

Social Monitoring Report

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July 2014

PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project-Habahe 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 Habahe 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 original project consists of the road construction, water supply, drainage, refuse disposal, central heating, and birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction components. But the birch forest zone designated as National Welfare Forest belongs to the first level protection zone in 2013, the component is not in conformity with the relevant requirements, thus birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction component was cancelled by Habahe PMO.

Table 1-1 Component of the Project

Project components	Main contents
Road Construction	5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment.
Water Supply	A new water supply network of 4,420m will be built; in which dn400 are 1,440m long, dn300 1,880m long and dn200 2,300m long.
Drainage	An 8,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant (an access road of 0.8km and a 10KV power line of 3.0km) and a drainage network of 15,660m will be built, in which DN300 is 7,730m long, DN400 710m long, DN500 520m long, DN600 1,490m long and DN800 5210m long.
Refuse Disposal	A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, ashbins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built; an access road of 1.0km improved; a 10KV power line of 4.0km built for the refuse disposal plant.
Central Heating	4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built, in which DN250 is 1,827m long, DN300 134m long and DN400 500m long.

1.2 Project investment and construction period

The original investment for the project is about CNY198.6million. With cancel of the birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction for CNY 27.73million, the present total investment for this project is about CNY170.9million. Which ADB loaned \$ 20,000,000 (ADB financing ratio for civil works is 69.6%, and the county counterpart funds is 30.4%; ADB financing ratio for equipment procurement is 100%), self- prepared financing is CNY66, 600,000. Specific investment costs are shown in Table 1-2

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

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

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

No.	Items	Road component	Water supply	Drainage	Central heating	Waste disposal	Sub-total
1	Project cost	6641.16	348.11	2285.91	1071.75	2138.45	12485.38
2	Implementation and other cost	1183.89	56.9	420.79	218.12	590.65	2470.35
3	Reserve fund	645.5	35.78	226.56	64.84	158.64	1131.32
4	Interest during	496.07	27.44	155.74	89.98	157.3	926.53

	construction						
5	Initial working capital	38.78	5.89	17.78	0	16.75	79.2
Total		9005.4	474.12	3106.78	1444.69	3061.79	17092.78

1.3 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement is prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch. The main external monitoring contents and schedules are shown in table 1-3.

Table 1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
July 1	docking with Habahe 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.
July 2	To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office, PMO and other relevant units to collect relevant data, and understand the specific progress and situation	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.
July 3	To visited Habahe County estate evaluation agency and HD management office, other related units for resettlement.	To Verify the compensation and resettlement funds relevant information and compensation funds payment data for affected enterprises. And the status of resettlement communities.

2 The Project Progress

2.1 Progress of project works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Habahe County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on December 6, 2010. Based on document for New Development of Foreign Investment 2010 NO.2889, the preliminary design got approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in August 5, 2011, based on the document for New Development of Foreign Investment 2010 NO.486. At present, the project has completed the land pre-trial, the NDRC project, environmental assessment, construction land pre-planning permission procedures, as it shown in table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Preliminary Formalities

NO	Project files	Organization	Time
1	Approval letter of the project preliminary design	Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission	August 5, 2011
2	Land planning permission for the component of the road construction	Habahe County construction bureau	October of 2011
3	Project planning permission for the component of the sewage treatment construction	Habahe County construction bureau	May of 2011
4	Land planning permission for the component of the garbage disposal construction	Habahe County Construction Bureau	March of 2011
5	Land planning permission for heating project construction	Habahe County Construction Bureau	May of 2011
6	Land planning permission for the component of water supply construction	Habahe County Construction Bureau	May of 2011

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

Road Component: Budget investment of CNY90.054million, construction of 5 roads for 5.6km, including traffic signs, landscaping, maintenance machinery

and other ancillary components. The road component has 4 contract packages; they are road construction 1, road construction 2, road equipment and road maintenance equipment. And the public bidding has been completed, a price of CNY59.86 million. The road oil, pavement, sidewalk, curbstones, lighting, and landscaping of Huihuasan Road, Beihuan Road, Wenhua Road, Tuanjie road, and Xingfu Road have been basically completed, and with investment for CNY53.87million. And road marking paint is currently under construction and scheduled for completion by September 2014.

Water Supply and Drainage Component: Budget investment of CNY90.054million, construction of new water supply network for 4.42km, drainage network for 15.66km, newly built an 8000m³/d sewage treatment plant. The component has 3 contract packages; they are civil engineering, water supply network and drainage network. And the public bidding has been completed, a price of CNY34.27 million. 9km of drainage network and 4.42km of water supply network have been completed. The sewage treatment plant is under construction now, with investment for CNY11.46million, the construction of main drainage network and sewage treatment plant will be completed in 2015.

Central heating Component: Budget investment of CNY14.05million, construction of newly built 4 heat substations, with heat network for 2.46km. The component includes 2 contracts packages; they are civil engineering, and network equipment. And the public bidding has been completed, a price of CNY14.05 million. For now, central heating component has been completed, with the investment of CNY14.052million.

Garbage Disposal: Budget investment of CNY30.62million, construction of newly-built a 60t/d garbage disposal plant and its operational outfit; the component includes 2 contracts package, sanitation construction and sanitation equipment, the bid for sanitation construction has been completed, with a price of CNY17.08million, and sanitation equipment has not bid yet, Approach road infrastructure has been completed, garbage completed compacted and seepage control treatment in dam body, complete 12.066 million Yuan investment, leach

ate pond, flood control channel is currently under construction, the bid for sanitation equipment will be finished in August 2014, and the construction of garbage disposal will be finished in the end of October, 2014.

Table 2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects

No.	Items	Pre-procedures	Time for start	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Estimated date of completion
1	Roads	finished	No v. 2011	Has completed asphalt paving of all roads, smooth rolling of soil matrix of sidewalks and non-motor vehicle lanes	The road oil, pavement, sidewalk, curbstone, lighting, and landscaping have been basically completed	will be finished in September 2014
2	Water-supply	finished	No v. 2011	Has completed the water supply pipelines pavement and landfill of newly-built roads in the North District of the County	Finished.	October 2013
3	Drainage Garbage Disposal	finished	No v. 2011	Has completed the water supply pipelines pavement and landfill of the newly-built roads in the North District of the County. Access roads to the sewage treatment plant and the sewage plant are 0.8 km, and 10 KV lines are 3.0 km, both have not started construction and are in the bidding preparation. In the bidding preparation	(1) 9km of drainage network has been finished;(2) the oxidation pond and preliminary sedimentation tank construction is being constructed, 42% of progress has been done.(3)0.8km of access road of the sewage treatment component and 3.0km of 10KV line have not been constructed yet.(4)the bid for sewage treatment equipment had been completed in September 2013.	The component of main drainage network and sewage treatment will be finished in 2015.
4	Heating Roads	finished	July 2013	Completed the construction of the components for heating system and substations' pavement of the North District of the County. Has completed asphalt paving of all roads, smooth rolling of soil matrix of sidewalks and non-motor vehicle lanes	(1)Approach road infrastructure has been completed, garbage completed compacted and seepage control treatment in dam body.(2) the bid for sanitation equipment will be finished in August 2014	the construction of disposal will be finished in the end of October 2014.

5	Water-supply	finished	No v. 2011	<p>Has completed the water supply pipelines pavement and landfill of newly-built roads in the North District of the County</p> <p>Has completed the water supply pipelines pavement and landfill of the newly-built roads in the North District of the County. Access road to the sewage treatment plant and the sewage plant is 0.8 km, and 10 KV lines are 3.0 km, both have not started construction and are in the bidding preparation.</p>	Have been completed and put into use.	September 2013.
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2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

Up to this monitoring report, the LA, HD and compensation and resettlement caused by the project have been completed. Detailed shown as table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Actual resettlement progress of the project

NO.	Roads	Resettlement progress last monitoring	Resettlement progress this monitoring
1	Road component	Land acquisition and demolition all completed	Land acquisition and demolition all completed
2	Water supply component	No demolition and land expropriation influence	No demolition and land expropriation influence
3	Drainage component	Land acquisition completed	Land acquisition completed
4	Garbage disposal component	Entities survey completed; are conducting negotiations	Land acquisition completed
5	Heating component	No demolition and land expropriation influence	No demolition and land expropriation influence

Progress of LA, HD compensation and resettlement of the project shown as follows :

Road Component: The project involved HD for 14HHs, the agreements, compensation and resettlement houses have been completed already, and the resettlement houses have delivered to the affected persons since June 1, 2013.

Drainage Component: The project only involved 1HH herdsman, occupied pasture land for 108mu, compensation for CNY119, 220. By May 2013, all the LA and compensation have been finished.

Garbage Treatment: The project occupied pasture land for 450.9mu, affected 4HHs herdsman, grassland compensation for CNY49, 7800. By April 2013, LA and compensation have been finished.

Above relates to the resettlement work had been completed before construction of this project.

3 Project Impact

3.1 Land Impacts

3.1.1 Land Acquisition

Total land acquisition by this project is 759.07 mu. The road component collected state-owned cultivated land of 194.46 mu and 5.71 mu state-owned residential land; garbage disposal component needs to take 450.9 mu second-class fourth level pastures and the sewage treatment plant should take 108 mu second-class fourth level pastures,. For details, see table 3-1:

Table 3-1 Land Acquisition effects list of the project

Unit : Mu

No.	Sub-projects	LA Type	Covered area for last monitoring	Covered area for this monitoring	Increase area
1	Road component	State-owned cultivated land (194.46mu) state-owned residential land (5.71mu)	200.17	200.17	0
2	The sewage treatment component	pasture(second-class fourth level)	108	108	0
3	The garbage disposal component	pasture(second-class fourth level)	330.90	330.90	0
4	In total		639.07	639.07	0

3.1.2 Affected population by LA

Up to this monitoring, the households and affected population of the project is consistent with the Resettlement Plan, with no changes.

46 of the staff in Liangfan Breeding Farm will be affected, including 19 of in position staff, and 27 of retired staff in road component; 1 household with 9 people affected by sewage treatment component; 4households with 37 people affected by garbage disposal component; and 48 households with 210 people affected by temporarily occupied. Detail data showed in table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Affected by the projects

Component	Permanent land occupied					Temporary Land occupied			
	State-owned land		Collective land			Collective land			
	APs	EM	HHs	APs	EM	HHs	APs	EM HHs	EM APs
Road component	46	3							
Sewage treatment			1	9	9	48	210	35	163
Garbage Disposal			4	37	37				
Total	46	3	5	46	46	48	210	35	163

3.2 Affected by Housing Demolition

All the HD is caused by road construction, up to this monitoring, the amount of HD and population are not change.

3008.02 m² urban houses (14 families with 43 people) of two communities affected by demolition of road component (Jiefang East road community, Jiefang Middle road community) are to be demolished. The brick-concrete structure covers 200.76 m² (6.67%), brick-wood 896.53 m² (29.8%), civil structure 1190.82 m² (39.59%), simple brick-wood 94.59 m² (3.15%), simple civil structure 520.31 m² (17.3%), and shed 105.01 m² (3.49%).

Table 3-3 Residents' Housing Demolition

Road Title	Urban housing demolition								
	The affected people		Housing demolition (m ²)						
	House hold	Number of the affected people	figure	brick-concrete	brick-wood	civil	Simple brick-wood	Simple civil	shed
Xinfu North road	6	19	1242.54	180.5	666.16	213.47	50.07	83.28	49.06
Wenhua North road	8	24	1765.48	20.26	230.37	977.35	44.52	437.03	55.95
Total	14	43	3008.02	200.76	896.53	1190.82	94.59	520.31	105.01

4 Project Compensation Standards

4.1 LA Compensation Standard

4.1.1 State-owned land

Because LiangFan stock breeding Farm belongs to the state-owned land and national institution, the 194.46 mu arable land of project expropriation does not belong to the Farm workers. The workers will not be paid wages before retirement, but they get economic income by working on the farm. State takes back the land use rights after the workers retired and provide them retirement pay. Habahe County land department will allocate the occupied 194.46 mu state-owned land to the construction unit free, so there is no land expropriation compensation.

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

4.1.2 Collective land

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

Up to this monitoring, the grassland exploration compensation in practice is 1104 yuan/mu, consistent with the resettlement plan and last monitoring, and the compensation standard is as follows:

The grassland acquisition of the component of the wastewater treatment in the

early three years averagely produced the value of 69 yuan/mu (i.e. the basic figure of compensation: 69 yuan/mu) through the evaluation of grassland supervision institution. Grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output value of the preceding three years before land acquisition; the resettlement fee standard is six times of the average annual output value of the preceding three years before land acquisition.

Table4-1 Compensation standard of the project (Grassland)

Level	CNY Per mu	Grassland compensation (times)	Resettlement compensation fee (times)	Standard (yuan/mu)
Class 2 level 4	69	10	6	1104

4.2 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

Up to this monitoring, the HD standard is consistent with the last monitoring and the RP.

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

Table4-2 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard

type	items	unit	standard	note
Residents' houses	Compensation for house			
	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan /m ²	880	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan /m ²	650	
	Civil structure	Yuan /m ²	600	
	Simple house	Yuan /m ²	300	
	Compensation for land			
	Compensation for land	Yuan /m ²	First class area : 225 元 Second class area : 110 元 Third class area :	

type	items	unit	standard	note
			65 元	
Provide the affected households faced with demolition with the following fees :				
Other compensation	Fee for moving house	Yuan /household	1000	
	Temporary transition fee (building)	Yuan /month/household	600	The date of transition period counts from the moving date to the back date; a reasonable transition period is 18 months; to continue the compensation after 18 months,.
	cost of TV location shift	Yuan /household	108	
	Demolition incentive fees	Yuan /household	5000	

5 Resettlement

5.1 Land Acquisition Resettlement

5.1.1 State-owned land resettlement

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

Because LiangFan stock breeding Farm belongs to the state-owned land and national institution, the 194.46 mu arable land of project expropriation does not belong to the Farm workers. The workers will not be paid wages before retirement, but they get economic income by working on the farm. State takes back the land use rights after the workers retired and provide them retirement pay. Habahe County land department will allocate the occupied 194.46 mu state-owned land to the construction unit free, so there is no land expropriation compensation. Combined with the actual situation, to maintain social stability, harmony, promote economic and social development, the PMO made four kinds of resettlement plan for properly solving the basic life condition and long-term livelihood problems of LiangFan stock breeding Farm on-the-job workers (family members) that affected by land requisition. The four kinds of resettlement plans respectively are:

a) Job placements for on-the-job workers

In order to ensure the basic life and long-term livelihood of the 19 affected on-the-job workers, Habahe County People's Government formulated the resettlement plan. The on-the-job workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm after land requisition are to resettle in Habahe County and give relative jobs based on their individual capacities.

b) Contract-labor placements for non- employees of LiangFan stock breeding Farm

For the retired workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm whose land did not hand over and that planted by their children and relatives, the project arranged the contract-labor placements to them. In order not to affect the basic life and

long-term livelihood of the workers' children or relatives, Habahe County People's Government formulated the resettlement plan. The project arranged a contract-job for each child (relative) of the retired workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm based on the household unit.

c) Pay for the retired workers. That is, after the staff of Breeding Farm reached their retired age, they will have no right for the lands that their working institution distributed. According to the normal procedures, the lands given back would be distributed to other people. Workers of Breeding Farm would be paid based on the standard of retirement pension according to the government rules. (Retirees' average wage is RMB 1700)

d) Provide skills training and employment introduction

Allowed by the policy of Habahe County, this project provides free technical training to the children and relatives of LiangFan stock breeding Farm's staff for improving their vocational skills and employment ability, in addition to provide free professional introduction, career guidance and other services. Under the same condition, to give priority recommend to the employers.

Table5-1 Diagram of jobs placement of on-the-job workers

NO	The affected people	Work situation	person in charge of resettlement	Relationship with the affected people	employers scheduled	position	Time for placement
1	LiangHu	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiangHu	self	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
2	YangXiuling	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangXiuling	self	Construction Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
3	YangFenping	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangFenping	self	Construction Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
4	ZhangYulan	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangYulan	self	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	2010.10
5	WangXinwu	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	WangXinwu	self	Water Conservancy Bureau	Urban management officer	2010.10

6	XuFengying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuFengying	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
7	YangHuji	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangHuji	self	Authority Affair Office	Scheduled bus driver	2010.10
8	XiXiaoming	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XiXiaoming	self	Agricultural Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
9	ChaiJinlu	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ChaiJinlu	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
10	YanHuiying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiangYong	son	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
11	ChenChunhong	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ChenChunhong	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
12	ZhangZhiying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangZhiying	self	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
13	ZhangZhiming	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangZhiming	self	Bureau of Animal Husbandry	Ordinary staff	2010.10
14	YangZhuji	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangZhuji	self	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	2010.10
15	ZhangDesheng	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangDesheng	self	Bureau of Animal Husbandry	Ordinary staff	2010.10
16	XuShuangcun	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuShuangcun	self	Senior Officers Office	Ordinary staff	2010.10
17	HeChuanxiang	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	HeChuanxiang	self	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	2010.10
18	LiYongan	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiYongan	self	Authority Affair Office	Ordinary staff	2010.10
19	TianLiangjun	Manager of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	TianLiangjun	self	LiangFan Farm	Manager of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	2010.10

Data from: Habahe County Construction Bureau in 201

Table5-2 Jobs placement for children or relatives of the retired workers

N0	The affected people	Employment situation of the affected people	The person received job placement	relationship with the affected people	employers	position	note	Time for resettlement
1	ZhangYing	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXuejun	Son	Construction Department	Urban management officer	arranged	2010.1
2	LiGuilian	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXiaohong	Daughter	Construction Department	Urban management officer	arranged	2011.4
3	WangShenggui	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiuQing	Daughter	MinZhuzhong Road Community	Family Planning Officer of the community	arranged	2011.4
4	WangMingying	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	GaiJianjun	Son	Construction Department	Lab's worker	arranged	2011.4
5	HeYufang	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiangPing	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
6	DouShengkui	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	DouZengling	Son	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
7	ZhangDefu	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangJun	Son	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
8	ZhangPeng	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXuelu	Son	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1

9	XuDianXin	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuShuangdi	Daughter	Construction Department	Typewriter of Enriching Office	arranged	2011.4
10	XuDianzhi	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuGuihua	Daughter	nursery school	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
11	ZhangBairong	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangHuiying	Daughter	Economy and Trade Commission	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
12	XieYulan	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YingXueping	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
13	HaPan	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	SaiLikeHaPan	Son	Construction Department	Forest's worker	arranged	2011.4
14	DaXiulan	She is not the staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. Her father is retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm.	DaXiulan	Self	JieFangzhong Community	Staff of community office	arranged	2011.4
15	KouZuipa	Retiree of breeding farm	TaBusi	Son	Bureau of Animal Husbandry	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
16	LiangFeng	He is not the staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. His father who had past away is retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm.	LiangFeng	Self	MinZhuzhong Road Community	Community officer	arranged	2011.4
17	LiHua	She who had past away is the worker of breeding farm.	BaiYan	Wife	Construction Department	Urban management officer	arranged	2011.4
18	ZhaoTiansheng	She who had past away is the worker of breeding farm.	ZhaoXinmei	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2011.4

5.1.2 Collective land Resettlement

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. Up to this monitoring, the compensation of CNY119, 232 has offered to the affected people in sewage treatment component in November 9, 2012. Besides, CNY497, 793.6 has offered to affected people in garbage disposal component in April 1, 2013. But due to the actual area of garbage disposal component is increased by 120mu, and the compensation costs increase by CNY132, 480.

Table5-3 LA compensation

No.	Component	Land type	Area (mu)	Standard (yuan)		CNY
				Resettlement fee	Grassland compensation	
1	Sewage Treatment component	Grassland (Class2 Level4)	108	74520.0	44712.0	119232.0
2	330.9	Grassland (Class2 Level4)	450.9	136992.6	228321.0	365313.6
Total			438.9	2111512.6	273033.0	484545.6

5.2 Resettlement of Housing Demolition

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

The resettlement plan of the 14 affected households involves cash compensation, housing property rights exchange. (Through house evaluation, combined with moving fee, transition fee and other related expenses, the housing area distributed for the residents is according to the assessment of housing compensation value after the displacement of the original house, and if there is some spare area, it will be paid based on the price difference. Residents themselves will firstly choose the house model and the direction the house facing).

Equipped with two clinics, supermarket, restaurant, etc, the Resettlement Buildings are located in North resettlement community of ASheLe Street, which is the development center of Habahe county, near by junior high school, senior middle school and county hospital; and at the same time, a new nursery school was established in the north community, which make the community convenient to live and hospital, so all the affected family choose the housing property rights exchange. For Housing property rights exchange details, see the table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Resettlement of house demolition

name	Resettlement method	location	area (m ²)	House adress	House number	Delivering time
Zhangcai Gui	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 3	401	2013.6
Handong Sheng	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	east unite, building 2	401	2013.6
Halimulati	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	82	east unite, building 8	301	2013.6
Tangtian Hua	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	west unite, building 2	401	2013.6
Liushun LI	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	east unite, building 8	102	2013.6
Zhangbai Shou	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 3	402	2013.6
Cuixue An	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 3	101	2013.6
Songjiang Jiang	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	82	east unite, building 8,	102	2013.6
Liguan Ru	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	west unite, building 13	101	2013.6
Wangfeng Suo	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	west unite, building 4	201	2013.6
Dousheng Kui	housing property rights	North resettlement community of	95	west unite, building 8	202	2013.6

	exchange	ASheLe Street				
Liyong An	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	west unite, building 14	102	2013.6
Xudian Zhi	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	west unite, building 6	301	2013.6
Wutian Li	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 14	102	2013.6

Date source : Habahe county bureau

The total cost of demolition of the road component is 2,348,800 yuan, including housing demolition compensation fee of 1,779,400 yuan, residential land compensation of 308,100 yuan, other subsidies (moving fee, transition fee, etc.) of 216,300 yuan, and the ground attachments compensation of 64,400 yuan. So far, the PMO has been distributed all the fees to the affected people.

Up to now, the body structure construction of removal settlement building has been finished, accompanied with concerned infrastructures like roads and landscaping. In June of 2013, the building was delivered to affected people for living.

Resettlement Buildings are located in North resettlement community of ASheLe Street, the development center of Habahe county, 240 m away from the new community, 295 m away from the new school (700 m away from a junior high school; 1500 m a senior middle school). At the same time, a new nursery school was established in the north community equipped with two clinics in the new community, 700 m away from the resettlement housing, and 1300 m away from the county hospital. The location of current resettlement housing is 100-500m away from the residents' original houses.

Table 5-5 Construction Progress of resettlement district

No.	Monitoring Items	Last monitoring	This monitoring
1	Main structure	complete	complete
2	Road	Have not finished	complete
3	landscape	Have not finished	complete
4	Relative facilities	Have not finished	complete
5	Finish time	Estimate in June 2013	June 1, 2013

5.3 Resettlement for vulnerable groups

According to this monitoring, the vulnerable group affected by the project is Liying Lan's family, with 3 members, daughter in-law and grandson,. Liying Lan is the family head, enjoying the minimum subsistence guarantee system, her son

has died, her grandson does some odd jobs and her daughter in-law, Songjiang Hong, does retail business. Affected by the housing demolition, 59.86m² civil main house and 24.01m² brick- wood Wing room were demolished.

The compensation for the value of Li Lanying's house is inadequate for buying a relocated residential house, however, Habahe county Bureau not only compensates her a 82m² house, but also need no price difference after negotiation with her. The house direction is up to Lilan Ying' decision and she chooses the 102 room, east unit, 8 building. Now Lilan Ying and her families have moved into their new home, and they are satisfied with the government resettlement plan.

6 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions

6.1 Monitoring survey

6.1.1 Survey illustration

Up to this monitoring survey, the road construction has been basically completed, and the central heating project has been put into use. Besides, the sewage treatment and water supply components have been started to construct. So this monitoring is aimed to the road component, the 14HHs with 46 people in Liangfan Breeding Farm affected by road component, and 5HHs affected by garbage disposal component and sewage treatment.

6.1.2 Contents of the survey

6.1.2.1 Household Population

A. Household Population in HD

Affected by the demolition, the 14 surveyed households includes 43 people, of whom are 4 Uighur people(9.30%), 39 Han people, accounting for 90.70% of the population; 25 men(58.14%), 18 women(41.86%); labors in total are 24 people, accounting for 67.44% of the total population, including 10 female labors(23.26%). For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project demolition, see table 6-1.

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

items	nationality		gender		labor		Marital status		
	Uygur	Han	Male	Female	Total	Include:female	married	single	widowed
Amount (people)	4	39	25	18	26	10	24	14	4
proportion (%)	9.30%	90.70%	58.14%	41.86%	60.47%	23.26%	55.81%	32.56%	9.30%

B. Household Population in LA (Liangfan Breeding Farm)

There is 1 Uyгур people (2.17%), 2 Kazak people(4.65%), and 43 han people(93.48%) in those surveyed 46 people; male: 28 people (60.87%), female : 18 people (39.13%); labors in total: 43people, including 18 women labors (41.86%). For the survey of population situation affected by the land acquisition, see table 6-2.

Table6-2 Survey on population situation affected by LA in Liang Fan Breeding Farm

items	nationality			gender		Labor		Marital Status	
	Uygur	Kazak	Han	Male	Female	Total	Include: female	married	single
Amount (people)	1	2	43	28	18	43	18	45	1
proportion (%)	2.17%	4.35%	93.48%	60.87%	39.13%	93.48%	65.22%	97.83%	2.17%

C. Household Population in Grassland Occupied

Affected by the grassland occupied, including 46 people, all of them are Kazak, and male for 28 persons, accounting for 60.87% of the population; 18 female, accounting for 41.86%; labors in total are 28 people, accounting for 60.87% of the total population, including 11 female labors (23.91%). For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project grassland occupation, see the table 6-3.

Table6-3 Survey on population situation affected by grassland occupation

items	nationality			gender		Labor		Marital Status	
	Uygur	Kazak	Han	Male		Uygur	Kazak	Han	Male
Amount (people)	0	46	0	28	18	28	11	24	21
proportion (%)	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	60.87%	39.13%	60.87%	23.91%	52.17%	45.65%

6.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

A. Distribution of age group in HD

There are 6 people in the 7-19 age groups of those 43 people samples affected by house demolition, accounting for 13.95% of the total population demolition affected. Moreover, 8 people belongs to the 20-35 age group (18.60%); 14 people in 36-50 age group (32.56%); 3 in 51-60 age group (6.98%); 12 people are above 60 years old (27.91%). For the age group distribution of immigrants affected by the demolition, see the table 6-4.

Table6-4 Distribution of immigrants (affected by the demolition) in age groups

Age	population	proportion
<6	0	0.00%
7 ~ 19	6	13.95%
20 ~ 35	8	18.60%
36 ~ 50	14	32.56%
51 ~ 60	3	6.98%
>60	12	27.91%
total	43	100.00%

B. Distribution of age group in LA (Liangfan Breeding Farm)

In this 46 people affected by land expropriation, 17 people are 20 to 35 years old, accounting for 39.96% of the total population. 21 people are 36 ~ 50 years old, accounting for 45.65% of the total population. 3 people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 6.25% of the total population. For the age distribution of immigrants after the influence of land expropriation, see table 6-5.

Table6-5 Distribution of immigrants (affected by the LA) in age groups

Age	population	proportion
<6	0	0.00%
7 ~ 19	0	0.00%
20 ~ 35	17	36.96%
36 ~ 50	21	45.65%
51 ~ 60	3	6.52%

>60	3	6.52%
Total	46	100.00%

C. Distribution of age group in Grassland Occupation

In this 46 people affected by grassland expropriation, 4 people are below 6, 10 people are 7~19 years old, 16 people are 20 to 35 years old, accounting for 34.78% of the total population. 13 people are 36 ~ 50 years old, accounting for 28.26% of the total population. 2 people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 4.35% of the total population. For the age distribution of immigrants after the influence of land expropriation, see table 6-6.

Table6-6 Distribution of immigrants (affected by the grassland) in age groups

Age	population	proportion
<6	4	8.70%
7 ~ 19	10	21.74%
20 ~ 35	16	34.78%
36 ~ 50	13	28.26%
51 ~ 60	2	4.35%
>60	1	2.17%
Total	46	100.00%

6.1.2.3 Education Level

A. Education Level in HD Affected Persons

Among the 14HHs with 43 people affected by HD, 1 person among those 46 people is illiteracy. 18 people with a primary education, 17 people with a junior middle school education, 5 people with a high school education, and 2 people with a college or above college level education. For the distribution of immigrants' education level see table 6-7.

Table6-7 Distribution of immigrants' education level affected by HD

Education level	population	proportion
illiteracy	1	2.33%
Preschool	0	0.00%
Primary school	18	41.86%
Junior high school	17	39.53%
Senior high school	5	11.63%

college degree or above	2	4.65%
total	43	100.00%

B. Education Level in LA Affected Persons

Among the 46 people affected by HD, 2 people among those 46 people are illiteracy. 14 people with a primary education, 17 people with a junior middle school education, 12 people with a high school education, and 1 people with a college or above college level education. For the distribution of immigrants' education level see table 6-8.

Table6-8 Distribution of immigrants' education level of Liangfan Breeding Farm

Education level	population	proportion
illiteracy	2	4.35%
Primary school	14	30.43%
Junior high school	17	36.96%
Senior high school	12	20.09%
college degree or above	1	2.17%
total	46	100.00%

C. Education Level in Grassland occupation Persons

Among the 46 people affected by grassland occupation, 3 people are illiteracy. 5 are preschool children, 13 people with a primary education, 17 people with a junior middle school education, 6 people with a high school education, and 2 people with a college or above college level education. For the distribution of immigrants' education level see table 6-9.

Table6-9 Distribution of immigrants' education level affected by Grassland Occupation

Education level	population	proportion
illiteracy	3	6.52%
Primary school	13	28.26%
Preschool	5	10.87%
Junior high school	17	36.96%
Senior high school	6	13.04%
college degree or above	2	4.35%
total	46	100.00%

6.1.2.4 Major property of the families

A HD and LA major property of the families

The PMO found that of the affected families, popularizing rates of mobile phone, TV, fixed telephone, electric fan, DVD/VCD and other household

appliances are higher while the rates of computers and cars are generally lower by this monitoring survey. For the chart about the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property, see table6-10.

Table6-10 the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	73	121.80%
TV	-	71	119.00%
Electric fan	-	40	67.20%
motorcycle	-	32	53.20%
refrigerator	-	45	75.60%
bicycle	-	45	75.60%
Radio	-	18	29.40%
Fixed telephone	-	49	81.20%
Washing machine	-	47	78.40%
DVD/VCD	-	29	49.00%
car	-	3	5.60%
computer	-	19	32.20%

B Affected by Grassland Occupation major property of the families

The PMO found that of the affected families, popularizing rates of mobile phone, TV, fixed telephone, electric fan, DVD/VCD and other household appliances are higher while the rates of computers and cars are generally lower by this monitoring survey. For the chart about the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property, see table6-11.

Table 6-11the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	38	760.00%
TV	-	7	140.00%
Electric fan	-	3	60.00%
motorcycle	-	9	180.00%
refrigerator	-	2	40.00%
bicycle	-	10	200.00%
Fixed telephone	-	6	120.00%
Washing machine	-	3	60.00%
DVD/VCD	-	6	120.00%
car	-	1	20.00%
computer	-	2	40.00%

5.1.2.5 Household income structure

A The income structure of HD family

After the analysis of the income sources of those 14 surveyed families affected by demolition, this monitoring showed that surveyed immigrants' annual per capita income is 18,334 yuan, increased by 1,884 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 16,450 yuan, 11.45% higher than the former investigation. Detail see table 6-12.

Table6-12 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the HD families

items	Total house hold income on basic investigation	Total income of those surveyed families	Per capita income on basic investigation	Per capita income on this survey	Basic investigation proportion in household income	This survey: proportion in household income	Compared with basic investigation, this survey's proportion of per capita income(PE-to-growth)	Compared with basic investigation, this survey's proportion of household income(PE-to-growth)
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)				
Agricultural income	182730	208192	4250	4842	25.83 %	26.41%	13.93%	-5.25%
Wage income	309679	329195	7202	7656	43.78 %	41.76%	6.30%	0.53%
Working income	73800	89925	1716	2091	10.43 %	11.41%	21.85%	19.20%
Business income	131400	149315	3056	3472	18.58 %	18.94%	13.63%	-3.43%
Other income	9740	11752	227	273	1.38%	1.49%	20.66%	14.05%
Total annual income	707349	788378	16450	18334	100.00 %	100.00%	11.45%	/

B The income structure of LA (Liangfan Breeding Farm) family

After the analysis of the income sources of Liangfan Breeding Farm families affected by LA, this monitoring showed that surveyed immigrants' annual per capita income is 27,594yuan, increased by 4,373 yuan compared with the former investigation of 23,221 yuan, 18.83% higher than the former investigation. Detail see table 6-13.

Table6-13 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the LA

item s	Total house old income on basic investigation	Total income of those surveyed families	Per capita income on basic investigation	Per capita income on this survey	Basic investigation on proportion in household income	This survey : proportion in household income	Compared with basic investigation , this survey's proportion of per capita income(PE-to- o-growth)	Compared with basic investigation, this survey's proportion of household income(PE-to-growth)
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)				
Wage income	720479	15663	67.45%	993600	21600	78.28%	37.91%	16.05%
Working income	166350	3616	15.57%	54234	1179	4.27%	-67.40%	-72.56%
Business income	145680	3167	13.64%	165876	3606	13.07%	13.86%	-4.19%
Other income	35650	775	3.34%	55614	1209	4.38%	56.00%	31.18%
Total annual income	1068159	23221	100%	1269324	27594	100.00 %	18.83%	/

C The income structure of Grassland Occupation family

After the analysis of the income sources of Liangfan Breeding Farm families affected by Grassland occupation, this monitoring showed that surveyed immigrants' annual per capita income is 13,299yuan, increased by 2,246yuan compared with the former investigation of 11,053 yuan, 20.33% higher than the former investigation. Detail see table 6-14.

Table6-14 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the Grassland occupation

items	Total household income	Total income of those	Per capita income on	Per capita income on	Basic investigation proportion	This survey : proportion	Compared with basic investigation, this	Compared with basic investigation
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	e on basic investi gation	survey ed familie s	basic investi gation	this survey	tion in house hold incom e	tion in house hold incom e	survey's proportion of per capita income(PE- to-growth)	ion, this survey's proportion of househol d income(P E-to-grow th)
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)				
Livestock income	294507	6402	57.92%	383778	8343	62.73%	30.31%	8.31%
Working income	213910	4650	42.07%	227976	4956	37.27%	6.58%	-11.42%
Total annual income	508417	11053	100%	611754	13299	100.00 %	20.33%	/

6.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

A Expenditure structure of the HD families

Of surveyed 14 families, affected by the demolition, through the statistical analysis of resettlement families' spending, per capita spending of resettlement families is 12465 yuan, increased by 2495 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 9970 yuan per capita spending, 20.05% higher than the former investigation. Among them, annual per capita productive spending involves that per capita agricultural productive input which is 3783 yuan, accounting for 30.35% of the total, 19.43% higher than the basic investigation. In addition, a per capita livelihood expense, which is 8682 yuan, accounting for 69.65% of the total, 27.64% higher than the basic investigation.

In each expense items, the living expense takes a large percentage, and next one is the other expense, which increasing by 33.40%, it shows that the diversity of expense, and proves that the living standards have been improved. Detail is shown in table 6-15.

Table6-15 the expenditure of the HD families

items	house hold total cost of the basic investi gation (yuan/ year)	hous ehold total cost of this surve y (yuan / year)	per capita cost of the basic investi gation (yuan/ year)	per capita expend iture of this survey of (yuan/y ear)	prop ortio n of hous ehol d expe nditu re of the	propo rtion of house hold expen diture of this surve y	the PE-to- growth of per capita expend iture of this survey compa red	the PE-to growth in house hold incom e of this survey compa
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						basic investigation		with basic investigation	red with basic investigation
Produ ctive expen diture	Agricultural cost	68078	1583	15.88%	84049	1955	15.68 %	23.46%	-1.26%
	Business cost	68121	1584	15.89%	78611	1828	14.67 %	15.40%	-7.70%
	amount	136198	3167	31.77%	162660	3783	30.35 %	19.43%	-4.48%
Liveli hood expen diture	Water fee	2658	62	0.62%	2711	63	0.51%	2.00%	-18.42 %
	Electric fee	11189	260	2.61%	12912	300	2.41%	15.40%	-7.70%
	Life expenses	148502	3454	34.64%	209700	4877	39.12 %	41.21%	12.94%
	clothes	29280	681	6.83%	36700	853	6.85%	25.34%	0.25%
	communicati ons	29838	694	6.96%	32789	763	6.12%	9.89%	-12.11 %
	education	12775	297	2.98%	14361	334	2.68%	12.41%	-10.09 %
	Medical	36482	848	8.51%	36592	851	6.83%	0.30%	-19.78 %
	transportatio n	7845	182	1.83%	8995	209	1.68%	14.65%	-8.30%
	Other expenses	13933	324	3.25%	18586	432	3.47%	33.40%	6.69%
	amount	292503	6802	68.23%	373346	8682	69.65 %	27.64%	2.09%
Annual expenditure in total		428701	9970	/	107201 1	1246 5	100.00 %	25.03%	/

B Expenditure structure of the Liangfan Breeding Farm families

Of surveyed 46 families, affected by the LA, through the statistical analysis of resettlement families' spending, per capita spending of resettlement families is 18154 yuan, increased by 1347 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 16807 yuan per capita spending, 8.01% higher than the former investigation. Among them, annual per capita livelihood expense, which increased by 659 yuan, increasing for 19.90% of the total.

Table6-16 the expenditure of the HD families

items	house hold total cost in the basic investigation (yuan/year)	household total cost in recent survey (yuan/year)	Basic investigation: annual average expenditure (yuan/year)	Recent survey: annual average expenditure(yuan/year)	Basic investigation: household expenditure proportion	Recent survey : household expenditure proportion	the PE-to-growth of annual expenditure in the recent survey compared with the basic investigation	the PE-to growth in annual average income in the recent survey compared with basic investigation
Water fee	8950	194.57	1.16%	9261	201	1.11%	3.48%	-4.40%
Electric fee	15588	338.87	2.02%	17677	384	2.12%	13.40%	4.79%
Heating system fee	29320	637.39	3.79%	35539	773	4.26%	21.21%	12.29%
communications	43461	944.8	5.62%	50128	1090	6.00%	15.34%	6.81%
Livelihood	152431	3313.72	19.72%	182750	3973	21.88%	19.89%	10.97%
clothes	58984	1282.26	7.63%	66717	1450	7.99%	13.11%	4.71%
entertainment	16187	351.89	2.09%	21577	469	2.58%	33.30%	23.63%
education	62221	1352.63	8.05%	65114	1416	7.80%	4.65%	-3.14%
medical	77013	1674.2	9.96%	87333	1899	10.46%	13.40%	5.00%
transportation	9759	212.15	1.26%	13018	283	1.56%	33.40%	23.72%
insurance	232944	5064	30.13%	247992	5391	29.70%	6.46%	-1.44%
others	26271	571.1	3.40%	37987	826	4.55%	44.60%	33.79%
amount	773129	16807.15	100.00%	835093	18154	100.00%	8.01%	/

C. Expenditure structure of the Grassland occupation families

Of surveyed 5 families, affected by the grassland occupation, through the statistical analysis of resettlement families' spending, per capita spending of resettlement families is 16155 yuan, increased by 2027 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 13890 yuan per capita spending, 11.48% higher than the

former investigation. Among them, annual per capita productive expense (live stocks rising), which increased by 432 yuan, increasing for 13.85% of the total. And livelihood expense increased by 1595 yuan, increasing for 10.80%.

Table6-17 The expenditure of the Grassland Occupation families

items		house hold total cost in the basic investigation (yuan/year)	house hold total cost in recent survey (yuan/year)	Basic investigation: annual average expenditure (yuan/year)	Recent survey: annual average expenditure (yuan/year)	Basic investigation: house hold expenditure proportion	Recent survey: house hold expenditure proportion	the PE-to-growth of annual expenditure in the recent survey compared with the basic investigation	the PE-to-growth in annual average income in the recent survey compared with basic investigation
Productive expenditure	Breeding expense	15599	3120	22.46%	163392	3552	19.06%	13.85%	6.16%
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	553	111	0.80%	5244	114	0.61%	2.70%	-11.04%
	Electric fee	1300	260	1.87%	13570	295	1.58%	13.46%	-2.50%
	Heating system fee	2793	559	4.02%	27922	607	3.26%	8.59%	4.21%
	communications	4140	828	5.96%	39330	855	4.59%	3.26%	-0.84%
	Livelihood	19520	3904	28.11%	192740	4190	22.48%	7.33%	-5.52%
	clothes	7618	1524	10.97%	79258	1723	9.25%	13.06%	-2.75%
	entertainment	4042	808	5.82%	44988	978	5.25%	21.04%	14.61%
	education	5927	1185	8.53%	57040	1240	6.65%	4.64%	-10.03%
	medical	2336	467	3.36%	24380	530	2.84%	13.49%	-2.50%
	transportation	930	186	1.34%	9706	211	1.13%	13.44%	-2.50%
	insurance	2189	438	3.15%	21436	466	2.50%	6.39%	-8.47%

	others	2502	500	3.60%	33304	724	3.88%	44.80 %	24.32 %
	amount	53850	1077 0	77.54%	548918	11933	64.03 %	10.80 %	/
Annual expenditure in total			1389 0	100.00 %	712310	15485	83.09 %	11.48 %	/

6.1.2.7 Analysis of household income and expenditure

Of surveyed 14 families, affected by the demolition and land acquisition, the statistical analysis of the expenditure and income about the resettlement workers showed that their annual income is 18334 yuan. This shows that with the gradual improvement of Habahe County urban infrastructure and environment, the project influenced area created a large number of jobs for the local residents, increased the working income of local residents, and arranged works for the job losers. At the same time, in the process of the land requisition, the corresponding compensation timely distributed to the affected families, which guaranteed the original life production level is not reduced and even improved. Seen from the investigation and analysis of monitoring data, the production and living level of the affected people will be received further recovery.

In terms of income, main sources of income for the families facing with demolition are still the agricultural income, business income, work income, wage income and other incomes. Their income increased significantly. People's life of the current resettlement is stable, and Habahe County program provides them with new jobs and training opportunities.

On the spending side, the agricultural production input, water fee in livelihood, living expenses and others still account for larger proportion, which are identical with the basic investigation data. The workers that received land acquisition have no agricultural production input mainly because of a huge farmland area of land requisition in the Habahe County in the process of road construction and north district construction. The corresponding input to agriculture gradually decreased. The workers after land expropriation all have lost their lands, but they got the job

placement; at the same time, the cost of livelihood has significantly improved; corresponding water and electricity consumption has also improved, which is mainly due to the people's demand for water and electricity in summer. Living expenses of households after land expropriation increased after overall implementation of traffic engineering. This suggested that with the compensation timely put in place, the production and living standard for the resettlement immigrants improved and recovered to a certain degree. If there were certain support measures or strengthen measures, the relocated people's living standard would be improved and recovered more substantial.

6.2 The typical household interview survey

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

6.2.1 The content of the typical household interview

(1) The interview for farmers (affected by LA)

The interviewee : Gai jianjun

Place: The conference room of the third floor of Construction Bureau

The affected type : land acquisition

Whether is the low-income family : not

Family basic situation : Yi Jianjun is 44 years old. There are 3 persons in the family, his parents, himself. All of them are han nationality.

Production and living status : Yi Jianjun is the son of Wang Mingying, who originally was the worker of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. After the land requisition, he works in the laboratory in

Construction Bureau, with the salary of 1800 yuan/month, and 5000yuan of year-end-awards. His father currently works in the Breeding farm, with the retired salary of 2900 yuan/month. The family annual income now is about 61,400 yuan. The existing 15 mu farmlands mainly produce wheat and corn. The net income per year of those farmlands is 20000 yuan. Currently, the cultivated lands all are expropriated, but the government provided them with job placement. There is more income than the original. Household spending are mainly composed of living expenses and clothing expense.

Production and Living Plan : given to the increased income, plan to purchase a house for their son's wedding.

(2) The interview for the peasants (affected by the demolition)

The interviewee : Li Lanying

Place : Li Lanying's home

The affected type : demolition

Whether is the low-income family : yes

Family basic situation :

There are three members in Li Lanying's family, a female-headed family, Song Jianghong, her daughter-in-law, and ZhaoYan, her grandson. Her son had past away. Her daughter-in-law, SongJiang Hong is engaged in retail, with 1800 yuan per month, and her grandson is working in the county, with 1600 yuan per month. Her family mainly depends on the minimum living standard allowance and her daughter-in-law's income for their livelihood. Last year, the annual household income is 43000 yuan.

Production and living status : Lilan Ying got a 80m² relocated residential house as well as the key of the house in 2013, and now they

have moved into the new home. She said the environment of resettlement community is better than that of original living, equipped with supermarkets, restaurants, activity room, etc, and near by nursery school, junior high school and senior middle school and hospital. She also said that after the implementation of the project, Habahe county becomes more beautiful and attracts more and more tourists.

6.2.2 Evaluation of typical household interview

Through the typical household interviews, this monitor found that: families that affected by the project have high expectations to their future life, and after land requisition, their basic living standard did not significantly reduce, but improved instead, with confidence in the future production and living. At the same time, the project, local government and the construction units make certain support measures for some needy households, not only to give the preferential policy, but also to give the corresponding funds support for the immigrants who still have difficulties in life. However, the resettlement of this project is a long-term task; it also needs the house-owner and the local government to give full recognition and long-term care.

7 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals

7.1 Public Participation

The monitor team learned that the PMO paid much attention to negotiate and consult with the community residents, absorbed suggestions from social organizations, government departments, communities and immigrants, encourage various parties to participate resettlement and rebuilt work by visiting Habahe County Construction Bureau, PMO, Bureau of Land and Resources, Tax Office, the project street communities (LiangFan Farm) that affected by the project and conducting the on-site surveys, discussions and questionnaire investigations with the affected families in the phase of plan preparation, formation and implementation of resettlement. In preparation phase of conducting FSR(feasibility study report) of the project, the project PMO and engineering design unit have consulted with local authorities, mass organizations, township (town) government, and the masses about the way of resettlement, resettlement channel and absorbed their suggestions. In the process of resettlement work preparation, project office of resettlement and demolition fully discussed the problems of resettlement and compensation policy with the local governments at all levels and the general resettlement representatives and listened to their opinions. In the project implementation stage, resettlement agencies at all levels will encourage the masses to participate in the further resettlement, production recovery and reconstruction.

In project design and preparation phase, Habahe County PMO organized the design institute to conduct public consultations, such as the social economic investigation for the affected households, meetings of communities and villages to discuss land requisition, and consulting results recorded 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 groups, and seriously give them special care. In preparation for land requisition, PMO compiled resettlement information manual. Distribute those manuals to the affected people; open to all who want to know about the project.

In the process of execution of land requisition, establish a specialized resettlement work team of Habahe County, ensuring the efficient and effective operation of the plan. In order to reduce adverse impacts on the various stakeholders in the implementation process maximally, and to ensure utmost safeguard of the legitimate rights and interests of the affected population, to listen to the opinions of the affected villagers in time and report to the superior departments every day.

Because the land exploration and house demolition have been completed, and the project comes to the end, the independent assessment of external monitoring team will pay more attention to the public participation in activities of land demolition and resettlement in the future. For public participation activities organized by the project units, see in the table 7-1.

Table7-1 Overview of activities of public participation organized by project units

Aim	Way	Time	Unit	Participant	Topic
Notice of requisition of the grassland	Announcement column of villages and towns, villagers meeting	2013.1	Habahe county PMO, Grassland supervision, Villages and towns, village cadres	All the affected people	Announcement of grassland location, area, grade and so on.
Announcement of compensation settlement of land acquisition	Announcement column of villages and villagers meeting	2013.1	Habahe county PMO, streets, cadres of villages and LiangFan stock breeding Farm	All the affected people	Compensation and payment way
Entity check	On-site survey	2013.1	Habahe county PMO, streets and village cadres	All the affected people	Make up deficiencies and confirm final influenced entities, land

					acquisition and list of lost funds, prepare basic contract of compensation agreement
Announce compensation and the date of payment	Villagers meeting	2013.3	Habahe county PMO, streets, cadres of villages and LiangFan stock breeding Farm	All the affected people	Announce compensation and the date of payment
Announce compensation of grassland and the date of payment	Conference for the affected people	2013.4	PMO, Grassland supervision, Villages and towns, village cadres	All the affected people	Announce compensation and the date of payment
Monitoring of the affected people	Household visit	2013.12	Habahe county PMO, streets, cadres of villages and LiangFan stock breeding Farm	Staff in Liangfan Breeding Farm	Learn the implementation situation of resettlement plan and recovery situation of the livelihood of the affected people
Monitoring of the people who are affected by requisition of grassland	Household visit	2014. 7	Habahe county PMO, cadres of villages and towns, exterior monitoring	All the affected herdsman	Learn the implementation situation of resettlement plan and recovery situation of the livelihood of the herdsman

7.2 Complaints and Appeal

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.

In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism had 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 Habahe County Land and Resources Bureau (QCLRB) / House Demolition Management Office (HDMO) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days;

Stage 4: If the displaced person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with the County PMO or file an administrative action in the county people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition.

Stage 5: Populations affected by the project can also appeal to the ADB Project Team. If good faith efforts have been made and people are still dissatisfied and believe harm has been caused due to non-compliance with ADB's policies, they may appeal to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

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

The accountability mechanism provides independent forums; people affected

by ADB-financed project can appeal and find solutions there.

Appeal procedures in detail see figure **Error! Reference source not found.**

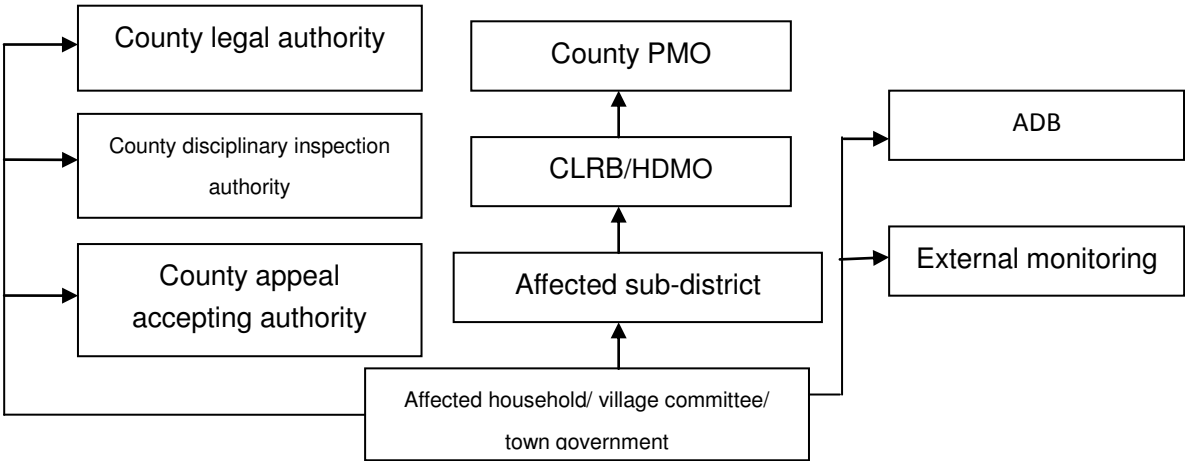


Figure 7-1 Appeal Procedures

8.1 Settings of Organizations

1. Leading group of the Accelerated Habahe County ADB financed project and Executive Office of ADB Financed Project (Project Executing Agency)
- 2.Habahe County Construction Bureau (Project Implementation Agency)
- 3.Habahe County Land and Resources Administration Bureau
- 4.Habahe County Demolition Management Office
- 5.Habahe County Grassland Supervision Office
6. LiangFan stock breeding Farm of Habahe County
7. The community/neighborhood office



In the process of project implementation, a set of organizations at all levels has been set up in order to planning, coordinating and monitoring for the

resettlement plan. The main responsibility is to strengthen the management of engineering project, take charge of the draft design work of this project resettlement policy and to organize and coordinate relationship with all levels of resettlement agencies. Leading group set up the offices of the project components, dealing with daily affairs. The PMO is located in the Habahe County Construction Bureau. This monitor found that the project units mainly adopted the following measures for building the organizational capacity of resettlement agencies:

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

(2)Organize the major staff of organizations at all levels to conduct business training, understand the resettlement policy and the requirements of ADB in our country, and improve the ability of professional competence and processing capacity of the policies;

(3) To strengthen information feedback in order to make two-way consultations between superiors and ordinary people;

(4) To strengthen the internal responsibility system for the monitor, solve problems as soon as possible, and establish early warning system for relevant risks.

9 Conclusion and Suggestions

9.1 Conclusion

By the end of this monitoring, the road component has been basically completed, only left the road line marking spray work. The water supply component has been completed and ready for check and accept. The drainage component network has a total length of 15.66km, which has completed for 9km, Sewage treatment component is in progress of oxidation pond and Preliminary sedimentation tank construction, the central heating component has been completed and put into use, Garbage disposal component has completed construction of access roads, garbage completed compacted and seepage in the dam is leachate pond, flood control channel are under construction.

As for this monitoring, the works of LA and HD have been completed, the total grassland compensation is CNY617, 025.60, and the total costs for HD is CNY2.35million. The resettlement districts have been delivered to the Aps in June 1, 2013.

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

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

9.2 Suggestions

(1) For those affect people who mainly lives on odd jobs, some skill training is needed, such as bricklaying technology. Sewage treatment plant or waste plant also can provide jobs to make them master a kind of skill to ensure their a stable job in future

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4 As for the resettlement Aps PMO should keep constantly track, and to get information of their living situation, and to solve the problems in their daily life, and ensure their living standard will not be reduced by the implementation of the project.

(5) Strengthen the management and implementation of the relative stuff in the way of technical training. The form of theoretical study and exchange visits can be adopted, especially to conduct investigation and study while visiting ADB financed projects that were completed or are implementing.

(6) 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.

Appendix

Appendix 1 : Current Situation Roads



Attached Picture 1 : Current Situation of Roads

Appendix 2 : Photos of Resettlement Estate



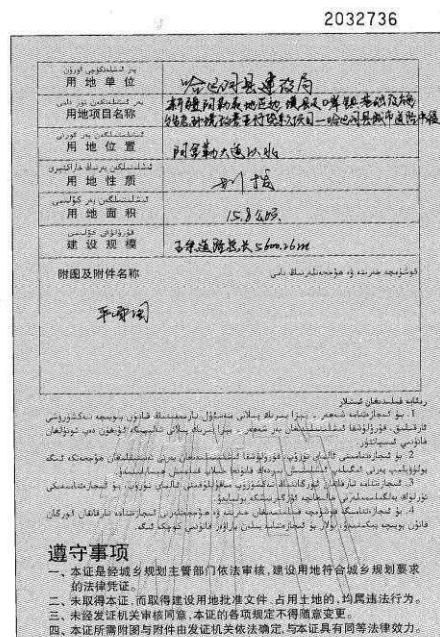
Attached Picture2 : Photos of Resettlement Estate

Appendix3 : Photos of Interview and Discussions



Attached Picture 3 : Photos of Resettlement Estate

Appendix 4 : Land Use Permit for Construction



Attached picture 4 : Land Use Permit for Construction

Appendix 5 : Land Compensation for Garbage Disposal Component



Attached Picture 5 : Compensation Fees Received Sheet for Garbage Disposal