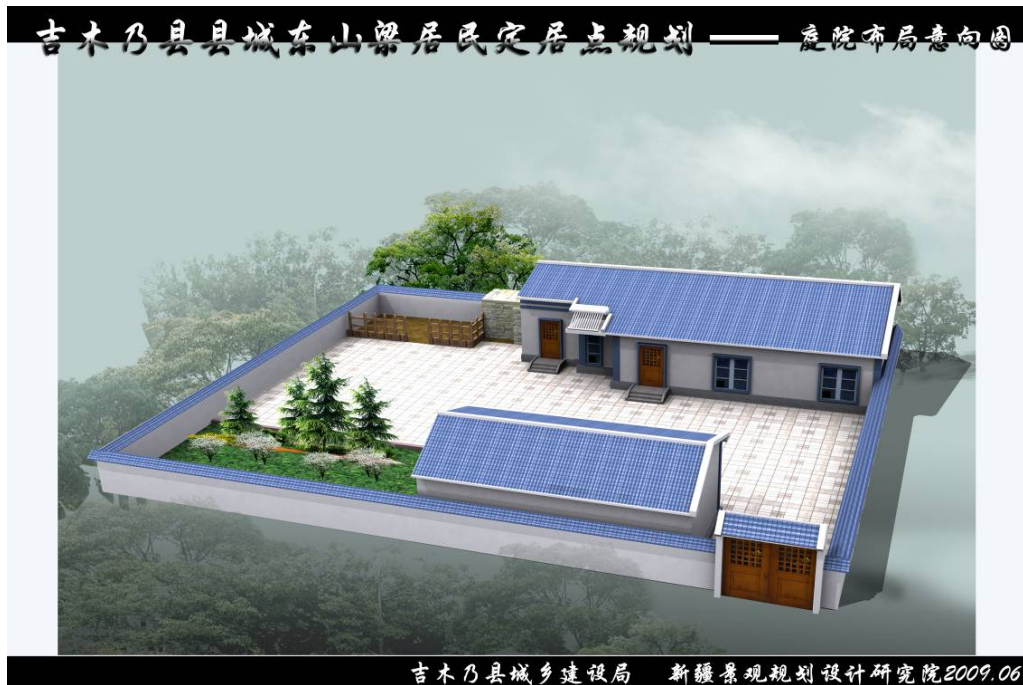




Figure 4-4: Layout plan of Dongshanliang Community



#### 4.4.1.3 Cash compensation for purchase of commercial housing

159. If a displaced household is unwilling to build a house itself on the planned housing site, it may buy commercial or secondhand housing in the county town. Of course, it may also buy housing out of the county town.

160. **Case:** A 3-member household with a masonry timber house of 65m<sup>2</sup> and an earth timber house of 60m<sup>2</sup> will receive: (1) compensation fees for demolished houses and attachments at replacement cost of 74,700 yuan; (2) leasing fees of state-owned land of 25,920 yuan; and (3) a moving subsidy 4,000 yuan, totaling 104,620 yuan.

161. According to information on the real estate market of Jimunai County in the first half of 2010, the average housing price is 1,300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. With the above sum, this household can buy a 80m<sup>2</sup> commercial apartment with 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms. The commercial house is provided with water supply, drainage and central heating facilities, and has a better living environment and structure. Alternatively, the household may buy a house in masonry timber or earth timber structure of the same area.

#### 4.4.1.4 Support for vulnerable groups

162. The 4 vulnerable group households affected by the Project are affected by house demolition, in which 2 households will be partially affected and compensated in cash. The demolished houses are attached houses, such as kitchen and store room, other than main rooms. Before demolition, the demolished houses and attachments will be appraised and compensated for, the housing land will be compensated for, and a subsidy provided for relocation or rebuilding. Therefore, the lost houses and housing land resulting from the Project will not affect the production and livelihoods of these households.

163. The other 2 households expect cash compensation and self-building on the planned housing site. The County PMO will provide necessary assistance in material transport and construction workforce in conjunction with the local village committee. See Table 5-2.

**Table 4-2: Willingness for resettlement of vulnerable groups**

No.	Village / community	Householder	Demolished house area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Resettlement options	Cause analysis
1	Tuanjie Road Community Committee	Gao Jiayi	76.8	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding	Partial demolition
2	Tuanjie Road Community Committee	Bahtbiek	47.88	Cash compensation, backward rebuilding	Partial demolition
3	Qikuorjia Village	Madbiek	136.21	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site	Building a house as it wishes to improve living conditions
4	Qikuorjia Village	Tashen	131.1	Cash compensation, self-building on planned housing site	Building a house as it wishes to improve living conditions
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>391.99</b>		

164. For the 2 HHs who need to be relocated, they can get 2000 yuan additional subsidy. They can use the money to employ 2 people for 20 days to help them. For the 2 HHs who are partially affected, they will get 500 yuan for employ 2 people for 5 days. According to the survey, reconstruct the houses will need 20days. The additional subsidy can solve the problem of lacking of labor force in these families.

#### 4.5 Restoration of commercial stores

165. The road construction component will affect 5 commercial stores as shown in figure 5-5 with 11 persons. The total floor area of these stores is 1.12 mu, and total demolition area 743.99m<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 4-5: Photo of existing commercial store to be demolished**



166. According to the survey, the owners of the 5 stores expect cash compensation and backward rebuilding. Since there are large self-owned spaces behind the stores, which are used to stack materials; they will continue with their present business, because they have sufficient business experience and are familiar with the surrounding environment, he will resume business soon. After the road is completed, there will be a greater traffic and passenger flow, and his business will be better. The County PMO will allow the store owners to complete the new premises before demolishing the old ones in order to avoid business losses. In addition, the County PMO will assist the stores in applying for new certificates of title to house property and land use permits, and going through the business registration formalities, etc.

**Table 4-3: Willingness for resettlement of commercial stores**

No.	Store owner	Type of business	Annual revenue (10,000 yuan)	Annual profits (10,000 yuan)	Willingness for resettlement	Degree of demolition
1	Chen Jianjun	Store	100000	50000	Backward rebuilding	Whole
2	Zheng Linpeng	Laohuimin Restaurant	80000	40000	Backward rebuilding	Whole
3	Hu Changjin	Haoyunlai Store	45000	20000	Backward rebuilding	Whole
4	Wang Kai	Store	40000	16000	Backward rebuilding	Whole
5	Ji Yun	Warehouse	-	-	Backward rebuilding	Whole

#### **4.6 Restoration of enterprises and institutions**

167. The enterprise/institution affected by road construction is the Jimunai County Tuopuretieke Xiang Veterinary Station, which deals mainly with veterinary services. It has 32 regular employees and 11 casual laborers. An enclosing wall of 151m will be affected only, affecting one person. The PMO has learned through consultation that the leaders of the station will rebuild the enclosing wall backward. This will have little impact on the station.

#### **4.7 Resettlement training and employment under the Project**

168. In addition to cash compensation, farmers and displaced households affected by land acquisition will be offered opportunities of skills training. 300 men-times will be trained in total under the Project.

##### **169. (1) Scope of training**

According to the industry structure and market demand of Jimunai County and the surrounding areas, vocational skills training will be given with focus on planting, stockbreeding and services. The types of work suitable for training include domestic animal raising, livestock and poultry breeding, motorcycle repair, masonry, building painter, electric welding and clothes cutting, etc. In addition to farming, the affected women may also do handicrafts or piecework at home, so that they can farm and take care of children while earning more income.

The only herdsman affected by land acquisition of pasture land will get training on livestock breeding. The total compensation for the grassland will be 40,000 yuan, and he

decides to use the compensation to buy young sheep to expand stockbreeding after the training.

170. (2) Modes of training

The main modes of training are vocational skills training, single skill training and job training. Vocational skills training is governed by the administrative authority of labor and social security, and given by education and training institutions, industrial organizations and employers, with focus on agricultural techniques, stockbreeding and forest planting; single skill training is a highly pertinent and practical mode of training, where trainees may attend up to 3 sessions of single skill training within 3 years, with focus on services; job training is aimed mainly at skilled and demanding industries and types of work that are concerned with product quality, consumer health and living safety.

171. (3) Organization

JCG has established the Jimunai County Leading Group of Surplus Rural Labor Transfer, Employment and Training and the Jimunai County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition. The office is at the Jimunai County Personnel, Labor and Social Security Bureau. Leading groups have been established at the township level.

172. (4) Availability of funds

The total training costs of the Project are 73,400 yuan, in which the costs dedicated to ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups are 31,900 yuan, while the remaining 41,500 yuan will be used for other land-expropriated farmers/displaced households. The training costs include organizational funds, teaching material, printed material, evaluation and practice costs, and trainer remuneration, and will be paid by the Jimunai County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition in a unified manner.

#### **4.8 Protection of women's rights and interests**

173. Women will participate in resettlement activities through information disclosure and villager meeting; they will enjoy the same rights in compensation, employment and training under the Project as men. In addition, the following measures will help women restore income.

- (i) During project construction, a certain number of women will receive unskilled job opportunities. In addition, they will receive equal pay for equal work;
- (ii) During project operation, cleaning and landscaping jobs will be provided to the affected women to ensure their income restoration;
- (iii) Skills training will be offered to the affected female labor first, including hour labor, hairdressing and beauty care, so that their economic status will not be reduced;
- (iv) Special attention should be paid to difficulties and opinions proposed by women in the public opinion survey.
- (v) The affected women will receive relevant information during resettlement and

participate in public consultation and resettlement. The compensation agreement must be signed by a couple.

#### **4.9 Ethnic minority development**

174. The affected local ethnic minorities enjoy the same social and economic status as the Han people, and have maintained their own ethnic living and religious characteristics.

175. In terms of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, ethnic minorities will enjoy the same rights as the Han people, and have priority in employment and skills training. A special EMDP has been developed to promote the development of ethnic minorities. See the EMDP report.

#### **4.10 Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments**

176. The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated for the County PMO to their proprietors for restoration and rebuilding. Restoration measures must be planned in advance, and suited to practical conditions, so as to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents.

177. The affected municipal facilities will be demolished by the demolisher according to the construction drawings of the Project so as not to affect project construction and minimize displacement.

178. The affected infrastructure includes canals, small bridges and water supply pipelines, etc., which will be restored with the construction of the new roads. New bridges, culverts and water supply pipelines have been designed in the Project FS Report to replace the functions of the existing special facilities, and the corresponding investment has been included in the general budget of the Project and will no longer be included in the RP. For affected trees, the affected people or collectives will be compensated in cash directly.

## **5 Public Participation and Grievance Redress**

179. According to the state, provincial (autonomous region), municipal and county policies and regulations on resettlement, the policies and implementation rules of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the Project, and the RP have been further improved, and the organizing work for resettlement done properly in order to maintain the lawful rights and interests of the displaced persons and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the goal of proper resettlement. Great attention will be paid to the participation of and consultation with the displaced persons at the resettlement policy-making, RP preparation and implementation stages of the Project.

### **5.1 Consultation during project preparation**

#### **5.1.1 Completed public participation activities**

180. In August and September 2009, the RP preparation agency and County PMO organized staff to conduct a preliminary housing and socioeconomic survey within the range of land acquisition and house demolition. During May 14-15, 2010, the RP preparation agency, resettlement TA experts and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey and interview of the persons and entities affected by the Project; and a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with at least 35% being women). Heads and displaced person representatives of the one Xiang, 3 villages and one community of Jimunai County affected by the Project participated in the survey and consultation. For ethnic minority households, interpreters were employed for smooth communication. See Appendix 3 for the detailed interview and public participation records.

181. Representatives of the affected people participated in many consultation meetings, and gave opinions on the project design, and compensation and resettlement for land acquisition and house demolition. A socioeconomic survey, a public opinion survey and a mentality survey were conducted. The socioeconomic survey addressed the displaced persons' willingness for resettlement and attitude toward the Project. These opinions have been well incorporated into the project design and the RP.

182. These meetings and surveys have played an important role in fixing reasonable compensation rates, and discussing income restoration programs and training programs. It was found through the public participation meetings and socioeconomic survey that the affected households are concerned about the following:

- (i) In terms of house demolition, the affected households are first concerned about the compensation rates, then the resettlement site, and finally livelihoods during the transition period;
- (ii) In collective land acquisition, since the acquired land is pasture land and woodland, the affected households are concerned about the compensation rates mainly.
- (iii) In the demolition of commercial stores, the affected households are concerned first about the compensation rates, and then about the mode of resettlement during the transition period.

183. Based on the above discussion, the County PMO will:

- (i) Discuss the feasibility of improving the road design with the FS preparation agency based on the concerns of the affected households, avoiding substantial land acquisition and house demolition;
- (ii) Discuss resettlement options that meet the displaced persons' willingness with the county government to cover the resettlement of the displaced households, and the training for them together with the labor and social security authority.

Some important consultation activities/meetings at the preparatory stage are outlined in Table 6-1.

**Table 5-1: Key public participation activities during project preparation**

<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Participant</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Key opinions/details</b>
County PMO FS design agency RP preparation agency	May-Jun. 2009	Affected people, village officials, engineering technicians	100	Project resettlement, field investigation, preliminary project impact survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introducing the background and purpose of the Project</li> <li>● Minimizing farmland occupation</li> </ul>
Task force of County PMO	Aug.-Sep. 2009	Tuanjie Road Community, Qikuorjia Village, Halahaile Village, Borktale Village	80	RP preparation, socioeconomic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assisting in the project impact survey</li> <li>● Villagers expressed strong support for the Project</li> <li>● Socioeconomic survey and displaced household survey</li> </ul>
TA consultants, County PMO, RP preparation agency	May 16-20, 2010	Tuanjie Road Community, Qikuorjia Village, Halahaile Village, Borktale Village	60	Preparing an income restoration plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The households affected by woodland acquisition expected cash compensation</li> <li>● The displaced households accepted market appraisal</li> </ul>
County PMO	Jul. 2010	Displaced households	30	Further defining the compensation rates and scope of the RP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The affected households largely accepted the RP</li> <li>● The affected households suggested that extensive consultation be conducted at the implementation stage</li> </ul>



### **5.1.2 Completed public opinion survey**

184. In May 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.

185. The respondents include 14 persons in 3 households affected by land acquisition, 93 persons in 26 households affected by house demolition, 4 persons in one household affected by both land acquisition and house demolition, and the heads of the 5 commercial stores and the one enterprise/institution. These surveys were designed to make the implementing and design agencies clear about the local conditions and the concerns of the affected people. The survey results reveal that of the 123 respondents, 90.53% know that the Project is about to be constructed, and 9.47% are not quite clear or don't know; 89.2% approve of the Project, and 7.2% don't care; 48.5% think unsound infrastructure makes their work and life inconvenient, 31.3% think this affects quality of life, 15.2% think this affects investment environment and 5% think this affects urban image; 82.79% think unsound infrastructure affects life and work seriously, and 11.26% don't think so; 19.27% think the Project will improve their living environment, 18.63% think it will improve their working environment, 59.41% think it will increase job opportunities, and 4.63% think it will promote physical and mental health; 48.44% know or partly know the policies for land acquisition, house demolition compensation and resettlement, and 85.26% know the means of appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during land acquisition and house demolition. See Table 6-2.

**Table 5-2: Public opinion questionnaire**

No.	Question	Answer 1		Answer 2		Answer 3		Answer 4		Answer 5	
		Answer 1	Result (%)	Answer 2	Result (%)	Answer 3	Result (%)	Answer 4	Result (%)	Answer 5	Result (%)
1	Are you clear that the Project will be built?	Yes	90.53	Not clear	6.65	No	2.82	—	—	—	—
2	Do you approve of the construction of the Project?	Yes	89.2	No	3.6	Don't care	7.2	—	—	—	—
3	Your expected possible impact of unsound infrastructure	Inconvenience of life and work	48.5	Reducing quality of life	31.3	Affecting investment environment	15.2	Affecting urban image	5	—	—
4	To what extent unsound infrastructure will affect your life and work?	No	5.95	Slight	11.26	Serious	80.56	Very serious	2.23	—	—
5	Possible benefits of the Project for you	Improving living environment	19.27	Improving working environment	18.69	Increasing job opportunities	59.41	Promoting physical and mental health	4.63	—	—
6	Adverse impacts of the Project on you	No adverse impact	5.26	Affecting traffic	21.39	House demolition may cause economic losses.	40.68	Land acquisition may reduce income.	31.94	Other	0.73
7	Do you know the compensation and resettlement policies for land acquisition and house demolition?	Yes	23.12	Somewhat	25.32	No	51.56	—	—	—	—
8	Do you know the means of appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during land acquisition and house demolition?	Yes	85.26	No	14.74	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Do you know that the Project will cause temporary land occupation?	Yes	29.36	Not clear	35.64	Not clear	35	—	—	—	—
10	Will temporary land occupation have any adverse impact on your life and production?	Yes	32.63	No	32.15	Not clear	35.22	—	—	—	—

## 5.2 Public participation and consultation plan

186. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the County PMO, communities, breeding farm and village collectives will conduct further public participation, including discussion of resettlement housing construction, area and layout; scope of training for the affected people; issues arising from construction and solutions; listening to the affected people's opinions and expectations during implementation; disclosure of compensation rates and means of appeal; understanding the implementation of the RP and the livelihood restoration of the affected people. The public participation plan is shown in Table 6-3.

**Table 5-3: Public participation plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Disclosure of the RP or RIB	Distribution of RIB	Oct. 2010	County PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Disclosure of the RP	ADB website	Oct. 2010			
Land acquisition announcement	Bulletin board of villages, meetings of villagers	Mar. 2011	County PMO	All affected people	Disclosure of land acquisition area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement option for land acquisition	Bulletin board of villages, meetings of villagers	Mar.-Oct. 2011	County PMO, sub-district offices, village officials	All affected people	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Disclosure of the updated RP based on the DMS	Field survey	Mar.-Apr. 2011	County PMO, sub-district offices, village officials	All affected people	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts List of occupied land and lost properties of displaced persons Preparing the basic compensation contract
Determination of income restoration plan	Villager meeting	May 2011	County PMO, sub-district offices, village officials	All affected people	Discussing the final income restoration plan and the plan for use of compensation fees
Disclosure of compensation fees and date of payment	Villager meeting	Mar. 2011	County PMO, sub-district offices, village officials	All affected people	Disclosure of compensation fees and date of payment
Monitoring of the affected people	Door-to-door interview	Oct. 2011	County PMO, sub-district offices, village officials, residents, workers of enterprises and institutions	Random sampling	Understanding the implementation of the RP and the livelihood restoration of the affected people

## 5.3 Appeal procedures

187. Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of

the RP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established, as shown in Figure 6-1. The basic means of appeal is as follows:

188. Stage 1: If any displaced person is dissatisfied with the RP, he/she can report this to village/community committee orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village/community committee shall make a disposition and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks;

189. Stage 2: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township government/urban district office after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks;

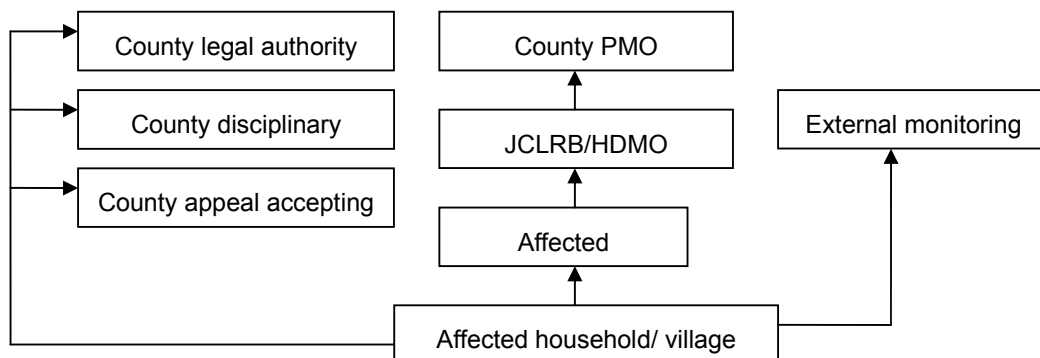
190. Stage 3: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Jimunai County Land and Resources Bureau (JCLRB) / House Demolition Management Office (HDMO) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days;

191. Stage 4: If the displaced person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with the County PMO or file an administrative action in the county people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition.

192. Displaced persons may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the displaced persons at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the displaced persons know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

193. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected people for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingency costs. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the affected people can use them to address relevant issues.

**Figure 5-1: Appeal procedures**



#### 5.4 Appeal contact information

194. In order that the affected people can feed back their grievances timely, contacts have been appointed for different appeal accepting agencies and their contact information disclosed.

Head of Tuanjie Road Community Committee: Zhang Xiyue	Tel: 6183904
Head of Qikuorjia Village Committee: Liu Yuhe	Tel: 6184020
Head of Borktale Village Committee: Cheng Xunwu	Tel: 6185123
Head of Halahaile Village Committee: Azhati	Tel: 13899411893
Head of affected sub-district office: Wang Cui'e	Tel: 6182225
Head of Tuoputiereke Xiang: Song Dongchang	Tel: 6185836
Head of JCLRB: Zhu Jun	Tel: 6184989
Head of JCCB: Bai Yanlin	Tel: 6917188
Head of HDMO: Yerkenbiek	Tel: 6184386
Head of County PMO: Liu Xin, Zhou Yuanliang	Tel: 6184386
Head of county appeal authority: Yi Zan	Tel: 6185809
Head of county disciplinary inspection authority: Chen Yongquan	Tel: 6185720
Head of county legal affairs authority: Dong Hongxu	Tel: 6182917

External resettlement monitoring agency (TBD)

195. *After the external resettlement monitoring agency is determined, its contact and information will be disclosed to the affected people during the baseline survey.*

## **6 Resettlement Budget**

### **6.1 Resettlement budget**

196. All costs incurred in land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project. All resettlement funds are from domestic sources. Based on prices of the first half of 2010, the total resettlement costs of Project are 8.42 million yuan as shown in table 7-1.

Table 6-1: Resettlement investment budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
			(yuan/unit)				
<b>1</b>	<b>Acquisition of rural collective land</b>	mu			<b>54.55</b>	<b>6.48%</b>	
1.1	Woodland (nursery)	mu			<b>49.95</b>		
	Woodland compensation fees	mu	7200	31.22	22.48		
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	4800	31.22	14.99		
	Forest vegetation restoration fees	m <sup>2</sup> /yuan	6	20813.33	12.49		
1.2	Grassland	mu			<b>4.59</b>		
	Grassland compensation fees	mu	276	50	1.38		Class 2, Grade 4
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	69	50	0.35		
	Grassland compensation fees	mu	200	114.75	2.30		Class 3, Grade 4
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	50	114.75	0.57		
<b>2</b>	<b>State-owned land occupation</b>				<b>216.68</b>	<b>25.72%</b>	
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	M <sup>2</sup>	15	7506.67	11.26		Within built-up area
		M <sup>2</sup>	8	182846.67	146.28		Out of built-up area
Commercial land	Class 2	M <sup>2</sup>	173	746.67	12.92		

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
			(yuan/unit)				
Housing land	Class 2	M <sup>2</sup>	81	5706.67	46.22		
<b>3</b>	<b>Residential house demolition</b>				<b>231.47</b>	<b>27.48%</b>	
Urban house demolition	House compensation				<b>84.04</b>		
	Masonry concrete	M <sup>2</sup>	740	389.72	28.84		
	Masonry timber	M <sup>2</sup>	660	647.01	42.70		
	Earth timber	M <sup>2</sup>	530	158.28	8.39		
	Miscellaneous houses	M <sup>2</sup>	300	72	2.16		
	Other subsidies						
	Moving subsidy	Household	800	5	0.40		
	Transition subsidy	Household/ month	500	5	1.50		6 months
	TV displacement fee	Household	108	5	0.05		
Demolition of rural residential houses	House compensation				<b>131.98</b>		
	Masonry concrete	M <sup>2</sup>	740	683.16	50.55		
	Masonry timber	M <sup>2</sup>	660	788.19	52.02		
	Earth timber	M <sup>2</sup>	530	418.7	22.19		
	Miscellaneous houses	M <sup>2</sup>	300	84	2.52		
	Other subsidies						



No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
			(yuan/unit)				
	Moving subsidy	Household	800	12	0.96		
	Transition subsidy	Household/ month	500	12	3.60		6 months
	TV displacement fee	Household	108	12	0.13		
Temporary houses and attachments of herdsmen	Winter shelter (housing)				<b>15.45</b>		
	Masonry timber	M <sup>2</sup>	660	54.9	3.62		
	Attached houses (sheepfold)						
	Sheepfold (simple masonry timber)	M <sup>2</sup>	400	217.4	8.70		
	Sheepfold (simple earth timber)	M <sup>2</sup>	280	98.3	2.75		
	Other subsidies						
	Moving subsidy	Household	800	1	0.08		
	Transition subsidy	Household/ month	500	1	0.30		6 months
<b>4</b>	<b>Demolition of premises of commercial stores</b>				<b>67.68</b>	<b>8.03%</b>	
	House compensation						
	Masonry concrete	M <sup>2</sup>	870	743.99	64.73		
	Masonry timber	M <sup>2</sup>	780				
	Earth timber	M <sup>2</sup>	650				

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
			(yuan/unit)				
	Simple houses	M <sup>2</sup>	400				
	Other subsidies						
	Moving subsidy	Household	1000	5	0.50		
	Transition subsidy	Household/ month	800	5	2.40		6 months
	TV displacement fee	Household	108	5	0.05		
5	<b>Ground attachments</b>						
	<b>Total of attachments</b>				40.57	4.82%	
	<b>Subtotal of Items 1-5</b>				610.95	72.52%	
6	<b>Other costs</b>				101.30	12.02%	
	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		18.33		
	Implementation management fees		3		18.33		
	Technical training fees		1		6.1		
	Supervision and M&E fees		1.5		9.16		
	Contingencies		8		48.88		
	Special support to vulnerable group				0.5		
7	<b>Stipulated fees of land acquisition</b>				130.17	15.45%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
			(yuan/unit)				
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	7	182846.67	127.99		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	4%	54.55	2.18		
<b>Total</b>					<b>842.42</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

## 6.2 Investment plan by year

197. All resettlement funds of the Project are from local counterpart funds. Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the affected households, as shown in Table 7-2.

**Table 6-2: Resettlement investment plan**

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Investment (million yuan)	0.84	2.52	2.52	1.68	0.84	8.42
Proportion (%)	10%	30%	30%	20%	10%	100%

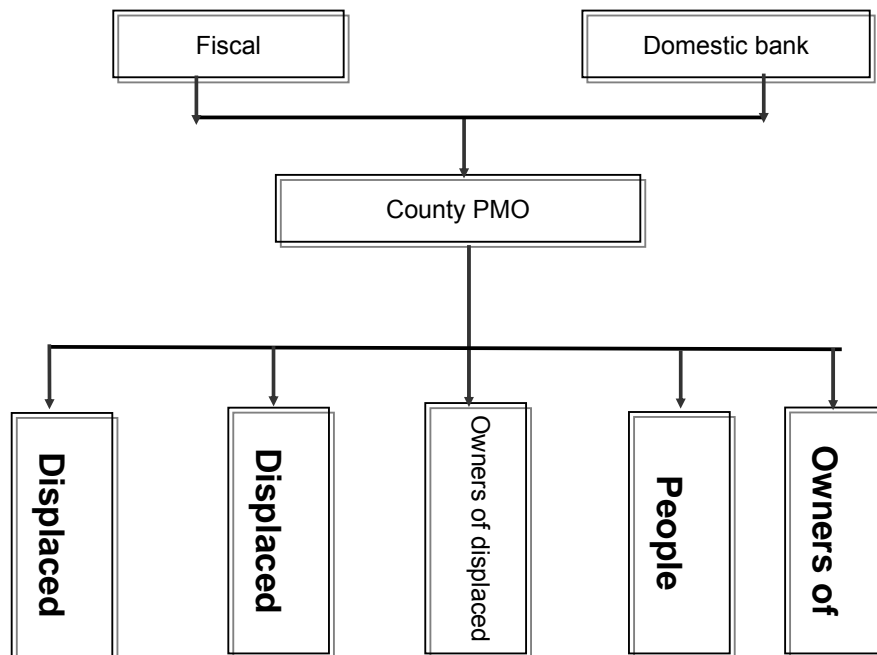
## 6.3 Disbursement flow and plan of resettlement funds

### 6.3.1 Fund flow

198. During project implementation, the County PMO will pay compensation fees to the affected entities and individuals according to the compensation policies and compensation rates specified in the RP.

199. The fund flow is as shown below:

**Figure 6-1: Flowchart of resettlement funds**



### 6.3.2 Disbursement plan

200. Land compensation fees ,resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees will be paid directly to the affected people; house demolition compensation fees, and

compensation fees for infrastructure and attachments will be paid to the affected entities and individuals.

201. To ensure that resettlement funds are available timely and in full for the production, livelihood and income restoration of the affected households, the County PMO will take the following measures:

- (i) All costs related to house demolition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project;
- (ii) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy will be paid up before land acquisition so that all affected people are resettled properly; and
- (iii) To ensure the successful implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed on timely and in full.

202. The budget is a cost estimate of resettlement. Depending on practical changes within the affected areas, and due to the practical impacts of detailed measurement survey (DMS), modifications to compensation and inflation, etc., resettlement costs may be increased, but the County PMO will ensure the payment of compensation fees. The budget incorporates contingencies, and will be applied and revised as necessary.

## 7 Organization and Responsibilities

### 7.1 Resettlement action agencies

203. During project implementation, the agencies that plan, manage, implement and monitor resettlement activities of the Project include:

- (i) Jimunai County Leading Group (County Leading Group for short)
- (ii) Jimunai County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
- (iii) JCCB (implementing agency)
- (iv) JCLRB
- (v) HDMO
- (vi) Jimunai County Forestry Bureau
- (vii) Jimunai County GMSS
- (viii) Tuoputiereke Xiang
- (ix) Tuanjie Road Community Committee, Qikuorjia Village Committee, Halahaile Village Committee and Borktale Village Committee
- (x) Design institute

County Leading Group: leading, organizing and coordinating land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities, approving the RP and implementing internal supervision and inspection.

County PMO: directing the formulation of resettlement policies, the preparation of the RP, and the implementation of land acquisition and house demolition

JCCB: being the implementing agency, responsible for socioeconomic and physical indicator surveys, assisting in preparing the RP, contacting JCLRB, the township governments and affected village committees in carrying out practical resettlement work

JCLRB: going through, examining and approving land acquisition formalities, and carrying out coordination, management, supervision and arbitration of land acquisition

HDMO: going through, examining and approving house demolition formalities, issuing permits, and carrying out coordination, management, supervision and arbitration of house demolition and resettlement

Jimunai County Forestry Bureau: going through, examining and approving woodland acquisition formalities, and carrying out coordination, management, supervision and arbitration

Jimunai County GMSS: going through, examining and approving grassland acquisition formalities, and carrying out coordination, determining the level of the grassland, management, supervision and arbitration

Tuoputiereke Xiang: assisting in the County PMO's survey, entering into a land acquisition and house demolition agreement with JCLRB, and assisting JCLRB in implementing land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement

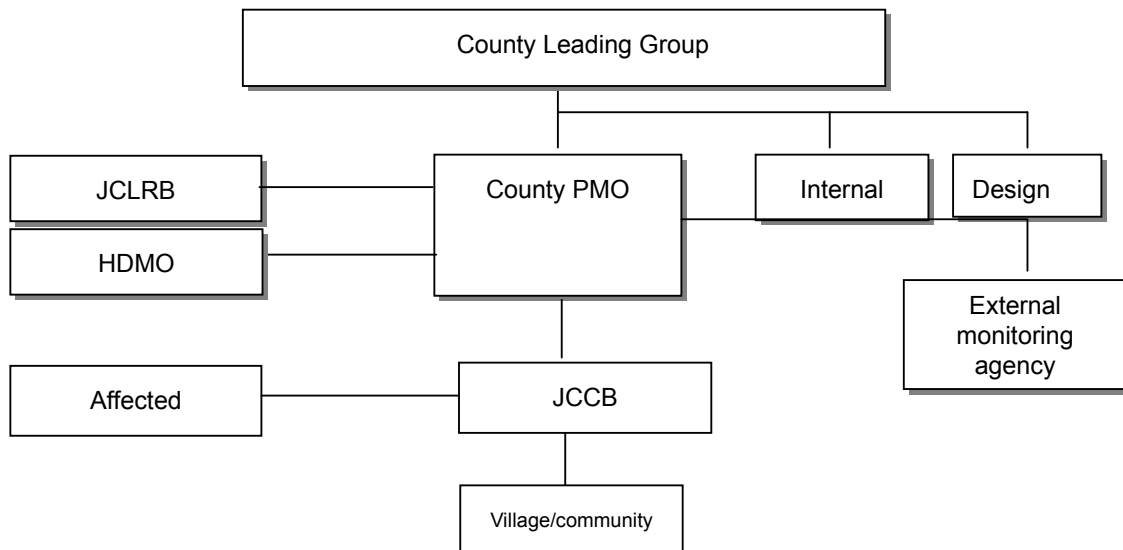
Affected village/community committees: providing land contracting information, assisting in the surveys, reallocate housing sites and contracted land after land acquisition and house demolition, providing information on affected vulnerable groups, carrying out community mobilization and publicity, assisting technicians in measurement, valuation, and signing and

negotiating the resettlement agreement

*Design institute*: preparing the project design and defining the range of land acquisition and house demolition

## 7.2 Organizational chart

**Figure 7-1: Resettlement organizational chart**



## 7.3 Organizational qualifications and staffing

204. The staff of the Leading Group is from different functional departments of JCG, and is experienced in municipal construction works, and land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Since the members are from different levels and functions of government, it will play a good organizing and coordinating role in land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Other agencies involved in resettlement implementation are composed of staff experienced in urban construction project management. The Leading Group has 17 members, including 3 females (17.65%). The members are directors-general or deputy directors-general of relevant bureaus and offices.

205. The following members responsible for specific land acquisition and house demolition tasks work under the direction of the Leading Group and its office.

Leader: Liu Shikun, Deputy Secretary of the county CPC committee, Secretary of the disciplinary inspection committee, Secretary of the politics and law committee

Deputy leaders: Ma Haifeng, member of the standing county CPC committee, executive deputy county head

Qi Junjie, deputy county head

Members:

Xing Aijun, Director-general, JCCB

Ren Guangyuan, Director, County Development and Reform Commission

Luo Yan, Director-general, County Finance Bureau

Liu Jineng, Secretary, CPC Group, County Development and Reform Commission

Gao Aiguo, Director-general, County Environmental Protection Bureau

Yang Jun, Director-general, County Communications Bureau  
 Zhang Xinghua, Director-general, County Water Resources Bureau  
 Wei Xiaolong, Director-general, County Agriculture Bureau  
 Wang Jianxin, Director-general, JCLRB  
 Shi Hongcheng, Director-general, County Forestry Bureau  
 Wang Guifen, Director-general, County Audit Bureau  
 Ma Wenbao, Secretary, CPC Committee of Tuoputiereke Town  
 Wu Jianhua, Director, PMO, County Development and Reform Commission  
 Chen Yanfen, Deputy Director-general, County Finance Bureau

## **7.4 Division of labor**

### **7.4.1 County Leading Group**

Responsible for project leadership, organizing, coordination and decision-making, examining the RP, implementing internal supervision and inspection, and making decisions on major issues arising from resettlement

### **7.4.2 County PMO**

- (i) Appointing a design agency to define the affected areas
- (ii) Organizing socioeconomic survey
- (iii) Organizing and coordinating the reparation of the RP
- (iv) Executing the policies in the RP
- (v) Coordinating the implementation of the RP according to the project construction schedule
- (vi) Disbursing funds and supervising the use thereof
- (vii) Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and progress
- (viii) Organizing and implementing internal monitoring, appointing an independent monitoring agency, and assisting in external monitoring activities
- (ix) Reviewing monitoring reports
- (x) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from implementation
- (xi) Coordinating and handling appeals arising from implementation
- (xii) Reporting the progress of land acquisition and house demolition, fund use and implementation quality to ADB periodically

### **7.4.3 JCCB**

- (i) Organizing socioeconomic survey
- (ii) Registering physical indicators of land acquisition and house demolition, and conducting surveys
- (iii) Organizing public participation activities
- (iv) Negotiating resettlement options, and organizing the preparation of the RP
- (v) Applying for a land use planning permit and a permit to use land with JCLRB
- (vi) Implementing the relevant measures of house demolition
- (vii) Implementing the state policies and regulations on the administration of land for project construction
- (viii) Developing resettlement options and compensation rates for land acquisition according to the established policies, and submitting to the competent authorities for approval



- (ix) Going through the land use approval formalities
- (x) Applying for a land use planning permit and a permit to use land
- (xi) Implementing the RP
- (xii) Signing a compensation and resettlement agreement for land acquisition with the affected rural collective economic organizations together with the township governments
- (xiii) Signing a compensation agreement for temporary land occupation with the affected entities
- (xiv) Signing a compensation and resettlement agreement for land acquisition and house demolition with the displaced households and entities together with HDMO
- (xv) Inspecting resettlement implementation
- (xvi) Managing information on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities
- (xvii) Training the staff
- (xviii) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from implementation
- (xix) Coordinating and handling appeals arising from implementation
- (xx) Reporting land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement progress to the County PMO

#### **7.4.4 Affected townships**

These offices are led by leaders in charge and composed of officials of CPC and government offices, land administration offices and villages, with the following responsibilities:

- (i) Participating in the surveys and assisting in preparing the RP;
- (ii) Organizing public participation, and publicizing the resettlement policies;
- (iii) Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities;
- (iv) Going through house demolition formalities;
- (v) Paying and managing land compensation fees;
- (vi) Supervising land acquisition, house and attachment demolition, house rebuilding and relocation;
- (vii) Reporting land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement progress to JCLRB and HDMO;
- (viii) Coordinating and handling issues arising in their work

#### **7.4.5 Village/community committees**

Composed of village/community officials, with the following responsibilities:

- (i) Participating in the socioeconomic and project impact surveys;
- (ii) Organizing public consultation, publicizing the land acquisition and house demolition policies;
- (iii) Paying and managing relevant funds;
- (iv) Reporting displaced persons' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- (v) Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation;
- (vi) Providing assistance to difficult households affected by land acquisition;
- (vii) Performing other land acquisition and house demolition tasks assigned by superior agencies

#### **7.4.6 Design institute**

- (i) Reducing project impacts by design optimization;
- (ii) Defining the range of land acquisition and house demolition

### **7.5 Measures to strengthen institutional capacity**

206. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the displaced persons and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the County PMO.

#### **7.5.1 Training program for resettlement management staff**

207. A staff training and human resources development system will be developed for the county, township and village resettlement agencies. The resettlement project and process management training under this system will be given in such forms as workshop, training course, visit of similar projects and field training, and will cover:

- Principles and policies of resettlement
- Resettlement project planning management training
- Resettlement implementation planning and design
- Resettlement implementation progress control
- Resettlement financial management
- Resettlement quality control
- Management information system
- Resettlement M&E
- Resettlement project management

#### **7.5.2 Measures to improve the resettlement organization**

208. (1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;

209. (2) Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; improve their technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;

210. (3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;

211. (4) Appoint women officials appropriately, and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation;

212. (5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Leading Group;

213. (6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and

214. (7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

## **8 Resettlement Implementation Plan**

215. According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be constructed from 2011 to 2015, and have a preparation period of 2 years, in which the preparatory work will be completed; the implementation period will be 5 years (2011-2015). The land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement schedule links up the construction schedules of the components, and will span from January 2011 to June 2013. The resettlement schedule is developed based on the following principles:

- (i) The land acquisition work will be completed at least one month prior to project construction so that the affected villages have sufficient time to prepare production resettlement and income restoration programs;
- (ii) During resettlement, the affected people shall have an opportunity to participate in the Project. Before project construction commences, the range of land acquisition will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly;
- (iii) All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and in full within 3 months of approval of the compensation and resettlement option for land acquisition. No agency or individual should use such compensation fees on their behalf, nor should such compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

### **8.1 Pre-implementation work**

Defining the range of land acquisition and house demolition

216. The range of land acquisition will be defined according to the project design and layout. The resettlement work will be announced to the affected sub-district offices at a meeting, which will disclose the land acquisition notice in the affected villages. The County PMO will survey and register land, houses and attachments, and their ownership within the define range.

Investigating the range of land acquisition and house demolition

217. The County PMO will organize relevant staff of the sub-district offices, HDMO, JCLRB and GMSS to visit the affected areas, investigate and register land, houses, attachments, facilities and equipment, etc., judge the nature and ownership of infrastructure, and keep detailed records.

Drafting the RP and preparing the budget

218. Before the beginning of land acquisition, house demolition and civil works, the RP will be updated based on the detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS), and submitted to ADB for approval. According to the survey findings, the County PMO will prepare the RP and budget according to the applicable policies and regulations, and then submit them to JCCB for approval.

#### Contract signing

219. Under the coordination and direction of the County PMO, JCCB will enter into land acquisition and house demolition agreements with JCLRB and HDMO, and pay the contract price.

220. The compensation agreement for land acquisition will be signed based on the compensation rates specified in the RP, and in accordance with the state, provincial and municipal laws and regulations on resettlement. JCLRB, GMSS and HDMO will negotiate with the affected village committees, residents, enterprises and stores about compensation and resettlement respectively. The sub-district offices and village committees then negotiate with the affected households. After consensus, JCLRB and HDMO will sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition immediately. A copy of such agreement should be submitted. JCLRB will supervise and witness the whole process.

## **8.2 Implementation work**

#### (iv) Disbursement of compensation

221. After signing the contract, the APs will get all the compensation in a timely manner.

#### Permit to use land

222. The executing agency should endeavor to obtain a permit to use land timely by applying for it with the land and resources authorities level by level. The permit to use land must be obtained before the payment of compensation fees and the acquisition of land, houses and private properties.

#### Facility relocation and rebuilding

223. The facilities affected by the Project will be relocated under the supervision of the executing agency. JCCB will pay compensation fees to proprietors, who will arrange the relocation, restoration and rebuilding of such facilities.

#### Resettlement

224. The affected villagers may elect to receive cash compensation, property swap or buy commercial. In the latter two options, their housing conditions will improve greatly.

#### Internal and external M&E

225. Internal supervision is a responsibility of the implementing agency, which will submit a monitoring report to the executing agency semiannually. External monitoring is a responsibility of the executing agency, which will commission this task to an independent consulting agency and submit a monitoring report to ADB annually. The purpose of external monitoring is that the income and standard of living of the affected people should be maintained after land acquisition and house demolition. Compulsory measures should be taken if this purpose is not fulfilled.

## **8.3 Post-implementation work**

#### Continuing with internal and external M&E

#### Filing and documentation

226. After the resettlement work is completed, the person responsible will write a supplementary resettlement report, which will be reviewed and filed by JCCB.

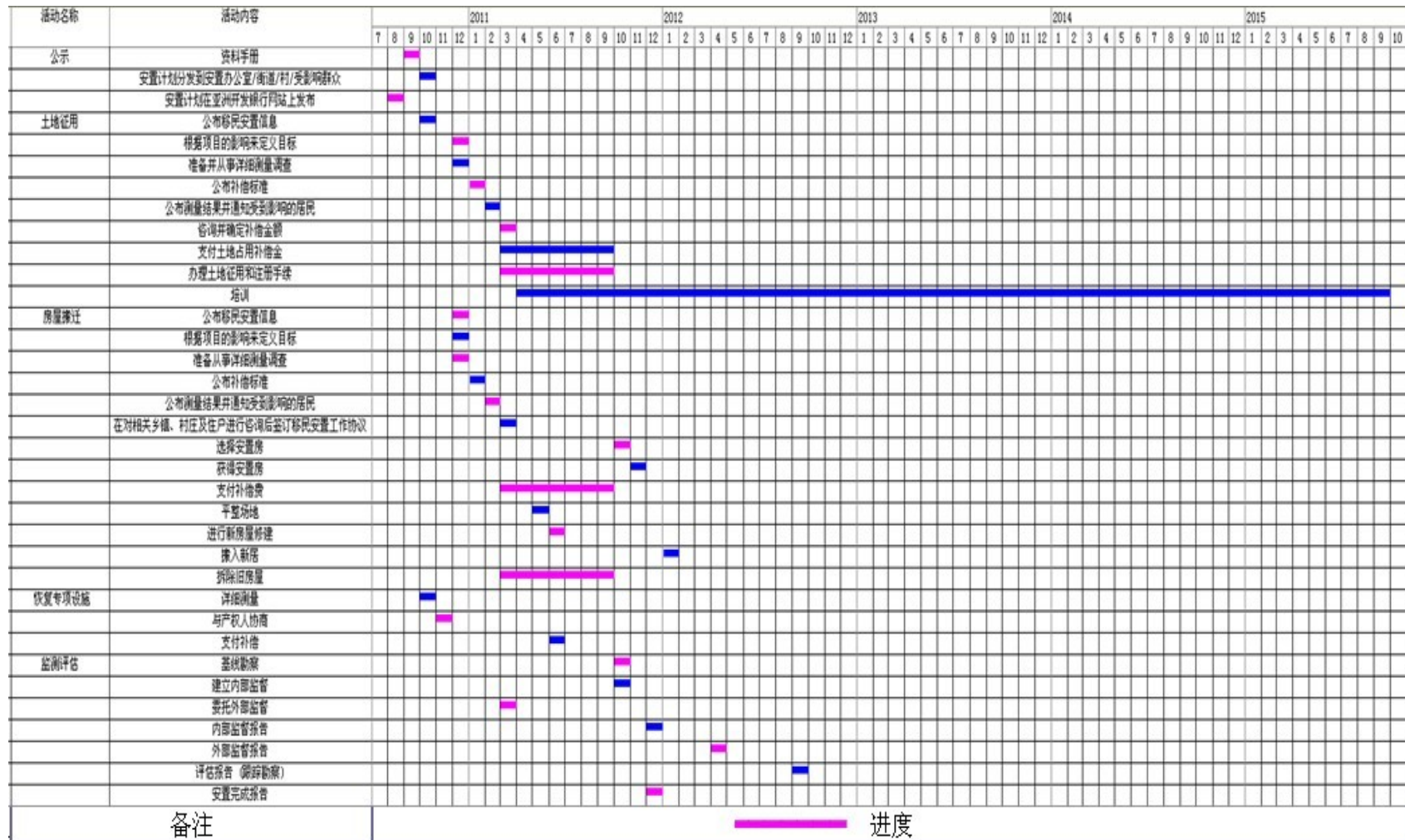
227. The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, land acquisition and house demolition, resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation times may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 9-1.

**Table 8-1: Resettlement implementation schedule**

Progress	Deadline
<b>A. Disclosure</b>	
RIB	Sep. 2010
Distributing the RP to HDMO/ sub-district office/ village/ affected people	Oct. 2010
Disclosing the RP on the ADB website	Nov. 2010
<b>B. Land acquisition</b>	
1. Disclosing resettlement information	Oct. 2010
2. Defining objectives based on project impacts	Dec. 2010
3. Preparing for and carrying out detailed measurement survey	Dec. 2010
4. Disclosing the compensation rates	Jan. 2011
5. Disclosing measurement results and notifying affected residents	Feb. 2011
6. Fixing compensation amount through consultation	Mar. 2011
7. Paying land compensation fees	Mar.-Sep. 2011
8. Going through land acquisition and registration formalities	Mar.-Sep. 2011
9. Training	Apr. 2011-Sep. 2014
<b>C. House demolition</b>	
1. Disclosing resettlement information	Dec. 2010
2. Defining objectives based on project impacts	Dec. 2010
3. Preparing for and carrying out detailed measurement survey	Dec. 2010
4. Disclosing the compensation rates	Jan. 2011
5. Disclosing measurement results and notifying affected residents	Feb. 2011
6. Signing a resettlement agreement after consultation with affected townships, villages and households	Mar. 2011
7. Selecting resettlement housing	Oct. 2011
8. Obtaining resettlement housing	Nov. 2011
9. Paying compensation fees	Mar.-Sep. 2011
10. Land leveling	May 2011
11. Building new housing	Jun. 2011
12. Moving into new housing	Jan. 2012
13. Demolishing old housing	Mar.-Sep. 2011
<b>D. Restoration of special facilities</b>	
1. Detailed measurement	Oct. 2010
2. Consultation with owners	Nov. 2010
3. Payment of compensation fees	Jun. 2011
<b>E. M&amp;E</b>	

Baseline survey	Mar. 2011
Establishment of internal monitoring	Jan. 2011
Appointment of external monitoring agency	Mar. 2011
Internal monitoring reporting	2011-2014
External monitoring reporting	2011-2014
Final reporting	Dec. 2014

**Figure 8-1: Resettlement implementation schedule**



## 9 Monitoring and Evaluation

228. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities of the Project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policies, including internal and external monitoring.

### 9.1 Internal monitoring

#### 9.1.1 Purpose

229. The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable all resettlement agencies to function properly during project implementation, conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement work can be completed on schedule according to the RP, and promote successful project construction.

#### 9.1.2 Organization and staff

230. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies of the Project are the XUAR PMO, County PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., JCLRB). These agencies will have a leader who is responsible specifically for the resettlement work. Such leaders should have rich resettlement experience and authority, and be able to coordinate all departments involved in the resettlement work. The members of such agencies should have knowledge on resettlement and social issues so as to perform their duties.

#### 9.1.3 Scope of internal monitoring

231. The XUAR PMO and County PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement, including:

- (i) Relocation of displaced persons, allocation of housing sites and housing rebuilding, etc.;
- (ii) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for land acquisition, and implementation progress and quality of production and development options of displaced persons;
- (iii) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (iv) Restoration of the household income of displaced persons;
- (v) Restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- (vii) Level of public participation and consultation during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (viii) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (ix) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices



### 9.1.4 Reporting of internal monitoring

232. The XUAR PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of land acquisition, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Tables 10-1 and 10-2 provide some formats.

**Table 9-1: Progress report of resettlement for land acquisition and house demolition**

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Township, \_\_\_\_\_ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Proportion of completion
Permanent land acquisition	mu				
Temporary land occupation	mu				
Payment of land compensation fees	10,000 yuan				
Training	Person				
Employment arrangement	Person				
Land reallocation	mu				

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature (person responsible): \_\_\_\_\_ Official seal:

**Table 9-2: Fund use progress**

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Township, \_\_\_\_\_ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Affected entity	Description <sup>2</sup>	Unit/ qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Proportion of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collective						
Displaced household						
Entity						

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature (person responsible): \_\_\_\_\_ Official seal:

## 9.2 External monitoring

233. According to ADB's policies, the XUAR PMO will employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the independent resettlement monitoring agency.

<sup>2</sup> Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

234. The external monitoring agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the displaced persons' production level and standard of living, and submit M&E reports to the XUAR PMO and ADB.

### **9.2.1 Scope and methodology of external monitoring**

#### **235. (1) Baseline survey**

The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and villager teams affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline data on the monitored displaced households' production level and standard of living. The production level and standard of living survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the displaced persons' production level and standard of living. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 20% of the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition, 50% of the affected villages and 100% of affected commercial stores, which will be sampled randomly), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

#### **236. (2) Periodic M&E**

During the implementation of the RP, the external monitoring agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- (i) Payment and amount of compensation funds;
- (ii) Preparation and adequacy of the resettlement site;
- (iii) House rebuilding;
- (iv) Relocation of the affected people;
- (v) Training;
- (vi) Support for vulnerable groups;
- (vii) Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- (viii) Production resettlement and restoration;
- (ix) Compensation for lost properties;
- (x) Compensation for lost working hours;
- (xi) Transition subsidy;
- (xii) Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- (xiii) Resettlement organization;
- (xiv) Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of displaced persons;  
and
- (xv) Income growth of labor through employment
- (xvi) an assessment of the DPs' socio-economic situation after RP implementation and qualitative feedback from the DPs on the process of RP planning and implementation.

#### **237. (3) Public consultation**

The external monitoring agency will attend public consultation meetings held during

resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

238. (4) Grievance redress

The external monitoring agency will visit the affected villages periodically and inquire the County PMO, township governments, village committees and resettlement agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

### 9.2.2 Reporting of external monitoring

239. The external monitoring agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the XUAR PMO semiannually.

**Table 9-3: Resettlement M&E agenda**

Item	Resettlement report	Date
1	Socioeconomic Baseline Survey	Mar. 2011
2	Monitoring Report No.1	Apr. 2011
3	Monitoring Report No.2	Oct. 2011
4	Monitoring Report No.3	Apr. 2012
5	Evaluation Report No.4	Oct. 2012
6	Evaluation Report No.5	Oct. 2013
7	Final Report	Sep. 2014

### 9.3 Resettlement post-evaluation

240. After project implementation, the theory and methodology of post-evaluation will be applied to evaluate the Project's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in land acquisition and house demotion as a reference for future work. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation, establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report of the Project for submission to the XUAR PMO and ADB.

## **Appendix 1 Applicable Laws and Policies**

### **Applicable provisions of the Land Administration Law of the PRC**

#### **Ownership and right of use of land**

Article 8 Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants.

Article 10 In lands collectively owned by peasants those have been allocated to villagers for collective ownership according to law shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers' committee and those have allocated to two or more peasants collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers' groups; and those have allocated to township (town) peasant collectives shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

Article 11 People's government at the county level shall register and put on record lands collectively owned by peasants and issue certificates to certify the ownership concerned.

People's government at the county level shall register and put on record the use of land collectively owned by peasants for non-agricultural construction and issue certificates to certify the right to use the land for construction purposes.

People's government at the country level shall register and put on record uses of land owned by the State by units or individuals and issue certificates to certify the right of use. The State Council shall designate specific units to register and put on record State-owned land used by central government organs.

Certifications of ownership or use right of wooded land and grassland and the uses or of water surface and beachland for breeding purpose shall be managed according to related provisions of the "Forest Law of the People's Republic of China", the "Grassland law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China".

Article 12 Changes of owners and usages of land, should go through the land alteration registration procedures.

Article 13 The ownership and use right of land registered according to law shall be protected by law and no unit or individual is eligible to infringe upon it.

Article 14 Land collectively owned by peasant shall be contracted out to members of the collective economic organizations for use in crop farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries production under a term of 30 years. The contractees should sign a contract with the correspondents contractor to define each other's rights and obligations. Peasants who have contracted land for operation are obliged to use the land rationally according to the purposes agreed upon in the contracts. The right of operation of land contracted by peasants shall be protected by law.

Within the validity term of a contract, the adjustment of land contracted by individual contractors should get the consent from over two-thirds majority vote of the villagers' congress or over two-thirds of villagers' representatives and then be submitted to land administrative departments of the township (town) people's government and county level people's government for approval.

### **General plans for the utilization of land**

Article 19 General plans for land use should be mapped out according to the following principles:

1. Strictly protect the basic farmland and control the occupation of agricultural land for nonagricultural purposes.
2. Raise the utilization rate of land.
3. Make an overall plan and arrangements about the use of land in various kinds and various areas.
4. Protect and improve the ecological environment to ensure a sustainable use of land.
5. Keep a balance between cultivated land occupied and cultivated land developed and reclaimed.

Article 22 The amount of land used for urban construction shall conform to the standards prescribed by the State so as to make full use of the existing land for construction purposes, not to occupy or occupy as less agricultural land as possible.

Urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns should be in line with the general plans for land use. The amount of land for construction use in the urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns shall not exceed the amount of land used for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns fixed in the general plans for the utilization of land.

The land for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns within the planned areas of cities, villages and market towns shall conform to the city planning and the planning of villages and market towns.

Article 24 People's governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes.

Article 26 Revision of the general plans for land use shall be approved by the original organ of approval. Without approval, the usages of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land shall not be changed.

Whereas the purpose of land use defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by the State Council, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the State Council.

If the purpose of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the provincial level people's governments if it falls into their terms of reference.

### **Protection of cultivated land**

Article 31 The State protects the cultivated land and strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land into non-cultivated land.

The State fosters the system of compensations to cultivated land to be occupied. In the cases of occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, the units occupying the cultivated land should be responsible for reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied according to the principle of "reclaiming the same amount of land occupied. Whereas units which occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation of land or the land reclaimed is not up to requirements, the units concerned

should pay land reclamation fees prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities for reclaiming land for cultivation the land reclaimed.

Article 32 The local people's governments at and above the county level may demand units which occupy cultivated land to use the topsoil of the land occupied for use in the newly reclaimed land, poor land or other cultivated land for soil amelioration.

Article 33 People's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shall strictly implement the general plans for the utilization of land and annual plan for the use of land, adopt measures to ensure not to reduce the total amount of cultivated land within their jurisdictions. Whereas reductions occur, the State Council shall order it to organize land reclamation within the prescribed time limit to make up for the reduced land in the same quantity and quality and the land administrative department of the State Council shall, together with agricultural administrative department, examine and accept it.

Article 36 Land shall be used sparingly for non-agricultural construction purposes. Whereas wasteland can be used, no cultivated land should be occupied; whereas poor land can be used, no good land should be occupied.

Article 41 The State encourages land consolidation. People's governments of counties and townships (towns) shall organize rural collective economic organizations to carry out comprehensive consolidation of fields, water surface, roads, woods and villages according to the general plans for the utilization of land to raise the quality of cultivated land and increase areas for effective cultivation and improve the agricultural production conditions and ecological environment.

Local people's governments at all levels shall adopt measures to ameliorate medium-and low-yielding land and consolidate idle and scattered and abandoned land.

Article 42 Whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the units or individuals occupying the land should be responsible for reclamation according to the applicable provisions of the State; for lack of ability of reclamation or for failure to meet the required reclamation, land reclamation fees shall be paid, for use in land reclamation. Land reclaimed shall be first used for agricultural purposes.

#### **Land for construction purposes**

Article 43 Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law, except land owned by peasant collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by peasant collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of townships (towns).

The term "apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law " used in the preceding paragraph refers to land owned by the State and also land originally owned by peasant collectives but having been acquired by the State.

Article 44 Whereas occupation of 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.

For projects of roads, pipelines and large infrastructure approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, land for construction has to be approved by the State Council whereas conversion of agricultural land is involved.

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, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

Land to be occupied for construction purposes other than those provided for in the second and third paragraphs of this article shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous region and municipalities whereas conversion of agricultural land into construction land is involved.

Article 45 The acquisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

1. Basic farmland;
2. Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland;

Acquisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.

Acquisition of agricultural land should first of all go through the examination and approval procedure for converting agricultural land into land for construction purposes according to the provisions of Article 44 of this law. Whereas conversion of land is approved by the State Council, the land acquisition examination and approval procedures should be completed concurrently with the procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the conversion of land is approved by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities within their terms of reference, land acquisition examination and approval procedures should be completed at the same time and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the terms of reference have been exceeded, separate land acquisition examination and approval procedures should be completed according to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.

Article 46 For acquisition of land by the State the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.

Owners or users of the land acquired should, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through the compensation registration for acquired land with the land administrative departments of the local people's governments on the strength of the land certificate.

Article 47 In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value

of the three years prior to the acquisition.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land acquired.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

In acquiring vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. 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 special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired according to the social and economic development level.

Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been acquired.

Article 49 Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

Article 50 Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and peasants in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

Article 52 In the process of the feasibility study for construction projects, land administrative departments may examine the related matters concerning the land for construction purposes and put forward their proposals according to the general plans for the utilization of land, the annual plan for the use of land and standards for land used for construction purposes.

Article 53 Whereas a construction project approved needs land owned by the State for construction purposes, the construction unit should file an application with land administrative department of the people's government at and above the county level with the power of approval on the strength of related documents required by law and administrative decrees. The land administrative department shall examine the application and submit it to the people's government at the same level for approval.

Article 54 A paid leasing should be go through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people's governments at and above the county level according to law:

1. Land for use by government organs and for military use;
2. Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;
3. Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State;



4. Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

Article 55 Construction units that have obtained State-owned land by paid leasing can use the land only after paying the land use right leasing fees and other fees and expenses according to the standards and ways prescribed by the State Council.

Starting from the date when this law comes into effect, 30% of the leasing fees for new construction land shall be handed over to the central finance, with the rest 70% to be retained by related local people's governments, for the development of land for cultivation.

Article 56 In using State-owned land, construction units should use the land according to the provisions of the contract for compensated use of leased land use right or according to the provisions of the documents of approval concerning the allocation of land use right. The change of the land to construction purposes should get the consent from the land administrative departments of the related people's governments and be submitted to the people's governments that originally give the approval for the use of land. In changing the purpose of land within the urban planned areas, the consent should be obtained from the related urban planning administrative departments before submission for approval.

Article 57 In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by peasant collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures.

The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.

Article 58 In one of the following cases, the land administrative departments of related people's governments shall recover the land use right of State-owned land with the approval of the people's governments that originally gives the approval or the people's governments with the power of approval:

1. Use land for the sake of public interests;
2. Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans;
3. When the term for the land use right expires according to what is agreed upon in the contract for compensated use of land, the land user has failed to apply for extension or failed to get approval for extension;
4. The use of land originally allocated has been stopped due to cancellation or removal of units;
5. Roads, railways, airports and mining sites that have been approved to be abandoned.

Proper compensation should be given to land use right users whereas the use right of State-owned land is recovered according to the provisions of 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 62 One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the

area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Construction of rural houses should conform to the general plans for the utilization of land of townships (towns) and the original land occupied by houses and open spaces of villages should be used as much as possible for building houses.

The use of land for building houses should be examined by the township (town) people's governments and approved by the county people's governments. Whereas occupation of agricultural land is involved the examination and approval procedure provided for in Article 44 of this law is required.

The application for housing land after selling or leasing houses shall not be approved.

Article 63 The land use right of peasant collectives shall not be leased, transferred or rented for non-agricultural construction, except in the case of legal transfer of the land that conforms to the general plan for the utilization of land and legally obtained by enterprises due to bankruptcy or acquisition.

Article 64 Buildings or structures put up before the general plan for the utilization of land and unconfirmable to the general plans are not allowed to be rebuilt or expanded.

Article 65 In one of the following cases, the rural collective economic organizations may recover the land use right with the approval of the people's government that gives the approval for the use of land:

1. Land needed for building public facilities and public welfare undertakings of townships (towns) and villages;
2. Land not used according to the purposes approved;
3. Land not used any more due to cancellation or removal of the original units.

Proper compensation shall be given to land users in the case of recovering the land owned by peasant collectives provided for in item 1 of the preceding paragraph.

#### **Applicable provisions of the Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses**

Article 6 Only if the agency about to demolish houses has obtained a permit for house demolition can demolition be implemented.

Article 8 When issuing the permit for house demolition, the administrative department for house demolition shall disclose the demolisher, scope and period of demolition specified in the permit for house demolition in the form of a house demolition announcement. The administrative department for house demolition and the demolisher shall make proper and timely publicity and explanation to displaced persons.

Article 22 The demolisher shall compensate displaced persons hereunder.

Article 23 Displaced persons may be compensated in cash or by property swap.

Article 24 The amount of cash compensation shall be determined based on the demolished house's geographic location, purpose and building area, and the appraised price on the real estate market. Specific measures shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Article 25 In case of property swap, the demolisher and the displaced person shall calculate the amount of compensation of the demolished house and the price of the replacement house pursuant to Article 24 above, and settle the price difference of property swap.

In case of demolition of an attachment to a non-public-welfare institution's premises,

no property swap shall be made and the demolisher shall offer cash compensation.

Article 26 In case of demolition of a public welfare institution's premises, the demolisher shall rebuild such premises in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations and urban plan, or provide cash compensation.

Article 27 In case of demolition of a leased house, and the displaced person and the lessee dissolves the leasehold relation or the displaced person resettles the lessee, the demolisher shall compensate the displaced person accordingly.

If the displaced person and the lessee fail to agree on the dissolution of the leasehold relation, the demolisher shall grant property swap to the displaced person. If the replacement house is leased by the former lessee, the displaced person shall enter into a new house lease contract with the former lessee.

Article 28 The demolisher shall provide housing that meets the national quality and safety standards for relocation and resettlement.

Article 29 For a house whose property right is unclear, the demolisher shall submit a compensation and resettlement proposal to the administrative department for house demolition for approval before demolition. Before demolition, the demolisher shall go through the conservation of evidence formalities with a notary organ for the demolished house.

Article 30 A mortgaged house shall be demolished in accordance with the state laws on guarantee.

Article 31 The demolisher shall pay a moving subsidy to the displaced person or the lessee. During the transition period, if the displaced person or lessee of the house finds a residence itself, the demolisher shall pay a temporary resettlement subsidy; if the displaced person or lessee uses a turnover house provided by the demolisher, such temporary resettlement subsidy shall not be paid. The rates of the moving subsidy and temporary resettlement subsidy shall be stipulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Article 32 The demolisher shall not extend the transition period without authorization; the user of the turnover house shall make it available on time.

If the transition period is extended for the demolisher's sake, the displaced person or lessee who finds a residence itself shall be paid an additional temporary resettlement subsidy from the month of extension, or the user of the turnover house shall pay a temporary resettlement subsidy from the month of extension.

Article 33 If demolition of any non-residential house results in suspension of production or business, the demolisher shall offer appropriate compensation.

## **Applicable provisions of the Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC**

### **Chapter 5 Land for Construction**

Article 31 The examination and approval procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses shall be gone through in accordance with the following provisions in case land is occupied by state construction.

(1) In the range of the land for village and town construction defined in the overall planning of township land utilization, the use of the land collectively owned by farmers and herdsmen for construction of township and village enterprises, rural common facilities, public utilities, rural roads, water conservancy projects and other facilities is subject to the approval of autonomous prefecture or municipal people's government or administrative office

according to the control quotas defined by the yearly plan for land use.

(2) In the range of the land for village and town construction defined in the overall planning of land utilization, the use of the land for implementation of the planning is subject to the approval of the People's Government of the autonomous region or shall comply with the provisions of the laws and regulations approved by the State Council.

Article 35 Land expropriated for state construction shall be compensated according to the following standards:

(1) 8 to 10 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated basic farmland;

(2) 7 to 9 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated irrigable land and fish pond other than basic farmland;

(3) 7 to 8 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated dry cultivated land other than basic farmland;

(4) 6 to 7 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated forest land, artificial grassland, house site, rural road, threshing floor and other lands;

(5) 6 times the annual output value of local grassland shall be compensated for expropriated natural grassland;

The land as sated in Point (1), (2), (3) and (4) expropriated for construction of major transport, water conservancy and other projects approved by the state or the autonomous region shall be compensated 6 times the annual output value of local cultivated land.

The output values of all types of cultivated lands and grasslands shall be determined to the average annual production value of the three years before requisition.

Article 36 The young crops and their attachments on expropriated land shall be compensated to the following standards:

(1) Common young crops shall be compensated to their average output value of in the last three years. Young root crops shall be compensated to 2 to 3 times their average output value of in the last three years.

(2) The buildings, structures, other facilities and forest trees on expropriated land shall be compensated according to the actual losses under the relevant stipulations.

(3) For the relocation of the tombs on expropriated land, the local people's government makes an announcement on and time limit of and reimbursement for reburial in pursuance of the relevant prescriptions. Unclaimed tombs and those having not been relocated within the time limit will be removed by the associated department as organized by the local people's government.

Article 37 The relocation subsidy for expropriated arable land shall be paid under the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Article 47, Clause 2. The relocation subsidy may be appropriately increased provided that the per capita arable land is less than 0.1 hectare before land requisition. However, the total sum of the land compensation and relocation subsidy for expropriated land shall not exceed 30 times its average annual output value before land requisition.

The relocation subsidy for expropriated fish pond shall be paid with reference to that for adjacent cultivated land.

The relocation subsidy for expropriated forest and grass lands shall be determined with reference to that for cultivated land requisitioned. No relocation subsidy shall be paid for the requisition of house sites, rural roads and threshing floor.

Article 39 The compensation for expropriated rural land of collective economic organization is owned by the rural collective economic organization. The compensation for the attachments and young crops on the land is owned by their respective owners.

The collective economic organization expropriated of land shall make the incomings and outgoings of the compensation for land requisition to its members and subject itself to supervision. Misappropriation and speculation of the compensation for the land requisition and other related funds are prohibited.

Article 40 When the people expropriated of land are to be resettled by a rural economic organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the organization, which manages and uses the money according to laws. If they are to be resettled by other organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the corresponding resettling organization. In case no unified resettlement is required, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the individuals to be resettled or used for pay their insurance expense with their approval. The resettlement subsidy shall be earmarked its specified purposes only without speculation.

Municipal, county and township governments shall enhance the supervision of the use of resettlement subsidy.

Article 46 The areas of the house sites of rural villagers shall follow the following standards (by county for per capita cultivated land).

(1) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 200m<sup>2</sup> if the per capita cultivated land is less than 0.04 hectare.

(2) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 300m<sup>2</sup> if the per capita cultivated land is 0.04 to 0.07 hectare.

(3) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 400m<sup>2</sup> if the per capita cultivated land is 0.07 to 0.1 hectare.

(4) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 500m<sup>2</sup> if the per capita cultivated land is 0.1 to 0.14 hectare.

(5) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 600m<sup>2</sup> if the per capita cultivated land is 0.14 to 0.34 hectare.

(6) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 800m<sup>2</sup> if the per capita cultivated land is over 0.34 hectare.

The above standards for the areas of house sites may be appropriately raised up to twice if unused lands are used for building houses.

### **Applicable provisions of the Grassland Law of the PRC**

#### **Chapter II Ownership of Grasslands**

Article 9 The grasslands are owned by the State, with the exception of the grasslands owned by collectives as provided for by law. With respect to the State-owned grasslands, the State Council shall exercise the right of such ownership on behalf of the State.

No unit or individual may take illegal possession of, trade in or illegally transfer in other forms the grasslands.

Article 10 The State-owned grasslands may, in accordance with law, be allocated for use to the units under the ownership by the whole people and to collective economic organizations.

All units that use the grasslands shall fulfill the protecting, developing and rationally using the grasslands.

Article 11 With respect to the State-owned grasslands which, in accordance with law, are allocated for use to units under the ownership by the whole people and to collective economic organizations, the people's governments at or above the county level shall register such grasslands, issue certificates for the right of use to the said units and organizations after verification and thus establish their right to use such grasslands.

With respect to the State-owned grasslands, for which the right of use is not allocated, the people's governments at or above the county level shall register such grasslands and shall be responsible for their protection and control.

With respect to the grasslands owned by collectives, the people's governments at or above the county level shall register such grasslands, issue to the collectives the certificates of ownership after verification and establish their right of ownership of such grasslands.

Where the ownership of grasslands is changed in accordance with law, the formalities for registration shall be completed.

Article 12 The right of ownership and the right of use of the grasslands registered in accordance with law shall be protected by law, and no unit or individual may infringe upon such ownership or right.

Article 13 The grasslands owned by collectives or the State-owned grasslands which have been allocated for use to collective economic organizations may be contracted for management by households individually or jointly within the said collective economic organizations.

No adjustment may be made to the grasslands used by the contractors within the term of contractual management of the grasslands; where appropriate adjustments need be made to a few pieces of grasslands, the matter shall be subject to agreement by two-thirds or more members of the villagers (herdsmen) assembly, or two-thirds or more villagers' (herdsmen's) representatives, of the collective economic organization concerned and shall be reported for approval to the township (town) people's government and the competent administrative department for grasslands under the people's government at the county level.

Where grasslands owned by a collective or the State-owned grasslands which are allocated for use to a collective economic organization in accordance with law are contracted to units or individuals other than the ones of the said organization, the matter shall be subject to agreement by two-thirds or more members of the villagers (herdsmen) assembly, or two-thirds or more villagers' (herdsmen's) representatives, of the collective economic organization concerned and shall be reported for approval to the township (town) people's government.

Article 14 For contractual management of a piece of grasslands, the party contracting out the grasslands and the contracting party shall sign a written contract. The contents of the grassland contract shall include the rights and obligations of both parties, the four boundaries, area and grade of the contracted grasslands, the term of the contract and the starting and expiration dates, the purpose of use of the grasslands and the liabilities for breach of the contract, etc. At the expiration of the term of the contract, the original contractor shall, under equal conditions, have the priority of the right to contract.

The units and individuals for contractual management of grasslands shall fulfill the obligations of protecting, developing, and rationally using the grasslands in adherence to the purpose of use as agreed upon in the contract.

Article 15 The right to contractual management of grasslands is protected by law, and it may be transferred in accordance with law and on the principles of voluntariness and

compensation.

The transferee of the right to contractual management of grasslands shall have the capability of pursuits in animal husbandry and shall fulfill the obligations of protecting, developing, and rationally using the grasslands in adherence to the purpose of use as agreed upon in the contract.

The transfer of the right to contractual management of grasslands shall be subject to agreement by the party contracting out the grasslands. The term of transfer agreed upon in the transfer contract by the contractor and the transferee may not exceed the remaining period of the original contract.

Article 16 Disputes over the ownership or the right of use of grasslands shall be settled by the parties through consultation; and where consultation fails, the disputes shall be handled by the people's government concerned. Disputes between units shall be handled by the people's government at or above the county level; disputes between individuals or between individuals and units shall be handled by the township (town) people's government or the people's government at or above the county level.

Pending the settlement of a dispute over ownership of grasslands, none of the parties may change the status quo in which the grasslands is being used, or damage the grasslands in question or the facilities thereon.

## **Chapter V Use**

Article 33 Contractors for grassland management shall make rational use of the grasslands, and they may not exceed the stock-carrying capacity verified by the competent administrative department for grasslands; and they shall take such measures as growing and reserving forage grass and fodder, increasing the supplies of forage grass and fodder, readjusting their disposition of livestock, optimizing the mix of livestock and increasing the number of heads of livestock for sale, in order to keep the balance between grass yield and the number of livestock raised.

The standard for grassland stock-carrying capacity and the measures for control of the balance between the grass yield and the number of livestock raised shall be formulated by the competent administrative department for grasslands under the State Council.

Article 34 Contractors for grassland management in pastoral regions shall practice regional rotation grazing, rational distribution of herds and balanced use of grasslands.

Article 35 The State encourages rearing livestock in pens in rural areas, in semi-rural and semi-pastoral areas and in the pastoral areas where conditions permit. Contractors for grassland management shall, according to the kinds and number of livestock they raise, readjust and reserve forage grass and fodder and employ new techniques such as forage grass and fodder ensiling and processing, in order to gradually change the mode of production in which grazing depends solely on natural grasslands.

In areas where grazing is prohibited or closed grazing or rotation grazing is practiced, the State gives grain or funds as subsidies to people who raise livestock in pens, and the specific measures in this respect shall be formulated by the State Council or the relevant department authorized by it.

Article 36 For people working on haying grounds or bases for breeding wild grass seeds, shoots or tissues, the competent administrative departments for grasslands under the people's governments at or above the county level shall specify a rational period of time for grass mowing and variety collecting as well as the height for the stubble left and intensity for

cutting and collecting, in order to practice rotation mowing and collecting.

Article 37 Where, under special circumstances such as natural disaster, it is necessary to temporarily readjust the use of grasslands, the matter shall, on the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit, be resolved through consultation by the two parties concerned. Where it is necessary to temporarily readjust the use of grasslands between counties, the matter shall be resolved through consultation arranged by the relevant people's governments at the county level, or by the people's government at a higher level to which the people's governments at the county level are both subordinated.

Article 38 No grasslands, or as little grasslands as possible, may be occupied for exploiting mineral resources and engineering. Where it is necessary to acquire or use grasslands, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval by the competent administrative department for grasslands under the people's government at or above the provincial level, and, the examination and approval formalities for the use of land for construction shall be completed in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations on land administration.

Article 39 Where grasslands owned by collectives are to be acquired for construction, compensation shall be made to the said collectives in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China; and where State-owned grasslands are to be used for construction, compensation shall be made to the contractors for grassland management in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council.

Where grasslands are to be acquired or used for construction, fees for restoration of grassland vegetation shall be paid. Such special fees shall be used for special purposes, that is, to be used in accordance with relevant regulations by the competent administrative department for grasslands to restore grassland vegetation, and no unit or individual may withhold or misappropriate them. The measures for collection, use and management of the fees for restoration of grassland vegetation shall be formulated by the competent administrative department for pricing and the financial department under the State Council jointly with the competent administrative department for grasslands under it.

Article 40 Where it is necessary to occupy a piece of grasslands temporarily, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval by the competent administrative department for grasslands under the people's government at or above the county level.

The time limit for temporary occupation of grasslands shall not exceed two years and no permanent building or structure may be put up on the grasslands that are temporarily occupied; and at the expiration of the time limit, the unit using the grasslands shall restore the vegetation and return the grassland without delay.

#### **Applicable provisions of the Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Grassland Law of the PRC**

Article 17 The requisition of collectively owned grassland for state construction shall comply with the Land Administration Law of the PRC and the Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC. The use of the grassland owned by the whole people for state construction shall be allocated with the approval in accordance with the procedure and approving authority of land expropriation for state construction. The construction unit shall properly compensate the original use unit for losses thus incurred and appropriately resettle the living and production of herdsmen, provide them with grassland or arrange the employment of conforming herdsmen. The construction unit shall be responsible



for relocation of the original use unit if required.

The examination and approval of the expropriation or use of grassland for state construction shall ask for the advices from the concerned department in charge of animal husbandry in advance. Grassland compensation shall be used only for grassland construction other than other purposes. The appropriation or use of grassland in an autonomous prefecture or county for state construction shall give consideration of its interests and make arrangements in favor of its economic construction.

Article 19 The temporary use of grassland for geological prospecting, erection of lines above ground, laying of underground pipeline, military exercise, etc is subject to the approval of the quantity, location and time limit from the local county people's government by presenting the approval document or prospecting certificate issued by the higher competent authority. Consideration shall be given to the advices of the concerned department in charge of animal husbandry on approval of land use. For temporary use of grassland, the grassland shall be compensated year by year according to its average annual output value in the last three years, grassland vegetation recovered and the grassland returned as scheduled.

The grassland shall be compensated 2 to 4 times its average annual output value of in the last three years in case of serious damage (irrecoverable within three years) of grassland vegetation and 4 to 5 times in case of fundamental damage (irrecoverable naturally).

### **Applicable provisions of the Forest Law of the PRC**

#### **Chapter 1 General Provisions**

Article 3 The forest resources shall belong to the state, unless the law stipulates they belong to the collective.

For the forests, trees and woodlands owned by the state and the collective and the trees and woodlands owned by private individuals, the people's government above the county level shall register and record them, issue certificates and confirm the ownership and the right to use. The State Council may authorize the competent forestry authorities under the State Council to register and record the forests, trees and woodlands in key forest districts determined by the State Council to be owned by the state, issue certificates and inform relevant local people's governments.

The legitimate rights and interests of the owners and the users of the forests, trees and woodlands shall be protected by the law; no organization and private individual shall such rights and interests.

Article 4 The forests are divided into the following five categories:

(1) Protection forests: forests, trees and bushes mainly aimed at protection, inclusive of water source storage forests, forests for water and soil conservation, wind protection and sand bind forests, forests for farmland and grassland protection, river bank protective belts and road protection belts;

(2) Timber stands: forests and trees mainly at timber production, inclusive of bamboo groves mainly aimed at bamboo production;

(3) Economic forests: trees mainly aimed at the production of fruits; edible oils, soft drinks and ingredients; industrial raw materials; and medicinal materials;

(4) Firewood forests: trees mainly aimed at the production of fuels;

(5) Forests for special uses: forests and trees mainly aimed at national defense, environmental protection and scientific experiments, inclusive of national defense forests, experimental forests, parent stands, environmental protection forests, scenic beauty forests,

trees for sites of historical interests and the forests of natural protection areas.

Article 5 Construction of forestry shall be guided by the approach of forest ranging as the basis, universal forest protection, great forestation efforts, combination of cutting and planting, and sustainable utilization.

Article 6 The State encourages research of the forestry science, popularizes advanced forestry technology and raises the level of forestry science and technology.

Article 7 The State protects the legitimate rights and interests of forest growers, alleviates their burdens according to the law, forbids law-breaking imposition of levies and fines on them, and forbids the imposition of contributions and mandatory fund-raising on them.

The State protects the legitimate rights and interests of the collectives and private individuals who have contracted for forestation; no organization and private individual shall encroach upon the ownership of trees and other legitimate rights and interests entitled according to the law to the collectives and private individuals who have contracted for forestation.

Article 8 The State adopts the following protective measures on the forest resources:

1) To impose a quota on forest cutting and encourage forest planting in order to expand the area of forest coverage;

2) To offer economic support or long-term loans to the collectives and private individuals who plant and cultivate forests according to relevant stipulations of the central and local people's governments;

3) To advocate comprehensive utilization and saving on the use of timber and encourage the development and utilization of timber substitutes;

4) To collect forest cultivate levies which shall be used exclusively for forest planning and cultivation purposes;

5) To make sure that coal and paper sectors shall apportion out of their output of coal, pulp and paper a certain amount of funds which shall be used exclusively for the nurturing of mine timber and timber for paper making; and

6) To establish the forestry fund system.

The State shall establish the forestry ecological efficiency compensation fund, which shall be used for the building, cultivation and management of protection forests with ecological efficiency and the forest resources and trees with special uses. The forestry ecological efficiency compensation fund shall be used exclusively for its designated purpose and shall not be used for any other purpose. The specific methods shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 9 In terms of the forestry production and construction in ethnic minority autonomous areas, in line with the stipulations of the state in regard to the autonomous right of ethnic minority autonomous areas, the State and the people's government at the provincial or autonomous region level will offer more autonomy and economic benefits than ordinary areas in connection with forestry development, timber distribution and forestry fund utilization.

Article 10 The competent forestry authorities under the State Council shall be responsible for the forestry work nationwide. The competent forestry authorities under the people's government above the county level shall be responsible for the forestry work in their jurisdiction. The people's government at the township level shall set up full-time or part-time posts responsible for the forestry work.

Article 11 Tree planting and forest protection shall be the duties performed by every

and each citizen. The people's government at various levels shall organize all the citizens to plant trees as an obligatory duty and conduct forestation activities.

Article 12 The people's government at various levels shall award organizations or private individuals who have made outstanding achievements in connection with forestation, forest protection, forest management and forestry-related scientific research.

## **Chapter 2 Operation and Administration of Forests**

Article 13 The competent forestry authorities at various levels shall, according to the stipulations of this law, exercise administration and supervision over the protection, utilization and renewal of forests.

Article 14 The competent forestry authorities at various levels shall be responsible for sorting out forest resources, establish the resources archives system and take hold of the situation in terms of resources changes.

Article 15 The use right for the following forests, trees and woodlands can be transferred according to the law. It can also, according to the law, be priced and converted into shares or used as conditions for equity or cooperative joint ventures for forestation and operation of trees. However, woodlands shall not be converted into non-woodlands.

- 1) Timber stands, economic forests and firewood forests;
- 2) The woodland use right for timber stands, economic forests and firewood forests;
- 3) The woodland use right for the cutting blanks and the burns of timber stands, economic forests and firewood forests;
- 4) The use right for other forests, trees and other woodlands stipulated by the State Council.

In case of transfer, conversion into shares after pricing, or being used as conditions for equity or cooperative joint ventures for forestation and operation of trees in line with the previous paragraph, the forest tree cutting license already obtained may be concurrently transferred; at the same time, the two sides of the transfer shall observe the stipulations of this law with regard to forest and forest tree cutting and reforestation.

With the exception of the circumstances specified in Paragraph One of this article, the use right for other forests, trees and other woodlands cannot be transferred. The specific methods shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 16 The people's government at various levels shall formulate long-term forestry plans. State-owned forestry enterprises, institutions and natural protection zones shall, according to the long-term forestry plans, formulate their forestry operation programs, which shall be implemented after submission to and approval of the competent authorities at a higher level.

## **Applicable provisions of the Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC**

Article 1 These Regulations have been formulated in accordance with the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC, and other applicable laws and regulations, and based on the practical conditions of our region.

Article 2 Anyone who deals with forest cultivation, felling, utilization, and forest and woodland management must comply with these Regulations.

Article 3 Forests within the administrative jurisdiction of our region include mountain

forests, plain natural forests and plain artificial forests.

Woodlands shall include arbor woodlands, shrub lands, open forest lands, cutting blanks, burnt over lands, underage forests and nursery lands with a canopy density of over 0.2, plain natural glades suitable for forestation as identified by the governments at or above the county level, and mountain forests and glades of not more than 20 hectares, and other suitable land for forest planned by the governments at or above the county level.

Article 4 Governments at all levels shall increase the investment in forestry development, strengthen scientific research in forestry, improve the technology level of forestry, enhance forest conservation and management, and ensure the stable growth of forest resources in light of the need for ecological building and sustainable national economic development, and based on annual economic growth.

Article 5 A tenure-based target responsibility system for the conservation and development of forest resources by governments at all levels shall be practiced in our region.

Governments at all levels shall develop annual and tenure-based responsibility targets for the conservation and development of forest resources. Governments at higher levels shall supervise and inspect the fulfillment of the targets of those at lower levels, and give reward or punishment accordingly.

Targets for the conservation and development of forest resources shall be so developed and implemented that the forest coverage in the administrative area is raised year by year, forest area is not reduced, and the stock of forest standing tree increases year by year.

Forestation and enclosed tree planting plans and programs of the state-owned forest farms under our region and prefectures (cities) shall be included in the tree planting and forestation plans and programs of the local governments.

Article 6 The competent departments for forestry of the governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for forestry work within their respective administrative areas.

The township governments shall be responsible for forestry work within their respective administrative areas. Township forestry agencies shall direct rural collectives and individuals to develop forestry production and provide public forestry services in accordance with the applicable provisions of the state, and conduct forestry administration as entrusted by the competent departments for forestry.

Article 7 The forest resources supervisory agencies assigned by the regional competent department for forestry to state-owned forest zones shall perform independent and strict law enforcement, and strengthen the conservation, development, management, supervision and inspection of local forest resources.

State-owned forestry enterprises under our region and prefectures (cities) shall report information on forest conservation, development, production and construction to the local county (municipal) governments periodically, and submit forestation, enclosed tree planting and other production plans to the local county (municipal) governments for reference and supervision.

Article 8 The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (the "Corps") shall be responsible for forestry management within the land delegated specifically to the Corps in accordance with the laws and regulations on forest, and these Regulations under the unified leadership of the regional government. Its forestry administrative department shall report to the competent department for forestry of the regional government.

Article 9 The governments at or above the county level identify the title to or right to

use forests and woodlands, register forests and woodland, and issue certificates of forest tenure.

Article 10 Public welfare forests and commercial forests shall be managed separately. Public welfare forests shall include shelter forests and special-purpose forests; commercial forests shall include timber forests, economic forests and firewood forests.

Public welfare forests and commercial forests shall be identified by the governments at or above the county level.

Article 11 Public welfare forests shall be funded by governments at all levels mainly. Organizations and individuals are encouraged to invest in and develop such forests. A ecological benefit compensation system shall be practiced for forests in accordance with the regulations developed by the regional government under state provisions.

Commercial forests shall be funded by operators mainly, and governments at all levels shall provide assistance and guidance in finance, technology and information.

Article 12 Shrub forests with a coverage of 30% or more shall be managed by competent departments for forestry; those with a coverage of less than 30% that are formerly used for forestry operation shall still be used for forestry operation, and those that are formerly used for stockbreeding shall still be used for stockbreeding.

Shrub coverage shall be calculated in strict accordance with the technical standards and scope stipulated by the state.

Article 13 For woodlands that are allowed for herding as stipulated by our region, the governments at or above the county level shall issue a herding permit. Except for forestation and enclosed tree planting, etc., no organization or individual shall prohibit herdsmen from entering woodlands allowed for herding or impose any charge on herdsmen.

Anyone who herds on woodlands must comply with the Forest Law of the PRC and other applicable laws and regulations. If any competent department for forestry needs to carry out forestation according to its plan, the local county government shall reallocate pasture lands to the herdsmen herding thereon through unified arrangement.

Article 14 If any dispute over woodland ownership or pasture land use due to the overlapping issue of a grassland permit and a certificate of forest tenure, the local county (municipal) government shall settle such dispute; if such dispute arises from the overlapping issue by a lower-level government and a higher-level one, the latter shall settle such dispute.

Article 15 The occupation or requisition of forest land for mineral exploration and mining and other construction projects is subject to the approval of the competent forestry authority of the people's government above county level. For occupation or expropriation of the forest land directly administered by the competent forestry authority of prefecture (city), county (city) or autonomous region, an application form shall be submitted to the authority and the relevant formalities gone through in compliance with the laws and regulations on forest and land administration.

Article 16 The organization approved to occupy or expropriate forest land shall pay forest cover recovery charges to the competent forestry authority of the people's government above county level and forest land compensation, forest compensation and resettlement subsidy to the owners of the land.

The standards for forest cover recovery charges shall be developed by the competent forestry authority of the autonomous region together with competent pricing authority in pursuance of the concerned regulations of the state and submitted to the people's government of the autonomous region for approval before execution. Forest land

compensation, forest compensation and resettlement subsidy shall comply with the Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC. It is required to go through examination and approval procedures as per Article 15 for conversion of forest land to non-forestry construction uses by a forest operator within the range of its forest land except the facilities directly used for forestry production.

Article 17 The erection and arrangement of power transmission line, communication line and tourist cableway, laying of pipeline and construction (expansion) of road shall avoid forest. When it is unavoidable and required to fell an entire forest belt or forest, the construction unit shall present an application to the competent forestry authority of prefecture (city) in advance. For felling of odd woods, an application shall be submitted to the competent forestry authority of county (city) and associated procedures handled according to laws and the owner of the woods compensated economically.

For temporary occupation of forest land, the organization or individual occupying the forest land temporarily shall sign an agreement on temporary use of land with the organization or individual having the right to use the forest land, apply for examination and approval of the competent forestry authority above county level and pay vegetation recovery charge to the authority. If it is required to cut woods, the operator or owner of the forest shall be compensated for the woods.

Article 18 Governments at all levels shall develop plans to enclose regenerated woodlands, young woodlands, experimental woodlands, plain natural woodlands and other mountain lands and deserts that can be enclosed for forestation, fix and publish an enclosure area and period.

Herding, firewood felling, medicinal material digging, weeding with a machine that is likely to damage seedlings, and other activities that are adverse to natural forest restoration shall be prohibited during the enclosure period. Enclosure shall be released publicly upon expiry of the enclosure period.

Article 19 Governments at all levels shall determine a conserve for plain natural forests for key protection, which shall be prohibited from felling except for fostering or regenerative felling.

Governments at all levels shall arrange plain natural forests and water supply for artificial forests when making watershed planning, integrated water resources development and utilization plans, integrated agricultural division and carrying out water resources construction to ensure the growth and restoration of forests.

Article 20 Governments at all levels shall strengthen forest fire protection, and establish a sound forest fire protection organization in accordance with the provisions of the state and our region on forest fire protection, fix responsibilities for forest fire protection, and prevent and extinguish forest fires properly.

In areas where there are more forest resources, governments at or above the county level shall establish a fire monitoring and pre-warning system using high technology, fix the local forest fire protection period and strict fire control area based on the fire risk division, and release fire risk forecasts periodically.

Article 21 The competent departments for forestry of the governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the prediction, forecast and plant quarantine. When a forest insect pest spreads, the local government shall take emergency measures to control and eliminate it. With the approval of the regional government, a forest plant quarantine station may be set up in areas affected by forest insect pests to block and control the epidemic.

Article 22 Where forest resources are used to carry out tourist activities or build a forest park, the conditions stipulated by the state shall be complied with, and an application shall be filed to the competent department for forestry of the government at or above the county level for approval.

If a forest tourist project is to be developed or a forest park is to be built, a feasibility study report and a master plan must be prepared, an environmental impact assessment conducted, and environmental protection measures implemented. Forest resources and landscape shall not be damaged.

Article 23 Slopes with a gradient of 25 degrees or above shall be used to grow trees and grasses, and shall not be reclaimed. Reclaimed slopes with a gradient of 25 degrees or above shall be reused to grow trees and grasses by local governments according to law. Farmland and pasture lands affected by wind erosion, desertification and water and soil erosion shall be returned from farming to forestry, pasturage or herding gradually according to local government plans.

In areas where farmland is returned to forestry, pasturage or herding governments at all levels shall provide support according to state provisions, and arrange people's livelihoods and production properly.

Farmland returned to ecological forests shall be exempt from land leasing fees, and be entitled to the preferential policies of the state and our region in agricultural specialty tax, term of land use (contracting), water and power consumption.

Article 24 Governments at all levels shall develop forestation plans according to local conditions. Plain artificial forests shall attain 30% or more of local farmland area gradually, the proportion of farmland shelter forests to irrigated land shall attain 6% or more, and farmland shelter forests shall account for 10% or more for newly developed land.

Forestation shall be conducted in accordance with the technical specifications, and suitable tree species and advanced technologies extended to increase the survival rate of forests. The county-level governments shall organize inspection and acceptance of forestation annually. If the survival rate of any forest does not meet the national standard, such forest shall not be included in the completed forestation area of that year.

Article 25 Governments at all levels shall encourage citizens, legal persons and other organizations to grow trees on state-owned and collective suitable land for forest. Any forest so developed shall be owned by the developer. Using foreign and social capital for forestation is encouraged.

Article 26 Rural residents are encouraged to grow trees around their houses, and such trees shall be owned by rural residents. No approval formalities shall be gone through for the felling, transport and marketing of such trees.

Article 27 Any citizen, legal person or other organization that plants trees on any barren mountain, wasteland, barren slope or barren waste according to law shall be exempt from local taxes. Land use rights that are acquired by transfer shall be exempt from land transfer fees. Land use rights that are acquired by transfer under contracting shall remain unchanged for 50 years, and may be inherited, transferred in a compensated manner or used as shares according to law. A land user may apply for extension of the term of its land use right upon expiry. A certain proportion of the area may be dedicated to other operations provided the ecological environment is not damaged, but not more than 30%.

If any land whose right to use is acquired as above has not been used to grow trees for 2 consecutive years, the property owner of this woodland or the administrative authority

shall withdraw the land use right according to law.

Article 28 Anyone who deals with or processes timber in a forest zone shall obtain the approval of the competent department for forestry of government at or above the county level, receive a permit for timber operation or processing, and apply for a business license with the administrative authority for industry and commerce.

Organizations and individuals that deal with or process timber shall not purchase timber without a lawful certificate of origin.

#### **Applicable provisions of the Measures of Jimunai County for the Administration of Low-rent Housing for Urban Minimum-income Households**

Article 6 In case of cash subsidization, the amount of the subsidy shall be determined based on the difference between the present housing area of an urban low-income household with housing difficulty and the security area, and the subsidy rate per square meter, which shall be fixed by the county government according to the economic level of the county, market average rental rate and affordability of urban low-income households with housing difficulty. For households receiving minimum living security and with housing difficulty, the full amount of the subsidy shall be provided by the government. The proportion of subsidization for the house rent of low-income households shall not be less than 65% of the market average rental rate. The rental rate of low-rent housing shall be fixed based on repair costs and management fees. The market average rental rate shall be fixed reasonably by the county government and published.

Article 7 In case of housing supply, the building area per unit of housing shall not exceed 50 square meters.

In case of housing supply, the rental rate shall be fixed by the government.

Article 12 New low-rent housing shall be constructed on conjunction with affordable housing or ordinary commercial housing, or constructed in a relatively centralized manner.

For new low-rent housing, the building area per unit shall not exceed 50 square meters, and the layout mix shall be determined rationally based on the housing needs of urban low-income households with housing difficulty.

In any affordable housing or ordinary commercial housing project with which low-rent housing is constructed together, the total building area, number of units of layouts of the low-rent housing, and matters on handover or repurchase after completion shall be specified in the land use plan, decision on the allocation of state-owned land or transfer contract of right to use state-owned land.

#### **Chapter 4 Application and Approval**

Article 14 An eligible applicant for low-rent housing shall also provide the following materials:

- (1) A certificate of household income;
- (2) A certificate of household housing conditions;
- (3) Original and duplicate the ID cards of the family members and household register (anyone who is eligible for low-rent housing shall have resident household registration in Jimunai County); and
- (4) Other evidence stipulated by the county government.

Article 15 The applicant for low-rent housing shall go through the following procedures:



(1) The applicant shall file a written application with the community committee or town government;

(2) The community committee or Tuoputiereke Town Government shall examine the applicant's household income and housing conditions against the specified criteria within 30 days of acceptance, give a preliminary opinion and publish it, and submit its opinion and the application materials to the competent county authority for housing and security;

(3) The competent county authority for housing and security shall give an opinion on whether the household housing conditions of the applicant meet the specified criteria within 15 days of receipt of the application materials, and submit the application materials of the eligible applicant to the civil affairs authority of the same level;

(4) The civil affairs authority shall give an opinion on whether the household income of the applicant meets the specified criteria within 15 days of receipt of the application materials, and report to the competent authority for housing and security of the same level;

(5) If the applicant's household income and housing conditions meet the specified criteria, the competent authority for housing and security shall disclose the applicant's information for 15 days. If there is no objection or any objection is untenable during the disclosure period, the applicant shall be registered as a subject of low-rent housing and notified in writing, and the registration disclosed to the public.

If the applicant is found not to conform to the specified criteria, the competent county authority for housing and security shall give a written notice to the applicant to explain the reason. If the applicant has any objection to the examination result, it may file an appeal with the competent authority for housing and security.

Article 17 The competent county authority for housing and security shall determine a mode of security and sequence of rotation by giving comprehensive consideration to the income level, level of housing difficulty, sequence of application and expected modes of security of registered urban low-income households with housing difficulty, and disclose them to the public.

Any urban household receiving minimum living security that has been registered as a subject of low-rent housing, and applies for a cash housing subsidy shall be subsidized with priority.

In case of housing supply, priority shall given to households with special difficulties, such as widow, old age, illness and disability, that have been registered as subjects of low-rent housing, urban households receiving minimum living security, and other households in urgent need of assistance.

Article 18 For any urban low-income household with housing difficulty that gets its turn, the competent county authority for housing and security shall enter into a housing rental subsidy agreement or low-rent housing lease contract, grant a housing rental subsidy or supply low-rent housing with it according to the determined mode of security.

Housing rental subsidies disbursed and low-rent housing supplied shall be disclosed.

**Table Notes to Document [XJJF (2001) No.500] of the XUAR Development Planning Commission and Department of Finance**

**Table Note 1:**

**Calculation bases of farmland compensation**

**Unit: yuan/mu**

Grade	I (High-yield)	II (High-yield)	III (High-yield)
Level	1200	640	480
Notes	1. These rates apply to farmland on which cereal crops are grown; 2. For farmland on which special crops are grown, vegetable plots and orchards, annual output values shall be higher than that of Grade I farmland; that of cotton land may be up to 105 times, that of orchards up to 3 times, that of grape land up to 4 times, and that of other cash crops measured at actual annual output value.		

**Table Note 2:**

**Calculation bases of pasture land compensation**

**Unit: yuan/mu**

Grade	I Excellent/good	II Medium	III Inferior
Base amount			
Level			
1	328	262	120
2	262	148	88
3	136	96	63
4	80	69	50

**Table Note 3:**

**Standard of resettlement subsidy**

Per capita arable area (mu)	Multiple of average annual output value of the past 3 years
>3.5 mu	4—5
3.0—3.5	6—7
2.5—3.0	8—9
2.0—2.5	10—12
1.5—2.0	13—15
1.0—1.5	16—18
0.5—1.0	19—20
<0.5 mu	30 times of the sum of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy

**Table Note 4:****Standard of compensation fees for urban state-owned land****Unit: yuan/m<sup>2</sup>**

Entity	Within built-up area	Out of built-up area
Urumqi Municipality	30	20
Karamay, Shihezi, Kuytun, Changji, Bole, Yining, Tacheng, Korla, Altay, Turpan, Hami, Aksu, Artux and Hetian Municipalities	20	10
Other counties (cities)	15	8
Other townships	6	2

**Table Note 5:****Compensation rates for timber and commercial forests**

Item / species	Unit	Tree specification (breast diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Broad-leaf forest	/	<5cm	10-15.
	/	5-15cm	15-25
	/	13-30cm	25-35
	/	>30cm	45
Coniferous forest	/	<5cm	20-30
	/	5-15cm	30-50
	/	13-30cm	50-70
	/	>30cm	90
Fruit tree	/	<5cm	20-40
	/	5-15cm	40-60
	/	13-30cm	60-100
	/	>30cm	120
Grape	/	Not bearing fruit below 3 years	30-70
	/	Bearing fruit above 3 years	70-110
Note: The forest compensation fees of Zhengbo Reserve are higher by 50%.			

**Table Note 6:****Compensation rates for scrub forests**

Close canopy (%)	Rate (yuan/mu)
20—40	300
40—60	500
>60	600

**Table Note 7:****Table 1.7 Rates of management fees for temporary land uses**

Nature of land	Land type and area	Rate	Remarks
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Land for infrastructure construction projects, such as energy, traffic, water resources, communication and investigation		20 yuan/year*mu	Any period less than one year shall be counted as one year, and more than one year but less than two years as two years.
Operating temporary land uses	Within built-up area	1-2 yuan/month*m <sup>2</sup>	
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.5 yuan/month*m <sup>2</sup>	
Other temporary land uses	Within built-up area	0.3-0.5 yuan/month*m <sup>2</sup>	
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.3 yuan/month*m <sup>2</sup>	

## Appendix 2 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

### (Name of affected person)

In order to relieve traffic congestion, and improve road safety and the county town's ecological environment and overall image, JCG (executing agency) plans to use part of an ADB loan to implement a municipal infrastructure and environmental improvement project in Jimunai County, which is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project.

The Project will affect your family (entity) to some extent. This booklet is provided to you so that you understand the basic information of the Project, state policies on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and possible impacts on you.

### **I. Introduction to the Project**

The implementing agency of the Project is JCCB. The Project involves:

**1. Road construction:** 5 roads will be reconstructed or expanded in the county town, with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6,961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4,007.01m, together with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, an integrated pipe trench of 2,746.72m on Tuanjie Road, and maintenance equipment.

**2. Water supply:** A water supply network of 29,880m will be built, in which DN150 is 390m long, DN200 4,830m long, DN300 17,093m long and DN400 7,567m long.

**3. Sewage discharge:** A sewer network of 21,756m will be built, in which DN300 is 6,790m long, DN400 3,313m long, DN500 2,127m long and DN600 9,526m long, together with 487 drainage manholes and a 5000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant.

**4. Refuse disposal:** A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and its operating system, 60 refuse collection points and 450 ashbins will be built, together with a 10KV power line of 3.5km and an access road of 1,500m.

**5. Central heating:** A 3×14MW boiler house and its auxiliary facilities and structures, 8 heating stations and a primary heating network of 4,247m will be built, in which DN200 is 1,325m long, DN250 1,607m long, DN300 702m long and DN450 613m long.

### **II. Impacts of the Project**

The Project will affect one community and 3 villages, which are Tuanjie Road Community, and Qikuorjia, Halahaile and Borktale Villages, Tuoputiereke Xiang. Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 30 households with 111 persons, including 78 minority persons. The total area of permanently occupied state-owned land is 89.56 mu (8.56 mu of housing land, 1.12 mu of commercial land, 78.3 mu of wasteland and 1.58 mu of unused land); 195.97 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 164.75 mu of pasture land and 31.22 mu of woodland. Residential houses of 3,611.66m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, including rural residential houses of 2,344.65m<sup>2</sup>. 5 commercial stores with 11 persons will be affected, with a demolition area of 743.99m<sup>2</sup>; one enterprise/institution will be affected, whose enclosing wall of 151m will be demolished only.

The laying of the water supply network involves temporary occupation of 52.82 mu of land only, where state-owned urban roads will be excavated. The laying of the sewer network involves temporary occupation of 40.5 mu of land only, where state-owned urban roads will be excavated. The laying of the heating network involves temporary occupation of 15.93 mu

of land only, where state-owned urban roads and green belts will be excavated.

Since the routes of the water supply, sewer and heating networks are the same, the temporarily occupied areas are not calculated repeatedly.

### III. Compensation rates

The compensation rates of the Project have been determined in consultation with the Jimunai County Grassland Monitoring and Supervision Station (GMSS), and affected households. Based on the practical conditions, grassland compensation fees will be 4 times the base amount of compensation of the grassland acquired, and the resettlement subsidy will be 25% of grassland compensation fees. See Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1: Compensation rates for pasture land**

Item	Output value (yuan/mu)	Grassland compensation fees	Resettlement subsidy
Halahaile Village	69	69	276
Qikuorjia Village	50	50	200

### Woodland

According to the Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC, Document (XUAR GO Fa [2008] No.39) of the General Office of the XUAR Government and the Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Woodland Acquisition and Occupation of XUAR, the compensation rates for woodland are as shown in Tables 2-2 to 2-5.

**Table 2-2: Compensation rates for forests**

Species	Unit	Tree specification (breast diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Broad-leaf forest	/	<5cm	10-15
	/	5-15cm	15-25
	/	13-30cm	25-35
	/	>30cm	45
Coniferous forest	/	<5cm	20-30
	/	5-15cm	30-50
	/	13-30cm	50-70
	/	>30cm	90

**Table 2-3: Compensation rates for woodland**

Forest type	Base amount (yuan)	Multiple	Compensation rate (yuan)
Forestland	1200	6	7200

**Table 2-4: Resettlement subsidy for woodland**

Forest type	Base amount (yuan)	Multiple	Compensation rate (yuan)
Forestland	1200	4	4800

**Table 2-5: Forest vegetation restoration fees**

Type	Restoration cost per unit area (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Timber forest, commercial forest	6

The compensation rates for urban house structures are the same as those for rural ones, and the compensation for urban house demolition includes the compensation for rights to use state-owned land. See Table 2-6.

**Table 2-6: Compensation rates for urban residential houses**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	740	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	660	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	530	
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	300	
	Land compensation	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	81	Tier-2 areas
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	800	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/month/household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	

The compensation rates for rural house structures are the same as those for urban ones. If any rural house has a land use permit, the compensation for house demolition will include the compensation for state-owned land. Since rural house demolition is caused by the central heating component and occurs in Qikuorjia Village, which is at the edge of the Jimunai County town, where the displaced residents have a certificate of title, the compensation for house demolition will include the compensation for state-owned land. Therefore, the compensation rates for rural and urban house demolition are the same, as shown in Table 2-7.

**Table 2-7: Compensation rates for rural residential houses**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	740	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	660	

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	530	
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	300	
	Land compensation			
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	15	Tier-1 areas: 174 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Tier-2 areas: 81 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Tier-3 areas: 44 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	800	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/month/household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	

**Table 2-8: Compensation rates for houses of herdsmen**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Temporary houses and Attached houses	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	770	
	Masonry timber (winter shelter)	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	660	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	530	
	Attached houses (sheepfold)			
	Sheepfold (simple masonry timber)	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	400	
	Sheepfold (simple earth timber)	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	280	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	800	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/month/household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months;



Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
				compensation will continue beyond 6 months.

The compensation rates for premises of commercial stores involved in the Project are appraised pursuant on policies and by reference to location, as shown in Table 2-9.

**Table 2-9: Compensation rates for demolition of premises of commercial stores**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
House	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	870	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	780	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	650	
	Attached houses	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	400	
	Land compensation			
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	15	Tier-1 areas: 268 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Tier-2 areas: 173 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Tier-3 areas: 97 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/household/month	800	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	

Due to the road construction component, an enclosing wall of 151m of the Tuopuretieke Xiang Veterinary Station will be demolished, and compensated for at the corresponding rate. The PMO has learned through consultation that the leaders of the station will rebuild the enclosing wall backward. This will have little impact on the station. See Table 2-10.

**Table 2-10: Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities**

Item	Unit	Qty.	Rate
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	1322	80
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	2383	35
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	11	120
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	35	40
Pressure well	/	17	480

Telegraph pole	/	20	1200
Toilet	/	212	800
Enclosing wall	M <sup>2</sup>	151.00	80.00

#### **IV. Resettlement**

##### **1. Land acquisition**

The forests on the collective woodland to be acquired are owned by the Jimunai County Forestry Bureau. The County PMO will reallocate other land as nursery land of the forestry bureau in consultation with the forestry bureau and Qikuorjia Village Committee. The County PMO will transplant the seedlings onto the new land, so that forestry bureau will suffer no loss. The collective woodland and pasture land to be acquired in Qikuorjia Village will be compensated for at the corresponding rates, and the compensation fees will be paid directly to the village collective.

Due to refuse disposal, 114.75 mu of pasture land of Yersen's family in Halahaile Village will be acquired. This family has 7,810 mu of pasture land before land acquisition, so its land loss rate will be 1.47%, which is a minor impact. It has learned through interview that Yersen thinks the refuse disposal plant will improve the environment, so he supports this component strongly. He expects timely cash compensation, and will use the compensation to buy young sheep to expand stockbreeding. He also wishes to do unskilled jobs during project construction to increase his income.

During project construction, the implementing agency will take some measures to support the displaced persons, including:

a) Making job opportunities available first to the displaced persons to generate cash income;

b) During production restoration, it will give technical training on cash crop cultivation and stockbreeding, etc. to the affected people, and invite technicians of the agriculture, stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihoods.

##### **2. Resettlement**

The households affected partially by house demolition will be compensated in cash. The demolished houses are attached houses, such as kitchen and store room, other than main rooms. After demolition, the demolished houses and attachments will be appraised and compensated for, the housing land will be compensated for., and a subsidy provided for relocation or rebuilding. Therefore, the lost houses and housing land resulting from the Project will not affect the production and livelihoods of these households.

The households affected wholly by house demolition include rural and urban ones. The resettlement modes for rural house demolition are cash compensation and house rebuilding on a planned housing site. The planned housing site is in Dongshanliang Community, less than 2km away from the demolished houses, so there is no risk of living inconvenience for the affected households. The resettlement modes for urban house demolition include cash compensation, house rebuilding on a planned housing site, purchase of commercial housing and provision of low-rent housing to low-income households. The replacement costs for house structures are the same for urban and rural houses. For the displaced rural residents who will continue with farming or stockbreeding, a storied building is unsuitable for them, so

they may build houses on the planned housing site using the cash compensation.

## **V. Rights and obligations of the affected people**

### **(1) Rights of the affected people**

You will receive compensation according to the above compensation rates. The 2 HHs who need to be relocated can get 2000 yuan additional subsidy for re-construct the houses; the 2 HHs who are partially affected can get 500 yuan additional subsidy. You may express your opinions and suggestions to the county government, your township government, community/village committee, HDMO or PMO about compensation amount, compensation rates, time of payment and selection of rebuilding site, etc. The HDMO must respond to any received appeal or inquiry within 7 days.

There are 5 options of appeal in Jimunai County:

1. Village/community committee;
2. Township government/urban district office;
3. JCLRB/HDMO;
4. County PMO/county government; and
5. Legal proceedings

In order that the affected people can feed back their grievances timely, contacts have been appointed for different appeal accepting agencies and their contact information disclosed.

Head of Tuanjie Road Community Committee: Zhang Xiyue	Tel: 6183904
Head of Qikuorjia Village Committee: Liu Yuhe	Tel: 6184020
Head of Borktale Village Committee: Cheng Xunwu	Tel: 6185123
Head of Halahaile Village Committee: Azhati	Tel: 13899411893
Head of affected sub-district office: Wang Cui'e	Tel: 6182225
Head of Tuoputiereke Xiang: Song Dongchang	Tel: 6185836
Head of JCLRB: Zhu Jun	Tel: 6184989
Head of JCCB: Bai Yanlin	Tel: 6917188
Head of HDMO: Yerkenbiek	Tel: 6184386
Head of County PMO: Liu Xin, Zhou Yuanliang	Tel: 6184386
Head of county appeal authority: Yi Zan	Tel: 6185809
Head of county disciplinary inspection authority: Chen Yongquan	Tel: 6185720
Head of county legal affairs authority: Dong Hongxu	Tel: 6182917


External resettlement monitoring agency (TBD)

*After the external resettlement monitoring agency is determined, its contact and information will be disclosed to the affected people during the baseline survey.*


### **(2) Obligations of the affected people:**

1. Cooperating in the implementation of this national project actively;
2. A new storied building shall not be built within the defined range of house demolition, otherwise compensation fees will be withheld;
3. All buildings within the boundary line (red or blue line, being the outer boundary line of road or river width) will be demolished.

## **Appendix 3 Minutes of Public Participation and Interview**


<b>Minutes 1</b>	
<b>Time</b>	2010-5-14
<b>Venue</b>	JCCB
<b>Attendees</b>	JCCB, HDMO, JCLRB ADB resettlement TA experts RP preparation agency
<b>Key points</b>	<p>The purpose of the meeting is to introduce the Project and its possible resettlement impacts, as well as compensation and resettlement measures. The key points are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The County PMO introduced the proposed sites of the components, which roads were to be built, expanded or rebuilt, and suggestions for improvement;</li> <li>(2) HDMO introduced the house demolition work in recent years, and discussed the compensation rates for house demolition;</li> <li>(3) Measures to avoid the possible resettlement impacts were discussed;</li> <li>(4) PPTA explained the importance of the RP in an ADB-financed project, and analyzed its differences from a domestic resettlement plan;</li> <li>(5) The compensation modes for resettlement of Jimunai County were discussed, and cash compensation was recommended;</li> <li>(6) Guidelines were given on compensation for land acquisition and house demolition, including backward rebuilding or single compensation;</li> <li>(7) JCLRB introduced the land compensation rates of Jimunai County, time and procedures of land approval, and held a detailed discussion on land policies with PPTA.</li> </ol>
<b>Photos</b>	

<b>Interview Record 1</b>	
<b>Time</b>	2010-5-16
<b>Venue</b>	Qikuorjia Village, Tuoputiereke Xiang
<b>Attendees</b>	JCCB: Zhou Yuanliang Householder of displaced household: Hajmlat (Kazakh) RP preparation agency
<b>Key points</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The householder Hajmlat, 35 years, Kazakh, primary school education, deals mainly with farming; his wife, 39 years, Kazakh, primary school education, deals mainly with farming, too. He lives in a 5-member family. His mother is 73 years and his father is dead. His elder son is attending junior high school, and his younger son is attending primary school. Annual educational expenses are over 3,000 yuan. The old person is not healthy, and often has to take medication, so he is under great economic pressure.</li> </ol>

	<p>2. The main source of income is farming. The family has 30 mu of farmland, used to grow wheat, with a yield of 350 kg/mu and annual income of about 21,000 yuan; the family also has 20 mu of alfalfa land, used to raise cattle (2) and sheep (12). Cow milk is consumed by the family mainly, and several heads of sheep would be sold to cover living expenses. The householder would also work outside in the slack season, and earns about 10,000 yuan per annum.</p> <p>3. The family will be affected by house demolition with a demolition area of 139m<sup>2</sup>. All houses will be demolished.</p> <p>4. The householder expects cash compensation for house demolition.</p>
Photos	

Interview Record 2	
Time	2010-5-16
Venue	Bian'an Street, Jimunai County
Attendees	JCCB Owner of commercial store to be relocated: Chen Jianjun RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>1. There are 5 members in the family, including one old person and two children (one attending school and one in military service).</p> <p>2. The family has a truck, used by the male householder to deal with freight transport and carry goods for his store, earning about 50,000 yuan per annum; his wife runs the store, takes care of the old person and does housework. The annual revenue of the store is up to 100,000 yuan. The family also has 10 mu of farmland, which is contracted to others at 240 yuan/mu-year.</p> <p>3. He supports road construction, because improved traffic can promote local economic development and make the store's business better.</p> <p>4. After the store is demolished, he expects to receive cash compensation or rebuild the store locally (over a distance toward the roadside).</p> <p>5. He expects the government to offer some preferential policies (tax reduction and exemption, etc.).</p> <p>6. He supports road construction very much. Since he runs freight transport, his truck is likely to depreciate and be damaged on some out-of-repair roads. In addition, bad road conditions also affect traffic safety. After the road is completed, his business will be better.</p>



Interview Record 3	
Time	2010-5-16
Venue	Bian'an Street, Jimunai County
Attendees	JCCB: Zhou Yuanliang Owner of commercial store to be relocated: Wang Kai RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>1. There are 7 members in the family, including two old persons and a child attending junior high school.</p> <p>2. The family has 48 mu of land, used to grow wheat, with a yield of 350 kg/mu and annual income of about 33,600 yuan; in the slack season, the 3 middle-aged persons would work outside, earning about 7,000 yuan/person-year; in addition, 8 rooms are rented at 900 yuan/month; the two old persons run the store mainly, and the annual revenue of the store is about 40,000 yuan.</p> <p>3. If the store is demolished, he expects reasonable and timely cash compensation; he will rebuild the store backward, and apply for a certificate of title to house property and land use permit for the new store.</p> <p>4. After the road is completed, there will be higher pedestrian and vehicle flows, and the store's business will be better. For the safety hazard arising from the increased vehicle flow, the householder thinks that sidewalks should be built and visible signs set up to facilitate traffic.</p> <p>6. He expects the Project to be implemented soon so as to restore his business.</p>
Photos	

Interview Record 4	
Time	2010-5-16
Venue	Halahaile Village, Tuoputiereke Xiang, Jimunai County
Attendees	JCCB Household affected by both land acquisition and house demolition: Yersen (Kazakh) RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>1. The householder Yersen, 45 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, deals mainly with stockbreeding. He lives in a 4-member family. His wife Gulinar is 43 years, primary school education. His son and daughter are attending school.</p> <p>2. The family earns a living from farming mainly, and its annual income is about 40,000 yuan.</p> <p>3. Due to the refuse disposal component, 114.75 mu of winter pasture will be acquired, and its winter shelter will be demolished only, with a demolition area of 370.6m<sup>2</sup>, including masonry timber housing of 54.9m<sup>2</sup>, a masonry timber sheepfold of 217.4m<sup>2</sup> and an earth timber sheepfold of 98.3m<sup>2</sup>. It has been learned that the family owns 7,810 mu of pasture land, of which 114.75 mu will be acquired, with a loss rate of 1.47%. Land acquisition will have little impact on this household.</p> <p>4. He expects timely cash compensation, and will use the compensation to buy young sheep to expand stockbreeding. He also wishes to do unskilled jobs during project construction to increase his income.</p> <p>5. The whole family supports the Project, because the refuse disposal plant will improve environmental quality and provide a better living environment to herdsmen.</p>

Interview Record 5	
Time	2010-5-16
Venue	Xingfu Street, Jimunai County
Attendees	JCCB Representatives of vulnerable groups affected by house demolition: (Tashen, Gao Jiayi) RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>Tashen, 35 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, deals with planting, living in a 4-member family. His wife Hafla, 36 years, is disabled and receives MLS benefit. His daughter Wakqi, 12 years, is attending primary school; his son, 4 years, is under school age. The sources of family income are farming and MLS benefit (3,600 yuan/year). The family lives mainly on the female householder's income, and leads a hard life. Due to central heating, the family's demolition area will be 131.1m<sup>2</sup>. It has learned through interview that they support such a public benefit project. Since demolition will affect their daily life, they expect reasonable resettlement and timely compensation. Tashen also said that since he lacked other skills, he had to deal with planting, so he expected to be trained on other skills after demolition in order to do other jobs.</p> <p>Gao Jiayi, 43 years, Han, junior high school education, is working outside, living in a 3-member family. His wife is Mo Baoying, 44 years, junior high school education, receiving MLS benefit; their daughter, 12 years, is attending school. The family lives mainly on employment income (about 8,000 yuan/year) and MLS benefit (1,440 yuan/year). Due to road construction, side rooms of 76.8m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished. Since the main rooms will not be demolished, the family will not be displaced. The householder said if he could find a job under the Project, he would use the money earned and the</p>

	<p>compensation for house demolition to do small business or retailing in order to improve the family's standard of living. Since her daughter is attending school, he hopes that his daughter could receive better education.</p>
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## **Appendix 4 Terms of Reference of External Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **1. Objective**

The objective of external M&D is:

To analyze variations of the standard of living of the affected people, and submit reports to ADB, the executing agency and competent authorities by conducting independent M&E of resettlement activities, and monitoring and tracking resettlement progress, funding and management according to ADB's Resettlement Handbook and Social Analysis Guidelines, so that they can learn the progress of resettlement and ensure that existing issues and suggestions are addressed consistently

### **2. M&E tasks**

The M&E tasks are as follows:

Progress of Land acquisition and house demolition:

- Progress of land acquisition;
- Progress of temporary land occupation;
- Progress of project impact

Progress of resettlement:

- Progress of and compensation for house demolition;
- Progress of house construction of displaced persons;
- Progress of relocation

Progress of fund availability and payment:

- Payment of funds;
- Expenditure (budgetary vs. actual);

Standard of living of the affected people, including: standards of living before and after resettlement;

- Employment before and after resettlement

Compensation for, restoration and rebuilding of public facilities

The affected people's participation in resettlement (RP) preparation, land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and income restoration

Grievance redress mechanism and efficiency

Collection of monitoring data and establishment of database

Comparative analysis

Submission of report

### **3. Technical procedures**

Preparing terms of reference, questionnaires, random sampling plan, baseline survey, establishing information management system, supervision and inspection, establishing data files, comparative analysis, conducting evaluation, preparing evaluation report, final inspection and making a conclusion

### **4. Independent monitoring agency**

An independent monitoring agency will be employed to monitor the resettlement work conducted by the County PMO or implementing agency.

The County PMO will provide assistance to the external monitoring agency, especially in field investigation, resettlement and logistic services.

### **5. M&E methods**

The field observation, analysis and overall evaluation methods will be combined.

Comprehensive field investigation and random sampling inspection of progress,

funding, organization and management

Sampling 20% of the households affected by house demolition for follow-up

Comprehensive interview, and meeting and document review

Collecting photos, tapes and real objects in addition to written documents

## **6. M&E arrangements**

**Table 6.1: M&E agenda**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Resettlement report</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Socioeconomic Baseline Survey	Mar. 2011
2	Monitoring Report No.1	Apr. 2011
3	Monitoring Report No.2	Oct. 2011
4	Monitoring Report No.3	Apr. 2012
5	Evaluation Report No.4	Oct. 2012
6	Evaluation Report No.5	Oct. 2013
7	Final Report	Sep. 2014

### Appendix 5 Information on houses to be demolished

				Former house area										Area of demolished house										Degree of demolition
Component	Village / Community	No.	Householder	Main rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Side rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Temporary rooms (m2)		Main rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Side rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Temporary rooms (m2)		
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry timber	Earth timber	
Central heating	Qikuorjia	1	Mulati	91		60								91		60								Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	2	Nurjiark	104	78									104	78									Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	3	Hajmlat			104				35						104				35				Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	4	Habila	121.09	32									121.09	32									Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	5	Madbiek	79.67	56.54									79.67	56.54									Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	6	Bahtbiek	90					30		12			90					30		12			Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	7	Tashen	77.4						53.7				77.4						53.7				Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	8	Yerken		80				45						80				45					Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	9	Zhang Renchun		166.25				67.5	56					166.25				67.5	56				Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	10	Gulinula	120	40									120	40									Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	11	Zhang Qingrong		108.9	40					72				108.9	40					72			Whole
Ditto	Qikuorjia	12	Mahshati		84					70					84					70				Whole
Road construction	Tuanjie Road	13	Wang Hongjun	81					54.99										54.99					Partial
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	14	Yerzhati	72					62.5										62.5					Partial
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	15	Bahtbiek	74					19.38	28.5									19.38	28.5				Partial
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	16	Ma Ming	94.8						54				94.8						54				Whole
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	17	Gao Jiayi	142.8					76.8										76.8					Partial

				Former house area										Area of demolished house										Degree of demolition
Component	Village / Community	No.	Householder	Main rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Side rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Temporary rooms (m2)		Main rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Side rooms (m <sup>2</sup> )				Temporary rooms (m2)		
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	Masonry timber	Earth timber	
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	18	Miao Yongjun		90						54									54			Partial	
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	19	Ren Taichang		78					66.78									66.78			Partial		
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	20	Luo Gang		125.58				111.09				18					111.09				18	Partial	
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	21	Ma Li		102										102							Whole		
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	22	Ahati	76.2					24.75	9				76.2				24.75	9			Whole		
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	23	Wang Shuxiang		125.58				56									56				Partial		
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	24	Halihan	76.2					74									74				Partial		
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	25	Mu Yaping	75				42.1						75				42.1				Whole		
Ditto	Tuanjie Road	26	Liu Qiguo	101.62					65.5					101.62				65.5				Whole		
Refuse disposal	Halahaile	27	Yerken									272.3	98.3								272.3	98.3	Whole	