

# Social Monitoring Report

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Semestral Report  
May 2013

## 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. 1  
(Including the Baseline Data)**

**Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company,  
Xinjiang Branch  
May 2013**

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# 1. Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Main components in the project

The Project consists of the road construction, water supply, drainage, refuse disposal, central heating, and birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction components. Project components respectively are: I) 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 with 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment; II) A new water supply network with 5620m will be built; III) An 8,000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant and a drainage network with 15,660m will be built; IV) A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, ashbins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built; V) 4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built; VI) in birch forest zone, water supply network with 8470m will be built along with a 90m<sup>3</sup>/d water purifying plant; VII) regulating septic tank with 90m<sup>3</sup>/d and drainage network with 7.05km and 177 drainage manholes will be built. The total budget for the project is CNY 198,666,300, of which the engineering cost is CNY 146,674,200, construction and other expenses is CNY26,635,600, contingency fund is CNY 13,211,700, construction period interest is CNY10,759,300, initial working capital is CNY 1,385,500 ; And resettlement cost is CNY 10,014,500.

## 1.2 Overview of the Project

(1) **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 See Table 1-1 for details.

**Table 1-1 Size of proposed urban roads**

No.	Road	Rating	Length	Nature	Width (m)	Driveway width (m)	Green belt width (m)	Sidewalk width (m)	Green belt width (m)	Boundary line setback
			(m)							



No.	Road	Rating	Length	Nature	Width (m)	Driveway width (m)	Green belt width (m)	Sidewalk width (m)	Green belt width (m)	Boundary line setback
			(m)							
1	North Ring Road	Secondary	1877.42	New	25	16	2×4.5	—	—	—
2	Wenhua Road	Primary	618.32	New	36	12	—	2×3.0	2×6.0	2×3.0
3	Xingfu Road	Secondary	616.57	New	32	16	2×5.5	2×2.5	—	—
4	Tuanjie Road	Secondary	619.65	New	27	12	2×5.0	2×2.5	—	—
5	Planned Third Road	Secondary	1868.3	New	28	12	2×5.5	2×2.5	—	—
	Total		5600.26							

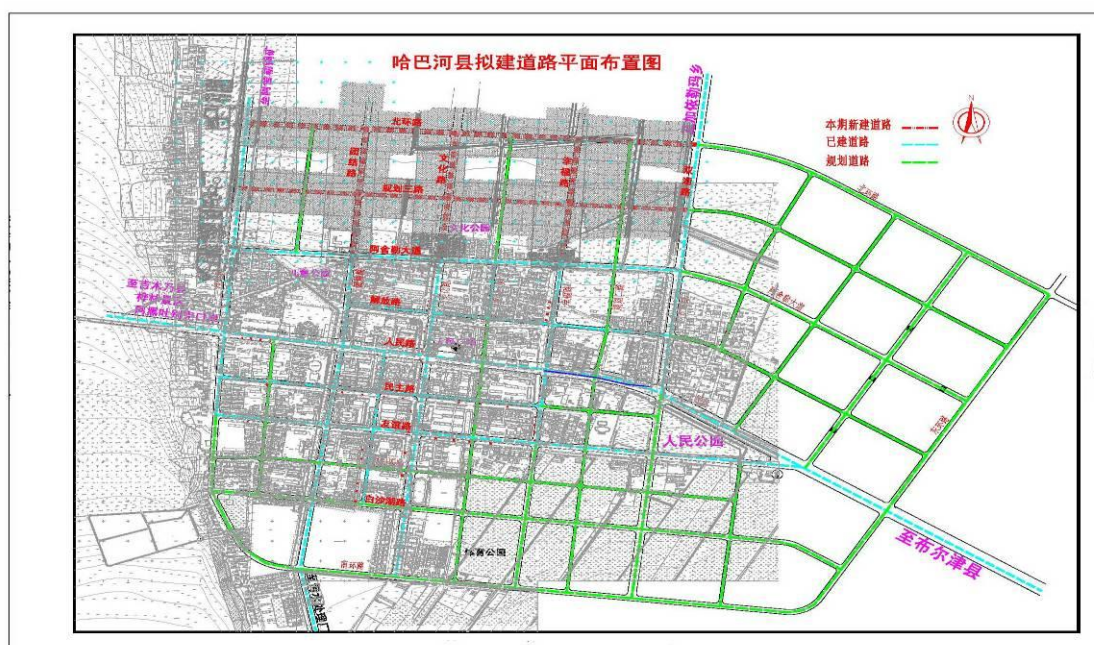


Figure 1-1 Plan of planned roads of Habahe County

(2) **Water supply:** A new water supply network of 5,620m will be built; in which dn400 are 1,440m long, dn300 1,880m long and dn200 2,300m long. The existing water source of the Habahe County town is the Shankou hydropower station reservoir about 13km northwest of the county town. Shankou reservoir was built from 1992 and start operation from 1996, and no people was affected.

(3) **Drainage:** An 8,000m<sup>3</sup>/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.

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**(4) 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.

**(5) 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.

**(6) Birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction<sup>1</sup>:** in the birch forest zone, 9 roads with 11.39km, a water distribution network with 8470m (in which the dn100 PE pipeline is 3490m; and the dn50 PE pipeline is 4980m), a 90m<sup>3</sup>/d water purifying plant will be constructed; besides, a 150 m<sup>3</sup> regulating septic tank, a drainage network with 7.05km (with a uniform diameter of DN200) and 177 drainage manholes will be built.

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<sup>1</sup>Birch forest scenic area was defined as national public welfare forest in 2013 for first protection grade, Construction in birch scenic area does not comply with the relevant requirements, so the PMO canceled this component.

### 1.3 Project investment and construction period

The total investment for this project is about CNY198.6 million. 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 Birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction 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 component	water drainage component	central heating component	waste disposal component	Birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction component	Sub-total
(i)	Project cost	6641.16	348.11	2285.91	1071.75	2138.45	2182.04	14667.42
(ii)	Implementation and other cost	1183.89	56.9	420.79	218.12	590.65	193.21	2663.56

(iii)	Reserve fund	645.5	35.78	226.56	64.84	158.64	189.85	1321.17
(iv)	Interest during construction	496.07	27.44	155.74	89.98	157.3	149.4	1075.93
(v)	Initial working capital	38.78	5.89	17.78	0	16.75	59.35	138.55
Total		9005.4	474.12	3106.78	1444.69	3061.79	2773.85	19866.63

## 1.4 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

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

### 1.4.1 Work steps for monitoring and evaluation

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

### 1.4.2 Content of monitoring and evaluation

Independent external monitoring and evaluation agency monitored the resettlement activities of the project based on the project specific implementation progress. Aps'

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resettlement and income recovery situation would be tracked. A final assessment would be made after the entire project completed.

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

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

#### **1.4.3 Methods of monitoring and evaluation**

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

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used in monitoring and evaluation.

**Agency interviews :** To interview the project owner and resettlement implementation units at all levels, through field visits to the resettlement implementation agencies, to understand comprehensive information on the implementation of resettlement, and understand the main resettlement activities and progress during the reporting period, and the major issues raising in implementation period and the way to solve the problems and the work capacity of resettlement agencies

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

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

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

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

**Site observation:** to learn resettlement implementation measures, progress, results

via the introduction of resettlement implementing agencies in different levels and found the potential problems existing in implementation.

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

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

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

**Table 1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule**

Time	Items	Content
January 28, 2013	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
January 29, 2013	To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office, PMO and other relevant units to collect relevant data, and	To get the information of payment procedures, the amount, timing, placement for project involved land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement compensation standard, relocation compensation and other related data.
January 30 to 31, 2013	to interview and investigate the APs in breeding farm; sorting and verify related materials	satisfaction about the implementation garbage collection; and the status of vulnerable group and the extra compensation for them, and the satisfaction for the infrastructures construction around the resettlement community, and to know the complained and the appeals of APs in project area, and the production and livelihood recovery of affected by land acquisition
February 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2013	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.

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## 2. The Project Progress

### 2.1 Progress of project works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the draft of ADB financed HaBaHe County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on August 5, 2011. The components of HaBaHe County project developed in 2011 include the New Road Component (Tuanjie Road, Wenhua Road, Xinfu Road, Biehuan Road, Guihua-3 Road), Water Supply and Drainage Component (North District of the County-the new road supporting water supply and drainage pipe-network), Heating Component (North District of the County-the construction of the heating pipe-network). The garbage disposal component, sewage treatment component and the infrastructure construction of Birch Forest Zone Environment Improvement have not started. Until January of 2013, all the new roads (the pipe network construction in the North District of the county will put along the new roads of north city) have been completed land pre-trial, planning permission, the EIA, pre-procedures of approval by the National Development and Reform Commission. The land planning approval letters of project construction that involves in Tuanjie Road, Wenhua Road, Xinfu Road, Biehuan Road, Guihua-3 Road has been successively issued by HaBaHe County Construction Bureau. For the specific project implementation progress, please see the table 2-1 below.

**Table 2-1 Project Implementation Progress**

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 new five city-roads of the project has been achieved the construction of the pavements for the main roads and pedestrian crossings. Specific progress: The construction of the New Road component (Tuanjie Road, Wenhua Road, Xinfu Road, Biehuan Road, Guihua-3 Road), Water Supply and Drainage component (North District of the County-the new road supporting water supply and drainage pipe-network), and Heating component (North District of the County-the construction of the heating pipe-network) have begun in November, 2011. The new roads supporting water supply and drainage, heating pipelines pavement, asphalt paving of all roads, smooth rolling of soil matrix of sidewalks and non-motor vehicle lanes were completed. Roads supporting lighting, greening and other infrastructure construction have not started. Garbage disposal component, sewage treatment component and the infrastructure construction of Birch Forest scenic area<sup>2</sup> have not started, which are in the bidding preparation phase. For actual progress situation of sub-projects, please see the table 2-2.

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<sup>2</sup> Birch forest scenic area was defined as national public welfare forest in 2013 for first protection grade, Construction in birch scenic area does not comply with the relevant requirements, so the PMO canceled this component.

**Table 2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects**

NO.	Sub-project title	Construction content	Pre-procedures	Time for start	Working situation	Estimated date of completion
1	Roads	Newly built 5 roads ( Tuanjie Road, Tuanjie Road, Wenhua Road, Xinfu Road, Beihuan Road, Guihua-3 Road ) , which are in total 5600.26m. One main road is 618.32m and other 4 roads is 4981.94m altogether ; Roads supporting lighting, greening and other infrastructure construction.	finished	Nov. of 2011	Has completed asphalt paving of all roads, smooth rolling of soil matrix of sidewalks and non-motor vehicle lanes	Nov. of 2013
2	Water-supply	The total length of the newly-added water supply pipes: 5620m; among them, dn400:1440m; dn300:1880m; dn200: 2300m.	finished	Nov. of 2011	Has completed the water supply pipelines pavement and landfill of newly-built roads in the North District of the County	Nov. of 2013
3	Drainage	Newly built a 8000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant (Access road to the sewage treatment plant is 0.8 km, and 10 KV lines are 3.0 km) ; Newly-built Drainage networks are 15660m. DN 300 is 7730m; DN 400 is 710m; DN500 is 520m; DN 600 is 1490m; DN 800 is 5210m.	Related procedures for the access roads of sewage treatment plant and sewage plant are handling	Nov. of 2011 ( North District of the County-the new road supporting drainage pipe-network ) July of 2013 ( Access roads 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 )	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 is 0.8 km, and 10 KV lines are 3.0 km, both have not started construction and are in the bidding preparation.	Oct. of 2013( North District of the County-the new road supporting drainage pipe-network ) Nov. of 2014( All works of the sub-project of Drainage )
4	Garbage Disposal	Newly-built a 60t/d garbage disposal plant and its operational outfit; 420 trash cans, 60 refuse collection point; re-built 1.0km access roads;	Are handling	July of 2013	In the bidding preparation	Nov. of 2014

		newly-built 4.0km 10KV power lines.				
5	Heating	Newly built 4 substations; single pass of the heat-supply pipe network is 2461m, including DN250:1827m, DN300:134m, DN400: 500m.	finished	Nov. of 2011	Completed the construction of the components for heating system and substations' pavement of the North District of the County.	Nov. of 2013
6	Birch forest scenic area infrastructure construction	9 roads are newly-built in Birch forest scenic area; in total 11.39km, which need to built 8470m supporting pipes. The dn100 and PE pipe are in total 3490 m; dn50 and PE are 4980m; newly-built a purification plant with the scale of 90m3/d; newly-built a 150 m³ septic-tank; newly-built 7.05km Drainage pipelines; all drainage pipes' diameter is DN200; check 177 wells about drainage.	—	—	Canceled PMO schedule and waiting for the Change Approval by ADB	Birch forest scenic area was defined as national public welfare forest in 2013 for first protection grade. Construction in birch scenic area does not comply with the relevant requirements, so the PMO canceled this component.

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Until recent monitor, HaBaHe County PMO has completed the demolition work and land acquisition caused by construction of road component. The construction of road sub-project will take LiangFan stock breeding Farm (state-owned farm) 194.46 mu of state-owned cultivated land, affect 46 people. All of them are the workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. Among them, 19 are on-the-job workers, 27 are retirees and three belongs to ethnic minorities. The demolition influenced 14 families with 43 people. Urban houses of 3008.02 m<sup>2</sup> were to be demolished. The land acquisition work of garbage processing component and the sewage treatment component based on the final detailed design and entity are making investigation now.

## 2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

In October of 2010, approval of the resettlement plan and the budget of the project agreed by the People's Government of HaBaHe County. In February of 2011, the relevant staffs of the Construction Bureau, Demolition Office, Land and Resources Bureau, the affected communities and LiangFan stock breeding Farm composed the resettlement work team. In July of 2011, HaBaHe County PMO, and the managers of the streets and LiangFan stock breeding Farm carried out a detailed review and a check of all the affected people and entities, confirmed the final occupied land and loss list of mass immigration, and signed compensation agreements with the affected people. So far, demolition work of land expropriation caused by roads and sewage treatment components have completed. Garbage disposal component have completed entities' survey. Negotiations are making.

**Table 2-3 Actual resettlement progress of the project**

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

### 3. The Project Influence

#### 3.1 Land

Total land acquisition by this project is 639.07 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 108 mu second-class fourth level pastures and the sewage treatment plant should take 330.90 mu second-class fourth level pastures, 174.60 mu more than planned. For details, see table 3-1:

**Table 3-1 Land acquisition effects list of the project**

NO.	Sub-projects title	Involved villages	Land Acquisition Type	Covered area (mu)
1	Road component	LiangFanYu Farm	State-owned cultivated land ( 194.46mu ) state-owned residential land ( 5.71mu )	200.17
2	The sewage treatment component	Habuhatan Village	pasture ( second-class fourth level )	108
3	The garbage disposal component	Saerwulen Village	pasture ( second-class fourth level )	330.90
4	In total			639.07

Permanent state-owned land expropriation mainly covers 194.46 mu of state-owned land of LiangFang factory, 5.71 mu state residential land, totally collection of 200.17 mu of state-owned land; Collective land acquisition mainly covers farmers' second-class fourth level pastures in Habuhatan village and Saerwulen village, a total of 438.90 mu collective (pasture) land. For comparison figures between the actual covered area and the land expropriation of the Project Resettlement plan, see table 3-2:

**Table 3-2 Comparison between state-owned land plan of the project and actual covered land expropriation (mu)**

NO.	Sub-projects title	Land acquisition area (mu)	
		plan	actual
1	Road component	200.17	200.17
2	Sewage treatment component	90.3	108
3	Garbage disposal component	174	330.90
4	In total	464.47	639.07

Compared with the land acquisition and land-type area of the project resettlement plan, the actual occupied area and different type area the project involved increased to a certain extent. The main reasons are as follows:

HaBaHe County sewage component is in the stage of preparation. The land type of HaBaHe County sewage component defined by HaBaHe County Land Bureau belongs to the state-owned desert forestland; through detailed survey made by HaBaHe County PMO and the Grassland Supervision Institution, the land type of the location of the waste treatment plant was identified as farmers' second-class fourth level pastures in JiaYiLeMa Habuhatan Village of HaBaHe County. Land requisition of the construction of sewage treatment engineering will be 108 mu (including administrative zones and access road area) second-class fourth level pastures and it affected 19 people. In FSR, Sewage treatment engineering design covers an area of 90.3 mu. The changes of the wastewater treatment engineering construction area were the results of the non-rigorous attitude of design personnel in the feasibility study stage. Sewage treatment engineering actually occupied 108 mu second-class fourth level pastures of Habuhatan Village of JiaYiLeMa.

HaBaHe County Garbage Disposal Component is in the preparation phase. The land type of refuse collection point defined by HaBaHe County Land Bureau belongs to state-owned desert forestland. Before the project implementation, through detailed survey made by HaBaHe County PMO and the Grassland Supervision Institution, they defined the land type of location of the waste disposal plant as farmers' second-class fourth level pastures in HaBaHe County Saerwulen Village of Saertamu (affect 4 families with 37 people). Garbage disposal component construction will take over 174 mu of second-class fourth level pastures for use, but in order to the long-term construction need, the project reserved 156.9 mu second-class fourth level pastures for the coming construction land use. Short-and-long term using land of total garbage disposal project covers an area of 330.9 mu of second-class fourth level pastures (including the construction land of garbage disposal component).

### 3.1 Housing

3008.02 m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> (6.67%), brick-wood 896.53 m<sup>2</sup> (29.8%), civil structure 1190.82 m<sup>2</sup> (39.59%), simple brick-wood 94.59 m<sup>2</sup> (3.15%), simple civil structure 520.31 m<sup>2</sup> (17.3%), and shed 105.01 m<sup>2</sup> (3.49%).

**Table 3- 3 Residents' Housing Demolition**

Road Title	Urban housing demolition								
	The affected people		Housing demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )						
	Household	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 Standard and Its Funds

### 4.1 Land expropriation compensation

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 placement for on-the-job workers; B) give contract-worker positions for non-LiangFan Farm workers; C) wages for retirees; D) providing skills training and employment; to solve the problem of livelihood problems of LiangFan stock breeding Farm workers that affected by land requisition.

**Table 4-1 Land acquisition effects list of the project**

NO.	Component title	Involved villages	Land Acquisition Type	Covered area (mu)
1	Road component	LiangFanYu Farm	State-owned cultivated land ( 194.46mu ) state-owned residential land ( 5.71mu )	200.17
2	Sewage treatment component	Habuhatan Village	pasture ( second-class fourth level )	108
3	Garbage disposal component	Saerwulen Village	pasture ( second-class fourth level )	330.90
4	In total			639.07

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.

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 (414 yuan/mu). 74,520 yuan will be paid for requisition of grassland of 108 mu (the resettlement fees: 44712 yuan; the affected people of the sewage treatment component received compensation of 119,232 yuan on November 9, 2012.

Entities survey for the pastures taken by the garbage disposal component has not finished. Members of the project are making negotiations and the compensation has not implemented.

## 4.2 Housing Demolition Compensation

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.

**Table 4- 2 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard**

type	items	unit	standard	note
Residents' houses	Compensation for house			
	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	880	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	650	
	Civil structure	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	600	



type	items	unit	standard	note
	Simple house	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	300	
	Compensation for land			
	Compensation for land	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	First class area: 225 元 Second class area: 110 元 Third class area: 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	

This monitor report found that the housing demolition compensation standard of resettlement issued by HaBaHe County is consistent with the compensation standard of the updated resettlement plan. 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.

## 5 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions

### 5.1 Monitoring survey

#### 5.1.1 Survey Illustration

Up to this monitoring survey, ADB financed HaBaHe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project involving Tuanjie Road, Wenhua Road, Xinfu Road, Beihuan Road and Guihua North Road completed road asphalt layer paving and smooth rolling of both sides of non-motor vehicle lanes. The supporting road water supply, drainage, heating pipe network in the north county all completed. The civil construction of substation completed, too. Waste treatment plant and sewage treatment plant have not started working yet. Therefore, the monitoring collecting samples are all from the affected households by the land expropriation of the road component.

This monitoring survey mainly aims at the affected Akeiqi County, using 14 households

with 43 people as samples and makes the follow-up survey on those 46 people that affected by the land acquisition of LiangFan stock breeding Farm.

## 5.1.2 Contents of the survey

### 5.1.2.1 Household population

Affected by the demolition, the 14 surveyed households includes 43 people, of whom are 4 Uygur 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 5-1.

**Table 5-2 The 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	24	10	24	15	4
proportion ( % )	9.30%	90.70%	58.14%	41.86%	55.81%	23.26%	55.81%	34.88%	9.30%

There is 1 Uygur 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: 46 people, including 18 women labors (39.13%). For the survey of population situation affected by the land acquisition, see table 5-2.

**Table 5-3 Survey on population situation affected by demolition**

items	nationality			gender		Labor		Marital Status	
	Uygur	Kazak	Han	Male	Female	Total	Include:female	married	single
Amount ( people )	1	2	43	28	18	46	30	46	0
proportion ( % )	2.17%	4.35%	93.48%	60.87%	39.13%	100.00%	65.22%	100.00%	0.00%

### 5.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

There are eight people in the 7-19 age group of those 46 people samples affected by land acquisition, accounting for 18.60% of the total population demolition affected. Moreover, seven people belongs to the 20-35 age group (16.28%); 14 people in 36-50 age group (32.56%); 3 in 51-60 age group (6.98%); 11 people are above 60 years old (25.58%). For the age group distribution of immigrants affected by the demolition, see table 5-3.

**Table 5-4 Distribution of immigrants (affected by the demolition) in age groups**

Age	population	proportion
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<6	0	0.00%
7 ~ 19	8	18.60%
20 ~ 35	7	16.28%
36 ~ 50	14	32.56%
51 ~ 60	3	6.98%
>60	11	25.58%
total	43	100.00%

In this 46 people affected by land expropriation, 18 people are 20 to 35 years old, accounting for 39.13% of the total population. Twenty-two people are 36 ~ 50 years old, accounting for 47.83% of the total population. Six people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 13.04% of the total population. For the age distribution of immigrants after the influence of land expropriation, see table 5-4.

**Table 5-4 Age distribution of immigrants that received land expropriation**

Age	population	proportion
<6	0	0.00%
7 ~ 19	0	0.00%
20 ~ 35	18	39.13%
36 ~ 50	22	47.83%
51 ~ 60	6	13.04%
>60	0	0.00%
total	46	100.00%

### 5.1.2.3 Education Level

One person among those 46 people is illiteracy. There is a preschool child, 17 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 5-5.

**Table 5-5 Distribution of immigrants' education level affected by land expropriation**

Education level	population	proportion
illiteracy	1	2.33%
Preschool	1	2.33%
Primary school	17	39.53%
Junior high school	17	39.53%
Senior high school	5	11.63%
college degree or above	2	4.65%
total	43	100.00%

Two people among those 46 people are illiteracy. There are 14 people with a primary education, 17 people with a junior middle school education, 12 people with a high school education, and one person with a college or above college level education. For distribution of immigrants' education level, see table 5-6.

**Table 5-6 Distribution of immigrants' education level affected by land acquisition**

Education level	population	proportion
illiteracy	2	4.35%
Primary school	14	30.43%
Junior high school	17	36.96%
Senior high school	12	26.09%
college degree or above	1	2.17%
total	46	100.00%

#### 5.1.2.4 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 table 5-7.

**Table 5-7 The major property of the surveyed families and the average household property**

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	81	91.01%
TV	-	95	106.74%
Electric fan	-	72	80.90%
motorcycle	-	37	41.57%
refrigerator	-	79	88.76%
bicycle	-	46	51.69%
Radio	-	37	41.57%
Fixed telephone	-	75	84.27%
Washing machine	-	80	89.89%
DVD/VCD	-	57	64.04%
car	-	4	4.49%
computer	-	19	21.35%

#### 5.1.2.5 Household income structure

##### A. The income structure of the family to be demolished

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 16,450 yuan, increased by 3,153 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 13, 270 yuan. Among them, per capita income in terms of agriculture is 4249.53 yuan, accounting for 25.83% of the total, 17.25% higher than the basic investigation. The per capita income in terms of wages is 7201.84 yuan, accounting for 43.78% of the total, 24.37% higher than the basic investigation. The per capita income in terms of the migrant workers is 1716.28 yuan, accounting for 10.43% of the total, 47.60% higher than the basic investigation. The per

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capita business income is 3055.81 yuan, accounting for 18.58% of the total, 19% higher than basic investigation. Other kinds of per capita income are 228.51 yuan, accounting for 1.38% of the total, 41.16% higher than the basic investigation. For the income structure of the families to be demolished, see table 5-8, figure 5-1, and figure 5-2.

**Table 5-8 Basic investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the families to be demolished**

items	Total household 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	155852	182730	3624.47	4249.53	27.26%	25.83%	17.25%	-1.43%
Wage income	249000	309679	5790.70	7201.84	43.55%	43.78%	24.37%	0.23%
Working income	50000	73800	1162.79	1716.28	8.75%	10.43%	47.60%	1.69%
Business income	110000	131400	2558.14	3055.81	19.24%	18.58%	19.45%	-0.66%
Other income	6900	9740	160.47	226.51	1.21%	1.38%	41.16%	0.17%
Total annual income	571752	707349	13296.56	16449.98	100.00%	100.00%	/	/

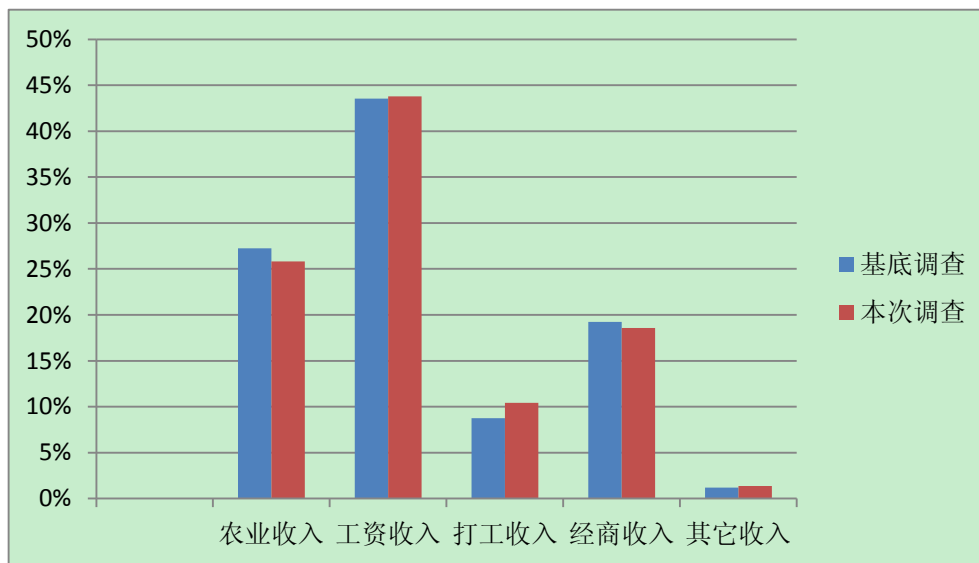


Figure 5-1 Sketch map of the monitoring survey compared with the basic investigation of family income sources

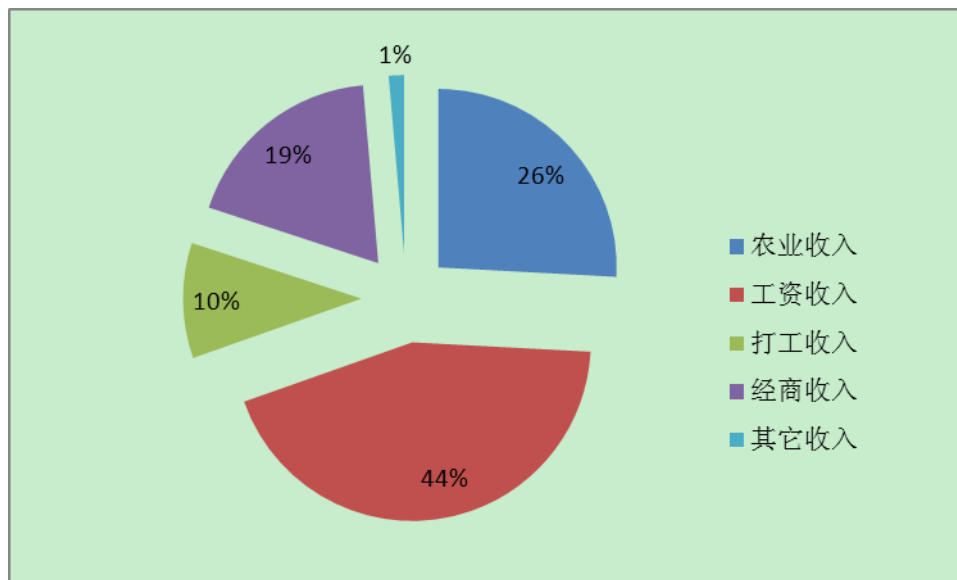


Figure 5-2 Diagram of the survey of family income structure

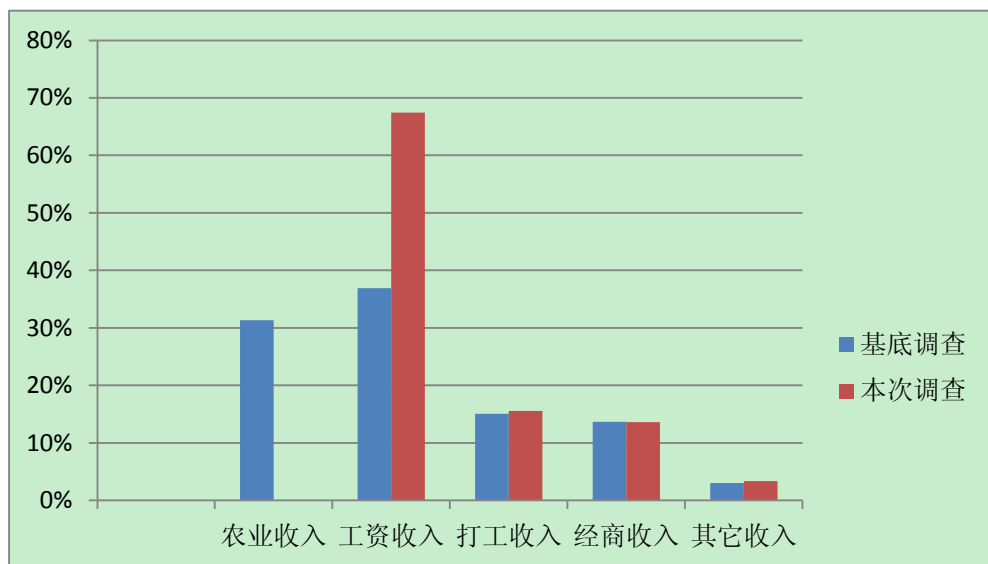
## B . Expenditure structure of the workers that received land requisition

Through the analysis of the investigation for the income sources of 46 worker families that received land expropriation, annual per capita income of the surveyed families is 23220.85 yuan when monitoring, increased by 19140.11 yuan compared with the annual per capita income on the basic investigation. Seen from the table, now 46 workers have no agricultural income, because they got land levied. The affected people received jobs, and their wage incomes have increased. Household per capita income is 15662.59 yuan, accounting for 67.45% of the total, 121.63% higher than the basic investigation. Per capita income of working is 3616.30 yuan, accounting for 15.57% of the total, 25.30% higher than

the basic investigation. Per capita income of business is 3166.96 yuan, accounting for 13.64% of the total, 21% higher than the basic investigation. Other per capita incomes are 775 yuan, accounting for 3.34% of the total, 34.53% higher than the basic investigation. For income structure of the surveyed workers that received land acquisition, see table 5-9, figure 5-3, and figure 5-4.

**Table 5-9 Income structure of the surveyed workers that received land acquisition**

items	basic investigation: workers' total income	The surveye d workers ' total income	Basic investigati on: workers' per capita income	The surveye d workers' per capita income	Basic investig ation:pr oportio n in per capita income	This survey: proporti on in per capita income	Compar ed with basic investig ation, this survey's proporti on in per capita income(PE-to-gr owth)	Compar ed with basic investig ation, this survey's proporti on in househ old income (PE-to-gr owth)
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)				
Agricultural income	275700	0	5993.48	0.00	31.31%	0.00%	-100.00%	-31.31%
Wage income	325085	720479	7067.07	15662.59	36.92%	67.45%	121.63%	30.53%
Working income	132760	166350	2886.09	3616.30	15.08%	15.57%	25.30%	0.49%
Business income	120400	145680	2617.39	3166.96	13.67%	13.64%	21.00%	-0.04%
Other incomes	26500	35650	576.09	775.00	3.01%	3.34%	34.53%	0.33%
Total annual income	880445	1068159	19140.11	23220.85	100.00%	100%	/	/



**Figure 5-3 Diagram of the monitoring survey compared with the income structure of the workers that received land expropriation on basic investigation**



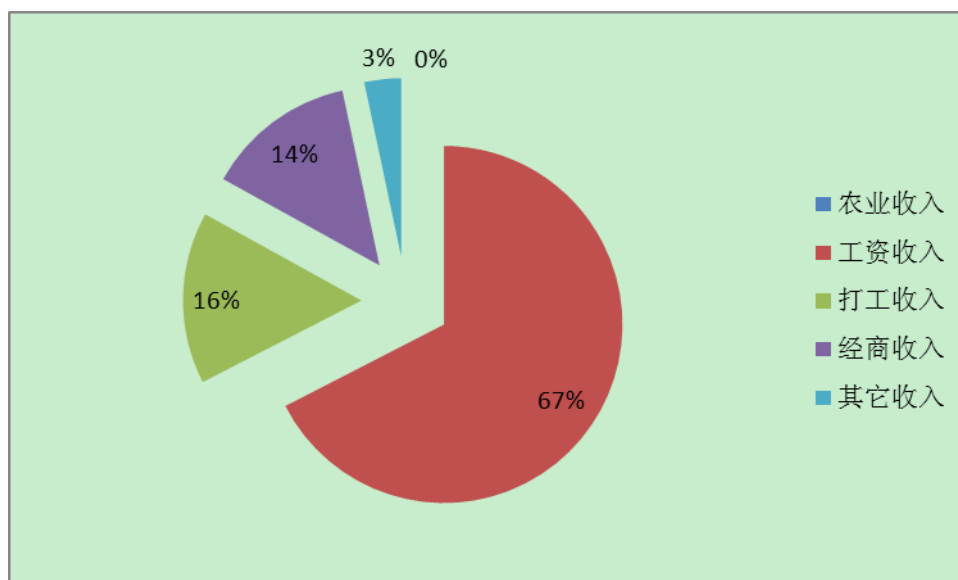


Table 5-4 Diagram of the monitoring survey of the income structure of the workers that received land expropriation

#### 5.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

##### A. Expenditure structure of the families to be demolished

Of surveyed 14 families, affected by the demolition, through the statistical analysis of resettlement families' spending, per capita spending of resettlement families is 9969.79 yuan, increased by 823.26 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 9146.53 yuan per capita spending. Among them, annual per capita productive spending involves that per capita agricultural productive input which is 1583.20 yuan, accounting for 15.88% of the total, 16.72% higher than the basic investigation. In addition, a per capita operational expense, which is 1584.20 yuan, accounting for 15.89% of the total, 12.76% higher than the basic investigation, and the per capita productive expenditure, which is 3167.40 yuan, accounting for 31.77% of the total, 14.71% higher than the basic investigation.

At the same time, annual per capita living expenses involves that per capita livelihood water is 61.81 yuan, accounting for 0.62% of the total, 14.54% more than the basic investigation. Per capita electricity is 260.21 yuan, accounting for 2.61% of the total, 10.27% more than the basic investigation. Per capita living cost is 3453.54 yuan, accounting for 34.64% of the total, 11.45% more than the basic investigation. Average per capita expenditure on clothing is 680.94 yuan, accounting for 6.83% of the total, 10.29% more than the basic investigation. Per capita communications fee is 693.90 yuan, accounting for 6.96% of the total, 17.44% higher than the basic investigation. Per capita school fee for children is 297.10 yuan, accounting for 2.98% of the total, 14.78% more than the basic investigation. Per capita medical treatment cost is 848.43 yuan, accounting for 8.51% of the total, 19.62% lower than the basic investigation. Per capita transportation is 182.45 yuan, accounting for 1.83% of the total, 19.44% more than the basic investigation. Average per capita

expenditure on other things is 324.02 yuan, accounting for 3.25% of the total, 0.93% more than the basic investigation. An annual livelihood expense is 6802.39 yuan, accounting for 68.23% of the total, 6.53% higher than the basic investigation. For the expenditure situation of the surveyed households, see table 5-10, figure 5-5, and figure 5-6.

**Table 5-10 Expenditure situations of the surveyed households on the basic investigation and this survey**

items		household total cost of the basic investigation (yuan/year)	household total cost of this survey (yuan/year)	per capita cost of the basic investigation (yuan/year)	per capita expenditure of this survey of (yuan/year)	proportion of household expenditure of the basic investigation	proportion of household expenditure of this survey	the PE-to-growth of per capita expenditure of this survey compared with basic investigation	the PE-to growth in household income of this survey compared with basic investigation
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	58327	68078	1356.43	1583.20	14.83%	15.88%	16.72%	1.05%
	Business cost	60411	68121	1404.91	1584.20	15.36%	15.89%	12.76%	0.53%
	amount	118738	136198	2761.34	3167.40	30.19%	31.77%	14.71%	1.58%
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	2320	2658	53.96	61.81	0.59%	0.62%	14.54%	0.03%
	Electric fee	10147	11189	235.98	260.21	2.58%	2.61%	10.27%	0.03%
	Life expenses	133250	148502	3098.85	3453.54	33.88%	34.64%	11.45%	0.76%
	clothes	26548	29280	617.39	680.94	6.75%	6.83%	10.29%	0.08%
	communications	25407	29838	590.87	693.90	6.46%	6.96%	17.44%	0.50%
	education	11130	12775	258.85	297.10	2.83%	2.98%	14.78%	0.15%
	Medical	45387	36482	1055.51	848.43	11.54%	8.51%	-19.62%	-3.03%
	transportation	6568	7845	152.75	182.45	1.67%	1.83%	19.44%	0.16%
	Other expenses	13805	13933	321.04	324.02	3.51%	3.25%	0.93%	-0.26%
	amount	274563	292503	6385.20	6802.39	69.81%	68.23%	6.53%	-1.58%
Annual expenditure in total		393301	428701	9146.53	9969.79	/	/	/	/

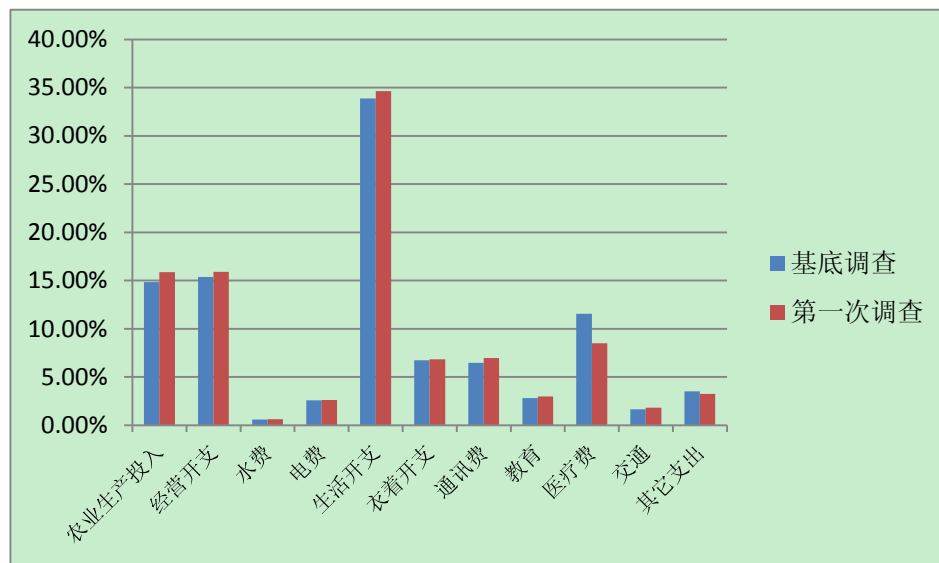


Figure 5-5 Expenditure structure of the surveyed households (affected by demolition) in recent survey compared with the basic investigation

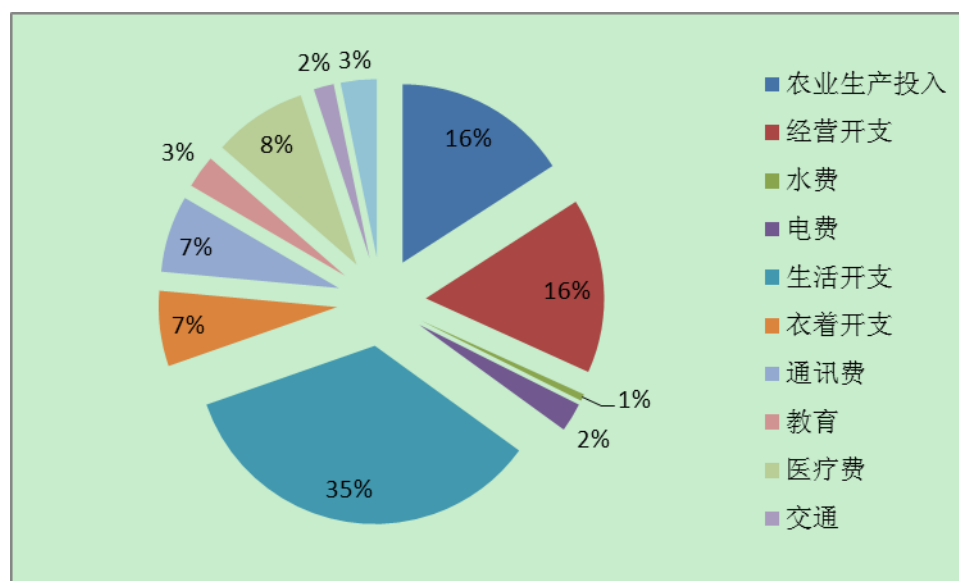


Figure 5-6 Proportions of various expenditures of the surveyed households (affected by demolition) in recent survey

## B. Expenditure structure of the workers that received land expropriation

Of surveyed 14 families, affected by land expropriation, through the statistical analysis of the expenditure situation of the resettlement households, average annual spending of workers is 16807.15 yuan, increased by 3744.38 yuan compared with 13062.77 yuan on the basic investigation. Seen from the table, now those 46 workers have no agricultural inputs, because their all received land requisition.

At the same time, the average annual living expenses involves that the average annual livelihood water fee is 194.57 yuan, accounting for 1.16% of the total, 15.04% more than the

basic investigation and the average annual electricity fee is 338.87 yuan, accounting for 2.02% of the total, 13.20% more than the basic investigation. Average annual heating cost is 637.39 yuan, accounting for 3.79% of the total, 7.6% more than the basic investigation. Annual communication cost is 944.80 yuan, accounting for 5.62% of the total, 20.65% more than the basic investigation. An average annual living expense is 3313.72 yuan, accounting for 19.72% of the total, 16.34% more than the basic investigation. Average annual dress cost is 1282.26 yuan, accounting for 7.63% of the total, 81.35% more than the basic investigation. Annual average cost for entertainment is 351.89 yuan, accounting for 2.09% of the total, 21.35% higher than the basic investigation. Annual school cost for children is 1352.63 yuan, accounting for 8.05% of the total, 12.02% more than the basic investigation. Annual medical treatment cost is 1674.20 yuan, accounting for 9.96% of the total, 39.70% more than the basic investigation. Annual transportation is 212.15 yuan, accounting for 1.26% of the total, 63.30% more than the basic investigation. Annual social security expenditure is 5064 yuan, accounting for 30.13% of the total, 316.22% more than the basic investigation. Average spending on others is 571.10 yuan, accounting for 3.40% of the total, 50.03% more than the basic investigation. For household expenditure in this survey, see table 5-11, figure 5-7, and figure 5-8.

**Table 5-11 Expenditure structure of the workers that received land requisition (in the basic investigation and the recent survey)**

items		household 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
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	149052	0	3240.27	0	24.81%	0.00%	-100.00%	-24.81%
	amount	149052	0	3240.27	0.00	24.81%	0.00%	-100.00%	-24.81%
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	7780	8950	169.13	194.57	1.29%	1.16%	15.04%	-0.14%
	Electric fee	13770	15588	299.36	338.87	2.29%	2.02%	13.20%	-0.28%
	Heating system fee	27250	29320	592.39	637.39	4.53%	3.79%	7.60%	-0.74%
	communications	36024	43461	783.12	944.80	6.00%	5.62%	20.65%	-0.37%
	Livelihood	131022	152431	2848.30	3313.72	21.80%	19.72%	16.34%	-2.09%
	clothes	32525	58984	707.06	1282.26	5.41%	7.63%	81.35%	2.22%
	entertainment	13339	16187	289.98	351.89	2.22%	2.09%	21.35%	-0.13%
	education	55546	62221	1207.53	1352.63	9.24%	8.05%	12.02%	-1.20%
	medical	55127	77013	1198.41	1674.20	9.17%	9.96%	39.70%	0.79%

transpo rtation	5976	9759	129.91	212.15	0.99%	1.26%	63.30%	0.27%
insuran ce	55966	232944	1216.65	5064.00	9.31%	30.13%	316.22%	20.82%
others	17510	26271	380.66	571.10	2.91%	3.40%	50.03%	0.48%
amount	451835	773129	9822.50	16807.15	75.19%	100.00%	71.11%	24.81%
Annual expenditure in total	600887	773129	13062.77	16807.15	/	/	/	/

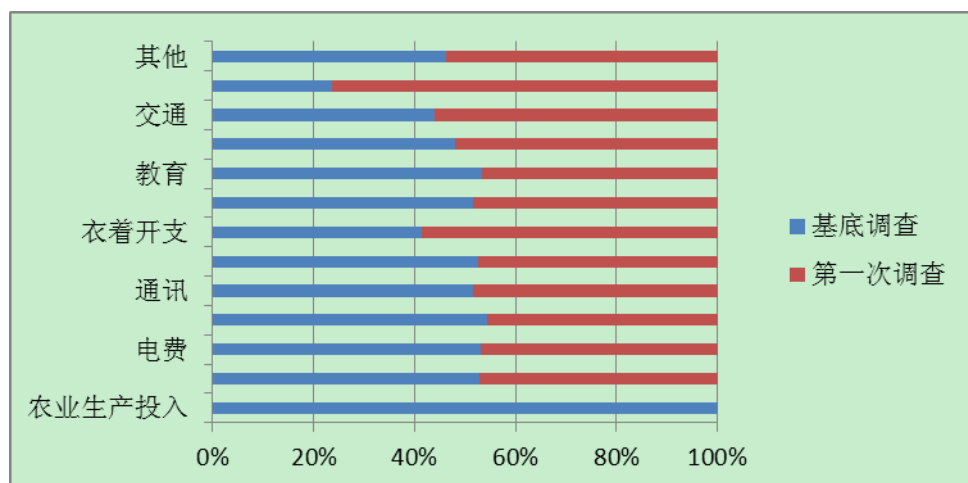


Figure 5-7 Comparison of expenditure structure of worker that received land requisition between this survey and the basic investigation

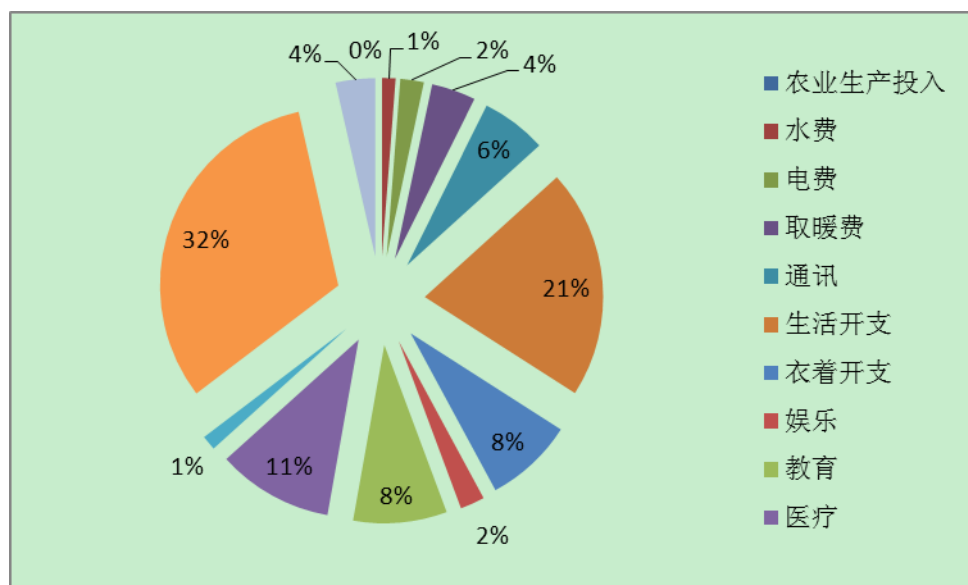


Figure 5-8 Diagram of expenditure proportions of workers that received land expropriation

#### 5.1.2.7 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

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annual income is 16449.98 yuan. Annual per capita productive expenditure is 9969.79 yuan, increased by 3153.42 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 13269.56 yuan; per capita annual income of surveyed workers that received land expropriation is 23220.85 yuan, and the per capita annual productive expenditure is 16807.15 yuan, increased by 4080.74 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 19140.11 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. Compare with the basic monitoring survey, per capita agricultural income increased by 625.06 yuan with the increased rate of 17.25%. Per capita business income increased by 497.67 yuan, with increased rate of 19.45%, and this shows the improvement of infrastructure and environment. The passenger flow volume increased; migrant workers' income has increased rapidly to a rise of 47.60%. The per capita annual income of the landless workers that received land requisition is up to 23220 yuan from the figure of the basic investigation of 19140 yuan. 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

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substantial.

## 5.2 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.

### 5.2.1 The content of the typical household interview

#### ( 1 ) The interview for the farmers ( affected by land acquisition)

**The interviewee:** Yang Fengping

**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:** Yang Fengping is 45 years old. There are 3 persons in the family, her husband, her son and herself. All of them are han nationality.

**Production and living status:** Yang Fengping originally was the worker of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. After the land requisition, she works in the Village Construction Bureau, with the salary of 2400 yuan/month. Her husband currently works in the county, with the salary of 2100 yuan/month. Her son is 23 years old and only just has a job in a company of this county, with the salary of 2000 yuan/month. The family annual income now is about 80,000 yuan. The existing 20 mu farmlands mainly produce wheat and corn. The net income per year of those farmlands is 30,000 to 40000 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:** not

**Family basic situation:**

There are three people in Li Lanying's family. This family is a female-headed

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household. Song Jianghong is her daughter-in-law, and ZhaoYan is her grandson. Her son had past away. Her daughter-in-law, SongJianghong is engaged in retail, and her grandson is working in the county. Her family mainly depends on the minimum living standard allowance and her daughter-in-law's income for their livelihood. Due to the demolition, this project expropriated her house with an area of 59.86 m<sup>2</sup> and the 24.01 m<sup>2</sup> brick-wood attached houses.

There are only two persons in Zhang Chenfang's family, her son and herself. Her husband had past away 6 years ago. Her family is a female-headed household.

**Production and living status :** Road component construction involves housing demolition with an area of 83.87 m<sup>2</sup>, which were all demolished. The compensation for the value of Li Lanying's house is inadequate for buying a relocated residential house, so the Construction Bureau of HaBaHe County consulted with Li Lanying and then signed housing demolition compensation agreement with her. The PMO guaranteed a set of 80m<sup>2</sup> house to Li Lanying without making up any price difference. The direction the house facing will be chose by Li Lanying herself. Li Lanying was satisfied with the government resettlement plan. The original living environment is not very good, and now they can live in this building. She is very satisfied, and hopes HaBaHe County Construction Bureau to build the houses soon. For road construction, they support it, because the original road is muddy while raining without any convenience. After built the roads, it will be more convenient than before. The environment will also gradually improve.

### 5.2.2 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.



## 6. Resettlement

### 6.1 Relocation after land expropriation

The monitor showed that PMO of HaBaHe County, in order to solve the LiangFan stock breeding Farm's on-the-job workers and their children's basic life and long-term livelihood problems after the land requisition, maintain social stability, harmony, and promote economic and social development, combined with the reality, and then formulated the resettlement plan.

#### 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.

**Table 6-1 Diagram of the job placement of the on-the-job workers**

N O.	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	YangXiu ling	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangXiu ling	self	Construction Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
3	YangFeng ping	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangFeng ping	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	XuFeng ying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuFeng ying	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
7	YangHuiji	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangHuiji	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	LiYongang	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiYongang	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 2013

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.

**Table 6- 2 Job placements for the children or relatives of the retired workers**

NO.	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	2010.10
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	2010.10
6	DouShengkui	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	DouZengling	Son	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.10
7	ZhangDefu	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangJun	Son	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.10
8	ZhangPeng	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXuelu	Son	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.10
9	XuDianXin	Retiree of LiangFan	XuShuangdi	Daughter	Construction	Typewriter of Enriching	arranged	2011.4

		stock breeding Farm			Department	Office		
10	XuDianzhi	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuGuihua	Daughter	nursery school	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.10
11	ZhangBairong	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangHuiying	Daughter	Economy and Trade Commission	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.10
12	XieYulan	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YingXueping	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.10
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	2010.10
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
19	WuTianli	He is not the staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. His father who had past away is retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm.	ZhangRongxi	wife	Construction Department	Forest's worker	arranged	2011.4
20	ZhangQuanying	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ChengDongdong	Son	MinZhu Road Community	driver	arranged	2011.4
21	WangZhanhai	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	WangZhanhai	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	WangZhanhai has been retired. His son, WangJun works in the travel agency of ALeTai KaNasi. His daughter, WangYufang works in a travel company of HaBaHe river. WangYuping works in a Bank of Urumqi and she doesn't need resettlement.	
22	TuLuXunhan	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	TuErXunhan	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	TuErXun has been retired. His son, BaoLati is engaged in transportation and he does not need resettlement.	
23	SongYueli	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	SongYuelin	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	SongYueling has been retired. His children all are working in other places and they all do not need resettlement.	

24	ZhouYueying	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhouYueying	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	ZhouYueying has been retired. Her son, LiKui works in AleTai. Her daughter works in Seeds Factory and she does not need resettlement.	
25	ZhangWenkui	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangWenkui	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	ZhangWenkui has been retired. His son, ZhangLong works in Culture and Sports Bureau of HaBahe County. His daughter, ZhangXue is studying now. His wife is retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm and she does not need resettlement.	
26	LiGuiqing	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiGuiqing	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	LiGuiqing who is ZhangWenkui's wife has been retired. Her son, ZhangLong works in Culture and Sports Bureau. Her daughter, ZhangXue is studying now. Her husband, ZhangWenkui is the retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm and does need resettlement.	
27	XuShuiqing	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuShuiqing	Self	retiree	No need for resettlement	XuShuiqing has been retired. Her husband, YangFengjun works in Social Security Office. Her children are studying and don't need resettlement.	

Data from the Construction Bureau of HaBaHe County in 2013

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## 6.2 Resettlement after housing demolition

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). The people having house demolished can choose their own resettlement way after got their housing monetary compensation according to their own economic conditions and the individual demands. The residents can buy commercial house according to the market price or resettlement house by property rights exchange.

### a) Monetary compensation

Monetary compensation for the demolition will be squared up only once after on-site assessment of real estate appraisal surveying and mapping company according to the relevant evaluating price and cost. The people having house demolished, after got housing monetary compensation, can choose different resettlement ways according to their own economic conditions and the individual demand, according to the market price to buy commercial house.

### b) Resettlement housing property rights exchange

Monetary compensation for the demolition will be settled only once after on-site assessment of real estate appraisal surveying and mapping company in addition to moving fee, transition fee, attachment equipment fee and other relevant fees. To convert the area of settlement building, the residents will use property rights exchange according to the total cost of their original property. The price of the first floor to fourth floor of the resettlement building temporarily calculates at 1250 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; the second floor to third floor temporarily calculates at 1380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Area convert: the resettlement housing area is that the total compensation fees of evaluated price, resettlement transition, moving, and ancillary facilities divides by the floor's price. To hand back the compensation fund if the area of the resettlement house is not equal to the value of compensatory price. As for the

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house area with a value that is above total compensation fund, the price is temporarily accounted based on the second to third floor price, 1650 yuan/square meters. First, the fourth floor house is 1500 yuan/square meters. As for the residents whose house' value is not worth the resettlement house that is less than 80 square meters based on property rights exchange, one set of 80 square meters resettlement house must be guaranteed without paying price difference. The chosen priority for which floor and what door model left to the households themselves.

Because of the involuntary demolition, resettlement agreements need negotiation and consultation from both sides. The affected households can buy a house based on their own intentions after they finally received the demolition and state-owned land compensation. In this project, 100% of the affected residents choose housing property rights exchange.



**Table 6-3 Resettlement housing**

NO.	Name	Resettlement way	Resettlement house location	Area of property rights exchange (m2)	NO. of building	NO. of house	Note	Scheduled delivery time
1	ZhangCaigui	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	NO. 3 Building of West Unit	401	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 90m2 house; NO. 201, NO.3 Building of West Unit	2013, 6
2	HanDongsheng	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	NO. 2 Building of East Unit	401	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 85m2 house; NO. 402, NO.1 Building of East Unit	2013, 6
3	HaLimulati	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	82	NO. 8 Building of East Unit	301	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 82m2 house NO. 201 NO.8 Building of East Unit	2013, 6
4	TanTianhua	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	NO. 2 Building of West Unit	401	Property rights exchange a set	2013, 6
5	LiuShunli	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	NO. 1 Building of East Unit	102	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 85m2 house NO. 102 NO.5 Building of East Unit	2013, 6

6	ZhangBaishou	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	NO. 3 Building of East Unit	402	Property rights exchange a set	2013, 6
7	CuiXuean	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	NO. 13 Building of East Unit	101	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 95m2 house NO. 301 NO.11 Building of East Unit	1/6/2013
8	SongJianghong	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	82	NO. 8 Building of East Unit	102	Property rights exchange a set;	2013, 6
9	LiGuanru	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	NO. 13 Building of West Unit	101	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 90m2 house; NO. 201, NO.13 Building of West Unit	2013, 6
10	WangFensuo	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	NO. 4 Building of West Unit	201	Property rights exchange a set;	2013, 6
11	DouShenkui	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	NO. 8 Building of West Unit	202	Property rights exchange a set;	2013, 6
12	LiYongan	property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe	95	NO. 14 Building of West Unit	102	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 95m2 house; NO. 301, NO.9 Building of East Unit	2013, 6

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		resettlement house	Street					
13	XuDianzhi	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	NO. 6 Building of West Unit	301		2013, 6
14	WuTianli	property rights exchange resettlement house	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	NO. 14 Building of East Unit	102	Property rights exchange a set; buy a set of 85m2 house; NO. 402, NO.9 Building of East Unit	2013, 6

Data from the Construction Bureau of HaBaHe County in 2013

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### 6.3 The construction situation of resettlement housing

So far, the main structure construction of the resettlement building has been finished. The roads, landscaping and related facilities in the community have not completed yet. The PMO planned that those constructions completed in June of 2013, with delivery of the relevant residential formalities of the affected people. Resettlement Buildings are located in North resettlement community of ASheLe Street, where is the center to the development of the 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.



**Figure 6-1 The raised resettlement community**

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## **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.

#### **7.1.1 Public participation organized by project units**

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 construction of garbage disposal and sewage disposal have not started yet, the survey team will focus on tracking the remaining components about public participation in activities of land demolition and resettlement in independent assessment of the future. For public participation activities organized by the project units, see in the table 7-1.

**Table 7-1 Overview of activities of public participation organized by project units**

aim	way	time	unit	participant	topic
Announce immigrants plan or information manual	Distribute manual	2010.10	HaBaHe County PMO	The affected people	Announce compensation standard, ways of appeal and so on
Announce immigrants plan	Website of ADB	2010.8			
Notice of land acquisition	Announcement column of village and LiangFan stock breeding Farm; staff conference of villagers and LiangFan stock breeding Farm	2011.5	HaBaHe County PMO	All the affected people	Announce the land area of land acquisition, compensation standard and resettlement way, etc.
Notice of requisition of the grassland	Announcement column of villages and towns, villagers meeting	2013.1 (waste disposal project), 2012.10(drainage treatment project)	HaBaHe county PMO, Grassland supervision, Villages and towns, village cadres	All the affected people	Announcement of grassland location, area, grade and so on.

aim	way	time	unit	participant	topic
Announcement of compensation settlement of land acquisition	Announcement column of villages and villagers meeting	2011.3-2011.10	HaBaHe county PMO, streets, cadres of villages and LiangFan stock breeding Farm	All the affected people	Compensation and payment way
Announcement of compensation settlement of grassland acquisition	Announcement column of villages and towns and villagers meeting	2013.2 (waste disposal project), 2012.11 (drainage treatment project)	HaBaHe county PMO, Grassland supervision, Villages and towns, village cadres	All the affected people	Grassland compensation and payment way
Entity check	On-site survey	2011.7-2013.4	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
Entity review of grassland	On-site estimation	2013.1 (waste disposal project), 2012.10 (drainage treatment project)	HaBaHe county PMO, Grassland supervision, Villages and towns, village cadres	All the affected people	Make up deficiencies and confirm final area and grade of the grassland of land requisition, prepare basic contract or compensation agreement
Confirm income recovery plan	Villagers meeting	2011.7	HaBaHe county PMO, streets, cadres of villages and LiangFan stock breeding Farm	All the affected people	Discuss the final income recovery plan and using plan of compensation funds
Announce compensation and the date of payment	Villagers meeting	2011.7	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	2013.3 (waste disposal project), 2012.10 (drainage treatment project)	PMO, Grassland supervision, Villages and towns, village cadres	All the affected people	Announce compensation and the date of payment
Monitoring of the affected	Household visit	2011.12	HaBaHe county PMO, streets,	Random sample	Learn the implementation situation of resettlement plan and recovery

aim	way	time	unit	participant	topic
people			cadres of villages and LiangFan stock breeding Farm		situation of the livelihood of the affected people
Monitoring of the people who are affected by requisition of grassland	Household visit	2013.10	HaBaHe county PMO, cadres of villages and towns, exterior monitoring	All the affected people	Learn the implementation situation of resettlement plan and recovery situation of the livelihood of the affected people

### 7.1.2 Public participation organized by the external monitoring unit

In the process of this monitor, external monitoring team of Xinjiang Branch of Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company visited HaBaHe County PMO, Land and Resources Bureau, Demolition Office, the affected streets offices, communities, and villages and conducted discussions and questionnaire surveys with the affected people of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. Monitoring results found that in the process of design and implementation of the project, each actuator attached great importance to the participation and consultation of the affected units and groups. Widely listen to the opinions of the affected people, and research the draft several times, strive to reduce the area of land acquisition and the population of immigration and reduce the negative impact on the residents in the affected areas as far as possible. Detail information of the activities public participated in organized by external monitoring team of Xinjiang Branch of Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company, see table 7-2.



**Table 7-2 Summary of activities public participated in organized by external monitoring team**

NO.	Time	Place	Form	Topic	Participants	summary
1	Jan. 28, 2011	HaBaHe County PMO, Construction Bureau	Discussion, interview	Learn project process and the actual area of land requisition	PMO staff, team member of external monitoring	Predicted: approve in August of 2011. Asphalt laying payment of the newly-built 5 roads has now completed. Smooth rolling soil base of sidewalks and non-motor vehicle lanes has been completed; the new roads supporting water supply and drainage, heating pipelines of the North County community has been paved and land filled; Construction of the North County Heating exchange station has been completed; the component of waste disposal and drainage treatment have not started.
2	Jan. 29	PMO, Construction Bureau, Grassland Supervision Department, Land Bureau, Demolition Office, and relative units	Discussion, interview	Learn the amount of the actual affected project, time schedule of land requisition and demolition, compensation standard of land requisition, resettlement of the vulnerable groups	PMO staff, staff of relative Bureau, team member of external monitoring	Confirm the actual affected entity amount of each component and demolition compensation.
3	Jan. 29	HaBaHe County Construction Bureau, PMO	Discussion, interview of streets cadres	Learn roads construction's impact on LiangFan stock breeding Farm	Factory director of LiangFan stock breeding Farm, PMO staff, team member of external monitoring	Resettlement communities partly established. Learn the number of households affected by the project plan and the actual practice of land requisition and resettlement.
4	Jan. 30	HaBaHe County PMO, Construction Bureau, LiangFan stock breeding Farm	Discussion, questionnaire	Actual influence of the implementation of the project for the local masses	PMO staff, representative of the affected people by demolition, representative for women, team member of the external monitoring	Learn the complaints and appeals of the affected people in the influenced area. Notice the typical households' economic situation and the satisfied level of the waste collection and implementation. Learn the distribution situation of resettlement compensation.

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NO.	Time	Place	Form	Topic	Participants	summary
5	Feb. 1	PMO, HaBaHe County demolition office, real estate evaluation company, construction unit of resettlement housing, etc	Interview, discussion	Review of demolition compensation, realization of the situation of the resettlement community	PMO staff, relative workers, team member of external monitoring	Further review relevant relocated compensation funds and the situation of resettlement housing

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## 7.2 Complaints and Appeals

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 6-2. 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 (HCLRB) / 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/)

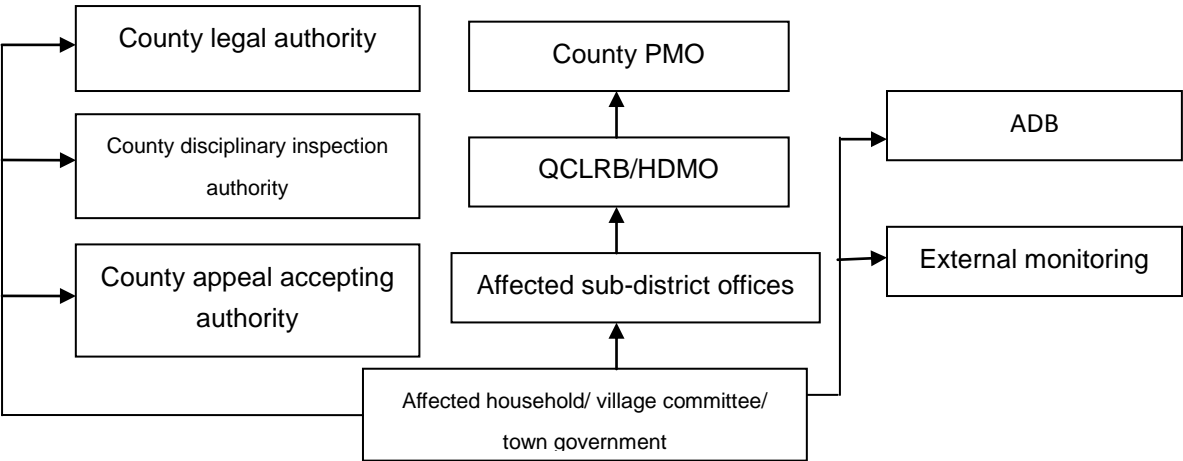
The accountability mechanism provides independent forums; people affected by ADB-financed project can appeal and find solutions there.

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.**。



**Table 7-1 Appeal procedures**

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

## 8. Organizations

### 8.1 Settings of organizations

In the process of project implementation, the organizations being in charge of planning, management, implementation, and monitoring works of HaBaHe County urban roads, public facilities construction and projects resettlement activities are as follow:

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

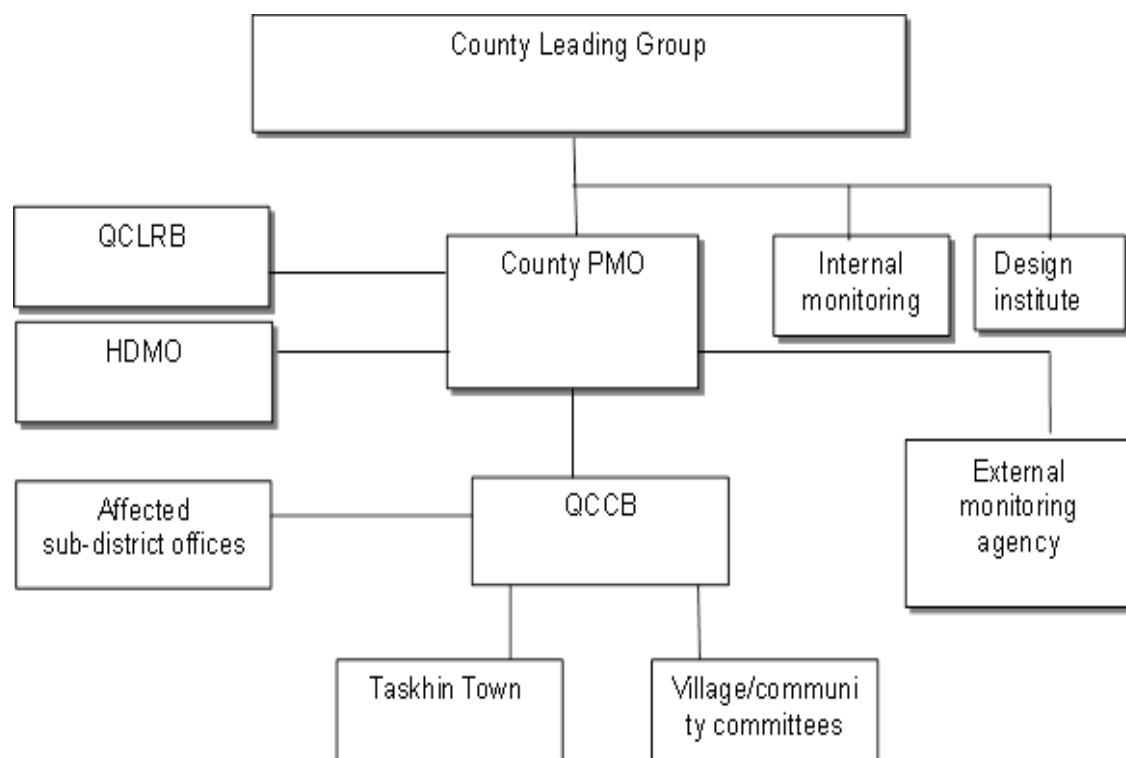


Figure 8-1 HaBaHe County Resettlement Organizations

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**Table 8-1 HaBaHe County PMO personnel**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>units</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Contact</b>
1	HaBaHe County Construction Bureau	Dong Jianhu	Director of Construction Bureau Office	09066623015
2	HaBaHe County Finance Bureau	Cui Yuping	Director of state-fund company	09066626151
3	HaBaHe County Construction Bureau	Wang Qinhua	Staff, accountant	09066623015
4	HaBaHe County Construction Bureau	Cheng Xinhong	staff	09066623015
5	HaBaHe County Development and Reform Committee	Xu Kunpeng	staff	09066628322
6	HaBaHe County Construction Bureau	NuErShala	staff	09066623015

## **8.2 Evaluation of organizational capacity**

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

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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**

(1) Project progress: the New Road component (Tuanjie Road, Wenhua Road, Xinfu Road, Biehuan Road, Guihua-3 Road), Water Supply and Drainage component

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(North District of the County-the new road supporting water supply and drainage pipe-network), Heating system (North District of the County-the construction of the heating pipe-network) were implemented up to this monitoring survey. Covering of asphalt surface course of the newly built five roads, smooth rolling of the soil matrix of sidewalks and non-motor vehicle lanes, the construction of the North District of the county supporting water supply for the new roads, drainage and heating pipe-networks, and the civil work for the Heat exchange stations were completed. The project has not started the garbage disposal component and sewage treatment component. Birch forest scenic area was defined as national public welfare forest in 2013 for first protection grade, Construction in birch scenic area does not comply with the relevant requirements, so the PMO canceled this component.

(2) The project influence: the construction of road engineering made land requisition on LiangFan stock breeding Farm(state-owned farms) of 194.46 mu of state-owned land, with 46 affected people who are all workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm up to this monitoring survey. Of those 46 affected workers, 19 people are on-the-job workers, 27 people are retired workers, and three people are ethnic minorities. In those 14 families involving housing demolition, 46 people are affected, and 3008.02 m<sup>2</sup> urban houses are to be demolished. The brick structure is 200.76 m<sup>2</sup>; brick-wood is 896.53 m<sup>2</sup>; civil structure is 1190.82 m<sup>2</sup>; simple brick-wood is 94.59 m<sup>2</sup>; simple civil structure is 520.31 m<sup>2</sup>, and shed is 105.01 m<sup>2</sup>.

(3) The compensation standard and its funds: resettlement compensation price for housing demolition refers to the similar 2010 local housing replacement; as for the compensation price of the house demolition for real estate, the appraisal surveying and mapping company ultimately will conduct on-site evaluation. In order to safeguard the rights and interests of the affected people, and maintain the principle of fair compensation, appraisal Company will be chosen by the affected person to choose a local qualified unit jointly as the independent third party agency of the appraisal. Appraisal unit adopts the housing replacement price to assess the building materials. According to the building materials, technologies, crafts, house structure and the degree of fitment and so on, the project rescheduled the resettlement-housing price worth the value of their original house. In order to make evaluation results fair and transparent, appraisal unit has to list the assessment of the building in the community/village committee. After residents' approval,



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the PMO can make compensation agreement with residents. The final compensation standard includes housing compensation, fees of fitment and attachments. In addition, the affected households can obtain relocation pay, temporary transition fee, incentive fees, etc. The compensation for houses is 2,413,200 yuan.

(4) Resettlement of immigrants: for the state-owned 194.46 mu arable land of LiangFan stock breeding Farm, HaBaHe County PMO arranged jobs for the on-the-job workers (children and relatives) of LiangFan stock breeding Farm after land requisition and farming for the problems of farmland worker children's basic life and long-term livelihood. Until now, all the affected people have already placed. All the affected households choose replacement of housing. Each household can guarantee to obtain at least one set of resettlement house. At present, main structure of the housing has been completed, which is expected to open in June of 2013. The monitoring will be focus on the next time.

(5) Production and living level after resettlement: in the process of monitoring, per capita income of the surveyed resettlement households is 16449.98 yuan; annual per capita productive expenditure is 9969.79 yuan, increased by 3153.42 yuan compared with the annual per capita income of basic investigation of 13269.56 yuan; annual per capita income is 23220.85 yuan for the surveyed workers' families that affected by land expropriation and annual per capita productive expenditure is 16807.15 yuan, increased by 19140.11 yuan compared with the per capita income of basic investigation of 19140.11 yuan. This showed that with the gradual improvement of HaBaHe County urban infrastructure and environment, the influenced area by project absorbed a large number of local residents on employment, increased the work income of local residents, and arranged the job losses. At the same time, in the process of the land requisition, the corresponding compensation were timely distributed to the affected families, which ensured that the production level was not the original one and even improved. Next monitor will continue to be followed.

(6) Project agencies: setting of the project leading groups and personnel, with relatively rich working experience in resettlement, were arranged reasonable. The ADB financed PMO is located in HaBaHe County Construction Bureau. HaBaHe County

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government, Development and Reform Commission, Land and Resources Bureau and the community/village committees cooperate with PMO. The works are carried out more smoothly.

(7) Complaints and public participation: channels of complaints and appeals opened. The affected people know the appeal ways when their rights are infringed. The resettlement people are satisfied with the compensation standard without any complaint event.

## **9.2 Suggestions**

(1) Strengthen further personnel training on the management and implementation of the project in forms of theoretical study, visit and communications. Especially, in order to strengthen the organization's efficiency and the ability to execute, to conduct investigation and study while visiting ADB financed projects that were completed or are implementing.

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

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

(4) Suggest to collect the related data of the land requisition timely in the process of resettlement, such as contrast photos before and after land requisition, compensation and resettlement agreements, etc. Establish archives of land requisition.

(5) Strengthen implementation of the technical training for the affected personnel, such as the topic related to plant and breed some economic crops. Invite relevant technical personnel of agriculture and animal husbandry department and labor and social security department to conduct some training about farming and breeding for peasants.

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Do some technical training for peasants in terms of planting, and make each of the affected households receive at least once livestock breeding technical training, technical training of agricultural production as well as non-agricultural production technical training. In order to increase the affected people's income, those measures were taken to improve their breeding, planting skills and to restore their livelihood.

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## Appendix

### Appendix 1: Current Situation of Roads



Attached picture 1: Current Situation of Roads

### Appendix 2: Photos of Resettlement Estate



Attached picture 2: Photos of Resettlement Estate

### Appendix 3: Photos of Interviews and Discussions



Attached picture 3: Photos of Interviews and Discussions

Appendix 4: Land Use Permit for Construction

2032736

جوڭخۇا خەلق جۇمھۇرىيىتىنىڭ  
中华人民共和国  
قۇرۇلۇش يېرىنى پىلانلاش ئىجازەتنامىسى  
建设用地规划许可证

نومۇر: 2011005

جوڭخۇا خەلق جۇمھۇرىيىتىنىڭ شەھەر - يېزا يىرىك پىلانى، نىسقا 37 - ماددىسىدىكى بەلگىلىمىگە ئاساسەن، بۇ يېرى ئىشلىتىلگەن ئورنىدا شەھەر - يېزا يىرىك پىلانى ئالدىنقى تۈزۈلۈش ئىشلىتىش، ئىشلىتىش مەھسۇلاتى بىلەن.

根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》第三十七条、第三十八条规定，经审核，本用地项目符合城乡规划要求，颁发此证。

发证机关: 乌鲁木齐市国土资源局  
日期: 2011年9月1日

用地单位	乌鲁木齐市建设局
用地项目名称	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市天山区阿勒泰路以北片区棚户区改造项目一期安置房建设项目
用地位置	阿勒泰路以北
用地性质	住宅用地
用地面积	15.8公顷
建设规模	总建筑面积 54000.00㎡

附图及附件名称: 无

遵守事项

一、本证是城乡规划主管部门依法审核，建设用地符合城乡规划要求的法律凭证。  
二、未取得本证，而取得建设用地批准文件、占用土地的，均属违法行为。  
三、未缴发证机关审核费，本证的各项规定不得随意变更。  
四、本证所需附图与附件由发证机关依法确定，与本证具有同等法律效力。

Attached picture 4: Land Use Permit for Construction

Appendix 5: Displacement and Resettlement Compensation Agreement of the Project

房屋拆迁补偿安置协议

拆迁人（以下简称甲方）: 乌鲁木齐市土地储备中心和交易中心  
被拆迁人（以下简称乙方）: 穆学安

住址: 新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市天山区阿勒泰路以北片区  
联系电话: 13099770611

按照乌鲁木齐市总体规划要求，拟在阿勒泰路以北片区进行棚户区改造项目建设。在该规划红线范围内的所有（建）构筑物均需拆除。根据《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》及有关法律规范的规定，经双方平等协商，达成如下协议，双方共同遵守。

第一条 房屋拆迁依据:  
建设项目名称: 国土储备16-6#项目  
建设地点: 阿勒泰路以北片区

第二条 被拆迁房屋现状:  
(一) 被拆迁房屋的现状  
座落: 阿勒泰路以北, 房产证号: 1570  
结构: 土木, 建筑面积: 20.91, 用途: 住宅  
土地使用权证号: 200404-208, 座落: 阿勒泰路以北12号区  
使用权面积: 324㎡, 使用权类型: /  
终止日期: /, 用途: /

(二) 附属物现状:  
附属物小房建筑面积: 36.55, 12.56, 结构: 土木, 土木  
其他附属物: /

(三) 被拆迁房屋价格:

三、结算差价:  
1. 甲方方向乙方支付差价: / 元  
2. 乙方方向甲方支付差价:  $175 \times (2-1) - (1225.35 - 175 \times 1) \times 1650 \div 100 = 14469$  (拾肆仟肆佰玖拾玖元玖角)

甲方 (签字盖章): 乙方 (签字盖章):

协议签订日期: 2011年9月1日

Attached picture 5: Displacement and Resettlement Compensation Agreement of the Project