

Updated Resettlement Plan

July 2013

PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project– Habahe County

Prepared by Habahe County Construction Bureau for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in November 2010 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/43024-013/documents>.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit	–	Yuan(CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.15

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CPC	-	Communist Party of China
EMDP	-	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FS	-	Feasibility Study
M&E	-	Monitoring and evaluation
HCCB	-	Habahe County Construction Bureau
HCG	-	Habahe County Government
HCLRB	-	Habahe 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
XUAG	-	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

NOTE

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

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ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project

**Resettlement Plan
for
Habahe County Municipal Infrastructure
and Environmental Improvement Project

2nd Updated Edition**

Habahe County Construction Bureau

July 2013

Updated instructions for resettlement plan

The updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the fixed project design and the DMS. 5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment. A new water supply network of 5620m, an 8,000m³/d sewage treatment plant and sewer network of 15,660m, and 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be built. And there are 420 trash bins and 60 refuse collection houses will be added in this project. In addition, 4 heating stations and heating pipeline network of 2461m (single way) will be built.

Habahe birch scenic area has been designated as a national forest of first degree protection region, and according to the "National Forest Management Interim Measures " and " Xinjiang national forest management and protection measures" relevant provisions, birch scenic area construction does not comply with the relevant requirements, so PMO plans to cancel this component, the plan has been submitted to ADB and autonomous regions.

LA and HD are mainly caused by road construction, refuse disposal, and sewer network components. 194.46 mu of state-owned farmlands will be acquired which affects 46 workers of a breeding farm; 19 workers are in service and 27 are retirees, including 3 ethnic minorities. 14 households with 43 people from 2 communities (Jiefang East Road, Jiefang Zhong Road) are affected by house demolition. Urban residential houses of 3008.02m² will be demolished, including 200.76m² in concrete-brick structure (6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure(29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure(39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure(3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood(17.3%) and shed 105.01m² (3.49%).

Habahe County sewage treatment component is in preparation stage. The land occupied by this component is defined as state-owned desert land scrub land by Habahe County Land Bureau. Prior to the implementation of the project, Habahe County PMO and Grassland Supervision Bureau conducted a detailed measurement survey; the land occupied by this component belongs to the herdsmen of Jiayilemabuhatan Village and is defined as Class 4, Grade 2 grassland. Also, 108 mu of Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired by sewage treatment component (including management areas and access roads area); 1 household with 9 people will be affected. In the FR, it was estimated that 90.3mu of land is required for sewage treatment component in FR; based on the final design, it has been confirmed that 108 mu of this Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired . Area changes in this component is caused by the designer who was not rigorous enough in design in feasibility study stage,

The refuse disposal component is located on Class 4, Grade 2 grassland of Jiayikemaha

Village; 174 mu of grassland will be acquired for the refuse disposal plant and its access road, including 152.4 mu landfill area, 9.6mu for management area, and 12m for access road. 4 households with 37 persons will be affected, all the APs are Kazak. In order to build long-term needs of landfill, after consultation with the affected people, an additional 156.9 mu of Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for long-run need. So 330.9 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired in total (including the construction area for refuse disposal component construction area). Habahe PMO will acquire all these grassland with the same compensation standard.

The sewer network and water supply network will not involve temporary land occupation, and involves the north urban area only. This network will be laid along the new roads (all under the Project) in this area. According to the principle of “pipeline laying before road paving” in road construction, the water supply network will be built before the roads, for which no extra restoration effort is required.

Habahe PMO prepared detail project design, and had been approved by Xinjiang DRC in August 2011.

Before starting construction, Habahe PMO conducted a DMS based on final design.

Before starting construction the road component, with the help of relative agencies, a DMS on the impacts caused by LA and HD had been conducted by PMO in the end of August 2011. And the RP has been updated in October 2011, before starting construction of road components (including the suited facilities such as water supply, waste water drainage, heating pipe lines network, and heating switch station). But it was updated on the contents about the new constructed road component, water supply and drainage component (the North of Habahe County, the water supply and drainage pipe lines supporting road infrastructures), heating component (the North of Habahe County, heating pipe lines construction), and which had submitted to ADB.

The PMO had completed the DMS for sewage management component in November 2011. The DMS for waster disposal component had been finished in January 2013. And the Resettlement plan had been updated in June 2013.

All the APs from construction of road component had the compensation, and been well resettled. APs had moved into the resettlement houses in June 2013, and the affected workers had been arranged new jobs by PMO.

All the affected grassland farmers from Sewage management and waste disposal components had the grassland compensation in April 2013. The resettlement plan is in implementation up to now.

This updated RP focuses on updating the contents on sewage treatment component and

refuse disposal component, including the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard, livelihood restoration and resettlement, budget, implementation schedule and other aspects. The new roads construction component, water supply and sewer network components (the pipeline network for new construction roads in north part of Habahe county) and heat component (heating pipeline network laying in north part of Habahe county) had already updated before the construction of these comments. This updated RP includes the latest information for all components. Details are shown in the main part of this RP.

Habahe County Construction Bureau

July 2013

Letter of Commitment

The Habahe County Construction Bureau ("HCCB") has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank ("ADB") for the Habahe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project. Therefore, this project must be implemented in accordance with the 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 ("XUAG") and Habahe County. In order to complete the resettlement work more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

The Habahe County ADB Project Management Office hereby acknowledges the contents of this updated RP and warrants that land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation and budgeting activities under the Project will be carried out according to this RP. The updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the final project design and the detailed measurement survey (DMS). 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.

Habahe County ADB Project Management Office



(Signature)

(Date)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
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EMDP	-	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
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M&E	-	Monitoring and evaluation
HCCB	-	Habahe County Construction Bureau
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HDMO	-	House Demolition Management Office
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
TA	-	Technical assistance
XUAG	-	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 Habahe County town and the urban image of the county, and adapt to socioeconomic development, the Habahe County Government (executing agency, “HCG”) plans to use part of ADB loans to start the Habahe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project (the “Project”) that includes road construction, water supply, sewer network, refuse disposal, central heating in the county town. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project.

2. The implementing agency of the Project is HCCB. 5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment. A new water supply network of 5,620m will be built. An 8,000m³/d sewage treatment plant and a sewer network of 15,660m will be built. A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, trash bins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built. 4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built.

B. Project impacts

3. The updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the final project design and the DMS.

4. Land acquisition for the road construction component involves one town, one state-owned farm, 4 villages and 3 communities of Habahe County. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 135 persons directly and temporary land occupation will affect 48 households with 210 persons.

5. There are 282mu collective land (grassland) and 200.17 mu state-owned land acquired in this project, including 5.71mu residential land and 194.46 mu farmland. The acquisition of the state-owned farmland will affect 46 workers of a breeding farm (19 in service, 27 retirees). The acquisition of the grassland will affect 5 households with 46 persons.

6. There are 3008.02m² urban residential houses demolished in this project, including 200.76m² in concrete-brick structure (6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure (29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure (39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure (3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood (17.3%) and shed 105.01m² (3.49%). 14 households with 43 persons are affected, including 1 minority household with 4 persons.

7. The Project will temporarily occupy 19.53 mu of farmland in Kanmen'er Village, Laishe Village and Minzhu Road Central Community, Akeqi Town temporarily, affecting 48 households with 210 persons temporarily, including 35 minority households with 163 persons. The sewer network will be laid after crop harvesting, which will not have any physical impact on farmers. State-owned urban roads will be excavated for sewer network lying, and 42.48 mu of state-owned land will be occupied temporarily.

8. 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 updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the fixed project design and the DMS. And prepared in accordance with the relevant PRC and the provinces land policies and the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policies.

C. Policy framework and entitlement

1. 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 people are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project; (2) The affected people are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not; (3) If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land; (4) The affected people fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan; (5) No land should be acquired before the affected people are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement (plan); (6) The executing agency (HCG) and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations; (7) The vulnerable groups (including women) are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all affected people should have an opportunity to benefit from the project; (8) The Resettlement Plan is consistent with the master plans of the affected counties and towns; and (9) The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects. (10) The affected people may file an appeal about any aspect of the Project, such as land acquisition, resettlement, income restoration and compensation. The RP defines the appeal procedures, which will be explained to the affected people at public meetings convened by the implementing agency and communities before land acquisition and house demolition. Affected populations are also available to appeal via the ADB accountability grievance mechanism.

2. D. Compensation and resettlements

3. Cash compensation will be given to the APs whose pasture land was acquisitioned. The degrees of acquisitioned pasture land will be evaluated and confirmed by Habahe Grassland Supervision Bureau, and the compensation standard for pasture land or resettlement is in accordance with PRC Grassland Law, Examination and Approval in reclaimed grassland management approach from Ministry of Agriculture, and XUAR DRC, FB (new development and Reform Charge [2010] No. 2679). The compensation standard after assessment is 6-10 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land; resettlement subsidy standard is 4-6 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land. The total compensation standard is 1104 yuan/mu for Class 4, Grade 2 pasture land, as well as stockbreeding and other training as necessary.

4. Resettlement of the workers of the state-owned farm affected by land acquisition will be resettled by land reallocation: a) Habahe county arrange work for the affected in-service workers; b) persons not working in the Breeding Farm arrange work through the contract means; c) retirees get retirement pension. The final compensation rate for house demolition will be appraised by a real estate appraisal and surveying company. In order to safeguard the interests and fair compensation for the affected people. The affected people can choose a local qualified institution as an independent third party evaluation of the assessment, the Evaluate Agency will assess by the housing reset price. The evaluation will be based on the current construction materials, construction technologies and the housing structure, and the degree of decoration and so on; the rebuilt houses have the same cost with the old houses. In order to ensure the result is fair and transparent, only when the Evaluate Agency announces the result of the assessment to the Communities and Villagers Committees, and all of the villagers recognize the assessment, can the POM negotiate with the villagers and sign the compensation agreement; the final compensation standard including: housing compensation, decoration compensation and attachment compensation, besides ,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 as property exchange or cash compensation as they wish.

E. Organizational responsible

5. 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 and Grassland Supervision bureau. 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

6. In August to 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. During May 16-20, 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and 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.

7. In August 2011, PMO, streets officers, village officers reexamined the DMS for affected persons, reconfirmed the final influence amount of house demolition, land acquisition, and the list of lost assets. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well..

8. In March 2013, Habahe County PMO and Grassland Supervision Bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland for the garbage disposal and sewage treatment components, and announced the acquisition announcement, confirmed the final impact amount, and the occupied land area, and losses of assets list. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well.

9. On different occasions, such as meeting, rural household survey and villager team focus group discussion (FGD), the affected people have been involved in the preparation of the RP, and their concerns and opinions have been incorporated into the RP.

10. Habahe PMO prepared detail project design, and had been approved by Xinjiang DRC in August 2011.

11. Before starting construction, Habahe PMO conducted a DMS based on final design.

12. Before starting construction the road component, with the help of relative agencies, a DMS on the impacts caused by LA and HD had been conducted by PMO in the end of August 2011. And the RP has been updated in October 2011, before starting construction of road components (including the suited facilities such as water supply, waste water drainage, heating pipe lines network, and heating switch station). But it was updated on the contents about the new constructed road component, water supply and drainage component (the North of Habahe County, the water supply and drainage pipe lines supporting road infrastructures), heating component (the North of Habahe County, heating pipe lines construction), and which had submitted to ADB.

13. The PMO had completed the DMS for sewage management component in November 2011. The DMS for waster disposal component had been finished in January 2013. And the Resettlement plan had been updated in June 2013.

14. All the APs from construction of road component had the compensation, and been well resettled. APs had moved into the resettlement houses in June 2013, and the affected workers had been arranged new jobs by PMO.

15. All the affected grassland farmers from Sewage management and waste disposal components had the grassland compensation in April 2013. The resettlement plan is in implementation up to now.

G. Appeal

16. The affected people may file an appeal about any aspect of the Project, such as land acquisition, resettlement, income restoration and compensation. The RP defines the appeal procedures, which will be explained to the affected people at public meetings convened by the implementing agency and communities before land acquisition and house demolition. Affected populations are also available to appeal via the ADB accountability grievance mechanism. Because during the project preparing phase, a lot of public consultation activities had been organized, there is no appeal affair occurred up to now.

H. Costs

17. According to the final design and subsequent surveys, the resettlement costs for land acquisition and house demolition are about CNY10.0145 million, including contingencies of 8%. 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

18. Land acquisition and resettlement for road component was from May to August 2011; the land acquisition for waste disposal and sewage management component started from March 2013 and ended in April 2013. . Construction will commence only when the affected people have been compensated in full.

J. Monitoring and reporting

19. The implementation of the RP is 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 has employed an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and prepare an evaluation report on resettlement progress, compensation fees disbursement and other measures to ensure that the affected people can maintain their standard of living without being affected adversely by the Project.

1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Background of the Project

20. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project. The ADB technical assistance (TA) mission made a field investigation of the affected areas in Altay, Xinjiang during June 10-17, 2009, and entered into the Memorandum of Understanding for Provision of Technical Assistance for the ADB-financed Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project with the competent authorities of XUAG.

21. In recent years, with the rapid socioeconomic and tourist development, and population growth of Habahe County, domestic, productive and municipal water consumption has risen rapidly, along with heating area, municipal refuse and sewage discharge. This has not only affected the county's ecological environment, but also restricted its socioeconomic and tourist development. It is necessary to implement the Project as soon as possible. Therefore, the Project has been included in the Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project as a subproject. The FS preparation agency was entrusted by HCCB to prepare the first draft FS Report in July 2010. The RP is based on this draft FS Report, field survey and relevant information collected.

22. In May 2011, the PMO, HDMO and HCLRB made a Detailed Measurement Survey as well as the demolition and LA negotiation about the new start constructions, including road, water supply and drainage project, meanwhile they also take into the consideration of Aps, houses, land, grassland and the special facilities for the heating project. Finally they signed the compensation agreement and paid the compensation for all in August 2011. The PMO along with Grassland Supervision Station made a Detailed Measurement Survey and checked out the new start constructions which are waste disposal, sewage management component. Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets, and signed the compensation agreement, paid the compensation cost for all.

23. The Project will:

- Promote the economic cooperation between Habahe County and the neighboring countries, and trade and cultural communications between Habahe County and the Central Asian countries, and drive the economic development of Habahe County;
- Improve the urban living and ecological environment, and promote the ecological, sightseeing and holiday tourism of Habahe County;
- Improve the urban road traffic, ecological environment, economic level and people's standard of living of Habahe County by constructing water supply, sewer network and refuse disposal facilities;
- Conserve energy, improve the environmental quality of Habahe County, and relieve the tight urban heat supply; and
- Improve urban traffic conditions, and the throughput of the road network.

1.2 Overview of the Project

24. The Project consists of the road construction, water supply, sewer network, refuse disposal, central heating, and birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction components, as shown in Table 1-1.

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

Component	Brief description
Road construction	5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment
Water supply	A new water supply network of 5620m will be built, in which DN400 is 1440m, DN300 is 1880m, and DN200 is 2300m.
Sewer network	An 8,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant (an access road of 0.8km and a 10KV power line of 3.0km) and a sewer network of 15,660m will be built, in which DN300 is 7,730m long, DN400 710m long, DN500 520m long, DN600 1,490m long and DN800 5210m long.
Refuse disposal	A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, ashbins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built; an access road of 1.0km improved; a 10KV power line of 4.0km built for the refuse disposal plant.
Central heating	4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built, in which DN250 is 1,827m long, DN300 134m long and DN400 500m long.
Birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction	This sub-component has been dropped.

25. **(1) Road construction:** 5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment. See Table 1-2 for details.

26. These 5 roads cover a section of new urban area the county government will ensure that the same standards of compensation and rehabilitation measures of this RP are also applied when acquiring land from households who will lose land for the new urban area but not affected by the ADB project. For the APs affected by ADB project, the rehabilitation plan is prepared considering that they will lose all of their land for future urban development in the area.

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

No.	Road	Rating	Length	Nature	Width (m)	Driveway width (m)	Green belt width (m)	Sidewalk width (m)	Green belt width (m)	Boundary line setback
			(m)							
1	North Ring Road	Secondary	1877.42	New	25	16	2×4.5	—	—	—
2	Wenhua Road	Primary	618.32	New	36	12	—	2×3.0	2×6.0	2×3.0
3	Xingfu Road	Secondary	616.57	New	32	16	2×5.5	2×2.5	—	—
4	Tuanjie Road	Secondary	619.65	New	27	12	2×5.0	2×2.5	—	—
5	Planned Third Road	Secondary	1868.3	New	28	12	2×5.5	2×2.5	—	—
	Total		5600.26							

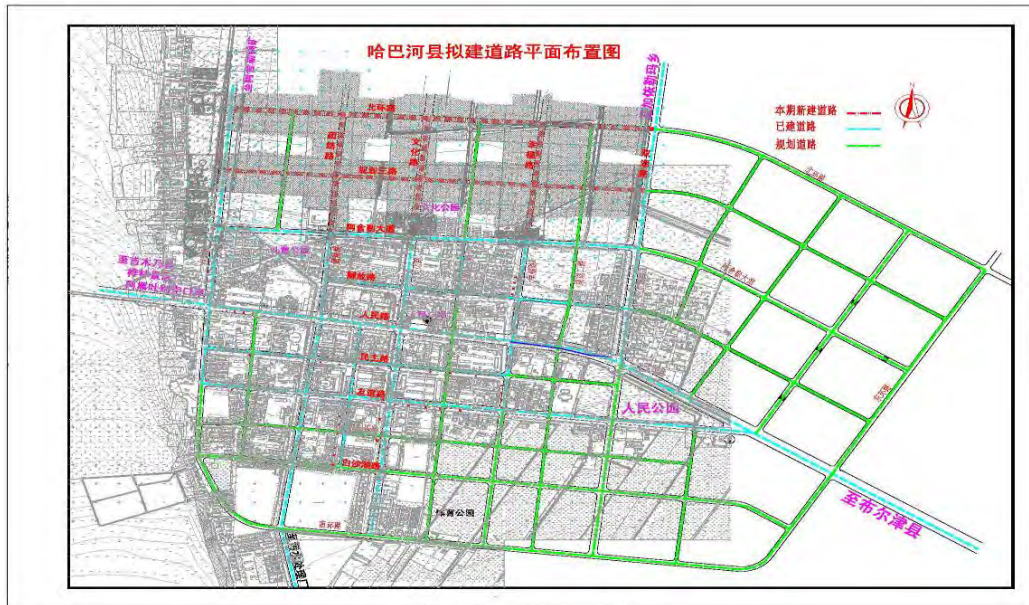


Figure 1-1 Plan of planned roads of Habahe County



Figure 1-2 Current map of proposed road (Wenhua Road)



Figure 1-3 Current map of proposed road (Xingfu Road)

27. (2) **Water supply:** A new water supply network of 5,620m will be built; in which dn400 are 1,440m long, dn300 1,880m long and dn200 2,300m long. The existing water source of the Habahe County town is the Shankou hydropower station reservoir about 13km northwest of the county town. Shankou reservoir was built from 1992 and start operation from 1996, and no people was affected..

28. (3) **Sewer network:** An 8,000m³/d sewage treatment plant (an access road of 0.8km and a 10KV power line of 3.0km) and a sewer network of 15,660m will be built, in which DN300 is 7,730m long, DN400 710m long, DN500 520m long, DN600 1,490m long and DN800 5210m long.



Figure 1-4 **Proposed site of sewage treatment plant**

29. **(4) Refuse disposal:** A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, ashbins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built; an access road of 1.0km improved; a 10KV power line of 4.0km built for the refuse disposal plant.



Figure 1-5 **Proposed site of refuse disposal plant**

30. **(5) Central heating:** 4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built, in which DN250 is 1,827m long, DN300 134m long and DN400 500m long.

31. This updated RP focuses on updating the contents on sewage treatment component and refuse disposal component, including the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standard, livelihood restoration and resettlement, budget, implementation schedule and other aspects, the items in each component has no change. Habahe birch scenic area has been Designated as a national forest of first degree protection region, and according to the "National Forest Management Interim Measures " and " Xinjiang national forest management and protection measures" relevant

provisions, birch scenic area construction does not comply with the relevant requirements, so PMO plans to cancel this component, the plan has been submitted to ADB and autonomous regions.

1.3 Brief description of range of land acquisition and house demolition, and project impacts

The updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the final project design and the DMS.

The impact of Land acquisition is based on both the final project design and the DMS. There is one town, one state-owned farm, 4 villages and 4 communities of Habahe County involved in this project. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 135 persons directly and temporary land occupation will affect 48 households with 210 persons.

There are 282mu collective land (grassland) and 464.47 mu state-owned lands acquired in this project, including 5.71mu residential land and 194.46 mu farmlands. The acquisition of the state-owned farmland will affect 46 workers of a breeding farm (19 in service, 27 retirees). The acquisition of the grassland will affect 5 households with 46 persons.

There are 3008.02m² urban residential houses will be demolished, including 200.76m² in concrete-brick structure (6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure(29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure(39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure(3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood(17.3%) and shed 105.01m² (3.49%)., 14 households with 43 persons are affected, including 1minority household with 4 persons.

The Project will temporarily occupy 19.53 mu of farmland in Kanmen'er Village, Laishe Village and Minzhu Road Central Community, Akeqi Town temporarily, affecting 48 households with 210 persons temporarily, including 35 minority households with 163 persons. The sewer network will be laid after crop harvesting, which will not have any physical impact on farmers. State-owned urban roads will be excavated for sewer network laying, and 42.48 mu of state-owned land will be occupied temporarily.

A summary of resettlement impacts is shown in Table 1-3. See Chapter 2 for details.

Table 1-1 Summary of resettlement impacts

city /town		Updated RP	Original RP
		sub-total(mu)	sub-total(mu)
village or community		5	5
State-owned land(mu)	total	200.17	464.47
	Cultivated land	194.46	194.46
	State-owned desert woodland	0	264.3
	residential land	5.71	5.71
Collective land	sub-total	282	282
	grassland	282	282
House demolition (m ²)	subtotal	3008.02	3008.02
	residential building (m ²)	3008.02	3008.02
Affected population	land acquisition affected population (person)	92	46
	House demolition affectedhouseholds (HH)	14	14
	House demolition affected population (person)	43	43
	population	4	4
Total		135	85

1.4 Socioeconomic benefits of the Project

32. The main components of the Project include road construction, water supply, sewer network, central heating, birch forest zone and refuse disposal. With the progress of road construction and refuse disposal, and the improvement of the water supply and sewer networks, the urban road network and environment will be improved. The Project will improve the living environment for urban residents, drive the development of local tourist and commercial industries, improve the environmental hygiene of the urban area greatly, and generate great ecological and socioeconomic benefits after its completion.

33. Road construction: This component will relieve the traffic congestion of the county town, promote commerce and tourism, and increase nearby residents' income. It will help improve the road network of the north Habahe County town, and promote the county's economic and social development, and improve people's standard of living.

34. Sewer network: The environment of the county town and surrounding areas will be improved greatly; the aged sewer network will be restored. At the outskirts, sewer facilities will dispose of domestic sewage timely, improve environmental hygiene, and be good to villagers' physical health. The sewer network component will realize full treatment and utilization of sewage, and solve the sewage pollution problem radically.

35. Refuse disposal: After the refuse disposal plant is completed, the uncontrolled refuse discharge of the county will be changed thoroughly, and a refuse disposal system that integrates refuse collection, recovery and sanitary landfill will be created. In the urban area, the living environment will be cleaner and more favorable for residents, 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 play an important role in promoting the county town's economic and tourist development.

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

37. In general, the road construction, water supply, sewer network, central heating, and refuse disposal components will drive Habahe County's economic and tourist development. Presently, the soft environment for investment introduction is attractive, including the relevant preferential policies, but the hard environment is unsound, especially the infrastructure. The Project will improve the traffic and environment of the urban area; the beautiful urban environment will increase the confidence of investors. The construction of the above components will improve the overall service functionality of the county's infrastructure, improve the production conditions and quality of life of urban residents, further strengthen environmental protection and improvement, promote the balanced development of human and nature, and the rapid economic development of the county town.

38. In the meantime, great importance is attached to public participation during project implementation. Whether at the preparatory stage or the future construction stage, numerous urban residents 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. The Project will strengthen the environmental awareness of urban residents, and enable them to maintain environmental hygiene self-consciously.

39. 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.

1.5 Measures to avoid or minimize land acquisition and house demolition

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

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

41. It was formerly planned to demolish houses on both sides to build Xingfu Road North and Wenhua Road North. Based on the recommendations of the TA experts and the preparation agency, houses on one side will be demolished where possible in order to reduce the quantity of house demolition. It was formerly planned to demolish houses of 1,812.6m² for Xingfu Road North, affecting 10 households with 42 persons, and the present demolition area is 1242.54m², affecting 6 households with 19 persons; it was formerly planned to demolish houses of 1,230.8m² for Wenhua Road North, affecting 10 households with 36 persons, and the present demolition area is 1765.48m², affecting 8 households with 24 persons.

42. In addition, the former design size of the refuse disposal and sewage treatment plants was large; the size has been reduced based on the demonstration and calculation of the TA experts.

43. Table 1-4 sums up the land acquisition and house demolition impacts of the Project before and after optimization

Table 1-4 Measures to reduce resettlement impacts

Item		Unit	Before optimization	After optimization	Difference
Land acquisition	Collective land	Mu	0	282	282
	State-owned land	Mu	728.9	200.17	-528.87
	Subtotal	Mu	728.9	465.08	-263.82
Temporary land occupation		Mu	27.84	62.01 ¹	34.17
		Person	210	210	0
House demolition	Rural residents	m ²	0	0	0
	Urban residents	m ²	2567.7	3008.02	440.32
	Enterprise / public institution	m ²	0	0	0

¹ Temporary land occupation was caused by city drainage project. The tape of temporary land occupation was collective land, the area was 19.53mu, there were 48 HH and 210 persons affected by this, and there was no HD affection. The PMO planned to lay the pipes in autumn and promised to fall into its old train again, so it wouldn't be any affection to the famers, Laying the pipes need to dig the State-owned city road, taking up the temporary land for 42.48mu.

Item		Unit	Before optimization	After optimization	Difference
	Commercial store	m ²	0	0	0
	Subtotal	m ²	2567.7	3008.02	440.32
House / building demolition	Rural residents	Household	0	0	0
	Urban residents	Household	20	14	-6
	Commercial store	/	0	0	0
	Enterprise / public institution	/	0	0	0
	Subtotal	/	20	14	-6
The APs	Land acquisition	Person	46	92	46
	House demolition	Person	74	39	-35
	Both LA and HD	Person	4	4	0
	Subtotal		124	135	11

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Types of impact

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

- (1) Land acquisition/occupation;
- (2) Demolition of residential houses and attachments; and
- (3) Demolition of ground attachments and infrastructure

2.2 Survey methodology and process

45. 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 Habahe County as required by ADB.

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

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

48. During August 5-15, 2009, a FGD was held at HCCB 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.

49. During May 16-20, 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.

50. 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.

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

52. In May 2011, PMO, for the road component, water supply, sewer drainage component, and central heating component, streets officers, village officers reexamined the DMS for affected persons, houses, land, grassland, and basic facilities, confirmed the final influence amount of house demolition, land acquisition, and the list of lost assets.

53. In April 2013, Habahe County PMO and Grassland Supervision Bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland for the garbage disposal and sewage treatment components, and announced the acquisition announcement, confirmed the final impact amount, and the occupied land area, and losses of assets list. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well.

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

55. 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.

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

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

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

59. 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

60. At the present stage, the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition of the Project are determined based on the fixed design and DMS. The impacts of the components are shown in Table 2-1.

61. **(1). Road construction.** The land acquisition and house demolition impacts of the Project are caused mainly by road construction. 194.46 mu of state-owned land of the breeding farm (state-owned) will be acquired, affecting 46 persons, who are workers of the breeding farm, in which 19 persons are in service and 27 are retired, including 3 minority persons. Road construction will affect 14 households with 43 persons in 2 communities, including 1 minority household with 4 persons. Urban residential houses of 3008.02m² will be demolished, including 200.76m² in concrete-brick structure (6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure (29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure (39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure (3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood (17.3%) and shed 105.01m² (3.49%).

62. **(2). Sewer network.** 108mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the sewage treatment plant component, including the plant area and access road, 1 Kazak household with 9 people will be affected.

63. Habahe County sewage treatment component is in preparation stage, the land to be acquired by this component is defined as state-owned desert grass land by Habahe County Land Bureau; prior to the implementation of the project, Habahe County PMO

and Grassland Supervision Bureau conducted a detailed measurement survey, the land occupied by this component belonging to the herdsmen of Jiayilemabuhatan Village is defined as Class 4, Grade 2 grassland. 108 mu of this Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired by sewage treatment component (including management areas and access roads area), 1 household with 9 people will be affected.

64. It occupies 108 mu of this Class 4, Grade 2 grassland, based on the final design. Area changes in this component is caused by designer who was not rigorous enough in design in feasibility study stage,

65. The sewer network will occupy 19.53 mu of farmland in Kanmen'er Village, Laishe Village and Minzhu Road Central Community temporarily, without house demolition. The impacts on farmland are minor and temporary (not more than 3 months at most). Temporary land occupation will affect 48 households with 210 persons, including 35 minority households with 163 persons. Existing state-owned urban roads will be excavated for sewer network laying, and 42.48 mu of state-owned land will be occupied temporarily. Such roads will be restored by the construction agency to the former size and standard after sewer network laying, and the relevant costs will be included in the engineering budget of the Project.

66. **(3). Water supply.** The water supply network will not involve temporary land occupation, and involves the north urban area only. This network will be laid along the new roads (all under the Project) in this area. According to the principle of “pipeline laying before road paving” in road construction, the water supply network will be built before the roads, for which no extra restoration effort is required.

67. The existing water purifying plant of the county town is located south of the water source at a distance of 3.5km, and was built in 1998. Its land acquisition and house demolition work was completed in 1997. It has been confirmed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report of the Project that no one's livelihood is affected by water source protection.

68. **(4). Refuse disposal.** 174 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the refuse disposal plant and its access road, including 152.4 mu landfill area, 9.6mu for management area, and 12m for access road. 4 households with 37 persons will be affected, all the APs are Kazak.

69. Habahe County refuse disposal component is in preparation stage, the land occupied by this component is defined as state-owned desert land by Habahe County Land Bureau; prior to the implementation of the project, Habahe County PMO and Grassland Supervision Bureau conducted a detailed measurement survey, the land occupied by this component belonging to the herdsmen of Sarwuleng Village is defined as Class 4, Grade 2 grassland. 4 households with 37 people will be affected

70. In order to address the long-term needs of landfill, after consultation with the affected people, an additional 156.9 mu of Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for long-run need. So 330.9 mu of Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired in total (including the construction area for refuse disposal component construction area). Habahe PMO will acquire all these grassland with the same compensation standard.

71. **(5). Central heating.** The heating source expansion will be funded by Chengbei Heat Supply Company, and the boiler house will be expanded on the existing state-owned land of the plant area.

72. The 4 new heating stations will occupy 150m² of urban state-owned land each (0.9 mu in total). The locations of the stations will be selected on unused state-owned

land, land for landscaping and basements, there will be no impact of house demolition...

73. The primary heating network is 2,461m (one-way) long, in which DN250 is 1,827m long, DN300 134m long and DN400 500m long. The heating network will be laid along the new roads (all under the Project) in the north urban area. According to the principle of “pipeline laying before road paving” in road construction, the heating network will be built before the roads, for which no extra restoration effort is required.

74. The heating source expansion will be funded by Chengbei Heat Supply Company, and the boiler house will be expanded on the existing state-owned land of the plant area.

75. In areas to be covered by central heating, households currently 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.

Table 2-1 **Identification of impacts of components**

Component				Road construction	Water supply	Water supply	Refuse disposal	Central heating	Total
Permanent land acquisition	State-owned land		Farmland	mu	194.46				194.46
			Housing land	mu	5.71				5.71
			Affected population		46				46
			Minority households		3				3
Permanent land acquisition	Collective land		Grassland	mu		108		174	282
			Affected house- holds			1		4	5
			Affected population			9		37	46
			Minority house- holds			9		37	46
Temporary land occupation	Collective land		Collective land	mu		19.53			19.53
			Affected house- holds			48			48
			Affected population			210			210
			Minority house- holds			35			35
			Minority population			163			163
	State-	owned land	mu			42.48			42.48
Residential house demolition	Demolition	area		(m ²)	3008.02				3008.02
	Affected house- holds			household	14				14
	Affected population			person	43				43
	Minority house- holds			household	1				1
	Minority population			person	4				4

2.4 Impacts of permanent land acquisition

76. 194.46 mu of state-owned land of the breeding farm (state-owned) will be acquired, affecting 46 persons, who are workers of the breeding farm, in which 19 persons are in service and the other 27 are retired, including 3 minority persons. The 46 affected persons include 29 men, accounting for 63.04%, and 17 women, accounting for 36.96%, as shown in Table 2-2. The land loss rate of these affected persons ranges from 1.97% to 86.67%, averaging 11.30%.

77. Since the land acquisition impacts of the Project are caused mainly by road construction in a linear form, most of the people affected by land acquisition will lose part of their land only. However, because of the planning and developing needs of north urban area, eventually 116 hm² land (including the land affected by the road construct) will be all acquired in north urban area, the five new roads are constructed in the planned newly developed area of Habahe county. Habahe county government must ensure that the compensation standards of land acquisition which is not affected by ADB-financed Project are same as the compensation standards of land acquisition affected by ADB-financed Project. The people affected by land acquisition of ADB-financed Project must be regarded as though they will eventually lose all of their land.

Table 2-2 Impact analysis of land acquisition

No.	Worker	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Amount of land before acquisition	Farmland acquired	Land loss rate	In service	retired
1	Liang Hu	Male	40	Han	27.8	2.6	9.35%	√	
2	Yang Xiuling	Female	46	Han	24	2.5	10.42%	√	
3	Li Hua	Male	44	Han	25	3.2	12.80%		√
4	Da Xiulan	Female	38	Han	29	2.7	9.31%		√
5	Wang Xingwu	Male	41	Han	23.5	4.8	20.43%	√	
6	Liang Feng	Male	30	Han	25	4.2	16.80%		√
7	Yang Fengping	Female	42	Han	15	1.9	12.67%	√	
8	Zhang Yulan	Female	47	Han	50	14.5	29.00%	√	
9	Wang Zhanhai	Male	64	Han	63	3.5	5.56%		√
10	Tian Liangjun	Male	46	Han	49	3.5	7.14%	√	
11	Xu Fengying	Female	42	Han	40	4.3	10.75%	√	
12	Yang Huji	Male	40	Han	63	5.5	8.73%	√	
13	Xi Xiaomin	Male	48	Han	30	3.78	12.60%	√	
14	Zhang Peng	Male	71	Han	64	20	31.25%		√
15	Zhao Tiansheng	Male	75	Han	30	1.62	5.40%		√
16	Zha Jinlu	Male	37	Han	15	0.9	6.00%	√	
17	Yan Huiying	Female	62	Han	40	2.6	6.50%	√	
18	Chen Chunhong	Female	42	Han	65	6.9	10.62%	√	
19	Xu Shuiqing	Female	45	Han	38	2.4	6.32%		√
20	Zhang Zhiying	Male	42	Han	150	2.95	1.97%	√	
21	Zhang Zhiming	Male	46	Han	130	3.4	2.62%	√	
22	Yang Zhuji	Male	45	Han	50	5.8	11.60%	√	
23	Zhang Desheng	Male	44	Han	28	2.9	10.36%	√	

No.	Worker	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Amount of land before acquisition	Farmland acquired	Land loss rate	In service	retired
24	Xu Shuangcun	Male	30	Han	30	2.3	7.67%	√	
25	Xu Dianxin	Male	69	Han	40	2.32	5.80%		√
26	Wu Tianli	Male	35	Han	102	2.8	2.75%		√
27	Xu Dianzhi	Male		Han	45	13	28.89%		√
28	Zhang Bairong	Male	65	Han	53.5	2	3.74%		√
29	Xie Yulan	Female	60	Han	18.4	2	10.87%		√
30	Ha Pan	Male	65	Kazakh	13	0.42	3.23%		√
31	He Chuanxiang	Female	46	Han	14	0.85	6.07%	√	
32	Kou Zuipa	Female	69	Kazakh	33	1.5	4.55%		√
33	Tuluxunhan	Male	60	Kazakh	24	1.62	6.75%		√
34	Song Yueling	Male	72	Han	15	0.9	6.00%		√
35	Zhang Defu	Male	65	Han	59.5	2.5	4.20%		√
36	Zhangquanying	Female	62	Han	27	1.5	5.56%		√
37	Zhou Yueying	Female	72	Han	30	1.5	5.00%		√
38	Zhang Wenkui	Male	47	Han	65	6	9.23%		√
39	Li Guiqin	Female	75	Han	35	7	20.00%		√
40	Zhang Ying	Male	78	Han	20	1.2	6.00%		√
41	Li Guiliang	Female	75	Han	35	5	14.29%		√
42	Wang Shenggui	Male	72	Han	30	2	6.67%		√
43	Wang Mingying	Female	68	Han	22	1.2	5.45%		
44	He Yufang	Female	70	Han	30.5	1.4	4.59%		√
45	Dou Shengkui	Male	73	Han	40	3	7.50%		√
46	Li Yongan	Male	39	Han	30	26	86.67%	√	
Subtotal					1886.2	194.46			

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2011 of Habahe County

78. 174 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the refuse disposal plant and its access road, including 152.4 mu landfill area, 9.6mu for management area, and 12m for access road. 108mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the sewage treatment component, 1 household with 9 persons will be affected, all the APs are Kazak.

Table 2- 1 **Impact analysis of land acquisition**

NO.	Sub-component	Owner of Households	Gender	Nationality	Population	Area before land acquisition (mu)	Land acquisition (mu)	Degree	Land loss rate (%)	Notes
1	Refuse Disposal Component	Qiahan.Hahafu	Male	Kazak	13	9485	79.43	Class 4, Grade 2	0.84	Including the reserved grassland for future use
2		Hasila.Hanatai	Male	Kazak	8	6033	65.67	Class 4, Grade 2	1.09	Including the reserved grassland for future use
3		Damaixi.Hurmanhan	Male	Kazak	5	8665	87.97	Class 4, Grade 2	1.02	Including the reserved grassland for future use
4		Polatihan.Kenjiehan	Male	Kazak	11	11476	97.83	Class 4, Grade 2	0.85	Including the reserved grassland for future use
5	Sewage Treatment Component	Budan.Wumaierbai	Male	Kazak	9	3857	108	Class 4, Grade 2	2.80	

Source: Habahe County grassland supervision bureau (2013)

174 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the refuse disposal plant. For further construction, after consulting with APs, another 156.9 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the reserve land. So 330.9 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be totally occupied by refuse disposal component (including the construction area for this component); Habahe PMO will apply the same compensation standard for all the 330.9 mu grassland.

79. In the 5 affected HHs, 4 HHs with 37 persons of the 5 HHs lost 174mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland, the land loss rate is 0.84-1.09%. And 108mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland belonging to 1 HH with 9 persons is acquired by sewage treatment component, land loss rate is 2.80%, from the land loss rate, we can see the impacts on this household is small.

80. According to data provided by the livestock sector, units stocking productivity in Altay (this is the indicator to measure pasture production capacity, usually refers to the number of heads in unit area of grazing period) was 1.76 ha / sheep, namely 26.4 mu pasture / sheep; so only 0.038 sheep can graze on 1 mu grassland. Average 56.40 mu grassland was acquired for one family, namely each family only can have 2.14 sheep grazing on the acquired pasture. The data above shows that requisition pasture area is small, and the impact on APs are small.

2.5 Temporary land occupation

81. Temporary land occupation is caused by sewer network of the Habahe County town mainly. Sewer network laying will affect 48 households with 210 persons in Kanmen'er Village, Laishe Village and Minzhu Road Central Community, including 35 minority households with 163 persons. The occupied land is 19.53 mu of collective farmland, involving no house demolition. According to public participation opinions, the County PMO plans to excavate land and lay the network after the autumn harvest, and restore the land to its original condition, so that farmers' income will not be affected.

82. Sewer network laying will involve excavation of urban state-owned roads, which will occupy 42.48 mu of land temporarily. Such roads will be restored by the construction agency to the former size and standard after sewer network laying, and the relevant costs will be included in the engineering budget of the Project. See Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Temporarily occupied collective land

No.	Temporarily occupied collective land					Temporarily occupied state-owned land (mu)
	Village or community	Temporarily occupied farmland (mu)	Farmland before occupation (mu)	Affected households	Affected population	
1	Kanmen'er Village, Akeqi Town	11.56	849	33	148	
2	Laishe Village, Akeqi Town	4.53	252	10	41	
3	Minzhu Road Central, Akeqi Town	3.44	97	5	21	
4						42.48
Total		19.53	1198	48	210	42.48

2.6 House demolition

83. The Project involves demolition of urban residential houses only, affecting 14 households with 43 persons. Urban residential houses of 3008.02m² will be demolished, including 200.76m² in concrete-brick structure (6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure (29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure (39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure (3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood (17.3%) and 105.01m² shed (3.49%). See Table 2-5. All houses of the 14 affected households will be demolished, and they will be displaced. Figure 2-5 shows the situation of the houses.

Table 2-5 Urban residential houses to be demolished

Village or community	Road	Urban house demolition								
		Affected people		House demolition (m2)						
		Affected households	Affected population	Subtotal	Brick concrete	Brick wood	Earth wood	Simple brick wood	Simple earth wood	Framed wood
Akeqi Town	Xingfu Road North	6	19	1242.54	180.5	666.16	213.47	50.07	83.28	49.06
	Wenhua Road North	8	24	1765.48	20.26	230.37	977.35	44.52	437.03	55.95
Total		14	43	3008.02	200.76	896.53	1190.82	94.59	520.31	105.01



Figure2-1Urban house to be demolished



Figure2- 2 Urban house to be demolished

2.7 Affected vulnerable groups

84. The vulnerable groups refer to those individuals and their families whose living standard is lower than the minimal living standard line of Habahe (for rural people in the standard is CNY700 per year per person and for urban people the standard is CNY 155 per month per person), including orphan, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, impoverished people, and women headed households.

85. According to the survey, among the affected people, one household with 3 persons on Wenhua Road North falls into vulnerable groups, whose householder is Li Lanying (female). Her daughter-in-law is Song Jianghong and her grandson Zhao Yan. Her son is already passed away and her grandson is unemployed. The household lives

on the old woman's minimum living security benefit and her daughter-in-law's retailing income. The household will be affected by house demolition, with a demolition area of 83.87m² including 59.86 m² main house in earth-wood structure, and 24.01 m² subsidy house in brick-wood structure.

86. Through negotiation, it was learned that assessed by a real estate appraisal and surveying company, Li Lanying's house compensation is not enough for the amount of resettlement house, after negotiating with Habahe Construction Bureau, Li Lanying signed the house demolition compensation agreement. , The PMO ensure that Li Lanying resettle with a 80 m² resettlement house, and don't need to pay for the extra money, She had already choose the floor and orientation of resettlement house, and she was very happy with the resettlement options made by government, her living environment before was not very good, but now she can live in building. She is very happy and hopes the resettlement house could be ready as soon as possible. Besides, she supports road construction, because the present road is muddy in rainy days, and when the road is complete, it would be much more convenient for them to travel and the environment would be improved.

87. The PMO provided Li Lanying a replacement house prior to her house being demolished, that resettlement took place in August 2013 with the assistance of the PMO, and transition was for free. With the assistance of the PMO, Li Lanying had moved in the new resettlement house in Aug, 2013.

2.8 Affected population

88. The Project will affect 1 town, 1 state-owned farm, 2 villages and 3 communities.

89. 46 persons will be affected by permanent acquisition of collective land, and 46 persons will be affected by state-owned farm land; residential house demolition will affect 14 households with 43 persons, in which 4 persons will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. 139 people affected by land acquisition and house demolition, 48 household with 210 persons affected by temporary land occupation, as shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-3 **Statistics of affected population**

	Permanent land acquisition		Residential house demolition				Temporary land occupation	
	Affected population	Minority population	Affected households	Affected population	Minority households	Minority population	Affected population (affected HH)	Minority population
Road construction	46	3	14	43	1	4		
Water supply	9	9					210 (48)	163 (35 HH)
Sewer network								
Refuse disposal	37	37						
Central heating								
Subtotal	92	49	14	43	1	4	210 (48)	163 (35 HH)

2.9 Ethnic minorities

90. 7 ethnic households with 53 persons will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition; accounting for 38% of the total affected people in this project.

91. Affected ethnic mainly are Kazak and Uyghur. Affected minorities enjoy the same local social and economic status with the Han, but they still retain their lifestyle and religious beliefs as their national characteristics.

2.10 Affected attachments and infrastructure

92. The ground attachments and infrastructure affected by road construction are shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 **Affected attachments and infrastructure**

Item	Unit	Total	Ownership
Tree (usable as wood)	/	8	Individual
Fruit tree (usable as wood)	/	89	Individual
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	13	Individual
Vegetable cellar	M ³	131.8	Individual
Nang pit	/	1	Individual
Toilet	/	11	Individual

3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Areas

3.1 Socioeconomic background of the affected areas

93. Habahe County is located on the south range of the Altay Mountain, bordering Bu'erjin and Jimunai Counties on the east and south respectively, and connected to Kazakhstan on the west. The Aqimbek Port is a national Class 1 land port in the county; The county borders Russia on the north, where the west natural gas pipeline, a Chinese-Russian cooperative project, is expected to enter China. The county has a total area of 8,166km² and a population of over 80,000, composed of 21 ethnic groups, including Han, Kazakh, Hui, Mongolian, Dongxiang, Tartar and Uygur, in which Kazakhs account for 60% of total population. The county governs 6 Xiangs, 1 town and 112 administrative villages, including 5 border townships and 24 border villages. The border area has 18,050 households with 65,270 persons. Agricultural population is 57,826 and stockbreeding population 7,444.

94. In 2008, the county's GDP was 2.07 billion yuan; fiscal revenue 390 million yuan, up 10% year on year; local fiscal revenue 225 million yuan, up 17.9% year on year; local investment in fixed assets 670 million yuan, up 41.6% year on year; and per capita income of farmers and herdsmen rose 412 yuan to 4,778 yuan.

3.2 Socioeconomic profile of affected townships

95. Akeqi Town governs 6 communities and 2 agricultural villages, with over 4,400 households with nearly 20,000 persons, and 105 stationed entities. See Table 3-1 for the affected townships and villages/communities.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic profile of affected towns/villages

Component	Affected community / village	Population					Land				Output value (10,000 yuan/year)	Per capita net income (yuan/year)	
		Total households	Total population	Men	Agricultural population	Minority population	Farmland	Grassland	Housing site	Land for construction and other land	Agriculture	Per capita net income of residents	Where: agricultural population (%)
	Akeqi Town	24278	84516	42914	53982	58327	22533	-	-	-	665	5273	100
Road construction	Jiefang Road Central Community	895	2395	1175	155	1084	2100	-	-	-	103	4020	-
	Jiefang Road East Community	703	2098	786	42	653		-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply and sewer network	Kanmen'er Village	124	465	235	365	453	2750	-	-	-	-	4600	70
	Laishe Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minzhu Road Community	1452	4212	2200	148	860	200	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Socioeconomic profile of affected people

96. In May 2010, the ADB TA experts, RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the affected households and rural collective economic organizations.

97. In August 2011, PMO, streets officers, village officers reexamined the DMS for affected persons, confirmed the final influence amount of house demolition, land acquisition, and the list of lost assets. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well..

98. In March 2013, Habahe County PMO and grassland supervision bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland for the garbage disposal and sewage treatment components, and announced the acquisition announcement, confirmed the final impact amount, and the occupied land area, and losses of assets list. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well.

99. The above survey for the following purposes: (1) collecting socioeconomic information of the affected people whose land or properties may be lost due to project construction; (2) disclosing project information to the affected people and collecting their opinions about the Project; and (3) determining the RP and income restoration measures preliminarily.

100. This socioeconomic survey collected basic data on family, income, population, land and losses of the people affected by road construction. It was conducted in two forms: (1) interviewing farm leaders, workers and community officials by FGD; and (2) questionnaire survey (the questionnaire was provided by the ADB consultants).

101. The door-to-door socioeconomic questionnaire survey covered all the 14 households with 43 persons in Akeqi Town affected by house demolition; for the 46 affected persons of the breeding farm, because these 46 persons working in breeding farm are different from the ordinary affected people, because the breeding farm was founded in 1963, is based on agricultural development and production for the purpose of an experimental farm, which belongs to the public institution, and business management. The breeding farm located in Wenhua Road of Habahe County, the breeding farm with a total area of 1710 mu, the existing staffs were 48, mainly of Han, Uygur, Kazakh, and Hui people. Insofar as implementation of enterprise management, breeding farm workers during work time, they have responsibility for plant that breeding farm distribution of land, the land growing income own to personal, breeding farm wouldn't pay wages for workers any more. After the workers retired from the breeding farm, they wouldn't have the right to use the land any more. In accordance with normal procedures, the resumption of land would redistribute to others. so they were subject to a separate socioeconomic analysis.

3.4 Socioeconomic profile of people affected by house demolition

3.4.1 Profile of affected population

102. The demographic profile of the affected people is shown in Table 3-2, covering different genders, ages, educational levels and occupations. House demolition for road construction will affect 14 households with 43 persons, including 25 men and 18 women; 39 Han people and 4 Uygur people.

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

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Households					14	
Average population					3.07	
Age						
≤6 years	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7-19 years	5	11.63%	3	6.97%	8	18.60%
20-35 years	4	9.30%	3	6.98%	7	16.28%
36-50 years	9	20.93%	5	11.63%	14	32.56%
51-60 years	1	2.33%	2	4.65%	3	6.98%
61-70 years	4	9.30%	4	9.30%	8	18.60%
≥71 years	2	4.65%	1	2.33%	3	6.98%
Total	25	58.14%	18	41.86%	43	100.00%
Ethnic group						
Han	23	53.49%	16	37.21%	39	90.70%
Uygur	2	4.65%	2	4.65%	4	9.30%
Total	25	58.14%	18	41.86%	43	100.00%
Educational level						
Illiterate or semiliterate	0	0.00%	1	2.33%	1	2.33%
Preschool	1	2.33%	0	0.00%	1	2.33%
Primary school	9	20.93%	8	18.60%	17	39.53%
Junior high school	10	23.25%	7	16.28%	17	39.53%
Senior high school or technical secondary school	3	6.98%	2	4.65%	5	11.63%
Junior college or above	2	4.65%	0	0.00%	2	4.65%
Total	25	58.14%	18	41.86%	43	100.00%
Marital status						
Unmarried	11	25.58%	4	9.30%	15	34.88%
Married	12	27.91%	12	27.91%	24	55.82%
Divorced	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Bereaved of spouse	2	4.65%	2	4.65%	4	9.30%
Total	25	58.14%	18	41.86%	43	100.00%
Occupation						
Farming	2	4.65%	1	2.33%	3	6.98%
Industry	1	2.33%	0	0.00%	1	2.33%

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Commerce	5	11.63%	5	11.63%	10	23.26%
Service	1	2.33%	0	0.00%	1	2.33%
Official	2	4.65%	0	0.00%	2	4.65%
Student	5	11.63%	3	6.97%	8	18.60%
Retired	5	11.63%	1	2.33%	6	13.95%
Other	4	9.30%	8	18.60%	12	27.9%
Total	25	58.14%	18	41.86%	43	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, 2011

3.4.1.1 Age

103. The age distribution reveals that the female population is largely in a normal distribution (as shown in Figure 3-1), and the distribution of the male population fluctuates greatly. Most of the population is between 20-50 years, constituting the main part of labor and accounting for 58.84% of the sample size. The surveyed population is divided into different age groups. For example, students account for 18.60%, and those aged 7-19 years account for 18.60%. 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 90.7% of the sample size.

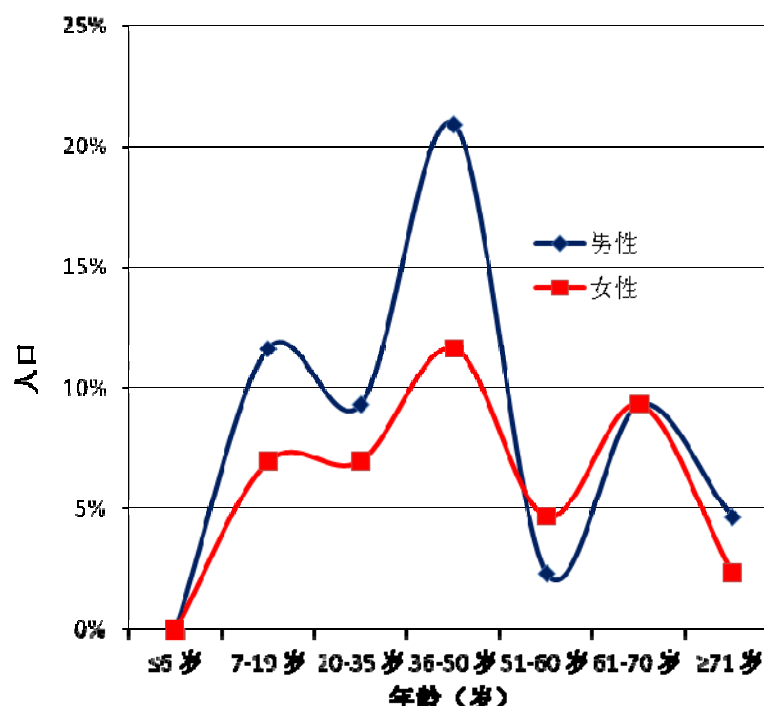


Figure 3-1 Age distribution of affected population

3.4.1.2 Education

104. As shown in Figure 3-2, 39.53% of the affected people have received junior high school education, followed by primary school and senior high school/technical secondary school, accounting for 39.53% and 11.63% respectively. 16.28% of the respondents have completed or are receiving senior high school or higher education, and only one respondent is illiterate, showing a higher overall educational level of the affected people, which is in a normal distribution, with lower (e.g., primary school) and higher (e.g., senior college or above) education levels account for a small proportion in the affected population, and moderate educational levels (e.g., junior high school) account for a greater proportion; it can also be seen that there is little difference between the two genders among those of medium or high educational levels, indicating high willingness of parents to have their daughters receive further education.

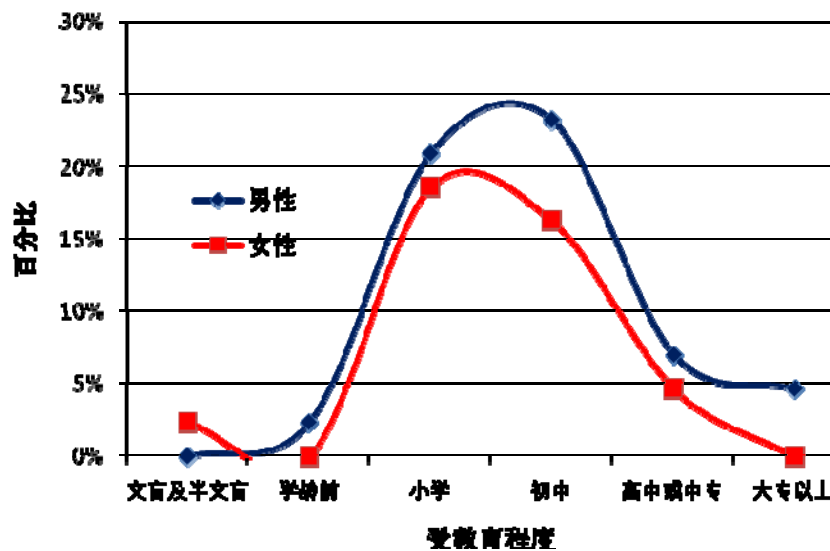


Figure 3-2 Educational level distribution of affected population

3.4.1.3 Occupation

105. Occupation distribution is largely as follows: 6.98% of affected people deal with agriculture, 2.33% of the affected people deal with industry, commerce accounts for the highest proportion of 23.26%, those dealing with services account for 2.33%, those doing administrative work (officials) account for 4.65%, retirees account for 13.95%, other occupations account for 27.9%, and farming account for 6.98%, as shown in Figure 3-3:

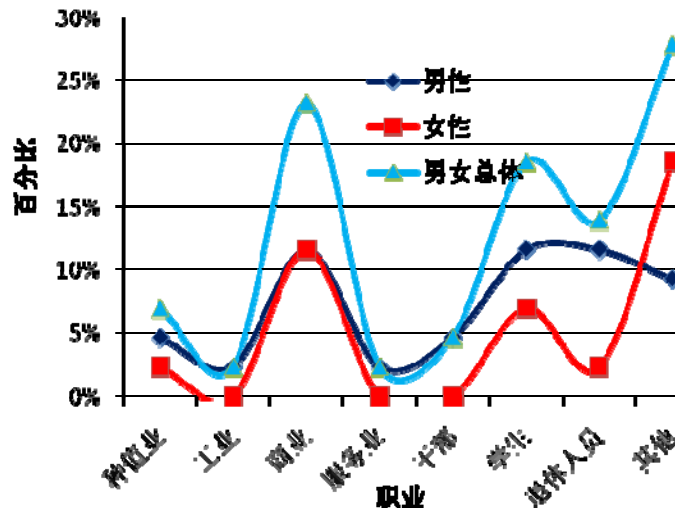


Figure 3-3 Occupation distribution of affected population

106. The educational levels of the affected population are highly relevant to occupations, i.e., those of lower educational levels mostly deal with less skilled types of work, such as farming, and a higher proportion of those engaging in occupations of higher technology and knowledge levels is associated with higher educational levels, such as officials and teachers. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the skills training of the affected people during project implementation, and the educational level of the youth should be improved.

107. Except that men are more than women among industrial workers, retirees and officials (doing administrative work), and that women are more than men among service workers, the proportions of men and women are largely identical in other occupations, indicating a high status of women in economic life.

3.4.1.4 Ethnic minorities

108. House demolition for road construction will affect one minority (Uygur) household with 4 persons. The householder and his wife do business, and two children are attending school. The householder has received junior high school education, and the other family members have received primary school education. Annual household income is 20,000 yuan, of which the main source is business.

109. This family has been living here for a long time and shows no special socioeconomic profile as compared to the other displaced households except that its family population is slightly higher due to the birth policy for ethnic minorities.

3.4.2 Housing conditions

110. Among all the components, only road construction involves residential house demolition. The residential profile of the affected people was evaluated in the socioeconomic survey. Table 3-3 shows that the average living space of these households is 214.86m², up to 354.12m². Among all houses to be demolished, including 200.76m² in concrete-brick structure (6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure (29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure (39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure (3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood(17.3%) and 105.01m² shed (3.49%), brick-wood and earth-wood are the main house structures of the affected residents.,

Table 3-3 **Housing conditions of surveyed households**

Item	Households surveyed	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
Number of rooms	14	4	10	6.7	1.68
House area (m ²)		83.87	354.12	214.86	69.58

Source: Socioeconomic survey, 2011

3.4.3 Income and expenditure

111. According to the analyses of the revenue sources of 14 affected households by house demolition. It was noted that the per capita income in 2013 was 16,449.98 yuan, which had 3671.13 yuan more compared with the per capita income of 12,778.85 yuan in 2010. After the implementation, it was 28.73% higher than before. This shows that the restoration plan was worked, and helped Aps to improve their living standard. The implementation of the project did not make their living standard decline; instead, they really benefit a lot from the project. In 2013, per capital payment was 9012.83 yuan, which is 2007.19yuan higher than the capital income 7005.64yuan in 2010(before the project construction). After implementation, it was 28.65% higher than before. It shows that with the rise of market price, APs expenditures is increased too. Details see Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 **economic indicators contrast before (2010) and after implementation(2013)**

Unit: yuan/year/person

Household Surveyed	Persons Surveyed	Item	Before implementation	After implementation	% increased
			平均	平均	
14	43	Capital income	12778.85	16449.98	28.73%
		Capital expenditure	7005.64	9012.83	28.65%

Table 3-5 **Income sources of surveyed households before and after implementation**

Item	Before construction		After implementation		% increased
	(Yuan/year)	ratio	(Yuan/year)	ratio	
Farming	155852	27.26%	182730	25.83%	17.25%
Wages	249000	43.55%	309679	43.78%	24.37%
Migrant workers	50000	8.75%	73800	10.43%	47.60%
Business	110000	19.24%	131400	18.58%	19.45%
Other	6900	1.21%	9740	1.38%	41.16%
Total	571752	100.00%	707349	100.00%	23.72%

Source: Socioeconomic survey, 2011

112. In addition, it can be seen from Table 3-5 that the main sources of income of these 14 households are wages, business, farming and employment, farming income is 17.25%, wages income is 24.37% higher, and migrant work income is 47.60% higher than before complementation.

113. It can be seen from Table 3-6 that living expenses account for the highest proportion. Before complementation, Which was 33.9% in total expenditure in these 14

households, after implementation, which is 34.64%. followed by operating charges, before implementation which was 15.36%, and after implementation, which is 15.89%; heating expenses, before implementation, which is 13.21%, after implementation, which is 13.21%; It shows that with the rise of market price, APs expenditures is increased.

Table 3-6 **Expenditure pattern of surveyed contrast before and after implementation**

Unit: %

Item	Water	Electricity	Heating	Ref use	Living	Clothing	Operating	Education	Transportation	Communication	Comunication	LNG	other	Total
Before	0.58	2.58	13.21	0.49	33.88	6.75	15.36	2.83	11.54	1.67	6.46	1.14	3.51	100
After	0.62	2.61	15.33	0.55	34.64	6.83	15.89	2.98	8.51	1.83	6.96	0	3.25	100

3.5 Socioeconomic profile of workers of the breeding farm

114. The Habahe Breeding Farm, founded in 1963, is a state-owned pilot farm dealing with agricultural development-oriented production, and a financially independent public institution under enterprise-style management. The breeding farm is located on Wenhua Road (outskirts), Habahe County, with a total arable area of 1,710 mu and a workforce of 48, falling into the 4 ethnic groups of Han, Uygur, Kazakh and Hui.

115. The workers of the breeding farm also farm on land allocated by the farm while at work. The income on farming is owned by individuals instead of wage, and the in-service workers are not paid wage by the farm. The workers can farm the land by themselves and also they can lease the land to other people.

116. When a worker attains retiring age, he/she will no longer have the right to farm the land. Under normal procedures, the allocated land will be withdrawn for reallocation or leased to people outside. A retiree will be paid a retirement pension by the county government according to the standard of the basic endowment insurance for urban workers in Habahe County.

(2) The county government and the farm pay the fees of endowment insurance and for the workers and this is a significant characteristic compared with the farmer.

117. According to different income level, workers in breeding farm can be divided into two types: workers and retired people. The retired ones get their retirement pension, and the workers get income from farming. The retired ones spend their money mainly on living stuffs, and medical insurance. The workers spend their money on agriculture investment, living stuffs, education, etc.. Details shown in table 3-7 and 3-8.

Table 3-7 **Income indicators of surveyed households before and after implementation**

Unit: yuan/year/person

项目	Before	After	% increased
	Average	Average	
Income	19000	23220	22.21%
Expenditure	12900	16765	29.96%

In the implementation of the project, the PMO made a detailed and comprehensive plan to recover income and living condition of the APs. There were sufficient budget for the APs

to help them improve the income and living standard. As a matter of fact, with the process of the project, all the Aps benefitted from the project. Both living standard and income got improved.

Table 3-8 **Expenditure indicators of surveyed households before and after implementation**

Item	Before	After
Water	4.13%	4.65%
Power	2.37%	3.15%
Heating	4.69%	4.16%
Communication	6.20%	7.54%
Living	22.55%	31.86%
Clothing	9.04%	9.88%
Farming	20.49%	0.00%
Entertainment	2.64%	3.23%
Education	9.56%	10.98%
Medicine	12.93%	11.62%
Transportation	1.39%	2.35%
Security insurance	0.52%	1.73%
Others	3.53%	8.85%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

118. 3 minority (Kazakh) workers of the breeding farm will be affected by land acquisition, and their main source of income is farming, who are all retirees of the breeding farm, dealing mainly with farming at the breeding farm and showing no different socioeconomic profile from the other workers.

119. It was learned that they support road construction very much, and don't worry about land occupation. The land of breeding farm are stated land, which will be occupied along with development of the county, the breeding farm is a state-owned pilot farm, land don't belong to workers, the workers in service don't get salary, they get income by cultivating land of breeding farm, the breeding farm will retrieve the cultivated land when the workers retire, and retired workers live on retirement pension. After land occupation, they hope government resettle well the workers in service and retired workers who have not return the breeding farm's land. Road construction and infrastructure improvement will drive the economic development of the county town, and generate more job opportunities. They expect the Project to involve themselves and their family members.

3.6 Gender analysis

120. 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 Gender differences in education

121. The educational levels of the affected men and women have been analyzed as shown in Figure 3-4. Women's overall educational level is lower than men's. It can also be seen that, the proportions of men and women tend to be identical among those of medium and high educational levels. There is only one illiterate, who is a female of over 60 years.

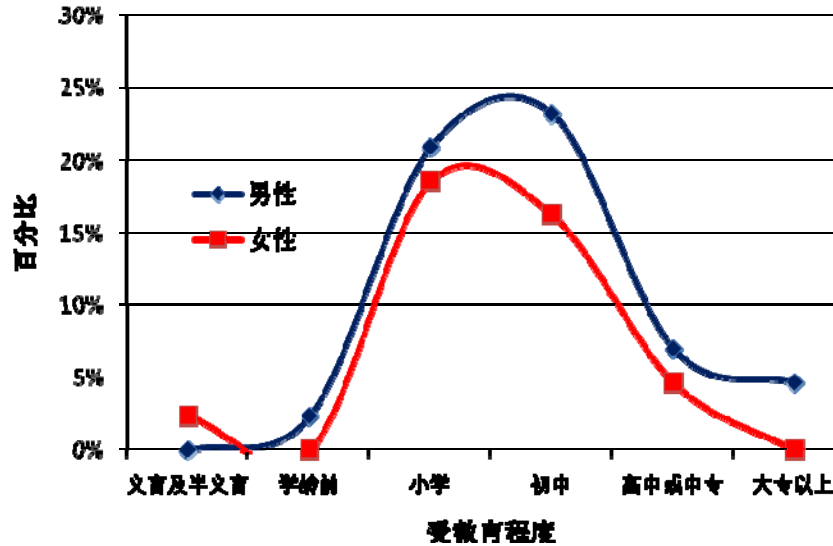
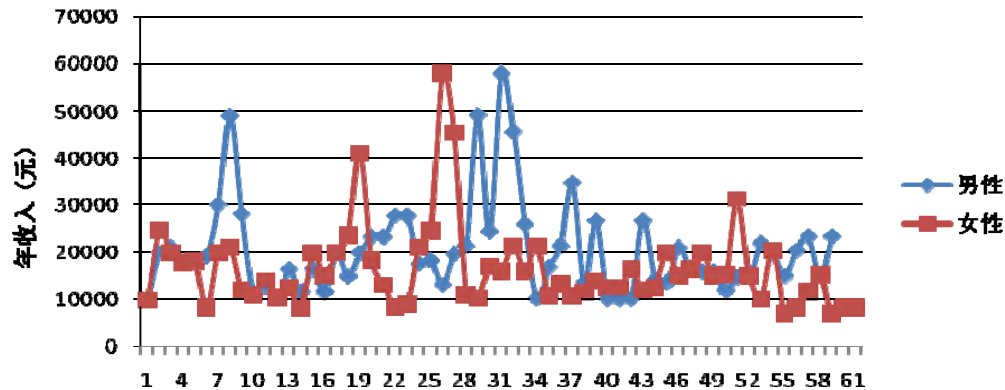


Figure 3-4 Gender difference in educational level

3.6.2 Gender differences in occupation and income

122. Similar to and associated with the educational background of the male and female groups, more women do farm work than men. Men usually work or do small business outside in the (agriculturally) slack season, and return home in the busy season.

123. In order to better reflect the income level of affected people, we show men and women annual revenue in statistics. We can see from 3-9, the difference between man and woman is similar. It is because that this breed farm is carrying out a kind of enterprise management mode. Land owned by individuals, and they get income from farming, the breeding farm won't pay more wages. If one retired, he will be paid retirement pension, so this mode makes wage level is similar between man and woman.



124. In consideration of the gender differences in educational and occupational

background of the potentially affected people, the proportion of women's income in household income has been analyzed (see Table 3-8). There are 52 women laborers, some of them deal mainly with farming and some do administrative work at the breeding farm. The results show that their income accounts for 20%-100% of household income, averaging 48.76%. Women's salary shares almost half of family income. Therefore, women's rights should be protected in implementation period.

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

Item	Persons surveyed	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
Proportion of women's income	61	20%	100%	48.76%	0.22

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.6.3 Expectations for resettlement by gender

125. If houses/buildings are to be demolished, women's concerns about resettlement are identical with men's: (a) Compensation should be based on market appraisal; (b) The resettlement house should be close to the road for the convenience of farming/going to work, doing business and attending school; and (c) 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

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

127. ADB policies

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

128. Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
 - Measures of the PRC for the Administration of Urban House Demolition
 - Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses of the PRC (Decree No.305 of the State Council, effective from November 1, 2001)
 - Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (Guo Fa [2004]28) (effective from October 21, 2004)
 - Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR Fa [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004)
 - Property Right Law of the PRC (Decree No.62 of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007)
 - Forest Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1985, amended on April 29, 1998)
 - Grassland Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 1985, amended on December 28, 2002)
 - 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
 - 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
- Houses on state-owned land tax and compensation ordinance (order of the state council of the People's Republic of 590), effective from January 21, 2011
- Notice of Houses on state-owned land tax assessment method, House [2011] no. 77

129. Applicable policies of XUAG

- Circular of the XUAG 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 (XUAG CPC Fa [1997] No.13, effective from June 27, 1997)
- Measures of XUAG for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (XUAG PC [1999] No.9-13, effective from October 1, 1999)
- Detailed Rules of XUAG for the Implementation of the Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses of the PRC (XUAGG [2004] Decree No.127, effective from

December 21, 2004)

- XUAG Development Planning Commission, Document DOF [XJJF (2001) No.500]
- Detailed Rules of XUAG for the Implementation of the Grassland Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 1989, amended on December 11, 1997)
- Measures of XUAG for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 2001)
- The XUAG houses on state-owned land on valuation and compensation rules
- Reply to the agreement of adjusting the grassland compensation and resettlement fees standard, New Deal letter [2010] no. 91
- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Commodity Price Bureau, Finance Department "Notice on grassland supervision related charge" (the new price [1999] 3
- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Commodity Price Bureau, Finance Department " Notice on the grassland supervision fee charges supplementary regulations " (new Development and Reform Charge [2005] Document No. 1138
- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, Finance Department issued "Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy" New Development and Reform Charge [2010] Document No. 2679

130. Applicable policies of Habahe County

- Implementing Regulations for Administration of Low-rent Housing for Urban Minimum-income Families in Habahe 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

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

132. The main policy applicable to house demolition on state-owned land in the urban planning area is the Houses on state-owned land tax and compensation ordinance (order of the state council of the People's Republic of 590), effective from January 21, 2011 and Notice of Houses on state-owned land tax assessment method, House [2011] no. 77; correspondingly, the XUAG and Habahe County governments have formulated relevant policies.

4.3 Differences between ADB and PRC policies

133. In the comparison of the differences between ADB and PRC policies, Table 4-1 indicates the greatest difference is the lack of information disclosure or the delay in consultation timing. For some small-sized projects funded by the central government, the only budget available is for engineering, while resettlement costs are left to county or town governments. Fortunately, this situation is changing. In the Project, since Habahe County has prepared adequate measures for land acquisition and resettlement,

there is no radical difference between ADB and PRC policies.

134. For the house demolition on state-owned land inside urban planning area, the compensation standard applicable policy are "state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance" (State Council Decree No. 590) issued by PRC State Council in January 19, 2011 and " assessment approach of house levy on state-owned land" the notice (housing [2011] No. 77) ancillary, "Xinjiang on state-owned land house levy and Compensation approach " Habahe related policies.

Table 4-1 **Comparison between ADB and PRC policies**

No.	ADB policy on involuntary resettlement	Comparison	Remarks
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	No difference	
2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.	No difference See Article 18 of Document No.28	
3	Replacing what is lost	No difference Compensation and subsidization	
4	Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program.	Little differences See Article 10	Already consistent with the ADB procedures to be implemented
5	The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted.	Difference Understanding and negotiation Usually no consultation is performed; information disclosure after approval by the PRC government	ADB procedures already / to be implemented
6	Social and cultural institutions.	No difference China is experienced in this respect through comprehensive analysis	
7	No formal title.	No difference Consultation on approved compensation rates in China	
8	Identification	No difference ADB's statement of "ASAP" is ambiguous	
9	The poorest	No difference, assistance provided	
10	Before they moved, POM should have a replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land, help Aps move ,if it necessary	No differences	
11	To the Aps who rely on the land, PMO should take the land-based resettlement strategies firstly.	No differences	

12	On the valuation of houses, land and other assets should be based on full replacement cost; Calculated on the basis of full replacement cost, including the following factors : (1) Fair market value; (2) Transaction costs; (3) Accrued interest; (4) Transition and recovery costs; (5) Other expenses.	No differences Consult Houses on state-owned land tax and compensation ordinance (order of the state council of the People's Republic of 590)	
13	Made a detailed and comprehensive plan to recover income and living condition of the Aps. There were sufficient budget for the Aps to help them improve the income and living standard.	No differences	
14	Establish complaint mechanisms, to know the concern and dissatisfaction of Aps, seek solutions, paying particular attention to the impact on vulnerable groups.	No differences	
15	Find the opportunity from the project, let them benefit from the project.	No differences	
16	All resettlement costs will be explained in the project cost and profits.	Little differences See Article 12 of Document No.28	

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

4.4 Principles of and entitlement to compensation of the Project

4.4.1 Principles of compensation

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

Table 4-2 **Resettlement principles**

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The affected people are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The affected people are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	After the compensation ,we had to ensure that everyone is sufficient to maintain his/her livelihood
5	Before they moved, POM should have a replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land, help Aps move ,if it necessary
6	To the Aps who rely on the land, PMO should take the land-based resettlement strategies firstly.
7	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.
8	On the valuation of houses, land and other assets should be based on full replacement cost; Calculated on the basis of full replacement cost, including the following factors :(1)Fair market value; (2)Transaction costs; (3)Accrued interest; (4) Transition and recovery costs; (5)Other expenses.
9	The affected people fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
10	No land should be acquired before the affected people are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement (plan).
11	Made a detailed and comprehensive plan to recover income and living condition of the Aps. There were sufficient budget for the Aps to help them improve the income and living standard.
12	Establish complaint mechanisms, to know the concern and dissatisfaction of Aps , seek solutions , paying particular attention to the impact on vulnerable groups.
13	Find the opportunity from the project ,let them benefit from the project.
14	The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.
15	Vulnerable groups received special assistance or treatment to ensure them to live a better life, all the affected people should have the opportunity to benefit from the project.
16	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

4.4.2 Eligibility for compensation and beneficiaries

137. The cut-off date for definition of the eligibility for compensation is the date after the day officially announced imposed announcement for each component. Affected people who are resettled in the affected areas, newly reclaimed farmland, newly built houses and other trees planted and facilities added purely for extra compensation after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization.

4.5 Compensation rates

4.5.1 Compensation for acquisition of collective land

138. To strengthen grassland protection, management, construction and rational utilization, and to protect vital interests of farmers and herdsmen, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region DRC, FB issued " Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy" Xinjiang Development and Reform Charge [2010] Document No. 2679, according to the regional people's government approved on adjust grassland compensation standard and resettlement subsidy (Xinjiang Government Approve [2010] No. 91), which clearly shows the new charge standard for pasture land requisition, temporally occupied grasslands and gathering medicinal (economic) plants

and other related business.

- ① The adjusted compensation standard for pasture land and resettlement. The compensation standard after assessment is 6-10 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land; resettlement subsidy standard is 4-6 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land.
- ② Temporarily occupy grasslands, including dredging, mining, earth, gold mining, geology (petroleum) exploration, road construction, erection (laying) pipelines, construction of tourist spots, etc., should pay for the temporarily grasslands occupied compensation, the compensation fee is charged in accordance with the base standard. Units or individuals who excavate or acquire medicinal plants or economic plants in grassland should pay pasture land medicinal (economic) plant resource compensation which is 5-10% of the purchase price in that year.
- ③ Autonomous regional administration departments will cooperate with grasslands prices and fiscal authorities to perfect the grassland regularly evaluated and adjusted mechanism, and to regularly assess the value of grassland, to ensure the base compensation for grassland, and report to regional people's government for approval, it can be promulgated and carried out after the approval.
- ④ Charging units should promptly go through the changing procedures in the competent pricing department for "Charging Permit", and make price tag, printed by using the financial sector's financial instruments, and consciously accept the supervision of farmers and price & finance departments.
- ⑤ The standard of this notice will be executed from the promulgated day. If something in this notice is inconsistent with the former "Notice on the grassland supervision related charge" (the Xinjiangprice [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department, and "Notice on the grassland supervision charges Supplementary Provisions" (XinjiangNDRC price charge[2005] No. 1138) issued by Autonomous Region DRC, Finance Department, this notice shall prevail.

139. All the grassland acquisition standard of this project will be executed in accordance with the standards of Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy Xinjiang Development and Reform [2010] 2679 issued by XUAR DRC, FB.

140. The grassland compensation will be paid according to "PRC Grassland Law" Article 39, and article 9, 10, 11 of "grassland occupied audit approval management approach issued by ministry of agriculture, and the documents issued by XUAR DRC, FB (new development and Reform Charge [2010] No. 2679); grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to and charges price Bureau issued in accordance with "Notice on grassland supervision related charge" new price [1999] 3, issued by XUAG, FB. Grassland compensation paid to grassland supervision bureau for grassland construction, resettlement subsidy returned to grassland users, but the PMO take all the APs interests into account, after consulting with the grassland supervision bureau, they agreed to pay all the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies to affected people.

141. After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by sewage treatment component and refuse disposal component is 69 yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 yuan / mu), grasslands compensation standards is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3

years. Details are shown in table 4-3 and 4-4.

Table 4-3 Compensation rates for output value of acquired grassland

compensation base	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Class 1	327. 60	262. 08	120
Class 2	262. 08	148	88
Class 3	136	90	88
Class 4	80	69	50

Table 4-4 Compensation for the acquiring grassland

	output value (yuan/mu)	Compensation for LA (Times)	Resettlement subsidy (Times)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)
Class 4,Grade 2	69	10	6	1104

4.5.2 Compensation rates for state-owned land

142. The state-owned farmland land will be transferred to the construction bureau freely. And the IA will need to pay the fee of using state-owned land at a rate of 15 yuan/m².

143. PMO needs to pay new construction land use fee for the grassland acquisition except the compensation for APs. According to the Appendix 1 of new estate price [2001] No. 500: *charge standard for using new construction land*. The construction fee in Habahe County is 8 yuan/m².

4.5.3 Compensation rates for house demolition

144. The compensation rates for house demolition have been fixed by reference to the replacement costs of similar local housing in 2010; 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. In order to safeguard the interests and fair compensation for the affected people. All affected people can choose a local qualified institution as an independent third party to evaluate the assessment, the Evaluate Agency will assess based on the housing reset price, and include assessing the current construction materials, construction technologies and the housing structure, and the degree of decoration and so on; the rebuilt houses have the same cost with the old houses. In order to ensure the result is fair and transparent, only when the Evaluate Agency announces the result of the assessment to the Communities and Villagers Committees, and all of the villagers recognize the assessment, can the POM negotiate with the villagers and sign the compensation agreement; the final compensation standard including: housing compensation, decoration compensation and attachment compensation, besides ,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 as property exchange or cash compensation as they wish The compensation for urban house demolition includes that for state-owned land, as shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 **Compensation rates for urban residential houses**

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Brick concrete	yuan/m ²	880	
	Brick wood	yuan/m ²	650	
	Earth wood	yuan/m ²	600	
	Simple structure	yuan/m ²	300	
	Land compensation			
	Land compensation	yuan/m ²	Tier-1 areas: 225 yuan Tier-2 areas: 110 yuan Tier- areas: 65 Yuan	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/month/household	600	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 18 months; compensation will continue beyond 18 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	
	Resettlement reward fee	yuan/household	5000	

145. See Table 4-6 for the detailed grading of state-owned land.

Table 4-6 **Benchmark land prices of compensation rates for urban residential houses**

Grade of state-owned housing land occupied by the Project		
Road	Grade	Category
Tuanjie Road	III	Residential land
Xingfu Road	III	Residential land
Wenhua Road	III	Residential land
Benchmark land price		
225 yuan/m ²	I	Residential land
110 yuan/m ²	II	Residential land
65 yuan/m ²	III	Residential land

4.5.4 Compensation for temporary land occupation

146. Since the construction agency will occupy farmland temporarily after the autumn harvest, farmers' agricultural production will not be affected. However, if temporary

land occupation occurs due to any change to the construction schedule, such farmland will be compensated for at the following rates in table 4-7:

Table 4-7 **Compensation rates for temporary land occupation**

Type of land occupation	Unit	Compensation for annual output value (yuan/mu/year)
Farmland	yuan/mu-year	1200

4.5.5 Compensation rates for attachments

147. See Table 4-8 for the compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities.

Table 4-8 **Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities**

Item	Unit	Total	Rate
Tree (usable as wood)	/	8	80
Fruit tree (usable as wood)	/	89	120
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	13	60
Nang pit	/	1	250
Vegetable cellar	m ³	131.8	240
Pressure well	/	11	660
Toilet	/	11	1200

4.5.6 Other costs and taxes

148. The rates of other costs of land acquisition and house demolition are shown in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 **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

Above fees are for resettlement that occurred during the execution of the project costs, fee is a percentage of the project during implementation of the budget.

4.5.7 Vulnerable groups

149. The one vulnerable group household affected by house demolition is entitled not only to the above compensation and the policy of Habahe County for urban minimum living security, but also to some other preferential policies:

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

151. (2) If necessary, such households may apply for low-rent housing with governmental assistance.

152. (3) 500 yuan additional transition subsidy will be provided.

4.6 Entitlement matrix (see Table 4-10).

Table 4-10 **Entitlement matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
Demolition of urban residential houses	Total demolition area 3008.02m ² will be demolished, including 200.76m ² in concrete –brick structure(6.67%), 896.53m ² in brick-wood structure(29.8%), 1190.82 m ² in earth-wood structure(39.59%), 94.59m ² in simple-brick-wood structure(3.15%), 520.31m ² in simple-earth-wood(17.3%) and 105.01m ² shed(3.49)	14 households with 43 persons	(1) House compensation determined by assessment of real estate appraisal and surveying company (2) Selecting a resettlement mode voluntarily, including cash compensation, self-purchase of housing, property right exchange settlement houses (3) Applying for low-rent housing for low-income households; (4) Being granted transition and moving subsidies	Brick concrete structure: 880 yuan/m ² ; Brick wood structure: 650 yuan/m ² ; Earth wood structure: 600 yuan/m ² ; Simple structure: 300 yuan/m ² . Compensation for courtyard land:65yuan/m ² Moving subsidy: 1,000 yuan/household; Transition subsidy: 600 yuan/household/month, with a basic period of 18 months; if the basic period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will be based on the actual length; TV displacement fee: 108 yuan/household; Reward: 5,000 yuan/household
Permanently State-owned land acquisition(Cultivated land)	The road project need to levy The breeding farm(state-owned farm)	Retired workers 27persons; In position workers 19persons	(1)provide the in position workers with new work; (2)provide the non-breeding farm workers with contract-worker treatment; (3)pay the wages to the retired workers; (4)provide the skills training and the introduction of jobs	In order not to affect the farm workers' interests, The POM took the measure of placing the workers then levying the land. In April 2011 , all of the Aps were given proper arrangement.
Permanently land acquisition	282 mu collective land was acquired by this project, including 174 mu class 4, grade 2 grassland for refuse disposal component, 4 ethnic households with 37 persons affected(Kazak),108mu class 4, grade 2 grassland will be acquire for sewage treatment component, 1 ethnic	5 households with 46 persons	(1) grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid; (2) training from livestock sector for breeding skills and non-agriculture skill, at least 1 time for a household; (3)At the end of April 2013, all the people who were affected by levying grassland, had got all the compensation	Class 4, grade 2 grassland: Grassland compensation:690yuan/mu Resettlement subsidy:414 yuan/mu

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
	household with 9 persons affect(Kazak)			
Permanent state-owned land acquisition	194.46 mu state-owned land	46 workers of the state-owned breeding farm, 19 in service, 27 retired	Among the 46 workers, (1) 19 in-service workers were arranged work; (2) 27 retirees receive retirement pension or Habahe Construction Bureau arrange work for their family number	
Vulnerable groups		One household with 3 persons	(1) During project construction, labor from vulnerable group households will be recruited to do unskilled jobs first; (2) If necessary, such households may apply for low-rent housing with governmental assistance. (3) Additional 500 yuan transition subsidy.	Refer to the compensation rates for demolition of residential houses.
Ethnic minorities		7 minority persons, including 4 affected by house demolition and 3 workers of the breeding farm affected by land acquisition	(1) The same resettlement policies as other displaced households (2) Priority in employment	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.
Women		16 persons affected by house demolition and 13 workers of the breeding farm affected	(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	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
		by land acquisition	participate in resettlement consultation	
Ground attachments and public facilities	Including public toilets, trees, enclosures, 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.	Fruit tree (usable as wood): 120 yuan each Fruit tree (small sapling): 60 yuan each Telegraph pole: 1,200 yuan each Nang pit: 250 yuan each Vegetable cellar: 240 yuan each Pressure well: 660 yuan each Toilet: 1200 yuan each

5 Resettlement Measures

5.1 Objectives of resettlement

153. The objectives of resettlement have been determined as follows based on the actual standard of living of the displaced persons in 2010, and the 11th five-year national economic and social development plan and 2015 long-term goals of Habahe County:

154. (1) 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;

155. (2) The living environment of the displaced households is at least restored to the pre-displacement level or improved;

156. (3) 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

157. (4) 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

158. 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:

159. (1) Since the Project is constructed in a linear form, the design route may be modified appropriately to minimize the affected areas and resettlement;

160. (2) 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;

161. (3) 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;

162. (4) The affected people shall be fully consulted for resettlement programs;

163. (5) The planning layout shall be determined on the principle of "facilitating production and life"; and

164. (6) 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 program for affected workers of the breeding farm

165. 194.46 mu of farmland (state-owned) of the breeding farm will be acquired for the Project, affecting 46 persons (19 in service and 27 retirees), who are all workers of the breeding farm, including 3 minority persons. Since the land acquisition impacts of the Project are caused mainly by road construction in a linear form, most of the people affected by land acquisition will lose part of their land only. However, because of the planning of north urban area and need of city development, 116 hm² land (including the land affected by the road construct) will be all acquired in north urban area, the five new roads are constructed in the planned newly liberated area of Habahe county, Habahe county government must ensure that the compensation standards of land acquisition which is not affected by ADB-financed Project are same as the compensation standards of land acquisition affected by ADB-financed Project. The people affected by house demolition and land acquisition of ADB-financed Project must be regarded as their losing all of land. (See Section 2.5.1 for the impact analysis of land acquisition of the Project).

166. The Habahe Breeding Farm, founded in 1963, is a state-owned pilot farm dealing with agricultural development-oriented production, and a financially independent public institution under enterprise-style management. The breeding farm is located on Wenhua Road (outskirts), Habahe County, with a total arable area of 1,710 mu and a workforce of 48, falling into the 4 ethnic groups of Han, Uygur, Kazakh and Hui. The workers of the breeding farm also farm on land allocated by the farm while at work. The income on farming is owned by individuals, and the in-service workers are not otherwise paid by the farm. When a worker attains retiring age, he/she will no longer have the right to use land. Under normal procedures, the allocated land will be withdrawn for reallocation.

167. According to the resettlement willingness survey of the 46 persons affected by land acquisition, the 19 in-service workers were arranged work by Habahe Construction Bureau; the 27 retirees have to return their land to the breeding farm and paid a retirement pension by the state according to the wage standard for retirees. Through negotiation, It was learned that they support road construction very much, and don't worry about land occupation. The land of breeding farm are stated land, which will be occupied along with development of the county, the breeding farm is a state-owned pilot farm, land don't belong to workers, the workers in service don't get salary, they get income by cultivating land of breeding farm, the breeding farm will retrieve the cultivated land when the workers retire, and retirees live on retirement pension. After land occupation, they hope government resettle well the workers in service and retired workers who have not return the breeding farm's land. road construction and infrastructure improvement will drive the economic development of the county town, and generate more job opportunities. They expect the Project to involve themselves and their family members.

168. On the purpose of proper livelihood restoration of displaced persons, keeping society steady and harmonious, promoting development of economy, 4 measures are come up with for livelihood restoration of the displaced persons:

169. a) In order to not affecting the 19 affected in-service workers' basic life and better livelihood restoration, Habahe county arrange them jobs in the departments of Habahe county according to their strong points.

170. In order not to affect the farm workers' interests, The POM took the measure of placing the workers then levying the land. In Oct 2010, all of the Aps were given proper arrangement. (see the following table)

Table5- 1 in-service workers' resettlement place

No	Affected persons	working status	Resettled persons	Relation to affected persons	Resettle enterprise	position	Resettlement time	Remark
1	Liang Hu	In service	Liang Hu	self	Water Resource Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
2	Yang Xiuling	In service	Yang Xiuling	self	County Construction Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
3	Yang Fengping	In service	Yang Fengping	self	County Construction Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
4	Zhang Yulan	In service	Zhang Yulan	self	County Agriculture Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
5	Wang Xingwu	In service	Wang Xingwu	self	Water Resource Bureau	urban-management officers	2010.10	Have been placed
6	Xu Fengying	In service	Xu Fengying	self	County Forestry Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
7	Yang Huji	In service	Yang Huji	self	Authority bureau	Driver	2010.10	Have been placed
8	Xi Xiaomin	In service	Xi Xiaomin	self	County Agriculture Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
9	Zha Jinlu	In service	Zha Jinlu	self	County Forestry Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
10	Yan Huiying	In service	Liang Yong	son	County Forestry Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
11	Chen Chunhong	In service	Chen Chunhong	self	County Forestry Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
12	Zhang Zhiying	In service	Zhang Zhiying	self	Water Resource Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
13	Zhang Zhiming	In service	Zhang Zhiming	self	County Livestock Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
14	Yang Zhuji	In service	Yang Zhuji	self	County Construction Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
15	Zhang Desheng	In service	Zhang Desheng	self	County Livestock Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed

16	Xu Shuangcun	In service	Xu Shuangcun	self	Senile Cadres Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
17	He Chuanxiang	In service	He Chuanxiang	self	County Construction Bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
18	Li Yongan	In service	Li Yongan	self	Authority bureau	common worker	2010.10	Have been placed
19	Tian Liangjun	In service	Tian Liangjun	self	Breeding Farm	manager	2010.10	Have been placed

Source: 2011, Habahe County Construction Bureau

Through negotiation, it was learned that in-service workers affected by land acquisition had been resettled into departments of Habahe Bureau, salary treatment depend on the length of service in the Breeding Farm. The average wage is about 2200 yuan each month, from Table 3-7 (details in the chapter 3.5), we can see that in-service workers mostly lived on farming, no other income. In-service workers' pure income is about 6000yuan/year, and now they can get about 26400yuan/year income, the income and work condition is better than before. The affected in-service workers are content with the resettlement.

b) Persons not working in the Breeding Farm had resettled through contract way.

sons or daughters of retirees who manage the retirees' cultivated land which the retirees had not returned to breeding farm have been resettled into departments of Habahe Bureau through contract way, one person each family.(see Table 5-2)

salary treatment of persons who were resettled through contract way is determined by the policies of Habahe county, the average wage is about 1700yuan each month, through negotiation, it was learned that the retirees' family numbers net income is about 6000yuan/year, mostly come from farming, now, they can gain 20400yuan/year, the income and working condition is better than before. They are content with the resettlement and support the project.

c) Wage payment for retirees: When a worker attains retiring age, he/she will no longer have the right to use land. Under normal procedures, the allocated land will be withdrawn for reallocation. A retiree will be paid a retirement pension by the state according to the wage standard for retirees, and the average retirement pension is 1,700 yuan per month.

d) In the range of the policies of Habahe county, provide free skill training for affected in-service workers and affected workers' family numbers, enhance their occupation skills and employment ability. They will be prior recommended employed under the same condition.

Table5- 2 Retirees and family numbers' resettlement place

No	Affected person	Working status	Resettled person	Relation	Resettle enterprise	Position	Note	Resettlement time
1	Zhang Ying	Retirees	Zhang Xuejun	Son	County Construction Bureau	urban-management officers	already resettled	2010.10
2	LI Guilian	Retirees	Zhang Xiaohong	Daughter	County Construction Bureau	urban-management officers	Already Resettled	2011.4
3	Wang Shenggui	Retirees	Liu Qin	Daughter	Minzhuzhonglu community	Community family member	Already Resettled	2011.4
4	Wang Mingying	Retirees	Gai Jianjun	Son	County Construction Bureau	Laboratory personnel	Already Resettled	2011.4
5	He Yufang	Retirees	Liang Ping	Daughter	County Construction Bureau	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10
6	Dou Shengkui	Retirees	Dou Zenglin	Son	Water Resource Bureau	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10
7	Zhang Defu	Retirees	Zhang Jun	Son	County Forestry Bureau	Common worker	Already resettled	2010.10
8	Zhang Peng	Retirees	Zhang Xunlu	Son	Water Resource Bureau	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10
9	Xu Dianxin	Retirees	Xu Shuangdi	Daughter	County Construction Bureau	Typist	Already Resettled	2011.4
10	Xu Dianzhi	Retirees	Xu Guihua	Daughter	Kindergarten	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10
11	Zhang Bairong	Retirees	Zhang Huiying	Daughter	Economic and Trade Commission	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10
12	Xie Yulan	Retirees	Yin Xueping	Daughter	County Construction Bureau	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10
13	Hapan	Retirees	Sailike·Hapan	Son	County Construction Bureau	Gardening team number	Already resettled	2011.4
14	Da Xiulan	father is retirees of Breeding farm	Da Xiulan	Self	Jiefangzhonglu community	Community activity room staff	Already Resettled	2011.4
15	Kouzuipa	Retirees	Tabusi	Son	County Livestock Bureau	Common worker	Already Resettled	2010.10

16	Liang Feng	father is retirees of Breeding farm, died	Liang Feng	Self	Minzhuzhonglu community	Colligation and Management staff	Already resettled	2011.4
17	Li Hua	in-service worker, died	Bai Yan	Wife	County Construction Bureau	urban-management officers	Already Resettled	2011.4
18	Zhao Tiansheng	in-service worker, died	Zhao Xinmei	Daughter	County Construction Bureau	Common worker	Already Resettled	2011.4
19	Wu Tianli	father is retirees of Breeding farm, died	Zhang Rongxi	Wife	County Construction Bureau	Gardening team number	Already Resettled	2011.4
20	Zhang Quanying	Retirees	Chen Dongdong	Son	Minzhu Road Community	Driver	Already Resettled	2011.4
21	Wang Zhanhai	Retirees	Wang Zhanhai	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	Wang Zhanhai retired, his son Wang Jun works in Manas County Tourism Bureau, his older daughter Wang Yufang works in Habahe Tourism company, Wang Yuping works in Urumqi Bank	
22	Tuluxunhan	Retirees	Tuluxunhan	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	His son engages in transportation in Altay	
23	Song Yunling	Retirees	Song Yunling	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	Family numbers all work outside, need no resettlement	
24	Zhou Yueyng	Retirees	Zhou Yueyng	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	Her son Li Kui works in Altay, daughter Li Yuelan Works in seed station, need no resettlement	
25	Zhang Wenkui	Retirees	Zhang Wenkui	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	His son Zhang Long works in literary style bureau, his wife retired, son and daughter are students, need no resettlement	
26	Li Guiqin	Retirees	Li Guiqin	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	Li Guiqin retired, she is Zhang Wenkui's wife.	

27	Xu Shuiqing	Retirees	Xu Shuiqing	Self	Retirees	need no resettlement	Xu Shuiqing retired, her husband Yang Fengjun works in Social Security Office, son and daughter are students	
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Source: Habahe County Construction Bureau, 2011

5.4 Rebuilding program for grassland acquisition village

171. 174 mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the refuse disposal plant and its access road, including 152.4 mu landfill area, 9.6mu for management area, and 12m for access road. 4 households with 37 persons will be affected, all the APs are Kazak. Also, 108mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland will be acquired for the sewage treatment plant component, including the plant area and access road, 1 Kazak household with 9 people will be affected.

172. In the 5 affected HHs, 4 HHs with 37 persons are affected by refuse disposal component; these four HHs own 437,174 mu grassland in total, average 2869 mu per household. And 108mu Class 4, Grade 2 grassland belonging to 1 HH with 9 persons is acquired by sewage treatment component, land loss rate is 2.80%, which owns 3,857 mu pasture, from the land loss rate, we can see the impacts on this household is small.

173. According to data provided by the livestock sector, units stocking productivity in Altay (this is the indicator to measure pasture production capacity, usually refers to the number of heads in unit area of grazing period) was 1.76 ha / sheep, namely 26.4 mu pasture / sheep; so only 0.038 sheep can graze on 1 mu grassland. Average 56.40 mu grassland was acquired for one family, namely each family only can have 2.14 sheep grazing on the acquired pasture. The data above shows that requisition pasture area is small and the impact on APs are small, either.

174. 282 mu grassland acquisition for refuse disposal and sewage treatment components. After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, these grassland belong to class 4, grade 2. The grassland compensation will be paid according to " PRC Grassland Law" Article 39, and article 9, 10, 11 of "grassland occupied audit approval management approach issued by ministry of agriculture, and the documents issued by XUAR DRC, FB (new development and Reform Charge [2010] No. 2679); grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to and charges price Bureau issued in accordance with "Notice on grassland supervision related charge " new price [1999] 3, issued by XUAG, FB. Grassland compensation paid to grassland supervision bureau for grassland construction, resettlement subsidy returned to grassland users, but the PMO take all the APs interests into account, after consulting with the grassland supervision bureau, they agreed to pay all the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies to affected people.

175. After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by sewage treatment component and refuse disposal component is 69 yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 yuan / mu), grasslands compensation standards is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years. According to the method above, 5 affected households can get CNY 0.1946million for grassland compensation, and CNY 0.1167 million for resettlement subsidy.

176. According to the survey, the area of land acquisition is not very large, so it has little impacts on APs. All the households support this project. Parts of APs invest agriculture with compensation, like buy a vehicle for carrying grasses or transportation. Some APs want to buy more grassland or lease some more with compensation, the others wants to support their children for education with compensation. And the rest want to take part in the construction of this project to make money for family.

177. By the end of April 2013, all the Aps who were affected by grassland acquisition had got the grass compensation. The compensation standard was depend on New

Development and Reform Commission[2010]No.2679 Document, promulgated by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission and Finance Bureau.

178. Meantime, during the construction period, RP implementation unit take actions below to help APs:

179. (a) During project construction, labor from affected people will be recruited first, to help them making more income.

180. (b) At the recover phase, organize skill training programs for APs. To invite skill workers from livestock sector to train APs for breeding skills and non-agriculture skills to help them increase breeding output and guidance to increase their job opportunities. This kind of training should be provided at least one time for one household.

5.5 Residential house rebuilding program

181. 14 households with 43 persons in the Habahe County town will be affected by house demolition. The resettlement modes offered include cash compensation and Property right exchange settlement houses (affected persons will get house compensation determined by assessment of real estate appraisal and surveying company, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, displacement fee, etc; affected persons use the compensation to buy resettlement house at average price of houses, return the overcharge and demand payment of the shortage, affected persons are prior to select type of flat). After receiving the compensation for house demolition, the displaced persons may select either resettlement mode based on their affordability or personal needs, i.e., buying commercial housing at market price or exchanging for resettlement housing.

5.5.1 Introduction to resettlement community

182. Resettlement community: planning of resettlement building has been approved by HaBaHe county construction department official, and the resettlement building has been completed in January 2013, It had delivered to the Aps for move-in from June 2013. Resettlement buildings locate at north area of Ashele Road where will be the center of county, 240m far away from Xinjian community, 295m far away from Xinjian First primary school, 700m far away from middle school, 1500m far away from high school, 700m far from Xinjian kindergarten, 1300m far away from the county hospital, And there are two treatment room in Xinjian community. The resettlement buildings are 100-500m far away from the affected persons' houses, as so far, the construction of basic facilities inside the resettlement community had been completed. All of the Aps have moved to the resettlement houses , occupancy rate is 100%.



Figure5- 1 Habahe county resettlement community

183. There is 116hm² construction land in the north urban area, and the plot rate is 0.8, greening rate is 45%. When the construction of north urban area has completed, Habahe County will reach to 5 km², comprehensively upgrade the county service function and taste, and fully embody ecological garden city and ecological tourism city image, to realize "the construction of green ecological habahe and build livable humanistic environment" goal. 175 buildings with a capacity of 2288 households will be constructed in north urban area, including 8 constructing resettlement buildings, plot rate and building density will be in accordance with the standard of the urban and rural planning law. The project was constructed from 2011 and It had delivered to the Aps for move-in from June 2013. the layout of the resettlement housing is 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms and 1 toilet of 82-100 m². 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. In sum, the living environment and quality of the resettlement community is much higher than that of the existing area.



Figure5-2 Well constructed resettlement building for APs Figure5- 3 Inside decoration of resettlement house

184. The resettlement community will collect property management fees. Its heating rate is 25.5 yuan/m², water rate 1 yuan/m³, Groundwater resource fee is 0.03 yuan/m³, sewage disposal rate 0.7 yuan/m³ and refuse disposal rate 3 yuan/person-month, sewage disposal rate paid with water rate. The sewage and refuse disposal rates will be adjusted in accordance with the Infrastructure's improvements, and depend on a public hearing and with the approval of the prices authority.

5.5.2 Resettlement measures

a) Cash Compensation.

185. The prices of demolished houses are determined by a real estate appraisal and surveying company on the site assessment, affected persons get the payment which includes houses compensation and related costs; affected persons can choose various of resettlement model according to their financial situation and personalized needs, they also can buy commercial houses at market price after they get the payment.

b) Resettlement room property right exchange.

186. The compensation prices of demolished houses are determined by surveying and mapping of the real estate appraisal company on the site. The total compensation includes house compensation, moving fee, transition fee, affiliated facilities and other related costs. The total compensation is used to buy resettlement houses, return the overcharge and demand payment of the shortage. The price of first floor and fourth floor is temporary 1250 yuan/m²; the price of second floor and third floor is temporary 1380 yuan/m². If the resettlement houses' area exceeds the area which the total compensation can buy, the excess part's price is respective 1500yuan/m² in the first floor and fourth floor, 1650yuan/m² in second floor and third floor. If the area which the total compensation can buy is less than 80m², the household would be provided with a 80m² resettlement house, and don't demand payment of the shortage money. The households affected house demolition by are prior to choose the type of flat and floor.

187. Due to the involuntariness of house demolition, the resettlement agreement will be negotiated between both parties, the final compensation for house demolition and state-owned land occupation available to the displaced households will be equal to the selling price of the resettlement housing, including replacement cost plus compensation for attachments and moving subsidy, etc., so that they can afford resettlement housing of the same area. Before house demolition, urban residential houses are in earth wood and brick wood structures mainly, out of repair, without central heating, water supply and sewer systems, with a poor surrounding environment and bad road conditions. Therefore, the Project will be an opportunity for housing condition improvement. 100% of the affected residents elect to use most of the compensation for house demolition to buy housing in the resettlement community. As far as we know that ,by the end of Oct 2013 , all of the Aps have moved to the resettlement houses , and the occupancy rate is 100%.

Table5- 3 Habahe commercial house sales guided prices in 2012

Class 1		Class 2	
first floor	2090yuan/ m2	first floor	2000yuan/ m2
second floor	2250yuan/ m2	second floor	2100yuan/ m2
third floor	2350yuan/ m2	third floor	2200yuan/ m2

fourth floor	2200yuan/ m2	fourth floor	2020yuan/ m2
fifth floor	1860yuan/m2	fifth floor	1680yuan/ m2

Source: Habahe Construction Bureau, 2013

241.56 m² houses were demolished. Including earth wood structure principal house area is 88.9m², brick wood structure affiliated house area is 140.32m², earth wood structure affiliated house area is 12.34m², the state-owned residential area is 273m². According to the real estate appraisal surveying and mapping company's assessment of the demolished houses, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, displacement fee and compensation fees for the state-owned residential land, etc; the total compensation is about 137,300, which can afford a resettlement housing include 3 bedrooms, two living room and one toilet of 109.84 m² at the fourth floor price of 1250yuan/m². According to 2011 Habahe commodity house sales price, the price of fourth floor in class one area is 2000 yuan/m², the total compensation only affords a set of commodity house of 68.65 m²; If the affected person want to buy a set of commodity house of 109.84 m², the payment is up to 219,700 yuan. From the above data, the Habahe Resettlement Plan can let each demolished family have a resettlement house with the same size as the original principal house; At present , the average family number is 3.4, the resettlement housing include 3 bedrooms, two living room and one toilet of 109.84 m² can meet their live need.

Table5-4 The houses property right exchange list

NO	Name	Resettle model	Resettlement location	settlement houses area (m2)	NO of resettlement building	NO of resettlement houses	Note	Time to get the resettlement house
1	Zhang Caigui	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	90	NO.3,West	401	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 90m ² ,located in NO.3 building,201,west.	2013.6.1
2	Han Dongsheng	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	95	NO.2, East	401	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 85,located in NO.1 building,402,east.	2013.6.1
3	Halimu lati	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	82	NO.8, East	301	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 82,located in NO.8 building,201,east.	2013.6.1
4	Tang Tianhua	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	95	NO.2 West	401	A set of property right exchange resettlement house	2013.6.1

5	Liu Shuili	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	85	NO.1, East	102	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 85,located in NO.5 building,102,east.	2013.6.1
6	Zhang Baishou	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	90	NO.3, East	402	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses	2013.6.1
7	Cui Xuean	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	90	NO.13, East	101	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 95m2,located in NO.11 building,301,east.	2013.6.1
8	Song Jianghong	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	82	NO.8, East	102	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses	2013.6.1
9	Li Guanru	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	90	NO.13, West	101	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 90m2,located in NO.13 building,201,West.	2013.6.1

10	Wang fengsuo	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	85	NO.4, West	201	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses	2013.6.1
11	Dou Shengkui	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	95	NO.8, West	202	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses	2013.6.1
12	Li Yongan	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	95	NO.14, West	102	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 95m ² , located in NO.9 building,301,east.	2013.6.1
13	Xu Dianzhi	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	85	NO.6, West	301		2013.6.1
14	Wu Tianli	Property right exchange settlement houses	resettlement community in north of Ashele Road	90	NO.14, East	102	A set of property right exchange resettlement houses; and purchasing a set of resettlement house of 85m ² ,located in NO.9 building,402,east.	2013.6.1

Source: Habahe Construction Bureau, in 2013

188. Through negotiation, it was learned that demolished household had signed House Compensation Demolition Agreement with Habahe County Land Store Center and Land Trade Center; they were content with the resettlement planning which Habahe county government made. Before house demolition, urban residential houses are in earth wood and brick wood structures mainly, out of repair, without central heating, water supply and sewer systems, with a poor surrounding environment and bad road conditions. And the resettlement community locates at where will be the center of county, having kindergarten, cultural entertainment sit, fitness equipments and other infrastructure. Living environment is much better than before; somebody even buy another set of house expect the Property right exchange resettlement houses, because the average price of resettlement house is 200-400yuan/m² lower than the market price.

5.5.3 Application procedure

189. After the compensation agreement is entered into, a household that selects cash compensation will receive full cash compensation directly; a household also can select different resettlement model according to his economic situation and individual need, buy commodity houses at the market price; a household that elects to buy resettlement housing can select a house of desired floor, area and orientation, and enter into a contract, specifying the floor, area and orientation of the selected house. If there is any price difference, such difference shall be paid up upon house delivery according to the government-fixed price, and the relevant formalities gone through.

5.5.4 Vulnerable groups

190. For one vulnerable group household that has been identified and additional ones that may be entered during project implementation, the following resettlement program has been developed:

191. The one vulnerable group household affected by the Project has a female householder, she elected to the resettlement of property right exchange settlement houses. Based on consultation with PMO, this household expects to buy resettlement housing. If its appraised price is insufficient to buy a resettlement house, a 80m² unit in a storied building with arbitrary floor and orientation will be offered. She did not need to pay the shortage of money.

5.6 Resettlement Implementation

Road component: 14 households affected by the demolition had got proper replacement, by the end of Oct 2013, all of them had moved to the new house. The workers(Breeding Farm) affected by land acquisition also got proper replacement.

Waste disposal component: The 4 household herdsmen who were affected by grassland acquisition got the full compensation costs in April 2013.

Sewage management component: The 1 household herdsmen who were affected by grassland acquisition got the full compensation costs in Nov 2012.

5.7 Training and protection of women's rights and interests

5.7.1 Resettlement training

192. In addition to cash compensation, the workers of the breeding farm and displaced households affected by land acquisition will be offered opportunities of skills training. 300 men-times will be trained in total under the Project. For each affected household, at least 2 person times of training will be provided and 40% will be targeted to the female people.

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

Habahe 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, civil work, 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.

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

195. (3) Organization. HCG has established the Habahe County Leading Group of Surplus Rural Labor Transfer, Employment and Training and the Habahe County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition. The office is at the Habahe County Personnel, Labor and Social Security Bureau.

196. (4) Availability of funds. The total training costs of the Project are 47,500 yuan, in which the costs dedicated to ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups are 17,500 yuan, while the remaining 30,000 yuan will be used for other land-expropriated farmers/displaced households for a period of 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 Habahe County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition in a unified manner.

5.7.2 Protection of women's rights and interests

197. Women will participate in resettlement activities through information disclosure and village 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.

198. ① During project construction, a certain number of women will receive unskilled job opportunities. In addition, they will receive equal pay for equal work; According to draft estimation, 30% of the total 370 temporary employment opportunities will be provided to APs, and 50% and 40% will be provide to minorities and women respectively. .

199. ② 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;

200. ③ During project operation, cleaning and landscaping jobs will be provided to the affected women to ensure their income restoration; According to estimation, 20 jobs can be provide to APs. Among these, 30% and 40% will be provided women and minorities respectively.

201. ④ 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.

5.8 Ethnic minority development

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

203. 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.

5.9 Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments

204. 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.

205. 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.

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

6 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

207. 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

208. In August and September 2009, the RP preparation agency and County PMO organized staff to conduct a preliminary housing and socioeconomic survey within the range of land acquisition and house demolition. During May 16-20, 2010, the RP preparation agency, resettlement TA experts and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey and interview of the persons and entities affected by the Project; and a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with at least 35% being women). Heads and displaced person representatives of the one town, one state-owned farm, two villages and 3 communities of Habahe County affected by the Project participated in the survey and consultation. For ethnic minority households, interpreters were employed for smooth communication. See Appendix 2 for the detailed interview and public participation records.

209. In August 2011, PMO, streets officers, village officers reexamined the DMS for affected persons, confirmed the final influence amount of house demolition, land acquisition, and the list of lost assets. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well..

210. In March 2013, Habahe County PMO and grassland supervision bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland for the garbage disposal and sewage treatment components, and announced the acquisition announcement, confirmed the final impact amount, and the occupied land area, and losses of assets list. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well.

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

212. 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). For the breeding farm affected by land acquisition, the in-service workers are concerned about the income after land acquisition and expect government's reasonable resettlement; those about to retire are not concerned about this, because they will receive a retirement pension soon;
- (2). In terms of house demolition, the affected households are first concerned about the compensation rates, then the resettlement site, and finally livelihoods during the transition

period;

(3). The displaced households can accept moving from single-story buildings to storied buildings, and regard this as an opportunity for housing condition improvement;

(4). Women think that after they move into storied buildings, the winter heating problem will be solved, which will reduce their labor intensity and heating costs.

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

(1) 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;

(2) Discuss resettlement programs 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;

(3) Discuss resettlement programs 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 FS design agency RP preparation agency	May-Jun. 2009	Affected people, village officials, engineering technicians	120	Project resettlement, field investigation, preliminary project impact survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introducing the background and purpose of the Project ● Minimizing farmland occupation
Task force of County PMO	Aug.-Sep. 2009	Community, village, Akeqi Town	60	RP preparation, socioeconomic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assisting in the project impact survey ● Villagers expressed strong support for the Project ● Socioeconomic survey and displaced household survey
TA consultants, County PMO, RP preparation agency	May 16-20, 2010	Community, village, Akeqi Town	40	Preparing an income restoration plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The workers of the breeding farm expected land reallocation ● The displaced households accepted market appraisal
County PMO	July 15-20, 2010	Workers' representatives of the breeding farm; displaced households	40	Further defining the compensation rates and scope of the RP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The affected households largely accepted the RP ● The affected households suggested that extensive consultation be conducted at the implementation stage
County PMO	July-Aug., 2011	land acquired households affected by road construction	46	consulting resettlement planning, land compensation plan and compensation standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● consulting resettlement planning and compensation mode ● consulting land acquired households's resettlement planning and resettlement intention
County PMO, Grassland Supervision Bureau	April, 2013	Grassland acquisition APs	46	consulting resettlement planning, grassland compensation plan and compensation standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct DMS according to fixed design ● Consulting grassland acquisition and compensation standard

6.1.2 Completed public opinion survey

214. During May 16-20, 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and 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 (see Table 4-1), Key public participation activities during project preparation (see Table 4-2).

215. In July 2011, PMO, streets officers, village officers reexamined the DMS for affected persons, confirmed the final influence amount of house demolition, land acquisition, and the list of lost assets. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well.

216. In April 2013, Habahe County PMO and grassland supervision bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland for the garbage disposal and sewage treatment components, and announced the acquisition announcement, confirmed the final impact amount, and the occupied land area, and losses of assets list. In addition, compensation agreements are prepared as well.

217. The respondents included 46 persons affected by land acquisition, 14 households with 43 persons affected by house demolition, and 48 households with 210 persons affected by temporary land occupation. These surveys were designed to make the implementing and design agencies clear about the local conditions and the concerns of the affected people. The survey results reveal that of the 391 respondents, 87.53% know that the Project is about to be constructed, 12.47% are not quite clear or don't know; 88.98% approve of the Project, and 7.88% don't care; 38.56% think unsound infrastructure makes their work and life inconvenient, 30.34% think this affects quality of life, 15.58% think this affects investment environment and 15.52% think this affects urban image; 86.40% think unsound infrastructure affects life and work seriously, and 10.76% don't think so; 18.27% think the Project will improve their living environment, 17.69% think it will improve their working environment, 57.41% think it will increase job opportunities, and 6.63% think it will promote physical and mental health; 59.08% know or partly know the policies for land acquisition, house demolition compensation and resettlement, and 88.46% 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 1		Answer 2		Answer 3		Answer 4		Answer 5	
		Answer 1	Result (%)	Answer 2	Result (%)	Answer 3	Result (%)	Answer 4	Result (%)	Answer 5	Result (%)
1	Are you clear that the Project will be built?	Yes	87.53	Not clear	10.65	No	1.82	—	—	—	—
2	Do you approve of the construction of the Project?	Yes	88.98	No	3.14	Don't care	7.88	—	—	—	—
3	Your expected possible impact of unsound infrastructure	Inconvenience of life and work	38.56	Reducing quality of life	30.34	Affecting investment environment	15.58	Affecting urban image	15.52	—	—
4	To what extent unsound infrastructure will affect your life and work?	No	2.94	Slight	10.76	Serious	83.56	Very serious	2.84	—	—
5	Possible benefits of the Project for you	Improving living environment	18.27	Improving working environment	17.69	Increasing job opportunities	57.41	Promoting physical and mental health	6.63	—	—
6	Adverse impacts of the Project on you	No adverse impact	2.26	Affecting traffic	20.39	House demolition may cause economic losses.	39.68	Land acquisition may reduce income.	33.94	Other	3.73
7	Do you know the compensation and resettlement policies for land acquisition and house demolition?	Yes	32.14	Somewhat	26.94	No	40.92	—	—	—	—
8	Do you know the means of appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during land acquisition and house demolition?	Yes	88.46	No	11.54	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Do you know that the Project will cause temporary land occupation?	Yes	35.59	Not clear	32.75	Not clear	31.66	—	—	—	—
10	Will temporary land occupation have any adverse impact on your life and production?	Yes	15.86	No	31.27	Not clear	52.87	—	—	—	—

6.2 Public participation and consultation plan

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

Table 6-3 Public participation plan

Purpose		Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Disclosure of the RP or RIB		Distribution of RIB	Jan . 2010	County PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Disclosure of the RP		ADB website	Aug. 2010			
The Road Component	Land acquisition announcement	via village meeting	May. 2011	County PMO	Affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review the state-owned land and HD	on-the-spot investigation	2011.5--2011.6	PMO, Community	Affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	July.2011	PMO, Community,	Affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	July.2011	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
	Grassland acquisition announcement	Bulletin board of villages and village meetings	Oct,2012	PMO, Community	All affected people	announce the location area and grade of grassland

Sewage Management Component	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	Nov,2012	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	Nov,2012	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Waste Disposal	Grassland acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Jan,2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the location area and grade of grassland
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	Jan,2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied grassland of resettlement and loss of assets
	announce the compensation and payment date	the Aps meeting	March,2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Monitoring of the affected people		Door-to-door interview	Dec,2012--Dec,2015	County PMO, sub-district office, village officials, breeding farm workers	Random sampling	Understanding the implementation of the RP and the livelihood restoration of the affected people
Monitoring of the affected people by grassland		Door-to-door interview	Jan. 2013--Dec,2015	County PMO, , village officials; external monitoring agency	All affected people	Understanding the implementation of the RP and the livelihood restoration of the affected people

6.3 Appeal procedures

219. 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:

220. 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;

221. 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;

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

223. 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.

224. Populations affected by the project can also appeal to the ADB Project Team. If good faith efforts have been made and people are still dissatisfied and believe harm has been caused due to non-compliance with ADB's policies, they may appeal to ADB's Accountability Mechanism (Website is: www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/). The accountability mechanism provides independent forums, people affected by ADB-financed project can appeal and find solutions there.

225. 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.

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

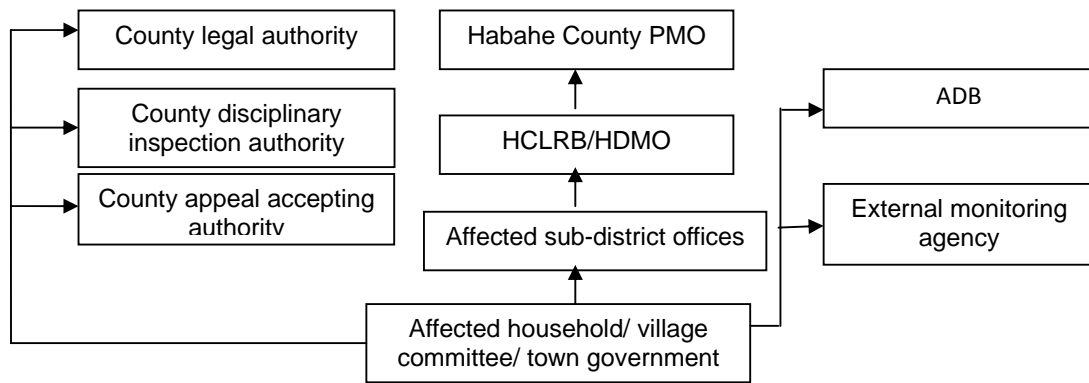


Figure 6-1 **Appeal procedures**

6.4 Appeal contact information

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

County PMO (HCCB)

Address: Minzhu Road West, Akeqi Town

Contact: Wang Tao

Tel: 0906-6627028

HDMO

Address: Minzhu Road West, Akeqi Town

Contact: Zhang Yonggang

Tel: 0906-6622778

Akeqi Town Government:

Address: Minzhu Road East, Habahe County

Contact: Zhu Yin

Tel: 0906-6626756

External resettlement monitoring agency:

Contact: Yan lei

Tel:13659929907

7 Resettlement Budget

7.1 Resettlement Budget

228. 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., the total resettlement costs of Project are 10.0145 million Yuan.

229. Collective land occupation: totaling 0.4845 million Yuan (accounting for 4.84% of total expenses), including grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy;

230. State-owned land occupation: totaling 2.0017 million Yuan (19.99% of total expenses), including leasing fees of and compensation of state-owned land;

231. House demolition: The total compensation for house demolition is 2.3488 million yuan (23.45% of total expenses), including house compensation fees, yard compensation fee, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, etc.;

232. Temporary land occupation²: Temporary land occupation costs total 23,400 Yuan (0.23% of total expenses);

233. Attachments and infrastructure: The total compensation for ground attachments is 64,400 Yuan (0.64% of total expenses);

234. Other costs: including survey and design fees, implementation management fees, skills training costs and contingencies, totaling 0.8128 million Yuan (8.12% of total expenses);

235. Stipulated fees for land acquisition: totaling 4.2789 million Yuan (42.73% of total expenses).

² Although the County PMO plans to occupy farmland temporarily after the autumn harvest, this is still included in the budget in preparation for any change.

Table 7-1 **Resettlement investment estimates**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate(yuan/unit)	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
1	Collective land acquisition(grassland)	mu			48.45	4.84%	
Sub-project for waste disposal	Grassland compensation	mu	690	108	7.45		Class4, Grade2
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	414	108	4.47		
Sub-project for sewage management component	Grassland compensation	mu	690	330.9	22.83		
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	414	330.9	13.7		
2	State-owned land acquisition				200.17	19.99%	
	State-owned land using fee	m ²	15	133444.05	200.17		Within built-up area
		m ²	8				Out of built-up area
3	Residential house demolition				234.88	23.45%	
	House compensation	Assessment price	Assessment price	14	177.94		
	State-owned land compensation				30.81		
residential land	Class 1	m ²	225				
	Class 2	m ²	110				
	Class 3	m ²	81	3804.05	30.81		
	Other subsidies				26.13		
	Moving subsidy	Household/yuan	1000	14	1.4		
	Transition subsidy	Household/month	600	14	15.12		18 months
	TV displacement	Household/yuan	108	14	0.15		
	Water fees	Household/yuan	2400	9	2.16		
	Three-phase electricity	Household/yuan	3000	1	0.3		
	Reward for early removal	Household/yuan	5000	14	7		
4	Temporary land occupation						
	Farmland	Mu/yuan	1200	19.53	2.34		1 year

5	Ground attachments						
	Total of attachments				6.44	0.64%	
6	Subtotal of Items 1-5				492.28	49.16%	
7	Other costs				81.28	8.12%	
	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		14.77		
	Implementation management fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		14.77		
	Technical training fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	1		4.92		
	Transition subsidy to 1 vulnerable HH				0.05		
	Supervision and M&E fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	1.5		7.38		
	Contingencies	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	8		39.38		
8	Stipulated fees of land acquisition				427.89	42.73%	
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	yuan/m ²	8	422240	337.79		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation	4%		1.94		

		fees					
	Farmland reclamation fees	yuan/mu	3000	194.46	58.34		
	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/m ²	2.3	129640	29.82		
Total					1001.45	100.00%	

7.2 Investment plan by year

236. 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 lives of the affected households, as shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 **Resettlement investment plan**

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Investment (10,000 yuan)	600.87	100.15	200.29	100.15
Proportion (%)	60%	10%	20%	10%

7.3 Disbursement flow and plan of resettlement funds

7.3.1 Fund flow

237. 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.

238. The fund flow is as shown below:

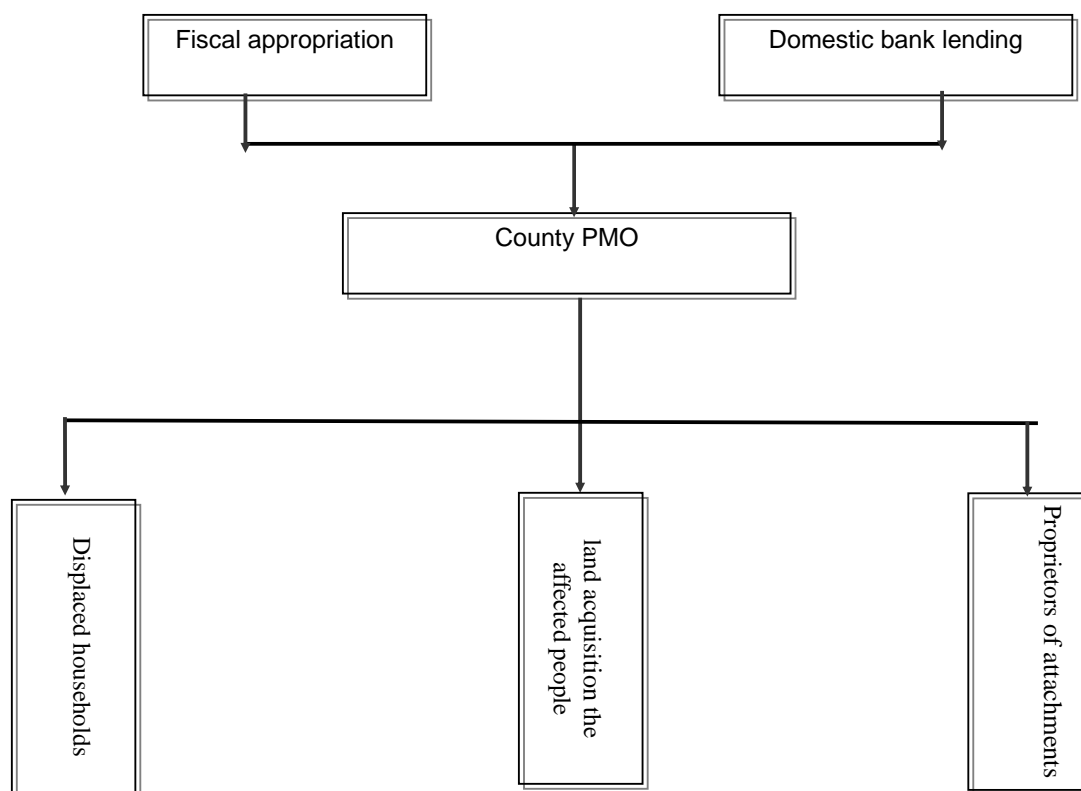


Figure 7-1 **Flowchart of resettlement funds**

7.3.2 Disbursement plan

239. Land acquisition compensation fees, pre-acquisition management fees and compensation fees for temporary land occupation will be collected by HCLRB; grassland compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and temporary use compensation fees will be collected by the County GMSS in a unified manner, which will return 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.

240. 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:

- All costs related to house demolition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project;
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy will be paid up before land acquisition so that all affected people are resettled properly; and
- 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.

241. 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

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

- Habahe County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
- Habahe County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
- HCCB (implementing agency)
- HCLRB
- HDMO
- Habahe County GMSS
- Habahe Breeding Farm
- Township/ community committees
- Design institute

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

250. Habahe Breeding Farm: reallocating land to the affected workers, and assisting HCLRB in implementing land acquisition

251. Township governments: assisting in the County PMO's survey, entering into a land acquisition and house demolition agreement with HCLRB, and assisting HCLRB in implementing land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement

252. 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

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

8.2

8.3 Organizational chart

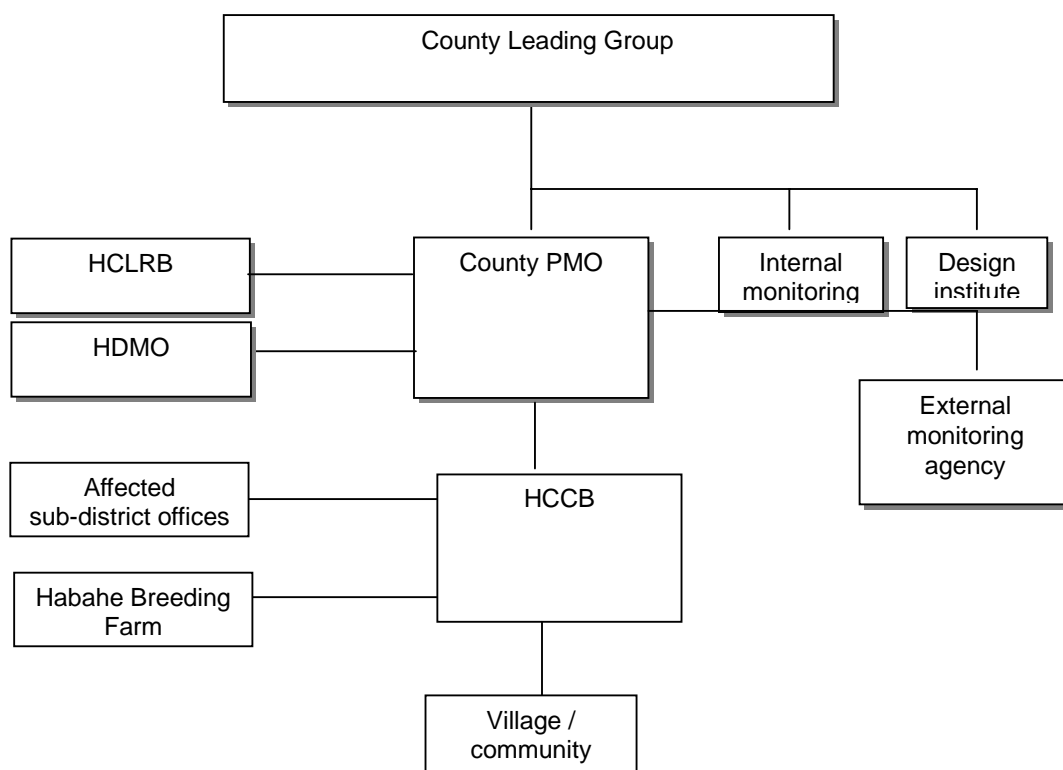


Figure 8-1 Resettlement organizational chart

8.4 Institutional qualifications and staffing

254. The staff of the Leading Group is comes from different functional departments of HCG, 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 13 members, including one female (7.69%). The members are directors-general or deputy directors-general of relevant bureaus and offices.

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

Leader: Wang Minggui (member of the standing county CPC committee, executive deputy county head)

Deputy leader: Hu Pingyuan (deputy county head in charge of science and technology)
 Members: Shi Daquan (Secretary of CPC Group, County Development and Reform Commission)

Zhuo Yue (Director, County Development and Reform Commission)
 Zhu Zhanguang (Director-general, HCCB)
 Ren Qingrui (Director-general, County Finance Bureau)
 Zhang Heping (Director-general, County Agriculture Bureau)
 Zhang Xuehai (Director-general, County Forestry Bureau)
 Xie Lixin (Director-general, County Water Resources Bureau)
 Li Hua (Director-general, County Tourist Bureau)
 Wang Cheng'an (Secretary, CPC Group, County Environmental Protection Bureau)

Wu Xinsheng (Director-general, County Communications Bureau)
 Ma Guowei (Director-general, County Finance Bureau)
 Lu Xianglin (Deputy Director-general, HCLRB)
 Li Xiaoqin (Deputy Director-general, County Audit Bureau)
 Zhang Licheng (Deputy Director-general, County Forestry Bureau)
 Nuerman (Deputy Director, County Development and Reform Commission)
 Liu Hongbo (Deputy Director, County PMO)
 Wang Tao (member, HCCB CPC Group; Head, Real Estate Administration Office)

The office of the Leading Group is at HCCB, responsible for handling day-to-day affairs.

8.5 Division of labor

8.5.1 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

8.5.2 County PMO

➤ Appointing a design agency to define the affected areas
 ➤ Organizing socioeconomic survey
 ➤ Organizing and DMS
 ➤ Executing the policies in the RP
 ➤ Coordinating the implementation of the RP according to the project construction schedule

➤ Disbursing funds and supervising the use thereof
 ➤ Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and progress
 ➤ Organizing and implementing internal monitoring, appointing an independent monitoring agency, and assisting in external monitoring activities

➤ Reviewing monitoring reports
 ➤ Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from implementation
 ➤ Coordinating and handling appeals arising from implementation
 ➤ Reporting the progress of land acquisition and house demolition, fund use and implementation quality to ADB periodically

8.5.3 HCCB

➤ Organizing socioeconomic survey
 ➤ Registering physical indicators of land acquisition and house demolition, and conducting surveys

➤ Organizing public participation activities
 ➤ Negotiating resettlement programs, and organizing the preparation of the RP
 ➤ Applying for a land use planning permit and a permit to use land with HCLRB

- Implementing the relevant measures of house demolition
- Implementing the state policies and regulations on the administration of land for project construction
- Developing resettlement programs and compensation rates for land acquisition according to the established policies, and submitting to the competent authorities for approval
- Going through the land use approval formalities
- Applying for a land use planning permit and a permit to use land
- Implementing the RP
- Signing a compensation and resettlement agreement for land acquisition with the affected rural collective economic organizations together with the township governments
- Signing a compensation agreement for temporary land occupation with the affected entities
- Signing a compensation and resettlement agreement for land acquisition and house demolition with the displaced households and entities together with HDMO
- Inspecting resettlement implementation
- Managing information on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities
- Training the staff
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from implementation
- Coordinating and handling appeals arising from implementation
- Reporting land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement progress to the County PMO

8.5.4 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:

- Participating in the surveys and assisting the project institute;
- Organizing public participation, and publicizing the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities;
- Going through house demolition formalities;
- Paying and managing land compensation fees;
- Supervising land acquisition, house and attachment demolition, house rebuilding and relocation;
- Reporting land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement progress to HCLRB and HDMO;
- Coordinating and handling issues arising in their work

8.5.5 Village/community committees

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

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

8.5.6 Design institute

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

8.6 Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

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

8.6.1 Training program for resettlement management staff

257. 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

8.6.2 Measures to improve the resettlement organization

- (1) Altay regional POM had trained for the staffs who were in charge of land acquisition and resettlement in Sept—Oct 2010, the contents including ADB SPS, Regulations about LA and HD, method of Socio-economic Survey.
- (2) Project implementation consulting services group resettlement expert gave a training to the the staffs who were in charge of land acquisition and resettlement in Oct 2012. the contents including ADB SPS, resettlement management system, Resettlement Implementation Management and Monitoring ,to improve the professional quality and ability to deal the policies.
- (3) In the implementation phase of the resettlement, 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
- (4) ; Be fully guaranteed in funds and equipment to improve work efficiently.
- (5) Rational division of labor, establish and improve incentives to the staffs who were in charge of land acquisition and resettlement
- (6) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Leading Group;
- (7) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely;
- (8) Strengthen the independent monitoring and evaluation , independent monitoring and evaluation agency pointed out problems timely and come up with the solutions to solve the problem
- (9) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

During the project implementation phase, the PMO set up a top-down organization, and make a reasonable work division to strengthen the cooperation among individual members. And provided training to staffs, and relatively work equipment (such as computers, cameras, etc.), established resettlement information management system; and all the measures have been implemented.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be constructed from January, 2011 to December, 2015, The resettlement schedule is developed based on the following principles:

- 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;
- During resettlement, the affected people shall have an opportunity to participate in the Project. Before project construction commences, the range of land acquisition will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly;
- All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and in full within 3 months of approval of the compensation and resettlement program 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-implementation work

- Defining the range of land acquisition and house demolition
 1. 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, grassland, houses and attachments, and their ownership within the define range.
- Investigating the range of land acquisition and house demolition
 2. The County PMO will organize relevant staff of the sub-district offices, HDMO and HCLRB 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
 3. 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 HCCB for approval.
- Contract signing
 4. Under the coordination and direction of the County PMO, HCCB will enter into land acquisition and house demolition agreements with HCLRB and HDMO, and pay the contract price.
 5. 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. HCLRB and HDMO will negotiate with the affected village committees and residents about compensation and resettlement respectively. The township governments and village committees then negotiate with the affected households. After consensus, HCLRB and HDMO will sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition immediately. A copy of such agreement should be submitted. HCLRB will supervise and witness the whole process.

9.2 Implementation work

- Permit to use land
6. 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.
- Facility relocation and rebuilding
7. The facilities affected by the Project will be relocated under the supervision of the executing agency. HCCB will pay compensation fees to proprietors, who will arrange the relocation, restoration and rebuilding of such facilities.
- Resettlement
8. The affected villagers may elect to receive cash compensation or property exchange resettlement houses. In either option, their housing conditions will improve greatly.
- Internal and external M&E
9. Internal supervision is a responsibility of the implementing agency, which will submit a monitoring report to the executing agency semiannually. External monitoring is a responsibility of the executing agency, which will commission this task to an independent consulting agency and submit a monitoring report to ADB annually. The purpose of external monitoring is that the income and standard of living of the affected people should be maintained after land acquisition and house demolition. Compulsory measures should be taken if this purpose is not fulfilled.

9.3 Post-implementation work

- Continuing with internal and external M&E
- Filing and documentation
10. After the resettlement work is completed, the person responsible will write a supplementary resettlement report, which will be reviewed and filed by HCCB.
- 11. 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**

No.	Resettlement activity	Target	Agency responsible	Deadline
1.	Disclosure			
1.1	Disclosure of the RP on the ADB website		ADB	Oct. 2010
1.2	Distribution of the RP to HDMO/ sub-district office/ village/ affected people	20 copies	HCCB	Oct. 2010
1.3	Distribution of RIB	100 copies	HCCB	Nov. 2010
2.	Detailed measurement survey (DMS)			
2.1	Secondly updating RP according to DMS, evaluate the income losses and land losses for household	Waste disposal component Sewer treatment	HCCB	August 2011

No.	Resettlement activity	Target	Agency responsible	Deadline
		component		
2.2	Finding out anything omitted to determine the grassland degree; and preparing the basic compensation contract	5 households	HCCB	Jan. 2013(refuse disposal) Oct, 2012(Sewage treatment)
2.3	Updating the RP based on detailed measurement, and distributing it to HDMO/ sub-district office/ village/ affected people	20 copies		Aug. 2011
3.	Detailed restoration plan			
3.1	Assistance for vulnerable groups	1 household	County Personnel, Labor and Social Security Bureau / Civil Affairs Bureau	Jun. 2011- Jun. 2013
3.2	Skills training for affected people	300 men-times	County PMO	Jun. 2011- Jun. 2013
4.	RP and budget			
4.1	Boundary line survey (map)		HCCB	Dec. 2010
4.2	Approval of the RP and budget		HCG	Oct. 2010
4.3	Approval of compensation rates		HCG	Jul. 2011
4.4	Staking out the boundary line		HCCB	Apr. 2011
5.	Compensation agreement			
5.1	Household agreement	14 households	HCCB	Jul. 2011
5.2	Grassland acquisition agreement	5 household	HCCB	Apr. 2013
6.	Implementation capacity			
6.1	Resettlement staff of sub-district office	10 persons	HCCB	Feb. 2011
6.2	Appointment of village/community office representatives	9 persons	HCCB	Feb. 2011
6.3	Staff training	10 persons	Sub-district office	Feb. 2011
6.4	Establishing a grievance redress committee	5 persons	HCCB	Dec. 2010
7.	M&E			
7.1	Baseline survey	10% of APs	External monitoring	Aug. 2011
7.2	Establishment of internal supervision	According to the RP	HCCB	Aug. 2011
7.3	Appointment of external monitoring agency	According to the RP	HCCB	Dec 2012
8.	Resettlement			
8.1	Land acquisition	194.46 mu of farmland (state-owned), affected 46 persons, 282 mu grassland, affected 46 people	HCCB,GMSS	Mar.-May. 2011
8.2	Resettlement for LA affected people	194.46 mu farmland(state-owned) affected 46 persons,	Habahe Breeding Farm	May. 2011

No.	Resettlement activity	Target	Agency responsible	Deadline
		282 mu grassland, affected 46 people		
8.3	Residential house demolition	3008.02m ² , 43persons	HCCB	Dec. 2011
8.4	Moving to new housing	14 HHs	HCCB	Dec. 2012
8.5	Pay the compensation of grassland	5 HHs with 46 persons, 282 mu grassland	HCCB	Apr. 2013(Refuse disposal) Nov. 2012(Sewage treatment)
9.	Civil works commencement			
	Road component, water supply and sewer component, central heating network component		HCCB	Start from October 2011
	Waste disposal component		HCCB	Start from July 2013
	Sewage treatment component		HCCB	Start from July 2013

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

12. 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

13. 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

14. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies of the Project are the XUAG PMO, County PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., HCLRB). 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

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

- (1) Relocation of displaced persons, allocation of housing sites and housing rebuilding, etc.;
- (2) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for land acquisition, and implementation progress and quality of production and development programs of displaced persons;
- (3) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (4) Restoration of the household income of displaced persons;
- (5) Restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (6) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- (7) Level of public participation and consultation during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (8) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (9) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices

10.1.4 Reporting of internal monitoring

16. The XUAG 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 ³	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

17. According to ADB's policies, the XUAG PMO has employed a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the independent resettlement monitoring agency.

18. 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 XUAG PMO and ADB.

10.2.1 Scope and methodology of external monitoring

19. (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, and 50% of the affected villages, 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.

³ Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

20. (2) Periodic M&E. During the implementation of the RP, the external monitoring agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Payment and amount of compensation funds;
- Preparation and adequacy of the resettlement site;
- House rebuilding;
- Relocation of the affected people;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for lost properties;
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of displaced persons; and
- Income growth of labor through employment

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

22. (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

23. The external monitoring agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the XUAG PMO semiannually, as indicated in table 10-3.

Table 10-3 **Resettlement M&E agenda**

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Socioeconomic Baseline Survey	January. 2013
2	Monitoring Report No.1	June 2013.
3	Monitoring Report No.2	December 2013
4	Monitoring Report No.3	June 2014
5	Evaluation Report No.4	December 2014
6	Evaluation Report No.5	June 2015
7	Final Report	December 2015

10.3 Resettlement post-evaluation

24. 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 XUAG 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 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 has 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 land compensation 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.

Relevant provisions in Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor Decisions on Expropriation

Article 8 In order to protect national security, promote economic and social development and for other public interests, if houses are absolutely required to be expropriated in any of the following circumstances, decisions on house expropriation shall be made by municipal and county governments:

Article 9 The various construction activities that absolutely need house expropriation pursuant to Article 8 hereof shall comply with the economic and social development planning, overall land use planning, urban and rural planning and special planning. The construction of affordable residential houses and reconstruction of old city districts shall be included in the annual plans of cities and counties for national economic and social development.

Article 10 House Expropriation Departments shall draft compensation programs for expropriation and submit the same to city and county people's governments.

City and county people's government shall organize relevant departments to conduct feasibility studies on compensation programs for expropriation and disclose the same to the general public for public comment. The period for soliciting public opinions shall not be less than 30 days.

Article 11 City and county people's government shall disclose the information on the solicitation of public opinions and any amendment made to the proposal on the basis of public opinions to the public in a timely manner.

Article 12 Prior to making decisions on house expropriation, city and county people's governments shall make an assessment of social stability risk in accordance with relevant provisions. Any decision on house expropriation that involves a relatively large number of Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall be discussed and made by the executive meeting of the government.

Prior to making decisions on house expropriation, the compensation for expropriation

shall be fully paid, deposited in special accounts and used exclusively for special purposes.

Article 13 After having made decisions on house expropriation, city and county people's governments make a public announcement thereof in a timely manner. The announcement shall specify the program for expropriation compensation, and administrative reconsideration, administrative litigation rights and other matters.

City and county people's governments and House Expropriation Departments shall do a good job of the publicity and explanation of house expropriation and compensation therefor.

If any houses have been expropriated according to, the state-owned land use rights are recovered at the same time.

Article 14 If any Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated have objection to the decisions on house expropriation made by city and county people's governments, such persons may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative action according to law.

Article 15 The House Expropriation Departments shall organize survey and registration of the ownership, location, use, floor areas and other matters of the houses in the scope of the house expropriation, the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall cooperate. The survey results shall be disclosed to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated within the scope of house expropriation.

Article 16 After the scope of house expropriation has been determined, no new construction, expansion or reconstruction of houses within the scope of house expropriation may be carried out, and the purposes of the houses may not be altered, and any other acts aimed at receiving more compensation may not be carried out. If such acts are carried out in violation of the regulations, no compensation shall be paid.

House Expropriation Departments shall send a notice to the relevant departments of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph in writing and inform the same of suspending relevant formalities. The written notice of suspending relevant formalities shall specify the time period for suspension. The time period for suspension shall not exceed 1 year.

Compensation

Article 17 The compensation to be paid by the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall include:

- (1) The compensation for the value of the houses to be expropriated;
- (2) The compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement arising from the house expropriation; and
- (3) The compensation for losses arising from production and business suspension caused by the house expropriation.

City and county people's governments shall formulate the procedures for subsidies and incentives, and grant subsidies and incentives to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated.

Article 18 If the residential houses of any individuals are to be expropriated and the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated meet the conditions for affordable houses, the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation shall give priority to providing affordable houses to such persons. The specific procedures shall be formulated by the authorities of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 19 The compensation for the value of houses to be expropriated shall not be less than the market price of the real estate comparable to the houses to be expropriated on the date of the public notice of the house expropriation decisions. The value of the houses to be expropriated shall be assessed and determined by real estate appraisal agencies with appropriate qualifications in accordance with the procedures for evaluating houses to be expropriated.

Anyone who has objection to the value of the houses to be expropriated that has been assessed and determined may apply to the real estate appraisal agency for reassessment. Anyone who disagrees with the results of the review may apply to the real estate appraisal expert committee for appraisal.

The procedures for the appraisal of the houses to be expropriated shall be formulated by the competent department of the State Council for housing and urban and rural construction. In the process of the formulation, opinions shall be solicited from the general public.

Article 20 Real estate appraisal agencies shall be selected by the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated through consultation. If consultations fail, the same shall be determined by majority decision, random selection and other methods. The specific procedures shall be formulated by the authorities of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Real estate appraisal agencies shall carry out the assessment of the houses to be expropriated in an independent, objective and fair manner, free from interference from any unit or individual.

Article 21 The Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated may choose monetary compensation or house property rights exchange.

If the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated select house property rights exchange, city and county people's governments shall provide the houses to be used for property rights exchange, and, jointly with the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated, calculate and settle the price difference between the values of the houses to be expropriated and the values of the houses to be used for property rights exchange.

If personal houses are required to be expropriated due to reconstruction of old city districts, and the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated choose property rights exchange with houses located at the site of reconstruction, the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation shall provide the houses located at or near the sites of reconstruction.

Article 22 If any relocation is caused by house expropriation, the house expropriation department shall pay relocation costs to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated. If any persons choose house property rights exchange, the house expropriation department shall, prior to the delivery of the houses to be used for property rights exchange, pay temporary resettlement costs or provide transitional houses to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated.

Article 23 The compensation for any losses arising from production and business suspension caused by house expropriation shall be determined according to profits, duration of production and business suspension and other factors prior to the house expropriation. The specific measures therefor shall be formulated by the authorities of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 24 City and county people's governments and their relevant departments shall strengthen the supervision and management of construction activities according to law, and shall deal with any construction in violation of urban and rural planning according to law. Prior to making decisions on house expropriation, city and county people's governments shall organize relevant departments to lawfully investigate, identify and handle any buildings within the scope of expropriation that have not been registered. With respect to any temporary buildings that are identified as legal buildings and have not exceeded the approved time limit, compensation shall be paid, while with respect to any temporary buildings that are identified as illegal buildings and have exceeded the approved time limit, no compensation shall be paid.

Article 25 The House Expropriation Departments and the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall, pursuant to these Regulations, enter into compensation agreements with respect the compensation method, the compensation amount and payment terms, the location and area of the houses to be used for property rights exchange, relocation costs, temporary resettlement costs or transitional houses, losses arising from production or business suspension, period of relocation, methods and periods of transition and other matters. If, after any compensation agreement is entered into, one party fails to perform its obligations set forth in the compensation agreement, the other party may file an action according to law.

Article 26 If any House Expropriation Departments and any persons whose houses are expropriated fail to enter into compensation agreements within the time limit for contract execution specified in the expropriation compensation program, or the owners of the houses

to be expropriated are uncertain, the House Expropriation Departments shall request the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation to make decisions on compensation in accordance with the expropriation compensation program and publish the same to the public in the areas of house expropriation pursuant to these Regulations.

Compensation decisions shall be fair and shall contain matters in relation to the compensation agreements as set forth in Paragraph 1 of Article 25 hereof.

If any person whose house is to be expropriated has objection to the compensation decision, such person may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit according to law.

Article 27 In carrying out house expropriation, compensation shall be paid first before relocation.

After the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation shall pay compensation to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated, the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall complete the relocation the period of relocation as agreed upon in the compensation agreements or determined in the compensation decisions.

No unit or individual may compel the persons whose houses are expropriated to relocate through violence, threat or other illegal methods such as water, heat, gas, power supply and road access suspension in violation of the regulations. Construction units shall be prohibited from participating in relocation activities.

Article 28 If the persons whose houses are expropriated fail to apply for administrative reconsideration or institute administrative proceedings within the statutory time limit, and fail to relocate within the period set forth in the compensation decision, the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation shall petition the people's court for enforcement.

The applications for enforcement shall include materials such as the amount of compensation and special account number, the locations and areas of the houses used for property rights exchange and transitional houses as attachments.

Article 29 The House Expropriation Departments shall establish files of house expropriation and compensation, and disclose the information on compensation paid to individual households to the persons whose houses are expropriated in the areas of house expropriation.

Auditing organs shall strengthen their supervision over the management and use of the expenses for expropriation compensation, and disclose the audit results to the public.

Relevant provisions in Assessment Methods for the Expropriation of House on State-owned Land

Article 1 These methods are formulated in accordance with Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor in order to regulate the appraisal activities for the expropriation of houses on state-owned land, and protect the objectiveness and fair of house expropriation appraisal result.

Article 2 The methods are applied to assess the houses to be expropriated and the houses to be used for property rights exchange on state-owned land, compute the market price of the houses to be expropriated similar to that of real estate, and reassess and appraise the relevant assessment result.

Article 3 The members of real estate appraisal agencies, real estate assessor and the real estate appraisal expert committee (hereinafter referred as the appraisal expert committee) shall perform house expropriation assessment and appraisal independently, objectively and justly, and be with responsibility for the assessment and appraisal opinions that are issued by them.

No unit or individual is allowed to intervene house expropriation assessment or appraisal activity. Challenge system shall be observed for any unit or individual who has any interest with the interested party of house expropriation.

Article 4 The real estate appraisal agency shall be selected by the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated with negotiation within a stated period; otherwise the House

Expropriation Departments shall determine the real estate appraisal agency by a majority vote through organizing the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated, or determine by such random mode as lottery. The specific method shall be established by the province, autonomous region or the municipality directly under the Central Government.

The real estate appraisal agencies are not allowed to contract house expropriation assessment business by such undue means as catering for improper request of the interested party, false promotion or malicious low charge etc.

Article 5 The house expropriation assessment of the same expropriation project shall be assumed by one real estate appraisal agency in principle. In the event of large scope of house expropriation, two or more real estate appraisal agencies may assume it jointly.

In the event that two or more real estate appraisal agencies assume the project, one of them shall be determined to be the leading one after negotiation; the leading one shall organize relevant real estate appraisal agencies to communicate on assessment object, assessment time point, value connotation, assessment foundation, assessment assumption, assessment principle, assessment technical line, assessment method, selection of important parameters, and the method of determining assessment result etc. for the purpose of unified standard.

Article 6 After the selection or determination of real estate appraisal agency, House Expropriation Departments shall usually issue a power of attorney for house expropriation assessment as the client to the real estate appraisal agency, and sign a contract of mandate for house expropriation assessment with it.

The power of attorney for house expropriation assessment shall include the name of the client, the name of entrusted real estate appraisal agency, assessment purpose, scope of assessment object, assessment requirements and entrustment date etc.

The following items shall be indicated in the contract of mandate for house expropriation assessment:

1. Basic information of the client and the real estate appraisal agency;
2. The registered real estate assessor with responsibility for the assessment project;
3. The basic items of assessment such as assessment purpose, assessment object, and assessment time point etc.;
4. Data necessary for the assessment that shall be provided by the client;
5. Rights and obligations of two parties during the assessment;
6. Assessment fee and collecting mode;
7. Time and mode for delivering the appraisal report;
8. Liabilities for breach of contract;
9. Methods for settlement of dispute;
10. Other items that shall be explained.

Article 7 The real estate appraisal agencies shall assign sufficient registered real estate assessor competent for the workload of the house expropriation assessment project to perform the assessment.

The real estate appraisal agencies are not allowed to transfer or transfer in disguised form the house expropriation assessment business with it they are entrusted.

Article 8 The value assessment purpose of the houses to be expropriated shall be defined as “to provide foundation and reference for value compensation of the houses to be expropriated that is determined by House Expropriation Departments and Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated, and assess the value of the houses to be expropriated”.

The value assessment purpose of the houses to be used for property rights exchange shall be defined as “to provide foundation and reference House Expropriation Departments and Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated to compute the value of the houses to be expropriated and the price difference of the houses to be used for property rights exchange, and assess the value of the houses to be used for property rights exchange”.

Article 9 Prior to the house expropriation assessment, House Expropriation Departments shall organize the relevant units to survey the houses to be expropriated, and define assessment object. The assessment object shall be complete and objective without any omission or invention.

House Expropriation Departments shall provide the information about the houses within the expropriation scope to the entrusted real estate appraisal agencies, including the registered houses and the cognizance and treatment of non-registered buildings. The findings of investigation shall be publicized to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated within the scope of house expropriation.

For the kind, purpose and building area of the registered houses, the building property title certificate and the house registry usually prevail; for any discrepancy between the building property title certificate and the house registry, the house registry shall prevail unless there does is any evidence proving any mistake in the house registry. For the non-registered buildings, the assessment shall be performed according to the cognizance and treatment result of city- or county-level people's government.

Article 10 The value assessment time point of the houses to be expropriated is the proclamation date of house expropriation decision.

The value assessment time point for the houses to be used for property rights exchange shall be consistent with that for the houses to be expropriated.

Article 11 The value of the houses to be expropriated refers to the transaction amount of the houses to be expropriated and the land-use right within its occupancy scope by both transaction parties of free will with fair dealing who are familiar with the information under normal transaction conditions and at the assessment time point, without considering the impact of the factors such as lease, mortgage or sequestration of the houses to be expropriated.

That no impact of lease factor is considered in the previous article refers to the value assessment of the houses to be expropriated without limitation of lease; that no impact of mortgage or sequestration factor is considered refers to that the amount of credit for mortgage guarantee of the houses to be expropriated, the construction work cost in arrears and other claims of statutory priority are not deducted from the value assessment.

Article 12 The real estate appraisal agencies shall arrange the registered real estate assessor to perform field survey about the houses to be expropriated, investigate conditions of the houses to be expropriated, make video data such as photos about the internal and external conditions of the houses to be expropriated, make and keep field reconnaissance record in a proper way.

The Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall assist the registered real estate assessor in field reconnaissance of the houses to be expropriated, provide or assist to collect information and data necessary for value assessment of the houses to be expropriated.

House Expropriation Departments, the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated and the registered real estate assessor shall sign or seal on the field reconnaissance record for acknowledgement. For the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated who refuse to sign or seal on the field reconnaissance record, House Expropriation Departments, the registered real estate assessor and the third part without interest shall witness, and the relevant conditions shall be explained in the appraisal report.

Article 13 The registered real estate assessor shall perform applicability analysis about the market method, revenue method, cost method and assumed development method etc. according to assessment objects and local real estate market conditions before selecting one or more methods for value assessment of the houses to be expropriated.

Market method shall be adopted for the houses to be expropriated with similar real estate transaction; revenue method for the houses to be expropriated or its similar real estate with economic benefit; and assumed development method for the houses to be expropriated that is the construction work in process.

For two or more of above-mentioned assessment methods may be adopted for assessment, two or more of above-mentioned assessment methods shall be adopted for assessment, and the assessment result shall be determined reasonably after verification and comparison analysis of all computation results of the assessment methods.

Article 14 For value assessment of the houses to be expropriated, the factors with impact on the value of the houses to be expropriate such as location, purpose, building

construction, age, building area and floorage as well as land-use right of the houses to be expropriated shall be considered.

The interior decoration value of the houses to be expropriated, removal cost of machinery equipment and materials, and the compensation for production stop or business closed shall be negotiated and determined by and between the parties of expropriation; otherwise a real estate appraisal agency could be entrusted for assessment and determination.

Article 15 RMB yuan shall be adopted as the currency for the house expropriation assessment value, and the amount shall be defined by yuan.

Article 16 The real estate appraisal agencies shall provide preliminary assessment result by household to House Expropriation Departments according to the power of attorney for house expropriation assessment or the contract of mandate. The preliminary assessment result by household shall cover composing, basic information and assessment value of the assessment objects. House Expropriation Departments shall publicize the preliminary assessment result by household to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated within the expropriation scope.

During the publication, the real estate appraisal agencies shall arrange the registered real estate assessor to provide field explanation about the preliminary assessment result by household. The real estate appraisal agencies shall make correction if there is any error found out.

Article 17 After the expiration of the publication period about the preliminary assessment result by household, the real estate appraisal agencies shall provide an overall appraisal report and an appraisal report by household on the houses to be expropriated within the entrusted assessment scope to House Expropriation Departments. House Expropriation Departments shall deliver the appraisal report by household to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated.

The overall appraisal report and the appraisal report by household shall be signed by more than two registered real estate assessors who are responsible for the house expropriation assessment project, and sealed with the common seal of the real estate appraisal agencies. No common seal is allowed to replace the signature.

Article 18 After the completion of house expropriation assessment, the real estate appraisal agencies shall assort and file the appraisal reports and relevant data.

Article 19 If the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated or House Expropriation Departments have any question about the appraisal reports, the real estate appraisal agencies issuing the appraisal reports shall provide explanation and interpretation to them.

Article 20 If the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated or House Expropriation Departments have any objection to the assessment result, they shall apply for reassessment to the real estate appraisal agencies within 10 days at receipt of the appraisal reports.

For the application for reassessment, a written reassessment application shall be submitted to the original real estate appraisal agencies, and the problems existing in the appraisal reports shall be pointed out.

Article 21 The original real estate appraisal agencies shall review the assessment result within 10 days at the receipt of the written application for reassessment. For the original assessment result shall be revised after the review, an appraisal report shall be issued again; for no change to the assessment result, the applicant for reassessment shall be informed of that in written.

Article 22 If the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated or House Expropriation Departments have any objection to the review result by the original real estate appraisal agencies, an appraisal shall be applied at the appraisal expert committee in the place where the houses to be expropriated is located within 10 days at the receipt of the review result. If the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated still have any objection to the compensation, the Article 26 in Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor shall be followed for disposal.

Article 23 An appraisal expert committee shall be established by the departments in charge of housing and rural-urban construction in each province or autonomous region, and the real estate administration of the cities where districts are established for the appraisal of review result issued by the real estate appraisal agencies.

The appraisal expert committee shall consist of real estate assessors and the experts in price, real estate, land, urban planning and laws.

Article 24 The appraisal expert committee shall assign its members to be an expert team for appraisal of the review result. The members of the expert team shall be an odd number more than 3 persons, and the number of real estate assessors shall be half at least.

Article 25 The appraisal expert committee shall review such assessment technical issues as assessment procedures, assessment foundation, assessment assumption, assessment technical line, selected assessment methods, selected parameters, and the manner of determining assessment result of the assessment report to be applied for appraisal within 10 days at the receipt of the appraisal application, and issue a written appraisal opinion.

If there is no technical problem is found out after the appraisal by the appraisal expert committee appraisal, the appraisal report shall be maintained; otherwise the real estate appraisal agencies that issued the appraisal report shall make correction and reissue an appraisal report.

Article 26 During the course of house expropriation assessment, the real estate appraisal agencies shall explain the relevant issues about the assessment in accordance with the requirements of the appraisal expert committee. For any field reconnaissance or survey necessary for the houses to be expropriated, the units or individuals concerned shall provide assistance.

Article 27 For any necessity for inquiring about the property of the houses to be expropriated and the houses to be used for property rights exchange, and the relevant real estate transaction information due to the house expropriation assessment, reassessment or appraisal, the real estate administration and other departments concerned shall facilitate it.

Article 28 During the course of house expropriation assessment, if House Expropriation Departments or the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated do not coordinate or refuse to provide any relevant data, the real estate appraisal agencies shall explain the relevant issues in the appraisal report.

Article 29 Unless otherwise the government has special regulations on the price of the houses to be used for property rights exchange, the market value of the houses to be used for property rights exchange shall be determined by assessment.

Article 30 The real estate similar to the houses to be expropriated refers to the real estate that is the same as or similar to the houses to be expropriated in location, purpose, title kind, grade, age, size and building construction.

The market price of the real estate similar to the houses to be expropriated refers to the average transaction value of the real estate similar to the houses to be expropriated at assessment time point. The market price of the real estate similar to the houses to be expropriated shall be determined after the accidental cause and abnormal factors are eliminated.

Article 31 The house expropriation assessment and appraisal costs shall be born by the client. If the original assessment result is altered with the appraisal, however, the appraisal cost shall be born by the original real estate appraisal agencies. The reassessment cost shall be born by the original real estate appraisal agencies. The house expropriation assessment and appraisal cost shall be collected in accordance with the charging standards stated by the competent department of the government for price issues.

Article 32 Among the house expropriation assessment activities, for any violation of law or regulation of the real estate appraisal agencies and real estate assessor, the entity shall be punished in accordance with Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor, Administration Methods of Real Estate Appraisal Agencies, and Administration Methods of Registered Real Estate Assessors. For any charge violating any regulation, the competent department of the government for price issues shall punish such entities in accordance with Price Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 33 This Law shall enter into force on the date of promulgation. The Opinions of Directing Assessment of Urban House Demolition issued by the former Ministry of Construction on Dec. 1, 2003 shall be abrogated therefrom. For the projects with house demolition licenses obtained prior to the implementation of Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor, however, the original provisions can continue to be followed.

Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation Appraisal of Houses on State-owned Land of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Implemented by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

1 General Provisions

Article 1 These Rules are formulated for the purpose of implementing Code for Real Estate Appraisal (GB/T50291-1999 hereinafter referred to as Code for Appraisal), unifying the procedures and methods for value appraisal of the houses to be expropriated (hereinafter referred to as “Expropriation Appraisal”) as well as maintaining the legitimate rights and interests of both parties in relation to the expropriation.

Article 2 These Rules are applicable to the activities of expropriation appraisal of houses on urban and town's state-owned land within the adjustment scope of Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (hereinafter referred to as Expropriation Regulations).

The expropriation appraisal of the houses on collectively owned land and demolition land and their accessories shall not be applicable to these Rules, unless otherwise the houses in rural and urban fringe zone and “urban village” without readjusting collective land for construction or homestead.

Article 3 Expropriation appraisal should consider current value of appraisal object and real estate appreciation profit arising from release of the right to use of land for construction, reasonably determine expropriation compensation price; the expropriation of residential houses should ensure the dwelling condition of the people with houses to be expropriated.

2 Term of Expropriation Appraisal

Article 4 Expropriation appraisal refers to the appraisal of objective and reasonable price or value for the purpose of expropriation compensation for appraisal object, which is performed by professional appraisal personnel in accordance with Code for Appraisal and These Rules after being entrusted by expropriation party.

Article 5 Appraisal object refers to the real estate to be appraised in one specific appraisal project, including house's material substance and its accessories and rights and interests relying on material substance, as well as the right to use of land for construction occupied by the owners of houses to be expropriated.

Article 6 House refers to residential houses and non-residential houses classified according to functions of use. Non-residential houses can be divided into non-residential commercial buildings and other non-residential houses.

Article 7 Appraisal time point is the date when expropriation organ issues expropriation decision. After expropriation decision announcement is issued, if transaction price of real estate market changes to a large extent, the price index should be adjusted when issuing appraisal report.

Article 8 Current value of the houses to be expropriated refers to the carrying value achieved through appraisal of material substance of the houses to be expropriated by calculating based on replacement price of building, deducting depreciation and surveying the house's actual situation.

Article 9 Real estate appreciation profit of appraisal object refers to the value appreciation that is most possibly formed in public market according to land purpose, building plot ratio and other conditions planned and permitted by the city or town where the houses to be expropriated locate.

3 Principles of Expropriation Appraisal

Article 10 Expropriation appraisal should be independent, objective and fair, abiding by Code for Appraisal and these Rules, Expropriation Regulations and the stipulations of autonomous region in relation to expropriation.

Article 11 Where the appraisal object is residential house, expropriation appraisal should not be lower than average market price of medium-priced commodity houses newly established in the same zone; where appraisal object is non-residential houses, the impact of future expected profit on price should be fully considered.

Article 12 Expropriation appraisal shall conform to the principle of integrated disposal of house's ownership and land-use right. The part that land-use area of appraisal object exceeding house's building area shall be separately appraised according to the market price of land.

Article 13 The non-residential houses with land-use right achieved by payment shall be appraised according to the corresponding market price of the land's remaining service life. Where land's remaining service life is not determined, it shall be appraised according to the economy and durability life of the building. The economy and durability life of the building shall be determined according to Code for Appraisal 5.4.10-5.4.11.

Article 14 Expropriation appraisal will not consider the impact of house lease, pledge, seizure and other factors on value of appraisal object. The following costs should be independently calculated and listed in total costs of expropriation compensation, and should not be used expropriation appraisal item:

- (1) Temporary settlement allowance;
- (2) Moving expenses;
- (3) Compensation fee for losses of production or business suspension arising from expropriation of operating houses;
- (4) Damage compensation fee of independently decorated part of the houses to be expropriated;
- (5) Various subsidies and rewarding costs paid to expropriated people and lessees as specified by municipal and county-level governments.

Temporary settlement fee shall be implemented according to the standard determined and published by the people's government of the city or county where the houses locate according to the market price of house lease, unless otherwise the temporary settlement houses with rent standard determined by the government.

Loss compensation fee for production and business suspension and decoration damage compensation fee shall be determined through negotiation between expropriation people and expropriated people; if no consensus can be reached, they can entrust real estate appraisal institution to appraise separately.

Article 15 Material substance situation and rights and interests situation of expropriation appraisal object shall be subject to the record of house ownership register; where material substance situation and rights and interests situation of expropriation appraisal object have changed and house ownership registration has not been settled before expropriation announcement is issued, the appraisal object should be appraised according to the investigation, identification and disposal results of relevant departments organized by municipal and county-level people's governments, and revised.

Article 16 Expropriation appraisal should be implemented in strict accordance with the appraisal program specified in Code for Appraisal 4.0.1-4.0.6. Appraisal personnel shall go to appraisal object site to survey appraisal object, verify, collect and supplement appraisal data, and shoot image data.

Where the appraisal object cannot be surveyed on site due to the reason of expropriated people, the same category of appraisal object should be used to complete site survey. Survey activity should be witnessed by the third person uninterested in expropriation appraisal and explained in the appraisal report.

4 Appraisal Approaches

4.1 Application of expropriation appraisal approaches

Article 17 Expropriation appraisal shall apply to market comparison approach, income approach and cost approach.

Article 18 The same appraisal object should be appraised with more than appraisal approaches. If more than appraisal approaches cannot be adopted, sufficient reason should be provided and explained in the appraisal report.

Article 19 Where the appraisal object belongs to transactional house (e.g. various dwelling, office buildings, shopping malls, standard plants, etc.), market comparison approach should be used as main appraisal approach.

Article 20 Where market comparison approach cannot be used and rent or operating income can be obtained from the appraisal object, income approach should be used as main appraisal approach.

Article 21 Where appraisal object belongs to non-transactional house (e.g. special plant, historic building, temple, memorial architecture, library, gymnasium, hospital, school, non-commercial office building and other public benefit houses), construction in progress, or the house cannot be appraised with market comparison approach and income approach, cost approach can be used as main appraisal approach.

4.2 Market comparison approach

Article 22 Appraisal with market comparison approach should be implemented as specified in Code for Appraisal 5.2 and the following procedures:

(1) Extensively collect transaction cases and accurately master the market price information of real estate;

(2) In case of expropriation of non-residential houses, select comparable cases according to Code for Appraisal 5.2.5-5.2.9, and revise the comparable cases to evaluate comparison benchmark price;

(3) In case of expropriation of residential houses, select market transaction price of medium-priced commodity house newly established in the same zone of the removed project to determine comparison benchmark price.

Article 23 During selection of comparable cases, regional or individual factors, average price of houses, knocked down price, transaction date, terms of payment and other conditions should be defined and explained in the report.

Article 24 The principle and technology of market comparison approach can also be used in evaluation of relevant parameters in other appraisal approaches.

4.3 Income approach

Article 25 Income approach should be applied according to the specifications and procedures of Code for Appraisal 5.3.

Article 26 Expropriation appraisal of capitalization rate of profitable real estate shall apply to market collection approach and safety interest rate plus risk adjustment value approach. Where capitalization rate exceeds 5%, calculating data and text description should be attached.

Article 27 When evaluating the net profit of profitable real estate, the future net profit flow should be reasonably evaluated according to the variation of net profit in the past, current time and future.

4.4 Cost Approach

Article 28 Cost approach appraisal should be applied according to the specifications and procedures of Code for Appraisal 5.4.

Article 29 Where appraisal object is calculated at replacement price or reconstruction price, market comparison approach and benchmark land price coefficient correction approach should be used in value calculation of land-use right value to directly evaluate land market price at appraisal time point. Unless land and planning departments identify as illegal land occupation or authorized construction that should be removed or confiscated in accordance with law, the land market price within occupation scope of appraisal object should not be deducted to determine expropriation appraisal.

Article 30 Where appraisal object is non-residential house, newness rate can be determined according to the specifications of straight line approach and newness discount approach of Code for Appraisal 5.4.9. Evaluation report should be attached with calculation

process. Where appraisal object is residential house, the difference in price revised according to service life will not be deducted.

Article 31 Durability of building shall be calculated according to the specifications of Code for Appraisal 5.4.10-5.4.11.

5 Results and Report of Expropriation Appraisal

Article 32 Results and report of expropriation appraisal should be in conformity with the specifications of Code for Appraisal 7.0.1-8.0.7.

Where the houses to be expropriated are appraised with market comparison approach or cost approach, the present value of the houses to be expropriated should be appraised as the reference for municipal and county-level people's governments in preparation of subsidy and reward regulations.

Article 33 The purpose of expropriation appraisal is only described as “appraise the market price of real estate in order to determine the value of the houses to be expropriated”.

Article 34 Monetary unit of expropriation appraisal shall be as exact as yuan in RMB.

Article 35 In case of vast stretches of expropriation, the appraisal institution should issue overall appraisal report and branch appraisal report. Overall appraisal report should adopt word description, and branch appraisal report can use form description.

Article 36 Before issuing branch appraisal report, the appraisal institution should publish the first draft of appraisal report to expropriation parties and fully listen to the opinions of both parties in relation to the expropriation.

Where expropriation parties have doubts about appraisal report, they can consult the appraisal institution. The appraisal institution should explain the basis, principle, program, method and parameter selection of demolition appraisal as well as generation process of appraisal results to the expropriation parties.

Where the appraisal report has errors, the appraisal institution should timely revise and adjust.

6 Re-appraisal and Identification Program

Article 37 Where expropriated people have doubts on the appraisal report and apply the original appraisal institution for appraisal review, the appraisal institution should make review conclusion within 5 days upon receiving the application of written appraisal review; issue new appraisal report in case of variation of appraisal results; and issue written notification in case of no change of appraisal results.

Article 38 Where expropriation parties have doubts on appraisal report and apply Committee of Experts of Autonomous Region Real Estate Price Appraisal (hereinafter referred to as Committee of Experts) for identification, it shall be implemented according to relevant specifications.

Committee of Experts shall review the appraisal basis, technical route of appraisal, selection of appraisal approaches, parameter selection, determination method of appraisal results and other technical appraisal items for identification of appraisal report, and issue written identification opinions. Where the appraisal report has errors through the identification of Committee of Experts, the appraisal institution should revise, adjust and issue a new appraisal report.

In case of any doubts on the identification opinions of Committee of Experts, the appraisal institution may apply housing and urban and rural construction authority in the autonomous region for disposal.

7 Code of Appraisal Conduct

Article 39 When engaging in appraisal activities, the appraisal personnel and the appraisal institution should abide by the specifications of Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor and Code for Appraisal 9.0.1-9.0.6.

Circulation on Adjusting Standards of Grassland Compensation Fee & Resettlement Subsidy Fee by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

In order to enhance grassland protection, management, construction and rational utilization as well as protect vital interests of farmers and herdsmen of all ethnic groups, in the spirit of [2010] 91 Reply on Adjusting Standards of Grassland Compensation Fee and

Resettlement Subsidy Fee by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Government and after combining the actual situation in Xinjiang, it is hereby notifying concerned issues as follows :

1. Adjust standard of grassland compensation fee and resettlement subsidy fee. Compensation standard in grassland shall be 6-10 times of average annual output value of three years of the grassland prior to the requisition; as for resettlement subsidy standard, similarly, shall be 4-6 times of average annual output value of three years of the grassland prior to the requisition, and each hectare shall not exceed 15 times of that to the maximum. Abovementioned grassland compensation fee and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times of the average annual output value three years of the grassland prior to the requisition.

2. In case of the need for temporary use of grasslands, including dredging, mining, earth, gold mining, geology (oil) exploration, road construction, erection (laying) pipeline, construction of tourist spots, etc., the fee of temporary use grasslands should be paid in line with grassland compensation base. In the event of units and individuals purchase or excavate medicinal plants or economic plants on grassland, they need pay grassland medicinal (economic) plant resources compensation fee, that is 5-10% of purchase price of on that same year.

3. Administration departments in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, along with departments in charge of price and finance issue, should further improve periodic evaluation and adjustment mechanism on grassland value, to regularly assess the value of grassland and determine the compensation base of grassland. The mechanism shall be promulgated and implemented after getting the approval from government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

4. The unit which charge the fees should go to government department in charge of price to go through change procedures of Charging License. They should charging price transparently by using price tag, and standardized financial vouchers printed by financial department, and consciously accept the supervision and inspection from farmers and herdsmen, and such departments in charge of prices, finance etc.

5. The standard stipulated in this notice shall be implemented from the date of circulation. In case of any discrepancy between the provision of this notice and previous one, namely, Notice on Charge Standards of Grassland Supervision ([1999] 3) by Price Bureau and Finance Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Notice on Supplementary Regulations of Charge Standards of Grassland Supervision ([2005] 1138) by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, the provisions of this notice shall prevail.

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

Chapter V 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 Forest Law of the PRC

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

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

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

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

Article 18 Prospecting, mining and various construction projects shall not occupy or occupy as little as possible woodlands; in case of necessary occupancy or expropriation of woodlands, upon examination and approval of the competent forestry authorities under the people's government above the county level, the examination and approval formalities for land needed for construction shall be gone through in line with relevant land administration laws and administrative regulations; and the land-use organization shall pay forest vegetation recovery expenses in line with the applicable provisions of the State Council. The forest vegetation recovery payments shall be used for designated purposes; the competent forestry authorities shall use them, according to relevant stipulations, for forestation, recovery of forest vegetation; the area of forestation shall not be smaller than the area of forest vegetation reduced as a result of woodlands occupied or expropriated. The competent forestry authorities at a higher level shall periodically urge and inspect the competent forestry authorities at a lower level in the organization of forestation and recovery of forest vegetation.

No organization and private individual shall divert the forest vegetation recovery payments. The competent auditing authorities of the people's government above the county level shall strengthen their supervision of the situation in connection with the use of the forest vegetation recovery payments.

Regulations of XUAG for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC

Article 15 The occupation or requisition of forest land for mineral exploration and mining and other construction projects is subject to the approval of the competent forestry authority of the people's government above county level. For occupation or expropriation of

the forest land directly administered by the competent forestry authority of prefecture (city), county (city) or autonomous region, an application form shall be submitted to the authority and the relevant formalities gone through in compliance with the laws and regulations on forest and land administration.

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

The standards for forest cover recovery charges shall be developed by the competent forestry authority of the autonomous region together with competent pricing authority in pursuance of the concerned regulations of the state and submitted to the people's government of the autonomous region for approval before execution. Forest land compensation, forest compensation and resettlement subsidy shall comply with the Regulations of XUAG for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC. It is required to go through examination and approval procedures as per Article 15 for conversion of forest land to non-forestry construction uses by a forest operator within the range of its forest land except the facilities directly used for forestry production.

Article 17 The organization approved to occupy or expropriate forest land shall pay forest cover recovery charges to the competent forestry authority of the people's government above county level and forest land compensation, forest compensation and resettlement subsidy to the owners of the land.

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

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

Applicable provisions of 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.

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

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

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

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

Implementing Regulations for Administration of Low-rent Housing for Urban Minimum-income Families in Habahe County

Chapter I General

Article 1 In order to improve the urban low-rent housing administration system and satisfy the basic housing requirements of the urban minimum-income families in Habahe, these detailed regulations are formulated based on the actual conditions in this county in accordance with the Measures for the Administration of Urban Subsidized Housing for Families with the Lowest Income (No.120 Decree of the Ministry of Construction) and A.D.J.Z.92004) No.43 Document.

Article 2 The low-income housing for urban minimum-income families is guaranteed by issuing house rent subsidies as the primary means and renting in kind and reducing rent as the secondary means.

The "house rent subsidy" mentioned herein refers to that the county government issues a certain amount of cash allowance to qualified applicants in certain time so that they can rent houses on the market.

The "renting in kind" refers to that the county government directly provides houses to qualified applicants at low rent within certain time.

The "rent reduction" mentioned herein refers to that the owners of public houses reduce or remit the rent of urban low-income families within certain time.

Article 3 The competent authority of the county takes charge of the administration of the low-rent housing for the urban minimum-income families in this county.

The finance, civil administration, land and resources and other departments shall give assistance to the administration of low-rent housing for urban minimum-income families.

Chapter II Sources of Funds and Housing

Article 4 The funds for low-rent housing for urban minimum-income families are mainly arranged by financial budget and financed through several channels as follows:

- (1) Special-purpose funds arranged by financial budget;
- (2) Additional low-rent housing funds extracted from the value-added returns of housing accumulation funds in accordance with the relevant regulations;
- (3) Funds extracted by 30 percent from the sales income of public housing;
- (4) Funds donated by the society;
- (5) Rental income from renting in kind;
- (6) Funds financed through other channels

Article 5 The funds for low-rent housing for urban minimum-income families are deposited and managed in the specially designated account of the county finance and used to grant house rent subsidy, build, repair and manage low-rent housing, and pay the wages, benefits and office expenses for managerial staff as well as the expenditures of low-rent housing administration rather than other purposes.

The finance, audit, supervision and other departments of the county supervise the raising, use and management of the funds for low-rent housing for urban minimum-income families.

Article 6 The sources of the low-rent housing for renting in kind mainly include:

- (1) Low-rent houses purchased by the government;
- (2) Low-rent houses built by the government;
- (3) Public houses emptied;
- (4) Houses donated by the society;
- (5) Houses raised through other channels

Article 7 The land for new building of low-rent houses is provided by means of administrative allocation. In principle, the administrative and institutional fees involved in the government's purchase and construction of low-rent housing are collected by one half. Tax preferences shall be given to the rental income from low-rent housing.

Article 8 Annual plans shall be properly made by the Construction Bureau along with the Finance Bureau of the county depending on its financial capability and the quantity of the families in urgent need of renting of houses and put into effect with the approval of the county government. The sources of low-rent housing are mainly common houses purchased and economically affordable housing and centralized building of low-rent housing is limited.

Chapter III Application and Approval

Article 9 To apply for house rent subsidy or reduction, a minimum-income family shall meet the following requirements:

(1) All the members (including unmarried people) of the family shall have registered permanent non-agricultural residence and really live in the county. At least one member of the family has obtained registered permanent residence for more than three years (inclusive) and other members more than one year. If there is more one member in a family, they must bearing legal relationship of maintenance, supporting or alimentation.

(2) The per capita income of the family conforms to the minimum living standard of urban residents and the family has acquired minimum living allowance from civil administration department for more than 12 months.

- (3) The members of the family have not gone in for one of the following circumstances:
- a. One of the members of the family violates family planning policies;
 - b. One of the members of the family acts illegally such as gambling and drug abuse.

Article 10 A minimum-income families meeting the above requirements and one of the following conditions may apply for renting public housing:

(1) The family has no legal provider or its legal provider is a teenager without ability to work and support the family as well as means to make a living.

(2) The family has no legal provider or its legal provider is an elderly person without

ability to work and support the family as well as means to make a living.

(3) The family is a key special-care recipient enjoying regular pensions and subsidies.

(4) The family is low-income family whose main laborer has a certificate of disability and has no working ability.

Article 11 The issue of house rent subsidy and renting of low-rent houses are subject to application, examination, approval, publication and registration by following the procedure below:

(1) Application

Each April and October is the time for centralized acceptance of application for low-rent houses. An applicant shall submit a written application at the neighborhood committee where his/her residence is registered by presenting his/her I.D. card, household register, certificate of marriage and birth, certificate of housing conditions issued by local neighborhood committee or his/her organization, Certificate of Minimum Living Allowance for Urban Residents and the Approval Form for Issuance of the Minimum Living Allowance to Urban Residents (certificates of widowed senior citizen, family members of a revolutionary martyr, unemployment and disability). The neighborhood committee takes charge of household survey and preliminary examination. The applicant and associated organization or individual shall accept the survey and furnish real information. The neighborhood committee shall complete the household survey and preliminary examination within 10 workdays after expiration date of the application reception.

(2) Examination and Approval

The Bureau of Civil Affairs of the country checks and verifies the survey and preliminary examination within three workdays and the competent authority of construction approves the application within two workdays.

(3) Publication and Registration

The qualified families approved shall be made public on the local media or governmental website for 15 days. Those having no objection or tenable objection after publication are registered with their result of registration publicly reviewed.

Article 12 The minimum-income families renting public houses shall apply for rent reduction at the Low-rent Housing Review Office. The applications examined by neighborhood committee and publicly reviewed without objection or tenable objection may be submitted to the competent construction authority for filing.

Article 13 The minimum-income families enjoying rent reduction and renting in kind is exempted from house rent guarantee.

Chapter IV Administration and Punishment

Article 14 Dynamic administration and annual examination are practiced for the minimum-income families enjoying low-rent housing. The annual examination is performed in the first quarter each year.

Article 15 The minimum-income families enjoying low-rent housing shall accurately report their household income, number of members and change in housing to neighborhood committee before the 20th day of each January. The neighborhood committee investigates and verifies their declaration and submits the verification to the competent construction authority for recheck. The latter adjusts house rent subsidy and low-rent housing depending on the result of the recheck. The families exceeding the specified income standard for one year successively shall be deprived of the qualification of low-rent housing and house rent subsidy. Such tenants renting in kind shall withdraw from low-rent houses within three months. Rent reduction shall be terminated for the families exceeding the specified income standard. Those quitting from low-rent housing shall be charged rent to the rent standard of the common housing of the county in the quitting period. Those failed to quit their low-rent houses without justified reason will be given an order of house withdrawal and charged two to five times standard rent of common housing.

Article 16 The qualification for application of minimum-income family shall be canceled provided that it violates the stipulations herein and fails to accurately report its household income, number of members and housing conditions while applying a low-rent house. In case a family has gained low-rent housing allowance by cheating, it shall be ordered to return the

collected house rent subsidy, withdraw from low-rent house and pay the difference between the average market rent and the rent of the house or the reduced rent. In serious cases, such family may be fined up to 1000 yuan and deprived for the qualification for applying low-rent housing.

Article 17 In the event a tenant of low-rent house commits one of the following acts, the Construction Bureau of the county calls back the low-rent house rented by him/her or stops issuing rent subsidy to him/her or reducing rent, and cancels his/her qualification for applying low-rent housing within five years.

- (1) Lend or sublet the low-rent house rented to others;
- (2) Change the tenant of the low-rent house to a third party without authorization;
- (3) Change of the purposes of the house without authorization;
- (4) Have not lived in the low-rent house for six months in succession (except hospitalization for illness).

Article 18 An applicant of low-rent house may lodge an appeal to the county people's government or the competent construction authority of the autonomous region provided he/she has complaints against the examination and verification by the Low-rent Housing Review Office, issue of rent subsidy or house renting.

Article 19 Should the personnel of the Low-rent Housing Review Office or other competent authorities accept money, property or other benefits by taking advantage of their office in the administration of low-rent housing, or fail to fulfill their supervising duties for approved low-rent houses or investigate and prosecute illegal acts found, they shall be given administrative punishment. Criminal responsibility shall be affixed if the case is serious enough to constitute a crime

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 20 These Regulations are put into effect upon April 1, 2006. The Implementation Plan for Low-rent Housing of Habahe County (H.Z.B.[2002] No.38 is abolished from the same day.

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

Table Note 1:

Table 1.1 Calculation bases of farmland compensation

Unit: yuan/mu

Grade	I (High-yield)	II (High-yield)	III (High-yield)
Level	1500	800	600
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 1.5 times, that of orchards up to 3 times, that of grape land up to 2 times, and that of other cash crops measured at actual annual output value.		

Note: the amount of land compensation and resettlement subsidy can't lower 20 times than compensation standard; land compensation is 8 times.

Table Note 2:

Table 1.2 Calculation bases of pasture land compensation

Unit: yuan/mu

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

Table Note 3:

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 Note 4:**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 Note 5:**Table 1.5 Compensation rates for wood and commercial forests**

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

Table Note 6:**Table 1.6 Compensation rates for scrub forests**

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

Table Note 7:

Table 1.7 Rates of management fees for temporary land uses

Nature of land	Land type and area	Rate	Remarks
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	

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, Finance Department issued "Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy" New Development and Reform Charge [2010] Document No. 2679:

To strengthen grassland protection, management, construction and rational utilization, and to protect vital interests of farmers and herdsmen, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region DRC, FB issued " Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy" New Development and Reform Charge [2010] Document No. 2679, according to the regional people's government approved on adjust grassland compensation standard and resettlement subsidy (New Government Approve [2010] No. 91), which clearly showed the new charge standard for pasture land requisition

1. The adjusted compensation standard for pasture land and resettlement. The compensation standard after assessment is 6-10 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land; resettlement subsidy standard is 4-6 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land; the highest standard per hectare shall not exceed 15 times for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land. These grasslands compensation fee and resettlement subsidy shall not exceed 30 times of the average annual output for the last 3 years of the acquisitioned pasture land.

2 Temporarily occupy grasslands, including dredging, mining, earth, gold mining, geology (petroleum) exploration, road construction, erection (laying) pipelines, construction of tourist spots, etc., should pay for the temporarily grasslands occupied compensation, the compensation fee is charged in accordance with the base standard. Units or individuals who excavate or acquire medicinal plants or economic plants in grassland should pay pasture land medicinal (economic) plant resource compensation which is 5-10% of the purchase price in that year.

3. Autonomous regional administration departments will cooperate with grasslands prices and fiscal authorities to perfect the grassland regularly evaluated and adjusted mechanism, and to regularly assess the value of grassland, to ensure the base compensation for grassland, and report to regional people's government for approval, it can be promulgated and carried out after the approval.

4. Charging units should promptly go through the changing procedures in the competent pricing department for "Charging Permit", and make price tag, printed by using the financial sector's financial instruments, and consciously accept the supervision of farmers and price & finance departments.

5 The standard of this notice will be executed from the promulgated day. If something in this notice is inconsistent with the former " Notice on the grassland supervision

related charge " (the new price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department, and "Notice on the grassland supervision charges Supplementary Provisions" (New NDRC price charge[2005] No. 1138) issued by Autonomous Region DRC, Finance Department, this notice shall prevail.

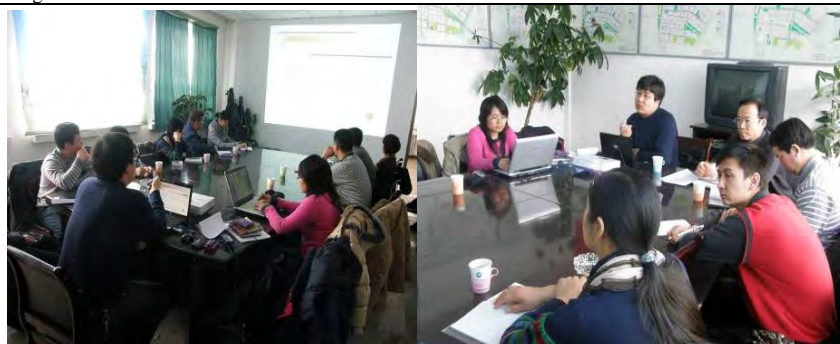
"Notice on the grassland supervision related charge "(the new price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department:

To strengthen grassland protection, management, construction and rational utilization, and to protect vital interests of farmers and herdsmen, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region DRC, FB issued " Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy" New Development and Reform Charge [2010] Document No. 94, the charge standard are following:

1. the units who acquisition(transfer), (assart, exploitation) grassland should pay the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy to grassland supervision agencies superier than county level. Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsmans' living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.
2. prairie compensation charges is 4 times of base compensation standard to be imposed to use, reclamation grassland; resettlement subsidy fee grassland compensation amount 20-30 % of total revenue.
3. dredging, mining, earth, gold mining, geology (petroleum) exploration, road construction, erection (laying) pipelines, construction of tourist spots on grassland, etc., should pay for the temporarily grasslands occupied compensation the compensation fee is charged in accordance with the base standard for grass recovery.
4. After collection of the above three charges , shall be charged accordingly certificate fee

This notice will be executed from February 1, 1999. Charging units should promptly go though the changing procedures in the competent pricing department for "Charging Permit", and make price tag, printed by using the financial sector's financial instruments, and consciously accept the supervision of price & finance departments.


Appendix 2 Minutes of Public Participation and Interview

Minutes 1	
Time	Aug 04, 2009
Venue	Meeting room of HCLRB
Attendees	HCLRB, Planning Bureau, HCCB, HDMO, FS and RP preparation agencies, and resident representatives of affect communities and villages
Main contents of meeting	<p>The meeting was mainly intended to introduce the contents of the Project, the locations of roads, refuse dump and wastewater treatment plant, the routing of pipeline network and the potential emigration influences as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The County PMO introduced the locations of roads, refuse dump, heating pipeline and wastewater treatment plant and which roads were to be built, expanded and reconstructed, and asked the resident representatives to identify and express their opinions on whether it was necessary to build or repair the roads, refuse dump, pipeline and wastewater treatment plant and what needed to be improved. 2. The Planning Bureau described the conditions of the roads in the urban plan and answered the questions of the resident representatives. 3. The measures to avoid the possible emigration were discussed. <p>HDMO suggested avoiding relocation or influence upon the living of the surrounding villagers as far as possible in selecting the sits of the roads, refuse dump, heating pipeline and wastewater treatment plant. HCLRB suggested avoiding or minimizing the occupation of farmland in selecting the sits of the roads, refuse dump, heating pipeline and wastewater treatment plant, such as the integrated pipe network project of the county town.</p> <p>The RP preparation agency gave the following advices after field exploration: Lay most part of the sewer pipe lines along highways or in wasteland, avoid laying of exposed pipes as much as possible while considering the recovery of the ground surface after pipeline construction as this may fulfill the requirements of project design, avoid permanent expropriation of farmland of native villagers and minimize the damage of crops; use wasteland in the valley as the site of the landfill as much as possible depending on its topographic conditions; and arrange the garbage treatment center at the existing urban vacant lands.</p> <p>The Design Institute advised: Highlight environmental protection, keep away from water head sites, schools, hospitals, cultural relics, historic sites, scenic spots and other environmentally sensitive areas; prevent the construction site from polluting the surrounding environment or keep its pollution of the surrounding environment in the range approved by the laws, regulations and current standards of the state; and give consideration to the certain safety distance from the site to residential areas leeward the dominant wind in site selection.</p> <p>The residents suggested: Give full consideration to the possible inconvenience that project construction may bring to the production and living of the local residents. For example, build walkways in the sectors with relatively centralized residents to facilitate their passage.</p> <p>The residents suggested: optimize construction design, shorten construction period, minimize large-scale landfill and excavation, and reasonably arrange special time of rebuilding and construction so as to reduce the impact of project construction on local residents. For example, houses demolition and rebuilding shall be generally arranged in slack farming seasons, land acquisition after harvesting of crops and construction of bridges and culverts before spring ploughing for purpose of drainage, irrigation and flood control of farmland.</p>
Photos	

Interview Records 2	
Time	May 18, 2010
Venue	Kanmener Village, Akeqi Town
Attendees	County PMO: Ma Fei 9 villager representatives including 4 men, 5 women, 3 Han people, 2 Hui people, 2 Uygur people and 2 Kazakh people Resettlement experts of TA Team and RP preparation agency
Main contents of meeting	<p>Planting was the main income source of the villagers. A part of the villagers went out to work in transportation, taxi, services and other trades. Ma Tianxiang (male, householder, Hui, 54 years old, education: middle school, main income source of his family: planting) had two children at school with heavy expenses. He hoped that he and his family members could work for the Project in order to increase their income.</p> <p>Jiaerheng (male, householder, Kazakh, 41 years old, education: middle school) was mainly engaged in planting. His family has five members. He and his wife employed themselves in planting. His eldest daughter Lina was 20 years old, graduated from senior high school and went to the outside for working. His youngest daughter was 14 years old and in junior middle school. She hoped that she could receive training from the Project and thereby increasing her job opportunities.</p> <p>Musilatihan (female, householder, Uygur, 59 years old, widowed, education: elementary school) was mainly engaged in planting. Her family consists of 6 members including one living on subsistence allowances, two sons, one daughter and two grandsons who were in school. The family earned a living on planting. For the implementation of the Project, she hoped that her two sons could receive PC skill training and her daughter be trained for handicraft and other skills. She also hoped that all of her children could be involved in the Project so that her grandsons could choose better schools and receive better education.</p> <p>Villagers' attitudes toward the Project: All the affected residents support the construction of the Project. Employment training shall be pertinent. Young people do not need basic training for technical professions but skill trainings in tune with the times such as PC, cooking and vehicle repair. Women hope to receive training of cooking, handicraft and other aspects. Elderly people hope to be trained for agricultural techniques and some job and post.</p> <p>The villagers hope that they may take part in the construction of the Project. Enterprises' recruitment of employees frees villagers from worries provided that they can offer all required benefits.</p> <p>Consideration shall be given to the protection of farmland infrastructure in case of temporary occupation of land because the farmland may lose fertility gradually and finally become untellable as a result of damage caused to the infrastructure by the Project. In this case, it is recommended to at first protect the infrastructure. If it is unavoidable, the infrastructure must be repaired; otherwise it may exert great influence on the income of planting. The villagers hope to learn employment information through TV programs.</p>

Interview Records 3	
Time	May 20, 2010
Venue	Jiefang Road C., Akeqi Town
Attendees	HCLRB: Ma Fei Owner of demolished house: Zhang Caigui (householder) and his families RP preparation agency
Main contents of meeting	<p>Members of the family: four members; Zhang Caigui, 68 aged, education: junior middle school, widowed and retired; daughter: Zhang Fang, migrant worker; son-in-law: Lu Fuliang, 45 aged, education: junior middle school, doing small business; one grandson: 7 years old at school</p> <p>Sources of economic incomes: The family lives on wages and earnings on part-time job with an income of 35,000 yuan each year. In addition, the family earns some money from small business and house rental.</p> <p>The construction of road in the Project will influence the house of the owner as it will be demolished. The owner believes that their transport conditions will be improved when the road is built and that the construction of the refuse dump and wastewater treatment plant may improve the hygienic conditions of the county town.</p> <p>The owner hoped to be timely resettled and compensated for the demolished house with a suit of apartment.</p>



Interview Records 4	
Time	May 20, 2010
Venue	Jiefang Road C., Akeqi Town
Attendees	HCLRB: Ma Fei Owner: Xu Dianzhi and his family members RP preparation agency
Main contents of meeting	<p>Members of the family: three members; two sons; Xu Dianzhi, 73 aged, education: elementary school, widowed and retired from seed breeding farm; elder son: Xu Shuanglin, 45 aged, unmarried, education: junior middle school, handicapped; younger son: Xu Hulin, 35 years old, unmarried, education: junior middle school</p> <p>Sources of economic incomes: The family earns 11,250 yuan annually from the rental of their land. In addition, Xu Dianzhi is a retired worker and enjoys monthly retirement pensions of 1,500 yuan.</p> <p>The family has 45 mou of cultivated land. The family supports the highway very much though the highway project will occupy 13 mou of their land. They do not worry about the use of the land because they know it is the inevitable trend of the development of the county town. They possess land in the breeding farm besides the appropriated land. The workers of the breeding farm will return their land to the farm after retirement and the farm allocate land according to the area of the expropriated land. They believe the construction of the highway and improvement of infrastructure will promote the economic growth of the county town and increase job opportunities. The family hopes to participate in the Project.</p> <p>They plan to do some small business or retail business in order to improve the living level of the family using the earnings from the Project.</p>
	

Interview Records 5	
Time	May 20, 2010
Venue	Jiefang Road C., Akeqi Town
Attendees	HCLRB: Ma Fei Interviewees: Salik, Tabus and Turuxhan RP preparation agency
Main contents of meeting	The breeding farm has three minority people affected by land occupation. All of them are Kazakh people who get a main income from agriculture. Both Salik and Tabus are workers of the breeding farm engaged in planting and working in the farm. They do not reveal any social economic characteristics different from other workers. Turuxhan is from an adjacent village and also makes a living on planting on his own land and that of the breeding farm. According to the interview, they support the construction of the highway very much. They do not worry about the use of the land because they know it is the inevitable trend of the development of the county town. They possess land in the breeding farm besides the appropriated land. The workers of the breeding farm will return their land to the farm after retirement and the farm allocate land according to the area of the expropriated land. They believe the construction of the highway and improvement of infrastructure will promote the economic growth of the county town and increase job opportunities. The family hopes to participate in the Project. Turuxhan needs to sign contract yearly for renting the land of the breeding farm. The contract will become due when the Project commences. So he will return to his village and continue planting on his own land or the land rented from adjacent households. Therefore the construction of the Project has not influence upon him.

Interview Records 6	
Time	May 20, 2010
Venue	Jiefang Road C. Community, Akeqi Town
Attendees	HCLRB: Ma Fei Owner: Xi Xiaomin (worker of the breeding farm) RP preparation agency
Main contents of meeting	Xi Xiaomin (male, Han, 48 aged, graduated from junior middle school, worker of the breeding farm) is mainly engaged in farming. His wife (Yang Caixia, 47 years old, graduated from junior middle school) is also mainly engaged in agriculture. They have one son who is studying in a senior high school. The family possesses 30 mou of land. Planting is the main source of income of the family. The annual income of the family is about 12,000 yuan. The construction of the highway has certain influence upon the income of the family as it mainly comes from agriculture. The expenses of the family are heavy because the son is studying in senior high school. They hope that they can be involved in the implementation of the Project. The construction of the Project will improve the surrounding transport conditions while providing advantages for doing other business. The owner is ready to earn some money from the implementation of the Project to buy a truck for long-distance freight service and to increase the income of the family.



Additional interview information:



Respondent Xu Shuangcun and family



Respondent Zhang Juying



Respondent Tang Tianhua



**House to be demolished of respondent Tang
Tianhua's family**



Family of respondent Zhang Zhiyu



**House to be demolished of respondent Zhang
Zhiyu's family**

Appendix 3 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, HCG (executing agency) plans to use part of an ADB loan to implement a municipal infrastructure and environmental improvement project in Habahe County, which is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project.

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

I. Introduction to the Project

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

1. Road construction: 5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment.
2. Water supply: A new water supply network of 5,620m will be built, in which dn400 is 1,440m long, dn300 1,880m long and dn200 2,300m long.
3. Sewer network: An 8,000m³/d sewage treatment plant (an access road of 0.8km and a 10KV power line of 3.0km) and a sewer network of 15,660m will be built, in which DN300 is 7,730m long, DN400 710m long, DN500 520m long, DN600 1,490m long and DN800 5210m long.
4. Refuse disposal: A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, ashbins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built; an access road of 1.0km improved; a 10KV power line of 4.0km built for the refuse disposal plant.
5. Central heating: 4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built, in which DN250 is 1,827m long, DN300 134m long and DN400 500m long. The heating source expansion will be funded by Chengbei Heat Supply Company, and the boiler house will be expanded on the existing state-owned land of the plant area.
6. Birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction: In the birch forest zone, a water distribution network of 8,470m (in which the dn100 PE pipeline is 3,490m long and the dn50 PE pipeline 4,980m long), a 90m³/d water purifying plant; a 150 m³ regulating septic tank, a sewer network of 7.05km (with a uniform diameter of DN200) and 177 sewer manholes will be built.

II. Impacts of the Project

The updated Resettlement Plan report is updated based on the final design and detailed practicality survey. Because the Resettlement Plan covers multiple sub-projects, involving more than one contract packages, so this updated Resettlement Plan was updated according to sub-project which was constructed in 2011, namely, road construction, water supply, sewer network, central heating. The constructed road include North Ring Road, Wenhua Road, Xingfu Road, Tuanjie Road, Planned Third Road; The land acquisition and house demolition impacts of the Project are caused mainly by road construction. 194.46 mu of state-owned land of the breeding farm (state-owned) will be acquired, affecting 46 persons, who are workers of the breeding farm, in which 19 persons are in service and the other 27 are retired, including 3 minority persons. Road construction will affect 14 households with 43 persons in 2 communities(Jiefang East community, Jiefang Middle community), including one minority household with 4 persons. Water supply, sewer, central heating network will not involve temporary land occupation, and involves the north urban area only. This network will be laid along the new roads (all under the Project) in this area. According to the principle of "pipeline laying before road paving" in road construction, the water supply network will be built before the roads, for which no extra restoration effort is required. Therefore, the Resettlement Plan only updated corresponding contents related to road construction, water supply, sewer, central

heating in the Report, including land acquisition of project and migration impact, compensation, livelihood restoration and placement, budget, implementation schedule and other aspects. Other sub-projects, which were not within the construction scope of 2011, will be gradually updated in line with the implementation time.

Road construction will involve land acquisition and house demolition in one town, 2 villages and 3 communities (Minzhu Road Central, Jiefang Road North, Jiefang Road Middle) in Habahe County, and affect 14 households with 43 persons, including one minority household with 4 persons. 46 persons of the breeding farm will be affected by land acquisition, where 194.46 mu of farmland (state-owned) will be acquired. Urban residential houses of 3008.02m² will be demolished, including 200.76m² in brick-concrete structure(6.67%), 896.53m² in brick-wood structure(29.8%), 1190.82 m² in earth-wood structure(39.59%), 94.59m² in simple-brick-wood structure(3.15%), 520.31m² in simple-earth-wood(17.3%) and 105.01m² in framedwood(3.49%). The sewage treatment plant and its access road in the sewer network component will occupy 90.3 mu of state-owned desert and woodland, and 19.53 mu of farmland in Kanmen'er Village, Laishe Village and Minzhu Road Central Community, Akeqi Town temporarily, affecting 48 households with 210 persons temporarily, including 35 minority households with 163 persons; sewer network laying will involve excavation of urban state-owned roads, which will occupy 42.48 mu of land temporarily; 174 mu of state-owned desert and woodland will be acquired for the refuse disposal plant. The central heating component will be expanded on the former site, involving no land acquisition or house demolition. The birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction component will occupy state-owned land, involving no land acquisition or relocation.

III. Compensation rates

The Project is a public program, where land use rights of urban state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Habahe County will be acquired by allocation. Temporary land occupation will involve state-owned desert and woodland in Habahe County. The prevailing benchmark land prices of Habahe County are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Benchmark land prices of Habahe County

Unit: yuan/m²

Grade	I	II	III
Housing land	225	110	65

A correction factor of 0.3 applies to the housing land involved in the Project. The benchmark land price levels of the roads involved in the Project are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Benchmark land prices of the affected areas

No.	Road	Level of benchmark land price	Land type
1	Tuanjie road	III	Housing
2	Xingfu Road North	III	Housing
3	Wenhua Road North	III	Housing

State-owned desert and woodland in Habahe County will be involved in land acquisition. According to the Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC, Document (XUAG GO Fa [2008] No.39) of the General Office of the XUAG Government and the Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Woodland Acquisition and Occupation of XUAG, any entity approved to occupy or acquire woodland shall pay forest vegetation restoration fees to the administrative authority for forestry of the county level or above government, and woodland compensation fees, forest compensation fees and resettlement subsidy to the owner or operator of the occupied woodland. The rates of forest vegetation restoration fees shall be fixed by the administrative authority for forestry of XUAG

together with the administrative authority for prices in light of the applicable state provisions, and submitted to the XUAG government for approval. Woodland compensation fees, forest compensation fees and resettlement subsidy shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Measures of XUAG for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC.

Table 3.3 Compensation rates for urban residential houses

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Brick concrete	yuan/m ²	880	
	Brick wood	yuan/m ²	650	
	Earth wood	yuan/m ²	600	
	Simple structure	yuan/m ²	300	
	Land compensation			
	Land compensation	yuan/m ²	Tier-1 areas: 225 yuan Tier-2 areas: 110 yuan Tier-3 areas: 65 yuan	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/month/household	600	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 18 months; compensation will continue beyond 18 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	
	incentives for early removal	yuan/household	5000	

Compensation for house demolition includes compensation for both house structure and state-owned land. See Table 3.4 for the detailed grading of state-owned land.

Table 3.4 Benchmark land prices of compensation rates for urban residential houses

Grade of state-owned housing land occupied by the Project		
Road	Grade	Category
Tuanjie Road	III	Housing land
Xingfu Road	III	Housing land
Wenhua Road	III	Housing land
Benchmark land price		
225 yuan/m ²	I	Housing land
110 yuan/m ²	II	Housing land
65yuan/m ²	III	Housing land

Table 3.5 Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities

Item	Unit	Total	Rate
Tree (usable as wood)	/	8	80
Fruit tree (usable as wood)	/	89	120
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	13	60
Nang pit	/	1	250
Vegetable cellar	/	131.8	240
Pressure well	/	11	660
Toilet	/	11	1200

Table 3.6 Compensation rates for temporary land occupation

Type of land occupation	Unit	Compensation for annual output value (yuan/mu/year)
Farmland	yuan/mu-year	1200

IV. Resettlement

1. Land acquisition

194.46 mu of farmland (state-owned) of the breeding farm will be acquired for the Project, affecting 46 persons (19 in service and 27 retire), who are all workers of the breeding farm, including 3 minority persons. Since the land acquisition impacts of the Project are caused mainly by road construction in a linear form, most of the people affected by land acquisition will lose part of their land only. However, because of the planning of north urban area, 116 hm² land (including the land affected by the road construct) will be all acquired in north urban area, the five new roads are constructed in the planned newly liberated area of Habahe county, Habahe county government must ensure that the compensation standards of land acquisition which is not affected by ADB-financed Project are same as the compensation standards of land acquisition affected by ADB-financed Project. The people affected by house demolition and land acquisition of ADB-financed Project must be regarded as their losing all of land.

On the purpose of proper livelihood restoration of displaced persons, keeping society steady and harmonious, promoting development of economy, 4 measures are come up with for livelihood restoration of the displaced persons:

a) In order to not affecting the 19 affected in-service workers' basic life and better livelihood restoration, Habahe county arrange them jobs in the departments of Habahe county according to their strong points.

b) persons not working in the Breeding Farm had resettled through contract way.

sons or daughters of retirees who manage the retirees' cultivated land which the retirees had not returned to breeding farm have been resettled into departments of Habahe Bureau through contract way, one person each family. (see table5-2)

salary treatment of persons who were resettled through contract way is determined by the policies of Habahe county, the average wage is about 1700yuan each month, through negotiation, it was learned that their pure income is about 6000yuan/year, mostly come from farming, now, they can gain 20400yuan/year, the income and working condition is better than before. They are content with the resettlement and support the project.

c) Wage payment for retirees: When a worker attains retiring age, he/she will no longer have the right to use land. Under normal procedures, the allocated land will be withdrawn for reallocation. A retiree will be paid a retirement pension by the state according to the wage standard for retirees, and the average retirement pension is 1,700 yuan per month.

d) In the range of the policies of Habahe county, provide free skill training for affected in-service workers and affected workers' family numbers, enhance their occupation skills and employment ability. They will be prior recommended employed under the same condition.

2. Resettlement of the displaced households

14 households with 43 persons in the Habahe County town will be affected by house demolition. The resettlement modes offered include cash compensation and Property right exchange settlement houses(affected persons will get house compensation, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, displacement fee, etc; affected persons use the compensation to buy resettlement house at average price of houses, return the overcharge and demand payment of the shortage, affected persons are prior to select type of flat). After receiving the compensation for house demolition, the displaced persons may select either resettlement mode based on their affordability or personal needs, i.e., buying commercial housing at market price or exchanging for resettlement housing.

Resettlement measurements:

a) Cash Compensation. The prices of demolished houses are determined by surveying and mapping of the real estate appraisal company on the site assessment, affected persons get the payment which includes houses compensation and related costs; affected persons can choose various of resettlement model according to their financial situation and personalized needs, they also can buy commercial houses at market price after they get the payment.

b) Resettlement room property right exchange. The compensation prices of demolished houses are determined by a real estate appraisal and surveying company on the site. The total compensation include house compensation, moving fee, transition fee, affiliated facilities and other related costs. The total compensation is used to buy resettlement houses, return the overcharge and demand payment of the shortage. The price of first floor and fourth floor is temporary 1250 yuan/m²; The price of second floor and third floor is temporary 1380 yuan/m². If the resettlement houses's area exceed the area which the total compensation can buy, the excess part's price is respective 1500yuan/m² in the first floor and fourth floor, 1650yuan/m² in second floor and third floor. If the area which the total compensation can buy is less than 80m², the household would be provided with a 80m² resettlement house, and don't demand payment of the shortage money. The households affected house demolition by are prior to choose the type of flat and floor.

Due to the involuntariness of house demolition, the resettlement agreement will be negotiated between both parties, the final compensation for house demolition and state-owned land occupation available to the displaced households will be equal to the selling price of the resettlement housing, including replacement cost plus compensation for attachments and moving subsidy, etc., so that they can afford resettlement housing of the same area. Before house demolition, urban residential houses are in earth wood and brick wood structures mainly, out of repair, without central heating, water supply and sewer systems, with a poor surrounding environment and bad road conditions. Therefore, the Project will be an opportunity for housing condition improvement. 100% of the affected residents elect to use most of the compensation for house demolition to buy housing in the resettlement community.

V. Rights and obligations of the affected people

(1) Rights of the affected people

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 Habahe County:

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

5. Legal proceedings

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

County PMO (HCCB)

Address: Minzhu Road West, Akeqi Town

Contact: Wang Tao

Tel: 0906-6627028

HDMO

Address: Minzhu Road West, Akeqi Town

Contact: Zhang Yonggang

Tel: 0906-6622778

Akeqi Town Government:

Address: Minzhu Road East, Habahe County

Contact: Zhu Yin

Tel: 0906-6626756

External resettlement monitoring agency:

Contact: Yan lei

Tel:14799328912

(2) Obligations of the affected people:

1. A new storied building shall not be built within the defined range of house demolition, otherwise compensation fees will be withheld.
2. All buildings within the boundary line (red or blue line) will be demolished.

Appendix 4 Terms of Reference of External Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Objective

The objective of external M&D is:

To analyze variations of the standard of living of the affected people, and submit reports to ADB, the executing agency and competent authorities by conducting independent M&E of resettlement activities, and monitoring and tracking resettlement progress, funding and management according to ADB's Resettlement Handbook and Social Analysis Guidelines, so that they can learn the progress of resettlement and ensure that existing issues and suggestions are addressed consistently

2. M&E tasks

The M&E tasks are as follows:

Progress of Land acquisition and house demolition:

- Progress of land acquisition;
- Progress of temporary land occupation;
- Progress of project impact

Progress of resettlement:

- Progress of and compensation for house demolition;
- Progress of house construction of displaced persons;
- Progress of relocation

Progress of fund availability and payment:

- Payment of funds;
- Expenditure (budgetary vs. actual);

Standard of living of the affected people, including: standards of living before and after resettlement;

- Employment before and after resettlement

Compensation for, restoration and rebuilding of public facilities

The affected people's participation in resettlement (RP) preparation, land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and income restoration

Grievance redress mechanism and efficiency

Collection of monitoring data and establishment of database

Comparative analysis

Submission of report

3. Technical procedures

Preparing terms of reference, questionnaires, random sampling plan, baseline survey, establishing information management system, supervision and inspection, establishing data files, comparative analysis, conducting evaluation, preparing evaluation report, final inspection and making a conclusion

4. Independent monitoring agency

An independent monitoring agency will be employed to monitor the resettlement work conducted by the County PMO or implementing agency.

The County PMO will provide assistance to the external monitoring agency, especially in field investigation, resettlement and logistic services.

5. M&E methods

The field observation, analysis and overall evaluation methods will be combined.

Comprehensive field investigation and random sampling inspection of progress, funding, organization and management

Sampling 20% of the households affected by house demolition for follow-up

Comprehensive interview, and meeting and document review

Collecting photos, tapes and real objects in addition to written documents

6. M&E arrangements

Table 6.1 M&E arrangements

January. 2013	Preparing a monitoring plan, including terms of reference, tables, monitoring system and sample selection
June.2013.	Baseline survey, 1 st visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.1
December.2013	2 nd visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.2
June.2014	3 rd visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.3
December.2014	4 th visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.4
June.2015	5 th visit, submission of Monitoring Report No.5
December.2015	Submit the final report