

Social Monitoring Report

Semestral Report
May 2013

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

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

NOTE

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

Report No. 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 Project main components

The Project consists of the road construction component, water supply component, sewage treatment component, refuse disposal component, and central heating component. Details are following: I. road component: 5 roads would be constructed with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4007.01m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; II. Water supply network: water supply network with a total length of 299,880m will be built, including DN150 with the length of 390m, DN200 with 4,830m, DN300 with 17,093m and DN400 with 7,567m; III. a sewer network with a total length of 21,756m will be built, including DN300 with 6,790m and DN400 with 3,313m, DN500 with the length of 2,127m, DN600 with 9,526m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; IV. Refusal disposal component: A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 450 ashbins, 60 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.5km and an access road with 1.5km; V. central heating component: A 3×14MW boiler house would be expansion; to construct 8 heating stations, and heating lines with 4,247m, in which DN200 is 1,325m, DN250 is 1,607m, DN300 is 702m and DN450 is 613m.

1.2 Overview of the Project

(1) Road construction and supporting facilities component: 5 roads would be constructed with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4007.01m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; Size of proposed urban roads is shown in table 1-1.

Table 1- 1 Size of proposed urban roads

No	Road	Nature	Length (m)	Red lin	Median stri	Driveway width (m)	Green belt (m)	Non-m otor vehicl	Green belt (m)	Sidewal k (m)	Green belt (m)
----	------	--------	---------------	------------	----------------	-----------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------

				e wi dth	p			e lanes			
1	Guanghui Road	Primary	2759.69	39	--	15	2*4.0	--	--	2*4.0	2*4.0
2	Caigang Street	Primary	2157.07	33	--	15	2*3.0	--	--	2*3.0	--
3	Bianan Street	Primary	2044.8	51	6	2*11.5	2*2.5	2*3.0	2*2.5	2*3.0	--
4	Tuanjie Road	Secondary	2746.83	27	--	15	2*3.0	--	--	2*3.0	--
5	Xingfu Street	Secondary	1260.18	27	--	15	2*3.0	--	--	2*3.0	--
To tql			10968.57								

(2) Water supply network: Water supply network with a total length of 299,880m will be built, including DN150 with the length of 390m, DN200 with 4,830m, DN300 with 17,093m and DN400 with 7,567m;

(3) Sewage treatment component: a sewer network with a total length of 21,756m will be built, including DN300 with 6,790m and DN400 with 3,313m, DN500 with the length of 2,127m, DN600 with 9,526m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed;

(4) Refusal disposal component: A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 450 ashbins, 60 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.5km and an access road with 1.5km;

(5) Central heating component: A 3×14MW boiler house would be expansion; to construct 8 heating stations, and heating lines with 4,247m, in which DN200 is 1,325m, DN250 is 1,607m, DN300 is 702m and DN450 is 613m.

1.3 Project investment and construction period

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

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

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

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

No	Component	Road component	water supply component	sewage treatment component	central heating component	waste disposal component	Sub-total
(i)	Project cost	7729.59	1881.81	2068.51	2825.72	1941.85	16447.48
(ii)	other cost	1126.25	171.02	375.03	568.03	424.62	2664.95
(iii)	Reserve fund	556.93	114.11	124.71	170.38	140.6	1106.73
(iv)	Interest during construction	407.59	119.08	56.83	194.11	90.71	868.32
(v)	initial working capital	46.5	21.63	10.42		11.66	90.21
Total		9866.86	2307.65	2635.5	3758.24	2609.44	21177.69

1.4 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

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

1.4.1 Work steps for monitoring and evaluation

- ◆ To prepare for resettlement monitoring and evaluation Work Outline
- ◆ To design Sampling program

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

1.4.2 Content of monitoring and evaluation

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

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

- ◆ project implementation progress
- ◆ the progress and quantity of house demolition and land acquisition, compensation standards, compensation funds disbursement and usage
- ◆ the progress and quantity of house demolition, compensation standards, compensation funds disbursement and usage
- ◆ the progress and quantity of temporarily land occupation, compensation standards, compensation funds disbursement and usage and land restoration
- ◆ vulnerable groups recovery
- ◆ income and expenditure sampling and analysis of resettlement household

-
- ◆ Comments and suggestions from APs on land acquisition and house demolition compensation standard and resettlement.
 - ◆ organizational structure and capacity building
 - ◆ Internal supervision for resettlement
 - ◆ public participation and effectiveness
 - ◆ grievances and appeals

1.4.3 Methods for monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

The main external monitoring contents and schedules (including the baseline survey)

were shown in table 1-3

Table 1-3 external monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
January 14	docking with Jimunai 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 14	To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office , PMO and other relevant units to collect relevant data	To get the information of payment procedures, the amount, timing, placement for project involved land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement compensation standard, relocation compensation and other related data.
January 15 to 16	to interview and investigate the APs; sorting and verify related materials	to know the complained and the appeals of APs in project area, and the production and livelihood recovery of affected by land acquisition
January 17	To visited Jimunai County HD management office and grassland supervision bureau for supplement and improve lacking material	to Verify the compensation and resettlement funds relevant information and compensation funds payment data

2 Project progress

2.1 Project implementation schedule

The Preliminary design for ADB loaned Jimunai County infrastructure and environmental improvement projects has been approved at August 5, 2011 by the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission (DRC). The sub-project of refusal disposal component started to construct in 2011. The preliminary examination of the land used for construction had been issued, and the land use planning had been approved, environmental impact assessment had done, and the relevant permit documents for refusal disposal component construction land also had been issued by Jimunai County land and resource management Bureau. Other sub-projects have not started to build yet, the DMS and consultation for the components which related to House demolition or land acquisition is being conducted. Details shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Project implementation schedule

No	Approved documents	Responsible agency	Time
1	Preliminary design approval	Xinjiang DRC	August 5, 2011
2	road planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Proceeding
3	water supply component planning t construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Proceeding
4	Sewage treatment planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Proceeding
5	Waste disposal planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	September 26, 2011
6	Heating planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Proceeding

The civil work of waste landfills and administrative office has been completed for waste disposal component, and soil base for access roads has been compacted and formation, the supporting infrastructures as lighting, landscaping and other infrastructure construction has not started yet before this monitoring. Other sub-components are being in bidding period. The specific schedule is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 implementation schedule for each sub-component

No	Item	Content	Pre documents	Time to start construct	Progress	Planned finished time
1	road component	5 roads would be constructed with a total length of 10,968.57m, including 3 primary roads of 6961.56m and 2 secondary roads of 4007.01m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on	procedures being processed	June 2013	not started yet	December 2015
2	Water supply network:	water supply network with a total length of 299,880m will be built, including DN150 with the length of 390m, DN200 with 4,830m, DN300 with 17,093m and DN400 with 7,567m;	procedures being processed	April 2014	not started yet	December 2015
3	sewage treatment component	a sewer network with a total length of 21,756m will be built, including DN300 with 6,790m and DN400 with 3,313m, DN500 with the length of 2,127m, DN600 with 9,526m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed;	procedures being processed	April 2014	not started yet	December 2015
4	Refusal disposal component:	A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 450 ashbins, 60 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.5km and an access road with 1.5km;	procedures being processed	November 2011	The civil work of waste landfills and administrative office has been completed for waste disposal component, and soil base for access roads has been compacted and formation, the supporting infrastructures as lighting, landscaping and other infrastructure construction has not started yet	December 2015
5	central heating component:	A 3×14MW boiler house would be expansion; to construct 8 heating stations, and heating lines with 4,247m, in which DN200 is 1,325m, DN250 is 1,607m, DN300 is 702m and DN450 is 613m.	procedures being processed	April 2014	not started yet	December 2015

Waste disposal component had been started before this monitoring, and required 277.7 mu class 7, grade 3 collective grassland (262.05mu for landfill, and 15.75 mu for access roads), an ethnic minorities household with 6 people was affected, and a temporary house of herdsman with 180m², sheepfold with 300m² were demolished. The DMS and consultations for other components are being conducted according to the final design.

2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

County People's Government approved the resettlement plan and budget in October 2010. In March 2011, a resettlement work group composed by the Construction Bureau, house demolition office, land and resource bureau and representatives from the affected communities started to work. September 2011, Jimunai County PMO conducted a DMS of the acquired grassland and demolished house area to ensure the impact quantity, confirm the final impact, and prepared assets list which contained the occupied land and losses of APs, and signed the agreement. The waste disposal component had started construction in 2011, and the other subcomponent has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations.

Table 2-3 Project Resettlement Progress

No	Items	Progress
1	Road component	DMS and consultations are under taken
2	Water supply	DMS and consultations are under taken
3	Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken
4	Refusal Disposal	Grassland acquisition and resettlement had been done
5	Central heating	DMS and consultations are under taken

3 Project impacts

3.1 Land acquisition

The project required 448.48mu land in total, including 31.22mu forest land, 50mu collective grassland, and 2.62 mu state-owned residential land, 1.12mu commercial land for road component; sewage treatment component need to acquire 78.3mu state-owned unused land; waste disposal component need to acquire 277.7mu class 7, grade 3 grassland. Specific status listed in Table 3-1

Table 3-1 project land acquisition impact

No.	Component	Related village	Land type	Area (mu)
1	Road component	Qingkuoerjia Village	31.22mu forest land, 50mu collective grassland, and 2.62 mu state-owned residential land, 1.12mu commercial land	84.96
2	Sewage treatment		78.3mu state-owned unused land	78.3
3	Refusal Disposal	Halahaile Village	class 7, grade 3 grassland	277.7
4	Central heating	Qingkuoerjia Village	5.94mu residential land, ; 1.58mu State-owned vacant land	7.52
5	Total	2		448.48

The permanently acquiring of collective land is mainly caused by road and waste disposal components. 4 households with 18 people were affected. Project 358.92mu collective land was permanent acquired, including 327.7 mu grassland, and 31.22mu forest land. Contract between planned land acquisition and the actual acquisition of the resettlement plan for this project is shown in Table 3-2

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

unit: mu

No.	Component	Amount (mu)	
		planned	Actual
1	Road component	84.96	84.96
2	Sewage treatment	78.3	78.3
3	Refusal Disposal	277.7	277.7
4	Central heating	7.52	7.52

No.	Component	Amount (mu)	
		planned	Actual
5	Total	448.48	448.48

The actual land acquisition is exactly the same with planned land acquisition in the resettlement plan for this project

3.2 Temporarily land occupation

The pipeline network laying of water supply, sewage drainage, and heating requires the excavation of state-owned roads, 109.25mu lands was temporarily occupation. Among them, the water supply network temporarily occupies 52.82mu, drainage network temporarily occupy 40.5mu, heating pipe network temporarily occupy 15.93mu.

3.3 House demolition

27 households with 99 people affected by house demolition in this project, 3721.06 m² house were totally demolished, in which 1072.88 m² Brick and Concrete structure, account for 28.83%; 1435.2m² masonry timber structure, account for 38.57%; 756.98m² earth and timber structure, account for 20.34%; 156m² miscellaneous, account for 4.2%; 300m² sheepfold, account for 8.06%.

Table 3- 3 residential house demolition table

Component	Village/ community	H Hs	A P S	Demolished area(m ²)					Total
				Brick and Concrete	masonry timber structure	earth and timber structure	miscella neous	Shee pfold	
Heating	Qikuoerjia Village	12	48	683.16	788.19	418.7	84		1974 .05
Road	Tuanjie Road Community	14	45	389.72	647.01	158.28	72		1267 .01
Waste disposal	Halahaile Village	1	6			180		300	480
Total		27	99	1072.88	1435.2	756.98	156	300	3721 .06

None of the demolition work has started yet but the waste disposal component until this monitoring; the DMS and consultations for the rest components are being taken out based on the final design.

A temporary house used for winter of herdsman with 180m², sheepfold with 300m²

of a household form Halahaile Village were demolished for waste disposal component, and PMO signed a relocation agreement with AP on September 26, 2011; PMO promised in the agreement that a new house with the same area and structure will be built for AP in the location where he pleased at. From the monitoring we found Jimunai County Construction Bureau had built a sheepfold which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him to solve winter drinking problem.

3.4 Store demolition

5 stores running Retail & commodities with 11 people were affected by this project. 743.99 m² houses were demolished which occupied state-owned land 1.12mu in total.

Table 3-4 Store house demolition tables

Road	Property owner	Type	Annual revenue (10 thousand)	Annual profit (10 thousand)	Whether Lease	Original House size (m ²)	Demolished housing area (m ²)	Land occupation of demolished house (mu)
						砖混	砖混	
Bian'an Street	Chen Jianjun	Retail & commodities	10	6	No	120	120	0.18
Bian'an Street	Zheng linpeng	Restaurant	8	4	Yes	84	84	0.13
Bian'an Street	Hu Changjin	Retail & commodities	8	4	No	242	242	0.36
Bian'an Street	Wang kai	Retail & commodities	4	1.6	No	262.47	262.47	0.4
Bian'an Street	Ji yun	storehouse	0	0	No	35.52	35.52	0.05

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

3.5 Enterprises and institutions demolition

A public institution was impacted by road component; the fences of veterinary station with 151m need to be demolished, without any impact on its operations. The demolition work has not started yet until this monitoring; the DMS and consultations are being taken out based on the final design.

4 Compensation standards and projects funds

4.1 Land acquisition compensation

4.1.1 Collective grassland

Project permanently acquires collective grassland 327.7mu, in which 50mu grassland belongs to Qingkuoerjia Village collective land, and 277.7mu grassland lands belongs to Halahaile village collective land. To properly maintain or improve the basic livelihood and long-term livelihood of these stockbreeding households affected by grassland acquisition, maintaining social stability and harmony, promote economic and social development, Jimunai County PMO develops an appropriate compensation policy, respectively are: a) obtaining grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies; b) During production restoration, it will give technical training on cash crop cultivation and stockbreeding, etc. to the affected people, and invite technicians of the stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsman, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihoods.

Table 4-1 Project land acquisition impact amount

No.	Component	Village	Land type	Area (mu)
1	Road component	Qingkuoerjia Village	31.22mu forest land, 50mu collective grassland, and 2.62 mu state-owned residential land, 1.12mu commercial land	84.96
2	Sewage treatment		78.3mu state-owned unused land	78.3
3	Refusal Disposal	Halahaile Village	class 7, grade 3 grassland	277.7
4	Central heating	Qingkuoerjia Village	5.94mu residential land, ; 1.58mu State-owned vacant land	7.52
5	Total	2		448.48

All the grassland acquisition compensation standard for this project will be executed in accordance with the article 39 of *People's Republic of Grassland Law*, and article9,10,11 of *Prairie levy occupation Examination and Approval Management Measures* issued by the Agriculture Ministry And standards of Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy New Development and Reform

[2010] 2679 issued by XUAR DRC, FB; grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to *Notice on the grassland supervision related charge* (the new price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department: Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsman's living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the acquired grassland is class 7 grade 3 grassland, and average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by waste disposal component is 69 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 690yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 414yuan/mu); according to this standard Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsman's living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.

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

4.1.2 Forest land compensation

According to "People's Republic of China Forest Law Implementing Regulations" and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Government Office (Xinjiang Government issued [2008] No. 39) required documents and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, "Examination and Approval Occupied forestland management approach", compensation for woodland has 4 criteria contained in the following table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Forest compensation standards

Species	Unit	Tree size (diameter, cm)	Compensation Standards (yuan)
Broadleaf forests	/	5 cm or less	10~15
	/	5-15 cm	15~25

Species	Unit	Tree size (diameter, cm)	Compensation Standards (yuan)
	/	15-30cm	25~35
	/	30 cm or more	45
Coniferous forests	/	5 cm or less	20~30
	/	5-15 cm	30~50
	/	15-30cm	50~70
	/	30 cm or more	90

Table 4-3 Forest land compensation standards

Forestland type	Base (RMB)	Times	Compensation Standards
Forest land	1200	6	7200

Table 4-4 Forestland resettlement fees

Forestland type	Base (RMB)	Times	Compensation Standards
Forest land	1200	4	4800

Table 4-5 Forest vegetation restoration fee

Forestland type	Forest vegetation recovery fee (RMB / m2)
Economic forests	6

Up to this monitoring, Jimunai PMO has not yet begun to acquire the affected Forestland, the physical volume investigation and consultation is ongoing, it will be focused on the next monitoring and evaluation.

4.2 House demolition compensation

A temporary house used for winter of herdsman with 180m², sheepfold with 300m² of a household form Halahaile Village were demolished for waste disposal component, and PMO signed a relocation agreement with AP on September 26, 2011; PMO promised in the agreement that a new house with the same area and structure will be built for AP in the location where he pleased at. From the monitoring we found Jimunai County Construction Bureau had built a sheepfold which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him to solve winter drinking problem.

The house demolition DMS and consultation for other components are undertaken by Jimunai PMO, and the house demolition compensation would be determined based on the same year and local housing market price; the final demolished house price will be compensation after on-site assessment of a real estate appraisal survey and mapping agency. In order to protect the interests and fair compensation of affected people, the

real estate institution would be chosen by the all affected people as an independent third party to evaluate the demolished houses. The agency would assess the house as replacement value according to the building materials, construction techniques and house structures, renovation etc.. And the re-constructed rooms have the same value with the old part. In order to make a fair and transparent assessment results, the evaluation results will be publicity in community / village area, the PMO can only sign the compensation agreement with APs, after they approved the evaluation results. The final compensation includes housing compensation, decoration and subsidies. Finally the compensation price will be discussed with APs after on-site assessment of a real estate appraisal survey and mapping agency. Up to now, PMO is preparing the specific resettlement plan, the implementation procedures and proceedings, and the compensation standard and resentment status will be monitored next time.

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

5 Resettlement production and living standards survey

5.1 Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Survey instructions

The civil work of waste landfills and administrative office has been completed for waste disposal component, and soil base for access roads has been compacted and formation, the supporting infrastructures as lighting, landscaping and other infrastructure construction has not started yet before this monitoring. Therefore, the samples all collected from the household county affected by waste disposal component.

Before the project implementation, a baseline survey on living standard and production life were conducted for affected 30 households with 113 people in total. Including directly 14 households with 45 persons directly affected by HD in Tuanjie Road, and 12 households with 48 persons affected by HD in Qikuoerjia Village, and 3 households with 14 persons affected by LA in Qikuoerjia Village, and 1 household with 6 people affected by LA and HD in Halahaile Village.

5.1.2 The content of surveyed sample

5.1.2.1 Demographics

The Project will affect 30 households with 113 persons, including 58 men which account for 51.33% and 55 women account for 48.67%; 33 Han people account for 29.20%, 76 Kazakhs account for 67.26%, and 4 Hui account for 3.54%; 3 illiterate or semiliterate persons, 8 preschool children, 23 who have received primary school education, 35 who have received junior high school education, 30 who have received senior high school or technical secondary school education, and 14 who have received college or above education; 43 unmarried persons and 66 married

persons, 0 divorced and 4 widows. The detailed information for surveyed resettlement households affected by HD is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Statistics of affected households

Item	Ethnic group				Sex		Labor		Marriage			
	Uygur	Han people	Kazakh	Hui	Male	female	Total	female	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	divorced
Amount (person)	0	33	76	4	58	55	113		66	43	4	0
Ratio (%)	0%	29.20 %	67.26 %	3.54 %	51.33 %	48.67 %	100 %	45.51 %	58.41 %	38.05%	3.54%	0%

5.1.2.2 Age

There are 30 households with 113 surveyed for this monitoring, including 8 preschool children which account for 7.08% of the total affected population, 18 people are from 7 to 19 years old which accounting for 15.92%; 32 people are 20 to 35 years old which accounting for 28.32%; 29 people are 36 to 50 years old which accounting for 25.66%; 14 people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 12.39% of the total population; 12 people are over 60 years old , accounting for 10.62% of the total population. The detailed age distribution information of the surveyed resettlement people is in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Age distribution of affected population

Age	Population	Ratio
<6	8	7.08%
7 ~ 19	18	15.92%
20 ~ 35	32	28.32%
36 ~ 50	29	25.66%
51 ~ 60	14	12.39%
>60	12	10.62%
Total	113	100.00%

5.1.2.3 Education

There are 30 households with 113 surveyed for this monitoring, including 3 illiteracy,

8 preschool children, 23 people have received primary school, 35 people have received junior high school education, 30 people have received senior high school education, 14 people have received senior high school/technical secondary school or higher education; Educational level distribution of affected population is shown in table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Educational level distribution of affected population

Education	Population	Ratio
Illiteracy	3	2.66%
Preschool	8	7.08%
primary school	23	20.35%
junior high school	35	30.97%
senior high school	30	26.55%
technical secondary school or higher	14	12.39%
Total	113	100.00%

5.1.2.4 Durable consumer goods

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

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

Item	Unit	Amount	Ownership rate
Mobile phone	Unit	109	96.46%
Television set	Set	110	97.35%
Electric fans	Set	89	78.76%
Motorcycle	/	57	50.44%
Refrigerator	set	87	76.99%
Bicycle	/	68	60.18%
Radio cassette player	/	29	25.66%
Fixed telephone	/	90	79.65%
Washing machine	set	76	67.26%
DVD/VCD	set	68	60.18%
Car	/	10	8.85%
Computer	set	60	53.10%

5.1.2.5 Household revenue structure

Base the analyze of baseline survey of revenue structure of 30 affected households with 113 people, it can be noted that some families have agriculture income, which we defined as farming households; and some families have no agriculture income which we defined as non-farming households; and the families who have grassland and livestock and are defined as Stockbreeding households, and following are analyzed according the 3 types:

The annual income of all the labor engagement families are 296,400yuan, of which farming families income is 203,800 Yuan account for 68.76% of the total income, the average household income is 20,380yuan; The annual income of all stockbreeding households is 14,200Yuan, account for 4.79%, the average household income is 1,420yuan; in which working outside income is 17000 Yuan account for 5.74% of the total income, average income per household is 1700yuan; wages is 56,000 Yuan, account for 18.89% of total revenue, average income per household is 5,600yuan; Minimum subsistence allowances was 5,400 Yuan, account for 1.82% of total revenue, average income per household is 540yuan.

The annual income of all non-farming households is 586,700Yuan; in which working outside income is 130,800 Yuan account for 22.29% of the total income, average income per household is 6,884yuan; the total business running income is 35,000 Yuan, account for 5.97% of total income, average income per household is 1,842yuan; house leasing income is 9,000yuan, account for 1.53% of total income, average income per household is 474yuan; wages is 405,000 Yuan, account for 69.03% of total revenue, average income per household is 21,316yuan; Minimum subsistence allowances was 6,900 Yuan, account for 1.18% of total revenue, average income per household is 363yuan.

The annual income of stockbreeding households is 60,000 Yuan, in which livestock income is 60,000 Yuan. Average income per household is 60,000 Yuan.

Table 5-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

Item	Agriculture	Stockbreeding	Outside employment	Doing business	House leasing	Wages	MLS	Total
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						g			
Farming households	All surveyed HH total income	203800	14200	17000	—	—	56000	5400	296400
	household average income	20380	1420	1700	—	—	5600	540	29640
	Ratio of the item	68.76%	4.79%	5.74%	—	—	18.89%	1.82%	100.00%
Non-farming households	All surveyed HH total income	—	—	130800	35000	9000	405000	6900	586700
	household average income	—	—	6884	1842	474	21316	363	30879
	Ratio of the item	—	—	22.29%	5.97%	1.53%	69.03%	1.18%	100.00%
Stockbreeding households	All surveyed HH total income	—	60000	—	—	—	—	—	60000
	household average income	—	60000	—	—	—	—	—	60000
	Ratio of the item	—	100%	—	—	—	—	—	100%

Since other sub components are in DMS verification and investigation stage, the household income analysis is just on the 1 household affected by waste disposal component, and the analysis of LA and HD affected by other components will be given according to the implementation and monitoring progress. Base the analyze of 1 stockbreeding household affected by waste disposal component, it can be noted that average annual income for each household is 60,000yuan, annual per capita income is 12,100yuan, it's 2,100yuan more than the baseline survey data 10,000yuan. we can see the animal husbandry income per capita was 10,500yuan, account for 86.78%, it's 5% higher than baseline survey data; wages for each person is 1,600 Yuan, account for 13.22% of the total income, it's 100% higher than baseline survey data. See table 5-6.

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

Item	baseline survey All surveyed HH total income	this monitoring survey All surveyed HH total income	baseline survey average income per person	this monitoring survey average income per person	baselin e survey Ratio of the item	this monitori ng survey Ratio of the item	Per capita incom e growth ratio of the item for perso n	Per capita incom e growth ratio of the item for HH
	(Yuan/year)	(Yuan/year)	(Yuan/year)	(Yuan/year)				
Animal husbandry	60000	63000	10000	10500	100.00 %	86.78%	5.00%	-13.22 %
Wages	—	9600	—	1600	0.00%	13.22%	100.00 %	13.22%
Total annual income	60000	72600	10000	12100	100.00 %	100.00%	—	—

5. 1. 2. 6 Household expenditure structure

Base the analyze of baseline survey of expenditure structure of 30 affected households with 113 people, it can be noted that some families have agriculture income, which we defined as farming households; and some families have no agriculture income which we defined as non-farming households; and the families who have grassland and livestock and are defined as Stockbreeding households, and following are analyzed according the 3 types:

Total expenditure of farming households is 253,750yuan, the average household expenditures is 25,375yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 103,200yuan, account for 40.67% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 10,320yuan, and total expenditure for living is 150,550yuan, accounting for 59.33% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 15,055yuan; in which annual water consumption bill is 1,600yuan, account for 0.63% of total expenditures, annual electricity bill is 7250yuan, account for 2.86% of total expenditures, heating costs is 15,200yuan, account for 5.99% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 72,000yuan, account for 28.37% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 12,500yuan, account for 4.93% of total expenditure, education

expenditure is 24,900yuan, account for 9.81% of total expenditure, health care expenditure is 4,700yuan, account for 1.85% of total expenditures, other expenditure is 4000yuan, account for 1.58% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure of non-farming households is 454,114yuan, The average household expenditures is 23,900.74yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 64,680yuan, account for 14.24% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 3404.21yuan, and total expenditure for living is 389,434yuan, accounting for 85.76% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 20,496.53yuan; in which annual water bill is 3,534yuan, account for 0.78% of total expenditures; electricity bill is 13,540yuan, account for 2.98% of total expenditures, heating costs is 28,880yuan, account for 6.36% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 174,000yuan, account for 38.32% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 35,500yuan, account for 7.82% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 42,000yuan, account for 9.25% of total expenditures; health care spending is 38,500yuan, account for 8.48% of total expenditures; other expenditure is 12,000yuan, account for 2.64% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure of stockbreeding households is 49,070yuan, the average household expenditures is 49,070yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 3,300yuan, account for 6.73% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 3,300yuan, and total expenditure for living is 45,770yuan, accounting for 93.27% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 45,770yuan; in which annual electricity bill is 67yuan, account for 1.37% of total expenditures, heating costs is 2,600yuan, account for 5.3% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 11,600yuan, account for 23.64% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 3,000yuan, account for 6.11% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 8,000yuan, account for 16.3% of total expenditures; health care spending is 3,500yuan, account for 7.13% of total expenditures, other expenditure is 13,000yuan, account for 26.49% of total expenditure. See table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Expenditure of surveyed households

Item		Farming households			Non-farming households			Stockbreeding households		
		Total HH expenditure	Average HH expenditure	Ratio of this item	Total HH expenditure	Average HH expenditure	Ratio of this item	Total HH expenditure	Average HH expenditure	Ratio of this item
Productivity	Agriculture	103200	10320	40.67 %	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Business running	—	—	—	64680	3404.21053	14.24 %	—	—	—
	Stockbreeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	3300	3300	6.73%
	Sub-total	103200	10320	40.67 %	64680	3404.21053	14.24 %	3300	3300	6.73%
Living	Water	1600	160	0.63%	3534	186	0.78%	—	—	—
	Electricity	7250	725	2.86%	13540	712.631579	2.98%	670	670	1.37%
	Refuse	—	—	—	1900	100	0.42%	—	—	—
	Heating	15200	1520	5.99%	28880	1520	6.36%	2600	2600	5.30%
	Living	72000	7200	28.37 %	174000	9157.89474	38.32 %	11600	11600	23.64 %
	Clothing	12500	1250	4.93%	35500	1868.42105	7.82%	3000	3000	6.11%
	Leasing	0	0	0.00%	17400	915.789474	3.83%	0	0	0.00%
	Communication	5600	560	2.21%	15680	825.263158	3.45%	1600	1600	3.26%
	Education	24900	2490	9.81%	42000	2210.52632	9.25%	8000	8000	16.30 %
	Medical treatment	4700	470	1.85%	38500	2026.31579	8.48%	3500	3500	7.13%
	Traffic	2800	280	1.10%	6500	342.105263	1.43%	1800	1800	3.67%
	Other	4000	400	1.58%	12000	631.578947	2.64%	13000	13000	26.49 %
	Sub-total	150550	15055	59.33 %	389434	20496.5263	85.76 %	45770	45770	93.27 %
Total		253750	25375	100.00 %	454114	23900.7368	100.00 %	49070	49070	100.00 %

Since other sub components are in DMS verification and investigation stage, the household expenditure analysis is just on the 1 household affected by waste disposal component, and the analysis of LA and HD affected by other components will be given

according to the implementation and monitoring progress. Base the analyze of 1 stockbreeding household affected by waste disposal component, it can be noted that average annual expenditure for each household is 54,200yuan, annual per capita expenditure is 9,033yuan, it's 855yuan more than the baseline survey data 8,178yuan. we can see the production expenditure per capita was 600yuan, account for 6.64%, it's 9.09% higher than baseline survey data; living expenditure per capita is 8433Yuan, account for 93.36%, it's 10.55% higher than baseline survey data.

the average annual expenditure of living: 750yuan for electricity, account for 1.38% of total expenditure, 11.94% higher compared to baseline survey; heating costs is 2,900yuan per capita, account for 5.35% of total expenditures, 11.54% higher than the baseline survey; communication costs is 1,750yuan, account for 3.23% of total expenditures, 9.38% higher than the baseline survey; capita living expenditure 13,400 yuan, account for 24.72 % of total expenditures, increased 15.52% compare with baseline survey; per capita expenditure on clothing is 4,500yuan, account for 8.30% of total expenditures, increased 50% than baseline survey; education costs is 6500yuan, account for 11.99% of total expenditures, 18.57% lower than the baseline survey; medical costs is 2,800yuan, account for 5.17% of total expenditures, 20% less than the baseline survey; transport costs is 2,000yuan, account for 3.69% of total expenditures, increased 11.11% than the baseline survey. Other costs is 16,300yuan, account for 29.52% of total expenditures, 23.08% higher than the baseline survey; Expenditure of surveyed households is in Table 5-8

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

Item	baseline survey All surveyed HH total expenditure(yuan/year)	this monitoring All surveyed HH total expenditure(yuan/year)	baseline survey average expenditure per person (yuan/year)	this monitoring survey average income per person (yuan/year)	baseline survey expenditure Ratio for each HH of the item	this monitoring survey expenditure Ratio for each HH of the item	growth ratio of the item for pers on	growth ratio of the item for HH
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Productivity	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Business running	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stockbreeding	3300	3600	550	600	6.73%	6.64%	9.09%	-0.08%
	Sub-total	3300	3600	550	600	6.73%	6.64%	9.09%	-0.08%
Living	Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Electricity	670	750	112	125	1.37%	1.38%	11.94%	0.02%
	Refuse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Heating	2600	2900	433	483	5.30%	5.35%	11.54%	0.05%
	Living	11600	13400	1933	2233	23.64%	24.72%	15.52%	1.08%
	Clothing	3000	4500	500	750	6.11%	8.30%	50.00%	2.19%
	Leasing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Communication	1600	1750	267	292	3.26%	3.23%	9.38%	-0.03%
	Education	8000	6500	1333	1083	16.30%	11.99%	-18.75%	-4.31%
	Medical treatment	3500	2800	583	467	7.13%	5.17%	-20.00%	-1.97%
	Traffic	1800	2000	300	333	3.67%	3.69%	11.11%	0.02%
	Other	13000	16000	2167	2667	26.49%	29.52%	23.08%	3.03%
	Sub-total	45770	50600	7628	8433	93.27%	93.36%	10.55%	0.08%
Total		49070	54200	8178	9033	100.00%	100.00%	—	—

5. 1. 2. 7 The income and expenditure analysis of households

Base the analysis of income sources in baseline survey's, it is found that the income sources of HHs mainly are agricultural income, going outside work wages, livestock breeding income, business running income, house leasing income, wages and subsistence income. The survey found that the income of non-farming households is higher than the farming, the reasons are: 1) non-farming families generally works with a wider scope, and generally their jobs are well paid; 2) they have a lot of other sources of

income, such as outside work wages, business running income, house leasing income. However, agricultural income is the main income of farming households; the other ways only are outside work wages, and salaries. In addition, the total income status of stock breeding household is 60,000yuan; the main source of income is from livestock breeding industry, as well as outside work wage, work salaries and guaranteeing a certain amount of income. In recent years, the living standard of stock breeding households is constantly improving, that's the result of infrastructure and environmental improvement, which indirectly make the income of stock breeding families increased. And the main reason is in recent years, prices of lamb, and beef rose dramatically.

The annual income of all farming related engagement families are 296,400yuan, of which farming families income is 203,800 Yuan account for 68.76% of the total income; The annual income of all stockbreeding households is 14,200Yuan, account for 4.79%; in which working outside income is 17000 Yuan account for 5.74% of the total income; wages is 56,000 Yuan, account for 18.89% of total revenue; Minimum subsistence allowances was 5,400 Yuan, account for 1.82% of total revenue. The annual income of all non-farming households is 586,700Yuan; in which working outside income is 130,800 Yuan account for 22.29% of the total income; the total business running income is 35,000 Yuan, account for 5.97% of total income; house leasing income is 9,000yuan, account for 1.53% of total income; wages is 405,000 Yuan, account for 69.03% of total revenue; Minimum subsistence allowances was 6,900 Yuan, account for 1.18% of total revenue. Total income of stockbreeding household is 60,000 yuan, of which animal husbandry income is 60,000 Yuan, the average income is 60,000 yuan too. So the main income source of for stockbreeding households is from livestock, but the outgoing working wages, and subsistence allowances income accounted for only a small part. Non-farming household income was mainly from wages, outside work income, business running, house leasing income and subsistence allowance; in this monitoring, only a herdsmen household is mainly live by animal husbandry.

In baseline survey, the main expenditure of AHs are productivity expense and living expense. Total expenditure of farming households is 253,750yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 103,200yuan, account for 40.67% of total expenditures; and total

expenditure for living is 150,550yuan, accounting for 59.33% of the total expenditure; in which annual water consumption bill is 1,600yuan, account for 0.63% of total expenditures, annual electricity bill is 7250yuan, account for 2.86% of total expenditures, heating costs is 15,200yuan, account for 5.99% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 72,000yuan, account for 28.37% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 12,500yuan, account for 4.93% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 24,900yuan, account for 9.81% of total expenditure, health care expenditure is 4,700yuan, account for 1.85% of total expenditures, other expenditure is 4000yuan, account for 1.58% of total expenditures. So the expenditure for productivity is a big part, and living, education expenditure is also a part.

Total expenditure of non-farming households is 454,114yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 64,680yuan, account for 14.24% of total expenditures; and total expenditure for living is 389,434yuan, accounting for 85.76% of the total expenditure; in which annual water bill is 3,534yuan, account for 0.78% of total expenditures; electricity bill is 13,540yuan, account for 2.98% of total expenditures, heating costs is 28,880yuan, account for 6.36% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 174,000yuan, account for 38.32% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 35,500yuan, account for 7.82% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 42,000yuan, account for 9.25% of total expenditures; health care spending is 38,500yuan, account for 8.48% of total expenditures; other expenditure is 12,000yuan, account for 2.64% of total expenditures. So the expenditure for living, closing, education and health care of non-farming HH is larger than farming HH.

Base the analyze of financial status of people affected by waste disposal component, it can be noted that average annual income for each stock breeding household is 72,600yuan, it's 12,600yuan more than the baseline survey data 60,000yuan. Average annual expenditure for each stock breeding household is 54,200yuan, it's 5,130yuan more than the baseline survey data 49,070yuan. The living standard is better because of the construction of basic infrastructure. It can be foreseen that, the productivity living hood will be far better in the future.

Livestock income is still the main income source of HH affected by land acquisition.

Compared to the baseline monitoring survey, the per capita income of livestock is 10,500yuan, increased by 5%, per capita wage income is 1,600 yuan, 100% increased. Currently relocated households are living stably; Jimunai County project also provides new jobs and training opportunities for affected groups.

Investment in livestock and living expenses still account for a large proportion of expenditure, this data is consistent with the base survey. In which, the clothing expenditure, communications cost, education, transportation and other expenses greatly enhanced, living expenses increased after the project is fully implemented, it indicates that the level of production and living standard recovered and improved as compensation paid, If support measures continue to be given, the living standards of the APs can get more substantial recovery and improved.

5.2 Interview survey

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

5.2.1 Interview record

(1) stockbreeding households affected by land acquisition

Interviewer: Yershi Nabi

Location: Yershi Nabi's home

Type: land acquisition

Subsistence allowances HH: no

Basic family information: Yershi Nabi, Kazak herdsmen, received junior school education, 53years old, comes from Jialegezihalagai, Biesitiereke Village. There are 6 people in his home. His wife Reyihan Abuduola, primary school education, responsible for taking care the old. Mother Batishi, 80 years old, early widowed, her daily diet and daily life taken care by her daughter in-law; son Muhemaiti, 25 years old, graduated from technical school in Urumqi, now engaged

in car driving; the oldest daughter, 23 years old, graduated from Aksu livestock university in 2012, now engaged Police Association in local; second daughter, Naziyipa 22 years old, is currently studying at the Institute of Industry, Urumqi

Production status of Life: own 7000 mu grassland, and 227 mu have been requisitioned; general sheep herds is more than 200, sell 50-60, with income of 60,000 yuan; family living expenses consist of daily living expenses, children's education (10,000 -15,000yuan / year) and forage, etc., very satisfied with the newly constructed houses and sheepfold, the quality is better than the original, and also dug a big wells and reservoirs to solve the winter water issues; new building houses generally lived only in the winter when Lamb whelp. Normally live in the county; livestock sector is generally carried out in the annual winter training in farming techniques and services, generally 3-4 times per year The main contents include disease prevention, fattening techniques and miscarriage lambing and other training

Production and life plans: plans to use the compensation to buy a affordable house for low income family, probably to spend 70,000 yuan; plans to use the extra compensation to purchase winter forage.



5.2.2 Interview conclusion

Through the typical household interviews, it is found: project affected families have higher expectations for the future life, after land acquisition, their basic living standards improved. So they have faith for future production life. Meanwhile, Construction Bureau had built a sheepfold which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him to solve winter drinking problem, meanwhile, to invite technicians of the stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihood, Resettlement is a long-term task, humane care and long-term attention from the project owners and local governments is needed.

6 Resettlement measure

6.1 Resettlement for land acquisition

Up to this monitoring, The LA for waste disposal component has been done, and PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations for the other component, House demolition has not started yet, the monitor and evaluation will be prepared according to implementation procedures and proceedings next time. and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

To properly maintain or improve the basic livelihood and long-term livelihood of these stockbreeding households affected by grassland acquisition, maintaining social stability and harmony, promote economic and social development, Jimunai County PMO develops an appropriate compensation policy, respectively are: a) obtaining grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies; b) Making job opportunities available first to the displaced persons to generate cash income; c) During production restoration, it will give technical training on cash crop cultivation and stockbreeding, etc. to the affected people, and invite technicians of the stockbreeding, and labor and social security authorities to give stockbreeding training to herdsmen, so that each affected household receives training on stockbreeding and nonagricultural production skills at least once. These measures will improve stockbreeding skills, improve the affected people's income, and restore their livelihoods.

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the acquired grassland is class 7 grade 3 grassland, and average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by waste disposal component is 69 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 690yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 414yuan/mu); according to this standard Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsmen's' living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users.

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

6.2 House demolition and resettlement

A temporary house used for winter of herdsman with 180m², sheepfold with 300m² of a household from Halahaile Village were demolished for waste disposal component, and PMO signed a relocation agreement with AP on September 26, 2011; PMO promised in the agreement that a new house with the same area and structure will be built for AP in the location where he pleased at. From the monitoring we found Jimunai County Construction Bureau had built a sheepfold which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him to solve winter drinking problem.

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

There are several resettlement options: cash compensation, property exchange, and self-building in planned homestead. Displaced households that are unwilling to buy resettlement housing may select cash compensation. They may buy commercial housing in the Jimunai County town. Of course, they may also buy housing out of the county town.

House demolition affected rural and urban households. The resettlement options for rural house demolition household are: cash compensation, or to build house on the planned homestead. The planning homestead in Dongshan district which is no more

than 2km from the demolished house area, inconvenient risk to living in this relocation for the affected families will not exist. The resettlement options for urban house demolition household are: cash compensation, to build house on the planned homestead, purchasing commercial real estate, as well as providing affordable housing for low-income affected families.

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

7. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

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

7.1.1 Public participation organized by the project unit

In project design and planning phase, Jimunai County PMO organized the design institution to conduct public consultations, such as the social economy investigation for the affected households, hold communities and the village meeting, to discuss land acquisition related issues, and to record consulting results in the resettlement plan. In addition, listen to the opinions of the land requisition households, and discuss the land resettlement plan; make identification and validation for the vulnerable groups existed in the affected project area and fully consider the demands of the vulnerable group, and seriously give them special care. Before the LD and HD, resettlement information

manual must be compiled and distributed to the affected people, and to make the information publicity for all.

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

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

Table 7-1 Public participation overview

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Disclosure of the RP or RIB	Distribution of RIB	2010.1	Jimunai County PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Disclosure of the RP	ADB website	2010.8			
Land acquisition announcement	via village meeting	2011.7	Jimunai County PMO	Affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
Land acquisition compensation announcement	via village meeting	2011.7-2013.10	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	announce the compensation and payment approach
Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	2011.9-2013.10	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets and prepare the

					agreement
House demolition announcement	via village meeting	2013.5	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	announce the LA amount and compensation and payment approach
compensation and resettlement announcement	via village meeting	2013.6-2013.7	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	announce the compensation and payment approach
Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	2013.8-2013.10	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets and prepare the agreement
To make Income recovery plan	via village meeting	2011.5	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	discuss the income recovery plan and the use of compensation
announce the compensation and payment date	via village meeting	2011.5-2013.10	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Monitoring for APs	Household interview	2013.1	Jimunai County PMO and village/street officials	Samples	To know the implementation proceeding, and living recovery status

7.1.2 External monitoring agency organized activities with Public participate

In the monitoring process, the external monitoring team from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch held Seminars with Jimunai County PMO, Land and Resources Bureau, house demolition management office, the affected streets, communities, villages, and prepared questionnaire for affected local people. It is

noted that in project design, implementation process, the participation and consultation of affected institutions and people were highly valued by implementing agencies; their opinions were fully considered in the project design, in order to reduce the amount of land acquisition and resettlement, to minimize the effects for residents. Public participation activities organized by external monitoring team from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch are shown in Table 7-2.

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

No.	Time	Locate	Form	Subject	Participants and unit	Conclusion
1	January 14	Jimunai PMO, Construction Bureau	Seminars, interviews	to know the project progress and the actual amount of land acquisition	Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team	FS was approved in August 2011, The civil work of water purify workshop and the main part of county water supply plant has been completed before this monitoring. Other sub-projects have not started to build yet. DMS and consultations is being taken out
2	January 14	Jimunai PMO, Construction Bureau, Grassland Supervision office, HD manage office	Seminars, interviews	to know the impact amount, and schedule for HD, and the compensation standard of LA	Staffs from PMO, related agencies and monitoring team	to know the impact amount of each subproject, and the compensation standard of LA &HD
4	January 15-16	Jimunai PMO, Construction Bureau, street/community office and AHs	Seminars, Street cadres interviews	To know the specific impact of each subproject	Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team	To know the specific amount of impact households and the way to compensate and resettlement.
5	January 14	Jimunai PMO, Construction Bureau, Grassland Supervision office, HD manage office	Seminars, Questionnaire	The actual impact of the project construction for local people	Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team and APs	To know the complains and grievance of resettlement residents oand the dissemination of resettlement compensation payment, and the typical household economic status

7.2 Appeal procedures

In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful

implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established, as shown in Figure 6-1. The basic means of appeal is as follows:

Stage 1: If any displaced person is dissatisfied with the RP, he/she can report this to village/community committee orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village/community committee shall make a disposition and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks;

Stage 2: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township government/urban district office after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks;

Stage 3: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Jimunai County Land and Resources Bureau (JCLRB) / House Demolition Management Office (HDMO) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days;

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

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

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

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

Displaced persons may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the displaced persons at a meeting, through an announcement

or the RIB, so that the displaced persons know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected people for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingency costs. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the affected people can use them to address relevant issues.

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

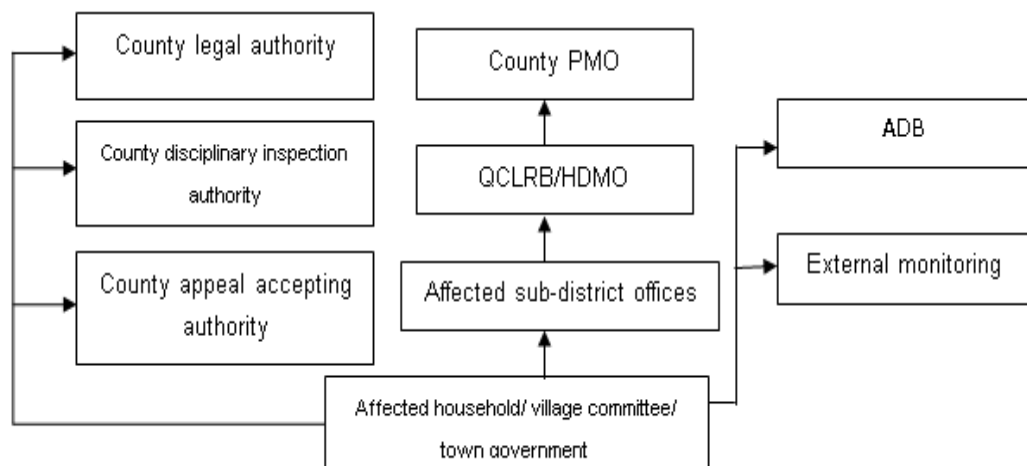


Figure 7-1 Appeal procedures

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

8 Organization and Responsibilities

8.1 Resettlement action agencies

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

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

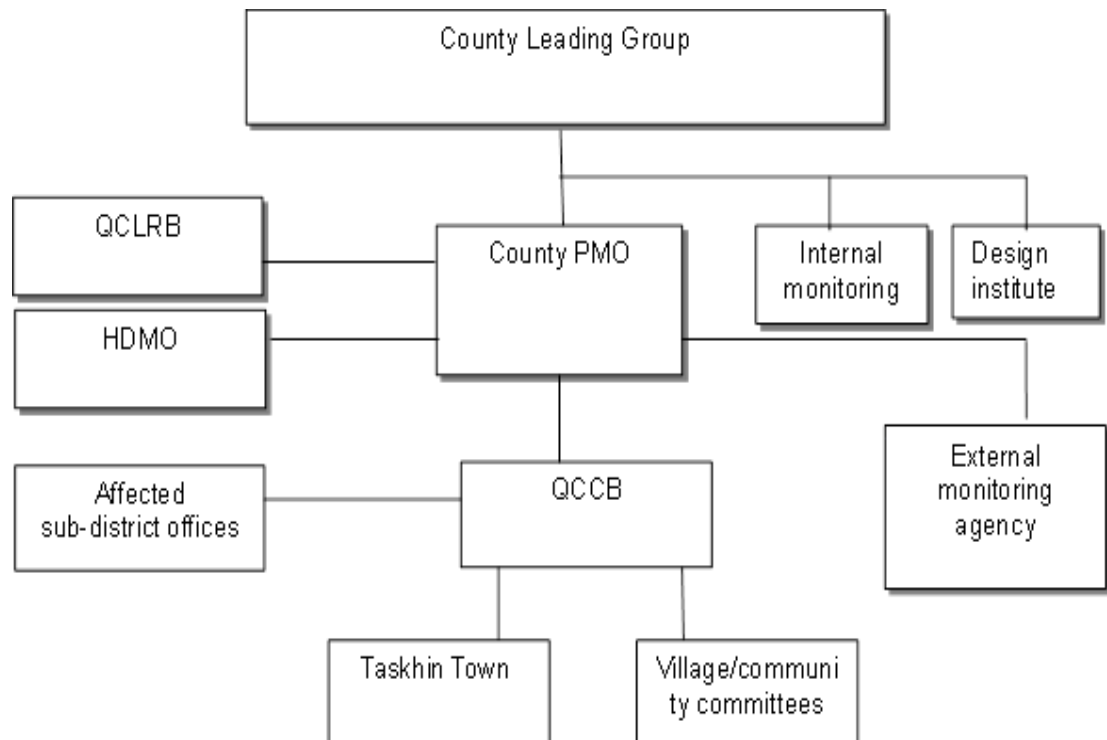


Figure 8-1 Jimunai Resettlement organizational chart

Table 8-1 Jimunai PMO staff

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Jimunai County Finance Bureau	Xu Liying	Cadres	0906-6185517
2	Jimunai County DRC	Ren Ruqun	Cadres	0906-6182337
3	Jimunai County construction bureau	Wang Biao	Leader	0906-6184386
4	Jimunai County construction bureau	Zhou Yuanliang	Director	0906-6186012
5	Jimunai County construction bureau	Wu Yun	Cadres	0906-6186012
6	Jimunai County construction bureau	Wang Juan	Cadres	0906-6186012
7	Jimunai County construction bureau	Xu Kai	Accountant	0906-6186012
8	Jimunai County construction bureau	Nurjiang	Cadres	0906-6186012

8.2 Evaluation of organization ability

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

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

(2) Organize the major staff of institutions at all levels to conduct business training, understand the immigration policy and the requirements of ADB in our country, and improve the ability of handling service quality and policy;

(3) To strengthen information feedback in order to make two-way information flow

from top to bottom;

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

9 Conclusion and suggestions

(1) Project progress: The civil work of waste landfills and administrative office has been completed for waste disposal component, and soil base for access roads has been compacted and formation, the supporting infrastructures as lighting, landscaping and other infrastructure construction has not started yet before this monitoring. Other sub-components are being in bidding period.

(2) Project impact: Waste disposal component had been started before this monitoring, and required 277.7 mu class 7, grade 3 collective grassland (262.05mu for landfill, and 15.75 mu for access roads), an ethnic minorities household with 6 people was affected, and a temporary house of herdsman with 180m², sheepfold with 300m² were demolished. The DMS and consultations for other components are being conducted according to the final design.

(3) Compensation standard: After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the acquired grassland is class 7 grade 3 grassland, and average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by waste disposal component is 69 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 690yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 414yuan/mu); according to this standard Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsmen's' living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users. Grassland acquisition affected people got 306,500yuan as compensation in September 30, 2011, including 191,600yuan for grassland compensation, and 114,900yuan for grassland resettlement fees. The PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design for the rest component, compensation of grassland acquisition the other components has not paid yet, and it will be mainly focused on next monitoring

(4) Resettlement: A temporary house used for winter of herdsman with 180m², sheepfold with 300m² of a household from Halahaile Village were demolished for waste

disposal component, and PMO signed a relocation agreement with AP on September 26, 2011; PMO promised in the agreement that a new house with the same area and structure will be built for AP in the location where he pleased at. From the monitoring we found Jimunai County Construction Bureau had built a sheepfold which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him to solve winter drinking problem.

Due to the other components related to LA and HD had not started yet,其 the DMS and consultation is undertaken, it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

(5) APs living standard: Base the analyze of financial status of people affected by waste disposal component, it can be noted that average annual income for each stock breeding household is 72,600yuan, it's 12,600yuan more than the baseline survey data 60,000yuan. Average annual expenditure for each stock breeding household is 54,200yuan, it's 5,130yuan more than the baseline survey data 49,070yuan. The living standard is better because of the construction of basic infrastructure. It can be foreseen that, the productivity living hood will be far better in the future. Jimunai County Construction Bureau had built a sheepfold in June 2012 which is better than the original one in structure, and dug a big reservoir for him to solve winter drinking problem.

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

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

9.2 Suggestions

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

order to strengthen the organization's efficiency and the ability to execute.

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

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

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

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

Appendix

Appendix 1: Built Landfill Status



Attached picture1: Landfill Status has been built

Appendix 2: Newly constructed herdsmen's house



Attached picture 2 : Newly constructed herdsmen's house

Appendix 3: Photos of interview and symposium



Attached picture 3: Photos of interview and symposium

Appendix 4: Planning construction land acquisition permission



Attached picture 4: Planning construction land acquisition permission

Appendix 5: Compensation agreement of the project land acquisition

征用草地补偿协议书

甲方：吉木乃县林业局
乙方：Raydon apdolla beye 苏文平

依照《中华人民共和国合同法》及其他有关法律、行政法规、遵循平等、自愿、公平和诚实信用的原则、甲方因在别斯铁热克乡哈拉勒村翁格阔拉区域准备施工生活垃圾处理场建设，需要占用乙方草场，双方经过协商一致，订立本协议：

一、乙方在征收范围内有住宅房屋 1 间、建筑面积 180 平方米、房屋结构 土木、建成年代 2001 年、羊圈 1 间、建筑面积 300 平方米、房屋结构 土木、建成年代 2001 年

二、被征收房屋补偿：

住宅房屋 1 套（间）、建筑面积 180 平方米、羊圈 1 间、建筑面积 300 平方米。乙方给甲方选择地点，甲方给乙方住宅房屋和羊圈按原建筑面积同等面积重新建，并挖大口井一眼或蓄水池一个。

三、占用草地地理位置坐标：

N: 47° 24' 35.98" E: 85° 54' 21.01"
N: 47° 24' 23.57" E: 85° 54' 18.55"
N: 47° 24' 36.51" E: 85° 54' 06.50"
N: 47° 24' 54.55" E: 85° 54' 10.22"

垃圾处理场征用面积：277.7 亩（包括道路）

四、占用草场补偿现金补偿，补偿标准按国家草场补偿标准进行补偿。草场补偿费 91613 元（大写：玖万壹仟陆佰壹拾叁元）安置补助费 114985 元（大写：壹拾壹万肆仟玖佰捌拾伍元）以上补偿费 306598 元（大写：叁拾万陆仟伍佰玖拾捌元）

五、2011 年 10 月 1 日之前甲方开工吉木乃县生活垃圾处理场工程建设。

六、工程施工期间、乙方不得再提出任何补偿要求，不得任何理由阻扰甲方工程施工。在此期间，由于乙方阻扰甲方工程施工，给甲方造成的经济损失，应由乙方承担。

七、施工期间、甲方施工需要而破坏牧民围护草场的围栏，应在施工后及时修复。

八、施工期间、甲方应尽量减少因施工而造成的草原破坏，保护草原环境。

九、本协议签订后、如发生争议，在协议范围之内的，按照协议执行；在协议范围之外的，甲乙双方应通过协商解决；协商不成可以向当地人民法院起诉。

十、此协议一式五份、甲乙双方各一份，乡政府一份，草原监理所一份，村委会一份，协议从签字盖章之日起生效。

甲方法人代表签字： 甲方盖章： 年 月 日

乙方签字： Raydon apdolla beye 年 9 月 30 日 苏文平

协商人员签字： 郭明 郭明 郭明

Attached picture 5: Compensation agreement of the project land acquisition