

Social Monitoring Report

Semestral Report
May 2013

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

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

NOTE

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

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

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

**Resettlement Monitoring Report for Burjin County Municipal
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project
Report No. 1
(Including the Baseline Data)**

**Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,
Xinjiang Branch
May 2013**

Monitoring and Evaluation : Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering
Agency consultation company, Xinjiang Branch

Responsible Person for : Gu Yuanli
Monitoring and Evaluation

Staffs for Monitoring and : Gu Yuanli, Yan Lei, Zhang Jinxian,
Evaluation Lu Lei, Song Peng

Report Prepared Staffs : Gu Yuanli, Yan Lei, Zhang Jinxian,

Agency Address : Kelamayi city investment Mansion, Room
202, Youyi Road, Kelamayi City, Xinjiang

Post code : 834000

Tel. : 0086—0990—6840390

Fax : 0086—0990—6840390

Email : 13659929907@163.com

Content

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Overview of the Project | 4 |
| 1.1 Project main components | 4 |
| 1.2 Overview of the Project | 4 |
| 1.3 Project investment and construction period | 7 |
| 1.4 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement | 8 |
| 1.4.1 Work steps for monitoring and evaluation | 8 |
| 1.4.2 Content of monitoring and evaluation | 8 |
| 1.4.3 Methods for monitoring and evaluation | 9 |
| 1.4.4 The 1st time monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule arrangements | 11 |
| 2 Project progress | 12 |
| 2.1 Project implementation schedule | 12 |
| 2.2 Project Resettlement Progress | 32 |
| 3 Project impacts | 33 |
| 3.1 Land acquisition | 33 |
| 3.2 House demolition | 34 |
| 3.3 Store demolition | 35 |
| 4 Compensation standards and projects funds | 36 |
| 4.1 Land acquisition compensation | 36 |
| 4.1.1 Collective grassland | 36 |
| 4.2 House demolition compensation | 37 |
| 5 Resettlement production and living standards survey | 39 |
| 5.1 Monitoring Survey | 39 |
| 5.1.1 Survey instructions | 39 |
| 5.1.2 The content of surveyed sample | 39 |
| 5.2 Interview survey | 52 |
| 5.2.1 Interview record | 52 |
| 5.2.2 Interview conclusion | 52 |
| 6 Resettlement measure | 54 |
| 6.1 Resettlement for land acquisition | 54 |
| 6.2 House demolition and resettlement | 55 |
| 7. Public Participation and Grievance Redress | 57 |
| 7.1 Public Participation | 57 |
| 7.1.1 Public participation organized by the project unit | 57 |
| 7.1.2 External monitoring agency organized activities with Public participate | 59 |
| 7.2 Appeal procedures | 60 |
| 8 Organization and Responsibilities | 63 |
| 8.1 Resettlement action agencies | 63 |
| 8.2 Evaluation of organization ability | 64 |
| 9 Conclusion and suggestions | 66 |
| 9.1 Conclusion | 66 |
| 9.2 Suggestions | 67 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Appendix | 69 |
| Appendix 1: Current status of County water plant in implementation..... | 69 |
| Appendix 2: Photos of interview and symposium | 69 |
| Appendix 3: Planning construction land acquisition permission for water supply component..... | 70 |

Table and figure content

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1- 1 Size of proposed urban roads | 4 |
| Figure 1- 1 Burjin county road expansion or reconstruction plan..... | 6 |
| Figure 1- 2 Planed road in economic development area of Burjin county..... | 6 |
| Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview | 7 |
| Table 1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule..... | 11 |
| Table 2-1 Project implementation schedule | 12 |
| Table 2-2 implementation schedule for each sub-component | 12 |
| Table 2-3 Project Resettlement Progress | 32 |
| Table 3-1 project land acquisition impact..... | 33 |
| Table 4-1 Project land acquisition impact amount | 36 |
| Table 5-1 Statistics of affected households | 40 |
| Table 5-2 Age distribution of affected population | 40 |
| Table 5-3 Educational level distribution of affected population | 41 |
| Table 5-4 Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households..... | 41 |
| Table 5-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure | 43 |
| Table 5-6 the contract of annual income for each household affected by county water supply component between baseline survey data and this monitoring survey | 44 |
| Table 5-7 Expenditure of surveyed households | 46 |
| Figure 5-2 Expenditure of surveyed households | 47 |
| Table 7-2 External monitoring team organized activities with Public participate | 59 |
| Figure 7-1 Appeal procedures | 62 |
| Figure 8-1 Burjin Resettlement organizational chart..... | 63 |
| Table 8-1 Burjin PMO staff | 64 |
| Figure 1 Current status of County water plant in implementation..... | 69 |
| Figure 2: Photos of interview and symposium | 69 |
| Figure 3 Construction land acquisition permission for water supply component ... | 70 |
| Appendix 4: Compensation agreement of the project land acquisition | 72 |

1. Overview of the Project

1.1 Project main components

Burjin County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project consists of the road construction component, water supply component, sewage treatment component, and refuse disposal component. Details are following: I. road component: 14 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 19,396.85m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; II. Water supply network: water supply network with a total length of 34.8km will be built, a 9000m³/d water purifying plant would be constructed; III. a sewer network with a total length of 21,756m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1 sewage pumping station, a 6000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; IV. Refusal disposal component: A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km;

1.2 Overview of the Project

(1) **Road construction and supporting facilities component:** This component consisted of two parts which are road construction in Burjin economic development area and road supporting facilities construction. 14 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 19,396.85m; including 5 primary roads construction with 4539.57m and 5 secondary roads with 4067.73m, and a branch road with 6518.87m together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; and the other 3 roads construction in Develop area, including 1 primary roads construction with 1607.33m and 2 secondary roads with 2654.35m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; Road maintenance equipment and so on; Size of proposed urban roads is shown in table 1-1.

Table 1- 1 Size of proposed urban roads

| No | Road | Length | Nature | Nature | Red line width | Driveway width | Facilities belt | Green belt | Pavement |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| | | (m) | | | (m) | | | | |
| 1 | Youyifeng Road | 675.96 | Primary | Extension | 29 | 15 | 2×0.5 | 2×3.5 | 2×3.0 |
| 2 | Yueliangwan Road | 1474.69 | Secondary | Remodeling | 26 | 12 | 2×0.5 | 2×3.5 | 2×3.0 |
| 3 | Shuanghubei Road | 1032.74 | Secondary | Extension | 30 | 12 | 2×0.5 | 2×3.5 | 2×5.0 |
| 4 | Yingbin Road | 1134.13 | Primary | Extension | 24 | — | — | — | 2×4.0 |
| 5 | Wolongwan Road | 826.6 | Primary | Extension | 30 | 15 | 2×0.5 | 2×4.0 | 2×3.0 |
| 6 | Hebin Road | 1083.93 | Secondary | Remodeling | 23 | 9 | — | 2×4.0 | 2×3.0 |
| 7 | Kanasi Road | 210.2 | Primary | Extension | 12 | 12 | — | — | — |
| 8 | Wucaitan Road | 1692.68 | Primary | Remodeling | 26 | 12 | 2×0.5 | 2×3.5 | 2×3.0 |
| 9 | Huancheng Road | 6518.87 | Branch | Newly constructed | 5、4 | 5、4 | — | — | — |
| 10 | Shenxianwan Road | 108.8 | Secondary | Newly constructed | 26 | 12 | — | 2×3.0 | 2×4.0 |
| 11 | Baihuayuan Road | 376.57 | Secondary | Newly constructed | 26 | 12 | 2×0.5 | 2×3.5 | 2×3.0 |
| 12 | Xingjiang Road | 1302.14 | Secondary | Newly constructed | 30 | 8 | — | — | — |
| 13 | Xingsheng Road | 1352.21 | Secondary | Newly constructed | 38 | 15 | — | — | — |
| 14 | Minzu Avenue Road | 1607.33 | Primary | Newly constructed | 48 | 23 | — | — | — |
| Total | | 19396.85 | | | | | | | |

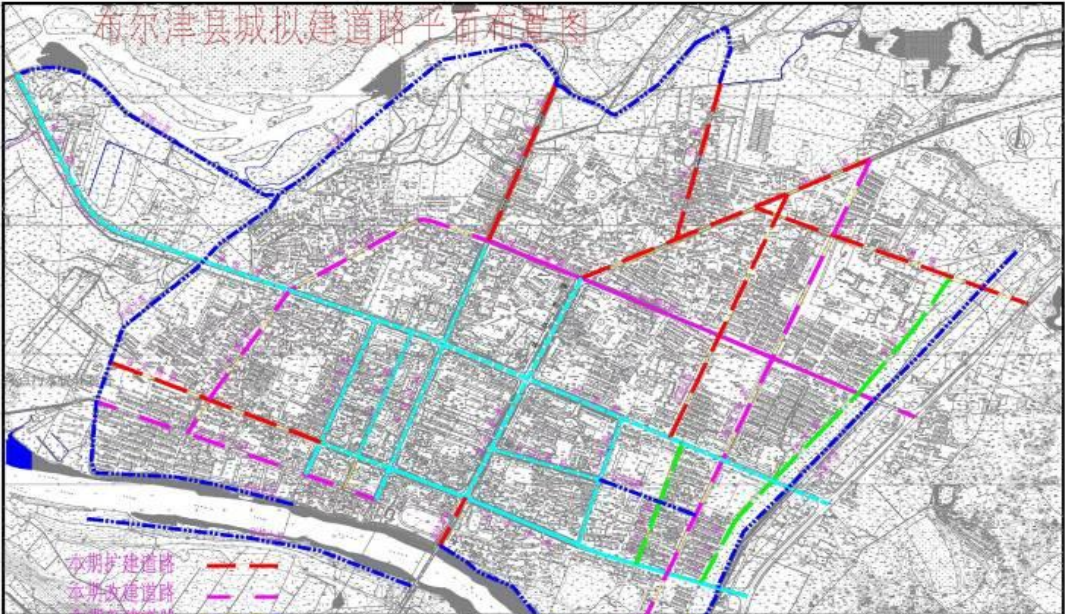


Figure 1- 1 Burjin county road expansion or reconstruction plan



Figure 1- 2 Planed road in economic development area of Burjin county

(2) **Water supply network:** Construction of water supply projects, including water intake head, water pipelines (including from the water intake head to the water purification plant section and from the water purification plant to the county water distribution network segment) with a total length of 34.8km will be built, a 9000m³/d water purifying plant would be constructed;

(3) **Sewage treatment component:** a sewer network with a total length of 11,470m will be built, including DN300 with 5,660m and DN400 with 745m, DN500 with the length of 440m, DN600 with 1,625m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; Pressure stream pipes d300PE with 3000m. 196 drainage manholes and one sewage pumping station, a 6000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed.

(4) **Refusal disposal component:** A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km;

1.3 Project investment and construction period

The total investment for this project is about CNY256.4million, Which ADB loaned \$25 million. (The project cost account for 53.4% of ADB loans, and the county counterpart funds is 46.6%; ADB financing ratio for equipment procurement is 100%)

According to the project implementation schedule, the implementation would start from 2011 and end in 2015; the project has to take 2 years for project preparation (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 is five years(2011 to 2015), to complete the construction of road component, water supply component, sewage treatment component, and waste disposal component. The project will be completed construction and put into use by the end of 2015.

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

| No | Component | Road component | water supply component | sewage treatment component | waste disposal component | Sub-total |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| (i) | Project cost | 7183.92 | 7983.97 | 2480.24 | 2285.03 | 19933.16 |
| (ii) | other cost | 1526.13 | 734.66 | 350.57 | 366.03 | 2977.39 |
| (iii) | Reserve fund | 498.48 | 489.42 | 173.23 | 164.38 | 1325.51 |
| (iv) | Interest during construction | 383.31 | 595 | 180 | 221 | 1379.31 |
| (v) | initial working capital | 24.31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.31 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Total | | 9803.05 | 3184.04 | 3036.44 | 25639.68 |
|-------|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|

1.4 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

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

1.4.1 Work steps for monitoring and evaluation

- ◆ To prepare for resettlement monitoring and evaluation Work Outline
- ◆ To design Sampling program
- ◆ Baseline survey
- ◆ To establish a monitoring and evaluation information system
- ◆ To understand the progress of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities
- ◆ To understand the variation of the physical quantity with land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and the variation of the compensation standards, compensation funds payment circumstances
- ◆ To do site surveys and interviews
- ◆ To collate information and create a database
- ◆ To do comparative analysis and assessment
- ◆ To prepare monitoring and evaluation report

1.4.2 Content of monitoring and evaluation

Independent external monitoring and evaluation agency monitored the resettlement activities of the project based on the project specific implementation progress. Aps' resettlement and income recovery situation would be tracked. A final assessment would be made after the entire project completed.

According to the resettlement plan, this project has impacts in land acquisition, house demolition, temporarily land occupation and some ground attachments compensation. Therefore, monitoring for this project mainly focused on following aspects.

-
- ◆ project implementation progress
 - ◆ the progress and quantity of house demolition and land acquisition, compensation standards, compensation funds disbursement and usage
 - ◆ the progress and quantity of house demolition, compensation standards, compensation funds disbursement and usage
 - ◆ the progress and quantity of temporarily land occupation, compensation standards, compensation funds disbursement and usage and land restoration
 - ◆ vulnerable groups recovery
 - ◆ income and expenditure sampling and analysis of resettlement household
 - ◆ Comments and suggestions from APs on land acquisition and house demolition compensation standard and resettlement.
 - ◆ organizational structure and capacity building
 - ◆ Internal supervision for resettlement
 - ◆ public participation and effectiveness
 - ◆ grievances and appeals

1.4.3 Methods for monitoring and evaluation

with the assistant of Altay region PMO, Burjin County Construction Bureau (PMO), project-related units and communities and the village committee, in January 2013, an external monitoring team from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch conducted 1st field investigation (including baseline data) for monitoring and evaluation on land acquisition and house demolition work for this project, meanwhile interviewed the relevant departments and collected data, to understand the progress of the project implementation, land acquisition and resettlement and the actual change and so on. According to the arrangements for monitoring task, following main methods were used in monitoring and evaluation:

Agency interviews: To interview the project owner and resettlement implementation units at all levels, through field visits to the resettlement implementation agencies, to understand comprehensive information on the implementation of resettlement, and

understand the main resettlement activities and progress during the reporting period, and the major issues raising in implementation period and the way to solve the problems and the work capacity of resettlement agencies.

Seminars : External monitoring and evaluation staffs held seminars with the representatives from the communities in which affected population concentrated, to collect the following key messages: resettlement compensation funds payment status and usage, APs rehabilitation and job placement status, changes of community production and living environment, information disclosure, public participation and consultation, grievance and appeals and the ways to solve problems, APs comments and suggestions on the resettlement implementation work and so on.

Household survey: External monitoring and evaluation staffs go to the APs house to interviews them face to face, to understand the resettlement implementation process. Household interviews mainly focus on affected households social and economic situation, the implementation of immigration policies, compensation standards and payment in all types, the production and resettlement status, information disclosure, public participation and consultation, protection of vulnerable groups, grievance and appeals and the ways to solve problems.

Literature survey : To systematically and targeted collect and verified the documents, agreements, statistical reports, data and other special investigations which related to land acquisition and resettlement implementation activities.

Typical case study: For issues which need investigation and research, the typical representative of the affected area and affected objects (such as Director of house demolition office, heads of affected households, women, typically minorities, vulnerable groups, etc.) will be deeply studied, and the ways to solve these issues would be proposed via analysis and study the firsthand interviews data.

Site observation: to learn resettlement implementation measures, progress, results via the introduction of resettlement implementing agencies in different levels and found the potential problems existing in implementation.

Monitoring Survey: In order to keep track of the changes of production and living standards of affected households before and after the project, external monitoring staffs

conducted external monitoring survey for the AHs.

1.4.4 The 1st time monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule arrangements

The main external monitoring contents and schedules (including the baseline survey) were shown in table 1-3.

Table 1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

| Time | Items | Content |
|------------|--|---|
| January 23 | Docking with Burjin 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 compared with the feasibility study, engineering adjustment programs and the ratification for construction land line, PMO organization profiles, etc. |
| January 23 | To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office , PMO and other relevant units to collect relevant data | 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 other related data. |
| January 24 | to interview and investigate the APs; sorting and verify related materials | to know the complained and the appeals of APs in project area, and the production and livelihood recovery of affected by land acquisition |
| January 25 | To visited Burjin County real estate agency and grassland supervision bureau for supplement and improve lacking material | to Verify the compensation and resettlement funds relevant information and compensation funds payment data |

2 Project progress

2.1 Project implementation schedule

The Preliminary design for ADB loaned Burjin County infrastructure and environmental improvement projects has been approved at August 11, 2011 by the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission (DRC). The components started to implementation are road construction in Burqin County area, and water supply component (water purifying plant construction). The roads sections had started in county interior area are: Huancheng Road Section 1 (Baihualin road – Shenhu Road), the original road was a dirt road with width of 4.5m, the design redness width is 5m; Huancheng Road Section 2 (Huancheng Road Section 1 - West Bridge), the original road is a dirt road with a width of 4 m, the design redness width is 4m; and the construction of water supply component (water purifying plant construction). Up to january 2013, The preliminary examination of the land used for water supply plant construction and 2 road remodeling had been issued, and the land use planning had been approved, environmental impact assessment had done, and the relevant permit documents for construction land occupation also had been issued by Burjin County land and resource management Bureau. Details are shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 2-1 Project implementation schedule

| No | Approved documents | Responsible agency | Time |
|----|--|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Preliminary design approval | Xinjiang DRC | August 11, 2011 |
| 2 | road planning construction land using permit | Burjin Planning Office of Urban and Rural Construction Bureau | May 17, 2011 |
| 3 | water supply component planning t construction land using permit | Burjin Planning Office of Urban and Rural Construction Bureau | May 17, 2011 |

Up to this monitoring, the main road for 2 remodeling primary roads and foundation for pavement have completed construction, and the main construction of water plants has been done. Specific projects undertaken Progress is: the asphalt surface for 2 remodeling primary roads has laid, soil foundation of pavement bilateral had been formation, roller compaction has completed for pavement and the supporting facilities has not started yet;

the construction of water purification plant and the main part of water supply plant has been completed. Other sub-projects have not yet started construction. The actual progress of each subproject plans are shown in Table 2-2

Table 2-2 implementation schedule for each sub-component

| No | Item | Content | Pre documents | Time to start construct | Progress |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Road component | 11 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 15,135.17m; including 5 primary roads construction with 4539.57m and 5 secondary roads with 4067.73m, and a branch road with 6518.87m together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; and the other 3 roads construction in Develop area, including 1 primary roads construction with 1607.33m and 2 secondary roads with 2654.35m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; Road maintenance equipment and so on; | Prepared | November 2011 | The asphalt surface for 2 remodeling primary roads has laid, soil foundation of pavement bilateral had been formation, roller compaction has completed for pavement |
| 2 | Water supply component: | including water intake head, water pipelines (including from the water intake head to the water purification plant section and from the water purification plant to the county water distribution network segment) with a total length of 34.8km will be built, a 9000m ³ /d water purifying plant would be constructed; | Prepared | November 2011 | The construction of water purification plant and the main part of water supply plant has been completed. |
| 3 | sewage treatment component | a sewer network with a total length of 11,470m will be built, including DN300 with 5,660m and DN400 with 745m, DN500 with the length of 440m, DN600 with 1,625m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; Pressure stream pipes d300PE with 3000m. 196 drainage manholes and one sewage pumping station, a 6000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed. | The procedure for sewage treatment plant and access road related being processed | 2014 | Not stated |
| 4 | Refusal disposal component: | A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km | procedures being processed | 2014 | Not stated |

As of this monitoring, two roads remodeling has no impact of house demolition and land acquisition. The land acquisition for Water Supply component (water purification plant construction) affected 1 household with 6 people from Erqisi village of Burjin County. 43.63mu grassland (8.84mu class 1, grade 1 nature pasture , and 33.31mu class 4, grade 1 spring pasture, 1.28mu class 4, grade 1 temporary use pasture) was acquired. The DMS and consultations for the components related to HD and LA are being conducted according to the final design.

2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

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. In July 2011, Burjin County PMO conducted a DMS of the acquired grassland and demolished house area to ensure the impact quantity, confirm the final impact, and prepared assets list which contained the occupied land and losses of APs, and signed the agreement. The LA for water supply component has been done, and the other subcomponent has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations.

Table 2-3 Project Resettlement Progress

| No | Items | Progress |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1 | Road component | DMS and consultations are under taken |
| 2 | Water supply | Grassland acquisition for water purification has been done, the LA for access road is under taken |
| 3 | Sewage treatment | DMS and consultations are under taken |
| 4 | Refusal Disposal | DMS and consultations are under taken |

3 Project impacts

3.1 Land acquisition

The project required 320.78mu land in total, including 101.55mu collective grassland, and 13.29 mu state-owned residential land; 43.63mu grassland (8.84mu class 1, grade 1 nature pasture, and 33.31mu class 4, grade 1 spring pasture, 1.28mu class 4, grade 1 temporary use pasture) was acquired for water supply component(water purification plant construction); sewage treatment component need to acquire 72.08mu class 1, grade 3 grassland; waste disposal component need to acquire 90.23mu class 1, grade 3 grassland. Specific status listed in Table 3-1

Table 3-1 project land acquisition impact

| No. | Component | Related village | Land type | Area (mu) |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Road component | Halagou Village | Grassland(class 1, grade3 101.55mu) State-owned residential land (13.29mu) | 114.84 |
| 2 | Water supply | Erqisi Village | Grassland (class 1, grade3 8.84mu) grassland (class 4, grade I, 34.59mu) | 43.63 |
| 3 | Sewage treatment | Hatai Village | Grassland (class 1, grade3) | 72.08 |
| 4 | Refusal Disposal | Halagou Village, Hatai Village | Grassland (class 1, grade3) | 90.23 |
| 5 | Total | 3 | | 320.78 |

The permanently acquiring of collective grassland is 3097.49mu and State-owned residential land 13.29mu. 320.78 mu lands were acquired in total. The acquired collective grassland mainly belongs to the herdsmen from Halagou Village, Sarrielielie Village and Hatai Village. Contract between planned land acquisition and the actual acquisition of the resettlement plan for this project is shown in Table 3-2

Table 3-2 Contract between planned land acquisition and the actual acquisition unit: mu

| No. | Component | Amount (mu) | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|---------|
| | | Planned | planned |
| 1 | Road component | 114.84 | 114.84 |
| 2 | Water supply | 16.65 | 43.63 |
| 3 | Sewage treatment | 72.08 | 72.08 |

| No. | Component | Amount (mu) | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|---------|
| | | Planned | planned |
| 4 | Refusal Disposal | 90.23 | 90.23 |
| 5 | Total | 293.8 | 320.78 |

The amount of land acquisition in updated resettlement plan is larger than the planned area in the originally resettlement plan. The main reasons are following:

Burjin water supply plant actually occupied 16.65mu land. 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 after the water supply plants constructed, it is inconvenient for grassland management for them; after discussion, the grassland supervision bureau and PMO agreed to acquisition all the 43.63 mu (8.84mu class 1, grade 1 nature pasture, and 33.31mu class 4, grade 1 spring pasture, 1.28mu class 4, grade 1 temporary use pasture).

The land acquisition for county water supply component had been done before this monitoring, The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations for the other LA related components..

3.2 House demolition

There is no house demolition in rural area in this project. And 24 urban households with 70 people affected by HD, including 5 ethnic minority households with 17 people. 3608.07 m² house were totally demolished, in which 78.2 m² Brick and Concrete structure, account for 2.17%; 1275.58m² masonry timber structure, account for 35.35%; 2126.99m² earth and timber structure, account for 58.95%; 127.3m² miscellaneous, account for 3.53%.

Table 3- 3 residential house demolition table

| Road | Village/ community | H Hs | A Ps | Demolished area(m ²) | | | | Total |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Brick and Concrete | masonry timber structure | earth and timber structure | miscellan eous | |
| Baihuayuan Road | Meilifeng Community | 15 | 41 | 78.2 | 1215.58 | 1069.69 | 29.5 | 2392. 97 |
| Shuanghubei | Youyifeng | 9 | 29 | 0 | 60 | 1057.3 | 97.8 | 1215. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----|----|------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| Road | Community | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | | 24 | 70 | 78.2 | 1275.58 | 2126.99 | 127.3 | 3608.07 |

All the demolition work has not started yet until this monitoring; the DMS and consultations are being taken out based on the final design.

3.3 Store demolition

Store demolition was affected by road component in this project, 1 stores running Retail & commodities with 2 people were affected by this project. 120 m² houses in Brick and Concrete structure were demolished

Table 3- 4 Store house demolition tables

| Road | Property owner | Type | Annual revenue (10 thousand) | Annual profit (10 thousand) | Whether Lease | Demolition extent |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Meilifeng Road | Zhang zhigang | Retail & commodities | 2.4 | 1.2 | No | 100% |

4 Compensation standards and projects funds

4.1 Land acquisition compensation

4.1.1 Collective grassland

Project permanently acquires collective grassland 307.49mu, in which 131.61mu grassland belongs to Halagou Village collective land, and 43.63mu grassland lands belongs to Sartielieke village collective land, and 132.25mu grassland lands belongs to Hatai village collective land. To properly maintain or improve the basic livelihood and long-term livelihood of these stockbreeding households affected by grassland acquisition, maintaining social stability and harmony, promote economic and social development, Burjin County PMO develops an appropriate compensation policy, respectively are: a) obtaining grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies; 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.

Table 4-1 Project land acquisition impact amount

| No. | Component | Village | Land type | Area (mu) |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Road component | Halagou | Grassland(class 1, grade3 101.55mu) State-owned residential land (13.29mu) | 114.84 |
| 2 | Water supply component | Eerqisihe | Grassland (class 1, grade3 8.84mu) grassland (class 4, grade I, 34.59mu) | 43.63 |
| 3 | Sewage treatment | Hatai | Grassland (class 1, grade3) | 72.08 |
| 4 | Refusal Disposal | Halagou, Hatai Village | Grassland (class 1, grade3) | 90.23 |
| 5 | Total | 3 | | 293.8 |

All the grassland acquisition compensation standard for this project will be executed in accordance with the article 39 of *People's Republic of Grassland Law*, and article 9, 10, 11 of *Prairie levy occupation Examination and Approval Management Measures* issued by the Agriculture Ministry And standards of Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy New Development and Reform [2010] 2679 issued by XUAR DRC, FB; grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to *Notice on the grassland supervision related charge* (the new price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department: 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.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the acquired grassland for water supply component is class 1 grade 1 grassland, grassland compensation base standard is 328yuan/mu, and the grassland compensation is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 1968yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 1968yuan/mu), so it is 3936yuan/mu as compensation in total; grassland compensation base standard for class 4, grade 1 temporary grassland is 80yuan/mu, and the grassland compensation is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 480yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 480yuan/mu), so it is 960yuan/mu as compensation in total. The APs affected by LA for water supply component got 33,385.92yuan as compensation in June 25, 2012. The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design for the other LA related components, compensation of grassland acquisition the other components has not paid yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

4.2 House demolition compensation

It is found in this monitoring that the house demolition DMS and consultation are undertaken by Burjin PMO, and 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. Up to now, PMO is preparing the specific resettlement plan, the implementation procedures and proceedings, and the compensation standard and resentment status will be monitored next time.

The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design, house demolition has not started yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring

5 Resettlement production and living standards survey

5.1 Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Survey instructions

As of this monitoring, the asphalt surface for 2 remodeling primary roads (Huancheng Road Section 1, and section 2) has laid, soil foundation of pavement bilateral had been formation, roller compaction has completed for pavement. The construction of water purification plant and the main part of water supply plant has been completed. Therefore, the samples all collected from the households affected by water supply component.

Before the project implementation, a baseline survey on living standard and production life were conducted on October 2011 for affected 59 households. This monitoring mainly tracked and monitored on the APs affected the water supply subcomponent (water purification plant building), because the other sub-components is being under DMS verify and consultations, the LA and HD have not started. So the one household with 6 people affected by grassland acquisition was tracked surveyed.

5.1.2 The content of surveyed sample

5.1.2.1 Demographics

The Project will affect 59 households with 204 persons, including 110 men which account for 55.71% and 94 women account for 44.29%; 53 Han people account for 35.71%, 3 Uygurs account for 2.86%, 141 Kazakhs account for 42.86%, and 7 Hui account for 4.29%; 3 illiterate or semiliterate persons, 8 preschool children, 50 who have received primary school education, 112 who have received junior high school education, 21 who have received senior high school or technical secondary school education, and 10 who have received college or above education; 84 unmarried persons and 107 married persons, 3 divorced and 10

widows. The detailed information for surveyed resettlement households affected by HD is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Statistics of affected households

| Item | Ethnic group | | | | Sex | | Labor | | Marriage | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Uygu r | Han peopl e | Kazak | Hui | Male | femal e | Tota l | femal e | Marri ed | Unmarri ed | Widow ed | divorc ed |
| Amount (person) | 2 | 25 | 40 | 3 | 39 | 31 | 167 | 76 | 107 | 84 | 10 | 3 |
| Ratio (%) | 2.86 % | 35.71 % | 42.86 % | 4.29 % | 55.71 % | 44.29 % | 100 % | 45.51 % | 52.45 % | 41.18% | 4.90% | 1.47% |

5.1.2.2 Age

There are 59 households affected by HD and LA with 204 surveyed for this monitoring, including 8 preschool children which account for 3.926% of the total affected population, 38 people are from 7 to 19 years old which accounting for 18.63%; 63 people are 20 to 35 years old which accounting for 30.88%; 51 people are 36 to 50 years old which accounting for 25%; 17 people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 8.33% of the total population; 27 people are over 60 years old , accounting for 13.24% of the total population. The detailed age distribution information of the surveyed resettlement people is in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Age distribution of affected population

| Age | Population | Ratio |
|---------|------------|---------|
| <6 | 8 | 3.92% |
| 7 ~ 19 | 38 | 18.63% |
| 20 ~ 35 | 63 | 30.88% |
| 36 ~ 50 | 51 | 25.00% |
| 51 ~ 60 | 17 | 8.33% |
| >60 | 27 | 13.24% |
| 合计 | 204 | 100.00% |

5.1.2.3 Education

There are 59 households with 204 surveyed for this monitoring, including 3 illiteracy, 8 preschool children, 50 people have received primary school, 112 people have received junior high school education, 21 people have received senior high school education, 10 people have received senior high school/technical secondary school or higher education; Educational level distribution of affected population is shown in table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Educational level distribution of affected population

| Education | Population | Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Illiteracy | 3 | 1.47% |
| Preschool | 8 | 3.92% |
| primary school | 50 | 24.51% |
| junior high school | 112 | 54.90% |
| senior high school | 21 | 10.29% |
| technical secondary school or higher | 10 | 4.90% |
| Total | 204 | 100.00% |

5.1.2.4 Durable consumer goods

In the monitoring survey, it can be seen that the average ownership rate of household electrical appliances is the high, such as mobile phone, television sets, fixed telephone, electric fans, DVD/VCD etc.. But the average ownership rate of computer and car is low. Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households is shown in table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households

| Item | Amount | Ownership rate |
|-----------------|--------|----------------|
| Bicycle | 33 | 55.93% |
| Motorcycle | 56 | 94.92% |
| Television set | 59 | 100.00% |
| Washing machine | 49 | 83.05% |
| Refrigerator | 57 | 96.61% |
| Computer | 13 | 22.03% |
| Tractor | 6 | 10.17% |
| Car | 4 | 6.78% |
| Fixed telephone | 40 | 67.80% |
| Mobile phone | 59 | 100.00% |

| | | |
|------------------------|----|--------|
| DVD/VCD | 35 | 59.32% |
| Electromagnetic cooker | 6 | 10.17% |
| Electric oven | 8 | 13.56% |
| Radio | 38 | 64.41% |
| Electric fans | 46 | 77.97% |

5.1.2.5 Household revenue structure

Base the analyze of baseline survey of revenue structure of 59 affected households with 204 people, it can be noted that some families have agriculture income, which we defined as farming households; and some families have no agriculture income which we defined as non-farming households; and the families who have grassland and livestock and are defined as Stockbreeding households, and following are analyzed according the 3 types:

The annual income of farming families are 103,300yuan, of which agriculture families income is 47,400Yuan account for 45.89% of the total income, the average household income is 11,850yuan; The annual income of stockbreeding is 1800Yuan, account for 1.74%, the average household income is 450yuan; working outside income is 36,000 Yuan account for 34.85% of the total income, average income per household is 9000yuan; wages is 18,100 Yuan, account for 17.52% of total revenue, average income per household is 4525yuan.

The annual income of all non-farming households is 581,630Yuan; in which working outside income is 177,400 Yuan account for 30.50% of the total income, average income per household is 8,870yuan; the total business running income is 91,360 Yuan, account for 15.71% of total income, average income per household is 4,568yuan; house leasing income is 11,000yuan, account for 1.89% of total income, average income per household is 500yuan; wages is 294,670 Yuan, account for 50.66% of total revenue, average income per household is 14,734yuan; Minimum subsistence allowances was 7,200Yuan, account for 1.24% of total revenue, average income per household is 360yuan.

The annual income of stockbreeding households is 836,300 Yuan, in which livestock

income is 725,300 Yuan account for 86.73% of the total income, average income per household is 20,723yuan; agriculture income is 66,000 Yuan account for 7.89% of the total income, average income per household is 1,886yuan; working outside income is 45,000 Yuan account for 5.38% of the total income, average income per household is 1,286yuan. Details are in table 5-5 and figure 5-1.

Table 5-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

| Item | | Agriculture | Stockbreeding | Outside employment | Doing business | House leasing | Wages | MLS | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Farming households | All surveyed HH total income | 47400 | 1800 | 36000 | — | — | 18100 | — | 103300 |
| | household average income | 11850 | 450 | 9000 | — | — | 4525 | — | 25825 |
| | Ratio of the item | 45.89% | 1.74% | 34.85% | — | — | 17.52% | — | 100.00% |
| Non-farming households | All surveyed HH total income | — | — | 177400 | 91360 | 11000 | 294670 | 7200 | 581630 |
| | household average income | — | — | 8870 | 4568 | 550 | 14734 | 360 | 29082 |
| | Ratio of the item | — | — | 30.50% | 15.71% | 1.89% | 50.66% | 1.24% | 100.00% |
| Stockbreeding households | All surveyed HH total income | 66000 | 725300 | 45000 | — | — | — | — | 836300 |
| | household average income | 1886 | 20723 | 1286 | — | — | — | — | 23894 |
| | Ratio of the item | 7.89% | 86.73% | 5.38% | — | — | — | — | 100.00% |

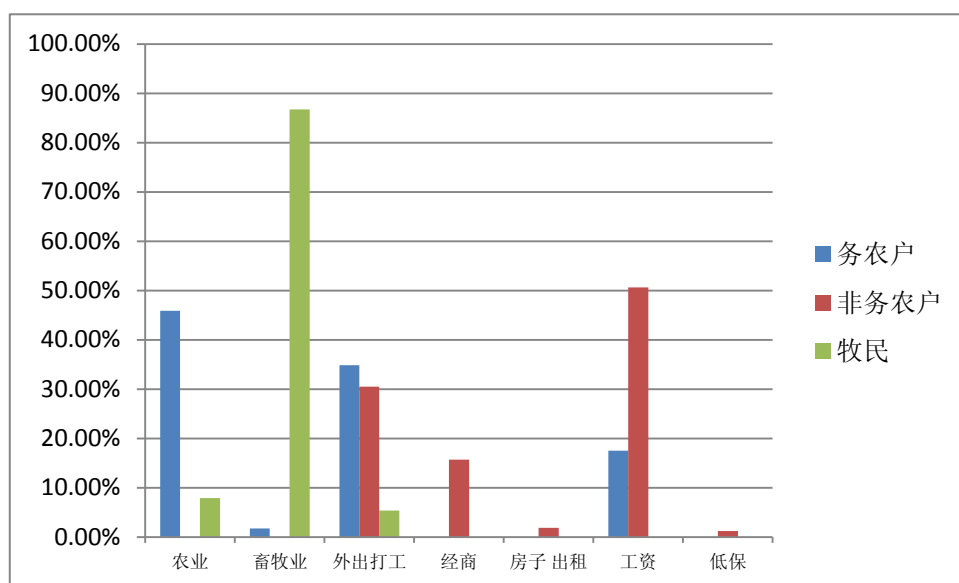


Figure 5-1 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

Since other sub components are in DMS verification and investigation stage, the household income analysis is just on the 1 household affected by water supply component, and the analysis of LA and HD affected by other components will be given according to the implementation and monitoring progress. Base the analyze of 1 stockbreeding household affected by water supply component, it can be noted that average annual income for per capita income is 9,125yuan, it's 3,000yuan more than the baseline survey data 6,125yuan. we can see the agriculture income per capita was 3,875yuan, account for 42.47%, it's 10.71% higher than baseline survey data; the animal husbandry income per capita was 2,750yuan, account for 30.14%, it's 15.79% higher than baseline survey data; wages for each person is 2,500 Yuan, account for 27.40% of the total income, it's 900% higher than baseline survey data. See table 5-6

Table 5-6 the contract of annual income for each household affected by county water supply component between baseline survey data and this monitoring survey

| Item | baseline survey All surveyed HH total income | this monitoring survey All surveyed HH total income | baseline survey average income per person | this monitoring survey average income per person | baselin e survey Ratio of the item | this monitori ng survey Ratio of the item | Per capita income growth ratio of the item for person | Per capita incom e growth ratio of the item for HH |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | (yuan/year) | (yuan/year) | (yuan/year) | (yuan/year) | | | | |
| Agricultural | 14000 | 15500 | 3500 | 3875 | 57.14% | 42.47% | 10.71% | -14.68 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|------|------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| income | | | | | | | | % |
| Livestock | 9500 | 11000 | 2375 | 2750 | 38.78% | 30.14% | 15.79% | -8.64% |
| Work outside | 1000 | 10000 | 250 | 2500 | 4.08% | 27.40% | 900.00% | 23.32% |
| Total annual income | 24500 | 36500 | 6125 | 9125 | 100.00% | 100.00% | | |

5.1.2.6 Household expenditure structure

Base the analyze of baseline survey of expenditure structure of 59 affected households with 204 people, it can be noted that some families have agriculture income, which we defined as farming households; and some families have no agriculture income which we defined as non-farming households; and the families who have grassland and livestock and are defined as Stockbreeding households, and following are analyzed according the 3 types:

Total expenditure of farming households is 90,251yuan, the average household expenditures is 22,562.75yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 17,830yuan, account for 19.76% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 4,457.5yuan, and total expenditure for living is 72,421yuan, accounting for 80.24% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 18,105.25yuan; in which annual water consumption bill is 691yuan, account for 0.77% of total expenditures, annual electricity bill is 2,665yuan, account for 2.95% of total expenditures, heating costs is 7,572yuan, account for 8.39% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 33,895yuan, account for 37.52% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 5,958yuan, account for 6.60% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 8,390yuan, account for 9.30% of total expenditure, health care expenditure is 5,375yuan, account for 5.96 of total expenditures, other expenditure is 1,454yuan, account for 1.61% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure of non-farming households is 498,012yuan, the average household expenditures is 24,900.6yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 17,943yuan, account for 3.60% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 897.15yuan, and total expenditure for living is 480,069yuan,

accounting for 96.40% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 24,003.45 yuan; in which annual water bill is 4,964 yuan, account for 1% of total expenditures; electricity bill is 14,303 yuan, account for 2.87% of total expenditures, waste management bill is 2,400, account for 0.48%; heating costs is 42,835 yuan, account for 8.60% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 237,500 yuan, account for 47.69% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 34,415 yuan, account for 6.91% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 44,232 yuan, account for 8.88% of total expenditures; health care spending is 29,010 yuan, account for 5.83% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure of stockbreeding households is 731,283 yuan, the average household expenditures is 20,893.8 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 168,409 yuan, account for 23.03% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 489.77 yuan, and total expenditure for living is 562,874 yuan, accounting for 76.97% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 16,082.11 yuan; in which annual heating costs is 70,584 yuan, account for 9.65% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 221,083 yuan, account for 30.23% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 55,167 yuan, account for 7.54% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 68,329 yuan, account for 9.34% of total expenditures; health care spending is 40,168 yuan, account for 5.49% of total expenditures, other expenditure is 562,874 yuan, account for 7.67% of total expenditure. See table 5-7 and figure 5-2.

Table 5-7 Expenditure of surveyed households

| Item | | Farming households | | | Non-farming households | | | Stockbreeding households | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Total HH expenditure | Average HH expenditure | Ratio of this item | Total HH expenditure | Average HH expenditure | Ratio of this item | Total HH expenditure | Average HH expenditure | Ratio of this item |
| Productivity | Agriculture | 17830 | 4457.5 | 19.76 % | — | — | — | 151267 | 4321.914 286 | 20.69 % |
| | Business running | — | — | — | 17943 | 897.15 | 3.60% | — | — | — |
| | Stockbreeding | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17142 | 489.7714 286 | 2.34% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Sub-total | 17830 | 4457.5 | 19.76 % | 17943 | 897.15 | 3.60% | 168409 | 4811.685 714 | 23.03 % |
| Living | Water | 691 | 172.75 | 0.77% | 4964 | 248.2 | 1.00% | — | — | — |
| | Electricity | 2665 | 666.25 | 2.95% | 14303 | 715.15 | 2.87% | 7059 | 201.6857 143 | 0.97% |
| | Waste | — | — | — | 2400 | 120 | 0.48% | — | — | — |
| | Heating | 7572 | 1893 | 8.39% | 42835 | 2141.75 | 8.60% | 70584 | 2016.685 714 | 9.65% |
| | Living | 33859 | 8464.75 | 37.52 % | 237500 | 11875 | 47.69 % | 221083 | 6316.657 143 | 30.23 % |
| | Clothing | 5958 | 1489.5 | 6.60% | 34415 | 1720.75 | 6.91% | 55167 | 1576.2 | 7.54% |
| | Leasing | — | — | — | 12170 | 608.5 | 2.44% | — | — | — |
| | Communic ation | 3839 | 959.75 | 4.25% | 25921 | 1296.05 | 5.20% | 20200 | 577.1428 571 | 2.76% |
| | Education | 8390 | 2097.5 | 9.30% | 44232 | 2211.6 | 8.88% | 68329 | 1952.257 143 | 9.34% |
| | Medical treatment | 5375 | 1343.75 | 5.96% | 29010 | 1450.5 | 5.83% | 40168 | 1147.657 143 | 5.49% |
| | Traffic | 2618 | 654.5 | 2.90% | 17685 | 884.25 | 3.55% | 24210 | 691.7142 857 | 3.31% |
| | Other | 1454 | 363.5 | 1.61% | 14634 | 731.7 | 2.94% | 56074 | 1602.114 286 | 7.67% |
| | Sub-total | 72421 | 18105.2 5 | 80.24 % | 480069 | 24003.4 5 | 96.40 % | 562874 | 16082.11 429 | 76.97 % |
| Total | | 90251 | 22562.7 5 | 100.0 0% | 498012 | 24900.6 | 100.0 0% | 731283 | 20893.8 | 100.0 0% |

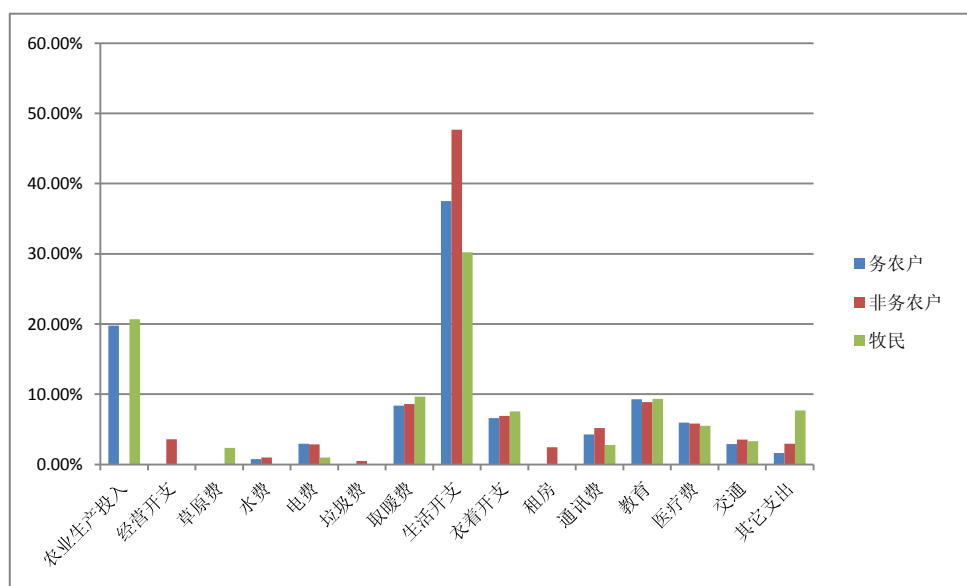


Figure 5-2 Expenditure of surveyed households

Since other sub components are in DMS verification and investigation stage, the household expenditure analysis is just on the 1 household affected by water supply component, and the analysis of LA and HD affected by other components will be given according to the implementation and monitoring progress. Base the analyze of 1 stockbreeding household affected by water supply component, it can be noted that average annual per capita expenditure is 7,013yuan, it's 718yuan more than the baseline survey data 6,295yuan. we can see the production expenditure per capita was 2,225yuan, account for 31.73%, it's 6.59% higher than baseline survey data; living expenditure per capita is 4,788Yuan, account for 68.27%, it's 13.78% higher than baseline survey data.

the average annual expenditure of living: 350yuan for electricity, account for 1.25% of total expenditure, 0.26% less compared to baseline survey; heating costs is 3,800yuan per capita, account for 13.55% of total expenditures, 0.35% lower than the baseline survey; communication costs is 800yuan, account for 2.85% of total expenditures, 0.47% higher than the baseline survey; capita living expenditure 8,500 yuan, account for 30.30 % of total expenditures, increased 4.49% compare with baseline survey; per capita expenditure on clothing is 1,200yuan, account for 4.28% of total expenditures, increased 0.31% than baseline survey; education costs is 2,400yuan, account for 8.56% of total expenditures, 2.60% higher than the baseline survey; medical costs is 600yuan, account for 2.14% of total expenditures, 1.83% less than the baseline survey; transport costs is 1,500yuan, account for 5.35% of total expenditures, increased 2.17% than the baseline survey. Other costs is 1,000yuan, account for 3.57% of total expenditures, 2.59% reduced than the baseline survey; Expenditure of surveyed households is in Table 5-8

Table 5-8 the contract of annual expenditure for each household between baseline survey data and this monitoring survey

| Item | baseline survey All surveyed HH total expenditure(yuan/year) | this monitoring All surveyed HH total expenditure(yuan/year) | baseline survey average expendi | this monitori ng survey averag | baseline survey expendi ture | this monitori ng survey expendi | growt h ratio of the item | gro wth ratio of the |
|------|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|------|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

| | | | | ture per person (yuan/y ear) | e income per person (yuan/y ear) | Ratio for each HH of the item | ture Ratio for each HH of the item | for pers on | item for HH |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Product ivity | Agriculture | 6900 | 7800 | 1725 | 1950 | 27.40% | 27.81% | 13.0 4% | 0.40 % |
| | Stockbreeding | 850 | 1100 | 213 | 275 | 3.38% | 3.92% | 29.4 1% | 0.55 % |
| | Sub-total | 8350 | 8900 | 2088 | 2225 | 33.16% | 31.73% | 6.59 % | -1.4 3% |
| Living | Electricity | 380 | 350 | 95 | 88 | 1.51% | 1.25% | -7.8 9% | -0.2 6% |
| | Heating | 3500 | 3800 | 875 | 950 | 13.90% | 13.55% | 8.57 % | -0.3 5% |
| | Living | 6500 | 8500 | 1625 | 2125 | 25.81% | 30.30% | 30.7 7% | 4.49 % |
| | Clothing | 1000 | 1200 | 250 | 300 | 3.97% | 4.28% | 20.0 0% | 0.31 % |
| | Communication | 600 | 800 | 150 | 200 | 2.38% | 2.85% | 33.3 3% | 0.47 % |
| | Education | 1500 | 2400 | 375 | 600 | 5.96% | 8.56% | 60.0 0% | 2.60 % |
| | Medical treatment | 1000 | 600 | 250 | 150 | 3.97% | 2.14% | -40. 00% | -1.8 3% |
| | Traffic | 800 | 1500 | 200 | 375 | 3.18% | 5.35% | 87.5 0% | 2.17 % |
| | Other | 1550 | 1000 | 388 | 250 | 6.16% | 3.57% | -35. 48% | -2.5 9% |
| | Sub-total | 16830 | 19150 | 4208 | 4788 | 66.84% | 68.27% | 13.7 8% | 1.43 % |
| Total | | 25180 | 28050 | 6295 | 7013 | 100.00% | 100.00% | | |

5.1.2.7 The income and expenditure analysis of households

Base the analysis of income sources in baseline survey's, it is found that the income sources of HHs mainly are agricultural income, stockbreeding incomes, going outside work wages, business running income, house leasing income, wages and subsistence

income. The survey found that the income of non-farming households is higher than the farming, the reasons are: 1) non-farming families generally works with a wider scope, and generally their jobs are well paid; 2) they have a lot of other sources of income, such as outside work wages, business running income, house leasing income. However, agricultural income is the main income of farming households; the other ways only are outside work wages, and salaries. In addition, the total income status of stock breeding household is 581,630yuan, average household income is 29,082; the main source of income is from livestock breeding industry, as well as outside work wage, work salaries and guaranteeing a certain amount of income. In recent years, the living standard of stock breeding households is constantly improving, that's the result of infrastructure and environmental improvement, which indirectly make the income of stock breeding families increased. And the main reason is in recent years, prices of lamb, and beef rose dramatically.

The annual income of all farming families are 103,300yuan, of which agriculture families income is 47,400 Yuan account for 45.89% of the total income; The annual income of all stockbreeding is 1,800Yuan, account for 1.74%; in which working outside income is 36,000 Yuan account for 34.85% of the total income; wages is 18,100Yuan, account for 17.52% of total revenue; it can be seen that the agricultural income is the main income source for farming family and wages and work outside income also account for a large proportion. The annual income of all non-farming households is 581,630Yuan; in which working outside income is 177,400 Yuan account for 30.50% of the total income; the total business running income is 91,360 Yuan, account for 15.71% of total income; house leasing income is 11,000yuan, account for 1.89% of total income; wages is 294,670 Yuan, account for 50.66% of total revenue; So the main income source of for Non-farming household was mainly from wages, outside work income, business running, house leasing income; Total income of stockbreeding household is 836,300yuan, the main income source is from stockbreeding, account for 86.73%, but the outgoing working wages, accounted for a small part.

In baseline survey, the main expenditure of AHs are productivity expense and living expense. Total expenditure on productivity is large, 19.76% expenditure is for agriculture

investment. and total expenditure for living is 72,421yuan, accounting for 80.24% of the total expenditure; in which annual water consumption bill is 691yuan, account for 0.77% of total expenditures, annual electricity bill is 2,665yuan, account for 2.95%, heating costs is 7,572yuan, account for 8.39%, the living expenses is 33,895yuan, account for 37.52%, clothing expenditure is 5,958yuan, account for 6.60%, education expenditure is 8,390yuan, account for 9.30% of total expenditure, health care expenditure is 5,375yuan, account for 5.96 of total expenditures, other expenditure is 1,454yuan, account for 1.61% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure on productivity of non-farming households is only account for 3.60% of total expenditures; and total expenditure for living account for 96.40% of the total expenditure; heating costs is 42,835yuan, account for 8.60%, the living expenses is 237,500yuan, account for 47.69% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 34,415yuan, account for 6.91% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 44,232yuan, account for 8.88% of total expenditures; health care spending is 29,010yuan, account for 5.83% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure on productivity of stockbreeding households is 168,409yuan, account for 23.03% of total expenditures; and total expenditure for living account for 76.97% of the total expenditure; mainly are living expenses, education expenditure, health care spending is 40,168yuan and heating expenses and so on.

The per capita annual income of the AHs is 9,125yuan, it is 3000yuan more compared to the baseline monitoring data 6,125yuan. Per capita annual expenditure on productivity is 7,013yuan, 718yuan increased than the baseline survey data 6,295yuan. It is indicated that after implementation of this project, APs get higher incomes than before in all aspects. Compared to the baseline monitoring survey, the per capita income of agriculture is 3,875, 10.71% increased; per capita wage income is 2,500yuan now, but before it was 250yuan. Per capita income from livestock is 2,750yuan, increased by 15.79%, Meanwhile, Construction Bureau and local government had made an assistance plan, such as offer the APs guarding site job. Make them helping the Contractor to guard the implementation site, which could last for 5 month and would pay 2000yuan/month. Although it is not a long time job, APs still get benefit from the project.

If support measures continue to be given, the living standards of the APs can get more substantial recovery and improved.

5.2 Interview survey

For the monitoring of the affected households, mainly interview stockbreeding households affected by land acquisition, in order to understand the status of their production life and future life planning.

5.2.1 Interview record

(1) households affected by land acquisition interview

Interviewer: Yikeshi

Location: near the water purify plant

Type: land acquisition

Subsistence allowances HH: no

Basic family information: 4 family members, Kazak, Yikeshi, 30 years old, engaged in stockbreeding. His wife Burjin, 30 years old, responsible for taking care the old and young. His oldest son is Lasily, 10 years old, in grade 4 in primary school, and his little son is 4 years old, has not attend to school.

Production status of Life: own 900 mu grassland and 30 sheep and 6 milk cow for commercial, and 15-zo sheep for self-eating or sending out; Renting 100mu farming land in summer, planting sunflower, the net income is about 40,000 yuan, had bought a second-hand car in 2012 for travelling between Altay city and Burjin county. 33,000yuan compensation fee has been paid, and used to buy forages. And from November, with the PMO assistance, had been worked for guarding the site for 5 months and get paid 2000yuan/month, it was used for child's education.

Production and life plans: plan to rent 50mu more farming land to enhance income, and if the contractor need guard the site in winter, he would apply that too.

5.2.2 Interview conclusion

Through the typical household interviews, it is found: project affected stockbreeding households basic living standards improved. Meanwhile, Construction Bureau and local government had made an assistance plan, such as offer the APs guarding site job. Make them helping the Contractor to guard the implementation site, which could last for 5 month and would pay 2000yuan/month. Although it is not a long time job, APs still get

benefit from the project. Resettlement is a long-term task, humane care and long-term attention from the project owners and local governments is needed.

6 Resettlement measure

6.1 Resettlement for land acquisition

To properly maintain or improve the basic livelihood and long-term livelihood of these stockbreeding households affected by grassland acquisition, maintaining social stability and harmony, promote economic and social development, Burjin County PMO develops an appropriate compensation policy, respectively are: a) obtaining grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies; b) Making job opportunities available first to the displaced persons to generate cash income; c) 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.

43.63mu grassland of Yikeshi who is in Erqisi Village would be acquired by water supply component, after survey, it is known that Yikeshi has 12,052mu grassland, and the loss rate is 0.14%, it is so little impact for him. All the grassland acquisition compensation standard for this project will be executed in accordance with the article 39 of *People's Republic of Grassland Law*, and article 9, 10, 11 of *Prairie levy occupation Examination and Approval Management Measures* issued by the Agriculture Ministry And standards of Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy New Development and Reform [2010] 2679 issued by XUAR DRC, FB; grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to *Notice on the grassland supervision related charge* (the new price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department: 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.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the acquired grassland for water supply component is class 1 grade1 grassland, grassland compensation base standard is 328yuan/mu, and the grassland compensation is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 1968yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 1968yuan/mu), so it is 3936yuan/mu as compensation in total; grassland compensation base standard for class4, grade 1 temporary grassland is 80yuan/mu, and the grassland compensation is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 480yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 480yuan/mu), so it is 960yuan/mu as compensation in total. The APs affected by LA for water supply component got 33,385.92yuan as compensation in June 25, 2012. The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design for the other LA related components, compensation of grassland acquisition the other components has not paid yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

6.2 House demolition and resettlement

The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design for the other component, Up to now, PMO is preparing the specific resettlement plan, the implementation procedures and proceedings, and the compensation standard and resentment status will be monitored next time. House demolition has not started yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

There are several resettlement options: cash compensation, and property exchange. After getting cash compensation, displaced households can choose cash compensation; buy commercial housing or select resettlement house as their own wish. That are unwilling to buy resettlement housing may select cash compensation. They can choose different resettlement options based on their economic situation and individual needs

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, they can get a new house with 1:1.2 for area replacement. APs

choose property exchange may get 10,000-25,000yuan cash compensation based on the renovations of their original house.

For the APs, who is unwilling to build house on the planned homestead, can buy purchase commercial real estate or second hand building in town, as their own wish, Of course, they may also buy housing out of the county town.

7. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

The monitoring team visited the Burjin 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.

7.1.1 Public participation organized by the project unit

With the progress of the project preparation and implementation, Burqin County PMO, communities, enterprises, commercial shops and village collective carried out further public participation. Including: requisition compensation standards for grassland, and the resettlement options; training contents for affected populations; potential problems and the way to solve these issues or the announced components; to know the APs opinions and expectations during the implementation process; announced compensation standards, grievance channels, to understand the implementation of the resettlement plan, affected livelihoods recovery and so on. Public participation plan is

shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Public participation overview

| Purpose | Mode | Time | Agency | Participant | Topic |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Disclosure of the RP or RIB | Distribution of RIB | 2010.1 | Burjin PMO | Affected people | Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal |
| Disclosure of the RP | ADB website | 2010.8 | | | |
| Land acquisition announcement | via village meeting | 2011.7 | Burjin PMO | Affected people | announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches |
| Land acquisition compensation announcement | via village meeting | 2011.8-2011.10 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | announce the compensation and payment approach |
| Review of the physical volume | on-the-spot investigation | 2012.4-2012.7 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets and prepare the agreement |
| House demolition announcement | via village meeting | 2013.5 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | announce the LA amount and compensation and payment approach |
| compensation and resettlement announcement | via village meeting | 2013.6-2013.7 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | announce the compensation and payment approach |
| Review of the physical volume | on-the-spot investigation | 2013.8-2013.10 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|--|-----------------|---|
| | | | | | influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets and prepare the agreement |
| To make Income recovery plan | via village meeting | 2011.5 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | discuss the income recovery plan and the use of compensation |
| announce the compensation and payment date | via village meeting | 2011.5-2013.10 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Affected people | announce the compensation and payment date |
| Monitoring for APs | Household interview | 2013.1 | Burjin PMO and village/street officials、 | Samples | To know the implementation proceeding, and living recovery status |

7.1.2 External monitoring agency organized activities with Public participate

In the monitoring process, the external monitoring team from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch held Seminars with Burjin County PMO, Land and Resources Bureau, house demolition management office, the affected streets, communities, villages, and prepared questionnaire for affected local people. It is noted that in project design, implementation process, the participation and consultation of affected institutions and people were highly valued by implementing agencies; their opinions were fully considered in the project design, in order to reduce the amount of land acquisition and resettlement, to minimize the effects for residents. Public participation activities organized by external monitoring team from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch are shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 External monitoring team organized activities with Public participate

| No. | Time | Locate | Form | Subject | Participants and unit | Conclusion |
|-----|------|--------|------|---------|-----------------------|------------|
|-----|------|--------|------|---------|-----------------------|------------|

| No. | Time | Locate | Form | Subject | Participants and unit | Conclusion |
|-----|------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | January 23, 2012 | Burjin PMO, Construction Bureau | Seminars, interviews | to know the project progress and the actual amount of land acquisition | Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team | FS was approved in August 2011, The asphalt surface for 2 remodeling primary roads has laid, soil foundation of pavement bilateral had been formation, roller compaction has completed for pavement; supporting facilities has not started. The construction of water purification plant and the main part of water supply plant has been completed.. |
| 2 | January 23 日 | Burjin PMO, Construction Bureau, Grassland Supervision office, HD manage office | Seminars, interviews | to know the impact amount, and schedule for HD, and the compensation standard of LA | Staffs from PMO, related agencies and monitoring team | to know the impact amount of water supply subproject, and the compensation standard of LA &HD |
| 3 | January 24 | Burjin PMO, Construction Bureau | Seminars, Street cadres interviews | To know the specific impact of each subproject | Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team | To know the specific amount of impact households by road component and the way to compensate and resettlement. |
| 4 | January 24 | Burjin PMO, Construction Bureau, street/ community office | Seminars, Questionnaire | The actual impact of the project construction for local people | Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team and APs | To know the complains and grievance of resettlement residents and the dissemination of resettlement compensation payment, |
| 5 | January 25 | PMO, Grassland Supervision office, street/ community office | Seminars, interviews | To know the compensation standard and payment status | Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team and APs | Further verify the compensation standard and payment status |

7.2 Appeal procedures

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 Burjin County Land and Resources Bureau (BCLRB) / 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.

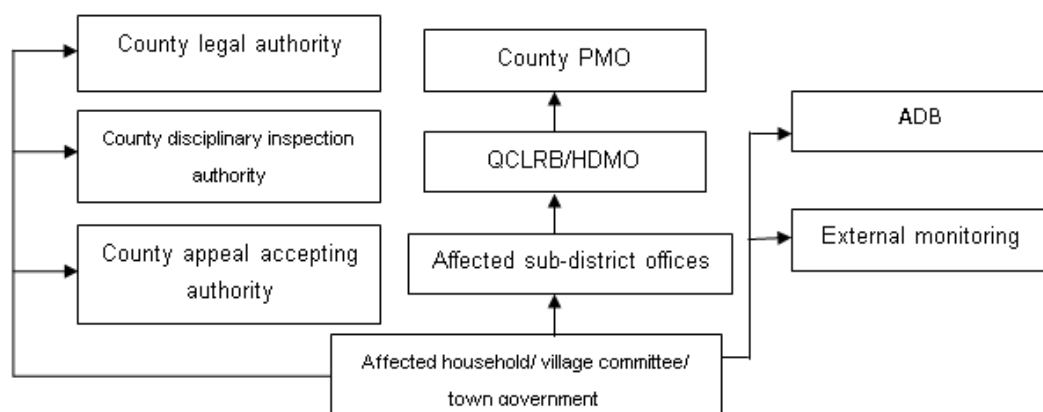


Figure 7-1 Appeal procedures

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 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:

1. Burjin County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
2. Burjin County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
3. Burjin construction bureau (implementation agency)
4. Burjin L&RMB
5. Burjin HDMO
6. Burjin Forestry Bureau
7. Burjin GMSS
8. Design institution

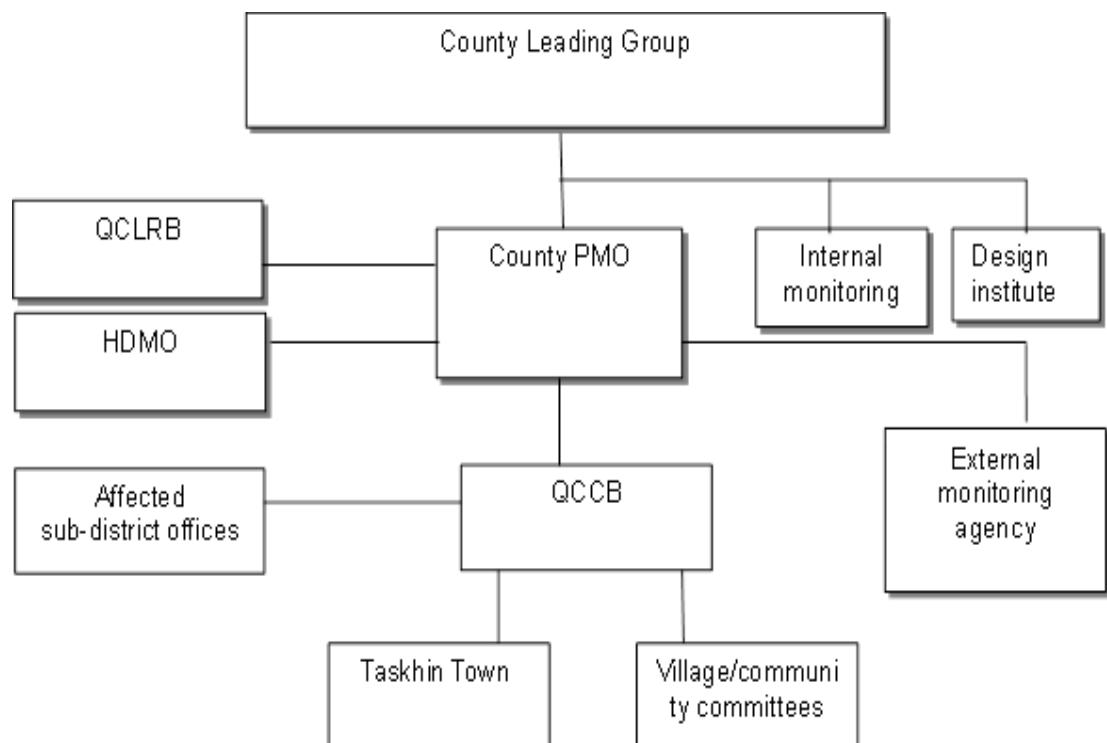


Figure 8-1 Burjin Resettlement organizational chart

Table 8-1 Burjin PMO staff

| No | Agency | Name | Post | Tel |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Burjin County Finance Bureau | Liu Yanrong | Cadres | 0906-6530773 |
| 2 | Burjin County DRC | Zhao shuyong | Cadres | 0906-6524396 |
| 3 | Burjin County construction bureau | Wang xinjun | Vice Director | 0906-6527967 |
| 4 | Burjin County construction bureau | Xing wenhui | Director | 0906-6521010 |
| 5 | Burjin County construction bureau | Cao yulin | Director of PMO | 0906-6529785 |
| 6 | Burjin County construction bureau | Ma jian | Cadres | 0906-6529785 |
| 7 | Burjin County construction bureau | Zhu cui | Cadres | 0906-6529785 |
| 8 | Burjin County construction bureau | Cao liping | Accountant | 0906-6527800 |
| 9 | Burjin County construction bureau | Li rong | Cashier | 0906-6527800 |
| 10 | Burjin County construction bureau | Ma ming | Cadres | 0906-6510816 |
| 11 | Burjin County construction bureau | Wang jian | Cadres | 0906-6510816 |
| 12 | Burjin County construction bureau | Ayiding | Cadres | 0906-6529785 |

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 Burjin 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

(1) Project progress: Up to this monitoring, the asphalt surface for 2 remodeling primary roads has laid, soil foundation of pavement bilateral had been formation, roller compaction has completed for pavement and the supporting facilities has not started yet; the construction of water purification plant and the main part of water supply plant has been completed. Other sub-projects have not yet started construction.

(2) Project impact: Up to this monitoring, 43.63mu grassland (8.84mu class 1, grade 1 nature pasture , and 33.31mu class 4, grade 1 spring pasture, 1.28mu class 4, grade 1 temporary use pasture) was acquired

(3) Compensation standard: 供 After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the acquired grassland for water supply component is class 1 grade1 grassland, grassland compensation base standard is 328yuan/mu, and the grassland compensation is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 1968yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 1968yuan/mu), so it is 3936yuan/mu as compensation in total; grassland compensation base standard for class4, grade 1 temporary grassland is 80yuan/mu, and the grassland compensation is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 480yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the base standard (which equals 480yuan/mu), so it is 960yuan/mu as compensation in total. The APs affected by LA for water supply component got 33,385.92yuan as compensation in June 25, 2012. The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design for the other LA related components, compensation of grassland acquisition the other components has not paid yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

(4) Resettlement: The sub-components related to HD and LA has not started yet, PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design, it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

(5) APs living standard: The per capita annual income of the AHs is 9,125yuan,

it is 3000yuan more compared to the baseline monitoring data 6,125yuan. Per capita annual expenditure on productivity is 7,013yuan; 718yuan increased than the baseline survey data 6,295yuan. It is indicated that after implementation of this project, APs get higher incomes than before in all aspects. Compared to the baseline monitoring survey, the per capita income of agriculture is 3,875, 10.71% increased; per capita wage income is 2,500yuan now, but before it was 250yuan. Per capita income from livestock is 2,750yuan, increased by 15.79%, Meanwhile, Construction Bureau and local government had made an assistance plan, such as offer the APs guarding site job. Make them helping the Contractor to guard the implementation site, which could last for 5 month and would pay 2000yuan/month. Although it is not a long time job, APs still get benefit from the project. If support measures continue to be given, the living standards of the APs can get more substantial recovery and improved. It will be continuously focused on next monitoring

(6) project implementation agencies: The staffs of project leading group and PMO are reasonable assigned; they all have rich experience in resettlement. And the PMO is located in Burjin construction bureau. With the assistant of Burjin government, Burjin DRC, land and resource bureau, and affected community/village committee, the implementation is going smoothly.

(7) Appeal procedures, and public participation: The way to appeal is convenient and easy for Aps, they satisfied with the compensation standards, there isn't any complain of appeals so far.

9.2 Suggestions

(1) Further, strengthen management and implementation of personnel training in the form of theoretical study and visit exchanges. Especially, to go to ADB financed projects that are completed or are implementing for conducting investigation and study in order to strengthen the organization's efficiency and the ability to execute.

(2) Members of PMO should pay close attention to whether the new design will change. In addition, pay attention to the corresponding migration effects and the related information.

(3) Continue to strengthen the institutional capacity building. Each PMO needs to accelerate entities survey based on the detailed design and the consultation work of affected people. Prepare for the upcoming construction projects according to the DMS timely update resettlement plan report. Speed up the work progress of the data of the implementation of resettlement, data collection and statistics and timely submit materials.

(4) Suggest collecting the related information of the requisition timely in the process of resettlement, such as contrast photos before and after land requisition, compensation and resettlement agreement, etc. Establish archives of the requisition.

(5) Strengthen the technical training implementation for the affected personnel, such as some economic crops planting and breeding. Invite relevant technical personnel of agriculture and animal husbandry department and labor and social security department to conduct some training about farming and breeding for farmers. Do some technical training for farmers in terms of planting, and make each of the affected households receive at least once livestock breeding technical training, technical training of agricultural production as well as non-agricultural production technical training through these measures to improve breeding, planting skills, in order to increase the affected personnel's income, to restore the affected people's livelihood.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Current status of County water plant in implementation



Figure 1 Current status of County water plant in implementation

Appendix 2: Photos of interview and symposium



Figure 2: Photos of interview and symposium

Appendix 3: Planning construction land acquisition permission for water supply component

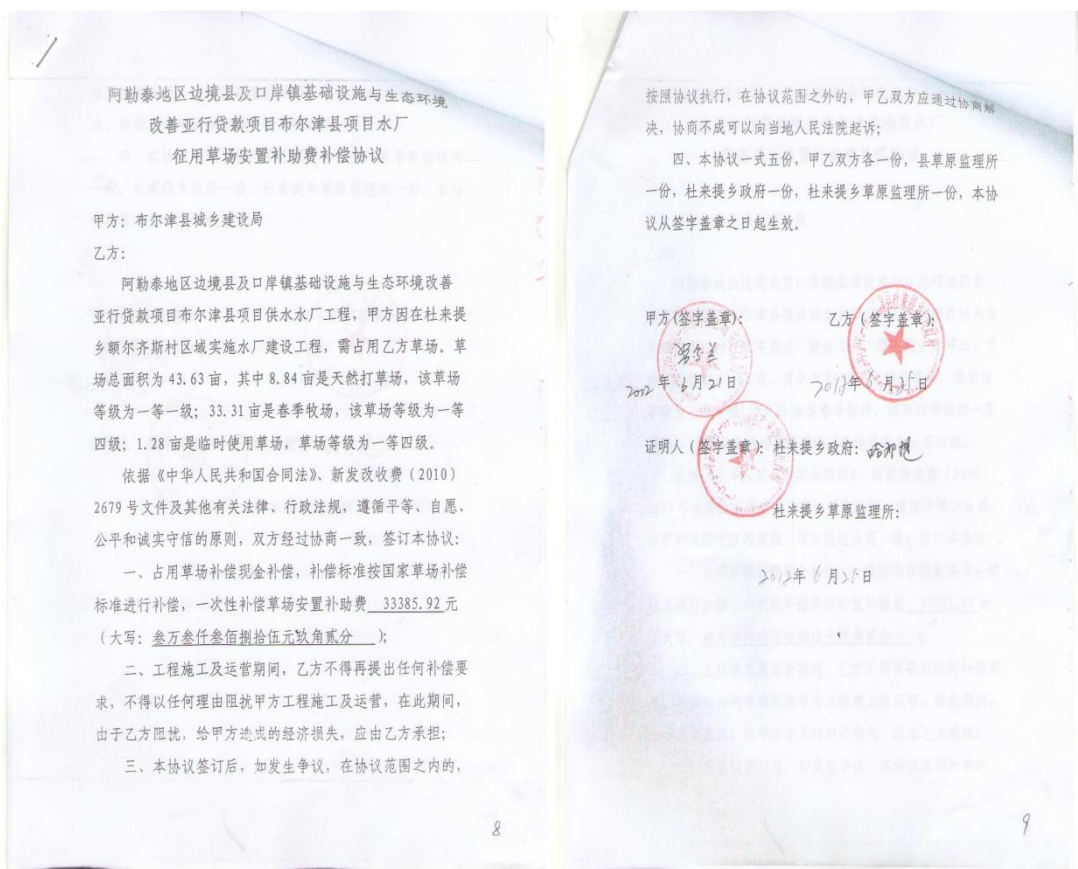


Figure 3 Construction land acquisition permission for water supply component

Appendix 4: Compensation agreement of the project land acquisition

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>جوڭخۇا خەلق جۇمھۇرىيىتىنىڭ</p> <p>中华人民共和国</p> <p>قۇرۇلۇش پىلانىلاش ئىجازەتنامىسى</p> <p>建设工程规划许可证</p> <p>قۇرۇلۇش رەسمىي نومۇرى: 建字第 650221201100008 ۋى</p> | |
| <p>جوڭخۇا خەلق جۇمھۇرىيىتىنىڭ شەھەر - يېزا پىلانىلاش قانۇنىنىڭ 40 - مەدەنىيىتىدىكى بەلگىلىگىنىگە ئاساسەن، بۇ قۇرۇلۇشنىڭ شەھەر - يېزا بىرلىك پىلانى ئىچىدىكى بەلگىلىگە ئۇيغۇنلۇقى تەكشۈرۈلۈپ، بۇ ئىجازەتنامە بىرىلدى.</p> <p>根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》第四十条规定，经审查，本建设工程符合城乡规划要求，颁发此证。</p> | |
| <p>تەييارلىغان ئورگان</p> <p>发证机关</p> <p>ۋەكىلى</p> <p>ۋاقتى: 2011 يىلى 4 ۋا 17 ۋى</p> |  |

