

# Social Monitoring Report

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

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

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

#### **NOTE**

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**Resettlement Monitoring Report for Burjin County Municipal  
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project  
Report No. 2**

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,  
Xinjiang Branch  
July 2014

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# 1 Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Main components in the project

Due to the construction of Economic Development Zone in Burjin County has not been approved by the higher authorities, the PMO cancel construction contents in Economic Development Zone, the preliminary design project after the change was approved by Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in September 2, 2013, the approval number for new development and Reform project is [2013] No. 2957.

After changing, Burjin County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project consists of the following: I. road component: 11 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 15170.08m, 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 71,733km will be built, a 9000m<sup>3</sup>/d water purifying plant would be constructed; III. a sewer network with a total length of 4140m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1sewage pumping station, a 6000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; IV. Refusal disposal component: A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km;

Table1-1 Components of the Project

Component	Brief description
County road construction County town water supply	11 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 15170.08m; including 5 primary roads construction with 4539.57m and 5 secondary roads with 4067.73m, and a branch road with 6553.78m together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities;
County town water supply	Including water intake head, water pipelines (including from the water intake head to the water purification plant section and from the water purification plant to the county water distribution network segment) with a total length of 34.8km will be built, a 9000m <sup>3</sup> /d water purifying plant would be constructed;
County town sewage treatment	with a total length of 4140m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1sewage pumping station, a 6000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed;



County town refuse disposal	A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km;
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## 1.2 Project investment and construction period

The original investment for the project is about CNY232.8266million. Which ADB loaned \$ 25,000,000.

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 lasts five years(2011 to 2015), to complete the construction of road component, water supply component, water drainage component, waste disposal component, central heating component. The project will be completed construction and put into use by the end of 2015.

Table1-2 Project investment costs overview

No.	Items	Road component	Water supply	Drainage	Waste disposal	Sub-total
1	Project cost	7766.95	9662.15	2817.12	3036.44	23282.66

## 1.3 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

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

The main external monitoring contents and schedules are shown in table 1-3.

Table1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
July 4	docking with Burjin County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO	To understand and collect overview of road project, the preliminary design reports, project feasibility report, the project actual implementation progress, and compared with the feasibility study, engineering adjustment programs and the ratification for construction land line, PMO organization profiles, etc.
July 5	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.
July 6	To visited Burjin County estate evaluation agency and HD management office, other related units for resettlement.	To Verify the compensation and resettlement funds relevant information and compensation funds payment data for affected enterprises. And the status of resettlement communities.

## 2 The Project Progress

### 2.1 Progress of project works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Burjin County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on December 6, 2010. According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2010 NO.2889 issued by Xinjiang DRC. The preliminary design got approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in August 11, 2011, According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2013 NO.2957 issued by Xinjiang DRC. At present, the project has completed the land pre-trial, the NDRC project, environmental assessment, construction land pre-planning permission procedures, as it shown in table 2-1.

Table2-1 Preliminary Formalities

NO	Project files	Organization	Time
1	Approval letter of the project preliminary design	Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission	September 2, 2013
2	Land planning permission for the component of the road construction	BurjinCounty construction bureau	May 17, 2011
3	Land planning permission for the component of water supply construction	BurjinCounty construction bureau	May 17, 2011
4	Project planning permission for the component of the sewage treatment construction	BurjinCounty construction bureau	May 6, 2011
5	Land planning permission for the component of the garbage disposal construction	BurjinCountyConstruction Bureau	May 6, 2011

Up to recent monitor, the progress of each component is shown as following:

**Road Component:** Budget investment of CNY77.67 million, construction or rebuild of 11 roads for 15.2km. The tendering for contract packages of the road general, special equipment, county roads and drainage inside the three civil contract packages had been

finished in June 2011. Up to now, civil works construction for six road with 6.3 km has been completed (Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road, Hebin Road, phase 2 of Huancheng Road), and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of Huancheng Road are being implemented on the excavation and laying sidewalks, curbs and installation work, and an 31.5 million yuan had been invested; two equipment packages are available finished (equipments are supplied), 10.66 million yuan had been invested.

**County Water Supply Component:** Budget investment of CNY 96.62 million, construction of a water distribution network of 71.7km, and a 9,000m<sup>3</sup>/d waterworks; the public bidding for the 2 contract packages of civil engineering, water supply network has been completed on June 2011, and February 2014. Up to now, the civil work of main part of the water supply plant has been down and so as 14km network layout. CNY22 million has been invested, in addition, the 25km material for water supply has been supplied, RMB 14 million has already been invested.

**Water Drainage Component:** Budget investment of CNY 28.17 million, construction of drainage network for 4.14km; and an 6000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant. The component has 2 contract packages; they are civil engineering, water drainage network. And the public bidding has been completed in June 2011, and planed to finish the bidding for the sewage water treatment plant. Up to now, the layout of 3km network for 4 roads has been finished, CNY2.26million has been invested.

**County Refuse Disposal:** Budget investment is CNY30.36million, construction of newly-built a 38t/d refuse disposal plant and 52 garbage collection housing construction, as well as 312 bins, 118 garbage collection bins procurement has been finished respectively in June 2011, October 2012 and December 2013, and the public bidding for the special and general sanitation equipment package, garbage removal systems and landfills, landfill civil contract package has been completed too. Up to now,

for sanitation, general equipment package is supplied completely, garbage removal systems and landfills part of the equipment has supplied also, with an investment of 10.56 million yuan; the landfill area earthwork and foundation engineering of civil work contract package are basically finished, with an investment of 3 million yuan.

Table2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects

No.	Items	Pre-procedures	Time for start	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Estimated date of completion
1.	Road Component	Finished	2011.11	Complete reconstruction two roads paved asphalt surface, smooth bilateral sidewalk subgrade compaction.	civil works construction for six road with 6.3 km has been completed (Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road, Hebin Road, phase 2 of Huancheng Road), and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of Huancheng Road are being implemented on the excavation and laying sidewalks, General and special equipment to complete the road supply, lighting, landscaping and traffic marking yet tender, flowers Road construction has not yet started	2015.10
2	County Water Supply Component	finished	2011.11	Main plant civil works of water supply plant has been completed	Completed 14Km pipeline laying, and 25km pipe supply; Main plant civil works of water supply plant has been completed	2015.12
3	County Water Drainage Component	finished	2014.5	Not started yet	Complete 3Km pipe laying; the bidding for sewage treatment plant civil works and equipment is expected to be completed in September 2014; and has not yet started	Completed in 2016
4	County Refuse Disposal	Being proceed	2014.5	Not started yet	Completion of earthworks and landfill waste disposal site management area foundations of buildings; complete guard dedicated, all general equipment supplied, and garbage removal systems, landfill and equipment supplier part of the management area	2015.10

## 2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

Burjin County People's Government approved the resettlement plan and budget in July 2011. In February 2011, a resettlement work group composed by the Construction Bureau, house demolition office, land and resource bureau and representatives from the affected communities started to work. From June 2011 to March 2014, on the basis of the final design, Burjin County PMO and grassland supervision station conducted a DMS to ensure the impact quantity, confirm the final impact, and prepared assets list which contained the occupied land and losses of APs, and other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations. Detailed shown as table 2-3.

Table2-3Actual resettlement progress of the project

NO.	Items	Resettlement progress last monitoring	Resettlement progress this monitoring
1	Road Component	DMS and Consultation is being undertaken	LA has been finished, the HD for Baihuayuan Road is under assesement
2	Water supply	Grassland required for county water supply plant has been occupied, the LA for water network is conducted	LA has been finished
3	Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken	LA has been finished, no HD
4	Refusal Disposal	DMS and consultations are under taken	LA has been finished, no HD

## 3 Project Impact

### 3.1 Land Impacts

#### 3.1.1 Land Acquisition

Table 3-1 is the changes between this monitoring and the last monitoring, the amount of and the types of land acquisition are changed, the type and quantity of items collected are changes, and the details and reasons are explained below.

Table3-1Land Acquisition effects list of the project

Unit: mu

	Component	Permanent LA					Temporary LA			
		Arable land	Grassland	Forest land	State-owned residential land	Sub-total	Grassland	Forest land	Construction land	Total
Last monitoring	Road component	0	101.55	0	13.29	114.84	0	0	0	0
	Water supply	0	43.63	0	0	43.63	171.2	142	34.29	347.49
	Sewage treatment	0	72.08	0	0	72.08	14.49		74.28	88.77
	Refuse disposal	0	90.23	0	0	90.23	0	0		0
	Total	0	307.49	0	13.29	320.78	185.69	142	108.57	436.26
This monitoring	Road component	4.55	0	0	17.97	22.52	0	0	0	0
	Water supply	0	475.26	107.97	0	583.23	0	56.42	34.29	90.71
	Sewage treatment	0	127.5	0	0	127.5	0	0	74.28	74.28
	Refuse disposal	0	86.38	0	0	86.38	0	0	0	0
	Total	4.55	689.14	107.97	17.97	819.63	0	0	108.57	108.57
Changing amount		4.55	381.65	107.97	4.68	498.85	-185.69	-142	0	-327.69

Note: the negative sign indicates the area reduction

#### 3.1.2 Grassland

It is noted during this monitoring, the grassland occupation caused by the water supply component, drainage and waste disposal component. 689.14 mu grassland has been acquired, including 475.26 mu for water supply subproject, which impact 17 households (HH) with 53 people; and 127.5mu for the sewage subproject, and 86.38mu for refuse disposal component, affected 6 HH with 10 people. Changes and the impact of demographic change show in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3.

Table3-2 grassland occupation variety for each component

	Road component	Water supply	Sewage treatment	Refuse disposal	Total
Last monitoring	101.55	43.63	72.08	90.23	307.49
This monitoring	0	475.26	127.5	86.38	689.14
Changing amount	-101.55	431.63	55.42	-3.85	381.65

Note: the negative sign indicates the area reduction



Table3-3 Demographic changes affect the amount of grassland occupation

	Road component		Water supply		Sewage treatment		Refuse disposal		Total	
	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Last monitoring	15	49	1	6	1	3	18	73	35	131
This monitoring	0	0	17	53	1	3	6	10	24	66
Changing amount	-15	-49	16	47	0	0	-12	-63	-11	67

Note: the negative sign indicates the area reduction

Compared with the last monitoring, the variety quantity for grassland occupation is because:

**Road component:** Since the component in Economic Development Zone was canceled, so the grassland occupation with 101.55mu was reduced for the planed road construction.

**Water supply component:** The increased the land occupation area and affected population is caused by the changes of water supply pipe network engineering, and waterworks project has not changed, and the impact of land was not changed. Water supply pipe network width construction increased to 10m from planed 4m; broadening reason is: In the final survey design and pre-construction site found that the width of 4m can't meet construction requirements, but also did not consider the design of construction traffic problems piling and construction vehicles, materials; therefore, according to the final design and construction program, the laying of pipe network requires a width of 10m; land occupation also increased. After consultations, the affected people do not agree to compensation for temporary land compensation standards, and requirements in accordance with the compensation standards to compensate for the permanent collection, and therefore imposed by temporary land into permanent grass land, so the impact population reached to 16 HH and 47 people.

**Sewage components:** The LA area changes for sewage treatment are due to the designers' carelessness during feasibility study stage. Now 127.5mu of pasture in class 1 grade 3 was determined according to the final design.

**Waste disposal component:** As of this monitoring, waste disposal component has been completed and put into use, the project actually occupied 86.38 mu grassland, 3.85mu was reduced, the impact of population declined of 12HH with 53 people.

### 3.1.3 Arable land

It is noted during this monitoring; the arable land occupation has increased with 4.55 mu. 15 HH with 59 people were affected, including one ethnic family with a 3 people. Arable land occupation was caused by the road subprojects of Phase 1 Huancheng Road construction (Baihulin Road - Youyifeng Road). The reason for increasing is that before LA, the red line is not finalized, and during the the final construction survey 4.55mu arable land was determined to acquired. From this monitoring, households land loss rate survey was

conducted (Table 3-4), the average loss rate was 3.38 percent, the highest land loss rate was 4.29%, the loss rate was small, only had little effect on farmers' life, it will not cause changes in their lifestyle.

Table3-4 arable land loss rate survey

AH owner	Nationality	Area Before LA(mu)	LA area(mu)	Loss rate
Luan Fusheng	Han	7.50	0.2558	3.41%
Wang Shuzhen	Han	10.40	0.4066	3.91%
Xing Kejian	Han	14.80	0.5940	4.01%
Ayinur • Bayikeziyeti	Kazak	3.80	0.1500	3.95%
Fan Xiuzhi	Han	10.40	0.4365	4.20%
Liu Lijun	Han	4.00	0.0225	0.56%
Liu Zhongping	Han	7.00	0.1860	2.66%
Sun Yuzhen	Han	13.40	0.4886	3.65%
Yao Yuxiang	Han	8.60	0.1016	1.18%
Wang Caiwu	Han	8.50	0.1800	2.12%
Wang Tibe	Han	5.80	0.2258	3.89%
Wang Tixiu	Han	19.30	0.7919	4.10%
Qu Xiangzhi	Han	4.50	0.0960	2.13%
Zhang Fengchang	Han	7.80	0.2433	3.12%
Zhuang Shuangji	Han	8.60	0.3688	4.29%
Total		134.40	4.5474	3.38%

### 3.1.4 Forest land

Forest land occupation was caused by the pipeline laying for water supply component. Water supply pipe network has not yet started when last monitoring conducted, the engineering design construction planed to temporarily occupy 142mu state owned desert forest land. This monitoring found that the actual pipe laying forest land requisition is 164.39 mu, in which permanently occupied 107.97 mu forest land, and temporary occupied forest land 56.42mu; among the permanent requisition, 21.15 mu is farmers forest land, including 2.37mu open forest land, 18.78mu suitable land for forestations, 2 HH with 6 people were affected.

Table3-5 Forest occupation type

Type	Area (mu)	Permanent occupation	Temporally occupation
Forest land	7.9	3.16	4.74
open forest land	2.37	2.37	0
Woodland forest	135.34	83.66	51.68
suitable land for forestations	18.78	18.78	0
Total	164.39	107.97	56.42

The variety quantity for forest land occupation is because:

1. the designed construction width increased to 10m from planed 4m; broadening reason is: In the final survey design and pre-construction site found that the width of 4m

can't meet construction requirements, but also did not consider the design of construction traffic problems piling and construction vehicles, materials; therefore, according to the final design and construction program, the laying of pipe network requires a width of 10m; land occupation also increased.

2. Water supply pipe network levied forest land mainly located outside the urban areas, Forest soil structure for the growth of upper layer of the soil is very thin, the lower gravel layer, pipeline excavation, landfill and construction of a soil layer surface is damaged after rolling , the recovery time is longer vegetation. So when the project into negotiations over land, County Forestry Bureau and the affected households will be difficult to restore woodlands require permanent collection, and therefore an increase in land area, the affected population increased 2 HH with 6 people.

### **3.1.5 State-owned residential land**

State-owned residential land caused by road component of Shuanghubei Road and Baihuayuan Road, as this monitoring, land acquisition and compensation for Shuanghubei Road have been completed, state-owned 9.65 mu residential land was occupied, in which residential land of 3.25mu, affected 3 HH with 8 people, including ethnic minorities 2 HH with 6 people, the affected people of another 6.4 mu levied residential land has been considered to the demolition affected population.

The DMS and consultation work is being undertaken for Baihuayuan Road LA and HD, the demolition has not yet started, the next monitoring will be the focus on this.

## **3.2 House Demolition**

Demolition of houses caused by road component of Shuanghubei Road and Baihuayuan Road, as this monitoring, land acquisition and compensation for Shuanghubei Road have been completed, The DMS and consultation work is being undertaken for Baihuayuan Road HD, the demolition has not yet started. Currently complete demolition of housing area 914.75m<sup>2</sup>, has paid the 9 affected households, the compensation expenses was 3.7601 million yuan.

Next monitoring will be the focus on Baihuayuan Road HD.

### **3.3 shops, enterprises and institutions demolition and land acquisition**

The DMS and consultation work is being undertaken for Baihuyuan Road LA and HD, the demolition has not yet started, the next monitoring will be the focus on this.

## 4 Project Compensation Standard

### 4.1 LA Compensation Standard

#### 4.1.1 Grassland

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 grassland supervision of the assessment, the occupied grassland for water supply projects, waste disposal and drainage components can be divided into class1 grade1, class3 grade1, class4 grade1, class 4 grade2 and class 4 grade3. Each base level of compensation, the compensation ratio and the standard shown in Table 4-1

Table 4-1 Compensation standard for grassland

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

Grade	Baseline (yuan/mu)	Compensation for grassland (times)	Resettlement subsidy (times)	Standard (yuan/mu)
class1 grade1	327.6	6	6	3931.2
class3 grade1	136	6	6	1632
class4 grade1	80	6	6	960
class 4 grade2	69	6	6	828
class 4 grade3	120	6	6	1440

#### 4.1.2 Arable Land Compensation Standard

Provisions "agreed autonomous unified annual output value of land approved" ( Deal Han [ 2010 ] No. 323 ) of arable land compensation standard file compensated in accordance with the autonomous region,shown as table4-2.

Table 4-2 Unified Annual Output Values of Collective Land

Unit: Yuan/mu

Degree	First grade collective land	Second grade collective land	Third grade collective land
Annual Output Value (yuan/mu)	1,500	800	600
1. This table standard applies to arable cultivation of food crops.			

Note	2. The annual output value of farmland planted specialty crops, vegetable, orchard farmland should be higher than the first-class standard table; cotton fields should be paid at maximum of 1.5 times; orchard may not exceed two times; vegetable may not exceed three times; grapes ground shall not exceed 4 times. Other crops actual annual output estimates
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Note: The land compensation and resettlement subsidy shall not be less than 20 times of the sum of two multiple of the compensation standard; land compensation is generally 8 times

Table 4-3 resettlement subsidy times calculation

Per capita Arable land (mu)	Resettlement compensation multiples
Above 3.0mu	12—13
2.0—3.0	14—16
1.0—2.0	17—20
Less 1.0mu	30 times of the sum of Land compensation and resettlement subsidies

The project occupies arable land mainly for vegetables, Burjin County Land and resource Bureau assessed the occupied arable land are class 1, according to quality grading standards; Since the land for vegetable land is affected by the main source of family life and vegetables, land acquisition will enable the residents to lose this source, resulting in increased cost of living, the PMO and the families affected by the vegetable land after consultation, the compensation should be 3 times of annual output (ie 4500 yuan / mu), and give 8200 yuan per mu as the landless subsidy, which determines land acquisition compensation standards are as follows (see Table 4-3):

(1) Cultivated land compensation basis is 1,500 yuan/mu X 3 times=4500yuan/mu:

(2) Land compensation fee unified calculated at 8 times of the compensation basis for land acquisition, it is:

(3) Land compensation fee: 4,500 (basis) × 8 = 36,000 yuan/mu;

(4) Resettlement fee unified calculated at 20 times of the compensation basis for land acquisition, it is:

(5) Resettlement fee: 4,500 (basis) × 20 = 90,000 yuan/mu;

Young crops will be compensated by actual presence on the acquired land, if no crops, will not be compensated.

8200 yuan per mu as the landless subsidy

Table 4-4 Cultivated Land Compensation Standard of the Project

Type	Annul output	Land compensation			Resettlement subsidy			landless subsidy	Total
		Multiple	baseline	standard	Multiple	baseline	standard		
Grade one	1500	8	4500	36000	20	4500	90000	82000	208000

Source: Supplied by Burjin County construction bureau and land and resource bureau in July 2014

### 4.1.3 Forest compensation standards

For the occupied state-owned forest land, according to " approval on occupation of forest land management practices audit " issued by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, occupation and expropriation of land units apply woodland compensation fee, trees compensation fee, and Forest compensation, resettlement subsidies and forest vegetation recovery fee (temporary resettlement subsidies covering exempt)are required to pay compensation to the people's governments of forestry authorities above the county level, According to the "notice on published on the implementation of autonomous unified annual output value of land acquisition" (issued by Xinjiang L&R and DRC [2011] No.19) requirements Office of Land and Resources Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, according to first-base compensation Forest Arable land (high output field , annual output value of 1500 yuan / mu), open forest land, shrub land Arable land by the second grade (middle field, the annual output value of 800 yuan / mu), according to third- grade arable land suitable for afforestation (low-yielding fields, the annual output value of 600 yuan/mu) calculated execution. Namely Forest land compensation is 8 times of the baseline compensation(base 1500 yuan / mu); resettlement subsidy by arable is 12 times of baseline compensation(base 1500 yuan / mu); forest of trees compensation is calculated according to the tree species and DBH division level by strains (trees); forest vegetation restoration costs 6 yuan / m<sup>2</sup>. Where the forest vegetation recovery fee charged by the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Forestry to pay to the autonomous region of forest vegetation restoration, the other three charges were turned over to local governments; need to pay new construction land use fees paid to the land department (16 yuan / m<sup>2</sup> ), non-agricultural construction levy allocation of unused land management fee of 50 yuan / mu, land allocated resettlement management fee charged at 4% of total expenses.

Table4-5 Compensation standard of the project (forest land)

Type	Forest land compensation			Resettlement subsidy			Recovery fee		
	baseline (yuan/mu)	times	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	baseline (yuan/mu)	times	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	baseline (yuan/mu)	times	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)
Forest land	1500	8	12000	1500	12	18000	10	1	6666.7
open forest land	800	8	6400	800	12	9600	3	2	4000.02
Woodland forest	800	8	6400	800	12	9600	10	1	6666.7
suitable land for forestations	600	8	4800	600	12	7200	2	2	2666.68
Forest compensation standards (broadleaf forests)									
Diameter at breast height (cm)		Less 5cm		5-15cm		15-30cm		Above 30cm	
Standard (yuan / trees)		18		30		40		50	
Forest compensation standards (shrub									
Canopy density (%)					standard (yuan/mu)				
20-40					300				



## 4.2 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

Up to this monitoring, the HD for 9 affected households in Shuanghubei Road had been completed the demolition in the project implementation process, house demolition compensation standards and updated "Resettlement Action Plan" and the last monitoring changes some changes with the last monitoring and the RP.

First of all : the compensation standards in RP

By the reference of local similar housing replacement price of 2009, the resettlement housing demolition compensation established; final compensation price of demolished houses are to go through the real estate appraisal, on-site assessment of the surveying and mapping company, and then the affected sides consult with the housing demolition company based on that price. Urban housing demolition compensation includes the compensation of state-owned lands. For specific compensation standard, see table 4-2.

Table4-6 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m2	1180	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m2	980	
	Earth timber	yuan/m2	880	
	Simple structure	yuan/m2	400	
	Land compensation			
	State owned Land using compensation	yuan/m2	Tier-3 areas: 41 yuan/m2	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	800	There 500 more for the voluntary group
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/month/household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	108	
	Moving reward	%	1.5	1.5% of house compensation

Second: the process of resettlement implementation actual compensation scheme:

- (1) In the resettlement process, due to the compensation standard policy for country on the border town changed, as well as the continuous improvement of living standards, according to a new national PMO border town land compensation standards, full account of the living standards of local residents, after re-calculation and estimate for relocated residents to develop a more favorable housing compensation standards.

Table 4-7 Actual housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m2	3332	
	Earth timber	yuan/m2	2777	
	Simple structure	yuan/m2	Earth timber 550	
			Brick timber 650	
			Pigpen 300	
	Land compensation			
	State owned Land using compensation	yuan/m2	Grade 3: 176(Correction factor 1.456, namely 258)	
			Grade 2: 278 (Correction factor 1.2, namely 333.6)	
			Vegetable land is the same with grade 2, namely 258	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1500	For house demolition, will give 1,500 yuan moving expenses
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/month/household	800	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	TV displacement fee	yuan/household	500	
	Moving reward	%	20000	

Table4-8 Attachments compensation standards

Attachments	Unit	Price (yuan)	Remark
Well	set	1500	
Vegetable cellar	set	2200	
Pit	set	1200	
Toilet	m <sup>2</sup>	80	
Coal shed	m <sup>2</sup>	80	
Cellar	m <sup>2</sup>	110	
Broadleaf tree	-	150	Diameter over 15cm
Poplar	-	25	Diameter 15-30cm
Poplar	-	50	Diameter 5-15cm
Fruit tree	-	150	Diameter over 15cm
Fruit	-	88	Diameter 5-15cm
Fruit	-	40	Diameter less 5cm
Grape	-	110	

### 4.3 Compensation for shops, institutions demolition

The DMS and consultation work is being undertaken for Baihuyuan Road HD, the demolition has not yet started, the next monitoring will be the focus on this.

### 4.4 Other fees and taxes Standards

Other land acquisition costs standard shown in Table 4-9.

Table4-9 other cost standard

No.	Item	Standard
1	Land acquisition management fee	By 4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation cost
2	Survey and design research fee	By 3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation cost
3	Implementation of management fees	By 3% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation cost
4	Training fee	By 1% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation cost
5	Supervision monitoring and evaluation fee	By 1% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation cost
6	Contingency	By 8% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation cost

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## 5 Resettlement

### 5.1 Land Acquisition Resettlement

#### 5.1.1 Grassland compensation

Water Supply component (water purified plant building) land acquisition began in January 2011, 43.63mu grassland was acquired from Erqisi Village, Burjin County, (8.84 mu class 1, grade 1 natural grassland, 33.31mu class 4, grade 1 spring pasture, 1.28 mu class 4, grade 1 temporary use pasture), affected 1 household with 6 people, on June 25, 2012 has paid total compensation pastures 66,800 yuan and has been distributed to the affected people.

Laying of pipe network for water supply occupied 431.63 mu of pasture, impact 16 HH with 47 people, all AP are Kazakh; in which 82.5 mu class 1, grade 1 grassland; 151.5 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland; 77.63 mu class 1, grade 3 grassland; 120 mu class 4, grade 2 grassland; land acquisition began in March 2014, and paid compensation for 782,700 yuan for grassland in July 2014 (82.5 mu class 1, grade 1 grassland, compensation costs 324,300 yuan; 151.5 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland, compensation costs 247,200 yuan; 77.63 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland, compensation costs 111,800 yuan; 120 mu class 4, grade 2 grassland, compensation costs 99,400 yuan); All compensation payments have been paid to the AP.

sewage treatment plant levied 127.5 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland, impact 1 HH with 3 people, all AP are Kazakh; land acquisition began in March 2014, 183,600 yuan in total was paid to the AP in July 2014.

Refuse disposal component levied 86.38 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland, impact 6 HH with 10 people, all AP are Kazakh; land acquisition began in March 2014, 124,400 yuan in total was paid to the AP in July 2014.

Grassland compensation costs and the calculation process described in Table 5-1

Table5-1 Grassland compensation cost

	Grade	Area	Grassland compensation	Resettlement subsidy	Compensation standard
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Water supply (pipe line)	class 1, grade 1	82.5	162162	162162	324324
	class 3, grade 1	151.5	123624	123624	247248
	class 1, grade 3	77.63	55893.6	55893.6	111787
	class 4, grade 2	120	49680	49680	99360
	Total	431.63			782719
Water supply (water purifying plant)	class 1, grade 1	8.84	17397.12	17397.12	34794
	class 4, grade 1 (spring grassland)	33.31	15988.8	15988.8	31978
	class 4, grade 1 (temporary grassland)	1.28	1024.4		1024
	Subtotal	43.63			67796
Water Drainage	class 3, grade 1	127.5	91800	91800	183600
Waste disposal	class 3, grade 1	3.964	2854.08	2854.08	5708
Total		606.724			1039824

### 5.1.2 Arable land compensation

As of this monitoring, a total of 4.5474 mu of land was acquired, compensation costs 950,746.8 yuan. In which arable land compensation fees 945,859.2yuan, Attachments compensation costs 4887.6 yuan.

Arable land compensation fees and calculation see Table 5-2.

Table5-2arable land compensation cost

Land type	Area (mu)	Land compensation		Resettlement subsidy		Land loss fee		Total
		Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Amount (yuan)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Amount (yuan)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Amount (yuan)	
Grade 1	4.5474	36000	163706.4	90000	409266	82000	372886.8	945859.2
Attachment cost								
Attachment		Standard		Amount		Compensation (yuan)		
Tree		200 (yuan/each)		12		2400		
Well		2000 (yuan/set)		1		2000		
Electric meter		400 (yuan/each)		1		400		
Young crop		6000 (yuan/mu)		0.0146		87.6		
Total						4887.6		

### 5.1.3 Forest compensation

164.39 mu forest lands were occupied for Burjin County water supply pipe network, of

which 107.97 mu of Forest was permanent occupation, 56.42mu was temporary occupation. 314.6598 million yuan has been paid as compensation, including: forest land compensation fee 106.6304 million; resettlement subsidy 101.7986 million; forest vegetation restoration fee 101.4508 million; Forest compensation 4.7799 million (broadleaf forest 0.5826 yuan, shrubbery 4.1973 Wan Yuan)

Table5-3 Forest compensation

Land type	Forest compensation		Resettlement subsidy		Recovery fee	
	Area (mu)	cost (10,000yuan)	Area (mu)	cost (10,000yuan)	Area (mu)	cost (10,000yuan)
Forest land	7.90	9.48	3.16	5.69	5267	5.27
open forest land	2.37	1.52	2.37	2.27	1579	0.95
Woodland forest	135.34	86.62	83.66	80.32	90228	90.23
suitable land for forestations	18.78	9.02	18.78	13.52	12521	5.01
Total	164.39	106.63	107.97	101.80	109595	101.45
Compensation for Forest (Broadleaf forest)						
Diameter (cm)		Number of trees		Standard (Yuan/number)		Compensation (Yuan)
Less than 5cm		82		18		1476
5-15cm		52		30		1560
15-30cm		56		40		2240
Above 30cm		11		50		550
Total		201		-		5826
Compensation for Forest (bushes)						
Canopy (%)		Area (Mu)		Standard (yuan/mu)		Compensation (10,000)
20-40		135.34		300		4.1973

Note: The temporary Land acquisition resettlement fee exemption

## 5.2 Resettlement of Housing Demolition

### 5.2.1 Resettlement of residents Housing Demolition

The households affected by house demolition may select the resettlement mode of cash compensation or property swap. After receiving the compensation for house demolition, the displaced persons may select either resettlement mode based on their affordability or personal needs, namely cash compensation, buying commercial housing as market price or exchanging for resettlement housing.

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

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after on-site assessment of a real estate appraisal survey and mapping agency 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 then consult with APs, if they agree to get property exchange, they can get a new house as 1:1.2 according to the original house area and remodel situation and the affiliates; if the AP want cash compensation, according to their house situation, they might get RMB10,000-25,000 for the decoration. For the one whose original house is less than 40m<sup>2</sup>, they can get a resettlement house with 69m<sup>2</sup> without paying for the extra area.

Resettlement area is located in Wolongwanxi Road, Burjin County, it has convenient transportation, Burjin tourist hotels are also located in the vicinity, surrounded by green contrast with leisure Square, music fountain; which is near third primary school, county hospitals, and it takes less 10 minutes to walk to power companies, it is really suitable for living. There are two kinds of units: two living rooms and two bedrooms, and three bedrooms and two livingrooms. Condominiums have six kinds to choose from 74 m<sup>2</sup>, 79 m<sup>2</sup>, 87 m<sup>2</sup>, 95 m<sup>2</sup>, 104 m<sup>2</sup>, 113m<sup>2</sup>.

Burjin County is one of the important tourist city in northern part, to promote the development of tourism, the county developed a nation-building garden county development goals, increased the county parks, amusement parks, green spaces, road greening and other aspects of capital investment. Environmental improvement and development of tourism, attracting a lot of real estate developers stationed in Burjin County, the housing market is gradually fiery, and some affected residents have more real estate, while some residents would like to second the demolition as an opportunity to improve their living conditions therefore 100% of the relocates choose cash compensation, then choose to buy a wonderful real estate.

As of this monitoring, 9 impacted households of shuangHubei Road have been completed demolition, demolition of housing area 914.75m<sup>2</sup>, has completed the nine affected households compensation. Payment of compensation costs 3.7601 million yuan.

House demolition of Baihuayuan Road is being evaluated; the next monitoring would focus on it. .

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### **5.2.2 Resettlement for shops, institutions demolition**

The DMS and consultation work is being undertaken for Baihuyuan Road HD, the demolition has not yet started, and the next monitoring will be the focus on this.

## **5.3 Resettlement of vulnerable groups**

As of this monitoring, the project affected 3 HH with 7 people belong to vulnerable groups, affected by Baihuyuan Road HD.

Currently, Baihuyuan Road construction has not yet started, the demolition being evaluated, the next monitoring will track on these 3 HH with 7 vulnerable groups and highlight their living recovery.



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## **6 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions**

### **6.1 Monitoring survey**

#### **6.1.1 Survey illustration**

This monitoring will track and investigate about the 15 affected HHs with 59 people. By road expropriated, and the 18 HHs for laying of water supply pipe network effects (Forest Land acquisition affects 2 HH with 6 people, Grassland Land acquisition affects 16 and 47) the impact of family, shuang Hubei Road demolition affected the 9 HH with 29, the net impact of waterworks engineering Grassland collection to a household with 6 people, with sewage and garbage collection affect the Grassland effected 7 HHs with 13 follow-up survey.

October 2011, before the start of the project implementation, land acquisition and relocation of items that affect all families were living standard of their production base survey.

January 23-25 2013, the tracking investigates for one household with 6 people affected by water purifying engineer.

The monitoring survey sample includes land acquisition and demolition has been completed for all of the population, including the 9 HHs with 29 people affected by La and HD, and the 33 HHs with 112 people affected by the water supply network Land acquisition, water purification plants, waste disposal sites and sewage treatment water Land acquisition 8 HHs with 29 people , a total of 49 HHs with 154 people.

#### **6.1.2 Contents of the survey**

##### **6.1.2.1 Household Population in HD**

Affected by the demolition, the 49 surveyed households includes 154 people, of whom are 5 hui people(3.25%), 64 Kazak, accounting for 41.56%; 85 Han people, accounting for 55.19% of the population; 82 men(56%), 72 women(46.75%); labors in total are 126 people, accounting for 81.82% of the total population, including 52

female labors 41.27%). Married ones are 105 people, account for 68.18%; and the single ones is 46 people, account for 19.87%; and widowed ones 3, account for 1.95%. For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project demolition, see table 6-1.

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

items	nationality			gender		labor		Marital status		
	Han	Kazak	Hui	Male	Female	Total	Include:female	married	single	widowed
Amount (people)	85	64	5	82	72	126	52	105	46	3
proportion (%)	55.19%	41.56%	3.25%	53.25%	46.75%	81.82%	41.27%	68.18%	29.87%	1.95%

### 6.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

Among the 49 surveyed households includes 154 people, there are 7 people are 0-6 years old, accounting for 4.55% of the total population affected by house demolition; There are 39 people in the 7-19 age groups, accounting for 25.32%. Moreover,51 people belongs to the 20-35 age group (33.12%);37people in 36-50 age group (24.03%); 17 in 51-60 age group (11.04%); 3 people are above 60 years old (1.95%). Specific information is shown following.

Table 6-2 Distribution of resettlements (affected by the demolition) in age groups

Age	population	Proportion
<6	7	4.55%
7~19	39	25.32%
20~35	51	33.12%
36~50	37	24.03%
51~60	17	11.04%
>60	3	1.95%
total	154	100.00%

### 6.1.2.3Education Level

Among the 49HHs with 154 people affected by HD, 3 people is illiteracy, accounting for 1.95%; 8 people with a pre primary education, accounting for 5.19%; 32 people with a primary education, accounting for 20.78%; 55 people with a junior middle school education, accounting for 35.71%.42 people with a high school education, accounting for 27.272%. and 14 people with a college or above college

level education, accounting for 9.09%.. For the distribution of resettlements' education level see table 6-5.

Table 6-3 Distribution of resettlements' education level affected by HD

Education level	population	Proportion
illiteracy	3	1.95%
Preschool	8	5.19%
Primary school	32	20.78%
Junior high school	55	35.71%
Senior high school	42	27.27%
college degree or above	14	9.09%
total	154	100.00%

#### 6.2.1.4 Major property of the families

The monitoring found that of the 6 affected families, popularizing rates of mobile phone, TV, fixed telephone, electric fan, DVD/VCD and other household appliances are higher while the rates of computers and cars are generally lower by this monitoring survey. For the chart about the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property, see table6-7.

Table 6-4 The major property of the surveyed families and the average household property

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Bike	-	59	120.41%
Motor bick		43	87.76%
TV		52	106.12%
Washing machine	-	36	73.47%
refrigerator		18	36.73%
Computer	-	26	53.06%
Tractor	-	8	16.33%
Car	-	4	8.16%
Fixed telephone	-	49	100.00%
Mobile phone	-	146	297.96%
DVD/VCD		20	40.82%
Cooker		8	16.33%
Radio	-	13	26.53%
Fans	-	23	46.94%

#### 6.1.2.5 Household income structure

After the analysis of the income sources of those1 surveyed families with 6 people

affected by LA , they are Kazakh, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement' annual per capita income and the rest would be introduced in details below.

After the analysis of the income sources of those 48 surveyed families' with 148 people affected by LA, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement annual per capita income is 10,883 yuan, increased 2521 yuan compared with the former investigation of 8362 yuan, 30.15% higher than the former investigation. Each project has a substantial increase in per capita income by 502 yuan business increased to 832, an increase of 65.73%, the annual per capita wage income increased from 1719 yuan 2793 yuan, an increase of 62.45%, 32.15% increase in migrant workers, agricultural income increased 21.16%; livestock income increased 14.22%. After the affected residents' income increase indicates that compensation and resettlement, affecting families get better jobs or earnings environment and farming income ratio gradually narrowing, indicating that the revenue structure more yuan, more stable, more secure quality of life for residents.

Table6-5 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the LA

Items	Total household income on basic investigation	Per capita income on basic investigation	Ratio	Total household income on this survey	Per capita income on this survey	Ratio	increasing proportion of per capita income Compared with basic investigation	Increase proportion of household income Compared with basic investigation
	(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)		(yuan /year)	(yuan /year)			
Agricultural income	92258	623	7.45%	111776	755	6.94%	21.16%	-6.91%
Breeding stocks	591539	3997	47.80%	675629	4565	41.94%	14.22%	-12.24%
Outside working	210224	1420	16.99%	277801	1877	17.25%	32.15%	1.53%
Business running	74327	502	6.01%	123185	832	7.65%	65.73%	27.34%
House leasing	8949	60	0.72%	0	0	0.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
wages	254457	1719	20.56%	413373	2793	25.66%	62.45%	24.82%
Allowance	5858	40	0.47%	8989	61	0.56%	53.45%	17.90%
Total	1237611	8362	100.00%	1610753	10883	100.00%	30.15%	0.00%

### 6.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

After the analysis of the expenditure sources of those 48 surveyed families with 148 people affected by demolition, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 9225yuan, increased1971yuan compared with the basic investigation of 7254 yuan per capita spending, 27.18% higher than the former investigation. One production per capita expenditure from 1547 yuan to 1122 yuan, an increase of 16.77%; living expenditure per capita by the year increased to 7678 yuan 6131 yuan, an increase of 25.23%. Business expenses, communication support, transportation expenses,, other types of expenses, rental expenses, clothing expenses, have to a large extent growth, indicating that resettlement compensation, the impact of the family soon returned to the original living and lifestyles than ever before on more freedom of choice, quality of life has certainly improved. Details of the surveyed households household expenditures in Table 6-6

Table 6-6 The expenditure comparison between last and this monitoring of the HD families

items		househol d total cost of the basic investiga tion (yuan/ye ar)	househ old total cost of this survey (yuan/ year)	per capita cost of the basic investiga tion (yuan/ye ar)	per capita expendi ture of this survey of (yuan/ye ar)	per capita cost of this monitor ing	per capita expendi ture of this	Increase d proportion of househol d expendit ure of this survey compare d with basic investiga tion	the increase d per capita expendit ure of this survey compare d with basic investiga tion
Produ ctive expen diture	Agricultural cost	137570	930	12.81%	181744	1228	13.31%	32.11%	3.88%
	Business cost	14598	99	1.36%	25767	174	1.89%	76.51%	38.79%
	Stock breeding cost	13946	94	1.30%	21400	145	1.57%	53.45%	20.66%
	Sub-total	166114	1122	15.47%	228911	1547	16.77%	37.80%	8.36%
Liveliho od expen diture	Water fee	4601	31	0.43%	5111	35	0.37%	11.10%	-12.64%
	Electric fee	19547	132	1.82%	26067	176	1.91%	33.35%	4.86%
	Waste disposal	1953	13	0.18%	2580	17	0.19%	32.11%	3.88%
	Heating	98433	665	9.17%	109359	739	8.01%	11.10%	-12.64%
	Life expenses	400631	2707	37.32%	473274	3198	34.67%	18.13%	-7.11%
	clothes	77727	525	7.24%	104322	705	7.64%	34.22%	5.54%
	Leasing house	9901	67	0.92%	17659	119	1.29%	78.35%	40.24%

communications	40645	275	3.79%	54510	368	3.99%	34.11%	5.45%
education	98401	665	9.17%	109323	739	8.01%	11.10%	-12.64%
Medical	60653	410	5.65%	65270	441	4.78%	7.61%	-15.38%
transportation	36214	245	3.37%	64584	436	4.73%	78.34%	40.23%
Other expenses	58708	397	5.47%	104295	705	7.64%	77.65%	39.69%
Sub-total	907415	6131	84.53%	1136353	7678	83.23%	25.23%	-1.53%
Annual expenditure in total	1073529	7254	100.00%	1365265	9225	100.00%	27.18%	0.00%

### 6.1.2.7 Analysis of household income and expenditure

This monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement annual per capita income is 10,883 yuan, increased 2521 yuan compared with the former investigation of 8362 yuan, 30.15% higher than the former investigation. Each project has a substantial increase in per capita income the annual per capita wage income increased, increase in migrant workers, agricultural income increased; livestock income increased, indicating that the revenue structure more yuan, more stable, more secure quality of life for residents.

The average per capita spending of resettlement families is 9225yuan, increased1971yuan compared with the basic investigation of 7254 yuan per capita spending, 27.18% higher than the former investigation. And per capita expenditures of living expenditure. Business expenses, communication support, transportation expenses,, other types of expenses, rental expenses, clothing expenses, have to a large extent growth, indicating that resettlement compensation, the impact of the family soon returned to the original living and lifestyles than ever before on more freedom of choice, quality of life has certainly improved.

## 6.2 The typical household interview survey

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

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## 6.2.1 The content of the typical household interview

### ( 1 ) The interview for HD affected residents

The interviewee: Wang Yuhua

Place: Wang Yuhua's house

The affected type: house demolition

Whether is the low-income family: no

Family basic situation: Wang Yuhua , and her 25-year-old son, not married her husband passed away.

Production and living status: Household income wage-based, 2013 farming income 35,000, usually monthly income of two odd jobs around 3500, the annual income of around 35,000. The levy 75m<sup>2</sup> houses, compensation 508,000, mainly for daily living expenses, heating main.

Production and Living Plan: Now the purchase of a new building is being renovated, intended to give his son a home. I heard that there are skills training program with the project, intended to allow his son to participate in training, to learn skills, to facilitate employment

### ( 2 ) The interview for LA affected residents

The interviewee: Yikeshi

Place: Yikeshi's house

The affected type: grassland acquisition

Whether is the low-income family: no

Family basic situation: A total of four family members, did not live with their parents, headed Yike Shi, aged 31, Kazak, sheep, cattle-based; wife Burjin, aged 31, at home full-time housework, take care of their families and children; son leaves Lasley, aged 11, in the village of fourth-grade reading; leafless Rally youngest son, aged four, preschool children, not yet in school and at home to play.

Production and living status: Obtain compensation 33,300 yuan Grassland, mainly in farming and cultivation of sunflower as the main source of income. Family now has six

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breeding cows, 46 sheep, pasture about 900 acres, 130 acres rented farming, planting sunflower, net income of about 42,000 yuan. 2013 household income of about 58,000, compared with revenues in 2012 of about 10,000 multiple household spending to investment in livestock breeding, farming inputs and daily expenses and education expenses mainly children to school

### **6.2.2 Evaluation of typical household interview**

From the monitoring and interview, it is found that the living standards of APs are better than before. with confidence in the future production and living. The compensation for 5 residents affected by HD are paid in accordance with the new standards, 1300 yuan per square meter, the AP said he was very pleased with the compensation, which is one time higher than the planed standard, in addition, in addition, Chen Qingli gets 30,000 yuan for renovation after property swap, fully embodies the resettlement is reasonable. 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 resettlements 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.



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## **7 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals**

### **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.

In project design and planning phase, Burjin 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, Burjin 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	Burjin PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Complete shuang Hubei Road, yueliang Road levy assessment report	on-the-spot investigation	2013.2	Burjin County house levy centers, PMO	Affected people	announce the compensation
complete compensation agreement and compensation expenses (shuang Hubei Road totaling 9)	Meeting, seminar	2013.4.4-2014.2.17	Burjin County house levy centers, PMO	Affected people	discuss the compensation and sign the contract
Water supply network, water pumping stations, live landfill management areas, sewage treatment plant pasture	Meeting, seminar	2014..6	Burjin County Grassland Station, Burjin County Housing construction bureau	Affected people	discuss the compensation and sign the contract

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compensation					
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## 7.2 Complaints and Appeal

The basic means of appeal is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Website is: [www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/](http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/)

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

Displaced persons may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be

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

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

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

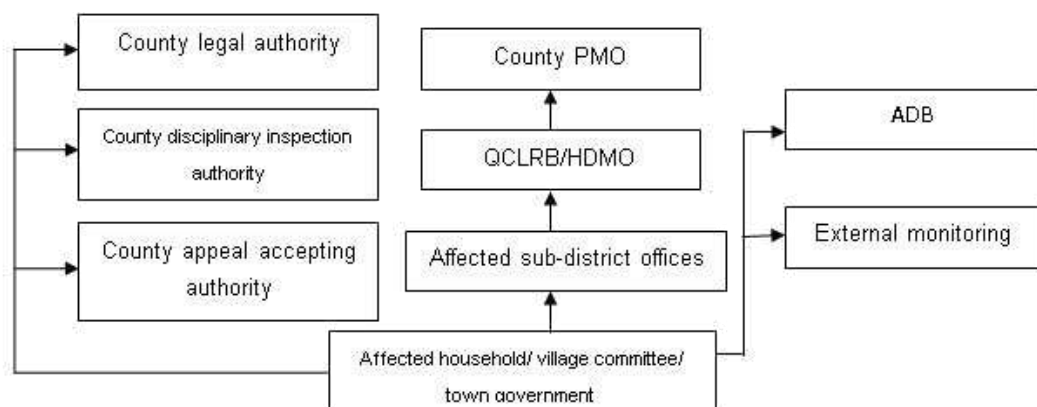


Figure 7-1 Appeal procedures

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.

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## 8 Organizations

### 8.1 Settings of Organizations

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

1. Burjin County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
2. Burjin County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
3. QCCB (implementing agency)
4. HDMO
5. Burjin County GMSS
6. Taskhin Town
7. Community/ Sub-district offices

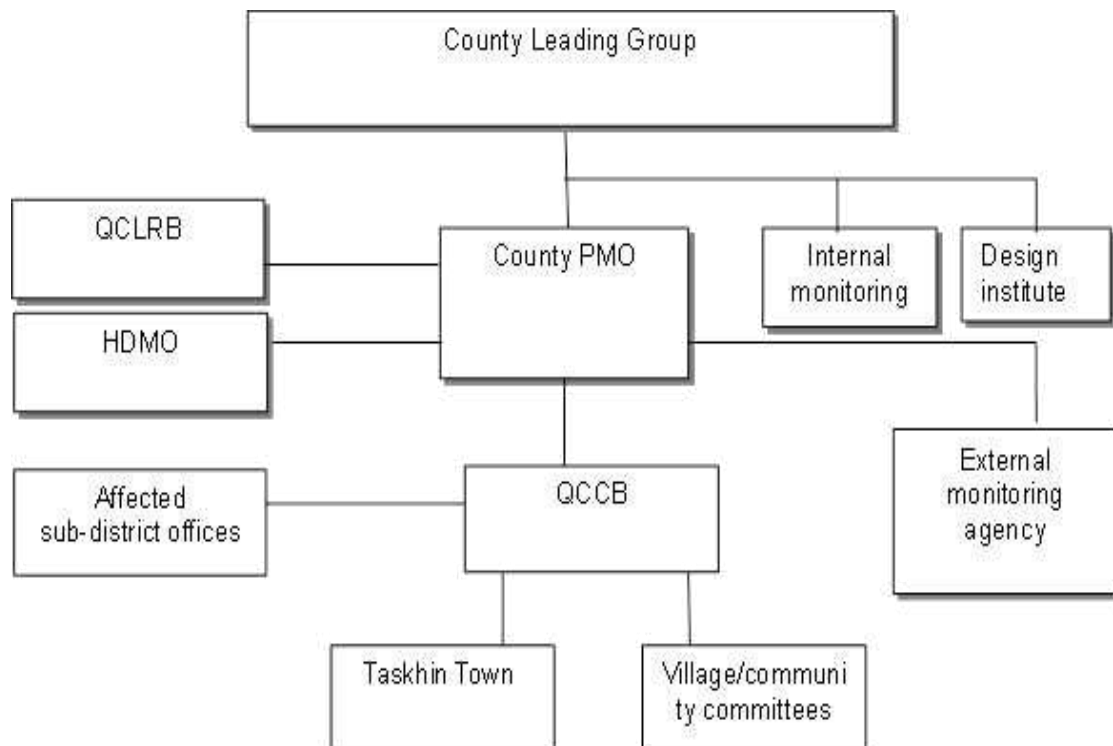


Figure 8-1 Burjin Resettlement organizational chart

**Table 8-1 Burjin PMO staff**

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Burjin County Finance Bureau	Liu yanrong	Cadres	0906-6530773
2	Burjin County Development and Reform Commission	Zhao Shuyong	Cadres	0906-6524396
3	Burjin construction bureau	Wang Xinjun	Deputy Secretary	0906-6527967
4	Burjin construction bureau	Kui Wenhui	Planning Director	0906-6521010
5	Burjin construction bureau	Cao Yulin	PMO Director	0906-6529785
6	Burjin construction bureau	Ma Jian	Cadres	0906-6529785
7	Burjin construction bureau	Zhucui	Cadres	0906-6529785
8	Burjin construction bureau	Cao Liping	Accountant	0906-6527800
9	Burjin construction bureau	Li Rong	Accountant	0906-6527800
10	Burjin construction bureau	Ma Ming	Cadres	0906-6510816
11	Burjin construction bureau	Wang Jian	Cadres	0906-6510816
12	Burjin construction bureau	Ayiding	Cadres	0906-6529785

## 8.2 Evaluation of organization ability

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

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

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

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

(4) To strengthen the internal responsibility system for the monitoring, solve

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problems after found, and establish early warning system for relevant risk.

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## 9 Conclusion and Suggestions

### 9.1 Conclusion

By the end of this monitoring, the proceeding for each component is following:

Up to now, civil works construction for six road with 6.3 km has been completed (Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road, Hebin Road, phase 2 of Huancheng Road), and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of Huancheng Road are being implemented on the excavation and laying sidewalks, curbs and installation work, two equipment packages are available finished (equipments are supplied). water supply plant has been down and so as 14km network layout, and the 25km material for water supply has been supplied, the civil work of main part of the water supply plant has been down. Water Drainage Component the layout of 3km network for 4 roads has been finished. for sanitation, general equipment package is supplied completely, garbage removal systems and landfills part of the equipment has supplied also, with an investment of 10.56 million yuan; the landfill area earthwork and foundation engineering of civil work contract package are basically finished.

It is noted during this monitoring; the arable land occupation has increased with 4.55 mu. And 950700yuan has paid as compensation; Arable land occupation was caused by the road subprojects of Phase 1 Huancheng Road construction (Baihulin Road - Youyifeng Road). currently complete demolition of housing area 914.75m<sup>2</sup>, has paid the 9 affected households, the compensation expenses was 3.7601 million yuan. the actual pipe laying forest land requisition is 164.39 mu, 2 HH with 6 people were affected. Laying of pipe network for water supply occupied 431.63 mu of pasture, impact 16 HH with 47 people, compensation for 3929,300.has been paid sewage treatment plant levied 127.5 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland, impact 1 HH with 3 people,183,600 yuan in total was paid to the AP. Refuse disposal component levied 86.38 mu class 3, grade 1 grassland, impact 6 HH with 10 people, all AP are Kazakh; land acquisition began in March 2014, 124,400 yuan in total was paid

During the resettlement progress, ensure the disclosure of information, the



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

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

## **9.2 Suggestions**

(1) Land acquisition and relocation compensation so that most affected the hands of residents increased by a considerable amount of disposable funds, many of whom showed a willingness to invest in new industries, it is recommended to train people in this part of the financial aspects of the business or investment to get better benefits

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

(2) To strengthen further training for the management and implementation of implementation agency, theoretical study and visits exchanges can be used, especially in the implementation of ADB loan projects have been completed before, to further enhance staffs' ability to execute effectively, to ensure the resettlement program implementation can be effectively conducted.

(3) As of this monitoring, the project affected 3 HH with 7 people belong to

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vulnerable groups, affected by Baihuyuan Road HD. Currently, Baihuyuan Road construction has not yet started, the demolition being evaluated, the next monitoring will track on these 3 HH with 7 vulnerable groups and highlight their living recovery

(4) PMO members should pay close attention to whether the occurrence of new design changes, which has corresponding impacts of resettlement, and timely collection land acquisition and resettlement process relevant information, such as the comparison of houses photos before and after the demolition, compensation and resettlement agreement, and establishing land acquisition files

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

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

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## Appendix

### Appendix 1 : Current Situation of County refuses disposal plant



Attached Picture 1 Current Situation of County refuses disposal plant

### Appendix 2: Current Situation of road construction



Attached Picture 2 Current Situation of road construction

Appendix3: Current Situation of water purify plant



Attached Picture 3 Current Situation of water purify plant

Appendix 4: Interview photos



Attached Picture 4 Interview photos

Appendix 5: Compensation agreement

国有土地上房屋征收与补偿协议书

征收单位（以下简称甲方）：布尔津县住房和城乡建设局  
联系电话：6524100  
被征收人（以下简称乙方）：王正华  
联系电话：6524493

为进一步改善人居环境，提高被征收人生活水平，根据《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》及相关法律法规的规定，对布尔津县住房和城乡建设局征收范围内房屋征收与补偿项目，甲乙双方经平等协商，达成如下协议，双方共同遵守。

一、被征收房屋情况：  
(一) 被征收房屋座落：  
座落：布尔津县金矿  
性质：住宅 建筑面积：78 平方米，用途：住宅  
使用面积：52.14 平方米 使用性质：住宅  
(二) 房屋结构：  
房屋结构：砖混结构 23.7 m<sup>2</sup>、11.4 m<sup>2</sup>、6.3 m<sup>2</sup> 结构：砖混土木  
混合结构  
(三) 房屋用途：  
用途：住宅  
中介机构评估：481759 元  
二、征收与补偿方式：  
(一) 乙方征收房屋以第 2 种方式进行补偿：  
(1) 产权调换；(2) 货币补偿。  
(三) 产权调换房屋的位置：  
建筑面积：元 房号：元  
楼层：元 单元号：元  
其它：元

补偿计算过程：  
一、乙方征收房屋补偿及相关费用：528050 元  
1. 中介机构评估费：481759 元  
2. 安置补助费：4800 元  
3. 搬迁费：1500 元  
4. 补助费：20000 元  
5. 其他：元  
二、结算差价：  
支付补偿金款项说明：甲方已向乙方支付房屋拆迁补偿金  
合计：伍拾万零捌仟柒佰陆拾元整，即 508060 元

甲方：布尔津县住房和城乡建设局 乙方（签字）：  
法人代表：  
日期：2013 年 10 月 28 日

Attached Picture 5 Compensation agreement

Appendix 6: The approval of the first design



Attached Picture 6 The approval of the first design