

Social Monitoring Report

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July 2014

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

Prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company, Xinjiang Branch for the
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government and the Asian Development Bank.

NOTE

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**Resettlement Monitoring Report for Qinghe County Municipal
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project**

Report No. 2

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,
Xinjiang Branch

July 2014

Monitoring and Evaluation Agency	:	Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch
Responsible Person for Monitoring and Evaluation	:	Yan Junjie
Staffs for Monitoring and Evaluation	:	Yan Junjie, Li Yingjie, Wang Xiaocui
Report Prepared Staffs	:	Yan Junjie, Li Yingjie, Yan Lei, Wang Xiaocui
Agency Address	:	Kelamayi city investment Mansion, Room 202, Youyi Road, KelamayiCity, Xinjiang
Post code	:	834000
Tel.	:	0086—0990—6840390
Fax	:	0086—0990—6840390
Email	:	13659929907@163.com

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1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Main components in 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. The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project. The components are county town water supply, county town sewage treatment, county town refuse disposal, county town central heating, Takshiken Town road construction. As shown in Table 1-1..

Table1-1 Components of the Project

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	Construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including

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

1.2 Project investment and construction period

The original investment for the project is about CNY149.8491million. Which ADB loaned \$ 15,000,000 and the others is from county counterpart funds; in which, the project cost is 117.6722million, other costs is 18.1356 million, reserve cost is 8.5293million, the construction period interest is 4.0732 million, initial working capital cost is 143.88. Specific investment costs are shown in Table 1-2

According to the project implementation schedule, the implementation would start from 2011 and end in 2015; the project has to take 2 years for preparatory phase (2009 to 2010), mainly to complete the project preparatory work; and the project implementation period is five years (2011 to 2015)

The implementation for this project would start from 2011 and end in 2015;and the implementation has two phases; the first phase is project preparing period, which would cost 2 years (2009 to 2010), mainly to complete the project preparatory work, such as project approval, survey and design, environmental assessment, loan negotiations and other preparatory work; the second phase is implementation period which lasts five years(2011 to 2015), to complete the construction of road component, water supply component, water drainage component, waste disposal component, central heating component. The project will be completed construction and put into use by the end of 2015.

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

No.	Items	Water supply	Drainage	Central heating	Waste disposal	Takshiken Road Component	Takshiken Water supply	Takshiken Drainage	Sub-total
1	Project cost	2101.24	1459.35	2440.68	1550.37	1618.46	1465.74	1131.38	11767.22
2	Implementation and other cost	266.3	256.76	391.4	313.8	205.41	176.44	203.45	1813.56
3	Reserve fund	169.84	96.05	146.8	92.66	133.21	114.74	99.63	852.93
4	Interest during construction	55.07	-	99.1	85.07	98.82	38.12	31.14	407.32
5	Initial working capital	10.09	-	89.65	9.84	23.71	5.16	5.43	143.88
Total		2602.54	1812.16	3167.63	2051.74	2079.61	1800.2	1471.03	14984.91

1.3 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement is prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch.

The main external monitoring contents and schedules are shown in table 1-3.

Table1-3External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
July 10	docking with Qinghe County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO	To understand and collect overview of road project, the preliminary design reports, project feasibility report, the project actual implementation progress, and the situation of the resettlement communities, PMO organization profiles and management system, and internal monitoring, and the complains etc.
July 11	affected residents questionnaires and interviews	Investigate if the area and affected population changes from Takshiken water supply and drainage project and compensation costs has been paid or not; to understand the residents complained that the complainant situation within project affected area; to know how resettlement satisfied with the compensations
July 12	To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office , PMO and other relevant units to	To get the information of payment procedures, the amount, timing, placement for project involved land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement compensation standard, relocation compensation and livelihood restoration measures and rescue the situation of vulnerable groups
July 13	To visit Qinghe County affected residents and with questionnaires	Investigation the living hood and productivity recovery of affecting populations; visited the project-affected stockbreeding family; to understand the residents complained that the complainant situation within project affected area; to know how resettlement satisfied with the compensations

2 The Project Progress

2.1 Progress of project works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Qinghe County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on December 6, 2010. According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2010 NO.2889 issued by Xinjiang DRC. The preliminary design got approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in August 5, 2011, According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2011 NO.2625 issued by Xinjiang DRC. At present, the project has completed the land pre-trial, the NDRC project, environmental assessment, construction land pre-planning permission procedures, as it shown in table 2-1.

Table2-1 Preliminary Formalities

NO	Project files	Organization	Time
1	Approval letter of the project preliminary design	Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission	August 5, 2011
2	Land planning permission for the County component of water supply construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
3	Land planning permission for the Takshiken component of water supply construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
4	Project planning permission for the Takshiken component of the sewage treatment construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
5	Land planning permission for the county component of the refuse disposal construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011

6	Land planning permission for heating project construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
7	Land planning permission for the Takshiken component of the road construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
8	Project planning permission for the county component of the sewage treatment construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011

Up to recent monitor, the progress of each component is shown as follow.

County Water Supply Component: Budget investment of CNY 26.0282 million, construction of a water distribution network of 13,874m, and a 6,000m³/d waterworks; the component has 4 contract packages; they are civil engineering, water supply network and drainage network, water supply plant equipment and machinery for water meters and variable electrical equipment. And the public bidding has been completed on September 2012, CNY10.4 million has been invested. In which investment for civil work is CNY8.4 0million, the main project for 1500 cubic meters and 540 square meters of net clear water pool has been completed, and so as lying water supply network 5800 m; in addition,RMB2 million has already been invested for equipments package.

County Refuse Disposal: Budget investment is CNY21,801 million, construction of newly-built a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and its operational outfit; the component includes 2 contracts package, sanitation construction and sanitation equipment, the bid for sanitation construction has been completed in October 2010, with a price of CNY4.9388million, and the contract has been signed up, all the equipments are supplied already. Currently for vehicles and sanitation equipment worth 3,345,100 Yuan has been supplied. The bid for civil work construction has been completed in September 2013 with a price of RMB12.2166million. 6.55 million Yuan have been completed invested for civil works, leachate pond, landfill, landfill

appendages, foundation for Management District buildings have almost been completed.

County Water Drainage Component: Budget investment of CNY 19.1272 million, construction of drainage network for 5.73km; and an 4000m³/d sewage treatment plant, and 173 drainage examine wells. The bid for Qinghe County drainage plant has been completed in December 2013, with a price of CNY6.828million. Current procurement contract has been signed, drainage civil contract tender document has been prepared, prepare to be bided.

Central heating Component: Budget investment of CNY31.6763million, construction of 1 × 46MW boiler room and an auxiliary equipment, and newly built 3 heat substations, with heat network for 3.804km. The bid for boiler equipment has been completed in January 1st, 2014, the other 3 contracts of auxiliary and heat transfer stations, heating pipes drainage and civil work had been prepared, prepare to be bided.

Takshiken Water Supply Component: Budget investment of CNY18.0002million, construction of a water distribution network of 15.99km, and a 1,800m³/d waterworks, and a water purification room, two clean water tank, a comprehensive building, a garage, and a power distribution room; Three contracts packages of the water supply construction, water supply and drainage pipes and water tender engineering equipment had been completed in December 2013,. Currently the project has started to be constructed.

Takshiken Water Drainage Component: Budget investment of CNY 14.7144million, construction of a 1200m³/d sewage treatment plant, and two pre-sedimentation tank, one aeration oxidation pond, and the second sedimentation tank. The bid for drainage civil work and the equipment has been completed in December 2013, with a price of CNY13.6520million. Up to now, 650,000 yuan has been invested, including 7.2 km open trenching pipe, foundation excavation for sewage plant has been completed, leveling the field area has been completed.

Takshiken Road Component: Budget investment of CNY of 20.7991million for Takshiken newly onstruction 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. The contract package of the civil work for Takshiken town road component has been completed in December 1, 2013, with price of 8.818 million yuan. Up to now, 2.9 million yuan had been invested, the sub grade earthwork for 6 roads had completed, and so as 10 culverts. The bid documents for roads contract of Takshiken have been prepared, prepare to be bided.

Table2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects

Items	Pre-procedures	Starting time	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Ending time
County Water Supply	finished	2014.7	Main plant civil works between the water supply company and treatment plant has been completed	The construction of the main part of waterworks had been completed, so as the laying of water supply network 5800m; complete all procurement tasks; so as 39% construction work	2014.1
County Water Drainage	finished	2015.5	Not started yet	Not started yet	2016.1
County Refuse Disposal	finished	2013.12	Not started yet	Civil works, leachate pond, landfill, landfill appendages, foundation for Management District buildings have almost been completed. In which equipment supply contract packages completed 95%; complete all procurement; overall construction schedule of approximately 58% had been completed	2014.11
Central heating	finished	2015.5	Not started yet	Not started yet	2016.1
Takshiken Road	finished	2014.5	Not started yet	the subgrade earthwork for 6 roads had completed, and so as 10 culverts. The bid documents for roads contract of Takshiken have been prepared, prepare to be bided	2015.1
Takshiken Water Supply	finished	2014.7	Not started yet	complete all procurement; equipment supply contract packages completed 10%	2015.12

Takshiken Water Drainage	finish ed	2014.5	Not started yet	7.2 km open trenching pipe, foundation excavation for sewage plant has been completed, leveling the field area has been completed. complete all procurement	2015.1
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2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

Qinghe County People's Government approved the resettlement plan and budget in October 2010. In February 2011, a resettlement work group composed by the Construction Bureau, house demolition office, land and resource bureau and representatives from the affected communities started to work.

April 2013, on the basis of the final design, Qinghe County PMO and grassland supervision station conducted a DMS to ensure the impact quantity, confirm the final impact, and prepared assets list which contained the occupied land and losses of APs, and other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations. etailed shown as table 2-3.

Table2-3Actual resettlement progress of the project

NO.	Items	Resettlement progress last monitoring	Resettlement progress this monitoring
1	Water supply	Grassland required for county water supply plant has been occupied	Grassland required for county water supply plant has been occupied
2	Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken	DMS and consultations are under taken
3	Refusal Disposal	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition completed
4	Central heating	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition and House demolish completed
5	Takshiken road construction	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition and House demolish completed
6	Takshiken Water supply	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition completed
7	Takshiken Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition completed

3 Project Impact

3.1 Land Impacts

Total land acquisition by this project is 461.15mu. in which state-owned residential land 6.48mu; state-owned unused land 73.96mu; collective grassland 380.71mu. For details, see table 3-1:

Table3-1 Land Acquisition effects list of the project

Unit: mu

No.	Component	LA Type	Covered area for last monitoring	Covered area for this monitoring	Increase area
1	Taskhin Town road construction	Grassland (Class 1, grade 1)	25.48	22.49	-2.99
		state-owned residential land	4	4	0
2	Taskhin Town water supply	Grassland (Class 1	5.45	10.22	4.77
3	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Grassland (Class 1	52.33	182	129.67
		state-owned unused land	0.03、	0.03	0
4	County town refusal disposal	Grassland (Class 4, grade 3)	72.75	150	77.25
5	County town water supply	Grassland (Class 1, grade 1)	16	16	0
6	County town sewage treatment	state-owned unused land	73.25	73.25	0
7	County town Central heating	state-owned residential land	2.48	2.48	0
		state-owned unused land	0.68	0.68	0
No.	Component		252.45	461.15	208.7

The amount of land acquisition in updated resettlement plan is larger than the planned area in the originally resettlement plan.

Takshiken town (Ta Town) planed to covering 25.46 mu lands for road component, the actual land occupation is 22.49 mu, 2.99 mu less. The influenced population decreased from 4 HH with 22 people to 2HH with 6people, reduced 2HH with 16 people.

The reason is because the reduction in the project implementation process optimization carried out, as far as possible to reduce the impact on the grass of road construction, thereby reducing the grass collection area and the affected population.

Ta town water supply component planed to cover 5.45 mu of the class 1, grade 1 meadow; Actually occupied 10.22 mu, 4.77 mu more, the impacted population increased from 1 HH with 2 people to 1HH with 4 people. The reason is that: in the process of consultation with pastoralists in pastoral meadow, after the planed levy place, the rest area is small and is hard to manage, the AP hopes the rest area can be required too, PMO agreed. Therefore, the actual land acquisition is 4.77 mu more than planned.

Ta town drainage component planned to cover the class 1, grade 1 meadow 52.33 mu, actually occupied 182mu grass land, 129.67mu more, the impacted population increased from 1 HH with 3 people to 2 HH with 7people (all minorities), increased 1 HH with 4 person. The increase is due to the location changes of the sewage treatment plant construction, the corresponding project impact is accordingly changed.

Ta town refuse disposal component planned to cover the class 4, grade 3 meadows 72.25mu, actually occupied 150mu grass land, 77.25mu more, affected 20HH with 134 people. The impacted population increased 17 HH with 97 people (all minorities) than last monitoring. Impact of population and land area increased reasons are: before the implementation, population affected by the land acquisition program was measured with assistance of the village, during the project implementation, grassland supervision station were measured specifically, and the affected households, the actual collection area and the affected population was determine after consultations.

Table 3-2 Affected by the projects

Component	Last monitoring		This updated monitoring		changes	
	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Ta Town road construction	4	22	2	6	-2	-16
Ta Town water supply	1	2	1	4	0	2
Ta Town sewage treatment	1	3	2	7	1	4
County town refusal	3	37	20	134	17	97

disposal						
County town water supply	3	14	3	14	0	0
County town sewage treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0
County town Central heating	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	78	28	165	16	87

Note: The negative sign indicates reduction

Land acquisition and resettlement work related to the county sewage treatment plant is in progress, the next monitoring would focus on it.

3.2 Affected population by LA

House demolition is caused by Ta town and county road subproject heating projects. Compare changes in varying degrees through this monitoring found that the amount of house demolition and impact of population and updated edition of "Resettlement Plan" and the last external monitoring phase.

Up to this monitoring, 700.45 m² residential houses had been demolished, affected 6 HH with 25 people.

First: the acquired area and number of affected people by house demolition consistent with previous monitoring, demolition 150 m², and affected 1 HH with 4 people;

Second: the demolition area affected by the county heating component decreased from the previous monitored 654 square meters to 550 square meters, while the impact of the population have the original 4 HH with 17 people increased to 5 HH with 21 people. Last time monitoring is ongoing land acquisition and house demolition physical quantity surveys and consultations, 5 HH with 21 people is the actual affected population implementation.

The monitoring body with demolition affected, see Table 3-3

Table3-3 Residents' Housing Demolition

Item	AH	Demolished area (m ²)	Structure
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Ta Town road construction	Qian Wanwei	150.00	Earth timber structure
County town Central heating	Li Yuxin	101.13	Earth timber structure
	Li Zonghua	62.31	Earth timber structure
	Maimaiti	128.53	Earth timber structure
	Zhang Anming	166.48	Earth timber structure
	Chen Qingli	92.00	Earth timber structure
Total		700.45	

4 Project Compensation Standard

4.1 LA Compensation Standard

4.1.1 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

Up to this monitoring, the standard of state-owned land is consistent with the last monitoring and the RP, all the LA procedures have been completed, and the compensation standard is basically same with RP.

Table 4-1 Benchmark land prices of Qinghe County

Unit: yuan/m²

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

4.1.2 Collective land

The grassland compensation is stipulated based on Article 39 of the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China, Article 9, 10, and 11 of the evaluation and approval management regulations of the prairie acquisition of Agriculture Ministry, and NO.【2010】2679 new Document of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission and the Finance Department. The issuance of grassland compensation and resettlement fees are according to “the notice about the charge standard related grassland supervision” NO. 【1999】3 document issued by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Price Bureau and Finance Department. The grassland compensation should be given to the grassland supervision institution for the grassland construction. The resettlement fees are to give back to the grassland users, but the PMO put the affected people into consideration and made negotiations with grassland supervision managers, then give all the grassland compensation and resettlement fees to the affected people.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the class 1, grade 1 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 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; so as the resettlement subsidies (6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years). The class 4, grade 2 grassland acquisition in the early three years averagely produced the value of 69 yuan/mu, grassland compensation standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidies 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years. The class 2, grade 3 grassland acquisition in the early three years averagely produced the value of 88 yuan/mu, grassland compensation standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidies 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years.

Table4-1 Compensation standard of the project (Grassland)

Level	Standard (yuan/mu)	Grassland compensation (times)	Resettlement compensation fee (times)	Standard (yuan/mu)
Class 1, grade 1	327.6	6	6	3931.2
Class 4, grade 2	69	6	4	690
Class 2, grade3	88	6	6	1056

4.2 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

Up to this monitoring, the HD standard has some changes with the last monitoring and the RP.

By the reference of local similar housing replacement price of 2010, the resettlement housing demolition compensation established; final compensation price of demolished houses are to go through the real estate appraisal, on-site assessment of the surveying and mapping company, and then the affected sides consult with the housing demolition company based on that price. Urban housing demolition compensation includes the compensation of state-owned lands. For specific compensation standard, see table 4-2.

Table4-2 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
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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	
	Land compensation			
	Land compensation	yuan/m ²	Tier-1 areas: 95 yuan/m2	
			Tier-2 areas: 60 yuan/m2	
			Tier-3 areas: 41 yuan/m2	
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	

Second: the process of resettlement implementation actual compensation scheme:

In the resettlement process, due to the compensation standard policy for country on the border town changed, as well as the continuous improvement of living standards, according to a new national PMO border town land compensation standards, full account of the living standards of local residents, after re-calculation and estimate for relocated residents to develop a more favorable housing compensation standards.

Table4-3 Actual housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	1300	Qinghe County

	Earth timber	yuan/m2	995	Ta Town
	Land compensation			
	Land compensation	yuan/m2	Grade 3: 41yuan	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/HH	500	
	TV displacement fee	yuan/HH	108	

5 Resettlement

5.1 Land Acquisition Resettlement

5.1.1 State-owned land resettlement

Up to this monitoring, the resettlement plan and population has no change.

Ta town drainage component occupied 0.03mu state-owned unused land, county waste disposal component occupies 73.25 mu of state-owned unused land, heating component occupies 0.68 mu of state-owned unused land, all the land were allocated by the Qinghe County land department for construction use for free. Since the project does not affect the population, so do not involve land acquisition and resettlement work.

Further projects involving state-owned residential land compensation and resettlement have been included in the house demolition compensation and resettlement, and will not be detailed in this commentary.

5.1.2 Collective land Resettlement

Qinghe County Project Office in order to properly resolve the pastoralists and land affected population received basic life and long-term livelihood, maintaining social stability and harmony, promote economic and social development, and to develop the appropriate compensation policy, namely:

- a) To obtain the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies;
- b) During project construction, will give jobs priority to resettlement labors, which will bring the cash income of affected persons.
- c) Provide skills training and employment introduction

Throughout the production recovery process, technical personnel training should be provided, such as some cash crops and farming, etc.. Invite the livestock sector and labor and social security departments of the technical staff to carry out some

training herders aspects related to aquaculture, making affected households received at least more than once per animal husbandry and non-agricultural production, technical training and technical training, through these measures to improve farming skills to increase the income of affected persons to restore the livelihoods of affected people (with photos)

Meadow compensation scheme is consistent with the "RP" and the last monitoring, NO change occur, the specific amount of compensation is as follows

Table5-1 LA compensation

No.	Component	Land type	Area (mu)	Standard (yuan)		
				Resettlement fee	Grassland compensation	Amount
1	Ta Town road construction	Grassland	22.49	44200	44200	88400
2	Ta Town water supply	Class 1, grade 1 (6.97mu) Class 2, grade3 (3.25mu)	10.22	15400	15400	30800
3	Ta Town sewage treatment	Class 2, grade3	182	96096	96096	192192
4	County town refusal disposal	Class 4, grade 2	150	62100	41400	103500
5	County town water supply	Grassland	18	36700	36700	73400
Total	--		382.71	254496	233796	488292

5.2 Resettlement of Housing Demolition

The 6 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 as market price or exchanging for resettlement housing.

The house demolition compensation would be determined based on the same year and local housing market price; the final demolished house price will be compensation after on-site assessment of a real estate appraisal survey and mapping agency. In order to protect the interests and fair compensation of affected people, the real estate institution would be chosen by the all affected people as an independent third party to evaluate the demolished houses. The agency would assess the house as replacement value according to the building materials, construction techniques and house structures, renovation etc.. And the re-constructed rooms have the same value with the old part. In order to make a fair and transparent assessment results, the evaluation results will be publicity in community / village area, the PMO can only sign the compensation agreement with APs, after they approved the evaluation results. The final compensation includes housing compensation, decoration and subsidies. Finally the compensation price will be discussed with APs after on-site assessment of a real estate appraisal survey and mapping agency.

Qinghe resettlement community is located in the Guangming Road, south of Xingfu Road, east of the county, with a total construction area of 7000 m², habitable 80 households, two apartments share a staircase, the house has 3 bedrooms and 2 living rooms always with area about 100-120 m², the house has 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms always with area about 90 m². Qinghe Primary School is 350 meters away from the community, Qinghe Junior School is 450 meters away from the community, county hospital is 200m away from the community. Supporting facilities are electricity, telecommunications, radio and television, water supply and drainage

facilities, central heating, roads and unified laying and installation entertainment and fitness equipment

1 Household affected by HD in Ta town, after discussion, the PMO paid cash compensation as their wish, and allocated a homestead place for self construction, which is located in the Sarbulake village of herdsmen settlements area, on the north side of the Ta Town, only 1km far away; it's only 2km away from the original house, the affected households, there is no risk for their living recovery, because allocated homestead area is 300m², and another 20,000 yuan subsidy for building new house was paid for them.

Up to this monitoring, Qinghe County PMO has completed its DMS and consultation, a detailed resettlement program has been specified, the relocation compensation work has been completed.

Among the 6 AHs, 5AHs chosen cash compensation, 1 AH chosen property swap. 0.846 Million was paid for demolition compensation, including

1 affected HH by the road subproject in Ta town, after consultation by the PMO, the AH want to get the cash compensation, because he has a set of house in other place. after assessment, PMO paid 154,000 yuan a one-time to the affected people in June 2013; (pay compensation agreement shows in appendix 6)

1 of the 5 affected HH by the county heating subproject, Chen Qingli chosen property swap after consultation with PMO. The demolition of housing area was 92m², through the property swap; he gets a 90-square-meter house in the resettlement community in guangming Road. Meanwhile Chen Qingli gets the compensated with attachment for owned residential land area of 2 square meters, and 37,080 yuan for housing renovation costs.

Table 5-2 Chen qingli compensation

	Compensation standard	Area	Compensation amount
Compensation area	State-owned residential area	182m ²	7462

	House area	92m2	Property swap
Attachment	Toilet	1	500
	Big tree	4	320
	Small tree	3	105
	Trees	3	240
	Fruit trees	1	35
	Wells	1	1050
Other subsidies	Moving subsidies		500
	Television transfer cost		108
	House renovation cost		37080
	The others	2	2600
Total			50000

Note: Chen Qing Li's residential land was compensated in accordance with the standards of grade 3, namely 41 yuan per square meter

The other 4 AHs chosen cash compensation due to they have the other residential house. Compensation standards are: the demolition of housing area per square meter compensation is 1300 yuan; 4 HHs get total compensation costs 642,000 yuan, 33,200 yuan compensation for residential land, housing compensation 596,000 yuan, 2,000 yuan compensation move, TV shift costs 4,300 yuan. Compensation details see Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 specific compensation for house demolish

AHs	Resident land (m ²)	Compensation (yuan)	House area (m ²)	Compensation (yuan)	Compensation for attached (yuan)	Moving subsidies	Television shift cost	Total (10,000yuan)
Li Yuxin	197.73	8106.93	101.13	131470.00	1815.00	500	108	14.20

Li zonghua	127.2 3	5217.00	62.31	81000.00	3175.00	500	108	9.00
Maimai ti	222.6 1	9127.00	128.53	167099.00	3170.00	500	108	18.00
Zhang Anming	262.5 4	10764.00	166.48	216428.00	2200.00	500	108	23.00
Total	810.1 1	33214.93	458.45	595997.00	10360.00	2000	432	64.20

6 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions

6.1 Monitoring survey

6.1.1 Survey illustration

Up to this monitoring survey, all the LA and resettlement work had been done, but LA is undertaken for county sewage drainage component.

The 1st external monitoring on living restoration baseline survey for the population affected by the project was conducted in January 2013. This monitoring will affect the production of hygiene standards after the follow-up survey population; the sample includes 6 HH with 25 APs for house demolition, and 28HH with 15 APs for LA.

6.1.2 Contents of the survey

6.1.2.1 Household Population

A. Household Population in HD

Affected by the demolition, the 6 surveyed households includes 25 people, of whom are 4 Uyгур people(16%), 11 Kazak, accounting for 44%; 10 Han people, accounting for 40% of the population; 14 men(56%), 11 women(44%); labors in total are 20 people, accounting for 80% of the total population, including 8 female labors 40%). For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project demolition, see table 6-1.

Table6-1The population situation of surveyed households affected by demolition

items	nationality			gender		labor		Marital status		
	Uygu r	Kaza k	Han	Male	Fema le	Total	Include: female	marri ed	singl e	widow ed

Amount (people)	4	11	10	14	11	20	8	18	7	0
proportion (%)	16.00 %	44.00 %	40.00 %	56.00 %	44.00 %	80.00 %	40%	72.00 %	28.00 %	0.00%

B. Household Population in LA

Affected by the county refuse disposal component, the 20 surveyed households includes 134 people are Uyghur people, in which male: 71 people (53%), female: 63 people (47%); labors in total: 124 people account for 93%, including 58 women labors (47%). For the survey of population situation affected by the land acquisition, see table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Survey on population situation affected by LA in Liang Fan Breeding Farm

items	nationality	gender		Labor		Marital Status		
	Uyghur	Male	Female	Total	Include: female	married	single	Widowed
Amount (people)	165	92	73	135	63	140	22	3
proportion (%)	100%	56%	44%	82%	47%	84.85%	13.33%	1.82%

6.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

A. Distribution of age group in HD

Among the 6 surveyed households includes 25 people, there are 2 people are 0-6 years old, accounting for 8.00% of the total population affected by house demolition; There are 4 people in the 7-19 age groups, accounting for 16.00%. Moreover, 8 people belongs to the 20-35 age group (32.00%); 6 people in 36-50 age group (24%); 3 in 51-60 age group (12.00%); 2 people are above 60 years old (8.00%). Specific information is shown following.

Table 6-3 Distribution of resettlements (affected by the demolition) in age groups

Age	population	Proportion
<6	2	8.00%
7~19	4	16.00%
20~35	8	32.00%
36~50	6	24.00%
51~60	3	12.00%
>60	2	8.00%
total	25	100.00%

B. Distribution of age group in LA (County refuse disposal component)

Among the 28 surveyed households with 165 people affected by land acquisition, there are 10 people are 0-6 years old, accounting for 6.41%; there are 31 people in the 7-19 age groups, accounting for 19.87%. 50 people are 20 to 35 years old, accounting for 32.05% of the total population. 39 people are 36 ~ 50 years old, accounting for 25% of the total population. 18 people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 11.54% of the total population. 8 people are above 60 years old (5.13%). Specific information is shown following For the age distribution of resettlements after the influence of land expropriation, see table 6-5.

Table6-4 Distribution of resettlements (affected by the LA) in age groups

Age	population	Proportion
<6	10	6.41%
7~19	31	19.87%
20~35	50	32.05%
36~50	39	25.00%
51~60	18	11.54%

>60	8	5.13%
Total	156	100.00%

6.1.2.3 Education Level

A. Education Level in HD Affected Persons

Among the 6HHs with 25 people affected by HD, 1 person among those 25 people is illiteracy, accounting for 4%; 2 people with a pre primary education, accounting for 8%; 7 people with a primary education, accounting for 28%; 10 people with a junior middle school education, accounting for 40%. 3 people with a high school education, accounting for 12%. and 2 people with a college or above college level education, accounting for 8%.. For the distribution of resettlements' education level see table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Distribution of resettlements' education level affected by HD

Education level	population	Proportion
illiteracy	1	4.00%
Preschool	2	8.00%
Primary school	7	28.00%
Junior high school	10	40.00%
Senior high school	3	12.00%
college degree or above	2	8.00%
total	25	100.00%

B. Education Level in LA Affected Persons

Among the 28 HHs with 165 people affected by LA, 7 people among those affected people are illiteracy, accounting for 4.24%; 10 people with a pre primary education, accounting for 6.06%; 49 people with a primary education, accounting for 29.70%; 69 people with a junior middle school education, accounting for 41.82%. 21

people with a high school education, accounting for 12.73%; and 9 people with a college or above college level education, accounting for 5.45%.. For the distribution of resettlements' education level see table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Distribution of education level for APs

Education level	population	Proportion
illiteracy	7	4.24%
Primary school	10	6.06%
Junior high school	69	41.82%
Senior high school	49	29.70%
college degree or above	21	12.73%
total	165	100.00%

6.1.2.4 Major property of the families

A. HD and LA major property of the families

The monitoring found that of the 6 affected families, popularizing rates of mobile phone, TV, fixed telephone, electric fan, DVD/VCD and other household appliances are higher while the rates of computers and cars are generally lower by this monitoring survey. For the chart about the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property, see table6-7.

Table 6-5The major property of the surveyed families and the average household property

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	22	366.67%
TV	-	7	116.67%
Electric fan	-	4	66.67%
motorcycle	-	6	100.00%

refrigerator	-	5	83.33%
bicycle	-	6	100.00%
Radio	-	2	33.33%
Fixed telephone	-	6	100.00%
Washing machine	-	4	66.67%
DVD/VCD	-	3	50.00%
car	-	1	16.67%
computer	-	4	66.67%

B Affected by LA for refuse disposal component

The monitoring found that of the 28 affected families with 165 people, popularizing rates of mobile phone, TV, fixed telephone, electric fan, DVD/VCD and other household appliances are higher while the rates of computers and cars are generally lower by this monitoring survey. For the chart about the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property, see table6-10.

Table 6-6The major property of the surveyed grassland families and the average household property

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	150	535.71%
TV	-	28	100.00%
Electric fan	-	17	60.71%
motorcycle	-	27	96.43%
refrigerator	-	16	57.14%
bicycle	-	32	114.29%
Fixed telephone	-	28	100.00%

Washing machine	-	19	67.86%
DVD/VCD	-	21	75.00%
car	-	5	17.86%
computer	-	13	46.43%

6.1.2.5 Household income structure

A. The income structure of HD family

After the analysis of the income sources of those 6 surveyed families with 25 people affected by demolition, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement' annual per capita income is 7,395 yuan, increased 1,135 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 6,260 yuan, 18.13% higher than the former investigation. In which the agricultural income, wage income, business income and wage income has improved greatly compared with the average base. Detail see table 6-12.

Table 6-7 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure

Items	Total household income on basic investigation	Per capita income on basic investigation	Ratio	Total household income on this survey	Per capita income on this survey	Ratio	increasing proportion of per capita income Compared with basic investigation	Increase proportion of household income Compared with basic investigation
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)		(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)			
Agricultural income	21325	853	13.62 %	58650	2346	31.73 %	175.17%	132.94%
Breeding stocks	56050	2242	35.82 %	28850	1154	15.61 %	-48.53%	-56.43%

Outside working	24100	964	15.40 %	28450	1138	15.39 %	18.03%	-0.08%
Business running	15475	619	9.88 %	22000	880	11.90 %	42.28%	20.45%
House leasing	1425	57	0.91 %	600	24	0.32 %	-57.80%	-64.28%
wages	37125	1485	23.71 %	44800	1792	24.24 %	20.73%	2.20%
Allowance	1025	41	0.66 %	1525	61	0.82 %	47.13%	24.56%
Total	156500	6260	100.00 %	184875	7395	100.00 %	18.13%	/

B. The income structure of LA for refuse disposal component

After the analysis of the income sources of those 28 surveyed families with 165 people affected by LA, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement annual per capita income is 7,195 yuan, increased 935 yuan compared with the former investigation of 6,260 yuan, 14.94% higher than the former investigation. Livestock accounts for a high proportion of household income and there is a substantial increase in the average of 1214 yuan higher than the substrate, and the wage income, business income have increased, while the average farm income was lower than the base 197 yuan. Detail see table 6-10.

Table 6-8 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure

Items	basic investigation			this investigation			increasing proportion	
	Total household income	Per capita income	Ratio	Total household income	Per capita income	Ratio	per capita income	total household income
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)		(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)			
Agricultural income	140745	853	13.62%	108240	656	9.12%	-23.02%	-33.02%
Breeding stocks	369930	2242	35.82%	570240	3456	48.03%	54.13%	34.10%
Outside working	159060	964	15.40%	163350	990	13.76%	2.71%	-10.64%
Business running	102135	619	9.88%	107580	652	9.06%	5.41%	-8.29%
House leasing	9405	57	0.91%	3960	24	0.33%	-57.80%	-63.29%
wages	245025	1485	23.71%	223740	1356	18.85%	-8.66%	-20.53%
Allowance	6765	41	0.66%	10065	61	0.84%	47.13%	28.02%
Total	1032900	6260	100.00%	1187175	7195	100.00%	14.94%	0.00%

6.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

A. Expenditure structure of the HD families

After the analysis of the expenditure sources of those 6 surveyed families with 25 people affected by demolition, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 5452yuan, increased 608 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 4844 yuan per capita spending, 12.55% higher than the former investigation. Among them, communication expenses, agriculture spending, living expenses, clothing expenses and other expenses increase by a big margin.

Table 6-9 HD families' expenditure comparison

items		total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost	ration	total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost	ration	total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	12800	512	10.56%	17125	685	12.57%	34.00%	19.05%
	Business cost	12875	515	10.64%	6725	269	4.93%	-47.90%	-53.71%
	Stock breeding cost	14175	567	11.71%	3975	159	2.91%	-72.00%	-75.12%
	Sub-total	39850	1594	32.91%	27825	1113	20.41%	-30.19%	-37.98%
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	225	9	0.18%	600	24	0.45%	184.00%	152.32%
	Electric fee	2550	102	2.11%	3425	137	2.52%	34.00%	19.05%
	Heating	14125	565	11.65%	16100	644	11.80%	14.00%	1.28%
	Life expenses	38800	1552	32.04%	48125	1925	35.30%	24.00%	10.17%
	clothes	8775	351	7.24%	12625	505	9.26%	44.00%	27.94%
	communications	3700	148	3.06%	7475	299	5.48%	101.23%	78.78%

	education	5150	206	4.26%	6375	255	4.67%	23.45%	9.68%
	Medical	4500	180	3.72%	3875	155	2.83%	-14.36%	-23.91%
	transportation	2150	86	1.77%	2900	116	2.12%	35.10%	20.03%
	Other expenses	1300	52	1.06%	7050	282	5.16%	446.20%	385.27%
	Sub-total	81250	3250	67.10%	108475	4339	79.59%	33.51%	18.61%
Annual expenditure in total		121100	4844	100.01%	136300	5452	100.00%	12.55%	/

B. Expenditure structure of LA for refuse disposal component

After the analysis of the income sources of those 28 surveyed families with 165 people affected by LA, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 5394 yuan, increased 550 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 4844 yuan per capita spending, 11.35% higher than the former investigation. Among them, annual per capita on transportation costs, communication costs, living expenses and other expenses of both increased significantly. See Table 6-12.

Table 6-10 The expenditure of the HD families

items		total househ old cost (yuan/y ear)	Per capi ta cost	ration	total househ old cost (yuan/y ear)	Per capi ta cost	ration	Of total househ old cost	Of Per capita cost
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	12800	512	10.56 %	3975	159	2.94%	-69.00%	-72.16 %
	Business cost	12875	515	10.64 %	10575	423	7.85%	-17.90%	-26.27 %
	Stock breeding cost	14175	567	11.71 %	20975	839	15.56 %	48.00%	32.90 %
	Sub-total	39850	1594	32.91 %	35525	1421	26.34 %	-10.86%	-19.95 %
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	225	9	0.18%	400	16	0.29%	84.00%	65.23 %
	Electric fee	2550	102	2.11%	3675	147	2.73%	44.00%	29.31 %
	Heating	14125	565	11.65 %	18900	756	14.02 %	34.00%	20.33 %
	Life	38800	155	32.04	43625	174	32.34	12.40%	0.94%

	expenses		2	%		5	%		
	clothes	8775	351	7.24%	10650	426	7.89%	21.40%	9.02%
	communicat ions	3700	148	3.06%	5625	225	4.16%	51.23%	35.80 %
	education	5150	206	4.26%	5725	229	4.25%	11.25%	-0.10 %
	Medical	4500	180	3.72%	2950	118	2.20%	-34.36%	-41.06 %
	transportati on	2150	86	1.77%	3325	133	2.46%	55.10%	39.28 %
	Other expenses	1300	52	1.06%	4450	178	3.31%	246.20 %	210.8 9%
	Sub-total	81250	325 0	67.10 %	99325	397 3	73.66 %	22.24%	9.77%
Annual expenditure in total			484 4	100.0 1%	134850	539 4	100.0 0%	11.35%	/

6.1.2.7 Analysis of household income and expenditure

From this monitoring: (1) the income sources of those 6 surveyed families affected by demolition, this monitoring annual per capita income is 7,395 yuan, increased 1,135 yuan compared with the basic investigation, increased ratio is 18.13% . 28 surveyed families with 165 people affected by LA, annual per capita income is 7,195 yuan, and increased 935 yuan compared with the former investigation, increased ratio is 14.94%. Affected by land acquisition or resettlement wage income, business income have increased; (2) the expenditure sources of those 6 surveyed families affected by demolition, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 5452yuan, increased 608 yuan compared with the basic investigation, increased ratio is 12.55%. and 28 surveyed families with 165 people affected by LA, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 5394 yuan,

increased 550 yuan compared with the basic investigation, increased ratio is 11.35%. Communication, living expenses and other expenses have increased of AP by land acquisition or house demolition. Household income of herdsmen affected area have been mentioned in different degrees, indicating that the implementation of the project works to bring economic benefits to local residents, including the payment of compensation for land acquisition, the employment opportunities arising from the project, the project to improve the living environment of residents levels etc. These factors can contribute to the family income and improve local residents' consumption level, improving the quality of life of residents

6.2 The typical household interview survey

The interview of this monitoring, in order to understand the production and living situation and plan for the future life, mainly aims at the typical relocated households, residents that affected by the demolition and land expropriation and the vulnerable groups that affected by the project.

6.2.1 The content of the typical household interview

(1)The interview for affected residents

The interviewee: Chen Qingli

Place: Chen Qingli's house

The affected type: house demolition

Whether is the low-income family: no

Family basic situation: Chen Qingli is 52 years old. There are 5 persons in the family, his wife, son, daughter in law, granddaughter, himself. All of them are han nationality.

Production and living status: Chen Qingli works for Technology Bureau in the county, the monthly wages is 4,000 yuan; wife mainly to do some housework; son and daughter are working outside, average

salary is about 3,000 yuan per person per month; granddaughter is in kindergarten; family living expenses including expenses of everyday life, education expenses. Affected by the house demolition, he selected house swap, resettlement building were completed before moving into, and therefore demolition did not have too much impact on his family.

Production and Living Plan : Plans to help his son and daughter-in-law opened a small restaurant with the swapped house, to improve family income.

6.2.2 Evaluation of typical household interview

From the monitoring and interview, it is found that the living standards of APs are better than before, and they are confident in the future production and living. The compensation for 5 residents affected by HD are paid in accordance with the new standards, 1300 yuan per square meter, the AP said he was very pleased with the compensation, which is one time higher than the planed standard, in addition, in addition, Chen Qingli gets 30,000 yuan for renovation after property swap, fully embodies the resettlement is reasonable. At the same time, the project, local government and the construction units make certain support measures for some needy households, not only to give the preferential policy, but also to give the corresponding funds support for the resettlements who still have difficulties in life. However, the resettlement of this project is a long-term task; it also needs the house-owner and the local government to give full recognition and long-term care.

7 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals

7.1 Public Participation

The monitoring team visited the HD management office, L&R Bureau, PMO and other affected communities and villages and implementation site, and interview affected families by questionnaires or face to face interview, and learned that a large number of public participation activities had been organized during the preparatory work for policies preparation and implementation. Community participation and consultation was highlighted, and the comments and suggestions from community groups, government departments, and communities were highlighted, to encourage all the parties to participate resettlement and reconstruction work. In the project preparation stage for the project design feasibility study, PMO and engineering design agencies had consulted on the road towards resettlement pathways, resettlement options of local authorities, people organizations, township (town) government and the affect people, and religious representatives. In preparing the resettlement process, the project land acquisition office has fully consulted the views of local governments represent on resettlement and compensation policy. In the project implementation stage, the resettlement agencies at all levels will further encourage the APs to participate in the resettlement and rehabilitation and reconstruction of production.

In project design and planning phase, Qinghe County PMO organized the design institution to conduct public consultations, such as the social economy investigation for the affected households, hold communities and the village meeting, to discuss land acquisition related issues, and to record consulting

results in the resettlement plan. In addition, listen to the opinions of the land requisition households, and discuss the land resettlement plan; make identification and validation for the vulnerable groups existed in the affected project area and fully consider the demands of the vulnerable group, and seriously give them special care. Before the LD and HD, resettlement information manual must be compiled and distributed to the affected people, and to make the information publicity for all.

In the process of LA and HD, Qinghe County resettlement work team was established to ensure the resettlement plan goes efficiently and effectively. And listen to the opinions of the APs in time and report to the superior departments every day in order to maximally reduce impacts in the implementation process, and to ensure utmost safeguard of the legitimate rights and interests of the affected population

Because the other sub-components have not started yet, the monitoring team will focus on tracking the remaining components of the concrete of public participation in LA and HD, resettlement activities in independent assessment of the future. Public participation activities organized by the project units see in the table 7-1

Table 7-1 Public participation overview

Purpose		Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Water Supply	Land acquisition announcement	via village meeting	March. 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	April. 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	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	April.,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	April. ,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	April.,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	March, 2013	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	April, 2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied grassland of resettlement and loss of assets
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	June, 2013	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	July, 2013	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	April,, 2013	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	April, 2013	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	May, 2013	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	May, 2013	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	April,, 2013	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	April,, 2013	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	May, 2013	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	May, 2013	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	April,, 2013	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	April,, 2013	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	May, 2013	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	May, 2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date

7.2 Complaints and Appeal

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.

Stage 5: 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.

Appeal procedures in detail see figure

Figure 7-2.

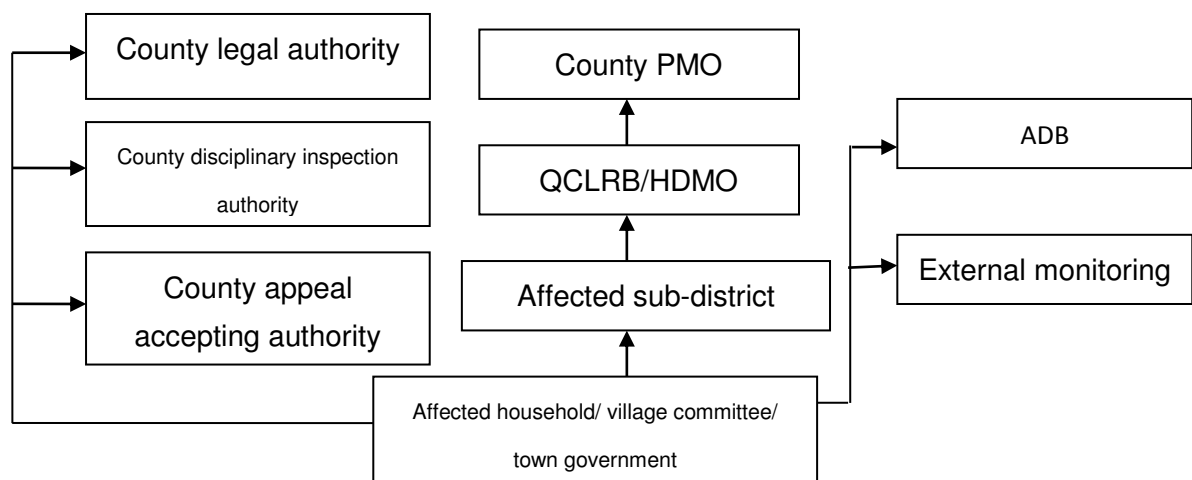


Figure 7-2 Appeal procedures

As the preparatory work is meticulous and a large number of public participation activities had been organized, there isn't any complain of appeals so far.

8 Organizations

8.1 Settings of Organizations

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

1. Qinghe County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
2. Qinghe County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
3. QCCB (implementing agency)
4. HDMO
5. Qinghe County GMSS
6. Taskhin Town
7. Community/ Sub-district offices

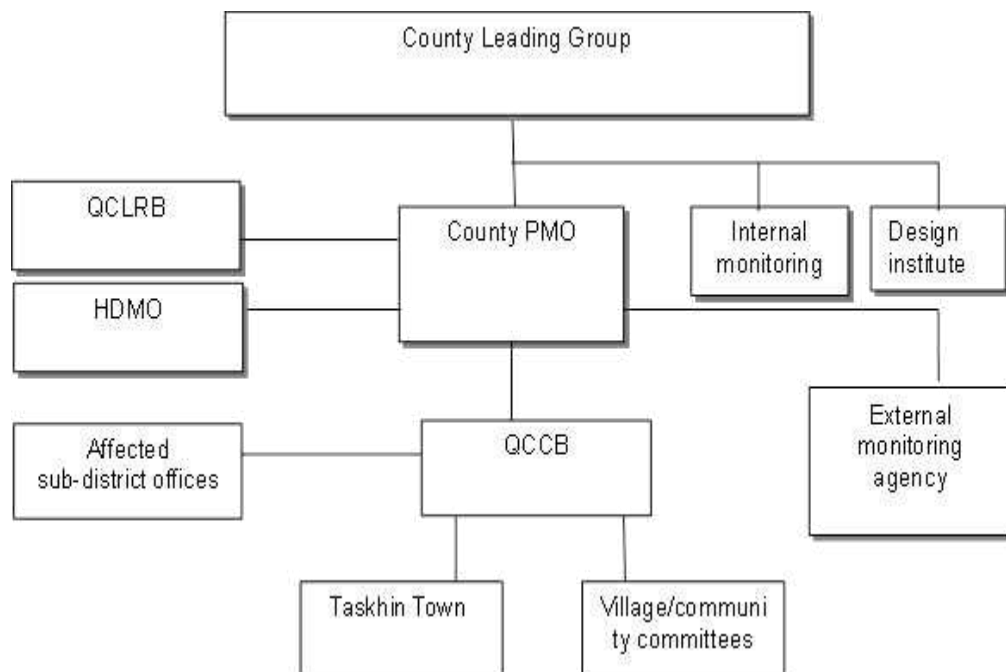


Figure 8-1 Qinghe Resettlement organizational chart

Table 8-1 Qinghe PMO staff

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Qinghe County Finance Bureau	Wang Dongliang	Cadres	0906-8821092
2	Qinghe County Development and Reform Commission	Sun Long	Cadres	0906-8822106
3	Qinghe construction bureau	Li Yan	Deputy Secretary	0906-8823483
4	Qinghe construction bureau	Zhou Bugao	Cadres	0906-8824235
5	Qinghe construction bureau	Tan Tingting	Cadres	0906-8824235
6	Qinghe construction bureau	Hu Xiaolei	Cadres	0906-8824235
7	Qinghe construction bureau	A Yiheng	Cadres	0906-8824235
8	Qinghe construction bureau	Song Shaorui	Accountant	0906-8826086
9	Qinghe construction bureau	Yang Xinqing	Accountant	0906-8826086

8.2 Evaluation of organization ability

In the process of project implementation, a set of organizations from top to bottom has been set up in order to planning, coordinating and monitoring for the immigration plan. The main responsibility is to strengthen the management of engineering projects, take charge of design of this project resettlement policy and to organize and coordinate relationship with all levels of immigration agency. Leading group consists of office, dealing with daily affairs; the office is located in the Qinghe County Construction Bureau. This monitoring found that the project units mainly adopted the following measures for the ability construction of immigration agency:

(1) The priority is to satisfy the technical personnel of immigration agencies, equipped with administrative personnel, strengthen the training of the professional quality and management level

(2) Organize the major staff of institutions at all levels to conduct business training, understand the immigration policy and the requirements of

ADB in our country, and improve the ability of handling service quality and policy;

(3) To strengthen information feedback in order to make two-way information flow from top to bottom;

(4) To strengthen the internal responsibility system for the monitoring, solve problems after found, and establish early warning system for relevant risk

9 Conclusion and Suggestions

9.1 Conclusion

By the end of this monitoring, the proceeding for each component is following:

(1) County heating project has not yet started. Boiler contract would be started to purchase on July 1, 2014, and the other 3 contracts have been ready. These contracts will begin procurement in 2014.

(2) All the procurement of County Water supply component has been completed, construction has completed approximately 39%;

(3) The county drainage has not begun yet; the time for civil work contract procurement is to be determined.

(4) All the procurement of County refuse disposal component has been completed; construction has completed approximately 58%;

(5) All the procurement of Ta town Water supply component has been completed, construction has started;

(6) All the procurement of Ta town Water drainage component has been completed, construction has completed approximately 5%.

(7) Ta town road component has completed all civil works contracts, equipment procurement time is to be determined.

As for this monitoring, the works of LA and HD have been completed, but the resettlement work for County drainage treatment plant. The total grassland compensation is CNY468,500, and the total costs for HD is CNY842,000. There settlement districts have been delivered to the AP in August 8, 2013.

During the resettlement progress, ensure the disclosure of information, the compensation standard and resettlement plan are based on the needs and

requirements of the Aps, ensure the complaint and appeal mechanism perfectly, all the Aps know how to redress and assert their rights. All the Aps are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement, and their living standard gets improved, by the end of this monitoring, , there isn't any complain of appeals so far.

The PMO of Qinghe was set up in County Construction Bureau, by the Government of Qinghe County, national development and Reform Commission, land and resources Bureau and the community/village committees support the work of Project Office. PMO organization of sound, members of the project and the Project Office of the leading group set up reasonable, with relatively rich resettlement work experience, and timely communication between members, cooperate, and work more smoothly.

9.2 Suggestions

(1) To strengthen further training for the management and implementation of implementation agency, theoretical study and visits exchanges can be used, especially in the implementation of ADB loan projects have been completed before, to further enhance staffs' ability to execute effectively, to ensure the resettlement program implementation can be effectively conducted.

(2) PMO members should pay close attention to whether the occurrence of new design changes, which has corresponding impacts of resettlement, and timely collection land acquisition and resettlement process relevant information, such as the comparison of houses photos before and after the demolition, compensation and resettlement agreement, and establishing land acquisition files.

(3) Constantly sum up working experience, to take measures to ensure the resettlement program for county drainage subproject implementation can be effectively conducted.

(4) For the construction of sewage treatment plants, waste treatment plants, water purification plants and roads civil engineering period, it is recommended to ensure project quality and progress, and meanwhile to consider the created skilled jobs, to hire local skilled affected workers or organizational techniques training for the APs then offer the job the trained affected people, so that to improve labor skills, expand employment opportunities, to make APs benefit more from the project.

(5) as the sand, stone, soil and other materials, color plates and protective nets and materials transportation for Ta town waste treatment plant, it is suggested to use local resources for the project , so that the local residents can benefit more from the project.

(6) To strengthen the skills training implementation for affected farmers and herdsmen, such as training on sea buckthorn cultivation skills.

Appendix

Appendix 1 : Current Situation of County refuses disposal plant



Attached Picture 1: Current Situation of County refuses disposal plant

Appendix 2: Current Situation of Ta town sewage water treatment plant



Attached Picture2: Current Situation of Ta town sewage water treatment plant

Appendix3: Current Situation of Ta town drainage network



Attached Picture 3: Current Situation of Ta town drainage network

Appendix 4: Current Situation of Ta town road construction



Attached picture 4: Current Situation of Ta town road construction

Appendix 5: County water supply construction



Attached Picture 5: County water supply construction

Appendix 6: LA agreement



Attached Picture 6: LA agreement

Appendix 7: Resettlement community



Attached Picture 7: Resettlement community