

Updated Resettlement Plan

July 2013

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

Prepared by Qinghe 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
GMSS	-	Grassland Monitoring and Supervision Station
M&E	-	Monitoring and evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum living security
QCCB	-	Qinghe County Construction Bureau
QCG	-	Qinghe County Government
QCLRB	-	Qinghe County Land and Resources Bureau
HDMO	-	House Demolition Management Office
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
TA	-	Technical assistance
XUAR	-	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

NOTE

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

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ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and
Environmental Improvement Project

**Resettlement Plan for Qinghe County
Municipal Infrastructure and
Environmental Improvement Project
Updated Edition**

Qinghe 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. As covering several sub components and involving multiple contract packages, so the updating of this RP is according to each component which is about to start. Water supply component (water treatment plant and water pipe network) in Qinghe County is about to start, and, the other sub components are in bidding phases 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture land of 3 farmer households with 14 people from Habahe Village will be acquired for Water treatment plant component; 41.62mu state-owned urban roads and green belts will be temporary occupied for county water supply pipe network laying component. Therefore, this updated RP only focused on updating the contents about the water supply component, including land acquisition, compensation standard, livelihood restoration and resettlement, budget, implementation schedule and other aspects.

During the project preparing phase, Qinghe PMO prepared detailed project design, and approved by Xinjiang DRC in August 2011.

Before starting construction of County water supply component, Qinghe PMO conducted a DMS based on final design in April 2013, and signed agreement, paid all the grassland compensations to APs.

Other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations according to the final design for other components. The contents about other sub components will be gradually updated after the PMO completed DMS, before the construction of each component. Up to now, resettlement plan is in implementation.

From April to May 2013, Qinghe PMO and grassland supervision bureau conducted a DMS of the grassland occupied by water supply plant component, 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture land of 3 Kazak farmer households with 14 people from Habahe Village will be occupied for Water treatment plant component; These 3 affected HHs are farmers of BuHaba village, mainly engaged in farming, the average household has 40 mu cultivated land , do not engage in animal husbandry, the acquisitioned grassland is pasture grass for cutting grass in autumn; since these households are engaged in agricultural cultivation, and not livestock breeding, the loss of grassland has little impact on their living.

Qinghe water treatment plant actually requires only 3.49mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland. PMO and grassland supervision bureau conducted a DMS of the grassland occupied by water supply plant component, and when they consulted with AHs, they hope all the grassland in and around the component area can be requisitioned, because

the location of water supply plants is panhandle; if only the area in the component is acquisitioned, the left parts will be difficult for mowing in harvest season. If the PMO won't acquire all the area, they will not agree the land acquisition; after discussion, the grassland supervision bureau and PMO agreed to acquisition all the 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland of the 3 AHs.

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 standard for pasture land requisition. This updated RP only focused on updating the contents about the water supply component, including land acquisition, compensation standard, livelihood restoration and resettlement, budget, implementation schedule and other aspects. Other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations according to the final design. The contents about other sub components will be gradually updated after the PMO completed DMS, before the construction of each component.

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.

Autonomous regional administration departments will cooperate with grassland 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.

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 article 1 of "Notice on the grassland supervision related charge" (the price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department: the units who acquisition (transfer), (assert, exploitation) grassland should pay the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy to grassland supervision agencies superior than county level. Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsmen's living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.

16 mu grasslands of 3 Kazak households from Habahe village will be occupied for the water supply component. And the acquisitioned grassland is Class 1, Grade 1 after evaluated by Burjin County Grassland Supervision bureau. 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 " 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.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by Water supply plant component is 327.60 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 327.60 Yuan / mu), grasslands compensation standards is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years. According to the above calculation method, three of the affected HHs can get grassland compensation CNY 52,400, resettlement subsidy CNY 20,970.

Compensation Standard of grassland acquisition for Water Treatment Plant Component

Name	GLA Area	Degree	Compensation Standard			Compensation Amount		
			Base	Times of GL	Times of RS	GL Fee	RS Fee	Subtotal
Tahaer	2.8	Class 1, grade 1	327.6	10	4	9172.8	3669.12	12841.92
Yemanhareyi	7.33	Class 1, grade 1	327.6	10	4	24013.08	9605.232	33618.31
Aletengbieke	5.87	Class 1, grade 1	327.6	10	4	19230.12	7692.048	26922.17
Total	16					52416	20966.4	73382.4

Through consultation, the affected HHs prefer cash compensation to invest in agricultural production, now all three of the affected HHs had signed grassland acquisition and compensation agreements. Thinking the water supply plant component will improve safety conditions of drinking water, they all support the project construction. And the documents (New Development and Reform charge [2010] No. 2679) issued by Xinjiang XUAR DRC, FB. Compensation standard in this document is much higher than the original one, the compensation is reasonable, they all hope the project can start to construction soon and go smoothly, so that county residents can soon use the water

from new water plant.

Qinghe Construction Bureau

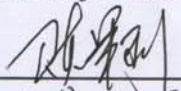
July 2013

Letter of Commitment

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

The Qinghe County ADB Project Management Office hereby acknowledges the contents of this 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 RP is based on both the fixed project design and the 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.

Qinghe County ADB Project Management Office

 (Signature)
2013.12.23 (Date)

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Abbreviations

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Units

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1 hectare	= 15 mu

Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Project

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

(1) Taskhin Town road construction: construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, together with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment; (2) Taskhin Town water supply: construction of a water distribution network of 15,382m, and a 1,800m³/d waterworks; (3) Taskhin Town sewage treatment: construction of a sewer network of 7,360m, a 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station. (4) County town water supply: expansion of a 6,000m³/d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m. (5) County town sewage treatment: construction of a 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant, construction and reconstruction of sewer lines of 5,850m, and a sewage lifting pumping station. (6) County town refuse disposal: construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km. (7) County town central heating: expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m. There have been no changes to these components since loan appraisal.

2. Project impacts

The updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the final project design and the DMS. As covering several sub components and involving multiple contract packages, so the updating of this RP is according to each component which is about to start. Water supply component (water treatment plant and water pipe network) in Qinghe County is about to start, and the other sub components are in bidding phases 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture of 3 farmer households with 14 people from Habahe Village will be occupied for Water treatment plant component; 41.62mu state-owned

urban roads and green belts will be temporary occupied for county water supply pipe network laying component. Therefore, this updated RP only focused on updating the contents about the water supply component, including land acquisition, compensation standard, livelihood restoration and resettlement, budget, implementation schedule and other aspects. Other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations according to the final design. The content about other sub-components will be gradually updated after the PMO completed DMS, before the construction of each component.

The Project will affect one community, two villages and one town, and land acquisition and house demolition will affect 97 persons, including 84 minority persons, accounting for 86.60% of the affected population. Urban residential houses of 802 m² will be demolished, affecting 5 households with 21 persons, including 2 minority households with 10 persons. 172.01 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land, affecting 13 households with 84 persons(included 1 household with 4 people both affected by LA&HD), including 12 minority households with 80 persons.

At the FS Report stage, the impacts of land acquisition were 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 final project design and the DMS. And prepared in accordance with the relevant PRC and the provinces land policies and the Asian Development Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policies.

3. Policy framework and entitlement

According to the land laws and policies of the PRC, 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 (QCG) and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations; (7) The vulnerable groups (including women) are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all affected 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.

4. Compensation and resettlement

Cash compensation will be given to the APs whose pasture land is acquisitioned. The degrees of acquisitioned pasture land were evaluated and confirmed by Burjin 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 final compensation rate for house demolition will be appraised by a real estate appraisal and surveying company. The households affected by house demolition will receive a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and a reward, etc. The affected households may select a resettlement house or cash compensation as they wish. The one household in Taskhin Town will be offered a housing site for self-building.

5. Organization responsible

The implementing agency will be responsible for project implementation, land acquisition, house demolition and coordination. The land acquisition and house demolition management office will consist of officials from the land administration and urban construction authorities. All affected sub-district offices and village committees will supply one member to the house demolition management office to carry out house demolition, resettlement and income restoration activities, etc.

6. Public participation

In August and September 2009, a survey was made of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations. In May 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the physical indicators of the affected population,

houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations, and a public opinion and advice survey of the people and entities affected by the Project. These surveys were designed to make the implementing and design agencies clear about the local conditions and the concerns of the affected people. Information on the affected people was collected through some meetings, involving QCG, the County PMO, urban sub-district offices, land administration bureau, civil affairs bureau, women's federation, urban planning bureau, affected people, design agency and consultants.

In April 2013, Qinghe County PMO and grassland supervision bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland in detailed in the water supply component area, announced the acquisition announcement to confirm the final impact amount, including the temporarily occupied land area, as well as prepared the losses of assets list and compensation agreements.

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.

During the project preparing phrase, Qinghe PMO prepared detailed project design, and approved by Xinjiang DRC in August 2011.

Before starting construction of County water supply component, Qinghe PMO conducted a DMS based on final design in April 2013, and signed agreement, paid all the grassland compensations to APs.

Other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations according to the final design for other components. The contents about other sub components will be gradually updated after the PMO completed DMS, before the construction of each component. Up to now, resettlement plan is in implementation.

7. Appeal

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. Because a lot of public consultation activities had been organized during the project preparation phrase, there is no appeal affairs happen until now.

8. Costs

According to the final design and subsequent surveys, the resettlement costs for land acquisition and house demolition are about CNY4.2505 million. The resettlement costs will be subject to adjustment during project implementation. The implementing agency will ensure that sufficient resettlement funds will be available to address all resettlement issues.

9. Schedule

Land acquisition and resettlement began in Jan 2011 and will end in December 2014. Construction will not commence only when the affected people have been compensated in full.

10. Monitoring and reporting

The implementation of the RP requires internal and external monitoring. The implementing agency is responsible for internal supervision, and preparing 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

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

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

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

1.2. Overview of the Project

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

Table 1-1 Summary of project components

Component	Brief description
County town water supply	Expansion of a 6,000m ³ /d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m, in which newly built DN300 is 6,641m long and DN200 2,742m long, and reconstructed DN400 is 752m long, DN300 2,887m long and DN200 852m long
County town sewage treatment	Construction of a 4,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.0km, 10KV lines of 0.5km, construction and reconstruction of a sewer network of 5,850m, in which d300 is 5,510m long and d600 340m long, a sewage lifting pumping station, a pressure PE drainage line, in which dn300 is 2,000m long

County town central heating	Expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m long, DN300 1,084m long, DN350 1,272m long and DN500 100m long
County town refuse disposal	Construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km
Taskhin Town road construction	Construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities
Taskhin Town water supply	Construction of a 1,800m ³ /d waterworks, including a water head (large opening well), a water supply line of 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks. Water supply network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 and a length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 is 3,834m long, DN200 8,493m long and DN300 3,505m long
Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Construction of a 1,200m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.3km and 10KV lines of 3.0km; a sewer network of 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m long and d400 1,540m long, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station, and the dn250-PE water distribution line of 3,000m

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



Figure 1-1 Photo of existing waterworks in county town

Figure 1-2 Photo of existing waterworks in county town

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



Figure 1-3 Site of proposed waterworks in Taskhin Town



Figure 1-4 Site of proposed waterworks in Taskhin Town

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



Figure 1-5 Site of proposed sewage treatment plant in Qinghe County



Figure 1-6 Site of proposed sewage treatment plant in Qinghe County

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



Figure 1-7 Site of proposed sewage treatment plant in Taskhin Town



Figure 1-8 Site of proposed sewage treatment plant in Taskhin Town

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



Figure 1-9 Photo of existing refuse disposal plant in Qinghe County



Figure 1-10 Photo of existing refuse disposal plant in Qinghe County

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

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

Table 1-2 Size of proposed urban roads

No.	Road	Nature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Driveway width (m)	Green belt (m)	Sidewalk (m)
1	Planned No.2 Road	Secondary	615.64	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
2	Planned No.3 Road	Secondary	407.55	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0

3	Planned No.5 Road	Secondary	234.03	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
4	Wenhua Road West	Primary	472.21	28	12	2*4.0	2*4.0
5	Wenhua Road East	Primary	172.21	28	12	2*4.0	2*4.0
6	Central Road West	Secondary	205.61	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
Total			2107.25				



Figure 1-11 Photo of planned No.3 road in Taskhin Town



Figure 1-12 Photo of existing Central Road West in Taskhin Town

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

Presently, the land acquisition and house demolition impacts of the Project are determined based on both final design and DMS. The Project will affect one community, two villages and one town, and land acquisition and house demolition will affect 97 persons.

172.01 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land. In particular, the county town water supply component will acquire 16 mu of pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) in Buhaba Village, affecting 3 households with 14 persons (all being minority persons) directly; the county town refuse disposal will acquire 72.75 mu of pasture land (Class 3, Grade 4) (65.4 mu for the refuse disposal plant and 7.35 mu for the access road), affecting 3 households with 37 persons (all being minority persons) directly; the Taskhin Town water supply component will acquire 5.45 mu of pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1), affecting one household with 2 persons directly; the Taskhin Town sewage treatment component will acquire 52.33 mu of pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) (38.63 mu for the sewage treatment plant, 13.65 mu for the access road, 0.05 mu for the pumping station), and 0.03 mu of state-owned land for the distributing wells, affecting one household with 3 persons (all being minority persons); the Taskhin Town road construction will acquire 25.48 mu of pasture land, affecting 5 households with 26 persons (included 1 household with 4 people both affected by LA&HD) (all being minority

persons).

80.44 mu of state-owned land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 6.48 mu of housing land in the county town, caused by county town central heating and Taskhin Town road construction; and 73.25 mu of wasteland, caused by county town sewage treatment; in addition, the heating stations in the county town central heating component and the pumping station in the Taskhin Town sewage treatment component will occupy 0.68 mu and 0.03 mu of state-owned land, respectively.

Houses of 802 m² will be demolished, all being urban residential houses, including 654 m² for the county town central heating component, affecting 4 households with 15 persons, including 1 minority household with 4 persons; 148m² for the Taskhin Town road construction component, affecting one household with 6 persons (this household is affected by both land acquisition and house demolition).

The Project will occupy state-owned urban roads and green belts of 112.42 mu, including 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the sewer network in the county town sewage treatment component, 41.62 mu state-owned urban roads and green belts was temporarily occupied for water supply pipeline laying, 14.25 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the heating network of the county town central heating component, and 39.02 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network in the Taskhin Town sewage treatment component.

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

Table 1-3 Summary of resettlement impacts

Item		Subtotal
Villages or communities		4
Collective land (mu)	Total	172.01
	Housing site	—
	Pasture land	172.01
State-owned land (mu)	Total	80.44
	Where: housing land	6.48
	Where: state-owned wasteland	73.96
	Other	—
House demolition (m ²)	Urban residential houses	802
Directly affected population	Households affected by land acquisition only	11
	Population affected by land acquisition only	76

Item		Subtotal
	Households affected by both land acquisition and house demolition	1
	Population affected by both land acquisition and house demolition	6
	Households affected by house demolition only	4
	Population affected by house demolition only	15
Directly affected minority households		13
Directly affected minority population		84
Directly affected households		17
Directly affected population		97
Affected commercial stores		—
Affected population		—
Affected enterprises/institutions		—
Affected population		—
Total of directly affected population		93

Note: Temporarily occupied land is not included in the above table.

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

1.4. Socioeconomic benefits of the Project

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

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

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

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

County town refuse disposal: With the implementation of this component, the living

environment will be cleaner, impact of urban refuse on the environment will be reduced significantly, and the infrastructure and environment of the county town will be improved greatly, which will promote the county's tourist development.

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

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

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

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

In the meantime, great importance is attached to public participation during project implementation. Whether at the preparatory stage or the future construction stage, some urban residents and entities have been or will be involved in the environmental decision-making process of the Project, and have known the origin and significance of the Project, so that more entities and individuals will involve in environmental decision-making. The Project will strengthen the environmental awareness of urban residents, and enable them to maintain environmental hygiene self-consciously.

The County PMO will ensure that a certain number of unskilled job opportunities be available to affected women during project implementation, and give priority to female labor in technical training, so that their economic status will not be reduced.

1.5. Measures to avoid or minimize land acquisition and house demolition

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 land

- 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 lines 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

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

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

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

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

A large amount of land acquisition and house demolition has been reduced through road re-planning, as shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 Measures to reduce resettlement impacts

Item		Unit	Before optimization	After optimization	Difference
Land	Collective land	Mu	676.48	172.01	504.47

acquisition	State-owned land	Mu	126.8	80.44	-46.36
	Subtotal	Mu	803.28	239.94	-563.34
House demolition	Rural residents	m ²	30418.42	0	-30418.42
	Urban residents	m ²	17119.83	802	-16317.83
	Enterprise / institution	m ²	31840.5	0	-31840.5
	Commercial store	m ²	360	0	-360
	Subtotal	m ²	79738.75	802	-78936.75
Land acquisition	Affected population	/	233	82	-151
House / building demolition	Rural residents	Household	173	0	-173
	Urban residents	Household	117	5	-112
	Commercial store	/	1	0	-1
	Enterprise / institution	/	8	0	-8
Subtotal		/	299	5	-294

2. Project Impacts

2.1. Types of impact

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;
- (3) Demolition of non-residential houses (enterprises, institutions and commercial stores); and
- (4) Demolition of ground attachments and infrastructure

2.2. Survey methodology and process

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

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

On August 4, 2009, a training meeting of the staff involved in the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) and the RP was held at QCCB, explaining the planning concept, policy framework, issues arising from land acquisition and house demolition, the relevant requirements in the EMDP and relevant ADB policies in detail; the questions raised by the attendees were answered in detail; training was given to the survey staff on the affected population, houses, land, pasture land and special facilities, etc. in the affected areas, and a survey agenda was determined.

During August 5-15, 2009, a FGD was held at QCCB to further define the scope and range of the Project, and a field investigation was conducted; the County PMO and RP preparation agency organized relevant staff to conduct a detailed survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.

On May 3, 2010, the ADB TA experts and RP preparation agency conducted a field investigation of the scope and range of the Project, a supplementary survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations, and interview and case study of affected residents.

In April 2013, Qinghe County PMO and grassland supervision bureau reexamined the acquired grassland in detail in the water supply component area, announced the acquisition announcement to confirm the final impact amount, and the occupied land area as well as prepared the losses of assets list and compensation agreements.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

At the present stage, the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition for the water supply component are determined based on both final design and DMS, as shown in Table 2-1.

1. Road construction

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

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

2. Water supply

There are two water supply components, namely county town water supply and

Taskhin Town water supply.

In the county town water supply component, the Baixing Reservoir on the upper Daqing River is used as the water source, and there is no affected population in the water source reservoir area. The elevation of the water intake is 1,323.6m. The capacity of the waterworks is 6,000m³/d, and a water supply network of 13,874m will be built. The current water demand of the county town is met, and land for future development is reserved. 16 mu of collective pasture land (Class 1, Grade 1) will be acquired for the waterworks, affecting 3 households with 14 persons.

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

3. Sewage treatment

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

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

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

In the county town sewage treatment component, 73.25 mu of state-owned wasteland will be acquired, including 62.7 mu for the sewage treatment plant, 10.5 mu for the access road and 0.05 mu for the pumping station. No one will be affected. In addition, state-owned urban roads and green belts of 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network.

4. Refuse disposal

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

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

5. Central heating

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

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

The 3 heating stations will occupy 0.68 mu of state-owned land. The locations of the stations have not been determined, but will be selected on unused state-owned land, land for landscaping and basements in the preliminary design, involving no house demolition. After the preliminary design, if the stations result in the affected population, the RP will be updated.

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

In areas not covered by central heating, households heat by burning coal in a stove in winter, and there is no community or central heating. Therefore, after the service range of central heating is expanded, no one will be unemployed. On the contrary, this component will generate job opportunities.

Table 2-1 Impact identification of the components

Component	Permanent land acquisition							Temporary land occupation	House demolition				
	Collective land			State-owned land				State-owned land (mu)	Residential house demolition				
	Pasture land (mu)	Affected population	Minority population	Housing land (mu)	Affected population	Minority population	State-owned wasteland (mu)		Demolition area	Affected households	Affected population	Minority households	Minority population
Taskhin Town road construction	25.48	26	26	4									
Taskhin Town water supply	5.45	2	0										
Taskhin Town sewage treatment	52.33	3	3				0.03	39.02					
County town refuse disposal	72.75	37	37										
County town water supply	16	14	14					41.62					
County town sewage treatment							73.25	16.53					
County town central heating				2.48	4	15	0.68	14.25	654	4	15	1	4
Total	172.01	82	80	6.48	4	15	73.96	112.42	802	5	21	1	4

2.4. Impacts of permanent land acquisition

2.4.1. Collective land

Collective land acquisition is caused mainly by the components of county town water supply, county town refuse disposal, Taskhin Town road construction, Taskhin Town water supply and Taskhin Town sewage treatment, affecting 13 households with 82 persons. 172.01 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land, including 72.75 mu in Dongte Village, 16mu in Buhaba Village and 83.26 mu in Taskhin Town, as shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Impact analysis of land acquisition

No.	Component	Village/ community	Acquired collective land (mu)		Affected households	Pasture land area per household (mu)	Acquisition area per household (mu)	Land loss rate
			Pasture land	Rating				
1	County town water supply	Buhaba Village	16	Class 1, Grade 1	3	6.33	5.33	84.20%
2	County town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	72.75	Class 3, Grade 4	3	13978	24.25	0.17%
3	Taskhin Town road construction	--	25.48	Class 1, Grade 1	5	240.2	5.10	2.11%
4	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	--	52.33	Class 1, Grade 1	1	386	5.45	1.41%
5	Taskhin Town water supply	--	5.45	Class 1, Grade 1	1	1526	52.33	3.43%
Total	--	--	172.01	--	13			

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

For the 13 households affected by land acquisition, 3 have a land loss rate of less than 1%, accounting for 23.08%; 6 have a land loss rate of 1%-3%, accounting for 46.15%; and one has a land loss rate of over 3%, accounting for 7.69%, and one has a land loss rate of over 84.20%, accounting for 7.69%.

2.4.2. State-owned land

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

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

Component	Nature of land	Area of occupied state-owned land (mu)
Central heating	Housing land	2.48
Central heating	State-owned unused land	0.68
County town sewage treatment	State-owned wasteland	73.25

Taskhin Town sewage treatment	State-owned unused land	0.03
Taskhin Town road construction	Housing land	4
Total		80.44

2.5. Temporary land occupation

The Project will occupy state-owned urban roads and green belts of 112.42 mu, including 41.62 mu state-owned urban roads and green belts was temporarily occupied for water supply pipeline laying, 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the sewer network in the county town sewage treatment component, 14.25 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the heating network of the county town central heating component, and 39.01 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network in the Taskhin Town sewage treatment component.

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

2.6. House demolition

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

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

Table 2-4 Information on residential houses to be demolished

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

2.7. Affected vulnerable groups

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

2.8. Affected population

Land acquisition and house demolition for the Project will involve one community, two villages and one town, and is estimated to affect 17 households with 97 persons, including 84 minority persons, accounting for 86.60% of the affected population, as shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Statistics of affected population

Type of impact	Acquisition of collective land only		House demolition only		Both land acquisition and house demolition		Both land acquisition and house demolition		Affected commercial stores		Total		
	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population	Number affected	Affected population	Number affected	Affected population	Affected households	Number affected	Affected population
Total	12	76	4	15	1	6	—	—	—	—	17	—	97

2.9. Affected ethnic minorities

Land acquisition and house demolition will affect 17 households with 97 persons in total, including 13 minority households with 84 persons, accounting for 86.60% of the affected population.

The main ethnic minorities are Kazakh and Uyghur. The affected ethnic minorities enjoy the same social and economic status as the local Han people, and have kept their own ethnic customs and religious believes, as shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-5 Statistics of affected minority population

Component	Village/ community	Total		Ethnic minorities		Kazakh		Uyghur	
		households	population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
county town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	3	37	3	37	3	37	0	0
County town central heating	No.1 Community Committee	4	15	1	4	0	0	1	4
county town water supply	Kenmoyinake Village	2	10	3	14	3	14	0	0
Taskhin Town road construction	Taskhin Town	5	26	4	22	5	26	0	0
Taskhin Town water supply	Taskhin Town	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Taskhin Town	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0
Total		16	93	13	84	12	80	1	4

2.10. Affected attachments and infrastructure

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

Table 2-6 Affected attachments and infrastructure

Item	Unit	Total	Ownership
Toilet	/	4	Individual
Big tree (non-fruit)	/	22	Individual
Small tree (non-fruit)	/	15	Individual
Tree (usable as timber)	/	18	Individual
Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	3	Individual
Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	5	Individual
Pressure well	/	3	Individual
Pond	/	4	Individual
Telegraph pole	/	5	Individual
Enclosing wall	M ²	21	Individual

3. Socioeconomic Profile and Impact Assessment

3.1. Socioeconomic background of the affected areas

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

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

3.2. Socioeconomic background of the affected town

Taskhin Town is located in the southeast of Qinghe County, 106km away from the county town, 360km from Altay City and 570km from Urumqi City. It borders Bulgan County, Khovd Province, Mongolia, with a border line of 118.6km. It is 65km away from Bulgan County, and 270km from Hovd, the capital city of Khovd Province. The town has a total area of 1,513km², an arable area of 29,300 mu, and a pasture land area of 19,459 mu. It governs 4 administrative villages (11 natural villages), and has a resident population of 3,863 (Kazakhs account for 96%) and a labor force of 1,416. During the opening period of the Taskhin Port, floating population is nearly 10,000. The town is surrounded by mountains on the four sides, with an average altitude of 1,147m, an annual average air temperature of 0°C, an annual average precipitation of 200cm, an evaporating capacity of 1,476mm, and an average frost-free period of 103d. Taskhin Town boasts unique frontier landscape. The Bu'ergen River, originated in Mongolia, has an annual runoff of 305 million m³. The beaver, a rare animal of the world, known as a "living fossil", inhabits the Bu'ergen River valley, which is the only beaver natural

reserve of China. Taskhin Town has unique geographic advantages, and hosts the Taskhin Port, China's second largest and Xinjiang's largest port open to Mongolia. In July 1989, the Taskhin Port was approved by the State Council to open to Mongolia. In 2004, this port was approved by the State Council to open to Mongolia all the year round, and to Russia. Presently, this port has become an important supply base of living and productive materials in the 5 northwestern provinces of Mongolia, with an annual throughput of over 100,000 tons.

3.3. Socioeconomic profile of affected villages and communities

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

Table 3-1 socioeconomic profile of affected villages

Component	Affected community / village	Population					Land		Per capita net income (Yuan/year)
		Total households	Total population	Men	Agricultural population	Minority population	Farmland	Grassland	Per capita net income of residents
County town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	202	1013	468	1013	1013	250	1400	3195.39
County town central heating	No.1 Community Committee	936	3000	1780	47	1520			4500
County town water supply	Buhaba Village	162	744	365	744	820	4300	1500	4000

3.4. Socioeconomic survey

During May 3-8, 2010, the ADB TA experts, RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations for the following purposes: (1) collecting socioeconomic information of the affected people whose land or properties may be lost due to project construction; (2) collecting the affected people's opinions about the Project; and (3) determining concerns of the affected people about land acquisition, resettlement and income restoration measures.

This socioeconomic survey collected basic data on the restoration of the pipe networks of the county town water supply, county town sewage treatment and central heating components, basic data on land acquisition for the refuse disposal component, basic data on the central heating component, the present situation and prospect of the

Taskhin Town road construction component, water supply, drainage and planning information of Taskhin Town, and socioeconomic information and willingness of the households affected by water supply and sewage treatment. Two questionnaires were used: (1) questionnaire for village officials (including officials of urban community committees); and (2) questionnaire for residents.

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

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

Table 3-2 Villages and households surveyed

Component	Village /community	Respondents	Surveyed households
County town refuse disposal	Dongte Village	3	37
County town central heating	No.1 Community Committee	4	15
county town water supply	Buhaba Village	3	14
Taskhin Town road construction	--	5	26
Taskhin Town sewage treatment	--	1	3
Taskhin Town water supply	--	1	2
Total		17	97

3.5. Socioeconomic profile of affected people

3.5.1. Demographics

The demographic profile of the affected people is shown in Table 3-3, including age, population composition, education and occupation of both genders. The Project will affect 17 households with 97 persons, including 47 men and 50 women; 13 Han people, 4 Uygurs and 80 Kazakhs; 2 illiterate or semiliterate persons, 10 preschool children, 24 who have received primary school education, 44 who have received junior high school education, 10 who have received senior high school or technical secondary school education, and 7 who have received college or above education; 45 unmarried persons and 52 married persons.

Table 3-3 Statistics of affected population

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Households					17	
Average population					5.71	
Age	Men		Women			

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
≤6 years	4	4.12%	6	6.19%	10	10.31%
7-19 years	8	8.25%	10	10.31%	18	18.56%
20-35 years	17	17.53%	20	20.62%	37	38.14%
36-50 years	11	11.34%	10	10.31%	21	21.65%
51-60 years	4	4.12%	2	2.06%	6	6.19%
61-70 years	3	3.09%	2	2.06%	5	5.15%
≥71 years	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	47	48.45%	50	51.55%	97	100.00%
Ethnic group	Men		Women			
Han	8	8.25%	5	5.15%	13	13.40%
Uygur	2	2.06%	2	2.06%	4	4.12%
Kazakh	37	38.14%	43	44.33%	80	82.47%
Total	47	48.45%	50	51.55%	97	100.00%
		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Educational level	Men		Women			
Illiterate or semiliterate	0		2		2	2.06%
Preschool	4	4.12%	6	6.19%	10	10.31%
Primary school	13	13.40%	11	11.34%	24	24.74%
Junior high school	22	22.68%	22	22.68%	44	45.36%
Senior high school or technical secondary school	5	5.15%	5	5.15%	10	10.31%
Junior college or above	3	3.09%	4	4.12%	7	7.22%
Total	47	48.45%	50	51.55%	97	100.00%
Marital status	Men		Women			
Unmarried	21	21.65%	24	24.74%	45	46.39%
Married	26	26.80%	26	26.80%	52	53.61%
Total	47	48.45%	50	51.55%	97	100.00%
Occupation	Men		Women			
Farming	6	6.19%	5	5.15%	11	11.34%
Stockbreeding	20	20.62%	22	22.68%	42	43.30%
Service	1	1.03%	0	0.00%	1	1.03%
Teacher	0	0.00%	1	1.03%	1	1.03%
Official	3	3.09%	0	0.00%	3	3.09%
Student	8	8.25%	11	11.34%	19	19.59%

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Retired	2	2.06%	2	2.06%	4	4.12%
Unemployed	3	3.09%	1	1.03%	4	4.12%
Other	4	4.12%	8	8.25%	12	12.37%
Total	47	48.45%	50	51.55%	97	100.00%

Note: (1) Retiring age refers to 65 years for men and 60 years for women, so labor includes people between 16 years and this age, excluding those at school; (2) "Other" in "Occupation" refers to occupations not covered in this table and old people without ability to work;
Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.1.1. Age

The age distribution reveals that the population is largely in a normal distribution (as shown in Figure 3-1). Most of the population is between 20-50 years, constituting the main part of labor and accounting for 58.06% of the sample size. The surveyed population is divided into different age groups. For example, students account for 20.43%, and those aged 7-19 years account for 19.35%, showing a high enrollment rate of the school-age population. In labor identification, it was found that many family members (over 60 years for men and 55 years for women) are still laboring, so the actual labor force should be defined as men aged 16-65 years and women aged 16-60 years out of school education. According to this definition, labor force accounts for 53.76% of the sample size.

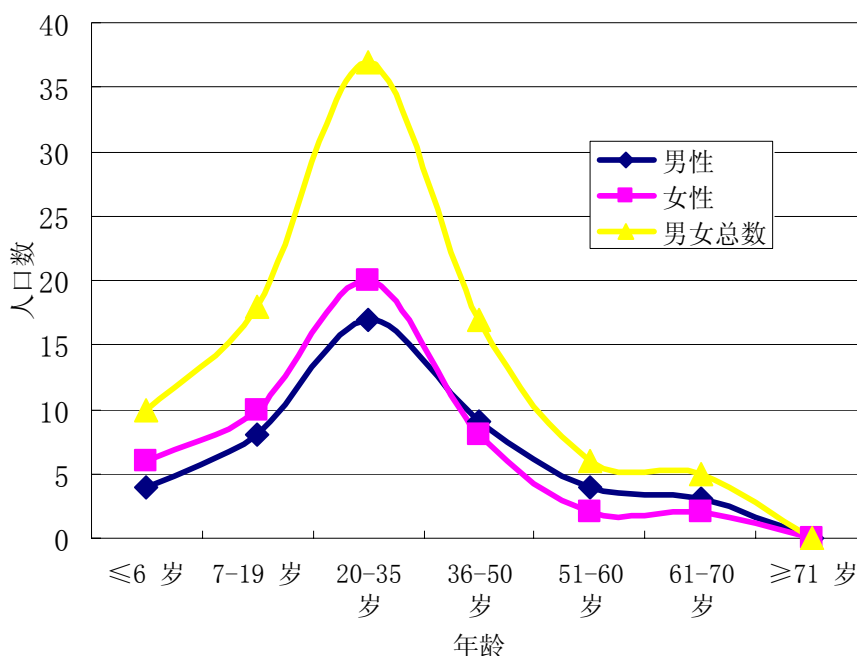


Figure 3-1 Age distribution of affected population

3.5.1.2. Education

45.12% of the affected people have received junior high school education, followed by primary school and senior high school/technical secondary school, accounting for 23.66% and 10.75% respectively. 18.28% of the respondents have completed or are receiving senior high school or higher education, showing a higher overall educational level of the affected people, with lower (e.g., primary school) and higher (e.g., senior college or above) education levels accounting for a small proportion in the affected population, and moderate educational levels (e.g., junior high school) accounting for a greater proportion. In addition, the proportion of primary school education is also high (23.66%), indicating a low overall educational level of the affected people. The government should strengthen investment and publicity to improve the educational level of this area.

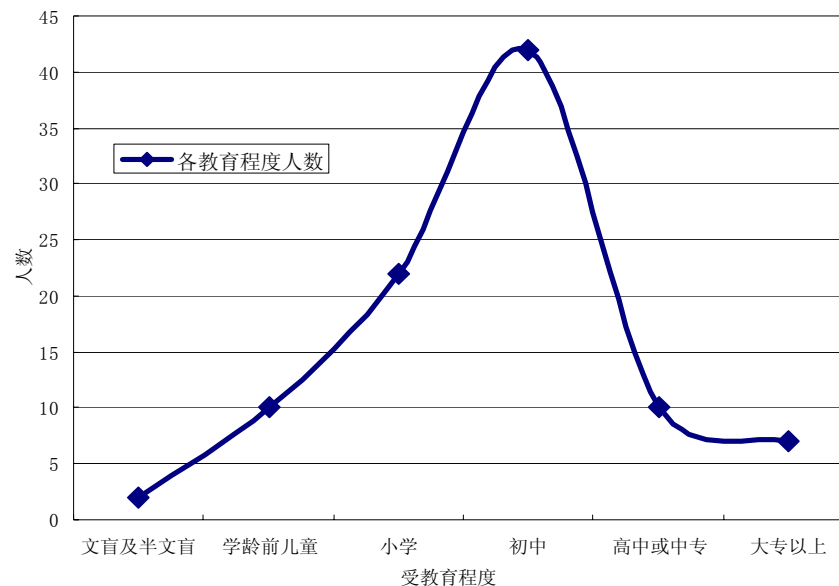


Figure 3-2 Educational level distribution of affected population

3.5.1.3. Occupation

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

affected population.

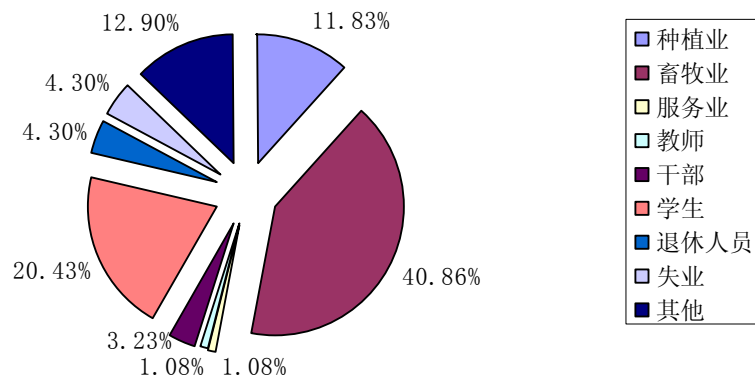


Figure 3-3 Occupation distribution of affected population

3.5.2. Housing conditions

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

Table 3-4 Housing conditions of surveyed households

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

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.3. Land resources

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

Table 3-5 Land statistics of surveyed households

Unit: mu/household

Component	Surveyed households	Min. (mu)	Max. (mu)	Ave. (mu)
County town refuse disposal	3	6577	18611	13978.33
County town water supply	3	144	148	146
Taskhin Town sewage treatment	1	1526	1526	1526

Taskhin Town water supply	1	386	386	386
Taskhin Town road construction	5	211	274	240.2

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.4. Durable consumer goods

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

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

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

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

3.5.5. Income and expenditure

The surveyed households are divided into 3 groups by income structure: farming, non-farming and stockbreeding households. In consideration of the complexity of households at outskirts, the income, expenditure and deposits of each household is calculated based on the availability of agricultural income. Herdsmen mean people who own pasture land and livestock, and whose main source of income is stockbreeding. These herdsmen will be analyzed separately below. In the implementation of the project, the PMO made a detailed and comprehensive plan to recover income and living condition for 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 were benefitted from the project. Both living standard and income got improved. See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Per capita economic indicators of surveyed households in 2009
Unit: Yuan/year/person

	Households surveyed	Item	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Std. deviation
Farming households	2	Per capita income	6300	7000	6650	494.97
		Per capita expenditure	3778	6050	4687	1606.55
		Per capita savings	250	3222	2033	2101.52
Non-farming households	5	Per capita income	6000	15000	10960	6363.96
		Per capita expenditure	3480	13128	7774	6822.17
		Per capita savings	1406	11093	4273	6849.74
Stockbreeding households	9	Per capita income	2000	6800	3896	3394.11
		Per capita expenditure	3037	5220	3668	1543.61
		Per capita savings	-1420	3008	2028	3131.07
Average	16	Per capita income	4100	8600	5400	3181.98
		Per capita expenditure	3120	6800	4100	2602.15
		Per capita savings	-920	4160	2470	3592.10

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

It can be seen from Table 3-7 that averagely, the income of non-farming households is higher than that of farming and stockbreeding households. It can be seen from Table 3-8 that this is because non-farming households usually have higher wage income and some other sources of income, such as doing business and house leasing. For farming households, except agricultural income, another main source of income is employment, which is unstable, and there are fewer other sources of income; the per capita income of herdsmen is 3,896 Yuan, between that of farming and non-farming households, indicating that their standard of living is improving, especially in recent years with the rise of mutton and beef prices.

It can be seen from Table 3-8 that the income of herdsmen is mainly from stockbreeding income, accounting for 70% of total income, but the proportion of other income of herdsmen is also high, such as employment and wages, accounting for 26.83% of total income. This indicates that many herdsmen's income is becoming diversified, their income structure is tending rational and stable, and their standard of living is improving.

Table 3-8 Income sources of surveyed households in 2009

Item	Farming households	Proportion	Non-farming households	Proportion	Stockbreeding households	Proportion
Agriculture	52200	77.68%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Stockbreeding	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	180000	70.00%
Industry	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4000	1.56%
Outside employment	15000	22.32%	18000	8.79%	45000	17.50%
Doing business	0	0.00%	60000	29.30%	0	0.00%
House leasing	0	0.00%	3600	1.76%	0	0.00%
Wages	0	0.00%	123200	60.16%	24000	9.33%
MLS	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4144	1.61%
Total	67200	100.00%	204800	100.00%	257144	100.00%

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

Table 3-8 reveals that living expenses take up the greatest proportion in household expenditure for farming, non-farming and stockbreeding households, and educational expenses also take up a high proportion. Among the herdsman affected by the refuse disposal component, educational expenses account for 29.60% of total expenditure, indicating that all parents support their children's education, and the education awareness of this area has improved. This is also a strong means of securing the sustainable socioeconomic development of this area.

Table 3-9 Expenditure of surveyed households in 2009

Component	County town water supply	Taskhin Town road construction	Taskhin Town water supply	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	County town refuse disposal	County town central heating
Item	Farming households	Stockbreeding households	Non-farming households	Stockbreeding households	Stockbreeding households	Non-farming households
Water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	0.35%
Electricity	2.82%	1.91%	3.67%	5.17%	4.12%	2.89%
Heating	12.37%	13.22%	9.17%	22.99%	8.58%	9.50%
Refuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%
Living	25.60%	32.81%	45.87%	51.72%	19.73%	32.37%
Clothing	9.60%	8.66%	11.47%	8.62%	8.41%	9.00%
Agriculture	25.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Business	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.12%
Pasture land	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%
Education	0.00%	19.78%	0.00%	0.00%	29.60%	2.48%
Medical treatment	13.87%	8.20%	3.82%	4.31%	16.73%	5.62%
Traffic	1.07%	8.75%	7.65%	4.31%	8.15%	2.44%
Communication	8.96%	6.67%	18.35%	2.87%	3.17%	5.48%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	6.39%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Socioeconomic survey 2009-2010 under the RP

According to the analyses of the revenue sources of 3 affected households by grassland acquisition. It was noted that the per capita income for the 3 families in 2013 was 35866 yuan, which had 2633 yuan more compared with the per capita income of 33233 yuan when before the project construction. After the implementation, it was 7.92% higher than before. These 3 affected households are farmers of Arele village, mainly engaged in farming, and the average land was 40mu, they did not engage in animal husbandry and aquaculture. And the acquired grassland was meadow for grass harvest in autumn. Because they did not breed many animals, so the effects are minor, their living standard had not declined. Details see Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Affected households by grassland acquisition income contrast before and after implementation

APs	Tahar	Yemanhareyi	Alatengbieke	Average
Year income before implementation	25200	42000	32500	33233
Year income after implementation	27600	45000	35000	35866
% increased	9.52%	7.14%	7.69%	7.92%

3.6. Gender analysis

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

3.6.1. Education

The Project will affect 16 households with 93 persons, including 45 men and 48 women. It can be seen from Figure 3-4 that there are more female illiterates than male ones, more men have received primary school education than women, and more women have received junior, senior high school and higher education than men. Generally, there is no difference in educational level between men and women among the affected population.

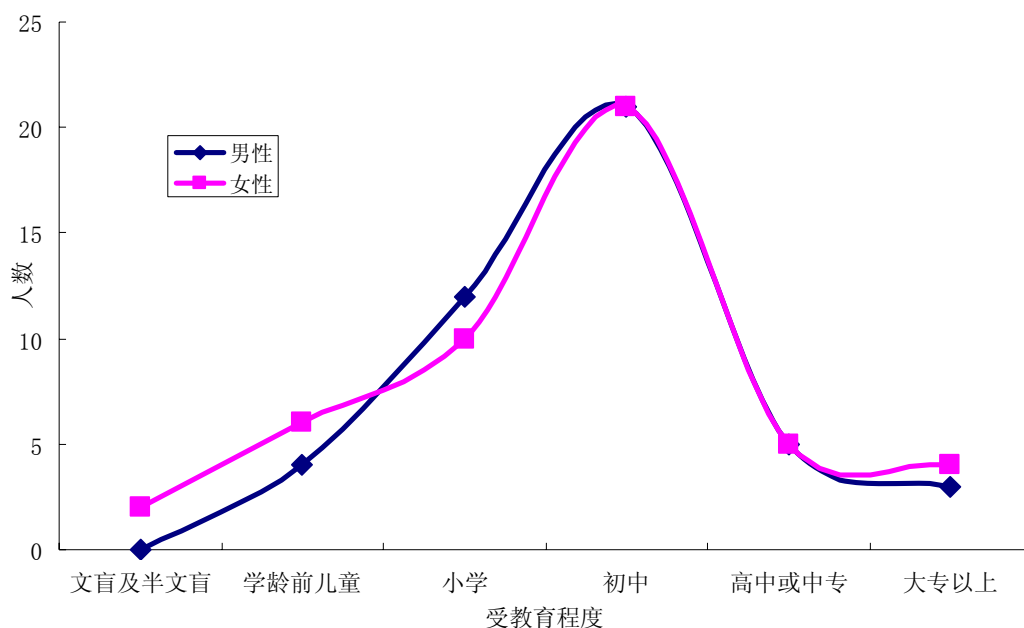


Figure 3-4 Gender difference in educational level

3.6.2. Occupation and income

Similar to and associated with the educational background of the male and female groups, the number of women dealing with stockbreeding and teaching is more than that of men, there are more female students than male ones, more men deal with farming, services and administrative work than women, more men are unemployed than women, more women are engaged in other occupations than men, and the number of retired men is almost equal to that of retired women, as shown in Figure 3-5.

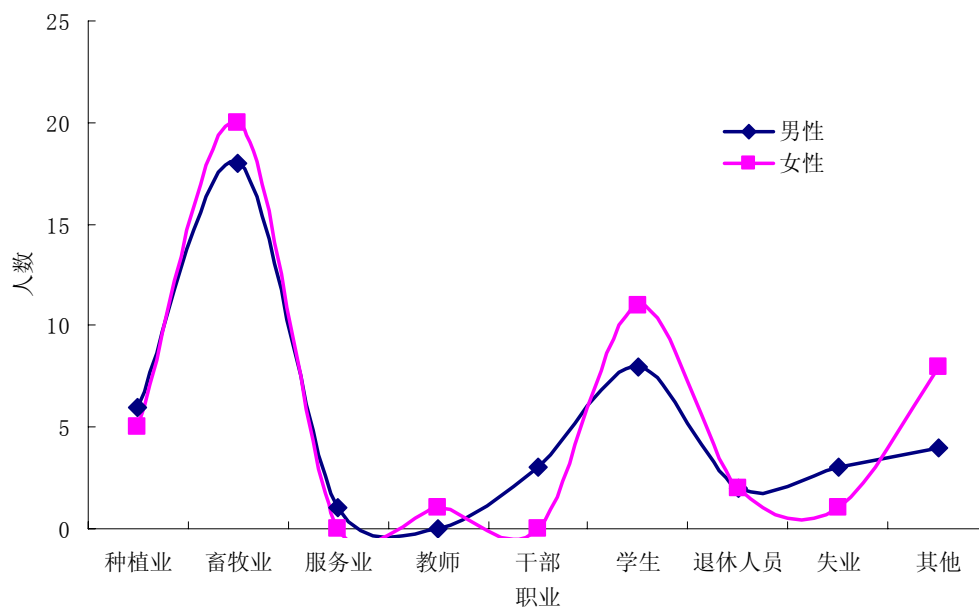


Figure 3-5 Gender difference in occupation

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 3-10). There are 26 women laborers. The results show that their income accounts for 20-70% of household income.

Table 3-10 Shares of women in household income in 2009

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

3.6.3. Expectations of different genders for resettlement

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

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

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

4. Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Gender analysis

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

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

Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)

- 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

Applicable policies of XUAR

- Circular of the XUAR CPC Committee and People's Government on Carrying through the Requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Further Strengthening Land Administration and Protecting Farmland Practically (XUAR CPC Fa [1997] No.13, effective from June 27, 1997)

- Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (XUAR PC [1999] No.9-13, effective from October 1, 1999)

- Detailed Rules of XUAR for the Implementation of the Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses of the PRC (XUARG [2004] Decree No.127, effective from December 21, 2004)

- XUAR Development Planning Commission, Document DOF [XJJF (2001) No.500]

- Detailed Rules of XUAR for the Implementation of the Grassland Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 1989, amended on December 11, 1997)

- Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 2001)

- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Commodity Price Bureau, Finance Department "Notice on grassland supervision related charge" (the 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 Xinjiang Development and Reform Charge [2010] Document No. 2679.

Applicable policies of Qinghe County

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

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

4.2 ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The three basic elements of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are: (i) replacing what is lost, and compensation for livelihoods and income; (ii) assistance for resettlement, including the provision of a resettlement site and appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for restoration to the standard of living in the absence of the project. Some or all of these elements would be proposed in projects involving involuntary resettlement. Any ADB project that requires involuntary resettlement, the RP is an integrate part of the project design, and should be addressed from the beginning of the project lifecycle in consideration of the following basic principles:

- (1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.
- (2) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.
- (3) Replacing what is lost. If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems, so that a project might proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (4) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. ADB and executing agencies or project sponsors, during project preparation, assess opportunities for affected people to share project benefits. The affected people need to be provided with sufficient resources and

opportunities to reestablish their livelihoods and homes as soon as possible, with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works.

(5) The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted. Affected people are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites, and socioeconomic restoration. Pertinent resettlement information is to be disclosed to the affected people at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing, planning, and implementation options. Grievance redress mechanisms for affected people are to be established. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable groups, resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase to enhance their participation in negotiation, planning, and implementation.

(6) Social and cultural institutions. Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.

(7) No formal title. Indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, pastoralists, people who claim for such land without formal legal rights, and others, who may have usufruct or customary rights to affected land or other resources, often have no formal legal title to their lands. The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.

(8) Identification. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cutoff date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.

(9) The Poorest. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

(10) The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits. This includes costs of compensation, relocation and restoration, social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the without-project situation (which are included in the presentation of project costs and

benefits). The budget also includes costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes, land fees, and physical and price contingencies. Where loans include subprojects, components or investments prepared only after project approval and loans through financial intermediaries that are likely to cause involuntary resettlement, sufficient contingency allowance must be allocated for resettlement prior to approval of the loan. Similarly, resettlement plans should also reflect the timeframe for resettlement planning and implementation.

(11) Eligible costs of compensation. Relocation and restoration may be considered for inclusion in ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation.

4.3 Applicable provisions of PRC laws, regulations and policies

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

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

4.4 Principles of and eligibility for compensation of the Project

4.4.1 Principles of compensation

The principles for compensation and entitlement of the Project have been formulated in accordance with the laws, regulations and policies of the Chinese government and ADB, with the aim of ensuring that displaced persons can obtain sufficient compensation and assistance measures so that their production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-displacement levels. The resettlement principles are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Resettlement principles

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The affected 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

The cut-off-date for definition of the eligibility for compensation is 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

The land affected by the Project is pasture land, and no farmland acquisition is involved. 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 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 (Xinjiang New DRC Approve [2010] No. 91), which clearly showed the standard for pasture land requisition, temporally occupied grasslands and gathering medicinal (economic) plants and other related business.

①The 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.

②Temporarily 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 changed 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.

④Charging units (grassland management bureau) 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.

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 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.

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 New Development and Reform [2010] 2679 issued by XUAR DRC, FB grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to the article I of " Notice on the grassland supervision related charge " (the Xinjiang price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department: the units who acquisition (transfer, assert, exploit) grassland should pay the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy to grassland supervision agencies superior than county level. Grassland compensation would be

used for improving herdsmen's' living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.

16 mu grassland of 3 Kazak households from Habahe village will be acquired for the water supply component. And the acquisitioned grassland is Class 1, Grade 1 after evaluated by Burjin County Grassland Supervision bureau. The grassland compensation will be paid according to " PRC Grassland Law" Article 39, and articles 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 " price [1999] 3, issued by XUAG, FB. Grassland compensation paid to grassland supervision bureau for grassland construction, resettlement subsidy returned to grassland users. 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.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by Water supply plant component is 327.60 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 327.60 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years.

See Tables 4-2 and 4-3.

Table 4-2 Base amounts of compensation for pasture land

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

Table 4-3 Compensation rates for affected pasture land

	Output value (Yuan/mu)	Grassland compensation fees (multiple)	Resettlement subsidy (multiple)	Compensation rate (Yuan/mu)
Class 1, Grade 1	327.6	10	4	4586.40
Class 3, Grade 4	50	10	4	700

4.5.2 Compensation rates for state-owned land

The Project is a public program, where state-owned land will be acquired by allocation. For the allocated state-owned land, land use rights will be acquired by paying leasing fees at a rate of 8-15 Yuan/m². The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Qinghe County, and the compensation rate is 15 Yuan/m² within the built-up area and 8 Yuan/m² out of the built-up area; for land out of the built-up area to be occupied by the Project, the land and resources authority will further collect leasing fees for construction land. According to Attached Table 1 of Document [XJJF (2001) No.500] (Collection standard of leasing fees for new construction land of XUAR), the rate of leasing fees for construction land of Qinghe County is 8 Yuan/m².

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

Table 4-4 Benchmark land prices of Qinghe County and Taskhin Town**Unit: Yuan/m²**

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

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

Table 4-5 Benchmark land ratings of the affected areas

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

4.5.3 Compensation rates for house demolition¹

The compensation rates for house demolition have been fixed by reference to the replacement costs of similar local housing in 2009; the final rates will be agreed between the demolisher and displaced persons on this basis after a field appraisal by a real estate appraisal and surveying company. The compensation rates for house structure of Taskhin Town are the same as those of the county town, and compensation for urban house demolition includes compensation for state-owned land. The demolition of urban residential houses is caused by central heating and Taskhin Town road construction. Since the land prices of Taskhin Town and county town for demolished houses are the same, and all houses have a land use permit and a certificate of title to house property, the compensation for the demolished houses also includes compensation for state-owned land. See Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Compensation rates for urban residential houses

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

¹ This chapter is not updated yet, due to the components relate to resettlement work are still in bidding phrase which are not starting to construct. So this part will be gradually updated before construction when PMO finished DMS.

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
		household		

4.5.4 Compensation rates for attachments

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

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

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

4.5.4 Other costs and taxes

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

Table 4-8 Rates of other costs

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

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.

4.5.6 Vulnerable groups

Although no vulnerable group has been identified to be affected by the Project, any vulnerable group identified during project implementation will be entitled to the above compensation and the policy of Qinghe County for urban minimum-income households,

but also some other preferential policies:

(1) Labor from vulnerable group households will be provided vocational training, and employment information and guidance to increase their job opportunities;

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

4.6 Entitlement matrix (see Table 4-9).

Table 4-9 Entitlement matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates
Permanent acquisition of collective land	172.01 mu collective land will be acquired, all being pasture land (72.75 mu in Dongte Village, 16 mu in Buhaba Village and 83.26 mu in Taskhin Town)	2 villages, 1 town, 12 households with 80 persons	(1) Receiving grassland compensation fees and resettlement subsidy; (2) Receiving stockbreeding training, at least once per household	Class 1, Grade 1 pasture land (Buhaba Village, Dongte Village): Grassland compensation fees: 3276 Yuan/mu Resettlement subsidy: 1310.4 Yuan/mu Class 3, Grade 4 pasture land (Dongte Village): Grassland compensation fees: 500 Yuan/mu Resettlement subsidy: 200 Yuan/mu
permanent state-owned land allocation and/or temporary occupation	Permanent occupied residential land 6.48mu, and state-owned unused land 73.96 mu; temporary occupation state-owned green belt 112.42mu	5 households with 21 persons	(1) Receiving residential land compensation based on benchmark premium and land level; (2) Pay for the relevant state-owned unused land fee (3) timely restitution after finished construction	The compensation standard for state-owned residential land is shown in table 4-4 and 4-5; The compensation standard for state-owned unused land is shown in table 4-5-2
Demolition of urban residential houses	Total demolition area 802 m ² , 753m ² in earth timber structure and miscellaneous houses of 49m ² .	1 community, 1 town, 5 households with 21 persons	(1) Receiving house compensation at replacement cost; (2) Selecting a resettlement mode voluntarily, including cash compensation, property swap, and allocation of housing site for self-building; (4) Being granted transition and moving subsidies, and TV displacement fee, etc.	Masonry concrete structure: 840 Yuan/m ² ; Masonry timber structure: 720 Yuan/m ² ; Earth timber structure: 650 Yuan/m ² ; Simple structure: 300 Yuan/m ² ; Moving subsidy: 500 Yuan/household; Transition subsidy: 500 Yuan/household/month, with a basic period of 10 months; if the basic period is exceeded, the transition subsidy will be based on the actual length; TV displacement fee: 108 Yuan/household;
Vulnerable groups	None for the moment		(1) Labor from vulnerable group households will be provided vocational training, and employment information and guidance to increase their job opportunities; (2) During project construction, labor from vulnerable group households will be recruited to do unskilled jobs first.	The compensation rates for land acquisition are the same as above.
Ethnic minorities	1 household with 4 persons affected by	6 persons affected by both	(1) Receiving land compensation fees (2) Priority in employment	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				
	house demolition only, with a demolition area of 105m ² ; 1 household with 6 persons affected by both land acquisition and house demolition, with an acquisition area of 4.61 mu and a demolition area of 148 m ² ; 11 households with 70 persons affected land acquisition only, with an acquisition area of 149.43 mu	land acquisition and house demolition, 70 persons by land acquisition, 4 persons by house demolition	(3) Receiving stockbreeding training					
Women	26 persons	5 persons affected by house demolition, 20 persons by land acquisition, 1 person by both	(1) Having priority in receiving unskilled job opportunities arising from the Project (2) Giving priority to female labor in labor training, so that their economic status will not be reduced. (3) Ensuring that they receive relevant information during resettlement and are able to participate in consultation	The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition are the same as above.				
Ground attachments and public facilities	Including public toilets, trees, enclosing walls, etc.	Proprietors	The compensation for ground structures or attachments is paid to proprietors. Compensation will be paid at replacement cost or such facilities restored by the demolisher to the original size and standard.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Rate	
				Toilet	/	22	80	
				Big tree (non-fruit)	/	15	35	
				Small tree (non-fruit)	/	18	80	
				Tree (usable as timber)	/	3	120	
				Fruit tree (usable as timber)	/	5	35	
				Fruit tree (small sapling)	/	3	1050	
				Pressure well	/	4	800	
				Pond	/	5	600	

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected people	Rights	Compensation policies and rates				
				Telegraph pole	/	21	80	
				Enclosing wall	M ²	4	500	

5. Resettlement Measures

5.1. Objectives of resettlement

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

- (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;
- (2) The living environment of the displaced households is at least restored to the pre-displacement level or improved;
- (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
- (4) All affected land attachments are compensated at replacement cost; public buildings and special facilities are compensated at replacement cost and restored to the original standard.

5.2. Principles of resettlement restoration

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:

- (1) Since the Project is constructed in a linear form, the design route may be modified appropriately to minimize the affected areas and resettlement;
- (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;
- (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;
- (4) The affected people shall be fully consulted for resettlement options;
- (5) The planning layout shall be determined on the principle of "facilitating production and life"; and
- (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 option for villages affected by pasture land acquisition

All land to be acquired of 172 mu is pasture land.

The analysis of Section 2.4.1 has revealed that for the 13 households affected by land acquisition, there are 3 HHs whose loss rate is less than 1%; account for 23.08%; there are 6 HHs whose loss rate is in range of 1% -3%, account for 46.15%; there is 1 HH whose loss rate is more than 3%, account for 7.69%, there is one whose loss rate is 84.20%, account for 7.69%. According to the data supplied the county stockbreeding authority, the stock capacity per unit of productivity of the Altay region (an indicator of productivity of pasture land, usually meaning the amount of livestock that can be herded in a unit area of pasture land) is 1.76 ha/head of sheep, namely 26.4 mu of pasture land/head of sheep; 0.038 head of sheep will be herded on one mu of pasture land acquired. On the average acquisition area of 13.29 mu of pasture land per household, only 0.503 head of sheep can be herded. It can be seen that pasture land acquisition will have little impact on herdsmen.

16 mu grassland of 3 hazak households from Habahe village will be occupied for the water supply component. And the acquisitioned grassland is Class 1, Grade 1 after evaluated by Burjin County Grassland Supervision Bureau. The grassland compensation will be paid according to " PRC Grassland Law" Article 39, and articles 9, 10, 11 of "grassland occupied audit approval management approach issued by ministry of agriculture, and the documents issued by XUAR DRC, FB (Xinjiang 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 " price [1999] 3, issued by XUAG, FB. Grassland compensation paid to grassland supervision bureau for grassland construction, resettlement subsidy returned to grassland users. 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.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by Water supply plant component is 327.60 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 327.60 Yuan / mu), grasslands compensation standards is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years.

According to the above calculation method, three of the affected HHs can get grassland compensation CNY 52,400, resettlement subsidy CNY 20,970.

Through consultation, the affected HHs prefer cash compensation to invest in agricultural production, now all three of the affected HHs had signed grassland acquisition and compensation agreements. Thinking the water supply plant component will improve safety conditions of drinking water, they all support the project construction. And the documents (New Development and Reform charge [2010] No. 2679) issued by Xinjiang XUAR DRC, FB. Compensation standard in this document is much higher than the original one, the compensation is reasonable, they all hope the project can start to construction soon and go smoothly, so that county residents can soon use the water from new water plant.

According to the survey of 12 affected households, all of them expect timely cash compensation and support the Project highly; the amount of pasture land acquired is very small, and has little impact on them. After receiving the compensation, some herdsmen wish to buy a truck for sheep flock transfer or for rent; some wish to increase income by buying fine breeds and further developing stockbreeding; some wish to send their children to better schools to receive better education; some others expect that employment information be released timely on TV in Kazakh and Chinese, so that they and their households can participate in the Project to increase their income.

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

a) Making job opportunities available first to the displaced persons to generate cash income;

b) During production restoration, it will give technical training on cash crop cultivation and stockbreeding, etc. to the affected people, and invite technicians of the stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihoods.

5.4. Resettlement options for displaced households

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

5.4.1. Resettlement in county town

5.4.1.1. Cash compensation and purchase of commercial housing

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

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

According to information on the real estate market of Qinghe County in the first half of 2010, the average housing price is 1,470 Yuan/m². With the above sum, this household can buy an 86m² commercial house with 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms. The commercial house is provided with water supply, drainage and central heating facilities, and has a better living environment and structure.

5.4.1.2. Property exchange

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

If the area of the demolished house is 120m², and that of the replacement house is 100m², the demolisher will pay the price difference for 20m² to the displaced person; if the area of the demolished house is 100m², and that of the replacement house is 120m², the displaced person will pay the price difference for 20 m² to the demolisher (Floor 1: 1,480 Yuan/m²; Floor 2: 1,680 Yuan/m²; Floor 3: 1,780 Yuan/m²; Floor 4: 1,680 Yuan/m²; and Floor 5: 1,480 Yuan/m²); upon signing the compensation agreement, HDMO will learn their desired layouts before construction. According to the willingness survey, 100% of the 4 displaced households have chosen property swap.

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

unified manner. There are also cultural and entertainment places, and fitness apparatus. The resettlement community is shown in Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1 Planning map of resettlement community



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

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

5.4.1.3. Application procedure

After the compensation agreement is entered into, a household that selects cash

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

5.4.2. Resettlement in Taskhin Town

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

5.5. Training

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

(1) Scope of training

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

(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.

(3) Organization

QCG has established the Qinghe County Leading Group of Surplus Rural Labor Transfer, Employment and Training and the Qinghe County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition. The

office is at the Qinghe County Personnel, Labor and Social Security Bureau. Leading groups have been established at the township level.

(4) Availability of funds

The total training costs of the Project are 25,100 Yuan, in which the costs dedicated to ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups are 6,700 Yuan, while the remaining 18,400 Yuan will be used for other land-expropriated farmers/displaced households. The training will start in March 2014 and the duration will be 5 years. The training costs include organizational funds, teaching material, printed material, evaluation and practice costs, and trainer remuneration, and will be paid by the Qinghe County ADB Project Skills Training Workgroup for Land-expropriated Farmers/People Affected by House Demolition in a unified manner.

5.6. Protection of women's rights and interests

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

① During project construction, a certain number of women will receive unskilled job opportunities. In addition, they will receive equal pay for equal work;

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;

③ During project operation, cleaning and landscaping jobs will be provided to the affected women to ensure their income restoration;

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.

5.7. Ethnic minority development

Among the population affected by LA, there are 13 minority households with 84 persons, who are mainly Kazakhs.

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

5.8. Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments

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.

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.

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

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

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

In August and September 2009, the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a preliminary housing condition and socioeconomic survey of the affected areas. In May 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey and interview of the persons and entities affected by the Project; and a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with 38% being women). Heads and displaced person representatives of Dongte Village, Kenmoyinake Village, No.5 Community of No.1 Community Committee, and Taskhin Town of Qinghe County affected by the Project participated in the survey and consultation. For ethnic minority households, interpreters were employed for smooth communication. See Appendix 3 for the detailed interview and public participation records.

In April 2013, Qinghe County PMO and grassland supervision bureau reexamined the acquisitioned grassland in detailed in the water supply component area, announced the acquisition announcement to confirm the final impact amount, and the occupied land area as well as prepared the losses of assets list and compensation agreements.

From April to May 2013, Qinghe PMO and grassland supervision bureau conducted a DMS of the grassland occupied by water supply plant component. When they consulted with AHs, they hope all the grassland in and around the component area can be requisitioned, because the location of water supply plants is panhandle; if only the area in the component is acquisitioned, the left parts will be difficult for mowing in

harvest season. If the PMO won't acquisition all the area, they will not agree the land acquisition. After discussion, grassland supervision bureau and PMO agreed to acquisition all the 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland of the 3 AHs.

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.

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

1. In terms of land acquisition, since the acquisition area of pasture land is small, there is little impact on them, and they expect reasonable and timely compensation.

2. In terms of house demolition, the affected households are first concerned about the compensation rates, then property swap and housing site, and finally livelihoods during the transition period.

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 options that meet the displaced persons' willingness with the county government to cover the resettlement of the displaced households, and the training for them together with the labor and social security authority;

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

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

Table 6-1 Key public participation activities during project preparation

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

6.1.2. Completed public opinion survey

During May 3-8, 2010, the ADB resettlement TA experts, and the relevant staff of the RP preparation agency and County PMO conducted a supplementary survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations, and a public opinion and advice survey of the people and entities affected by the Project.

The respondents included 16 households of residents affected by land acquisition and house demolition. These surveys were designed to make the implementing and design agencies clear about the local conditions and the concerns of the affected people. The survey results reveal that of the 93 respondents, 83.08% know that the Project is about to be constructed, 16.92% are not quite clear or don't know; 77.23%

approve of the Project, and 14.56% don't care; 100% think the Project is beneficial to the state, 68.85% think it is beneficial to the collective, and 66.32% think it is beneficial to individuals; 21.32% think environmental pollution causes economic losses, 42.56% think this affects quality of life, 32.01% think this affects investment environment, and 4.11% think this affects urban image; 45.03% think a bad environment does not affect or does not seriously affect life and work, and 54.97% think it affects life and work seriously; 88.9% think the Project will improve their living environment, 25.45% think it will improve their working environment, 25.21% think it will increase job opportunities, and 19.35% think it will promote physical and mental health; 50.24% know or partly know the policies for land acquisition, house demolition compensation and resettlement, and 29.12% know the means of appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during land acquisition and house demolition. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Public opinion and mentality questionnaire

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

6.2. Public participation and consultation plan

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the County PMO, communities, entities, commercial stores and village collectives will conduct further public participation, including discussion of resettlement housing construction, area and layout; scope of training for the affected 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. This activities have been completed for the water supply component and will be conducted in a similar manner for other components.

Table 6-3 Public participation plan

Purpose		Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Disclosure of the RP or RIB		Distribution of RIB	Oct. 2010	County PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Disclosure of the RP		ADB website	Oct. 2010			
Water Supply	Land acquisition announcement	via village meeting	May. 2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	Affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	May. 2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	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	April.2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials Community,	Affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation

	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April.2013	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Heating Supply	HD announcement	Bulletin board of villages and village meetings	Dec,2013	PMO, Community, HDO	All affected people	announce the HD and scope
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	Dec,2013	PMO, Community, HDO	All 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	Jan ,2014	PMO, Community, HDO	All affected people	Discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	March,2014	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
The Waste Disposal	Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	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

	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	March, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	the Aps meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Ta Zhen Water Supply	Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	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
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	Mar, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
The TA Zhen Drainage Component	Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches

	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	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
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
The Road of Ta Zhen Component	Announce on LA and HD	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	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
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	Mar, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation

	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April, 2014	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

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:

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;

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;

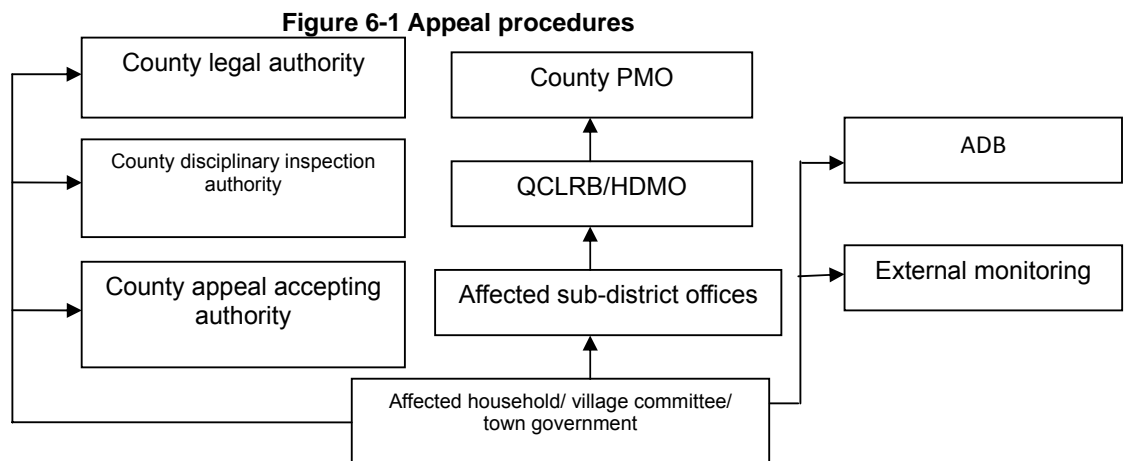
Stage 3: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Qinghe County Land and Resources Bureau (QCLRb) / House Demolition Management Office (HDMO) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days;

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.

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.

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.

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.



6.4. Appeal contact information

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

Head of No.1 Community Committee: Rezhak Tel: 0906-8825522

Head of Dongte Village Committee: A Hei Tel: 0906-8585311

Head of Kenmoyinake Village Committee: Secretary Qi Tel: 0906-8821245

Head of Taskhin Town Government: Xue Wenbin Tel: 0906-8588126

Head of QCLRB: Ma Decai Tel: 0906-8826519

Head of HDMO: Lin Fengxia Tel: 0906-8821147

Head of County PMO: Li Yan Tel: 0906-8824232

Head of GMSS: Letvbiek Tel: 0906-8823059

External resettlement monitoring agency: Yan lei Tel: 14799328912

7. 7Resettlement budget

7.1. Resettlement budget

All costs incurred in land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project. All resettlement funds are from domestic sources. Based on prices of 2010, the total resettlement costs of Project are 4.2505 million Yuan.

Acquisition of collective land: totaling 506,200 Yuan (11.91% of total costs), including grassland compensation fees and resettlement subsidy;

State-owned land occupation: totaling 1.4526 million Yuan (34.17% of total costs), including leasing fees of state-owned land, and compensation fees for housing land;

House demolition: totaling 532,200 Yuan (12.52% of total costs), including house compensation fees, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, etc.,

Attachments and infrastructure: The total compensation for ground attachments is 17,300 Yuan (0.41% of total costs);

Other costs: including survey and design fees, implementation management fees, skills training costs and contingencies, totaling 413,900 Yuan (9.74% of total costs);

Stipulated fees for land acquisition: totaling 1.3283 million Yuan (31.25% of total costs)

Table 7-1 Resettlement investment estimates

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (Yuan/Unit)	Qty.	Cost (10,000 Yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	mu			50.62	11.91%	
	Pasture land	mu					
	Grassland compensation fees	mu	3276	99.26	32.52		Class 1, Grade 1
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	1310.4	99.26	13.01		
	Grassland compensation fees	mu	500	72.75	3.64		Class 3, Grade 4
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	200	72.75	1.46		
2	State-owned land acquisition				145.26	34.17%	
	Leasing fees of state-owned land	M ²	15	4793.33	7.19		Within built-up area
		M ²	8	146520	117.22		Out of built-up area
Housing land	Class 1	M ²	95				
	Class 2	M ²	60	1653.33	9.92		
	Class 3	M ²	41	2666.67	10.93		
3	House demolition				53.22	12.52%	
	Residential house demolition				53.22	12.52%	
	<i>House compensation</i>						
	Masonry concrete	M ²	840.00		0.00		
	Masonry timber	M ²	720.00		0.00		
	Earth timber	M ²	650.00	753	48.95		
	Simple structure	M ²	300.00	49	1.47		

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Cost (10,000 Yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
			(Yuan/Unit)				
	Other subsidies						
	Moving subsidy	Household	500	5	0.25		
	Transition subsidy	Household /month	500	5	2.50		10 months
	TV displacement	Household	108	5	0.05		
4	Ground attachments						
	Total of attachments				1.73	0.41%	
5	Subtotal of Items 1-4				250.82		
6	Other costs				41.39	9.74%	
	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		7.52		
	Implementation management fees		3		7.52		
	Technical training fees		1		2.51		
	Supervision and M&E fees		1.5		3.76		
	Contingencies		8	163506.67	20.07		
7	Stipulated fees of land acquisition				132.83	31.25%	
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	Yuan/m ²	8		130.81		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	4%		2.02		
Total					425.05	100.00%	

7.2. Investment plan by year

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

Table 7-2 Resettlement investment plan

Year	2013	2014	2015
Investment (10,000 Yuan)	42.51	340.04	42.51
Proportion (%)	10%	80%	10%

7.3. Disbursement flow and plan of resettlement funds

7.3.1. Fund flow

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

The fund flow is as shown below:

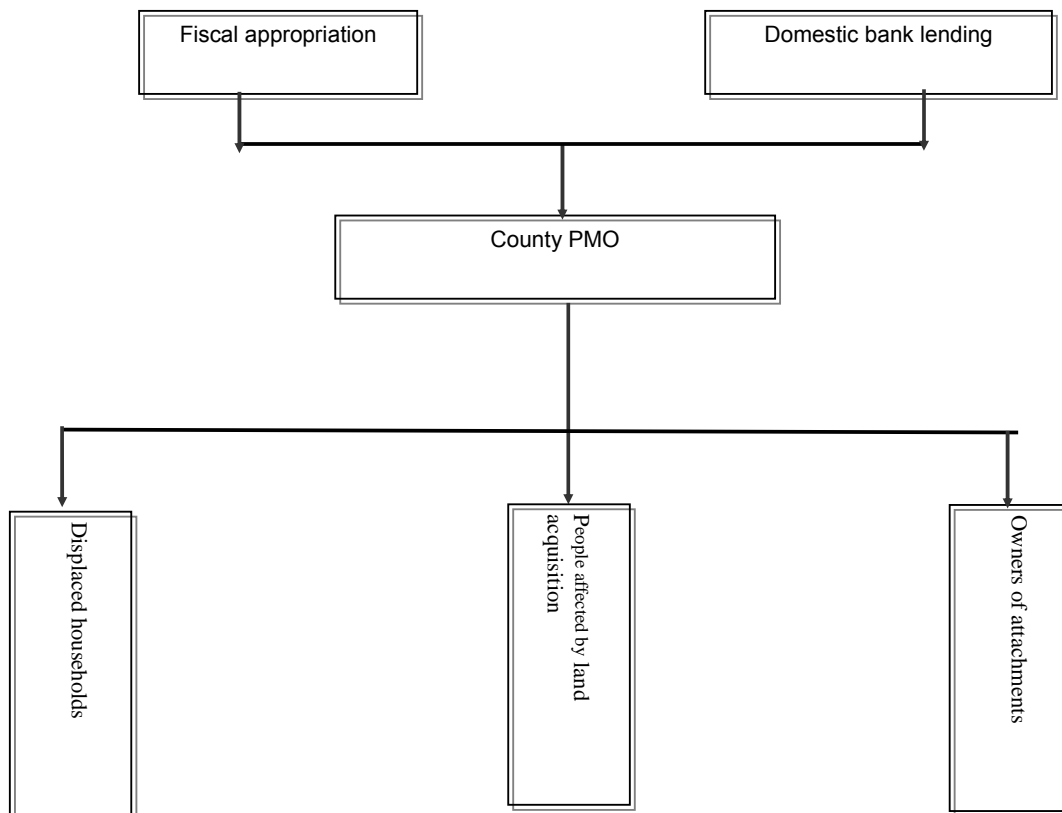


Figure 7-1 Flowchart of resettlement funds

7.3.2. Disbursement plan

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

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.

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

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

- Qinghe County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
- Qinghe County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
 - QCCB (implementing agency)
 - QCLRB
 - HDMO
 - Qinghe County GMSS
 - Taskhin Town
 - Design institute

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Affected village/community committees: providing land contracting information,

assisting in the surveys, reallocate housing sites and contracted land after land acquisition and house demolition, providing information on affected vulnerable groups, carrying out community mobilization and publicity, assisting technicians in measurement, valuation, and signing and negotiating the resettlement agreement

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

8.2. Organization Chart

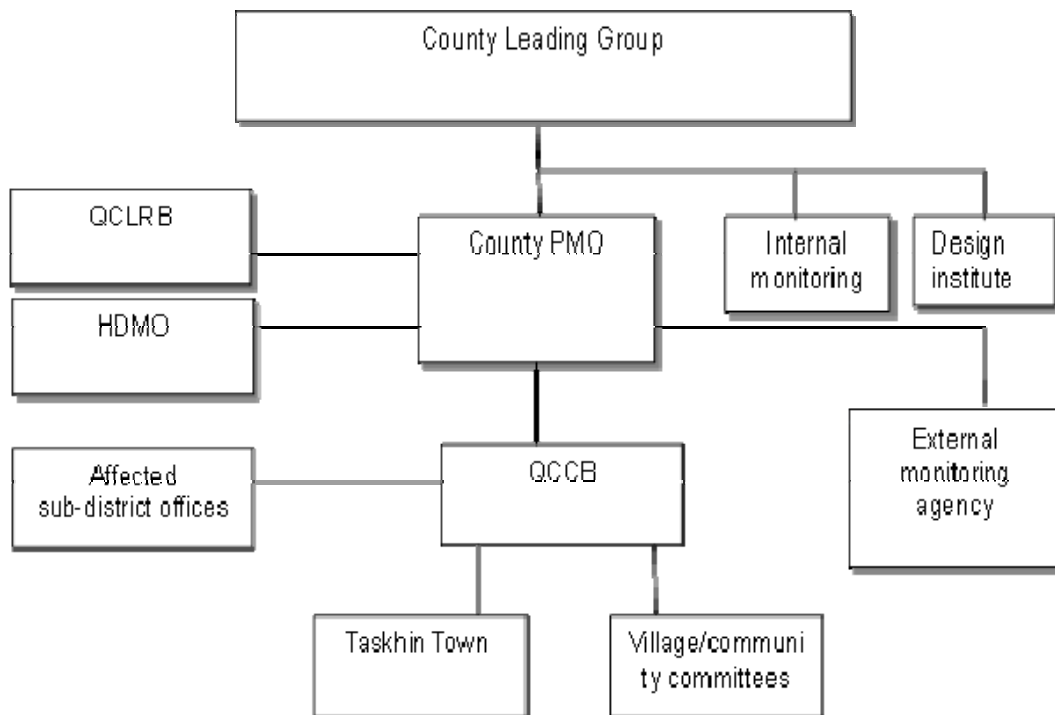


Figure 8-1 Resettlement organizational chart

8.3. Organizational qualifications and staffing

The staff of the Leading Group is comes from different functional departments of QCG, and is experienced in municipal construction works, and land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Since the members are from different levels and functions of government, it will play a good organizing and coordinating role in land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Other agencies involved in resettlement implementation are composed of staff experienced in urban construction project management. The Leading Group has 18 members, including one female (5.56%). The members are directors-general or deputy directors-general of relevant bureaus and

offices. Each bureau/office/township has 3 leaders, in which women account for 33%.

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

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

Deputy leader: Li Jinsong, deputy county head

Members:

Liu Zhenglun, Director, County Development and Reform Commission

Wang Hongxia, Director-general, County Finance Bureau

Chen Junli, Director-general, QCCB

Lu Yuan, Director-general, County Audit Bureau

Sang Zongming, Director-general, County Communications Bureau

Jiger, Director-general, County Livestock Veterinary Bureau

Milanbiek, Director-general, County Agriculture Bureau

Sun Qingzhan, Director-general, County Forestry Bureau

Kuang Bin, Director-general, County Water Resources Bureau

Xu Jintai, Director-general, County Environmental Protection Bureau

Zhang Xinhua, Director-general, QCLRB

Ai Nijiang, Head, Qinghe Town

Nurmuhamat, Head, Taskhin Town

Tuolehon, Head, Arele Xiang

Yerken, Head, Areletuobieke Xiang

Hurmabiek, Head, Sa'ertuohai Xiang

Ayidinbiek, Head, Chaganguole Xiang

Jianatbiek, Head, Agashen'aobao Xiang

8.4. Division of labor

8.4.1. County Leading Group

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

8.4.2. County PMO

- Appointing a design agency to define the affected areas
- Organizing socioeconomic survey
- Organizing and coordinating the implementation of the RP
- 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

8.4.3. QCCB

- Organizing socioeconomic survey
- Registering physical indicators of land acquisition and house demolition, and

conducting surveys

- Organizing public participation activities
- Negotiating resettlement options, and organizing the preparation and

implementation of the RP

- Applying for a land use planning permit and a permit to use land with QCLRB
- Implementing the relevant measures of house demolition
- Implementing the state policies and regulations on the administration of land

for project construction

- Developing resettlement options 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

8.4.4. Affected sub-district offices

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

- Participating in the surveys and assisting in coordinating the relevant unit;
- 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

QCLRB and HDMO;

- Coordinating and handling issues arising in their work

8.4.5. 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

8.4.6. Design institute

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

8.5. Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

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

8.5.1. Training program for resettlement management staff

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

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

8.5.2. Measures to improve the resettlement organization

(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 stuffs, and relatively work equipment (such as computers, cameras, etc.), established resettlement information management system; and all the measures have been implemented.

Resettlement Implementation Plan

According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be constructed from 2013 to 2016, and have a preparation period of 2 years, in which the preparatory work will be completed; the implementation period will be 5 years (2011-2015). The land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement schedule links up the construction schedules of the components, and will span from January 2013 to June 2016. 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 option for land acquisition. No agency or individual should use such compensation fees on their behalf, nor should such compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

8.6. Pre-resettlement work

Defining the range of land acquisition and house demolition

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

Investigating the range of land acquisition and house demolition

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

Drafting the RP and preparing the budget

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

then submit them to QCCB for approval.

Contract signing

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

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

8.7. Resettlement work

Permit to use land

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

Facility relocation and rebuilding

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

Resettlement

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

Internal and external M&E

Internal supervision is a responsibility of the implementing agency, which will submit a monitoring report to the executing agency semiannually. External monitoring is a responsibility of the executing agency, which will commission this task to an independent consulting agency and submit a monitoring report to ADB annually. The purpose of external monitoring is that the income and standard of living of the affected people should be maintained after land acquisition and house demolition. Compulsory

measures should be taken if this purpose is not fulfilled.

8.8. Post-resettlement work

- Continuing with internal and external M&E
- Filing and documentation

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

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

Table 9-1 Resettlement implementation schedule

Number	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline	Status
A	A Information Disclosure				
1	Information booklet to Aps	17 households	PMO	2010.1	Completed
2	RP distribution	20 copies	County PMO	2010.11	Completed
3	upload RP on ADB website			2010.11	Completed
B	RP and Budget				
1	Approval of feasibility study	All sub-components	Xinjiang DRC	2010.12	Completed
2	Approval of RP and budget	CNY 4.25 million	County government	2010.10	Completed
3	Approval of compensation rates		County government	2010.10	Completed
C	Detailed Design and RP Updating				
1	Establishment of cut-off date		County PMO	2013.3	Completed
2	detailed design for components		Design institutes	2012.12	Completed
3	detailed measurement survey		County Land Resources Bureaus	2013.5	Completed
4	Updated RP based on DMS		PMO, EA	2013.6	constructing
5	Land use approval	10.63 ha grassland	Land Resource Bureau and grass monitoring and supervision station	2013.5	Completed
D	Compensation Agreements				
1	sign agreements	13 households	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition	2014.2	constructing
		4 households affected by the heating component	house demolition office/county PMO	2014.2	constructing
2	Payment of compensation	13 households	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition	2014.2	constructing
		4 households affected by the heating component	house demolition office/county PMO	2014.2	constructing
E	Detailed Rehabilitation Plans				

Number	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline	Status
1	Meeting on resettlement of RPs, rehabilitation plans		County PMO and villages, township RO	2013.5 start	constructing
2	Technical training plans for APs		County PMO	2014-2015	not started yet
3	New houses construction			2013-2015	constructing
4	APs move to new houses	13 households	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition	2015.6	constructing
		4 households affected by the heating component	house demolition office/county PMO	2015.6	constructing
F	Implementing Capacity				
1	resettlement staff	2 communities and 5 villages	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition office/county PMO	2011.8	Completed
2	Training of staff	All staff	County Land Resource Bureau/house demolition office/county PMO	2011.8	Completed
3	Setting of grievance redress mechanism	2 staff	County PMO and Land Resources Bureau	2011.8	Completed
G	Monitoring and Evaluation				
1	Baseline survey	20 % of the affected households	External monitor	2013.3	Completed
2	Set-up of internal supervision		County PMO	2012.10	constructing
3	Contract of external monitor		PMO	2012.12	constructing
4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	PMO	2012-2016	constructing
5	External monitoring reports	Semiannual	External monitor	2013-2016	constructing
6	Post evaluation report	Once	External monitor	2016.12	not started yet
H	Documentation of Consultation		PMO	2013-2016	not started yet
I	Civil works commencement				
1	Takeshiken Town road component	start to construct	County PMO	2014 start	not started yet
2	Takeshiken Town water supply component			2013.5 start	constructing
3	Takeshiken Town water drainage component			2014 start	not started yet

Number	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline	Status
4	Takeshiken Town waste disposal component			2014 start	not started yet
5	Qinghe town water supply component			2014 start	not started yet
6	Qinghe town water drainage component			2014 start	not started yet
7	Qinghe town heating supply component			2014 start	not started yet

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

9.1. Internal monitoring

9.1.1. Purpose

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

9.1.2. Organization and staff

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

9.1.3. Scope of internal monitoring

The XUAR 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 options 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

9.1.4. Reporting of internal monitoring

The XUAR PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of land acquisition, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Tables 9-1 and 9-2 provide some formats.

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

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

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

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

Table 9-2 Fund use progress

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

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

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

9.2. External monitoring

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

The external monitoring agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give

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

advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the displaced persons' production level and standard of living, and submit M&E reports to the XUAR PMO and ADB.

9.2.1. Scope and methodology of external monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

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

(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

(3) Public consultation

The external monitoring agency will attend public consultation meetings held during

resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(4) Grievance redress

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

9.2.2. Reporting of external monitoring

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

Table 9-3 Resettlement M&E schedule

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Socioeconomic Baseline Survey	March. 2012
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

9.3. Resettlement post-evaluation

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

Appendix 1 Applicable Laws and Policies

Applicable provisions of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Ownership and right of use of land

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 14 Land collectively owned by peasant shall be contracted out to members of the collective economic organizations for use in crop farming, forestry, animal

husbandry and fisheries production under a term of 30 years. The contractees should sign a contract with the correspondents contractor to define each other's rights and obligations. Peasants who have contracted land for operation are obliged to use the land rationally according to the purposes agreed upon in the contracts. The right of operation of land contracted by peasants shall be protected by law.

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

General plans for the utilization of land

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Protection of cultivated land

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

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

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

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

administrative department, examine and accept it.

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

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

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

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

Land for construction purposes

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

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

Article 44 Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

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

Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the

efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the land certificate.

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired according to the social and economic development level.

Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions

of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been acquired.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Land for use by government organs and for military use;
2. Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;
3. Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State;
4. Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

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

Starting from the date when this law comes into effect, 30% of the leasing fees for new construction land shall be handed over to the central finance, with the rest 70% to

be retained by related local people's governments, for the development of land for cultivation.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Use land for the sake of public interests;
2. Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans;
3. When the term for the land use right expires according to what is agreed upon in the contract for compensated use of land, the land user has failed to apply for extension or failed to get approval for extension;

4. The use of land originally allocated has been stopped due to cancellation or removal of units;

5. Roads, railways, airports and mining sites that have been approved to be abandoned.

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

Article 62 One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Land needed for building public facilities and public welfare undertakings of townships (towns) and villages;

2. Land not used according to the purposes approved;

3. Land not used any more due to cancellation or removal of the original units.

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

Applicable provisions of the Regulation on the Dismantlement of Urban Houses

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

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

Article 22 The demolisher shall compensate displaced persons hereunder.

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

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

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

In case of demolition of an attachment to a non-public-welfare institution's premises, no property swap shall be made and the demolisher shall offer cash compensation.

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

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

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

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

Article 29 For a house whose property right is unclear, the demolisher shall submit a compensation and resettlement proposal to the administrative department for house

demolition for approval before demolition. Before demolition, the demolisher shall go through the conservation of evidence formalities with a notary organ for the demolished house.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

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

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

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

Chapter 2 Land ownership and use rights

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

ownership or permit to use collective land.

Chapter 4 Farmland protection and land reclamation

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

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

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

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

Chapter 5 Land for Construction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 200m² if the per capita cultivated land is less than 0.04 hectare.

(2) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 300m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.04 to 0.07 hectare.

(3) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 400m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.07 to 0.1 hectare.

(4) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 500m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.1 to 0.14 hectare.

(5) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 600m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.14 to 0.34 hectare.

(6) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 800m² if

the per capita cultivated land is over 0.34 hectare.

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

Applicable provisions of the Grassland Law of the PRC
Chapter II Ownership of Grasslands

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 13 The grasslands owned by collectives or the State-owned grasslands which have been allocated for use to collective economic organizations may be

contracted for management by households individually or jointly within the said collective economic organizations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter V Use

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

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

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

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

In areas where grazing is prohibited or closed grazing or rotation grazing is practiced, the State gives grain or funds as subsidies to people who raise livestock in

pens, and the specific measures in this respect shall be formulated by the State Council or the relevant department authorized by it.

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

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

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

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

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

the competent administrative department for pricing and the financial department under the State Council jointly with the competent administrative department for grasslands under it.

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

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

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

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

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 changed 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 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 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:

the units who acquisition (transfer) grassland should pay the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy to grassland supervision agencies superior than county level. Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsmen's living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.

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.

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.

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 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 price & finance departments.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 10 For any minimum-income household that applies for low-rent housing,

the householder shall file a written application according to the stipulated procedures.

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

Table 1.1 Calculation bases of farmland compensation

Unit: Yuan/mu

Grade	I (High-yield)	II (High-yield)	III (High-yield)
Level	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 1.5times, 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 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 1.3 Standard of resettlement subsidy

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

Table 1.4 Standard of compensation fees for urban state-owned land

Unit: Yuan/m²

Entity	Within built-up area	Out of built-up area
Urumqi Municipality	30	20

Karamay, Shihezi, Kuytun, Changji, Bole, Yining, Tacheng, Korla, Altay, Turpan, Hami, Aksu, Artux and Hetian Municipalities	20	10
Other counties (cities)	15	8
Other townships	6	2

Table 1.5 Compensation rates for timber and commercial forests

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

Table 1.6 Compensation rates for scrub forests

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

Table 1.7 Rates of management fees for temporary land uses

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

uses	area		
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.3 Yuan/month*m ²	

Appendix 2 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

_____ **(Name of affected person)**

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

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

I. Composition of the Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Impacts of the Project

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

The Project will affect one community, two villages and one town, and land acquisition and house demolition will affect 97 persons, including 84 minority persons, accounting for 86.60% of the affected population.

Urban residential houses of 802 m² will be demolished, affecting 5 households with 21 persons, including 2 minority households with 10 persons. 172.01 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land, affecting 13 households with 84 persons, including 12 minority households with 80 persons.

The Project will occupy state-owned urban roads and green belts, including 16.53 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the sewer network in the county town sewage treatment component, 41.62 state-owned urban roads and green belts would be temporarily occupied for water supply component; 14.25 mu occupied temporarily for the laying of the heating network of the county town central heating component, and 39.01 mu occupied temporarily for the excavation of the sewer network in the Taskhin Town sewage treatment component.

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

III. Compensation rates

(1) Compensation rates for permanent acquisition of pasture land

Table 2.1 Compensation rates for affected pasture land

	Output value (Yuan/mu)	Grassland compensation fees (multiple)	Resettlement subsidy (multiple)	Compensation rate (Yuan/mu)
Class 1, Grade 1	327.6	10	4	4586.4
Class 3, Grade 4	50	10	4	700

(2) Compensation rates for residential houses

Table 2.2 Compensation rates for urban residential houses

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

(3) Attachments

Table 2.3 Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities

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

IV. Resettlement

(1) Resettlement for acquisition of collective land:

Permanent acquisition of collective land will involve two villages and one town, which are Dongte and Buhaba Villages, and Taskhin Town; 172.01 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, all being pasture land.

According to the survey of the 12 households affected by land acquisition, all of

them expect cash compensation.

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

a) Making job opportunities available first to the displaced persons to generate cash income;

b) During production restoration, it will give technical training on cash crop cultivation and stockbreeding, etc. to the affected people, and invite technicians of the stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihoods.

(2) Resettlement in county town:

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

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

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

(3) Resettlement in Taskhin Town:

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

V. Rights and obligations of the affected 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 Qinghe County:

1. Village/community committee;
 2. Township government/urban district office;
 3. QCLRB/HDMO;
 4. County PMO/county government; and
 5. Legal proceedings
6. Affected populations are also available to appeal via the ADB accountability grievance mechanism;

Website: www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/

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

Head of No.1 Community Committee: Rezhak Tel: 0906-8825522

Head of Dongte Village Committee: A Hei Tel: 0906-8585311

Head of Kenmoyinake Village Committee: Secretary Qi Tel: 0906-8821245

Head of Taskhin Town Government: Xue Wenbin Tel: 0906-8588126

Head of QCLRB: Ma Decai Tel: 0906-8826519

Head of HDMO: Lin Fengxia Tel: 0906-8821147

Head of County PMO: Xu Chuangyi Tel: 0906-8824232

Head of GMSS: Letvbiek Tel: 0906-8823059

External resettlement monitoring agency Yan lei Tel: 14799328912

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

(2) Obligations of the affected people:

1. Cooperating in the implementation of this national project actively;


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

Appendix 3 Minutes of Public Participation and Interview


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

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



Interview Record 1	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Dongte Village, Qinghe County
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by land acquisition Householder: Alehabiek RP preparation agency
Key points	<p>1. The family has 590 mu of spring pasture, 114 mu of summer pasture, 165 mu of medium-season pasture, 5,300 mu of winter pasture and 8 mu of clipping pasture</p> <p>2. Household properties: 2 horses, 6 heads of cattle and 50 heads of sheep; 2 bicycles, 1 VCD, 1 color TV set, 1 PC, 1 refrigerator, 1 tractor, 1 motorcycle, 1 induction cooker and 2 fixed telephones</p> <p>3. Household income: stockbreeding 8,880 Yuan/year; wages 18,000 Yuan/year</p> <p>4. Land compensation: He wants to buy more pasture land and send his child to school. He pays much attention to his child's education.</p> <p>5. Women's participation: stockbreeding, pasture watering, housework, etc.</p> <p>6. Diseases are likely to be disseminated by flies and mosquitoes in hot summer. He expects that refuse should be cleaned up on a daily basis, and prevented from polluting the drinking water source and soil.</p> <p>7. Employment information should be released timely on TV in Kazakh and Chinese, so that they and their households can participate in the Project to increase their income.</p>
Photos	

Interview Record 2	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Dongte Village, Qinghe County
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by land acquisition Householder: Wuyhantai RP preparation agency

Key points	<p>1. The family has 10 members, of which 6 receive MLS. The family has 1,505 mu of spring pasture, 1,306 mu of summer pasture, 421 mu of medium-season pasture, 13,500 mu of winter pasture and 15 mu clipping pasture.</p> <p>2. Household properties: 1 camel, 5 horses, 10 heads of cattle and 130 heads of sheep. 2 bicycles, 2 VCDs, 1 washing machine, 3 color TV sets, 2 refrigerators, 1 tractor, 1 motorcycle, 1 induction cooker, 2 fixed telephones, and 3 mobile phones</p> <p>3. Household income: stockbreeding 17,000 Yuan/year; doing casual labor 3,000 Yuan/year</p> <p>4. Land compensation: He wants to buy more pasture land, and a vehicle (small 4-wheel car or large car) for pasture transfer and forge transport.</p> <p>5. Women's participation: doing housework, and taking care of children</p> <p>6. He supports the Project completely, because the refuse disposal plant will improve the environment, quality of life, and the village's appearance.</p> <p>7. He expects that infrastructure should be protected during land acquisition.</p> <p>8. Requirements: He expects that their basic livelihoods be secured after land acquisition, and that his son can participate in the Project. After the refuse disposal plant is completed, he expects that it be managed properly and fenced against livestock; if the plant needs to recruit maintenance personnel, he wants to do that job.</p>
Photos	

Interview Record 3	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	No.1 Community Committee
Attendees	<p>Interviewee: household affected by house demolition</p> <p>Householder: Chen Qingli</p> <p>RP preparation agency</p>
Key points	<p>1. Chen Qingli, male, 64 years, Han, primary school education, retired, lives in a 5-member family. His wife Zhou Xianglan Zhou Xianglan, 58 years, is retired. His son Chen Yucheng, 36 years, senior high school education, is unemployed. His daughter-in-law Lin Haiyan, 28 years, university education, deals with education. His granddaughter Chen Yanru, 8 years, is attending primary school.</p> <p>2. His house will be demolished for central heating.</p> <p>3. Main rooms to be demolished: 92m² in earth timber structure, side rooms: 47 m² in earth timber structure, miscellaneous rooms: 6 m².</p> <p>4. Household income: mainly from wages and casual labor, 39,200 Yuan/year</p> <p>5. Household properties: 1 bicycle, 1 washing machine, 1 refrigerator, 1 fixed telephone, 2 mobile phones, 1 DVD, 1 electric oven, and 1 TV set</p> <p>6. Willingness: He supports the Project, because the former house mainly, out of repair, without central heating, water supply and drainage systems, with a poor surrounding environment and bad road conditions. He wishes to get a house with better infrastructure and environment.</p> <p>7. Women's status: Women enjoy high status, and do housework in addition to taking care of children.</p>



Interview Record 4	
Time	2010-5-7
Venue	Taskhin Town
Attendees	Interviewee: household affected by both land acquisition and house demolition Householder: Mardinbiek (Kazakh) RP preparation agency
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mardinbiek, male, 42 years, Kazakh, primary school education, deal with stockbreeding and lives in a 6-member family. His wife Junsusadu, 43 years, deals with farming. His 2 sons and one daughter are attending junior high school. His elder daughter Jiamiha, 21 years, junior high school education, is working outside. 2. His house will be demolished, and pasture land acquired for Taskhin Town road construction. 3. Main rooms to be demolished: 75m2 in earth timber structure, side rooms: 45 m2 in earth timber structure, miscellaneous rooms: 28 m2. The family has 211 mu of pasture land, of which 4.61 mu will be acquired, with a loss rate of 2.19%. 4. Household income: mainly from wages and casual labor, 12,000 Yuan/year 5. Willingness: After acquisition and demolition, he expects reasonable and timely cash compensation. He wants to build a house on the allocated housing site, because this site is close to his existing house. He expects a larger housing site, and better attachments for his new house.

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

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

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

Appendix 5 Terms of Reference of External Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Objective

The objective of external M&D is:

To analyze variations of the standard of living of the affected 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 5.1 M&E agenda

March. 2012	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	Submission of final report