

# Social Monitoring Report

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2<sup>nd</sup> Semestral Report  
July 2014

## PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project-Jimunai 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 Jimunai County Municipal  
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project**

**Report No. 2**

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company

Xinjiang Branch

July 2014

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# 1 Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Main components in the project

The monitoring found that road component and centralizing heating project are proposed to be changed by the implementing department of Jimunai County, and now relevant procedures are processing. According to implementing department of the project, the 5 road total length of 10.97 kilometers will be changed into 3 roads of 10.09 kilometers; the capacity of heating component will be expanded. Details are shown in table 1-1.

Table 1-1 components

| No | Components                 | Main Contents                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Road Component             | Union road, Guanghui road and Caigang road(on the east of Fanghuongqu) will be rebuilt, the total length of 10.09 km, with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities and 2746.72m of Integrated trench for union road      |
| 2  | Water Supply Network       | water supply network with a total length of 299,880m will be built, including DN150 with the length of 390m, DN200 with 4,830m, DN300 with 17,093m and DN400 with 7,567m;                                                                                             |
| 3  | Sewage Treatment Component | a sewer network with a total length of 21,756m will be built, including DN300 with 6,790m and DN400 with 3,313m, DN500 with the length of 2,127m, DN600 with 9,526m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed |
| 4  | Refusal Disposal Component | A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 450 ashbins, 60 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.5km and an access road with 1.5km;                                                                             |
| 5  | Central Heating Component  | 7 new heat exchanging station and 5947.1 m of thermal pipeline will be built                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## 1.2 Overview of the Project

The total investment for this project is about CNY211.8 million, Which ADB loaned \$20 million. (The project cost account for 60.5% of ADB loans, and the county counterpart funds is 39.5%; ADB financing ratio for equipment procurement is 100%) Specific investment costs are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

| Road Component | Water Supply Component | Sewage Treatment Component | Central Heating Component | Waste Disposal Component | Sub-total |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 9866.86        | 2307.65                | 2635.5                     | 4020.84                   | 2609.44                  | 21440.29  |

Source: Investigation reports of PMO in Jimunai country in July 2014.

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.

### 1.3 Project investment and construction period

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

Table 1-3 external monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

| Time | Items | Content |
|------|-------|---------|
|------|-------|---------|



|         |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| July, 7 | Docking with Jimunai County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO                                                      | 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 |
| July, 7 | To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office , PMO and other relevant units to collect relevant data    | 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.                                                                                          |
| July,8  | to interview and investigate the APs; sorting and verify related materials                                                  | Know the complained and the appeals of APs in project area, and the production and livelihood recovery of affected by land acquisition                                                                                                                                                                            |
| July,9  | To visited Jimunai County HD management office and grassland supervision bureau for supplement and improve lacking material | Verify the compensation and resettlement funds relevant information and compensation funds payment data                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

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## 2 Project Progress

### 2.1 Project implementation schedule

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Jimunai 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.2621 issued by Xinjiang DRC. At present, the project of water supply has completed the land pre-trial, the NDRC project, environmental assessment, construction land pre-planning permission procedures, as it shown in table 2-1.

Table 2-1Project implementation schedule

| No | Approved documents                                               | Responsible agency          | Time                                                  |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Preliminary design approval                                      | Xinjiang DRC                | 2011.8.5                                              |
| 2  | road planning construction land using permit                     | Jimunai Construction Bureau | For changing relevant procedures are under processing |
| 3  | water supply component planning t construction land using permit | Jimunai Construction Bureau | 2011.11.7                                             |
| 4  | Sewage treatment planning construction land using permit         | Jimunai Construction Bureau | 2011.9.6                                              |
| 5  | Waste disposal planning construction land using permit           | Jimunai Construction Bureau | For changes, relevant procedures are under processing |
| 6  | Heating planning construction land using permit                  | Jimunai Construction Bureau | 2011.8.5                                              |

Up to this monitoring, the process of different sub-projects is as following.

**Road component:** There has a change for road subproject: construction of Bian' an street, Xingfu steet and Caigang street(the west of Fanghongqu) are cancelled; the union road, Guanghui road, and Caigangjie(the east of Fanhongqu) are remained. The contract package of road construction, including Bianan street, union road and happy street, and installment was signed and put into effect on July 28, 2013. The rest of fund listed on contract package will be schemed to construct the Guanghui street and Caigang street; the road maintenance equipments has

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been supplied since 2012; after the project change being completed, public bidding for the Road lighting equipment, landscaping and traffic safety mark will be called. By the first half year of 2014, 2.7km construction of Tuanjie road and 18.5 millions investments have been achieved. All equipments included on the road maintenance contract package had been supplied in 2012, total 5.1337 millions' investments.

**Water Supply Component:** Budget investment is CNY 23.0765 million, construction of new water supply network for 31km, which all used PE pipe. The component has 2 contract packages: they are 1 civil engineering package (water supply network and drainage network belong to one package), and 1 equipment contract package. The civil engineering package of water supply network and drainage network was signed the construction contract in November 13, 2013, with a price of CNY 19.5078 million. And the equipment contract package was conducted bidding in July 1, 2014. Due to unavailable the supply of water-supply network, water supply component has not been constructed yet.

**Drainage Component:** Budget investment is CNY 26.355 million, newly built an 5000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant. The component has 3 contract packages: they are 1 civil engineering package (water supply network and drainage network belong to one package), and 2 equipment contract package. The drainage network contract package was signed the supply contract in May 24, 2013, with a price of CNY 7.6647 million. And the sewage treatment plant equipment and installation works contract package has not been bidden. By the end of the first half of 2014, the Drainage Component had completed the construction of 10 km drainage network and the main sewage treatment plant, with the investment of CNY 9.7723 million.

**Waste disposal components:** budget investment is CNY 26.09 million. Waste disposal component consists of two contract packages for bidding, including 1 civil engineering package and 1 equipment contract package; contract packages of Sanitation civil engineering and installation were signed on 18, september 2011, with list price of 16.91 millions, and put into implementation; contract packages of Sanitation engineering equipment was signed on 24, May 2011 for supply, with list price of 6.65 millions; waste disposal project has been completed in June 2013, and put into operating.

**Sewage treatment plant:** Newly built an 5000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant. The component has 3 : they are 1 (water supply network and drainage network belong to one package), and 2 .

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The drainage network contract package was signed the supply contract in May 24, 2013, with a price of CNY 7.6647 million. And the sewage treatment plant equipment and installation works contract package has not been bidden. By the end of the first half of 2014, the Drainage Component had completed the construction of 10 km drainage network and the main sewage treatment plant, with the investment of CNY 9.7723 million.

**Central heating project:** for the construction component of the project approved by the preliminary design can not satisfy the need of heating, Jimunai country planed the construction of boiler into selfcontruction by county fiscal funds, and loans from ADM for heating station and pipeline. Now relevant procedures are under processing, and public biding for heating project has not started.

The specific schedule is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2implementation schedule for each sub-component

| No | Item                       | Predocuments | Progress of last monitoring                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Progress of this monitoring                                                                                                                                                                                           | Planed finished time |
|----|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Road Component             | finished     | Not start yet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2.7 kilometer of union road has been built, accompanied with supply of Road construction and maintenance equipments; public bidding for road lighting, landscaping, and traffic marking facilities have not finished. | 2015.12              |
| 2  | Water Supply Component     | finished     | Not start yet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Not start yet                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 2015.12              |
| 3  | Sewage Treatment Component | finished     | Not start yet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Up to the first half of 2014,10 kilometers drainage pipe have been built; the body of sewage treatment plant has been built; public biding for Contract Package of facilities and Installation has not finished.      | 2015.12              |
| 4  | Refusal Disposal Component | finished     | The civil work of waste landfills and administrative office has been completed for waste disposal component, and soil base for access roads has been compacted and formation, the supporting infrastructures as lighting, landscaping and other infrastructure construction has not started yet | Finished and put into operating in 2013.6                                                                                                                                                                             | 2013.6               |
| 5  | Central Heating Component  | finished     | Not start yet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Not started yet for being changed                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2015.12              |

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## 2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

County People's Government approved the resettlement plan and budget in October 2010. In March 2011, a resettlement work team was composed by the Construction Bureau, house demolition office, land and resource bureau and representatives from the affected communities. In September 2011, Jimunai 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 area and losses of occupied land, and signed the agreement with affected people.,

Central heating project acquire land 8100 m<sup>2</sup>, affected 11 house hold. This monitoring found that the changed project does not generate land exploration and house demolition, however, the 11 affected households have been compensated for the original resettlement plan. The details are show in table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Project Resettlement Progress

| NO. | Items            | Resettlement progress in last monitoring             | Resettlement progress this monitoring                                                                                      |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Road component   | DMS and consultations are under taken                | No Grassland acquisition and house demolition after the project was changed                                                |
| 2   | Sewage treatment | DMS and consultations are under taken                | Grassland acquisition had been done                                                                                        |
| 3   | Refusal Disposal | Grassland acquisition and resettlement had been done | Grassland acquisition had been done                                                                                        |
| 4   | Central heating  | DMS and consultations are under taken                | Land occupation and house demolition have finished cause by the original plan; upgraded plan generates no house demolition |

Land exploration, house demolition and compensation are as followings:

**Road Construction Component:** The changed project does not generate land exploration and house demolition as well as the completed union road \

**Sewage Treatment Component:** acquire 127mu collective grassland, and land exploration commenced in march, 2013; and all the compensation of 157800 yuan(for the 127 grassland) distributed to the village in may, 2013

**Refusal Disposal Component:** 1 household was affected by land exploration of 277.7 mu grassland and demolition. The total compensation is 686600 yuan, including 306600 yuan for grassland exploration, and 380000 yuan for house demolition and ground

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attachment.

**Central Heating Component:** The changed project does not generate land exploration and house demolition, however, the 11 affected house holds have been compensated with 157800 yuan for house demolition of 1121.03 m<sup>2</sup> caused by the original resettlement plan

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## 3 Project Impact

### 3.1 Land Impacts

#### 3.1.1 The amount of LA

Up to this monitoring, the project has required 416.85 mu land in total, including 277.7 mu grassland for Refusal Disposal project; 127.00 mu state-owned unused land for Sewage treatment project'; and 12.15 mu land for Central heating project, in which state-owned residential land is 5.94 mu, and state-owned unused land is 6.21 mu. Specific status listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1project land acquisition impact

| No. | Component        | LA Type                                                                                           | Land area of last monitoring (mu) | Land area of this monitoring (mu) | Increased (mu) |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1   | Road component   | Forest land(31.22 mu)<br>Grassland (50mu)<br>Residential land(92.62mu)<br>Commercial land(1.12mu) | 84.96                             | 0                                 | -84.96         |
| 2   | Sewage treatment | Grassland (third grade eighth class)                                                              | 78.30                             | 127.00                            | 48.70          |
| 3   | Refusal Disposal | Grassland (third grade seventh class)                                                             | 277.70                            | 277.70                            | 0              |
| 4   | Central heating  | state-owned residential land (5.94 mu)<br>state-owned unused land (1.58mu)                        | 7.52                              | 12.15                             | 4.63           |
| 5   | Total            |                                                                                                   | 448.48                            | 416.85                            | -31.63         |

Note: “-” means decrease

Causes of change in affection of different sub-projects are as following:

Road component: Bianan Street, happy street and Caigang street (west of are Fanghongqu) cancelled; union road and Caigang street( east of Fanghongqu) are remained; Guanghui road is extended according to the funds, and upgraded road component generates no land occupation and house demolition. retained unity road, caigang street (nullah eastern), according to the amount of China grand road extension, changed road item requisition of phenomenon does not exist.



Sewage treatment: Planned to covering 78.3 mu lands for Sewage treatment component but the actual land occupation is 127.0 mu, the extra 48.7 class 3 grade 8 grass land, approved by affected people, is reserved for future use of long-term construction land

Central heating: Upgraded project plan generates no house demolition, but the house demolition caused by the original plan, which acquired 12.15 mu in practice, more 4.63 mu than resettlement plan of 7.52, including state-owned housing land 5.94 mu, same as the plan, and ;State owned space of 6.21 mu, compared with the plan, more 4.63 mu. Increase the reason is: before the preliminary design, the exact location of the new heating station has not get to a conclusion, and the extra 12.15 mu is for heating station.

### 3.1.2 Impacts of land acquisition on population.

This monitoring found that the number of affect people reduced 3 households with 14 members, and details are as following:

Refusal Disposal component: the sub-project has been completed and put into use, 1 house hold with 6 members affected, same as last monitoring;

Road construction component: upgraded route involves no land occupation and house demolition, compared with original plan, the number of affected people reduced 3 house hold with 14 members;

Central heating component: acquired land is state owned land residential land and state owned space land, and affected people are caused by house demolition, which are included in demolition pacts..

Table3-2 Affected by the projects

| No.   | Component                | Last monitoring |    | This updated monitoring |    | changes |    |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------|----|-------------------------|----|---------|----|
|       |                          | HH              | AP | HH                      | AP | HH      | AP |
| 1     | Road constrction         | 3               | 14 | 0                       | 0  | 3       | 14 |
| 2     | Waste disposal component | 1               | 6  | 1                       | 6  | 0       | 0  |
| Total |                          | 4               | 20 | 1                       | 6  | 3       | 14 |

## 3.2 House demolition

House demolition is caused by road construction, waste disposal project and heating

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project.

Up to this monitoring, the construction of Guanghui Road, Happy street and Caigang Street (the west of Fanghong qu) are canceled for the upgraded project.

Waste disposal project has been completed and put into use. And compensation of 380000 yuan has been paid for the villager of Halahaile Village on 30 September, 2011, including compensation for 180m<sup>2</sup> temporary houses and 300m<sup>2</sup> sheepfolds

Upgraded heating project generates no house demolition, but the house demolition caused by the original plan has been completed, and the actual area of house demolition is 1121.03 m<sup>2</sup>, compared with planned house demolition, less than 853.02 m<sup>2</sup>. The Increase reason is: before the preliminary design, the exact location of the new heating station has not get to a conclusion, and the extra 1121.03m<sup>2</sup> is for heating station. The number of the affected people is 11 households with 48 members, reduced 1 households compared to original plan. Decrease reason is that affected household has two residence booklets in last monitoring, which are combined in this monitoring, so the actual number of affected people and population has no change.

### **3.3 Store demolition Enterprises and institutions demolition**

Road after sub-project construction content changes, cancel the construction of Guanghui road, happy street and caigang street (nullah westernare canceled by the changes of the project, accordingly accompanied by the abolishment of shops, enterprises and institutions demolition.

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## **4 Compensation standards and projects funds**

After being changed, the project involves land acquisition of state-owned Grassland, residential land, state-owned unused land, and demolition was caused by Refusal Disposal project and Central heating project. This monitoring is focus on the compensation of the changed project.

### **4.1 Land acquisition compensation**

#### **4.1.1 Collective grassland**

Project permanently acquires collective grassland 404.7 mu, in which 127 mu grassland belongs to Wulasite Village collective land, used for Sewage treatment plant, and 277.7mu grassland lands belongs to Halahaile village collective land, used for Refusal Disposal project.

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 article9,10,11 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 last 3 years average annual output value of the class 3 grade 8 grassland is 50 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 50 Yuan / mu), and grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 500 yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 15 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 750 yuan/mu); the last

3 years average annual output value of the class 3 grade 7 grassland is 69 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 Yuan / mu), and grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 690 yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 15 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 1035 yuan/mu); Compensation standard of the Grassland are shown in table 4-1.

Grassland acquisition affected people got 306,500yuan as compensation in September 30, 2011, including 191,600yuan for grassland compensation, and 114,900yuan for grassland resettlement fees. The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design for the rest component, compensation of grassland acquisition the other components has not paid yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

Table 4-1 Compensation standard of the project (Grassland)

| Level            | Standard (CNY/mu) | Grassland compensation (times) | Resettlement compensation fee (times) | Standard (CNY/mu) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Class 3, grade 8 | 50                | 10                             | 15                                    | 1250              |
| Class 3 grade 7  | 69                | 10                             | 6                                     | 1104              |

#### 4.1.2 Compensation standard of 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/m<sup>2</sup>. The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Jimunai County, and the compensation rate is 15 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> within the built-up area and 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> 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 [XJF (2001) No.500] (Collection standard of leasing fees for new construction land of XUAR), the rate of leasing fees for construction land of Jimunai County is 7 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

For the land occupation on the state-owned land of Store demolition Enterprises and institutions, the compensation should be paid for the land use right base on the compensation standard. Details are shown in table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Benchmark land prices

Unit: yuan/m<sup>2</sup>

| Grade           | 1   | 2   | 3  |
|-----------------|-----|-----|----|
| Commercial land | 268 | 173 | 97 |
| Housing land    | 174 | 81  | 44 |
| Industrial land | 108 | 66  | 43 |

## 4.2 Land Acquisition Resettlement:

Compensation and resettlement for different components are as following:

### **Sewage Treatment Component:**

Based on the National grassland compensation standards and the new resettlement subsidy regulated by the document of Development and Reform [2010] 2679, the grassland compensation and resettlement compensation are as following:

Grassland compensation:  $127\text{mu} \times 50\text{yuan/mu} \times 10\text{ times} = 63500\text{yuan}$

Resettlement compensation fee:  $127\text{mu} \times 50\text{yuan/mu} \times 15\text{times} = 95250\text{yuan}$

Land acquisition commenced in march 2013, and 1 all the grassland compensation of 57800 yuan(for the 127 mu grassland) has been paid for the village.

### **Waste Disposal Component:**

The grassland exploration for Waste disposal component was assessed as grassland of class 3 grade seven by grassland supervision bureau. According to the relevant documents, 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, and on 30, September 2013, they got the total compensation of 306500 yuan,, including 191600 yuan of grassland compensation and 114900 yuan resettlement compensation.

## 4.3 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

This monitoring found that the demolition of 11 households affected by the original heating project has been completed, and Compensation Standard of House Demolition in

practice is different from upgraded resettlement and last monitoring

### (1) Compensation Standard in the resettlement palm

By the reference of local similar housing replacement price of that every year, 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 4-3.

Table 4-3 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard

| Category                                                                                             | Item                                   | Unit                    | Rate                                    | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residential house                                                                                    | House compensation                     |                         |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Masonry concrete                       | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>     | 840                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Masonry timber                         | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>     | 720                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Earth timber                           | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>     | 650                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Simple structure                       | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>     | 300                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Land compensation                      |                         |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Land compensation                      | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>     | Tier-1 areas: 95<br>yuan/m <sup>2</sup> |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      |                                        |                         | Tier-2 areas: 60<br>yuan/m2             |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      |                                        |                         | Tier-3 areas: 41<br>yuan/m2             |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished: |                                        |                         |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Other compensation                                                                                   | Moving subsidy                         | yuan/<br>household      | 500                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                      | Transition subsidy (storied buildings) | CNY/month/<br>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                    | CNY/<br>household       | 108                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |

### (2) The process of resettlement implementation actual compensation standard

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. Compensation Details are shown in table 4-4 and table 4-5.

Table 4-4 Actual housing demolition compensation standard

| Category                                                                                             | Item                                   | Unit                   | Rate               | Remarks                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residential house                                                                                    | House compensation                     |                        |                    |                                                                              |
|                                                                                                      | Masonry concrete                       | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>    | 2348               |                                                                              |
|                                                                                                      | Earth timber                           | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>    | 2082               |                                                                              |
|                                                                                                      | Land compensation                      |                        |                    |                                                                              |
|                                                                                                      | State-owned Land compensation          | yuan/m <sup>2</sup>    | Tier-2 areas:: 101 |                                                                              |
| The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished: |                                        |                        |                    |                                                                              |
| Other compensation                                                                                   | Moving subsidy                         | yuan/ household        | 2000               |                                                                              |
|                                                                                                      | Transition subsidy (storied buildings) | yuan/month / household | no                 | Transition subsidy is in cash and the households has other houses for living |
|                                                                                                      | TV displacement fee                    | yuan/ household        | no                 | There is no CATV connector in demolition area                                |
|                                                                                                      | incentive fees for Moving              | %                      | 2.1                | Masonry concrete                                                             |
|                                                                                                      |                                        |                        | 2.4                | Earth timber                                                                 |

Table 4-5 Compensation Standard of attachment

| Compensation Standard of attachment |      |                 |                |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------|----------------|
| attachments                         | unit | Standard (yuan) | Remarks        |
| Pressure well                       | a    | 400             |                |
| boiler                              | a    | 1500            |                |
| vegetable cellar                    | a    | 632             |                |
| Leaching cesspool                   | a    | 800             |                |
| Toilet                              | a    | 760             |                |
| coal shed                           | a    | 80              |                |
| crypt                               | a    | 110             |                |
| fruit tree                          | a    | 150             | Diameter >15cm |

## 4.4 Resettlement for displaced households

The monitoring found that waste disposal projects acquires 180 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary house and of, 300 m<sup>2</sup>, of sheepfold, and on 26, September 2011, PMO signed the contract with the Halahaile villager, which promises, according to the conditions of demolished

house, to build a new house and sheepfold for the villager, and the Jimunai county construction bureau is responsible for that, and location of construction is up to the villager. This monitoring found that, the new house were built in june,2012, which is better than the demolished houses. In addition, Jimunai county construction bureau dig a reservoirs to improve the drinking conditions of the villager in winter.

For the 11 heating project affected households, PMO provide following compensation methods: monetary compensation and to build on the allocated residential land by himself. For the affected people who don't choose the property exchange, monetary compensation can satisfy their individual requirements, buying commercial house or resettlement house in Jimunai County or other places according to their willing, free from the reference of PMO.

Allocated residential land is located in Dongshanliang Community, 2 kilometers away from the demolish area. The community is equipped with good facilities, such as cultural entertainment, fitness equipment, hospital, educational institutions, green fields and so on. The living conditions is better than the demolition area, so there is no inconvenience to daily life.

For the affected people by central heating project are native residents for many years in Jimunai county, they have other houses except the demolished houses, and house demolition will not make them displaced, they prior to monetary compensation which will be used for other aspects.

Up to this monitoring, the resettlement of 11 households with 48 people affected by central heating project has been completed, with house demolition area of 1121.03 m<sup>2</sup> and monetary compensation of 3.17 millions. The resettlement compensation is shown in table 4-6.

Table 4-6 resettlement compensation.

| items        | Building area<br>(m <sup>2</sup> ) | House<br>compensation<br>(yuan) | Attatchments<br>compensation<br>(yuan) | Reword<br>(yuan) | Moving<br>(yuan) | total<br>(yuan) |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| compensation | 1121.03                            | 2090972                         | 1016498                                | 45362            | 20000            | 3172832         |



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## 4.5 Resettlement of Affected Vulnerable Groups

According to investigation, there are 4 households of vulnerable groups with 13 people, in which road construction affects 2 households with 5 people and central heating project affected 2 households with 8 people.

In this monitoring, for the road construction subproject is upgraded and no land acquisition, the 2 households vulnerable group with 5 people will not be affected by house demolition.

For vulnerable group changes with changes of the family economic conditions, and with the increasing of family income, the 2 households, investigated by the Qikuoerjia Village Committees, affected by central heating project are not minimal assurance families

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## 5 Resettlement Production & Living Standards Survey

### 5.1 Monitoring Survey

#### 5.1.1 Survey Instructions

Up to this monitoring survey, the design of road construction component has been changed, thus the road construction has no affected people; the waste disposal component affected 1 household with 6 people; and the central heating component also has been changed, which has no affected people. However, the demolition work of original design of central heating component had completed, which influenced 11 HHs with 48 people, the monitoring is still on the track.

So this monitoring is aimed to the waste disposal component affected 1 HH with 6 people, and the central heating component affected 11HHs with 48 people. So, Jimunai subproject affected 12 HHs with 54 people in total. This monitoring will contract with Resettlement Monitoring Report NO.1 (January 2013) and monitor of AP's level of production and life.

#### 5.1.2 The content of surveyed sample

##### 5.1.2.1 Demographics

The Project will affect 12 households with 54 persons, including 31 males that account for 57.41% and 23 females that account for 42.59%; 21 Han people accounting for 38.89%, 33 Kazakhs account for 61.11%; 22 females labor force accounting for 45.83% of total labor force; 38 married persons account for 58.41%, 14 single persons account for 38.05% and 2 widows account for 3.54%. The detailed information for surveyed resettlement households affected by HD and LA is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Statistics of affected households

| Item            | Nationality |        | Gender |        | Labor Force |        | Marital Status |        |       |         |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|---------|
|                 | Han         | Kazakh | Male   | Female | Total       | Female | Married        | Single | Widow | Divorce |
| APs<br>(person) | 21          | 33     | 31     | 23     | 48          | 22     | 38             | 14     | 2     | 0       |

|           |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |    |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----|
| Ratio (%) | 38.89% | 61.11% | 57.41% | 42.59% | 88.89% | 45.83% | 58.41% | 38.05% | 3.54% | 0% |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----|

#### 5.1.2.2 Age

There are 12 households with 54 people surveyed for this monitoring, including 2 preschool children which account for 3.70% of the total affected population, 8 people of 7 to 19 years old which account for 14.81%; 18 people of 20 to 35 years old which accounting for 33.33%; 14 people of 36 to 50 years old which account for 25.93%; 9 people of 51 to 60 years old which account for 16.67%; 3 people that are over 60 years old, accounting for 5.56%. 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    | 2          | 3.70%   |
| 7~19  | 8          | 14.81%  |
| 20~35 | 18         | 33.33%  |
| 36~50 | 14         | 25.93%  |
| 51~60 | 9          | 16.67%  |
| >60   | 3          | 5.56%   |
| Total | 54         | 100.00% |

#### 5.1.2.3 Education

There are 12 households with 54 people surveyed for this monitoring, including 1 illiteracy, 2 preschool children, 20 people that had received primary school, 19 people that had received junior high school education, 9 people that had received senior high school education, 3 people which had received senior high school or 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                           | 1          | 1.85%   |
| Preschool                            | 2          | 3.70%   |
| Primary school                       | 20         | 37.04%  |
| Junior high school                   | 19         | 35.19%  |
| Senior high school                   | 9          | 16.67%  |
| Technical secondary school or higher | 3          | 5.56%   |
| Total                                | 54         | 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 and transportation is the high, such as mobile phone, television sets, fixed telephone, bicycles and motorcycles, 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            | Unit | Amount | Ownership Rate |
|-----------------|------|--------|----------------|
| Mobile phone    | Unit | 48     | 400.00%        |
| Television      | Set  | 13     | 108.33%        |
| Electric fans   | Set  | 8      | 66.67%         |
| Motorcycle      | /    | 12     | 100.00%        |
| Refrigerator    | set  | 7      | 58.33%         |
| Bicycle         | /    | 13     | 108.33%        |
| Radio           | /    | 6      | 50.00%         |
| Fixed telephone | /    | 12     | 100.00%        |
| Washing machine | set  | 6      | 50.00%         |
| DVD/VCD         | set  | 8      | 66.67%         |
| Car             | /    | 0      | 0.00%          |
| Computer        | set  | 3      | 25.00%         |

#### 5.1.2.5 Household revenue structure

Base the analyze of revenue structure of 12 affected households with 54 people, it can be noted that per capita income is CNY 9785, and increases CNY 1439 comparing with last monitoring, increasing 17.24%. And animal husbandry income is heavily developed, increasing 67.54%, second is from migrant workers, increasing 43.32%, besides, business also can obtain a high income. Relatively agricultural income is little lower, which indicates that agriculture investment is not to get the primary choice of LAR compensation to increase family income. See Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

| Item            | All surveyed HHs total income | Household average income | Ratio of in the item based on last EM | All surveyed HHs total income | Household average income | Ratio of in the item based on this EM | Growth ratio of average income in this EM | Growth ratio of all HHs income in this EM |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                 | CNY per year                  | CNY per year             |                                       | CNY per year                  | CNY per year             |                                       |                                           |                                           |
| Agriculture     | 97391                         | 1804                     | 21.61%                                | 98521                         | 1824                     | 18.65%                                | 1.16%                                     | -94.63%                                   |
| Stockbreeding   | 35458                         | 657                      | 7.87%                                 | 59407                         | 1100                     | 11.24%                                | 67.54%                                    | 758.45%                                   |
| Migrant workers | 70630                         | 1308                     | 15.67%                                | 101227                        | 1875                     | 19.16%                                | 43.32%                                    | 176.42%                                   |

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|               |        |      |         |        |      |         |          |            |
|---------------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|----------|------------|
| Business      | 16726  | 310  | 3.71%   | 21349  | 395  | 4.04%   | 27.64%   | 644.78%    |
| House leasing | 4300.9 | 80   | 0.95%   | 0      | 0    | 0.00%   | -100.00% | -10578.87% |
| Wages         | 220301 | 4080 | 48.88%  | 240128 | 4447 | 45.45%  | 9.00%    | -81.59%    |
| MLS           | 5877.9 | 109  | 1.30%   | 7765   | 144  | 1.47%   | 32.10%   | 2361.26%   |
| Total         | 450685 | 8346 | 100.00% | 528396 | 9785 | 100.00% | 17.24%   | -82.76%    |

#### **5.1.2.6 Household expenditure structure**

Base the analyze of baseline survey of expenditure structure of 12 affected households with 54 people, it can be noted that per capita expenditure is CNY 8,160 in this monitoring, which increases CNY 1212 with increasing 17.44% comparing with CNY 6948 of last monitoring. In which the per capita expenditure for productivity is CNY 2,354, increasing 22.67% compared with last monitoring, life expenditure is CNY 5,806, increasing 15.45% of last monitoring. The house leasing expenditure, clothing expenditure, communication expenditure, transportation expenditure, living expenditure and other expenditure have a large extent growth, indicating that after resettlement compensation, the disposable income of affected households has increasing, consumption level and life quality have certainly improved. Table 5-6 exhibits the details of the surveyed households expenditures.

Table 5-6 Expenditure of surveyed households

| Item                        |                   | Total HHs<br>expenditure in<br>last EM report | Average HH<br>expenditure in<br>last EM report | Ratio of in<br>the item<br>based on<br>this EM | Total HHs<br>expenditure in<br>last EM report | Average HH<br>expenditure in<br>last EM report | Ratio of in<br>the item<br>based on<br>this EM | Growth<br>ratio of<br>average<br>income in<br>this EM | Growth<br>ratio of all<br>HHs income<br>in this EM |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                             |                   | CNY                                           | CNY                                            |                                                | CNY                                           | CNY                                            |                                                |                                                       |                                                    |
| Productivity<br>Expenditure | Agriculture       | 49317                                         | 913                                            | 13.14%                                         | 49878                                         | 924                                            | 11.32%                                         | 1.20%                                                 | -13.83%                                            |
|                             | Business running  | 30909                                         | 572                                            | 8.23%                                          | 37662                                         | 697                                            | 8.54%                                          | 21.85%                                                | 3.75%                                              |
|                             | Stockbreeding     | 23436                                         | 434                                            | 6.25%                                          | 39597                                         | 733                                            | 8.98%                                          | 68.89%                                                | 43.81%                                             |
|                             | Sub-total         | 103662                                        | 1919                                           | 27.62%                                         | 127137                                        | 2354                                           | 28.85%                                         | 22.67%                                                | 4.45%                                              |
| Living<br>Expenditure       | Water             | 2453                                          | 45                                             | 0.65%                                          | 2975                                          | 55                                             | 0.67%                                          | 22.22%                                                | 4.07%                                              |
|                             | Electricity       | 10255                                         | 190                                            | 2.73%                                          | 12134                                         | 225                                            | 2.76%                                          | 18.42%                                                | 0.83%                                              |
|                             | Refuse            | 908                                           | 17                                             | 0.24%                                          | 961                                           | 18                                             | 0.22%                                          | 5.88%                                                 | -9.84%                                             |
|                             | Heating           | 22307                                         | 413                                            | 5.94%                                          | 24912                                         | 461                                            | 5.65%                                          | 11.62%                                                | -4.96%                                             |
|                             | Living            | 123101                                        | 2280                                           | 32.82%                                         | 145467                                        | 2694                                           | 33.01%                                         | 18.16%                                                | 0.61%                                              |
|                             | Clothing          | 24372                                         | 451                                            | 6.49%                                          | 27515                                         | 510                                            | 6.25%                                          | 13.08%                                                | -3.71%                                             |
|                             | Communication     | 10934                                         | 202                                            | 2.91%                                          | 13268                                         | 246                                            | 3.01%                                          | 21.78%                                                | 3.69%                                              |
|                             | Education         | 35793                                         | 663                                            | 9.54%                                          | 40359                                         | 747                                            | 9.15%                                          | 12.67%                                                | -4.07%                                             |
|                             | Medical treatment | 22317                                         | 413                                            | 5.94%                                          | 22575                                         | 418                                            | 5.12%                                          | 1.21%                                                 | -13.82%                                            |
|                             | Traffic           | 5304                                          | 98                                             | 1.41%                                          | 6502                                          | 120                                            | 1.47%                                          | 22.45%                                                | 4.26%                                              |
|                             | Other             | 13858                                         | 257                                            | 3.70%                                          | 16850                                         | 312                                            | 3.82%                                          | 21.40%                                                | 3.37%                                              |
|                             | Sub-total         | 271602                                        | 5029                                           | 72.38%                                         | 313518                                        | 5806                                           | 71.15%                                         | 15.45%                                                | -1.70%                                             |
| Total                       |                   | 375264                                        | 375264                                         | 6948                                           | 100.00%                                       | 440655                                         | 8160                                           | 100.00%                                               | 17.44%                                             |

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#### **5.1.2.7 The income and expenditure analysis of households**

Base the analysis of income sources in this monitoring, it is found that the income sources of affected HHs mainly are from agricultural income, livestock breeding income, wages and outside-work income. The survey found that the livestock breeding income and outside-work income have developed in substantially. The annual per capita income of 12 HHs affected by HD is CNY 9785, which increases CNY 1439 of growing 17.24% compared with CNY 8346 of last monitoring. In which the livestock breeding income is increasing 67.54%, outside-work income is increasing 43.32%, besides, business also has a higher income. Which illustrates that, with the gradual implementation of the resettlement compensation in Jimunai county, affected households' life would be restored and improved, the project affected area absorbs a large number of local residents employed, to increase the income of local residents and ensure that the living production levels would not reduce, and even gradually be improved.

In this survey, the annual per capita income expenditure of APs is CNY 9785, which increases CNY 1439 of growing 17.24% compared with CNY 8346 of last monitoring. In which the livestock breeding income is increasing 67.54%, outside-work income is increasing 43.32%, besides, business also has a higher income. Investment in livestock and living expenses still account for a large proportion of expenditure, this data is consistent with the base survey. But it also should be noted, communication expenditure, education expenditure and other expenditure have greatly improved, indicating the consumption becomes diversity, as family income enhancing, the ability of payment is also enhanced, especially the proportion of necessities expenditure is declined, it indicates that, with the implementation of the resettlement measures, the level of production and living standard recovered and improved as compensation paid, 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.

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### 5.2.1 Interview record

stockbreeding households affected by land acquisition

**Interviewer:** Dai Yajun

**Location:** Tuanjie Road

**Type:** House Demolition

**Subsistence allowances HH:** no

**Basic family information:** Dai Yajun, male, Han nationality, received junior school education, 46 years old, comes from Qikuoerjia village, Tuoputiereke township. He is a migrant worker for construction, and often go out for work to make a living. There are 4 people in his home. His wife has poor health, is often sick and unable go to work, mainly stays at home, does some housework and takes care of their two children; the eldest son is 21 years old, with studying outside in the university, only goes home at holidays; the younger son is eight years old now, with studying in elementary school.

**Production status of Life:** Due to own land is barren and low fertility, with lack of water, so the farming efficiency is very low, thus, he gives up cultivation. Now he does some odd jobs at the county, and the income is not stable, sometimes can obtain CNY 2500 a month in a good situation, while in a bad situation, he can get about CNY 1800. And the income is about CNY 22,000 in 2013, which mainly use in tuition fees expenditure, living expenditure and of the children and medical treatment for his wife. He said the land could not be cultivated which has barren and low fertility, with lack of water. And the economic situation is not well, it is hard to find temporary work, his income is very unstable, also has an immense living pressure. To his family, HD compensation helped a lot, and reduced the family economic pressure on. And sons' tuition fees has also been guaranteed.

### 5.2.2 Interview conclusion

Through the typical household interviews, it found that the affected households have higher expectations for the future life, after land acquisition, their basic living standards improved. So they have faith for future production life. Specifically, PMO had built a sheepfold which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him



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to solve winter drinking problem. Meanwhile, the Animal Husbandry Bureau held farming technology training services to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihood. Resettlement is a long-term task, humane care and long-term attention from the project owners and local governments is needed.

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## **6 Public Participation & Grievance Redress**

### **6.1 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, Jimunai 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, Jimunai 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 6-1.

Table 6-1 Public participation overview

| Purpose                                      | Mode                      | Time           | Agency                                          | Participant     | Topic                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Land acquisition announcement                | via village meeting       | 2013.5         | Jimunai County PMO                              | Affected people | announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches                                                                      |
| Land acquisition compensation announcement   | via village meeting       | 2013.6-2013.7  | Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials | Affected people | announce the compensation and payment approach                                                                                                         |
| Review the investigation of housing quantity | on-the-spot investigation | 2013.8-2013.10 | Jimunai County 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 |
| announce the compensation and payment date   | via village meeting       | 2011.5-2013.10 | Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials | Affected people | announce the compensation and payment date                                                                                                             |
| Monitoring for APs                           | Household interview       | 2013.1         | Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials | Samples         | To know the implementation proceeding, and living recovery status                                                                                      |

## 6.2 Grievance Redress

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

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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 Jimunai 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/](http://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 **Error! Reference source not found..**

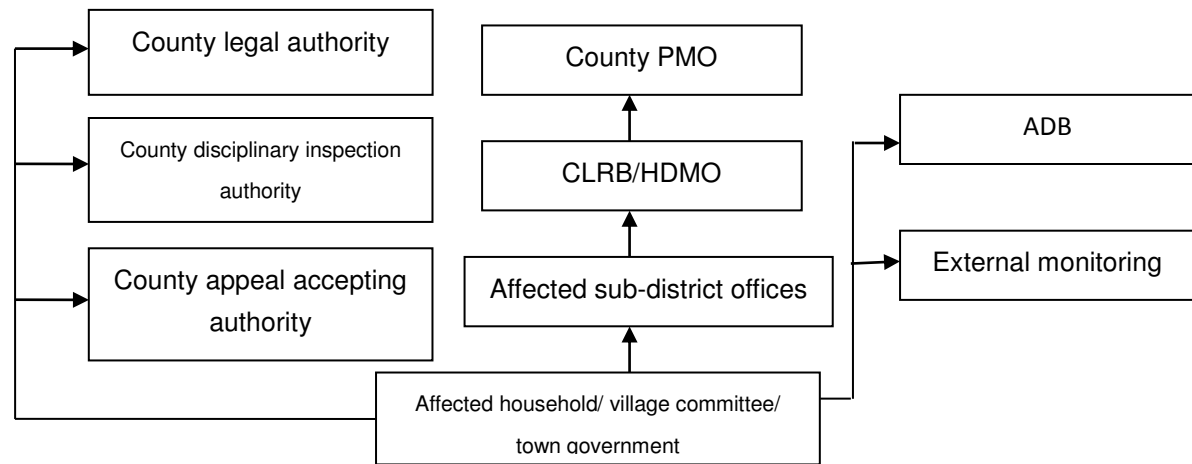


Figure 6-1 Appeal Procedures

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.

# 7 Organization and Responsibilities

## 7.1 Resettlement action agencies

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

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

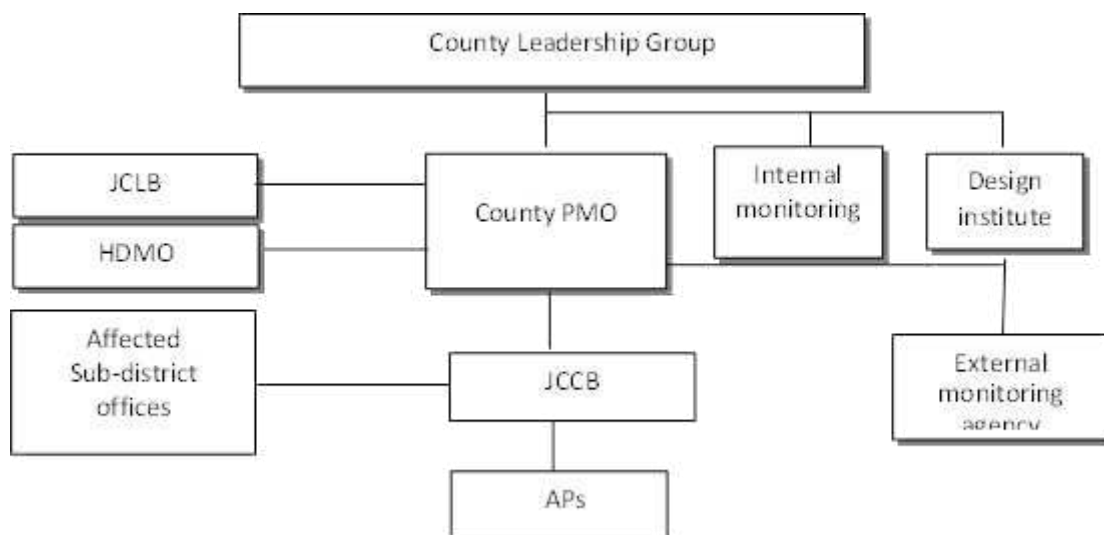


Figure 7-1 Jimunai Resettlement organizational chart

Table 7-1 Jimunai PMO staff

| No | Agency                        | Name      | Post   | Tel          |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| 1  | Jimunai County Finance Bureau | Xu Liying | Cadres | 0906-6185517 |

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|   |                                    |                |            |              |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 2 | Jimunai County DRC                 | Ren Ruqun      | Cadres     | 0906-6182337 |
| 3 | Jimunai County construction bureau | Wang Biao      | Leader     | 0906-6184386 |
| 4 | Jimunai County construction bureau | Zhou Yuanliang | Director   | 0906-6186012 |
| 5 | Jimunai County construction bureau | Wu Yun         | Cadres     | 0906-6186012 |
| 6 | Jimunai County construction bureau | Wang Juan      | Cadres     | 0906-6186012 |
| 7 | Jimunai County construction bureau | Xu Kai         | Accountant | 0906-6186012 |
| 8 | Jimunai County construction bureau | Nurjiang       | Cadres     | 0906-6186012 |

## 7.2 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 Jimunai County Construction Bureau. This monitoring found that the project units mainly adopted the following measures for the ability construction of immigration agency:

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;

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;

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

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

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## 8 Conclusion and Suggestions

### 8.1 Conclusion

Up to this monitoring, Jimunai County had finished 2.7km construction of Tuanjie Road 2.7km, road ancillary facilities still under construction, other roads have not yet started the construction; had finished the construction and 10km pipeline network construction of main plant of sewage treatment plant, as well as finished landfills and management area, and sewage treatment project has been running; due to unavailable for delivery, the construction of water supply network has not yet started; central heating component has not been bidding. The design of road construction and central heating components have been changed, and conducted the approvals followed domestic procedures.

Up to this monitoring, the Project had acquired 404.7 mu grassland, paid land compensation for CNY 464,300; had removed 1301.03 m<sup>2</sup>, paid resettlement compensation for CNY 3.5528 million.

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 Jimunai was set up in County Construction Bureau, by the Government of Jimunai County, national development and Reform Commission, land and resources Bureau and the community/village committees support the work of Project Office. Jimunai PMO is a healthy organization with a reasonable leading group, which has many relatively rich resettlement work experience members who are timely communication and cooperate to make work more smoothly.

### 8.2 Suggestions

Strengthen capacity development construction, make a clear division of labor; strengthen technical trainings of resettlement policy and resettlement implementation for



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project implementation; further strengthen the internal monitoring mechanism construction.

Keep track of 11 HHs affected by the original design of central heating, to understand their living restoration status. To provide technical trainings about construction, catering and so on for APs who have a willingness to learn these skills, to provide a protection for their living, and practically make APs restore and improve as quickly as possible.

Strengthen rationalize archive arrangement. PO workers should pay close attention to the progress of project, and keep contact with implementing agencies to collect and update concerned dates, especially about procedure of land acquisition and demolition, resettlement and compensation contract, community construction and son on.

Strengthen communication between the implementing agencies, particularly the implementation of agency communication with affected village/street workers, work together to improve efficiency and ensure the good implementation of resettlement programs and give full play to their benefit.

The public participation is the most important mechanism to ensure the restoration and improvement of the Aps, which can make the resettlement plan more reasonable, and consolidating the benefits. In the remainder of the residents still needs to continue to strengthen public participation in the work to ensure respect for the views and suggestions of the affected residents and interests from harm.

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## Appendix

### Appendix 1: Status of the Road Sub-Project Implementation



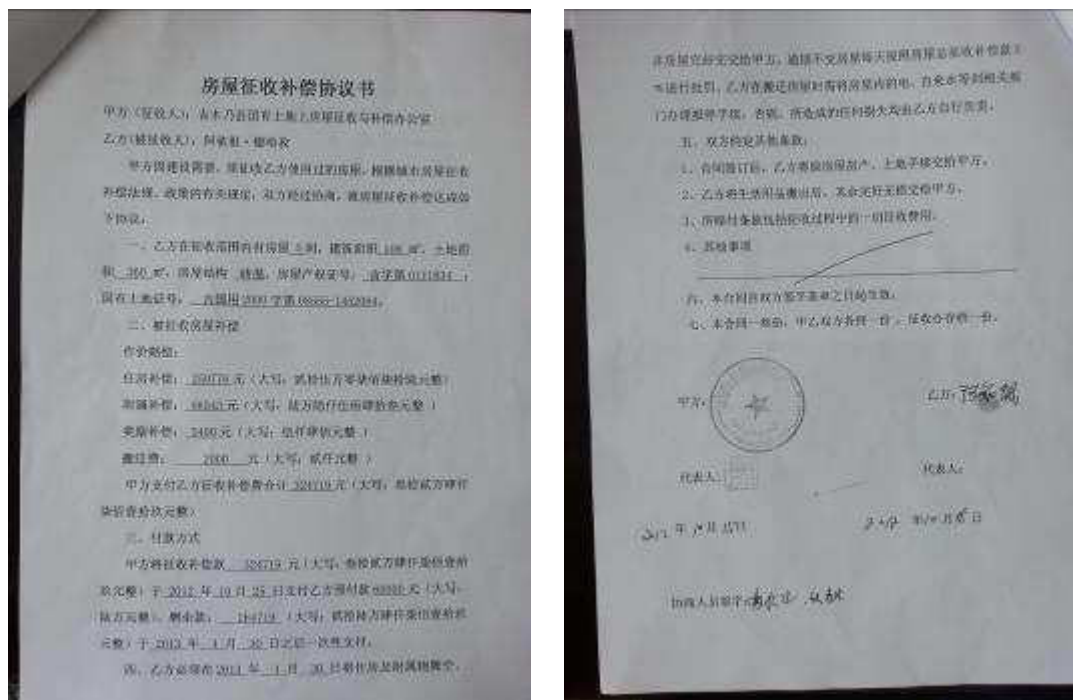
Attached picture 1 Tuanjie Road status has been built

### Appendix 2: Status of Waste Treatment Plant



Attached picture 2 Status of waste treatment plant

### Appendix 3: HD Compensation Agreement of Central Heating Sub-Project



Attached picture 3 Housing demolition compensation agreement

### Appendix 4: Status of Sewage Treatment Plant



Attached picture 4 Status of sewage treatment plant

## Appendix 5: Status of Guanghui Road Extension Part



Attached picture 5 Status of Guanghui Road extension part