

Resettlement Plan

November 2010

PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project

Resettlement Plan for Qinghe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by Qinghe 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
QCCB	–	Qinghe County Construction Bureau
QCG	–	Qinghe County Government
QCLRB	–	Qinghe 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 ²	–	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.

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

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ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and
Environment Improvement Project

Resettlement Plan for Qinghe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project

Qinghe County Construction Bureau

November 2010

Joint Signed letter of Resettlement Plan

As implementation entity of the project, Construction Bureau of Qinghe 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 Qinghe County seat and road construction, water supply, water drainage of engineering project of Takshiken town 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 Qinghe 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 Qinghe County confirms that the contents and 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 Qinghe County.

Deputy county magistrate of Qinghe County: Xun Junhao

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


January 25, 2011

Letter of Commitment

The Qinghe County Construction Bureau (“QCCB”) has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (“ADB”) for the Qinghe 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 Qinghe County. In order to complete the resettlement work more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

The Qinghe 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.

Qinghe County ADB Project Management Office

_____ (Signature)
_____ (Date)

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HDMO	-	House Demolition Management Office
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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 Qinghe County town and the urban image of the county, and adapt to socioeconomic development, the Qinghe County Government (executing agency, "QCG") plans to use part of ADB lending to start the Qinghe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project (the "Project") that includes county town water supply, county town sewage treatment, county town refuse disposal, county town central heating, Takeshiken Town water supply, Takeshiken Town road construction, and Takeshiken Town sewage treatment. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project. The implementing agency of the Project is QCCB. The components of the Project are as follows:

- (i) Takeshiken Town road construction: construction of 6 roads in the Takeshiken town with a total length of 2,107.25m, together with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment;
- (ii) Takeshiken Town water supply: construction of a water distribution network of 15,382m, and a 1,800m³/d waterworks;
- (iii) Takeshiken Town sewage treatment: construction of a sewer network of 7,360m, a 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station;
- (iv) County town water supply: expansion of a 6,000m³/d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m;
- (v) County town sewage treatment: construction of a 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant, construction and reconstruction of sewer lines of 5,850m, and a sewage lifting pumping station;
- (vi) County town refuse disposal: construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km;
- (vii) County town central heating: expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m.

B. Project impacts

2. The Project will affect one community, two villages and one town. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 93 persons, including 80 minority persons, accounting for 86.02% of the affected population. Urban residential houses of 802 m² will be demolished, affecting 5 households with 21 persons, including 2 minority households with 10 persons. 159.5 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land, affecting 12 households with 78 persons, including 11 minority households with 76 persons. No people will be temporarily affected.¹

3. At the FS Report stage, the impacts of land acquisition have been minimized in close consultation with local officials and communities/villages. An optimum option has been selected through comparison of some options. The RP has been prepared in accordance with the relevant state, provincial and municipal land policies, and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The RP is based on the FS Report, and will be updated and improved based on the detailed design.

¹ 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".

C. Policy framework and entitlement

4. According to the land laws and policies of the PRC and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, the resettlement principles of the Project are: (1) The affected persons are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.; (2) The affected persons 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 persons 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 persons are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement (plan).; (6) The executing agency (QCG) 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 persons 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 resettlements

5. Herdsmen acquired of pasture land will be offered cash compensation at 1,638 yuan/mu for Class 1, Grade 1 pasture land and 250 yuan/mu for Class 3, Grade 4 pasture land, as well as stockbreeding and other training as necessary.

6. 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 a reward, etc. The affected households may select a resettlement house or cash compensation as they wish. The one household in Takeshiken Town will be offered a housing site for self-building.

E. Organization responsible

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 authorities. 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.

F. Public participation

7. In August and September 2009, a survey was made of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land 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 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. These surveys were designed to make the implementing and design agencies clear about the local conditions and the concerns of the affected persons. Information on the affected persons was collected through some meetings, involving QCG, the County PMO, urban sub-district offices, land administration bureau, civil affairs bureau, women's federation, urban planning bureau, affected persons, design agency and consultants. On different occasions, such as meeting, rural household survey and villager team focus group discussion (FGD), the affected persons have been involved in the preparation of the RP, and their concerns and opinions have been incorporated into the RP.

G. Appeal

8. The affected persons 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 persons at public meetings convened by the implementing agency and communities before land acquisition and house demolition.

H. Costs

9. According to the FS Report and subsequent surveys, the resettlement costs for land acquisition and house demolition are about CNY3.6892 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

10. Land acquisition and resettlement will begin in January 2011 and end in June 2013. Construction will not commence only when the affected persons have been compensated in full.

J. Monitoring and reporting

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

1. Overview of the Project

1.1. Background of the Project

12. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project. In November 2007, XUAR Development and Reform Commission organized experts to review the Proposal for the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project (including the sub-report of the Qinghe County subproject), and issued the Reply on the Proposal for the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project (XDRC Foreign Capital [2007] No.1718), approving the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project formally.

13. Qinghe County is located in the northeast of the Junggar Basin in XUAR, on the southeast range of the Altay Mountain, bordering Fuyun County on the west, Qitai County, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture on the south, and Mongolia on the east and northeast, with a border line of 255.8km. The Takeshiken Port, the second largest port of China open to Mongolia, located in the county, is busy during its opening period. The flourishing frontier trade has brought vitality to the county's economy.

14. With the deepening of the western China development strategy, and the preferential policy offered by the state for Xinjiang, and the rapid economic globalization of the world, Xinjiang is faced with an unprecedented good opportunity of development. QCG has decided to grasp this historical opportunity to accelerate municipal infrastructure construction, expand the space of urban development, beautify the urban environment, and create a bright future for the county.

1.2. Overview of the Project

15. The Project consists of the Takeshiken Town road construction, water supply (Takeshiken Town and county town), sewage treatment (Takeshiken Town and county town), county town central heating, and County town refuse disposal components, as shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Summary of project components

Component	Brief description
County town water supply	Expansion of a 6,000m ³ /d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m, in which newly built DN300 is 6,641m long and DN200 2,742m long, and reconstructed DN400 is 752m long, DN300 2,887m long and DN200 852m long
County town sewage treatment	Construction of a 4,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.0km, 10KV lines of 0.5km, construction and reconstruction of a sewer network of 5,850m, in which d300 is 5,510m long and d600 340m long, a sewage lifting pumping station, a pressure PE drainage line, in which dn300 is 2,000m long
County town central heating	Expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m long, DN300 1,084m long, DN350 1,272m long and DN500 100m long
County town refuse disposal	Construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km
Takeshiken Town road construction	Construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities
Takeshiken Town water supply	Construction of a 1,800m ³ /d waterworks, including a water head (large opening well), a water supply line of 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks. Water supply

Component	Brief description
	network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 and a length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 is 3,834m long, DN200 8,493m long and DN300 3,505m long
Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	Construction of a 1,200m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.3km and 10KV lines of 3.0km; a sewer network of 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m long and d400 1,540m long, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station, and the dn250-PE water distribution line of 3,000m

16. **(1) Water supply.** In the county town, expansion of a 6,000m³/d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m, in which newly built DN300 is 6,641m long and DN200 2,742m long, and reconstructed DN400 is 752m long, DN300 2,887m long and DN200 852m long

17. In addition, a 1,800m³/d waterworks will be built Takeshiken Town, including a water head (large opening well), a water supply line of 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks. Water supply network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 and a length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 is 3,834m long, DN200 8,493m long and DN300 3,505m long.

Figure 1-1: Site of proposed waterworks in Takeshiken Town



18. **(2) Sewage treatment:** In County town, construction of a 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.0km, 10KV lines of 0.5km, construction and reconstruction of a sewer network of 5,850m, in which d300 is 5,510m long and d600 340m long, a sewage lifting pumping station, a pressure PE drainage line, in which dn300 is 2,000m long.

Figure 1-2: Site of proposed sewage treatment plant in Qinghe County



19. In Takeshiken Town, a 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.3km and 10KV lines of 3.0km; a sewer network of 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m long and d400 1,540m long, a sewage lifting pumping station, and a pressure PE drainage line (DN250) of 3,000m will be built.

Figure 1-3: Site of proposed sewage treatment plant in Takeshiken Town



20. **(3) Refuse disposal:** construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km

21. **(4) Central heating:** Expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m long, DN300 1,084m long, DN350 1,272m long and DN500 100m long

22. **(5) Takeshiken Town road construction:** construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities. See Table 1-2 for details.

Table 1-2: Size of proposed roads in Takeshiken Town

No.	Road	Nature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Driveway width (m)	Green belt (m)	Sidewalk (m)
1	Planned No.2 Road	Secondary	615.64	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
2	Planned No.3 Road	Secondary	407.55	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
3	Planned No.5 Road	Secondary	234.03	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
4	Wenhua Road West	Primary	472.21	28	12	2*4.0	2*4.0
5	Wenhua Road East	Primary	172.21	28	12	2*4.0	2*4.0
6	Central Road West	Secondary	205.61	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
Total			2107.25				

Figure 1-4: Photo of planned No.3 road in Takeshiken Town

Figure 1-5: Photo of existing Central Road West in Takeshiken Town



1.3. Socioeconomic benefits of the Project

23. The main components of the Project include county town water supply, county town sewage treatment, county town central heating, county town refuse disposal, Takeshiken Town road construction, Takeshiken Town water supply, and Takeshiken Town sewage treatment. The Project will improve the infrastructure and environmental hygiene of the county town and Takeshiken Town, promote the development of the local tourism and commerce, and generate considerable environmental, social and economic benefits.

24. County town water supply: This component will improve the water supply quality of the county town, and improve the availability and health of drinking water for human and livestock.

25. County town sewage treatment: 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.

26. County town central heating: This component will improve the utilization rate of thermal energy of the county town, reduce carbon emissions and air pollution, and improve the living environment.

27. County town refuse disposal: With the implementation of this component, the living environment will be cleaner, impact of urban refuse on the environment will be reduced significantly, and the infrastructure and environment of the county town will be improved greatly, which will promote the county's tourist development.

28. Takeshiken Town road construction: This component will improve the road network of the land port, make it more convenient for the port to connect with the outside world, attract more businessmen from Mongolia and Russia, and increase the local residents' income.

29. Takeshiken Town water supply: This component will enable the residents of Takeshiken Town to drink healthier water, and provide a more effective water source for the building of the Takeshiken port.

30. Takeshiken Town sewage treatment: This component will improve the environment and image of the Takeshiken port, attract more foreign investors, and drive the port's construction and development.

31. In general, the road construction, the Project will improve the environmental hygiene and infrastructure of the county town and Takeshiken Town, improve people's standard of living, optimize the environment, increase the confidence of investors, and promote the development of the county town and Takeshiken Town.

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.

33. 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

34. 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

35. To optimize the road construction design, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the RP preparation agency and design agency have proposed to cancel Heishuigou Landscaped Road through field investigation, and in consultation with the governmental agencies concerned and the County PMO, avoiding a large amount of land acquisition and house demolition. In the former design of Heishuigou Landscaped Road, 140.8 mu of land was to be acquired and houses of 39,294.71 m² to be demolished, affecting 283 households with 1,056 persons.

36. In the former design of the county town refuse disposal component, 135 mu of pasture land in Dongte Village was to be acquired, affecting 4 households with 43 persons. The design has been adjusted based on the suggestions of the TA experts and the RP preparation agency. Presently, 72.75 mu of pasture land will be acquired, affecting 3 households with 37 persons.

37. In the former design of the county town sewage treatment component, 125.68 mu of pasture land was to be acquired, affecting 18 households with 65 persons. The design has been adjusted based on the suggestions of the TA experts and the RP preparation agency. Presently, only 73.1 mu of state-owned wasteland will be acquired, and no one will be affected.

38. In the former design of the Takeshiken Town sewage treatment component, 61 mu of land was to be acquired, and houses of 849m² to be demolished, affecting 12 households with 20 persons. The design has been adjusted based on the suggestions of the TA experts and the RP preparation agency. Presently, only 52.33 mu of land will be acquired, and no house demolition is involved, affecting one household with 3 persons.

39. A large amount of land acquisition and house demolition has been reduced through road re-planning, as shown in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Measures to reduce resettlement impacts

Item		Unit	Before optimization	After optimization	Difference
Land acquisition	Collective land	Mu	676.48	159.5	-516.98
	State-owned land	Mu	126.8	80.44	-46.36
	Subtotal	Mu	803.28	239.94	-563.34
House demolition	Rural residents	m ²	30418.42	0	-30418.42
	Urban residents	m ²	17119.83	802	-16317.83
	Enterprise / institution	m ²	31840.5	0	-31840.5
	Commercial store	m ²	360	0	-360
	Subtotal	m ²	79738.75	802	-78936.75
Land acquisition	Affected population	/	233	78	-155
House / building demolition	Rural residents	Household	173	0	-173
	Urban residents	Household	117	5	-112
	Commercial store	/	1	0	-1
	Enterprise / institution	/	8	0	-8
Subtotal		/	299	5	-294

2. Project Impacts

2.1. Types of impact

40. 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

41. 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 Qinghe County as required by ADB.

42. During June 2-19, 2009, a field investigation of the Project was conducted.

43. On August 4, 2009, a training meeting of the staff involved in the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) and the RP was held at QCCB, 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 and special facilities, etc. in the affected areas, and a survey agenda was determined.

44. During August 5-15, 2009, a FGD was held at QCCB 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 and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.

45. On May 3, 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 and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations, and interview and case study of affected residents.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. Socio-economic survey: A sampling survey of affected population, including ethnic group, age, educational level and employment status, etc.

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

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

51. 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

52. 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, as shown in Table 2-1.

1. Road construction

53. Takeshiken Town road construction: construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities

54. This component will affect 5 households with 26 persons, all being minority persons, 25.48 mu of collective pasture land will be acquired, and houses of 148 m² will be demolished. 4 households with 20 persons will be affected by land acquisition only (with an acquisition area of 20.86 mu of pasture land), and one household with 6 persons will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition, with an acquisition area of 4.61 mu of pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) and a demolition area of 148m².

2. Water supply

55. There are two water supply components, namely county town water supply and Takeshiken Town water supply.

56. In the county town water supply component, the Baixing Reservoir on the upper Daqing River is used as the water source, and there is no affected population in the water source reserve. The ground level of the water intake is 1,323.6m. The capacity of the waterworks is 6,000m³/d, and a water supply network of 13,874m will be built. The current water demand of the county town is met, and land for future development is reserved. 3.49 mu of collective pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) will be acquired for the waterworks, affecting 2 households with 10 persons.

57. In the Takeshiken Town water supply component, the Bu'erger River is used as the water source. The ground level of the water intake is 1,121.8m. The capacity of the waterworks is 1,800m³/d, and a water supply network of 15,832m will be built. The current water demand of the county town is met, and land for future development is reserved. 5.45 mu of collective pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) will be acquired for the waterworks, affecting one household with 2 persons.

3. Sewage treatment

58. There are two sewage treatment components, namely county town sewage treatment and Takeshiken Town sewage treatment.

59. In the county town sewage treatment component, a 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.0km, 10KV lines of 0.5km, and a sewer network of 5,850m will be built.

60. In the Takeshiken Town sewage treatment component, a 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.3km and 10KV lines of 3.0km; a sewer network of 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m long and d400 1,540m long, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station, and the dn250-PE water distribution line of 3,000m will be built. 52.33 mu of pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) will be acquired for this component, including 38.63 mu of for the sewage treatment plant, 13.65 mu for the access road, 0.05 mu for the pumping station, and 0.03 mu for the distributing well, affecting one household with 3 persons, all being minority persons. In addition, state-owned urban roads and green belts of 39.01 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network.

61. In the county town sewage treatment component, 73.25 mu of state-owned wasteland will be acquired, including 62.7 mu for the sewage treatment plant, 10.5 mu for the access

road and 0.05 mu for the pumping station. No one will be affected. In addition, state-owned urban roads and green belts of 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network.

4. Refuse disposal

62. In this component, a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km will be built.

In this component, 72.75 mu of pasture land (Class 3, Grade 4) will be acquired, including 65.4 mu for the refuse disposal plant and 7.35 mu for the access road, affecting 3 households with 37 persons (all being minority persons).

5. Central heating

63. In this component, a 1×46MW boiler house will be expanded; a boiler house with a floor area of 875.35m² and a building area of 1,883.95m², 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m will be built.

64. In the county town central heating component, houses of 654m² will be demolished, including 633m² in masonry timber structure (96.79%) and miscellaneous houses of 21m² (3.21%), affecting 4 households with 15 persons (including 1 minority household with 4 persons).

65. The 3 heating stations will occupy 0.68 mu of state-owned land. The locations of the stations have not been determined, 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.

66. The laying of the heating network will involve temporary land occupation only, and will involve excavation of urban state-owned roads and green belts, which will occupy 14.25 mu of land temporarily.

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. Therefore, after the service range of central heating is expanded, no one will be unemployed. On the contrary, this component will generate job opportunities.

Table 2-1: Impact identification of the components

Component	Permanent land acquisition									Temporary land occupation	House demolition				
	Collective land					State-owned land				State-owned land (mu)	Residential house demolition				
	Pasture land (mu)	AHs	APs	EM-AHs	EM-APs	Housing land (mu)	AHs	APs	State-owned wasteland (mu)		Demolition area	AHs	APs	EM-AHs	EM-APs
Takeshiken Town road construction	25.48	5	26	5	26	4	1	6			148	1	6		
Takeshiken Town water supply	5.45	1	2	0	0										
Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	52.33	1	3	1	3				0.03	39.02					
County town refuse disposal	72.75	3	37	3	37										
County town water supply	3.49	2	10	2	10										
County town sewage treatment									73.25	16.53					
County town central heating						2.48	4	15	0.68	14.25	654	4	15	1	4
Total	159.5	12	78	11	76	6.48	5	21	73.96	69.8	802	5	21	1	4

AHs=affected households; APs=affected persons EM= ethnic minority

2.4. Impacts of permanent land acquisition

2.4.1. Collective land

67. Collective land acquisition is caused mainly by the components of county town water supply, county town refuse disposal, Takeshiken Town road construction, Takeshiken Town water supply and Takeshiken Town sewage treatment, affecting 12 households with 78 persons. 159.5 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land, including 72.75 mu in Dongte Village, 3.49 mu in Kenmoyinake Village and 83.26 mu in Takeshiken Town, as shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Impact analysis of land acquisition

No.	Component	Village/ community	Acquired collective land (mu)		Affected households (persons)	Pasture land area per household (mu)	Acquisition area per household (mu)	Land loss rate
			Pasture land	Rating				
1	County town water supply	Kenmoyinake Village	3.49	Class 1, Grade 1	2(10)	146	1.745	1.2%
2	County town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	72.75	Class 3, Grade 4	3(37)	13978	24.25	0.21%
3	Takeshiken Town road construction	--	25.48	Class 1, Grade 1	5(26)	240.2	5.10	2.11%
4	Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	--	52.33	Class 1, Grade 1	1(3)	386	5.45	1.41%
5	Takeshiken Town water supply	--	5.45	Class 1, Grade 1	1(2)	1526	52.33	3.43%
Total	--	--	159.5	--	12(78)			

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

68. For the 12 households affected by land acquisition, 3 have a land loss rate of less than 1%, accounting for 25%; 8 have a land loss rate of 1%-3%, accounting for 66.67%; and one has a land loss rate of over 3%, accounting for 8.33%.

2.4.2. State-owned land

69. Permanent acquisition of state-owned land is caused mainly by county town central heating, road construction, county town sewage treatment and Takeshiken Town sewage treatment. The Project will occupy 6.48 mu of state-owned housing land, 73.25 mu of state-owned wasteland and 0.71 mu of state-owned unused land, as shown in Table 2-3. 5 households and 21 persons will be affected by housing land acquisition.

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

Component	Nature of land	Area (mu)	Affected HHs	Affected population
Central heating	Housing land	2.48	4	15
Central heating	State-owned unused land	0.68	0	0
County town sewage treatment	State-owned wasteland	73.25	0	0
Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	State-owned unused land	0.03	0	0
Takeshiken Town road construction	Housing land	4	1	6
Total		80.44	5	21

2.5. Temporary land occupation

70. The Project will occupy state-owned urban roads and green belts of 69.8 mu, including 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the sewer network in the county town sewage treatment component, 14.25 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the heating network of the county town central heating component, and 39.01 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network in the Takeshiken Town sewage treatment component. No people will be affected by the temporary land occupation.

71. The laying of the water distribution and sewer networks will involve excavation of urban state-owned roads and green belts. Such roads and green belts will be restored by the construction agency to the former size and standard after network laying, and the relevant costs will be included in the engineering budget of the Project.

2.6. House demolition

72. All houses to be demolished for the Project are urban residential houses, with a total demolition area of 802m², affecting 5 households with 21 persons, including 654 m² for central heating, affecting 4 households with 15 persons; and 148 m² for Takeshiken Town road construction, affecting one household with 6 persons, 753 m² in masonry timber structure (93.89%) and miscellaneous houses of 49 m² (6.11%).

73. All the 5 households affected by house demolition will be demolished of all houses, and will be displaced, as shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Information on residential houses to be demolished

Component	Village / community	Total households	Total population	Demolition area (m ²)				Total
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Misc.	
central heating	No.1 Community Committee	4	15	0	0	633	21	654
Takeshiken Town road construction	Takeshiken Town	1	6	0	0	120	28	148
Total		5	21	0	0	753	49	802

2.7. Affected vulnerable groups

74. Based on a preliminary analysis of the affected population, no vulnerable group has been found.

2.8. Affected population

75. Land acquisition and house demolition for the Project will involve one community, two villages and one town, and is estimated to affect 16 households with 93 persons, including 80 minority persons, accounting for 86.02% of the affected population, as shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Statistics of affected population

Type of impact	Acquisition of collective land only		House demolition only		Both land acquisition and house demolition		Both land acquisition and house demolition		Affected commercial stores		Total		
	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population	Number affected	Affected population	Number affected	Affected population	Affected households	Number affected	Affected population
Total	11	72	4	15	1	6	—	—	—	—	16	—	93

2.9. Affected ethnic minorities

76. Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 16 households with 93 persons in total, including 12 minority households with 80 persons, accounting for 86.02% of the affected population.

77. The main ethnic minorities are Kazakh and Uygur. 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, as shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6: Statistics of affected minority population

Component	Village/ community	Total		Ethnic minorities		Kazakh		Uygur	
		households	population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
county town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	3	37	3	37	3	37	0	0
County town central heating	No.1 Community Committee	4	15	1	4	0	0	1	4
county town water supply	Kenmoyinake Village	2	10	2	10	2	10	0	0
Takeshiken Town road construction	Takeshiken Town	5	26	5	26	5	26	0	0
Takeshiken Town water supply	Takeshiken Town	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	Takeshiken Town	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0
Total		16	93	12	80	11	76	1	4

2.10. Affected attachments and infrastructure

78. The ground attachments and infrastructure affected by central heating and Takeshiken Town road construction are shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: Affected attachments and infrastructure

Item	Unit	Total	Ownership
Toilet	/	4	Individual
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	22	Individual
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	15	Individual
Tree (usable as timber)	/	18	Individual
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	3	Individual
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	5	Individual
Pressure well	/	3	Individual
Pond	/	4	Individual

Telegraph pole	/	5	Individual
Enclosing wall	M ²	21	Individual

3. Socioeconomic Profile and Impact Assessment

3.1. Socioeconomic background of the affected areas

79. Qinghe County is located in the northeast of the Junggar Basin in XUAR, on the southeast range of the Altay Mountain, bordering Fuyun County on the west, Qitai County, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture on the south, and Mongolia on the east and northeast, with a border line of 255.8km. The county spans 258km longitudinally and 110km latitudinally, with a total area of 15,579.5km². The county town is 520km away from Urumqi, the capital city of XUAR, 1,220km away from Yining City, the seat of Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, and 320km Altay City, the seat of the prefectural administrative office.

80. Qinghe County is inhabited by 16 ethnic groups, and governs 5 Xiangs and 2 towns, with a total population of 61,443 and a minority population of 49,941. The county abounds with wheat and corn, and is renowned as a cradle of wheat. Its stockbreeding industry focuses on cattle, sheep, horses and camels; its industries include building materials, minerals, and brewing. In 2008, the county's GDP was 632.8 million yuan, up 25.8% year on year; total investment in fixed assets 567 million yuan, up 91.9% year on year; fiscal revenue 30.1 million yuan, up 82.87% year on year; industrial output value at or above the township level 259.54 million yuan, up 96.67% year on year; per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen 3,541.5 yuan, and per capita GDP 11,044 yuan.

3.2. Socioeconomic background of the affected town

81. Takeshiken Town is located in the southeast of Qinghe County, 106km away from the county town, 360km from Altay City and 570km from Urumqi City. It borders Bulgan County, Khovd Province, Mongolia, with a border line of 118.6km. It is 65km away from Bulgan County, and 270km from Hovd, the capital city of Khovd Province. The town has a total area of 1,513km², an arable area of 29,300 mu, and a pasture land area of 19,459 mu. It governs 4 administrative villages (11 natural villages), and has a resident population of 3,863 (Kazakhs account for 96%) and a labor force of 1,416. During the opening period of the Takeshiken Port, floating population is nearly 10,000. The town is surrounded by mountains on the four sides, with an average altitude of 1,147m, an annual average air temperature of 0°C, an annual average precipitation of 200mm, an evaporating capacity of 1,476mm, and an average frost-free period of 103d. Takeshiken Town boasts unique frontier landscape. The Bu'ergen River, originated in Mongolia, has an annual runoff of 305 million m³. The beaver, a rare animal of the world, known as a "living fossil", inhabits the Bu'ergen River valley, which is the only beaver natural reserve of China. Takeshiken Town has unique geographic advantages, and hosts the Takeshiken Port, China's second largest and Xinjiang's largest port open to Mongolia. In July 1989, the Takeshiken Port was approved by the State Council to open to Mongolia. In 2004, this port was approved by the State Council to open to Mongolia all the year round, and to Russia. Presently, this port has become an important supply base of living and productive materials in the 5 northwestern provinces of Mongolia, with an annual throughput of over 100,000 tons.

3.3. Socioeconomic profile of affected villages and communities

82. Land acquisition will affect one community and two villages in Qinghai County, which are No.1 Community Committee, Dongte Village and Kenmoyinake Village, as shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Socioeconomic profile of affected villages

Component	Affected community / village	Population					Land		Per capita net income (yuan/year)
		Total households	Total population	Men	Agricultural population	Minority population	Farmland	Grassland	Per capita net income of residents
County town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	202	1013	468	1013	1013	250	1400	3195.39
County town central heating	No.1 Community Committee	936	3000	1780	47	1520	—	—	4500
County town water supply	Kenmoyinake Village	162	744	365	744	820	4300	1500	3830

3.4. Socioeconomic survey

83. During May 3-8, 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 persons whose land or properties may be lost due to project construction; (2) collecting the affected persons's opinions about the Project; and (3) determining concerns of the affected persons about land acquisition, resettlement and income restoration measures.

84. This socioeconomic survey collected basic data on the restoration of the pipe networks of the county town water supply, county town sewage treatment and central heating components, basic data on land acquisition for the refuse disposal component, basic data on the central heating component, the present situation and prospect of the Takeshiken Town road construction component, water supply, drainage and planning information of Takeshiken Town, and socioeconomic information and willingness of the households affected by water supply and sewage treatment. Two questionnaires were used: (1) questionnaire for village officials (including officials of urban community committees); and (2) questionnaire for residents.

85. The survey covered all villages/communities affected by land acquisition, and is highly representative of land and property losses of residents. All households subject to severe land and property losses were sampled at a rate of 100%; vulnerable groups were covered.

86. The socioeconomic survey covered 16 households with 93 persons in one community, 2 villages and one town affected by the Project, accounting for 100% of the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Villages and households surveyed

Component	Village /community	Respondents	Surveyed households
County town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	3	37
County town central heating	No.1 Community Committee	4	15
county town water supply	Kenmoyinake Village	2	10
Takeshiken Town road construction	--	5	26
Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	--	1	3
Takeshiken Town water supply	--	1	2
Total		16	93

3.5. Socioeconomic profile of affected persons

3.5.1. Demographics

87. The demographic profile of the affected persons is shown in Table 3-3, including age, population composition, education and occupation of both genders. The Project will affect 16 households with 93 persons, including 45 men and 48 women; 13 Han people, 4 Uyghurs and

76 Kazakhs; 2 illiterate or semiliterate persons, 10 preschool children, 22 who have received primary school education, 42 who have received junior high school education, 10 who have received senior high school or technical secondary school education, and 7 who have received college or above education; 45 unmarried persons and 48 married persons.

Table 3-3: Statistics of affected population

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Households					16	
Average population					5.81	
Age	Men		Women			
≤6 years	4	4.30%	6	6.45%	10	10.75%
7-19 years	8	8.60%	10	10.75%	18	19.35%
20-35 years	17	18.28%	20	21.51%	37	39.78%
36-50 years	9	9.68%	8	8.60%	17	18.28%
51-60 years	4	4.30%	2	2.15%	6	6.45%
61-70 years	3	3.23%	2	2.15%	5	5.38%
≥71 years	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	45	48.39%	48	51.61%	93	100.00%
Ethnic group	Men		Women			
Han	8	8.60%	5	5.38%	13	13.98%
Uygur	2	2.15%	2	2.15%	4	4.30%
Kazakh	35	37.63%	41	44.09%	76	81.72%
Total	45	48.39%	48	51.61%	93	100.00%
Educational level	Men		Women			
Illiterate or semiliterate	0	0.00%	2	2.15%	2	2.15%
Preschool	4	4.30%	6	6.45%	10	10.75%
Primary school	12	12.90%	10	10.75%	22	23.66%
Junior high school	21	22.58%	21	22.58%	42	45.16%
Senior high school or technical secondary school	5	5.38%	5	5.38%	10	10.75%
Junior college or above	3	3.23%	4	4.30%	7	7.53%
Total	45	48.39%	48	51.61%	93	100.00%
Marital status	Men		Women			
Unmarried	21	22.58%	24	25.81%	45	48.39%
Married	24	25.81%	24	25.81%	48	51.61%
Total	45	48.39%	48	51.61%	93	100.00%
Occupation	Men		Women			
Farming	6	6.45%	5	5.38%	11	11.83%

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Stockbreeding	18	19.35%	20	21.51%	38	40.86%
Service	1	1.08%	0	0.00%	1	1.08%
Teacher	0	0.00%	1	1.08%	1	1.08%
Official	3	3.23%	0	0.00%	3	3.23%
Student	8	8.60%	11	11.83%	19	20.43%
Retired	2	2.15%	2	2.15%	4	4.30%
Unemployed	3	3.23%	1	1.08%	4	4.30%
Other	4	4.30%	8	8.60%	12	12.90%
Total	45	48.39%	48	51.61%	93	100.00%

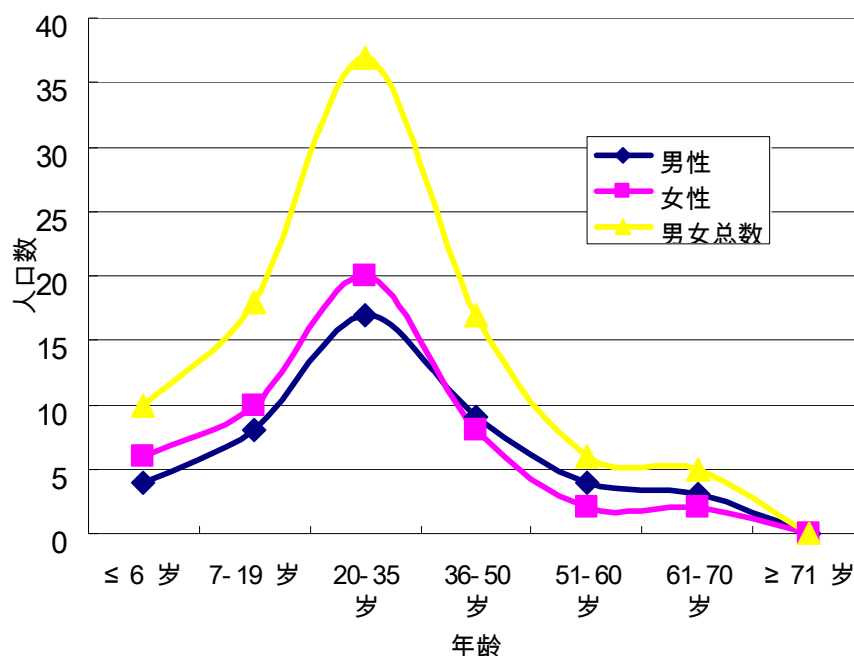
Note: (1) Retiring age refers to 65 years for men and 60 years for women, so labor includes people between 16 years and this age, excluding those at school; (2) "Other" in "Occupation" refers to occupations not covered in this table and old people without ability to work;

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.1.1. Age

88. The age distribution reveals that the population is largely in a normal distribution (as shown in Figure 3-1). Most of the population is between 20-50 years, constituting the main part of labor and accounting for 58.06% of the sample size. The surveyed population is divided into different age groups. For example, students account for 20.43%, and those aged 7-19 years account for 19.35%, showing a high enrollment rate of the school-age population. 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 53.76% of the sample size.

Figure 3-1: Age distribution of affected population

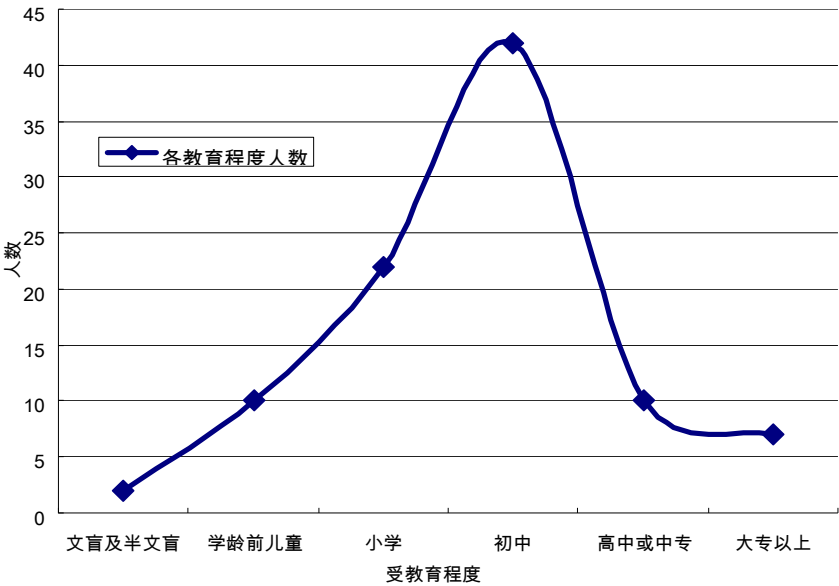


3.5.1.2. Education

89. As indicated in Figure 3-2, 45.12% of the affected persons have received junior high school education, followed by primary school and senior high school/technical secondary

school, accounting for 23.66% and 10.75% respectively. 18.28% of the respondents have completed or are receiving senior high school or higher education, showing a higher overall educational level of the affected persons, with lower (e.g., primary school) and higher (e.g., senior college or above) education levels accounting for a small proportion in the affected population, and moderate educational levels (e.g., junior high school) accounting for a greater proportion. In addition, the proportion of primary school education is also high (23.66%), indicating a low overall educational level of the affected persons. The government should strengthen investment and publicity to improve the educational level of this area.

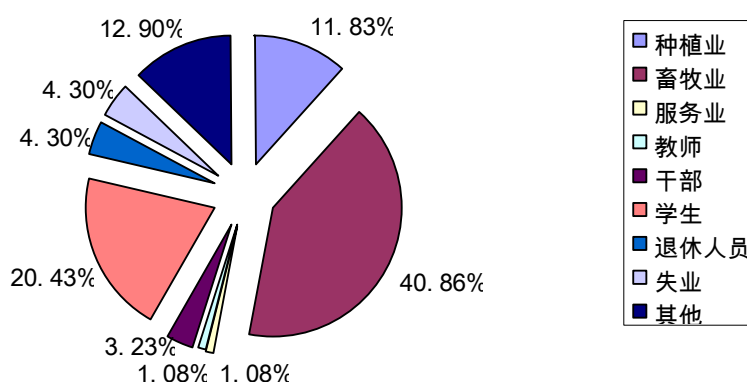
Figure 3-2: Educational level distribution of affected population



3.5.1.3. Occupation

90. Occupation distribution is largely as follows: 11.83% of the affected persons deal with farming, 40.86% deal with stockbreeding, 1.08% deal with services, 1.08% are teachers, 3.23% do administrative work (officials), students account for 20.43%, retirees account for 4.3%, those unemployed account for 4.3%, and other occupations account for 12.90%. As shown in Figure 3-3, farming, stockbreeding, and other occupations take up high proportions, accounting for 65.59% of the sample size, students account for 20.43%, and the other occupations account for 13.98% all together. Since Kazakh and Uygur farmers and herdsmen who have been living here make a living by herding and stockbreeding mainly, farming and stockbreeding take up high proportions in the affected population.

Figure 3-3: Occupation distribution of affected population



3.5.2. Housing conditions

91. Among all the components, only county town central heating and Takeshiken Town road construction involve residential house demolition. The residential profile of the affected persons was evaluated in the socioeconomic survey. Table 3-4 shows that the average living space of these households is 160.4m², up to 274m².

Table 3-4: Housing conditions of surveyed households

Item	Households surveyed	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
Number of rooms	5	3	8	5	1.67
House area (m ²)		105	274	160.4	52.23

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.3. Land resources

92. The components of county town water supply, county town refuse disposal, Takeshiken Town water supply, Takeshiken Town sewage treatment, and Takeshiken Town road construction involve land acquisition, and all acquired land is pasture land. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Land statistics of surveyed households

Unit: mu/household

Component	Surveyed households	Min. (mu)	Max. (mu)	Ave. (mu)
County town refuse disposal	3	6577	18611	13978.33
County town water supply	2	144	148	146
Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	1	1526	1526	1526
Takeshiken Town water supply	1	386	386	386
Takeshiken Town road construction	5	211	274	240.2

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.4. Durable consumer goods

93. In the socioeconomic survey, the ownership of household electric appliances was surveyed and analyzed. It can be seen in the table below that the ownership rate of television sets is the highest at 100%, with 1.31 sets owned per household, and that of fixed telephones is 1.06, indicating that every household has a television set and a fixed telephone, followed by mobile phones, refrigerators, motorcycles and bicycles. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6: Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households

Item	Unit	Number per household	Number per capita	Ownership rate
Bicycle	/	0.94	0.16	68.75%
Motorcycle	/	0.94	0.16	87.50%
Washing machine	/	0.69	0.12	50.00%
Refrigerator	/	1.13	0.19	87.50%
PC	/	0.12	0.02	6.20%
Tractor	/	0.13	0.02	12.50%
Fixed telephone	/	1.06	0.18	100.00%
Mobile phone	/	2.31	0.40	93.75%
DVD/VCD	/	0.88	0.15	62.50%
Induction cooker	/	0.31	0.05	18.75%
Electric oven	/	0.19	0.03	18.75%
Radio	/	0.13	0.02	6.25%
Television set	/	1.31	0.23	100.00%

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.5. Income and expenditure

94. Table 3-7 lists the income source of the affected 16 households. As shown in figure 3-4, income of stock breeding accounts for nearly half of the household income, which is the main income resource.

Figure 3-4: Income Distribution of the Affected HHs

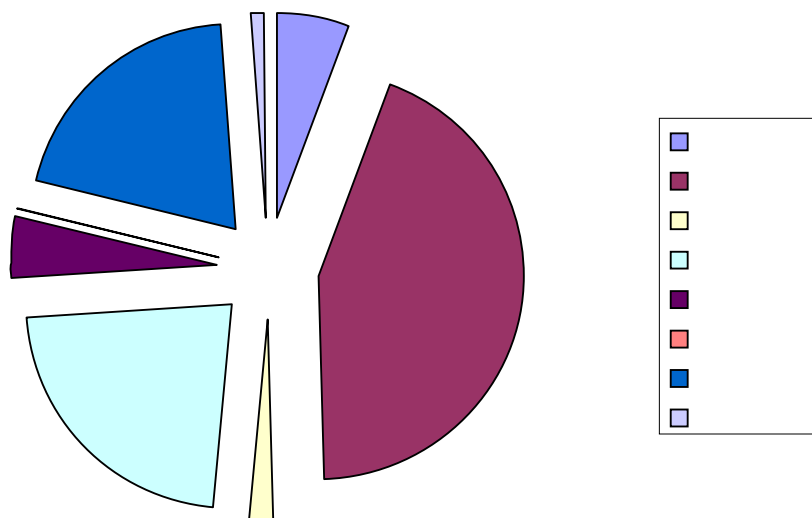


Table 3-7: Income List of the Affected HHs
Unit: yuan

No	Name of housdholdeds	Sub-project	Total	Agriculture	Stockbreeding	Industry	Outside employment	Doing business	House leasing	Wages	Others	population	Income per capita
1	Hulatai	County town refuse disposal	149000	20000	100000	12000	15000		—		2000	22	6772.73
2	Aleha		34000	—	8000	—	—	—	—	24000	2000	5	6800.00
3	Wuyihantai		63000	—	60000	—	3000	—	—	—	—	10	6300.00
4	Tahaer	County town water supply	24500	12500	12000	—		—	—	—	—	4	6125.00
5	Yexiahaeryi		31000	6000	10000	—	15000	—	—	—	—	6	5166.67
6	Atetai	Takeshiken Town road	36000	—	10000	—	26000	—	—	—	—	7	5142.86
7	Jiersi		34000	—	18000	—	16000	—	—	—	—	5	6800.00
8	Huermanbai		20500	—	13500	—	7000	—	—	—	—	4	5125.00
9	Muhamuti		22000	—	16000	—	6000	—	—	—	—	4	5500.00
10	Shamuerhan	Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	15940	—	8500	—	6000	—	—	—	1440	3	5313.33
11	Mayongzhi	Takeshiken Town water supply	30000	—		—	30000	—	—	—	—	2	15000.00
12	Madingbeike	Takeshiken Town road	32000	—	26000	—	6000	—	—	—	—	6	5333.33
13	Chenqingli	County town central heating	50000	—	—	—	16000	—	—	34000	—	5	10000.00
14	Haojinshun		37000	—	—	—	—	—	3000	32000	2000	3	12333.33
15	Zhanganmin		38400	—	—	—	—	—	—	38400	—	3	12800.00
16	Maimaiti		30000	—	—	—	—	—	30000	—	—	—	4
Total			647340	38500	282000	12000	146000	30000	3000	128400	7440	93	6960.65
Percentage			100.00%	5.95%	43.56%	1.85%	22.55%	4.63%	0.46%	19.84%	1.15%	—	

95. Table 3-8 lists the expenditure of the affected households. Living expenditure accounts for 29.89% and expenditure for the livestock breeding is 19.74%. Education expenditure is 18.15%, which is ranked as the third.

Figure 3-5: Expenditure Distribution of Affected HHs

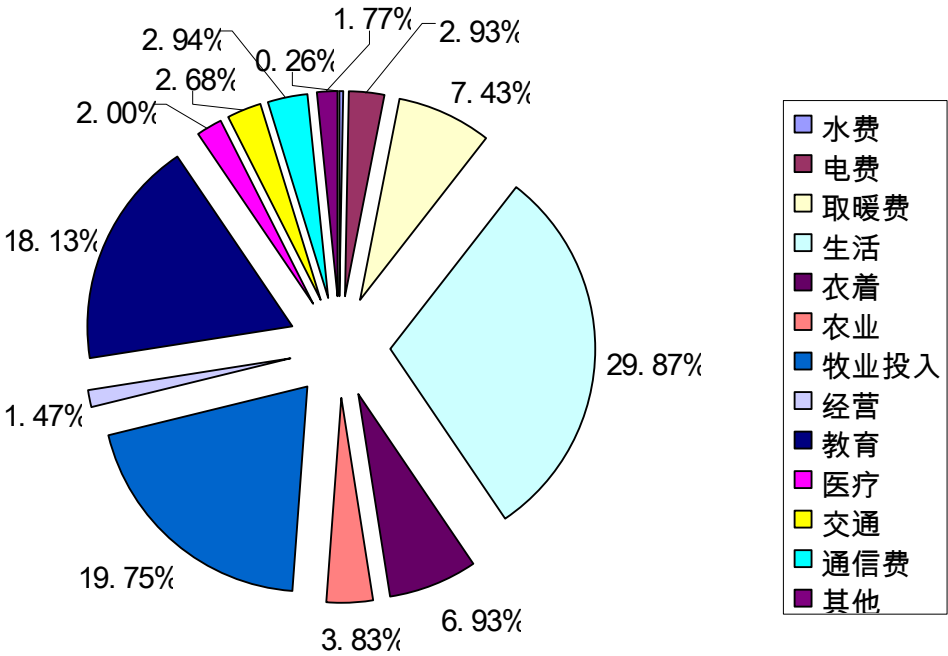


Table 3-8: Expenditure of the Affected households in 2009

编号	Name of householdeds	Sub-project	Total	Water	Electricity	Heating	Living	Clothing	Agriculture	Livestock breeding	Business	Education	Medical treatment	Traffic	Com
1	Hulatai	County town refuse disposal	88150	150	1200	5500	18000	6500	6000	22000		15000	6000	3500	
2	Aleha		24920	120	600	1500	9000	1800		2000		8000		500	
3	Wuyihantai		35940	140	600	1800	8000	3000		18000				1000	
4	Tahaer	County town water supply	17500		500	1200	5000	1000	5000	4000				300	
5	Yexiahaeryi		18950		550	1300	6600	1100	2000	1800		5000			
6	Atetai	Takeshiken Town road	21800		600	1800	8000	1200		2200		8000			
7	Jiersi		13240		540	1200	6000	800		3000			800	400	
8	Huermanbai		12900		400	1000	4500	500		3200		3000			
9	Muhamuti		11110		450	1200	4000	600		4000				500	
10	Shamuerhan	Takeshiken Town sewage treatment	7660		360	900	3600	600		1800				400	
11	Mayongzhi	Takeshiken Town water supply	5280		480	600	3000	500						400	
12	Madingbeike	Takeshiken Town road	20900		600	1200	4800	900		5000		7500		500	
13	Chenqingli	County town central heating	19880	120	660	1500	5000	1200				10000			
14	Haojinshun		10130	130	800	1500	4800	1000						600	
15	Zhanganmin		14500	100	700	1400	6000	1300				5000			
16	Maimaiti		16320	120	900	1600	5000	1500			5000			1000	
Subtotal			339180	880	9940	25200	101300	23500	13000	67000	5000	61500	6800	9100	
Percentage %			100.00%	0.26%	2.93%	7.43%	29.87%	6.93%	3.83%	19.75%	1.47%	18.13%	2.00%	2.68%	

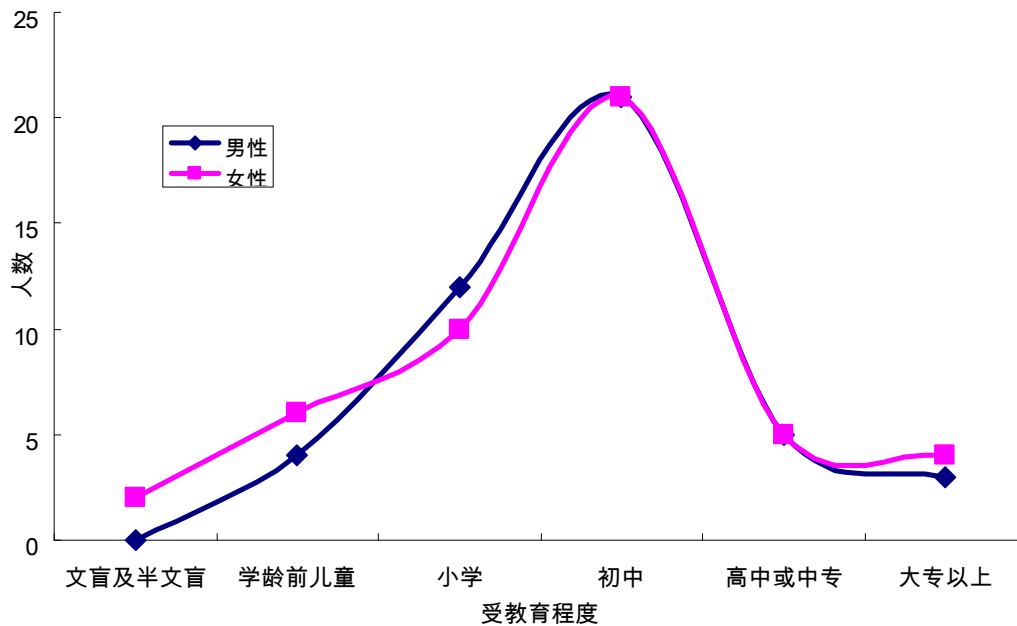
3.6. Gender analysis

96. 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.

3.6.1. Education

97. The Project will affect 16 households with 93 persons, including 45 men and 48 women. It can be seen from Figure 3-6 that there are more female illiterates than male ones, more men have received primary school education than women, and more women have received junior, senior high school and higher education than men. Generally, there is no difference in educational level between men and women among the affected population.

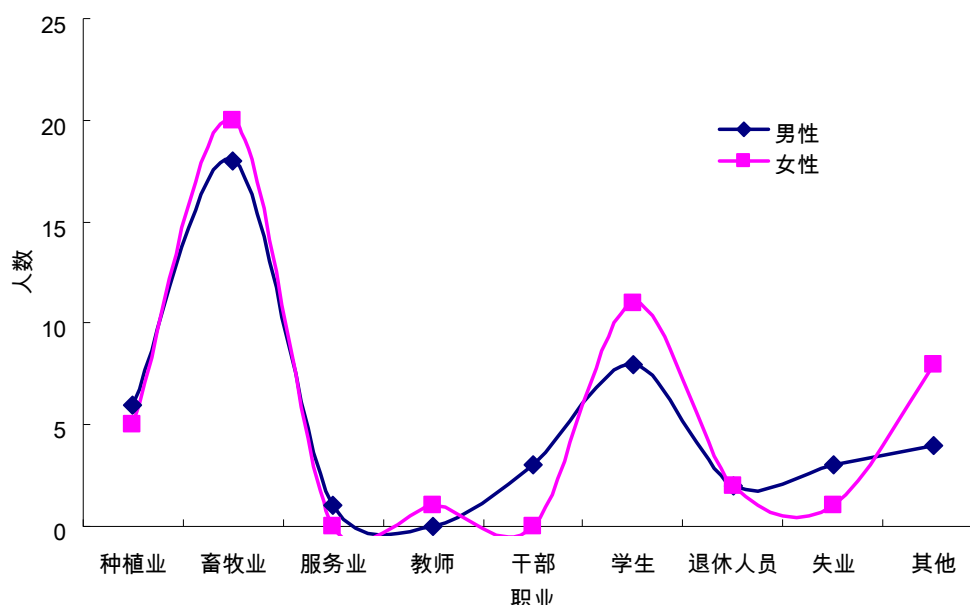
Figure 3-6: Gender difference in educational level



3.6.2. Occupation and income

98. Similar to and associated with the educational background of the male and female groups, the number of women dealing with stockbreeding and teaching is more than that of men, there are more female students than male ones, more men deal with farming, services and administrative work than women, more men are unemployed than women, more women are engaged in other occupations than men, and the number of retired men is almost equal to that of retired women, as shown in Figure 3-7.

Figure 3-7: Gender difference in occupation



99. Among the labor force, the average annual income per capita of the men is 7,150 yuan and for the women is 4,730 yuan. In consideration of the gender differences in educational and occupational background of the potentially affected persons, the proportion of women's income in household income has been analyzed (see Table 3-9). There are 26 women laborers. The results show that their income accounts for 20-70% of household income.

Table 3-9: Share of women in household income in 2009

Item	Persons surveyed	Min.	Max.	Ave.
Proportion of women's income	26	20%	70%	37.75%

3.6.3. Expectations of different genders for resettlement

100. Kazakh is a famous nomadic ethnic group, and practices a strict paternal patriarchal system. The husband has a higher authority in the family, but the wife's opinions about family affairs are usually respected. In the division of labor, men deal mainly with herding and women do housework mainly.

101. In urban households, the role of men is closer to that of women, where women also have stable wage income and assume child fostering and housework in family life. In leisure time, women would also take part in amusements like men do; men play their role in social intercourse mainly. There are no differences between urban and rural households in other aspects.

102. If houses/buildings are to be demolished, 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.

4. Legal Framework and Policies

4.1. Introduction to laws, regulations and policies on resettlement

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

104. 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) ADB Policy on Public Participation
- (iv) Gender and Resettlement Analysis

105. 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

106. 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)

107. Applicable policies of Qinghe County

- Regulations for Administration of Low-rent Housing for Urban Minimum-income Households of Qinghe County

See Appendix 1 for the applicable provisions of some of the above regulations and policies.

4.2. Applicable provisions of PRC laws, regulations and policies

108. The Land Administration Law of the PRC and the Grassland Law of the PRC are the main policy foundation of land acquisition under the Project. In addition, the principles of compensation and resettlement, compensation rates, procedures and supervisory mechanism for pasture land acquisition have been defined by reference to the Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC. 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 Qinghe County governments have formulated relevant policies.

4.3. Principles of and eligibility for compensation of the Project

4.3.1. Principles of compensation

109. 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 4-1.

Table 4-1: Resettlement Principles

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The affected persons are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The affected persons 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 persons 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 persons 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 persons 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.

4.3.2. Eligibility for compensation and beneficiaries

110. The cut-off date for definition of the eligibility for compensation is the date on which

QCG confirms the RP. Affected persons 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.

4.4. Compensation rates

4.4.1. Compensation for acquisition of collective land

111. The land affected by the Project is pasture land, and no farmland acquisition is involved. 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 herdsman'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.

112. The compensation rates of the Project have been determined in consultation with the Qinghe 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 4-2 and 4-3.

Table 4-2: Base amounts of compensation for pasture land

Level	Base amount	Grade	1	2	3
	1		327.60	262.08	120
	2		262.08	148	88
	3		136	90	88
	4		80	69	50

Table 4-3: Compensation rates for affected pasture land

Item	Output value (yuan/mu)	Grassland compensation fees (multiple)	Resettlement subsidy (multiple)	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Class 1, Grade 1	327.6	4	1	1638
Class 3, Grade 4	50	4	1	250

4.4.2. Compensation rates for state-owned land

113. 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/m². The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Qinghe County, and the compensation rate is 15 yuan/m² within the built-up area and 8 yuan/m² 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 Qinghe County is 8 yuan/m².

114. The prevailing benchmark land prices of Qinghe County and Takeshiken Town are consistent, as shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Benchmark land prices of Qinghe County and Takeshiken Town

Unit: yuan/m²

Grade	1	2	3
Commercial land	162	130	99
Housing land	95	60	41
Industrial land	152	66	55

115. The roads involved in the Project and their benchmark land price ratings are shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5: Benchmark land ratings of the affected areas

No.	Road	Grade	Land type
1	Youhao Road	II	Housing land
2	Planned Road	III	Housing land

4.4.3. Compensation rates for house demolition

116. 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. The compensation rates for house structure of Takeshiken Town are the same as those of the county town, and compensation for urban house demolition includes compensation for state-owned land. The demolition of urban residential houses is caused by central heating and Takeshiken Town road construction. Since the land prices of Takeshiken Town and county town for demolished houses are the same, and all houses have a land use permit and a certificate of title to house property, the compensation for the demolished houses also includes compensation for using right of state-owned land. See Table 4-6.

Table 4-6: Compensation rates for urban residential houses

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	840	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	720	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	650	
	Simple structure	yuan/m ²	300	
	compensation for using right of state-owned land	yuan/m ²		Tier-1 areas: 95 yuan/m ² Tier-2 areas: 60 yuan/m ² Tier-3 areas: 41 yuan/m ²
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	500	
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/month / household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
				transition period is 10 months; compensation will continue beyond 10 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/ household	108	

4.4.4. Compensation rates for attachments

117. See Table 4-7 for the compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities.

Table 4-7: Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities

Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)
Toilet	/	4	500
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	22	80
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	15	35
Tree (usable as timber)	/	18	80
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	3	120
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	5	35
Pressure well	/	3	1050
Pond	/	4	800
Telegraph pole	/	5	600
Enclosing wall	M ²	21	80

4.4.5. Other costs and taxes

118. The rates of other costs of land acquisition and house demolition are shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8: 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

4.4.6. Vulnerable groups

119. Although no vulnerable group has been identified to be affected by the Project, any vulnerable group identified during project implementation will be entitled to the above compensation and the policy of Qinghe County for urban minimum-income households, but also some other preferential policies: (1) Labor from vulnerable group households will be provided vocational training, and employment information and guidance to increase their job opportunities;

(2) During project construction, labor from vulnerable group households will be recruited to do unskilled jobs first.

4.5. Entitlement matrix

Table 4-9: Entitlement matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected persons	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
Permanent acquisition of collective land	159.5 mu collective land will be acquired, all being pasture land (72.75 mu in Dongte Village, 3.49 mu in Kenmoyinake Village and 83.26 mu in Takeshiken Town)	2 villages, 1 town, 12 households with 78 persons	(1) Receiving grassland compensation fees and resettlement subsidy; (2) Receiving stockbreeding training, at least once per household	Class 1, Grade 1 pasture land (Kenmoyinake Village, Takeshiken Town): Grassland compensation fees: 1310.4 yuan/mu Resettlement subsidy: 327.6 yuan/mu Class 3, Grade 4 pasture land (Dongte Village): Grassland compensation fees: 200 yuan/mu Resettlement subsidy: 50 yuan/mu
Permanent state-owned land acquisition	80.44 mu state-owned land will be acquired, including 6.48 mu housing land, 73.25 wasteland and 0.71mu unused land.	5 HHs with 21 persons.	(1) the affected households will receiving the compensation for the land using right for the housing land; (2) no compensation need to be paid for the wasteland and unused land,	In county town: 60 yuan/m ² In Takeshiken town: 41 yuan/m ²
Demolition of urban residential houses	Total demolition area 802 m ² , 753m ² in earth timber structure and miscellaneous houses of 49m ² .	1 community, 1 town, 5 households with 21 persons	(1) Receiving house compensation at replacement cost; (2) Selecting a resettlement mode voluntarily, including cash compensation, property swap, and allocation of housing site for self-building; (4) Being granted transition and moving subsidies, and TV displacement fee, etc.	Masonry concrete structure: 840 yuan/m ² ; Masonry timber structure: 720 yuan/m ² ; Earth timber structure: 650 yuan/m ² ; Simple structure: 300 yuan/m ² ; Moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household; Transition subsidy: 500 yuan/household/month, with a basic period of 10 months; if the basic period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will be based on the actual length; TV displacement fee: 108 yuan/household;
Vulnerable groups	None for the moment		(1) Labor from vulnerable group households will be provided vocational training, and employment information and guidance to increase their job opportunities; (2) During project construction, labor from vulnerable group households will be recruited to do unskilled jobs first.	The compensation rates for land acquisition are the same as above.
Ethnic minorities	1 household with 4 persons affected by house demolition only, with a demolition area of 105m ² ; 1 household with 6 persons affected by both land	6 persons affected by both land acquisition and house demolition, 70	(1) Receiving land compensation fees (2) Priority in employment (3) Receiving stockbreeding training	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected persons	Rights	Compensation policies and rates				
	acquisition and house demolition, with an acquisition area of 4.61 mu and a demolition area of 148 m ² ; 11 households with 70 persons affected land acquisition only, with an acquisition area of 149.43 mu	persons by land acquisition, 4 persons by house demolition						
Women	26 persons	5 persons affected by house demolition, 20 persons by land acquisition, 1 person by both	(1) Having priority in receiving unskilled job opportunities arising from the Project (2) Giving priority to female labor in labor training, so that their economic status will not be reduced. (3) Ensuring that they receive relevant information during resettlement and are able to participate in consultation	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.				
Ground attachments and public facilities	Including public toilets, 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	
				Toilet	/	22	80	
				Big tree (non-fruit)	/	15	35	
				Small tree (non-fruit)	/	18	80	
				Tree (usable as timber)	/	3	120	
				Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	5	35	
				Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	3	1050	
				Pressure well	/	4	800	
				Pond	/	5	600	
				Telegraph pole	/	21	80	
				Enclosing wall	M ²	4	500	

5. Resettlement Measures

5.1. Objectives of resettlement

120. The objectives of resettlement have been determined as follows based on the actual standard of living of the displaced persons in 2009, and the 11th five-year national economic and social development plan and 2015 long-term goals of Qinghe 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.

5.2. Principles of resettlement restoration

121. 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 persons 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.

5.3. Summary resettlement option for villages affected by pasture land acquisition

122. All land to be acquired of 159.5 mu is pasture land. The analysis of Section 2.4.1 has revealed that for the 12 households affected by land acquisition, only one has a land loss rate of over 3% (3.43%), 8 have a land loss rate of 1%-3%, and 3 have a land loss rate of less than 1%. According to the data supplied the county stockbreeding authority, the stock capacity per unit of productivity 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. On the average acquisition area of 13.29 mu of pasture land per household, only 0.503 head of sheep will be herded. It can be seen that pasture land acquisition will have little impact on herdsmen.

123. According to the survey of the 12 affected households, all of them expect timely cash

compensation and support the Project highly; the amount of pasture land acquired is very small, and has little impact on them. After receiving the compensation, some herdsmen wish to buy a truck for sheep flock transfer or for rent; some wish to increase income by buying fine breeds and further developing stockbreeding; some wish to send their children to better schools to receive better education; some others expect that employment information be released timely on TV in Kazakh and Chinese, so that they and their households can participate in the Project to increase their income.

124. 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 persons, and invite technicians of the 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 persons's income, and restore their livelihoods.

5.4. Resettlement options for displaced households

125. The households affected by house demolition may select the resettlement mode of cash compensation or property swap. After receiving the compensation for house demolition, the displaced persons may select either resettlement mode based on their affordability or personal needs, namely cash compensation, buying commercial housing or exchanging for resettlement housing.

5.4.1. Resettlement in county town

5.4.1.1. Cash compensation and purchase of commercial housing

126. Displaced households that are unwilling to buy resettlement housing may select cash compensation. They may buy commercial housing in the Qinghe County town. Of course, they may also buy housing out of the county town.

127. **Case:** A 3-member household with a masonry concrete house of 75m² and a masonry timber house of 50m² will receive: (1) compensation fees for demolished houses and attachments at replacement cost of 99,000 yuan; (2) leasing fees of state-owned land of 21,600 yuan; and (3) a moving subsidy 5,600 yuan, totaling 126,200 yuan.

128. According to information on the real estate market of Qinghe County in the first half of 2010, the average housing price is 1,470 yuan/m². With the above sum, this household can buy an 86m² commercial house 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.

5.4.1.2. Property swap

129. In this mode, a real estate appraisal agency will appraise a house and determine its appraised price based on its location, structure, building area, floor and decoration, and by reference to the displaced person's opinion; if the displaced person agrees with property swap, a house of the same area as the main rooms of the demolished house will be provided, and the attachments will be compensated for at replacement cost.

130. If the area of the demolished house is 120m², and that of the replacement house is 100m², the demolisher will pay the price difference for 20m² to the displaced person; if the area of the demolished house is 100m², and that of the replacement house is 120m², the displaced person will pay the price difference for 20m² to the demolisher (Floor 1: 1,480 yuan/m²; Floor 2: 1,680 yuan/m²; Floor 3: 1,780 yuan/m²; Floor 4: 1,680 yuan/m²; and Floor 5:

1,480 yuan/m²); upon signing the compensation agreement, HDMO will learn their desired layouts before construction. According to the willingness survey, 100% of the 4 displaced households have chosen property swap.

131. Guangming Community is located east of Guangming Road, and south of Xingfu Road, with a total building area of 7,000 m², accommodating 80 households. The layouts include 3 bedrooms and 2 living rooms (100-120 m²), and 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms (90 m²). The community is 350m away from Qinghe County Primary School, 450m away from Qinghe County High School, and 200m away from the county hospital. There are power, communication, broadcast, TV, water supply and sewerage, central heating facilities, and roads in the resettlement community, which will be built in a unified manner. There are also cultural and entertainment places, and fitness apparatus. The resettlement community is shown in Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1: Planning map of Resettlement Community



132. **Case:** A 3-member household with a masonry concrete house of 80m² and a masonry timber house of 40m² will receive: (1) compensation fees for demolished houses and attachments at replacement cost of 96,000 yuan; (2) leasing fees of state-owned land of 21,600 yuan; and (3) a moving subsidy 5,600 yuan, totaling 123,200 yuan.

133. According to information on the real estate market of Qinghe County in the first half of 2010, the average housing price is 1,470 yuan/m². If a displaced household elects to buy commercial housing, it can buy an 84m² commercial house only; if it selects property swap, it can get an 80m² house, and be paid 27,200 yuan additionally for side rooms and attachments by the demolisher; the displaced person may use this sum to buy 20m² of housing, or for other investments. The resettlement house is provided with water supply, drainage and central heating facilities, and has a better living environment and structure.

5.4.1.3. Application procedure

134. After the compensation agreement is entered into, a household that selects cash compensation will receive full cash compensation directly; a household that selects property swap will select a house of desired floor, area and orientation, and enter into a contract, specifying the floor, area and orientation of the selected house. Those who sign the contract first will select a house first.

5.4.2. Resettlement in Takeshiken Town

135. One household will be affected by the Takeshiken Town road construction component.

Through consultation with town leaders and the displaced household, the County PMO will provide cash compensation, and allocate a housing site for self-building. The housing site is located at the herdsmen's settlement in Sa'erbulake Village, on the north of Takeshiken Town, and less than 1km away from Takeshiken Town and less than 2km away from the existing house, so there is no risk of living inconvenience for this household after displacement. The area of the housing site is 300m², and a subsidy of 20,000 yuan will be provided under the herdsmen's settlement program for house building and attachment setup.

5.5. Training

136. In addition to cash compensation, farmers and displaced households affected by land acquisition will be offered opportunities of skills training. 150 men-times will be trained in total under the Project.

137. (1) Scope of training. According to the industry structure and market demand of Qinghe 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.

138. (2) Modes of training. The main modes of training are vocational skills 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.

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

140. (4) Availability of funds. The total training costs of the Project are 21,000 yuan, in which the costs dedicated to ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups are 6,700 yuan, while the remaining 14,300 yuan will be used for other land-expropriated farmers/displaced households. The duration of training will be 5 years. The training costs include organizational funds, teaching material, printed material, evaluation and practice costs, and trainer remuneration, and will be paid by the Qinghe County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition in a unified manner.

5.6. Protection of women's rights and interests

141. 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) 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;
- (iii) During project operation, cleaning and landscaping jobs will be provided to the affected women to ensure their income restoration;
- (iv) 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.

5.7. Ethnic minority development

142. Among the population affected by house demolition, there are 12 minority households with 80 persons, who are mainly Kazakhs.

143. 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.

5.8. Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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 persons or collectives will be compensated in cash directly.

6. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

147. 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.

6.1. Consultation during project preparation

6.1.1. Completed public participation activities

148. At the FS Report stage, the County PMO solicited suggestions and opinions on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement from QCG, the people's congress, people's political consultative conference, NGOs, affected residents, and village and community committees.

149. In August and September 2009, the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a preliminary housing condition and socioeconomic survey of the affected areas. In May 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency 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 38% being women). Heads and displaced person representatives of Dongte Village, Kenmoyinake Village, No.5 Community of No.1 Community Committee, and Takeshiken Town of Qinghe 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.

150. Representatives of the affected persons 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.

151. 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:

- (1). In terms of land acquisition, since the acquisition area of pasture land is small, there is little impact on them, and they expect reasonable and timely compensation.
- (2). In terms of house demolition, the affected households are first concerned about the compensation rates, then property swap and housing site, and finally livelihoods during the transition period.

152. 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;
- (iii) Discuss resettlement options that meet the displaced persons' willingness with the house demolition management authority and resettlement housing construction agency, where the house demolition management authority will further explain the policies and compensation rates for house demolition to the affected households, and the resettlement housing construction agency will disclose the construction progress of the resettlement housing to the affected households periodically. For the concerns of the affected households during the transition period, the County PMO will ensure that the resettlement housing is completed as soon as possible, pay a transition subsidy to the affected households, and grant material and monetary subsidies to vulnerable groups to help them get through the transition period. Some important consultation activities/meetings at the preparatory stage are outlined in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Key public participation activities during project preparation

Organizer	Date	Participant	Number of persons	Purpose	Key opinions/details
County PMO and design agency	May-Jun. 2009	Affected persons, village officials, engineering technicians	120	Project resettlement, field investigation, preliminary project impact survey	Introducing the background and purpose of the Project Minimizing farmland occupation
Task force of County PMO	Aug.-Sep. 2009	Dongte Village, Kenmoyinake Village, No.5 Community of No.1 Community Committee, Takeshiken Town	62	RP preparation, socioeconomic survey	Assisting in the project impact survey Villagers expressed strong support for the Project Socioeconomic survey and displaced household survey
TA consultants, County PMO, design agency	May 3-8, 2010	Dongte Village, Kenmoyinake Village, No.5 Community of No.1 Community Committee, Takeshiken Town	62	Preparing an income restoration plan	Consultation of compensation and income restoration programs The displaced households accepted market appraisal
County PMO	July 4-8, 2010	Households affected by land acquisition and house demolition	25	Further defining the compensation rates and scope of the RP	The affected households largely accepted the RP The affected households suggested that extensive consultation be conducted at the implementation stage

6.1.2. Completed public opinion survey

153. During May 3-8, 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, and a public opinion and

advice survey of the people and entities affected by the Project.

154. The respondents included 16 households of residents 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 persons. The survey results reveal that of the 93 respondents, 83.08% know that the Project is about to be constructed, 16.92% are not quite clear or don't know; 77.23% approve of the Project, and 14.56% don't care; 100% think the Project is beneficial to the state, 68.85% think it is beneficial to the collective, and 66.32% think it is beneficial to individuals; 21.32% think environmental pollution causes economic losses, 42.56% think this affects quality of life, 32.01% think this affects investment environment, and 4.11% think this affects urban image; 45.03% think a bad environment does not affect or does not seriously affect life and work, and 54.97% think it affects life and work seriously; 88.9% think the Project will improve their living environment, 25.45% think it will improve their working environment, 25.21% think it will increase job opportunities, and 19.35% think it will promote physical and mental health; 50.24% know or partly know the policies for land acquisition, house demolition compensation and resettlement, and 29.12% 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 6-2: Public opinion and mentality questionnaire

No.	Question	Answer	Result (%)				
			-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
1	Are you clear that the Project will be built?	(1) Yes (2) Not clear (3) No	83.08	8.5	8.42		
2	Do you approve of the construction of the Project?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't care	77.23	8.21	14.56		
3	To whom the Project will be beneficial? (Multiple choices)	State (1) Yes (2) No	100				
		Collective (1) Yes (2) No	68.85	31.15			
		Individual (1) Yes (2) No	66.32	33.68			
4	Possible hazards of environmental pollution	(1) Economic losses (2) Affecting quality of life (3) Affecting investment environment (4) Affecting urban image	21.32	42.56	32.01	4.11	
5	To what extent a bad environment will affect your life and work?	(1) No (2) Slight (3) Serious (4) Very serious	0	23.14	21.89	54.97	
6	Possible benefits of the Project for you	(1) Improving living environment; (2) Improving working environment; (3) Increasing job opportunities; (4) Promoting physical and mental health	29.99	25.45	25.21	19.35	
7	Adverse impacts of the Project on you	(1) No adverse impact; (2) Affecting traffic; (3) House demolition may cause economic losses; (4) Land acquisition may reduce income.; (5) Other	16.14	10.11	41	30.74	2.01
8	Do you know the compensation and resettlement policies for land acquisition and house demolition?	(1) Yes; (2) Somewhat; (3) No	30.99	19.25	49.76		
9	Do you know the means of appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during land acquisition and house demolition?	(1) Yes (2) No	29.12	70.88			

6.2. Public participation and consultation plan

155. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the County PMO, communities, entities, commercial stores and village collectives will conduct further public participation, including discussion of resettlement housing construction, area and layout; scope of training for the affected persons; issues arising from construction and solutions; listening to the affected persons'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 persons. The public participation plan is shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Public participation plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Disclosure of the RP or RIB	Distribution of RIB	2010.10	County PMO	Affected persons	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Disclosure of the RP	ADB website	2010.10			
Land acquisition announcement	Village / community bulletin board, village/ resident meeting	2011.3	County PMO	All affected persons	Disclosure of land acquisition area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement option for land acquisition	Village bulletin board and villager meeting	2011.3	County PMO, No.1 Community Committee, officials of Takeshiken Town	All affected persons	Compensation fees and mode of payment
result of DMS and disclose the updated RP	Field survey	2011.3-2011.4	County PMO, sub-district offices, officials of Takeshiken Town	All affected persons	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	2011.5	County PMO, sub-district offices, officials of Takeshiken Town	All affected persons	Discussing the final income restoration plan and the plan for use of compensation fees
Disclosure of compensation fees and date of payment	Villager meeting	2011.3	County PMO, sub-district offices, officials of Takeshiken Town	All affected persons	Disclosure of compensation fees and date of payment

6.3. Appeal procedures

156. 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:

157. 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;

158. 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;

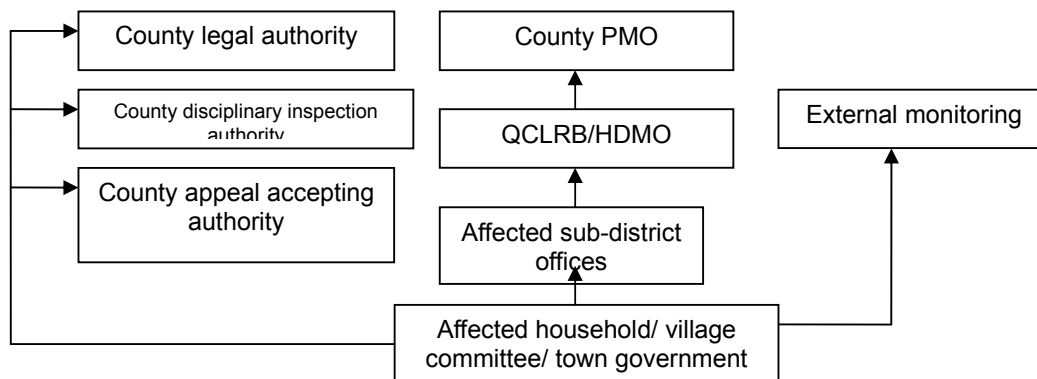
159. Stage 3: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Qinghe County Land and Resources Bureau (QCLRB) / House Demolition Management Office (HDMO) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days;

160. 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.

161. 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.

162. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons 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 persons can use them to address relevant issues.

Figure 6-1 Appeal procedures



6.4. Appeal contact information

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

Head of No.1 Community Committee: Rezhak	Tel: 0906-8825522
Head of Dongte Village Committee: A Hei	Tel: 0906-8585311
Head of Kenmoyinake Village Committee: Secretary Qi	Tel: 0906-8821245
Head of Takeshiken Town Government: Xue Wenbin	Tel: 0906-8588126
Head of QCLRB: Ma Decai	Tel: 0906-8826519
Head of HDMO: Lin Fengxia	Tel: 0906-8821147

Head of County PMO: Xu Chuangyi
Head of GMSS: Letvbiek
External resettlement monitoring agency (TBD)

Tel: 0906-8824232
Tel: 0906-8823059

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

7. Resettlement budget

7.1. Resettlement budget

165. *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 2010, the total resettlement costs of Project are 3.6892 million yuan.*

166. *Acquisition of collective land: totaling 160,300 yuan (4.34% of total costs), including grassland compensation fees and resettlement subsidy;*

167. *State-owned land occupation: totaling 1.3859 million yuan (37.57% of total costs), including leasing fees of state-owned land, and compensation fees for housing land;*

168. *House demolition: totaling 532,000 yuan (14.43% of total costs), including house compensation fees, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, etc., in which costs for residential houses are 504,200 yuan (13.67% of total costs);*

169. *Attachments and infrastructure: The total compensation for ground attachments is 17,300 yuan (0.47% of total costs);*

170. *Other costs: including survey and design fees, implementation management fees, skills training costs and contingencies, totaling 345,800 yuan (9.37% of total costs);*

171. *Stipulated fees for land acquisition: totaling 1.2477 million yuan (33.82% of total costs)*

Table 7-1: Resettlement investment estimates

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/Unit)	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	mu			16.03	4.34%	
	Pasture land	mu					
	Grassland compensation fees	mu	1310.40	86.75	11.37		Class 1, Grade 1
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	327.60	86.75	2.84		
	Grassland compensation fees	mu	200	72.75	1.46		Class 3, Grade 4
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	50	72.75	0.36		
2	State-owned land acquisition				138.59	37.57%	
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	M ²	15	4793.33	7.19		Within built-up area
		M ²	8	138180.00	110.54		Out of built-up area
Housing land	Class 1	M ²	95				
	Class 2	M ²	60	1653.33	9.92		
	Class 3	M ²	41	2666.67	10.93		
3	House demolition				53.22	14.43%	
	Residential house demolition				53.22	14.43%	
	House compensation						
	Masonry concrete	M ²	840.00		0.00		
	Masonry timber	M ²	720.00		0.00		
	Earth timber	M ²	650.00	753	48.95		
	Simple structure	M ²	300.00	49	1.47		
	Other subsidies						

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/Unit)	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
	Moving subsidy	Household	500	5	0.25		
	Transition subsidy	Household /month	500	5	2.50		10 months
	TV displacement	Household	108	5	0.05		
4	Ground attachments						
	Total of attachments				1.73	0.47%	
5	Subtotal of Items 1-4				209.56		
6	Other costs				34.58	9.37%	
	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		6.29		
	Implementation management fees		3		6.29		
	Technical training fees		1		2.10		
	Supervision and M&E fees		1.5		3.14		
	Contingencies		8		16.77		
7	Stipulated fees of land acquisition				124.77	33.82%	
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	yuan/m ²	8		124.13		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	4%		0.64		
Total					368.92	100.00%	

7.2. Investment plan by year

172. 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 7-2: Resettlement investment plan

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Investment (10,000 yuan)	110.676	110.676	36.892	73.784	36.892
Proportion (%)	30%	30%	10%	20%	10%

7.3. Disbursement flow and plan of resettlement funds

7.3.1. Fund flow

173. 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.

The fund flow is as shown below:

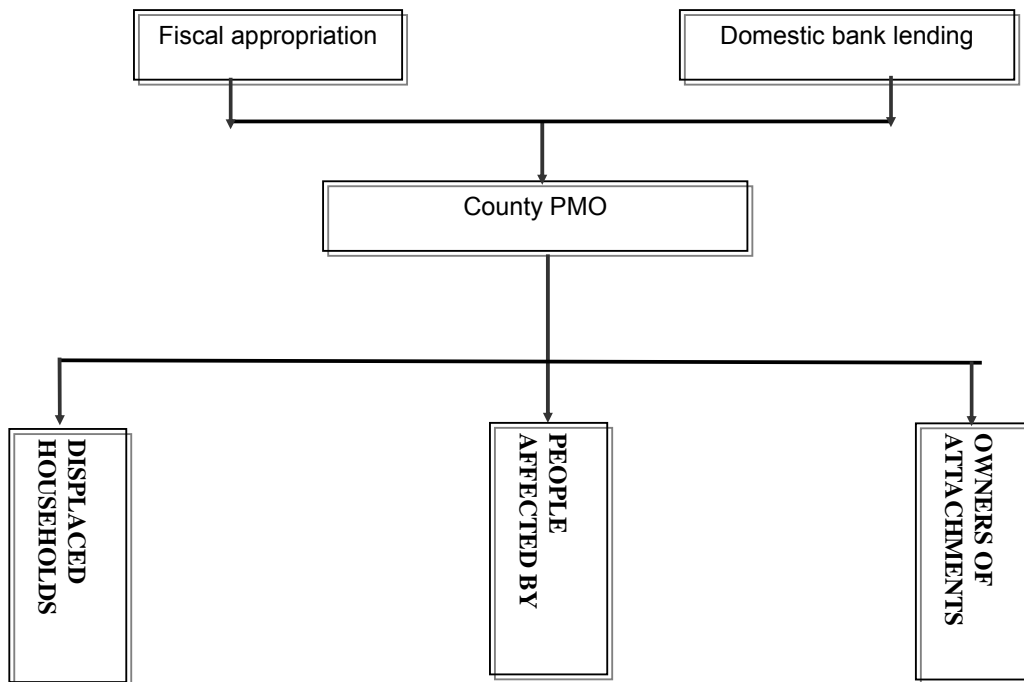


Figure 7-1: Flowchart of resettlement funds

7.3.2. Disbursement plan

174. Land acquisition compensation fees, pre-acquisition management fees and compensation fees for temporary land occupation will be collected by QCLRb; grassland compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and temporary use compensation fees will be collected by the County GMSS in a unified manner, which will return grassland compensation fees and resettlement subsidy to the grassland user; house demolition compensation fees, and compensation fees for infrastructure and attachments will be paid to the affected entities and individuals.

175. 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 persons 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.

176. 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.

8. Organization and Responsibilities

8.1. Resettlement action agencies

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

- (i) Qinghe County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
- (ii) Qinghe County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
- (iii) QCCB (implementing agency)
- (iv) QCLRB
- (v) HDMO
- (vi) Qinghe County GMSS
- (vii) Takeshiken Town
- (viii) Design institute

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

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

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

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

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

183. Qinghe County GMSS: going through, examining and approving grassland acquisition formalities, and carrying out coordination, management, supervision and arbitration

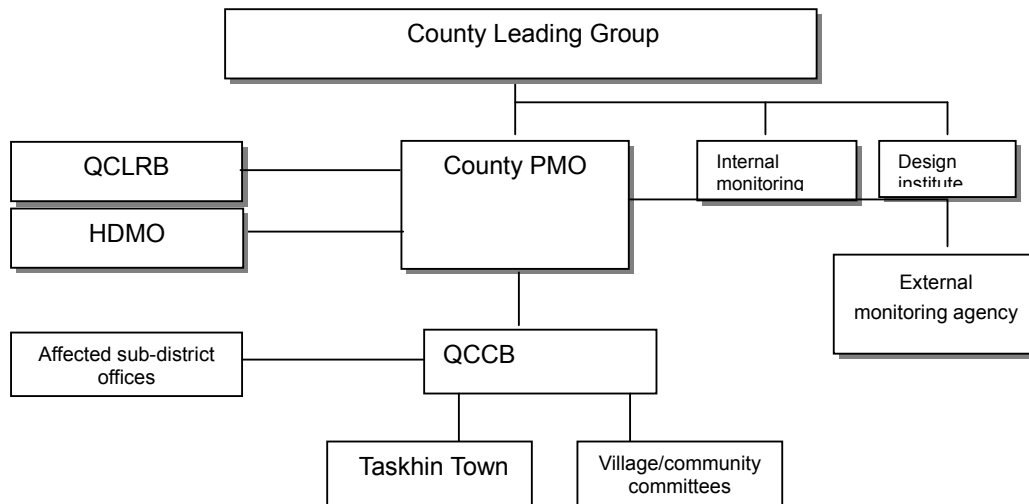
184. Sub-district offices: assisting in the County PMO's survey, entering into a land acquisition and house demolition agreement with QCLRB, and assisting QCLRB in implementing land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement

185. 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

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

8.2. Organizational chart

Figure 8-1: Resettlement organizational chart



8.3. Organizational qualifications and staffing

187. The staff of the Leading Group is comes from different functional departments of QCG, 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 18 members, including one female (5.56%). The members are directors-general or deputy directors-general of relevant bureaus and offices. Each bureau/office/township has 3 leaders, in which women account for 33%.

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

Leader: Gou Junhao, member of the standing county CPC committee, executive deputy county head

Deputy leader: Li Jinsong, deputy county head

Members:

Liu Zhenglun, Director, County Development and Reform Commission
Wang Hongxia, Director-general, County Finance Bureau
Chen Junli, Director-general, QCCB
Lu Yuan, Director-general, County Audit Bureau
Sang Zongming, Director-general, County Communications Bureau
Jiger, Director-general, County Livestock Veterinary Bureau
Milanbiek, Director-general, County Agriculture Bureau
Sun Qingzhan, Director-general, County Forestry Bureau
Kuang Bin, Director-general, County Water Resources Bureau
Xu Jintai, Director-general, County Environmental Protection Bureau
Zhang Xinhua, Director-general, QCLR
Ai Nijiang, Head, Qinghe Town
Nurmuhamat, Head, Takeshiken Town
Tuolehon, Head, Arele Xiang
Yerken, Head, Areletuobieke Xiang

Hurmabiek, Head, Sa'ertuohai Xiang
Ayidinbiek, Head, Chaganguole Xiang
Jianatbiek, Head, Agashen'aobao Xiang

8.4. Division of labor

8.4.1. 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

8.4.2. 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

8.4.3. QCCB

- (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 QCLRB
- (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

8.4.4. Affected sub-district offices

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 QCLRB and HDMO;
- (viii) Coordinating and handling issues arising in their work

8.4.5. 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

8.4.6. Design institute

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

8.5. Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

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

8.5.1. Training program for resettlement management staff

190. 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

8.5.2. Measures to improve the resettlement organization

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

192. (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.;

193. (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;

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

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

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

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

9. Resettlement Implementation Plan

198. 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 persons 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.

9.1. Pre-resettlement work

Defining the range of land acquisition and house demolition

199. 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 defined range.

Investigating the range of land acquisition and house demolition

200. The County PMO will organize relevant staff of the sub-district offices, HDMO, QCLRB 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

201. 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 QCCB for approval.

Contract signing

202. Under the coordination and direction of the County PMO, QCCB will enter into land acquisition and house demolition agreements with QCLRB and HDMO, and pay the contract price.

203. 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. QCLRB, 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, QCLRB and HDMO will sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition immediately. A copy of such agreement should be submitted. QCLRB will supervise and witness the whole process.

9.2. Resettlement work

Permit to use land

204. 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

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

Resettlement

206. The affected villagers may elect to receive cash compensation, build housing themselves, or buy commercial or resettlement housing. In the latter two options, their housing conditions will improve greatly.

Internal and external M&E

207. 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 persons should be maintained after land acquisition and house demolition. Compulsory measures should be taken if this purpose is not fulfilled.

9.3. Post-resettlement work

Continuing with internal and external M&E

Filing and documentation

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

209. 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 9-1: Resettlement implementation schedule

Number	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline	Status
A.	Disclosure				
1	Information booklet to APs	16 households	PMO	2010.10	
2	RP distribution	20 copies	County PMO	2010.11	
3	RP placed on ADB website			2010.11	
B.	RP and Budget				
1	Approval of feasibility study	All sub-components	Xinjiang DRC	2010.12	
2	Approval of RP and budget	CNY 3.69 million	County government	2010.10	
3	Approval of compensation rates		County government	2010.10	
C.	Detailed Design and RP Updating				
1	Establishment of cut-off date		County PMO	2010.10	
2	detailed design for components		Design institutes	2011.2	
3	Pegging and detailed measurement survey (DMS)		County Land Resources Bureaus ...	2011.3	
4	Updated RP based on DMS		PMO, EA	2011.4	
5	Land use approval	10.63 ha grassland	Land Resource Bureau and grass monitoring and supervision station	2011.5	

Number	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline	Status
D.	Compensation Agreements				
1	sign agreements	12 households	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition office/county PMO	2011.5	
		4 households affected by the heating component	/house demolition office/county PMO	2012.5	
2	Payment of compensation	12 households	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition office/county PMO	2011.6	
		4 households affected by the heating component	house demolition office/county PMO	2012.6	
E.	Detailed Rehabilitation Plans				
1	Meeting on resettlement of RPs, rehabilitation plans		County PMO and villages, township RO	2011.3	
2	Technical training plans for APs	All APs	County PMO	2011-2013	
3	New houses construction			2011.12	
4	APs move to new houses	1 household	County PMO/ Takeshiken township government	2012.2	
		4 households affected by the heating component	house demolition office/county PMO	2012.6	

Number	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline	Status
F.	Implementing Capacity				
1	resettlement staff	2 communities and 5 villages	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition office/county PMO	2011.1	
2	Training of staff	All staff	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition office/county PMO	2011.2	
3	Setting of grievance redress mechanism	2 staff	County PMO and Land Resources Bureau	2011.2	
G.	Monitoring and Evaluation				
1	Baseline survey	20 % of the affected households	External monitor	2011 .6	
2	Set-up of internal supervision		County PMO	2011.1	
3	Contract of external monitor		PMO	2011.3	
4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	PMO	2011 -2014	
5	External monitoring reports	Semiannual	External monitor	2011-2014	
6	Post evaluation report	Once	External monitor	2014.12	
H.	Documentation of Consultation		PMO	2010-2014	

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

210. 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.

10.1. Internal monitoring

10.1.1. Purpose

211. 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.

10.1.2. Organization and staff

212. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies of the Project are the XUAR PMO, County PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., QCLRB). 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.

10.1.3. Scope of internal monitoring

213. 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

10.1.4. Reporting of internal monitoring

214. 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 10-1: 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 10-2: Fund use progress

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Affected entity	Description ²	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:

10.2. External monitoring

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

216. 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.

10.2.1. Scope and methodology of external monitoring

217. (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.

218. (2) Periodic M&E. During the implementation of the RP, the external monitoring

² Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

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 persons;
- (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;
- (xv) Income growth of labor through employment

219. (3) Public consultation. The external monitoring agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

220. (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.

10.2.2. Reporting of external monitoring

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

Table 10-3: Resettlement M&E Timetable

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

10.3. Resettlement post-evaluation

222. 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 unconformable 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.

Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 2 These Regulations shall be complied with by all those who engage in land protection, development, utilization, supervisory and administrative activities within the jurisdiction of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Article 6 State-owned land shall be used on a compensated basis according to law, and shall not be invaded, traded or transferred illegally by any entity or individual in any form.

Governments at all levels shall take steps to plan, strictly manage, conserve and develop land resources, and prohibit illegal land occupation.

Chapter 2 Land ownership and use rights

Article 8 Users of state-owned land and owners or users of collective land must apply for land registration with the administrative authority for land of a county-level or above government, and obtain a permit to use state-owned land or certificate of ownership or permit to use collective land.

Chapter 4 Farmland protection and land reclamation

Article 20 A compensation system for farmland occupation is practiced in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Anyone who occupies farmland for nonagricultural construction with approval must be reclaim farmland of the same amount and quality as the occupied farmland or obtain it by land consolidation; where conditions do not permit farmland reclamation, farmland reclamation fees shall be paid at a rate of 15,000-45,000 yuan per

hectare based on the rating of the occupied farmland to be used specifically for farmland reclamation.

Article 21 Anyone who occupies basic farmland with legal approval and has to pay farmland reclamation fees shall pay such fees at 1.5 times the rate for ordinary farmland reclamation.

Article 25 The following types of land shall not be reclaimed:

- (1) Prohibited areas identified in overall land utilization plans;
- (2) Natural hay fields, artificial pastures, fenced pastures and high-grade pastures;
- (3) Woodland and river or lake flat;
- (4) Sloping land with a gradient of over 25 degrees and desert land exposed directly to sandstorm; and
- (5) Areas whose ownership is disputed.

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 rebury 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 peculation 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 peculation.

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 200m² 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 300m² 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 400m² 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 500m² 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 600m² 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 800m² 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 acquisition 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 herdsman, provide them with grassland or arrange the employment of conforming herdsman. 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 Regulations for Administration of Low-rent Housing for Urban Minimum-income Households of Qinghe County

Article 2 The security level of low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households shall meet basic housing needs, and be determined based on the fiscal affordability and

residents' housing conditions of the county rationally.

The standard of low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households shall be 50 square meters per household.

Article 3 Minimum-income households with housing difficulty that meet the provisions of the county government may apply for low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households.

Article 5 The Qinghe County Construction Bureau shall be responsible for the management of low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households within the administrative area of the county.

The county finance bureau, civil affairs bureau, land and resources bureau, and local tax bureau, etc. shall handle work related to low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households based on their respective responsibilities.

The eligibility and security standard for subjects of low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households shall be drafted by the Qinghe County Construction Bureau together with the county finance bureau, civil affairs bureau, land and resources bureau, and local tax bureau, etc., and submitted to the county government for approval before promulgation. Presently, subjects of low-rent housing for urban minimum-income households shall be houseless households receiving minimum living security, and households with housing difficulty (per capita building area less than 13 square meters) identified by the civil affairs bureau. Subjects shall be managed dynamically.

The rental rate of low-rent housing shall be 20% of the market rate. The subsidy rate shall be the difference between the average market rental rate and the rental rate of low-rent housing.

Article 10 For any minimum-income household that applies for low-rent housing, the householder shall file a written application according to the stipulated procedures.

Table Notes to Document [XJJF (2001) No.500]

Table 1.1: 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 1.2: 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 1.3: 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 1.4: Standard of compensation fees for urban state-owned land

Unit: yuan/m²

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 1.5: 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 1.6: Compensation rates for scrub forests

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

Table 1.7: Rates of management fees for temporary land uses

Nature of land	Land type and area	Rate	Remarks
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 ²	
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.5 yuan/month*m ²	
Other temporary land uses	Within built-up area	0.3-0.5 yuan/month*m ²	
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.3 yuan/month*m ²	

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, QCG (executing agency) plans to use part of an ADB loan to implement a municipal infrastructure and environmental improvement project in Qinghe 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. Composition of the Project

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

(1) county town water supply: Expansion of a 6,000m³/d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m, in which newly built DN300 is 6,641m long and DN200 2,742m long, and reconstructed DN400 is 752m long, DN300 2,887m long and DN200 852m long

(2) County town sewage treatment: Construction of a 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.0km, 10KV lines of 0.5km, construction and reconstruction of a sewer network of 5,850m, in which d300 is 5,510m long and d600 340m long, a sewage lifting pumping station, a pressure PE drainage line, in which dn300 is 2,000m long

(3) County town refuse disposal: construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km

(4) County town central heating: Expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m long, DN300 1,084m long, DN350 1,272m long and DN500 100m long

(5) Takeshiken Town road construction: construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities

(6) Takeshiken Town water supply: Construction of a 1,800m³/d waterworks, including a water head (large opening well), a water supply line of 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks. Water supply network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 and a length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 is 3,834m long, DN200 8,493m long and DN300 3,505m long.

(7) Takeshiken Town sewage treatment: construction of a 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.3km and 10KV lines of 3.0km; a sewer network of 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m long and d400 1,540m long, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station, and the dn250-PE water distribution line of 3,000m

II. Impacts of the Project

All components of the Project, namely county town water supply, county town sewage treatment, county town refuse disposal, county town central heating, Takeshiken Town road construction, Takeshiken Town water supply, and Takeshiken Town sewage treatment, will involve land acquisition and house demolition.

The Project will affect one community, two villages and one town, and land acquisition and house demolition will affect 93 persons, including 80 minority persons, accounting for 86.02% of the affected population.

Urban residential houses of 802 m² will be demolished, affecting 5 households with 21 persons, including 2 minority households with 10 persons. 159.5 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land, affecting 12 households with 78 persons,

including 11 minority households with 76 persons.

The Project will occupy state-owned urban roads and green belts, including 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the sewer network in the county town sewage treatment component, 14.25 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the heating network of the county town central heating component, and 39.01 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network in the Takeshiken Town sewage treatment component.

The laying of the water distribution and sewer networks will involve excavation of urban state-owned roads and green belts. Such roads and green belts will be restored by the construction agency to the former size and standard after network laying, and the relevant costs will be included in the engineering budget of the Project.

III. Compensation rates

(1) Compensation rates for permanent acquisition of pasture land

Table 2.1: Compensation rates for affected pasture land

Item	Output value (yuan/mu)	Grassland compensation fees (multiple)	Resettlement subsidy (multiple)	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Class 1, Grade 1	327.6	4	1	1638
Class 3, Grade 4	50	4	1	250

(2) Compensation rates for residential houses

Table 2.2: Compensation rates for urban residential houses

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	840	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	720	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	650	
	Simple structure	yuan/m ²	300	
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	yuan/m ²		Tier-1 areas: 95 yuan/m ² Tier-2 areas: 60 yuan/m ² Tier-3 areas: 41 yuan/m ²
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	500	
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	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 10 months; compensation will continue beyond 10 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	

(3) Attachments

Table 2.3: Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities

Item	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate (yuan)
Toilet	/	4	500
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	22	80
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	15	35

Tree (usable as timber)	/	18	80
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	3	120
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	5	35
Pressure well	/	3	1050
Pond	/	4	800
Telegraph pole	/	5	600
Enclosing wall	M ²	21	80

IV. Resettlement

(1) Resettlement for acquisition of collective land:

Permanent acquisition of collective land will involve two villages and one town, which are Dongte and Kenmoyinake Villages, and Takeshiken Town; 159.5 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land.

According to the survey of the 12 households affected by land acquisition, all of them expect cash compensation.

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 persons, and invite technicians of the 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 persons's income, and restore their livelihoods.

(2) Resettlement in county town:

The households affected by house demolition may select the resettlement mode of cash compensation or property swap. After receiving the compensation for house demolition, the displaced persons may select either resettlement mode based on their affordability or personal needs, namely cash compensation, buying commercial housing or exchanging for resettlement housing.

Guangming Community is located east of Guangming Road, and south of Xingfu Road, with a total building area of 7,000 m², accommodating 80 households. The layouts include 3 bedrooms and 2 living rooms (100-120 m²), and 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms (90 m²). The community is 350m away from Qinghe County Primary School, 450m away from Qinghe County High School, and 200m away from the county hospital.

According to the willingness survey, 100% of the 4 displaced households have chosen property swap.

(3) Resettlement in Takeshiken Town:

One household will be affected by the Takeshiken Town road construction component. Through consultation with town leaders and the displaced household, the County PMO will provide cash compensation, and allocate a housing site for self-building. The housing site is located at the herdsmen's settlement in Sa'erbulake Village, on the north of Takeshiken Town, and less than 1km away from Takeshiken Town and less than 2km away from the existing house, so there is no risk of living inconvenience for this household after displacement. The area of the housing site is 300m², and a subsidy of 20,000 yuan will be provided under the herdsmen's settlement program for house building and attachment setup.

V. Rights and obligations of the affected persons

(1) Rights of the affected persons

You will receive compensation according to the above compensation rates. 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 Qinghe County:

1. Village/community committee;
2. Township government/urban district office;
3. QCLRB/HDMO;
4. County PMO/county government; and
5. Legal proceedings

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

Head of No.1 Community Committee: Rezhak	Tel: 0906-8825522
Head of Dongte Village Committee: A Hei	Tel: 0906-8585311
Head of Kenmoyinake Village Committee: Secretary Qi	Tel: 0906-8821245
Head of Takeshiken Town Government: Xue Wenbin	Tel: 0906-8588126
Head of QCLRB: Ma Decai	Tel: 0906-8826519
Head of HDMO: Lin Fengxia	Tel: 0906-8821147
Head of County PMO: Xu Chuangyi	Tel: 0906-8824232
Head of GMSS: Letvbiek	Tel: 0906-8823059
External resettlement monitoring agency (TBD)	


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


(2) Obligations of the affected persons:

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

Minutes 1	
Name: ADB-financed Qinghe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project—training meeting of survey staff for the EMDP and RP	
Time	2009-8-6
Venue	Meeting room of QCCB
Attendees	QCLRB, County Planning Bureau, QCCB, HDMO, FS Report preparation agency, RP preparation agency, representatives of affected residents and villagers
Key points	<p>The purpose of the meeting to introduce project information, the policy framework, RP, EMDP, scope and agenda of training:</p> <p>(1) The planning concept, and policy framework in the RP, and existing issues in land acquisition and house demolition were explained in detail.</p> <p>(2) The relevant requirements of the EMDP, and relevant ADB policies were explained, and questions raised by attendees were answered in detail.</p> <p>(3) The survey staff of population, houses, land, pasture land, and special facilities within the affected areas was trained based on the current depth of design, and the survey agenda was determined.</p> <p>(4) Possible negative impacts were identified and evaluated, the design optimized actively, and an action plan to avoid, reduce and mitigate negative impacts developed.</p>

Minutes 2	
Time	2010-3-18
Venue	QCCB
Attendees	QCCB, County Environmental Protection Bureau, County Forestry Bureau, County Tourist Bureau, County Development and Reform Commission, QCLRB, TA resettlement experts, and RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>1. The basic range of land acquisition and house demolition of the Project was fixed based on the field survey of the design staff and the relevant staff of QCCB to prepare for further survey and interview.</p> <p>2. The compensation rates for residential house demolition were further defined based on the information provided by QCCB and HDMO.</p> <p>3. The compensation rates for land acquisition were further defined based on the information provided by QCLRB.</p> <p>4. It was further confirmed that if any enterprise/institution or commercial store was to be involved in house demolition, and the number and size of such enterprises/institutions and commercial stores, etc.</p> <p>5. The type and nature of ownership of the land to be acquired were confirmed, e.g., if there was any vegetable plot or woodland, etc.</p> <p>6. It was discussed how to resettle the households affected by house demolition and land acquisition, if there was past experience in the county for reference, if QCG had developed a preliminary RP for the present situation, and what is contained in such RP.</p> <p>7. Some technical details in compensation for house demolition were discussed, e.g., if any displaced household wants to buy resettlement housing but cannot afford, will the government have a corresponding solution?</p>
	

Interview Record 1	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Dongte Village, Qinghe County
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by land acquisition Householder: Alehabiek RP preparation agency
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family has 590 mu of spring pasture, 114 mu of summer pasture, 165 mu of medium-season pasture, 5,300 mu of winter pasture and 8 mu of clipping pasture 2. Household properties: 2 horses, 6 heads of cattle and 50 heads of sheep; 2 bicycles, 1 VCD, 1 color TV set, 1 PC, 1 refrigerator, 1 tractor, 1 motorcycle, 1 induction cooker and 2 fixed telephones 3. Household income: stockbreeding 8,880 yuan/year; wages 18,000 yuan/year 4. Land compensation: He wants to buy more pasture land and send his child to school. He pays much attention to his child's education. 5. Women's participation: stockbreeding, pasture watering, housework, etc. 6. Diseases are likely to be disseminated by flies and mosquitoes in hot summer. He expects that refuse should be cleaned up on a daily basis, and prevented from polluting the drinking water source and soil. 7. Employment information should be released timely on TV in Kazakh and Chinese, so that they and their households can participate in the Project to increase their income.
Photos	

Interview Record 2	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Dongte Village, Qinghe County
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by land acquisition Householder: Wuyhantai RP preparation agency
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family has 10 members, of which 6 receive MLS. The family has 1,505 mu of spring pasture, 1,306 mu of summer pasture, 421 mu of medium-season pasture, 13,500 mu of winter pasture and 15 mu clipping pasture. 2. Household properties: 1 camel, 5 horses, 10 heads of cattle and 130 heads of sheep. 2 bicycles, 2 VCDs, 1 washing machine, 3 color TV sets, 2 refrigerators, 1 tractor, 1 motorcycle, 1 induction cooker, 2 fixed telephones, and 3 mobile phones 3. Household income: stockbreeding 17,000 yuan/year; doing casual labor 3,000 yuan/year 4. Land compensation: He wants to buy more pasture land, and a vehicle (small 4-wheel car or large car) for pasture transfer and forge transport. 5. Women's participation: doing housework, and taking care of children 6. He supports the Project completely, because the refuse disposal plant will improve the environment, quality of life, and the village's appearance. 7. He expects that infrastructure should be protected during land acquisition. 8. Requirements: He expects that their basic livelihoods be secured after land acquisition, and that his son can participate in the Project. After the refuse disposal plant is completed, he expects that it be managed properly and fenced against

	livestock; if the plant needs to recruit maintenance personnel, he wants to do that job.
Photos	

Interview Record 3	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	No.1 Community Committee
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by house demolition Householder: Chen Qingli RP preparation agency
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chen Qingli, male, 64 years, Han, primary school education, retired, lives in a 5-member family. His wife Zhou Xianglan Zhou Xianglan, 58 years, is retired. His son Chen Yucheng, 36 years, senior high school education, is unemployed. His daughter-in-law Lin Haiyan, 28 years, university education, deals with education. His granddaughter Chen Yanru, 8 years, is attending primary school. 2. His house will be demolished for central heating. 3. Main rooms to be demolished: 92m² in earth timber structure, side rooms: 47 m² in earth timber structure, miscellaneous rooms: 6 m². 4. Household income: mainly from wages and casual labor, 39,200 yuan/year 5. Household properties: 1 bicycle, 1 washing machine, 1 refrigerator, 1 fixed telephone, 2 mobile phones, 1 DVD, 1 electric oven, and 1 TV set 6. Willingness: He supports the Project, because the former house mainly, out of repair, without central heating, water supply and drainage systems, with a poor surrounding environment and bad road conditions. He wishes to get a house with better infrastructure and environment. 7. Women's status: Women enjoy high status, and do housework in addition to taking care of children.



Interview Record 4	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Takeshiken Town
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by both land acquisition and house demolition Householder: Mardinbiek (Kazakh) RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>1. Mardinbiek, male, 42 years, Kazakh, primary school education, deal with stockbreeding and lives in a 6-member family. His wife Junsusadu, 43 years, deals with farming. His 2 sons and one daughter are attending junior high school. His elder daughter Jiamiha, 21 years, junior high school education, is working outside.</p> <p>2. His house will be demolished, and pasture land acquired for Takeshiken Town road construction.</p> <p>3. Main rooms to be demolished: 75m² in earth timber structure, side rooms: 45 m² in earth timber structure, miscellaneous rooms: 28 m². The family has 211 mu of pasture land, of which 4.61 mu will be acquired, with a loss rate of 2.19%.</p> <p>4. Household income: mainly from wages and casual labor, 12,000 yuan/year</p> <p>5. Willingness: After acquisition and demolition, he expects reasonable and timely cash compensation. He wants to build a house on the allocated housing site, because this site is close to his existing house. He expects a larger housing site, and better attachments for his new house.</p>

Interview Record 5	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Dongte Village, Qinghe County
Attendees	Interviewee: vulnerable groups Representatives: Hulatai Humarhan, Shamurhan RP preparation agency

Key points	<p>1. Hulatai Humarhan, 61 years, Kazakh, primary school education, deals mainly with stockbreeding, and lives in a 22-member family. His wife Guliman, 61 years, Kazakh, primary school education, deals mainly with stockbreeding. 2 family members receive MLS, 3 sons are doing odd jobs (handling) in the county town, and 2 daughters are selling clothes at the port. The family's income is from stockbreeding and outside employment, and is 23,050 yuan/year. The family has 18,611 mu of pasture land, 1,671 mu of spring pasture, 1,455 mu of summer pasture, 468 mu of medium-season pasture, 15,000 mu of winter pasture and 16 mu of clipping pasture. 24.25 mu of pasture land will be acquired for refuse disposal, with a loss rate of 0.13%, which has little impact on the family. The household supports the Project, but expects reasonable and timely compensation for the acquired pasture land. He plans to use the compensation to buy or rent more pasture land to increase income. The whole family supports the construction of the refuse disposal plant. When completed, the plant should be fenced, because livestock may be poisoned by eating refuse by mistake. In addition, since he is not good at Chinese, the households expects that information on land acquisition, house demolition and project construction be disclosed in two languages (Kazakh and Chinese).</p> <p>2. Shamurhan, 43 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, deals mainly with stockbreeding, and lives in a 3-member family. His wife Aiyiman, 41 years, Kazakh, junior high school education, deals mainly with stockbreeding. His son, 17 years, junior high school, has been working outside after graduation. The family's income is mainly from stockbreeding and his son's employment, and is 14,644 yuan/year. One member receives MLS. The family leads a poor life. The family has 1,526 of pasture land, of which 52.33 mu will be acquired for Takeshiken Town sewage treatment, with a loss rate of 3.43%, which has little impact on the family. The householder supports sewage treatment very much. He thinks that if the infrastructure of Takeshiken Town were better, more businesses could be attracted, and they would have more chances to make money. After land acquisition, he will use the compensation to buy a vehicle for transport, because this will be a good way of making money in the rapid growing town of Takeshiken.</p>
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Appendix 4 Information on houses to be demolished

				Former house area						Area of demolished house						Degree of demolition			
Component	Community	Number of households	Householder	Main rooms (m ²)			Side rooms (m ²)			Simple rooms (m ²)			Main rooms (m ²)		Side rooms (m ²)		Simple rooms (m ²)		
				Masonry concrete	timber	Earth	Masonry concrete	timber	Earth	Masonry concrete	timber	Earth	Masonry concrete	timber	Earth		Earth timber		Masonry timber
		1	Chen Qingli		92		47		6		92	47				6	All		
Central heating	No.1 Community Committee	2	Hao Jinshun		129		130		15		129	130				15	All		
Central heating	No.1 Community Committee	3	Zhang Anming		90		40				90	40					All		
Central heating	No.1 Community Committee	4	Mamait Tursun		85		20				85	20					All		
Takeshiken Town road construction		5	Mardinbiek		75		45		28		75	45				28	All		

Appendix 5 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 persons, 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 persons, including: standards of living before and after resettlement;

- Employment before and after resettlement

Compensation for, restoration and rebuilding of public facilities

The affected persons'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 5.1: M&E Timetable

Mar. 2011	Preparing a monitoring plan, including terms of reference, tables, monitoring system and sample selection
Jun. 2011	Baseline survey, 1 st visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.1
Dec. 2011	2 nd visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.2
Jun. 2012	3 rd visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.3
Dec. 2012	4 th visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.4
Dec. 2013	5 th visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.5
Dec. 2014	Submission of final report