

Social Monitoring Report

Semestral Report
November 2013

PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project-Qinghe 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 Qinghe County Municipal
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project
Report No. 1
(Including the Baseline Data)**

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

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1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Project main components

Qinghe County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project consist of the water supply component, sewage treatment component, and county town central heating component; refuse disposal component, and Taskhin Town road construction component. Details are following: I. In Qinghe town, a 6,000m³/d water purifying plant would be expensed, and water supply network with 13,874m would be constructed, in which newly built DN300 with 6,641m and DN200 with 2,742m, and reconstructed DN400 with 752m, DN300 with 2,887m and DN200 with 852m; II. A 1,800m³/d waterworks would be newly constructed, including a water intake head (large opening well), a water supply network with 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks; III. Water supply network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 with the length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 with 3,834m, DN200 with 8,493m and DN300 with 3,505m; IV. A 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed with an access road of 1.0km, and 10KV lines of 0.5km; V. Sewer network d300-d600 with 5,850m would be constructed and reconstructed, in which d300 is 5,510m and d600 is 340m; Meanwhile a pressure PE drainage line which is dn300 with 2,000m would be built along with a sewage lifting pumping station. VI. A 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant would be built in Taskhin Town, the access road is 1.3km and 10KV lines is 3.0km; a sewer network is 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m and d400 is 1,540m; a sewage lifting pumping station along with the dn250-PE water distribution line 3,000m would be constructed; VII. A 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.0km and an access road with 0.7km; VIII. A 1×46MW boiler house would be expansion; to construct 3 heating stations, and heating lines with 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m, DN300 is 1,084m, DN350 is 1,272m and DN500 is 100m; IX. 6 roads would be constructed in the Taskhin Town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities

1.2 Overview of the Project

(1) Water supply: a 6,000m³/d water purifying plant would be expensed, and water supply network with 13,874m would be constructed, in which newly built DN300 with 6,641m and DN200 with 2,742m, and reconstructed DN400 with 752m, DN300 with 2,887m and DN200 with 852m; and A 1,800m³/d waterworks would be newly constructed, including a water intake head (large opening well), a water supply network with 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks; Water supply network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 with the length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 with 3,834m, DN200 with 8,493m and DN300 with 3,505m;

(2) Sewage treatment: A 4,000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed with an access road of 1.0km, and 10KV lines of 0.5km; V. Sewer network d300-d600 with 5,850m would be constructed and reconstructed, in which d300 is 5,510m and d600 is 340m; Meanwhile a pressure PE drainage line which is dn300 with 2,000m would be built along with a sewage lifting pumping station. And A 1,200m³/d sewage treatment plant would be built in Taskhin Town, the access road is 1.3km and 10KV lines is 3.0km; a sewer network is 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m and d400 is 1,540m; a sewage lifting pumping station along with the dn250-PE water distribution line 3,000m would be constructed;

(3) Refuse disposal: A 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.0km and an access road with 0.7km;

(4) Central heating: A 1×46MW boiler house would be expansion; to construct 3 heating stations, and heating lines with 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m, DN300 is 1,084m, DN350 is 1,272m and DN500 is 100m;

(5) Taskhin Town road construction: 6 roads would be constructed in the Taskhin Town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4

secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities

Table 1-1 Size of proposed urban roads

No.	Road	Nature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Driveway width (m)	Green belt (m)	Sidewalk (m)
1	Planned No.2 Road	Secondary	615.64	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
2	Planned No.3 Road	Secondary	407.55	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
3	Planned No.5 Road	Secondary	234.03	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
4	West Wenhua Road	Primary	472.21	28	12	2*4.0	2*4.0
5	East Wenhua Road	Primary	172.21	28	12	2*4.0	2*4.0
6	West Central Road	Secondary	205.61	20	10	2*2.0	2*3.0
Total			2107.25				

1.3 Project investment and construction period

The total investment for this project is about CNY149, 849,100, Which ADB loaned \$15 million, and the rest funds are county counterpart funds from local governments. Among them, the project cost is CNY117,872,200, other costs is CNY 18,135,600, Reserve fund is CNY 8,529,300, Interest during construction is CNY 4,073,200, initial working capital is CNY1,438,800. 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, waste disposal component, central heating 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	water supply component	sewage treatment component	central heating component	waste disposal component	Taskhin Town road construction	Taskhin Town water supply	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Sub-total
(i)	Project cost	2101.24	1459.35	2440.68	1550.37	1618.46	1465.74	1131.38	11767.22
(ii)	other cost	266.3	256.76	391.4	313.8	205.41	176.44	203.45	1813.56
(iii)	Reserve fund	169.84	96.05	146.8	92.66	133.21	114.74	99.63	852.93
(iv)	Interest during construction	55.07	-	99.1	85.07	98.82	38.12	31.14	407.32
(v)	initial working capital	10.09	-	89.65	9.84	23.71	5.16	5.43	143.88
Total		2602.54	1812.16	3167.63	2051.74	2079.61	1800.2	1471.03	14984.91

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, Qinghe 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:

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

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

Household survey: External monitoring and evaluation staffs go to the APs house to interviews them face to face, to understand the resettlement implementation process. Household interviews mainly focus on affected households social and economic situation, the implementation of immigration policies, compensation standards and payment in all

types, the production and resettlement status, information disclosure, public participation and consultation, protection of vulnerable groups, grievance and appeals and the ways to solve problems.

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

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

Site observation: to learn resettlement implementation measures, progress, results via the introduction of resettlement implementing agencies in different levels and found the potential problems existing in implementation.

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

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

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

Table 1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
October 23, 2013	docking with Qinghe 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

October 24,2013	To visit the HD office, L&R Bureau, grassland supervision office , PMO and other relevant units to collect relevant data, and understand the specific progress and situation	To get the information of payment procedures, the amount, timing, placement for project involved land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement compensation standard, relocation compensation and other related data.
October 25,2013	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
October 26,2013	To visited Qinghe County and other related units 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 Qinghe 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 for the town water supply component (water treatment plant and water supply network) started to construct in 2013, and the other sub-components had not started bid yet. The preliminary examination of the land used for county's water supply projects construction had been issued, and the land use planning had been approved, environmental impact assessment had done, and the project preliminary procedures as DRC required had been prepared before October 2013. The relevant permit documents for water supply planning construction land also had been issued by Qinghe County Construction Bureau. 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	County water supply component planning construction land permit	Qinghe Construction Bureau	November 4, 2010
3	Taskhin town water supply component planning t construction land permit	Qinghe Construction Bureau	Proceeding
4	Sewage treatment planning construction land permit	Qinghe Construction Bureau	Proceeding
5	Waste disposal planning construction land permit	Qinghe Construction Bureau	Proceeding
6	Heating project planning construction land permit	Qinghe Construction Bureau	Proceeding
7	Taskhin town road planning construction land permit	Qinghe Construction Bureau	Proceeding

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. 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
1	Water supply component	In Qinghe county, a 6,000m ³ /d water purifying plant would be expensed, and water supply network with 13,874m would be constructed, in which newly built DN300 with 6,641m and DN200 with 2,742m, and reconstructed DN400 with 752m, DN300 with 2,887m and DN200 with 852m; A 1,800m ³ /d waterworks would be newly constructed, including a water intake head (large opening well), a water supply network with 550m, and process, electric, building, structural, heating, ventilation and supporting facilities of the waterworks; Water supply network: An urban water supply network with a diameter of DN100-DN300 with the length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 with 3,834m, DN200 with 8,493m and DN300 with 3,505m;	Procedures water Supply Project in county have been done; water supply project in Ta-town has not yet started construction, procedures being processed	water Supply Project in county started to construct in May 2013	The civil work of water purify workshop and the main part of county water supply plant has been completed
2	Sewage treatment component	A 4,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed with an access road of 1.0km, and 10KV lines of 0.5km; Sewer network d300-d600 with 5,850m would be constructed and reconstructed, in which d300 is 5,510m and d600 is 340m; Meanwhile a pressure PE drainage line which is dn300 with 2,000m would be built along with a sewage lifting pumping station; A 1,200m ³ /d sewage treatment plant would be built in Taskhin Town, the access road is 1.3km and 10KV lines is 3.0km; a sewer network is 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m and d400 is 1,540m; a sewage lifting pumping station along with the dn250-PE water distribution line 3,000m would be constructed	procedures being processed	—	Not started yet
3	Waste disposal component	A 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.0km and an access road with 0.7km;	procedures being processed	—	Not started yet
4	Central heating component	A 1×46MW boiler house would be expansion; to construct 3 heating stations, and heating lines with 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m, DN300 is 1,084m, DN350 is 1,272m and DN500 is 100m;	procedures being processed	—	Not started yet
5	Road component	6 roads would be constructed in the Taskhin Town with a total length of 2,107.25m, including 2 primary roads of 644.42m and 4 secondary roads of 1,462.83m, together with supporting facilities	procedures being processed	—	Not started yet

Water supply plant actually requires 16mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland of 3 households with 14 people from Buhaba Village, Qinghe County. And 41.62mu state-owned roads and green belt has been temporarily occupied for network. Other sub components are still in bidding phases; the civil work has not started yet. The PMO is taking out.

2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

Qinghe County People's Government approved the resettlement plan and budget in October 2010. 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.

April 2013, on the basis of the final design, Qinghe 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.

Table 2-3 Project Resettlement Progress

No	Items	Progress
1	Water supply	Grassland required for county water supply plant has been occupied DMS and consultations are under taken FOR Ta-town water supply component
2	Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken
3	Refusal Disposal	DMS and consultations are under taken
4	Central heating	DMS and consultations are under taken
5	Taskhin Town road construction	DMS and consultations are under taken

3 Project impacts

3.1 Land acquisition

252.45mu land had been totally occupied for this project, in which 25.48mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture and 4mu state-owned residential land were occupied by Taskhin Town road construction; 5.45mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture was occupied by Taskhin Town water supply component; and 52.33mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture and 0.03mu state-owned unused land were occupied Taskhin Town sewage treatment; 72.75 mu of pasture land (Class 3, Grade 4) would be acquired for county town refuse disposal; 16mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture was occupied by county water supply; 73.25mu state-owned unused land was occupied by county Town sewage treatment; 2.48mu state-owned residential land and 0.68 state-owned unused lands were occupied by County town central heating component. Details are shown in table3-1:

Table 3-1 project land acquisition impact

No.	Component	Related village	Land type	Area (mu)
1	Taskhin Town road construction	Taskhin Town	Grassland 25.48mu; state-owned residential land 4mu	29.48
2	Taskhin Town water supply	Taskhin Town	Grassland 5.45mu;	5.45
3	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Taskhin Town	Grassland 52.33mu; state-owned unused land 0.03mu	52.36
4	County town refusal disposal	Donete village	Grassland 72.75mu;	72.75
5	County town water supply	Buhaba Village	Grassland 16mu	16
6	County town sewage treatment	--	state-owned unused land 73.25mu	73.25
7	County town Central heating	No.1 Village committee	state-owned residential land 2.48m; state-owned unused land 0.68mu	3.16
Total	--	--		252.45

Contract between planned state-owned 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 state-owned land acquisition and the actual acquisition**unit: mu**

No.	Component	Amount (mu)	
		planned	Actual
1	Taskhin Town road construction	29.48	29.48
2	Taskhin Town water supply	5.45	5.45
3	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	52.36	52.36
4	County town refuse disposal	72.75	72.75
5	County town water supply	3.45	16
6	County town sewage treatment	73.25	73.25
7	County town central heating	3.16	3.16
Total	--	239.90	252.45

The amount of land acquisition in updated resettlement plan is larger than the planned area in the originally resettlement plan. The main reasons are following:

Qinghe water supply plant actually requires 3.49mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland. PMO and grassland supervision bureau conducted a DMS of the grassland occupied by water supply plant component, and when they consulted with AHs, they hope all the grassland in and around the component area can be requisitioned, because the location of water supply plants is panhandle; if only the area in the component is acquisitioned, the left parts will be difficult for mowing in harvest season. If the PMO won't acquire all the area, they will not agree the land acquisition; after discussion, the grassland supervision bureau and PMO agreed to acquisition all the 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland of the 3 AHs. So it's 12.55mu larger than planned land occupation.

The land acquisition for county water supply component had been done before this monitoring, the other sub-components has not started yet. The PMO is taking out DMS and consultations.

3.2 House

All the house demolition for the project is urban residential housing. Urban residential houses of 802 m² would be demolished, affecting 5 households with 21 persons. In which

654 m² would be demolished for central heating component, 4 households with 15 people affected. 148 m² would be demolished for Taskhin Town road construction, a household with 6 people affected. Demolished housing in earth and timber structure is 753 m², account for 93.89%; demolished miscellaneous room is 49 m², account for 6.11%; These 5 affected households are 100% demolished, all need to relocate.

Table 3-3 residential house demolition table

Component	Village/ community	HHs	A Ps	Demolished area(m ²)				total
				Brick and Concrete	masonry timber structure	earth and timber structure	miscellan eous	
County town central heating	Qinghe No. 1 committee	4	15	0	0	633	21	654
Taskhin Town road construction	Taskhin Town	1	6	0	0	120	28	148
Total		5	21	0	0	753	49	802

All 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

252.45mu land had been totally occupied for this project, in which 25.48mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture and 4mu state-owned residential land were occupied by Taskhin Town road construction; 5.45mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture was occupied by Taskhin Town water supply component; and 52.33mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture and 0.03mu state-owned unused land were occupied Taskhin Town sewage treatment; 72.75 mu of pasture land (Class 3, Grade 4) would be acquired for county town refuse disposal; 16mu Class 1, Grade 1 pasture was occupied by county water supply; 73.25mu state-owned unused land was occupied by county Town sewage treatment; 2.48mu state-owned residential land and 0.68 state-owned unused lands were occupied by County town central heating component. 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, Qinghe 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.

Table 4-1 Project land acquisition impact amount

No.	Component	Village	Land type	Area (mu)
1	Taskhin Town road construction	--	25.48mu pasture and 4mu state-owned residential land	29.48
2	Taskhin Town water supply	--	5.45mu pasture	5.45

No.	Component	Village	Land type	Area (mu)
3	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	--	52.33mu pasture and 0.03mu state-owned unused land	52.36
4	County town refuse disposal	Dongte village	72.75 mu pasture	72.75
5	County town water supply	Buhaba village	16 mu pasture	16
6	County town sewage treatment	--	73.2mu state-owned unused land	73.25
7	County town central heating	No. 1 village committee	2.48mu state-owned residential land and 0.68 state-owned unused land	3.16
Total	--	--		252.45

All the grassland acquisition compensation standard for this project will be executed in accordance with the article 39 of *People's Republic of Grassland Law*, and article9,10,11 of *Prairie levy occupation Examination and Approval Management Measures* issued by the Agriculture Ministry And standards of Notice on the adjustment of grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy New Development and Reform [2010] 2679 issued by XUAR DRC, FB; grassland compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid according to *Notice on the grassland supervision related charge* (the new price [1999] No. 3) issued by Autonomous Regional Price Bureau and the Finance Department: Grassland compensation would be used for improving herdsmen's' living condition and production, employment and grasslands construction; resettlement allowance will be returned to grassland users

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by Water supply plant component is 327.60 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 327.60 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 3276yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 1310.40yuan/mu); according to this standard, 3 affected pastoralists got 73,382.40 yuan in total for compensation in June 7, 2013. The grassland acquisition for other sub-component has not started yet, the DMS and consultations are being taken out.

4.2 House demolition compensation

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

5 Resettlement production and living standards survey

5.1 Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Survey instructions

ADB loaned Qinghe County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project, the civil work of water purify workshop and the main part of county water supply plant of county water supply component has been completed before this monitoring. Therefore, the Land acquisition samples all collected from the household county affected by water supply project.

Before the project implementation, a baseline survey on living standard and production life for mainly affected 17 households with 97 persons were conducted.

5.1.2 The content of surveyed sample

5.1.2.1 Demographics

The Project will affect 17 households with 97 persons, including 47 men which account for 48.45% and 50 women account for 51.55%; 13 Han people account for 13.40%, 4 Uygurs account for 4.12% and 80 Kazakhs account for 82.47%; 2 illiterate or semiliterate persons, 10 preschool children, 24 who have received primary school education, 44 who have received junior high school education, 10 who have received senior high school or technical secondary school education, and 7 who have received college or above education; 45 unmarried persons and 48 married persons. 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			
	Uygu r	Han people	Kazak h	Male	female	Total	femal e	Marrie d	Unmarrie d	Widowe d	divorce d
Amount (person)	4	13	80	47	50	97		52	45	0	0
Ratio (%)	4.12 %	13.40 %	82.47 %	48.45 %	51.55 %	100 %		51.61 %	48.39%	0.00%	0.00%

5.1.2.2 Age

There are 17 households with 97 surveyed for this monitoring, including 10 preschool children which account for 10.31% of the total affected population, 20 people are from 7 to 19 years old which accounting for 20.62%; 37 people are 20 to 35 years old which accounting for 38.14%; 19 people are 36 to 50 years old which accounting for 19.59%; 6 people are 51 to 60 years old, accounting for 6.19% of the total population; 5 people are over 60 years old , accounting for 5.15% 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	10	10.31%
7 ~ 19	20	20.62%
20 ~ 35	37	38.14%
36 ~ 50	19	19.59%
51 ~ 60	6	6.19%
>60	5	5.15%
Total	97	100.00%

5.1.2.3 Education

There are 17 households with 97 surveyed for this monitoring, including 2 illiteracy, 10 preschool children, 24 people have received primary school, 42 people have received junior high school education, 12 people have received senior high school education, 7

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	2	2.06%
Preschool	10	10.31%
primary school	24	24.74%
junior high school	42	43.30%
senior high school	12	12.37%
technical secondary school or higher	7	7.22%
Total	97	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	87	511.76%
Television set	Set	93	547.06%
Electric fans	Set	72	423.53%
Motorcycle	/	83	488.24%
Refrigerator	set	85	500.00%
Bicycle	/	66	388.24%
Radio cassette player	/	10	58.82%
Fixed telephone	/	93	547.06%
Washing machine	set	48	282.35%
DVD/VCD	set	59	347.06%
Car	/	5	29.41%
Computer	set	19	111.76%

5.1.2.5 Household revenue structure

Base the analyze of baseline survey of revenue sources of 17 affected households, it

can be noted that annual income of farming family is 99,700yuan, of which the agricultural income is 82,700 Yuan, account for 82.95% of total income, working outside income is 17,000 Yuan, account for 17.05% of the total income.

The annual income of non-farming family is 205,000yuan, of which working outside income is 21,500 Yuan account for 10.49% of the total income; the business running income is 60,000 Yuan, account for 29.27% of total income, house leasing income is 5,500yuan, account for 2.68% of total income, wages is 118,000yuan, account for 57.56% of total income.

The annual income of stockbreeding households is 302,500 Yuan, in which livestock income is 217,500 Yuan account for 71.90% of the total income, working outside income is 55,000 Yuan account for 18.18 % of the total income, wages is 26,000 Yuan, account for 8.60% of total revenue, Minimum subsistence allowances was 4,000 Yuan, account for 1.32% of total revenue. See Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

Item		Agriculture	Stockbreeding	Outside employment	Doing business	House leasing	Wages	MLS	Total
Farming households	All surveyed HH total income	82700	--	17000	--	--	--	--	99700
	household average income	27567	--	5667	--	--	--	--	33233
	Ratio of the item	82.95%	0.00%	17.05%	--	--	--	--	100.00%
Non-farming households	All surveyed HH total income	--	--	21500	60000	5500	118000	--	205000
	household average income	--	--	4300	12000	1100	23600	--	41000
	Ratio of the item	--	--	10.49%	29.27%	2.68%	57.56%	--	100.00%
Stockbreeding households	All surveyed HH total income	--	217500	55000	--	--	26000	4000	302500

	household average income	--	21750	5500	--	--	2600	400	30250
	Ratio of the item	--	71.90 %	18.18%	--	--	8.60%	1.32 %	100.00 %

Base the analyze of 3 households with 17 people affected by county water supply component, it can be noted that average annual income for each household is 107,600yuan, it's 7,900yuan more than the baseline survey data. From the table we can see the average agricultural income for each person is 6,257Yuan, account for 81.41%, it's 5.93% higher than baseline survey data; working outside income for each person is 1,429 Yuan, account for 18.59% of the total income, it's 17.65% higher than baseline survey data.

Table 5-6 the contract of annual income for each household affected by county water supply 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	baseline survey Ratio of the item	this monitorin g survey Ratio of the item	Per capita income growth ratio of the item for person	Per capita incom e growth ratio of the item for HH
	(yuan/year)	(yuan/year)	(yuan/year)	(yuan/year)				
agricultural income	82700	87600	5907	6257	82.95%	81.41%	5.93%	-1.54 %
working outside income	17000	20000	1214	1429	17.05%	18.59%	17.65 %	1.54%
Total annual income	99700	107600	7121	7686	100.00 %	100.00%	/	/

5.1.2.6 Household expenditure structure

Base the analyze of baseline survey of expenditure structure of 17 affected households, 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 85,389 yuan, the average household expenditures is 28,463 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 49,620yuan, account for 58.11% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 16,540 yuan, and total expenditure for living is 35,769 yuan, accounting for 41.89% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 11,923 yuan; in which annual electricity bill is 1,850 yuan, account for 2.17% of total expenditures, heating costs is 6560 yuan, account for 7.68% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 18,859 yuan, account for 22.09% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 3,500 yuan, account for 4.10% of total expenditure, health care expenditure is 2500yuan, account for 2.93% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure of non-farming households is 159,130 yuan, The average household expenditures is 31,826 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 50,000yuan, account for 31.42% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 10,000yuan, and total expenditure for living is 109,130 yuan, accounting for 68.58% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 21,826 yuan; in which annual water bill is 830 yuan, account for 20.52% of total expenditures; electricity bill is 3600 yuan, account for 2.26% of total expenditures, heating costs is 15,800 yuan, account for 9.93% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 52,500 yuan, account for 32.99% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 12,500 yuan, account for 7.86% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 8,000yuan, account for 5.03% of total expenditures; health care spending is 7,000yuan, account for 4.40% of total expenditures; transportation expenditure is 7,000yuan, account for 1.57% of total expenditures.

Total expenditure of stockbreeding households is 225,380 yuan, The average household expenditures is 25,042 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 55,000yuan, account for 24.40% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 6,111 yuan, and total expenditure for living is 170,380 yuan,

accounting for 75.60% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 18,931 yuan; in which annual electricity bill is 4,480 yuan, account for 1.99% of total expenditures, heating costs is 32,400 yuan, account for 14.38% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 79,200 yuan, account for 35.14% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 18,000 yuan, account for 7.99% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 12,000 yuan, account for 5.32% of total expenditures; health care spending is 8,000 yuan, account for 3.55% of total expenditures.

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	49620	16540	58.11 %	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Business running	--	--	--	50000	10000	31.42 %	--	--	--
	Stockbreeding	--	--	--	--	--	--	55000	6111	24.40 %
	Sub-total	49620	16540	58.11 %	50000	10000	31.42 %	55000	6111	24.40 %
Living	Water	--	--	--	830	166	0.52%	--	--	--
	Electricity	1850	617	2.17%	3600	720	2.26%	4480	498	1.99%
	Refuse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Heating	6560	2187	7.68%	15800	3160	9.93%	32400	3600	14.38 %
	Living	18859	6286	22.09 %	52500	10500	32.99 %	79200	8800	35.14 %
	Clothing	3500	1167	4.10%	12500	2500	7.86%	18000	2000	7.99%
	Leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Communication	1500	500	1.76%	6400	1280	4.02%	6500	722	2.88%
	Education	--	--	--	8000	1600	5.03%	12000	1333	5.32%
	Medical treatment	2500	833	2.93%	7000	1400	4.40%	8000	889	3.55%
	Traffic	1000	333	1.17%	2500	500	1.57%	4800	533	2.13%
	Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	5000	556	2.22%
	Sub-total	35769	11923	41.89 %	109130	21826	68.58 %	170380	18931	75.60 %

Total	85389	28463	100.0 0%	159130	31826	100.0 0%	225380	25042	100.0 0%
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Base the analyze of expenditure of 3 surveyed affected households, the average annual expenditure per person is 6,314 yuan, increased 215yuan than baseline survey expenditure 6,099 yuan. In which the annual per capita productive expenditure: per capita agricultural production inputs is 3,643 yuan, account for 57.69% of total expenditures, 0.425% lower than the baseline survey.

Meanwhile, the average annual expenditure per person of living: 129 yuan per capita for electricity, account for 2.04% of total expenditure, 2.70% reduction compared to baseline survey; capita living expenditure 1,429 yuan, account for 22.62 % of total expenditures, increased 6.05% compare with baseline survey; per capita expenditure on clothing is 286 yuan, account for 4.52% of total expenditures, increased 14.29% than baseline survey; communication costs is 114 yuan per capita, account for 1.81% of total expenditures, 6.67% higher than the baseline survey; medical costs is 143 yuan per capita, account for 2.26% of total expenditures, 20% less than the baseline survey; transport costs is 86 yuan per capita, account for 1.36% of total expenditures, increased 20% 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 person	growth ratio of the item for HH
Product ivity	Agriculture	49620	51000	3544	3643	58.11%	57.69%	2.78 %	-0.4 2%
	Business running	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Stockbreeding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub-total	49620	51000	3544	3643	58.11%	57.69%	2.78%	-0.42%
Living	Water	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Electricity	1850	1800	132	129	2.17%	2.04%	-2.70%	-0.13%
	Refuse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Heating	6560	6800	469	486	7.68%	7.69%	3.66%	0.01%
	Living	18859	20000	1347	1429	22.09%	22.62%	6.05%	0.54%
	Clothing	3500	4000	250	286	4.10%	4.52%	14.29%	0.43%
	Leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Communication	1500	1600	107	114	1.76%	1.81%	6.67%	0.05%
	Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Medical treatment	2500	2000	179	143	2.93%	2.26%	-20.00%	-0.67%
	Traffic	1000	1200	71	86	1.17%	1.36%	20.00%	0.19%
	Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub-total	35769	37400	2555	2671	41.89%	42.31%	4.56%	0.42%
Total		85389	88400	6099	6314	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, outgoing 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 income status of stock breeding

households is relatively good; 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.

Base the analyze of baseline survey of revenue sources, it can be noted that annual income of farming family is 99,700yuan, of which the agricultural income is 82,700 Yuan, account for 82.95% of total income, working outside income is 17,000 Yuan, account for 17.05% of the total income. So the agriculture income is the main revenue, and with certain outgoing work income.

The annual income of non-farming family is 205,000yuan, of which working outside income is 21,500 Yuan account for 10.49% of the total income; the business running income is 60,000 Yuan, account for 29.27% of total income, house leasing income is 5,500yuan, account for 2.68% of total income, wages is 118,000yuan, account for 57.56% of total income. Analysis showed that the non-farming households has more extensive way to get revenue, in which wages business income account for 86.82% of total revenue.

The annual income of stockbreeding households is 302,500 Yuan, in which livestock income is 217,500 Yuan account for 71.90% of the total income, working outside income is 55,000 Yuan account for 18.18 % of the total income, wages is 26,000 Yuan, account for 8.60% of total revenue, Minimum subsistence allowances was 4,000 Yuan, account for 1.32% of total revenue. So the main income source of for stockbreeding households is from livestock, and accounting for a large proportion of 71.9%, but the outgoing working wages, and guaranteeing income accounted for only a small part.

For expenditure analysis, total expenditure of farming households is 85,389 yuan, The average household expenditures is 28,463 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 49,620yuan, account for 58.11% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 16,540 yuan, and total expenditure for living is 35,769 yuan, accounting for 41.89% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 11,923 yuan; in which annual electricity bill is 1,850 yuan, account for 2.17%

of total expenditures, heating costs is 6560 yuan, account for 7.68% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 18,859 yuan, account for 22.09% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 3,500 yuan, account for 4.10% of total expenditure, health care expenditure is 2500yuan, account for 2.93% of total expenditures. So the expenditure for living, health care and heating is also a big part.

Total expenditure of non-farming households is 159,130 yuan, the average household expenditures is 31,826 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 50,000yuan, account for 31.42% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 10,000yuan, and total expenditure for living is 109,130 yuan, accounting for 68.58% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 21,826 yuan; in which annual water bill is 830 yuan, account for 20.52% of total expenditures; electricity bill is 3600 yuan, account for 2.26% of total expenditures, heating costs is 15,800 yuan, account for 9.93% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 52,500 yuan, account for 32.99% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 12,500 yuan, account for 7.86% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 8,000yuan, account for 5.03% of total expenditures; health care spending is 7,000yuan, account for 4.40% of total expenditures; transportation expenditure is 7,000yuan, account for 1.57% of total expenditures. So the expenditure for living, heating and education of non-farming HH is larger than farming HH.

Total expenditure of stockbreeding households is 225,380 yuan, The average household expenditures is 25,042 yuan. In which expenditure for productivity is 55,000yuan, account for 24.40% of total expenditures; the average expenditure of each household for productivity is 6,111 yuan, and total expenditure for living is 170,380 yuan, accounting for 75.60% of the total expenditure; the average expenditure of each household is 18,931 yuan; in which annual electricity bill is 4,480 yuan, account for 1.99% of total expenditures, heating costs is 32,400 yuan, account for 14.38% of total expenditure, the living expenses is 79,200 yuan, account for 35.14% of the total expenditure, clothing expenditure is 18,000 yuan, account for 7.99% of total expenditure, education expenditure is 12,000yuan, account for 5.32% of total expenditures; health care spending is 8,000yuan, account for 3.55% of total expenditures. So the expenditure for

living, heating, clothing and education is also a big part for breeding stock HH.

Base the analyze of 3 households with 17 people affected by county water supply component, it can be noted that average annual income for each household is 107,600yuan, it's 7,900yuan more than the baseline survey data. From the table we can see the average agricultural income for each person is 6,257Yuan, account for 81.41%, it's 5.93% higher than baseline survey data; working outside income for each person is 1,429 Yuan, account for 18.59% of the total income, it's 17.65% higher than baseline survey data. The living standard is better because of the construction of basic infrastructure.

Base the analyze of expenditure of 3 surveyed affected households, the average annual expenditure per person is 6,314 yuan, increased 215yuan than baseline survey expenditure 6,099 yuan. In which the annual per capita productive expenditure: per capita agricultural production inputs is 3,643 yuan, account for 57.69% of total expenditures, 0.425% lower than the baseline survey. From the monitoring, it is found that this 3 HH affected by grassland acquisition are farmers of Arele Village, mainly engaged in farming, the households have 40 mu farmland in average, they do not engage in livestock breeding industry, and the grassland is for collecting grass in autumn; so the impact of grassland acquisition is little for them.

5.2 Interview survey

The monitoring of the typical affected households, mainly farmers affected by land acquisition, and vulnerable groups affected by the project were interviewed, in order to understand the status of their production life and future life planning.

5.2.1 Interview record

(1) farmers affected by land acquisition

Interviewer: Tahar, 48 years old

Location: Tahar's home

Type: land acquisition

Subsistence allowances HH: no

Basic family information: 4 family members, Kazak, engaged in farming

Current production life status: income sources mainly come from agriculture. He has 30 mu of farmland, mainly engaged in corn and wheat planting, the annual income is 25,000 yuan/month, when slack he find some temporary work, wages is about 2,000 yuan/month; his wife mainly does some housework; family living expenses are daily living expenses, school fees for children and the cost of agricultural inputs. Aquaculture two sheep for food in winter, do not engage in animal husbandry, the grassland acquisition almost has no effect for them. Compensation has paid to them.

Production and life plans: plans to use compensation payments to rent some arable land from others next year, expanding acreage to increase revenue.

5.2.2 Interview conclusion

From the monitoring and interview, it is found that the living standards of APs are better than before. These 3 HH affected by grassland acquisition are farmers of Arele Village, mainly engaged in farming, the households have 40 mu farmland in average, they do not engage in livestock breeding industry, and the grassland is for collecting grass in autumn; so the impact of grassland acquisition is little for them. 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

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, Qinghe 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.

Affected by water supply component, 16mu grassland of 3 households in Buhaba village was acquisition. After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by Water supply plant component is 327.60 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 327.60 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 3276yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 1310.40yuan/mu); according to this standard, 3 affected pastoralists got 73,382.40 yuan in total for compensation in June 7, 2013. The grassland acquisition for other sub-component has not started yet; the DMS and consultations are being taken out.

6.2 House demolition and resettlement

Up to this monitoring, Qinghe County PMO was conducting the DMS and consultation for house demolition; a detailed resettlement plan was preparing; the excavation

demolition work has not started yet, so the compensation standard and resettlement status will be focused on follow-up monitoring according to the project implementation and demolition proceeding.

The 13 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.

Displaced households that are unwilling to buy resettlement housing may select cash compensation. They may buy commercial housing in the Qinghe County town. Of course, they may also buy housing out of the county town.

In this mode, a real estate appraisal agency will appraise a house and determine its appraised price based on its location, structure, building area, floor and decoration, and by reference to the displaced person's opinion; if the displaced person agrees with property swap, a house of the same area as the main rooms of the demolished house will be provided, and the attachments will be compensated for a replacement cost.

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, Qinghe 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, Qinghe 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	Oct. 2010	County PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Disclosure of the RP		ADB website	Oct. 2010			
Water Supply	Land acquisition announcement	via village meeting	March. 2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	Affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	March. 2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	Affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets

	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	April.2013	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials Community,	Affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April.2013	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Heating Supply	HD announcement	Bulletin board of villages and village meetings	Dec,2013	PMO, Community, HDO	All affected people	announce the HD and scope
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot investigation	Dec,2013	PMO, Community, HDO	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	Jan ,2014	PMO, Community, HDO	All affected people	Discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	March,2014	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
The Waste Disposal	Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, leader of breeding farm	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches

	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied grassland of resettlement and loss of assets
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	March, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	the Aps meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Ta Zhen Water Supply	Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets

	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	Mar, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
The TA Zhen Drainage Component	Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date

The Road of Ta Zhen Component	Announce on LA and HD	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Feb, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the acquisition area, compensation standard, the resettlement approaches
	Review of the physical volume	on-the-spot measure	March, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	Announced a levy notice confirming that ultimately influence the volume and occupied land of resettlement and loss of assets
	confirm the resettlement compensation scheme	villager meeting	Mar, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	discuss the final resettlement plan and the use of compensation
	announce the compensation and payment date	villager meeting	April, 2014	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	announce the compensation and payment date
Monitoring of the affected people		Door-to-door interview	Dec,2012--Dec,2015	County PMO, sub-district office, village officials, breeding farm workers	Random sampling	Understanding the implementation of the RP and the livelihood restoration of the affected people
Monitoring of the affected people by grassland		Door-to-door interview	Jan. 2013--Dec,2015	County PMO, , village officials; external monitoring agency	All affected people	Understanding the implementation of the RP and the livelihood restoration of the affected

					people
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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 Qinghe 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	October 23, 2013	Qinghe 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	October 24, 2013	Qinghe PMO, Construction Bureau, Grassland Supervision office, L&R Bureau, HD manage office、related units	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
3	October 25, 2013	Qinghe PMO, Construction Bureau	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.
4	October 25, 2013	Qinghe PMO, Construction Bureau	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
5	October 26, 2013	Qinghe PMO, Construction Bureau, related units	Interviews, Seminars	To verify the resettlement funds	Staffs from PMO, and monitoring team	To deeply verify the resettlement funds

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 Qinghe County Land and Resources Bureau (QCLRB) / House Demolition Management Office (HDMO) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days;

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 7-2.

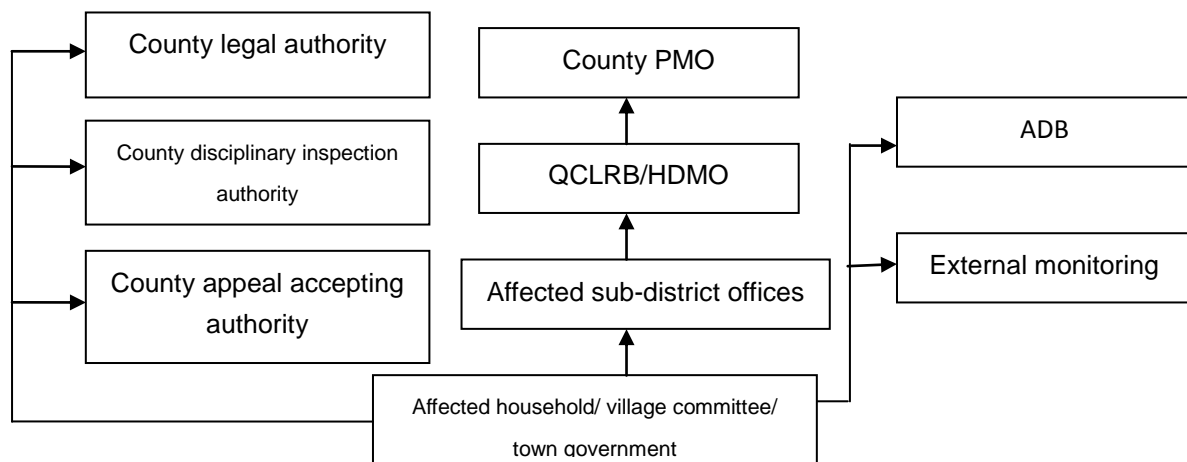


Figure 7-2 Appeal procedures

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 8.1. Resettlement action agencies

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

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

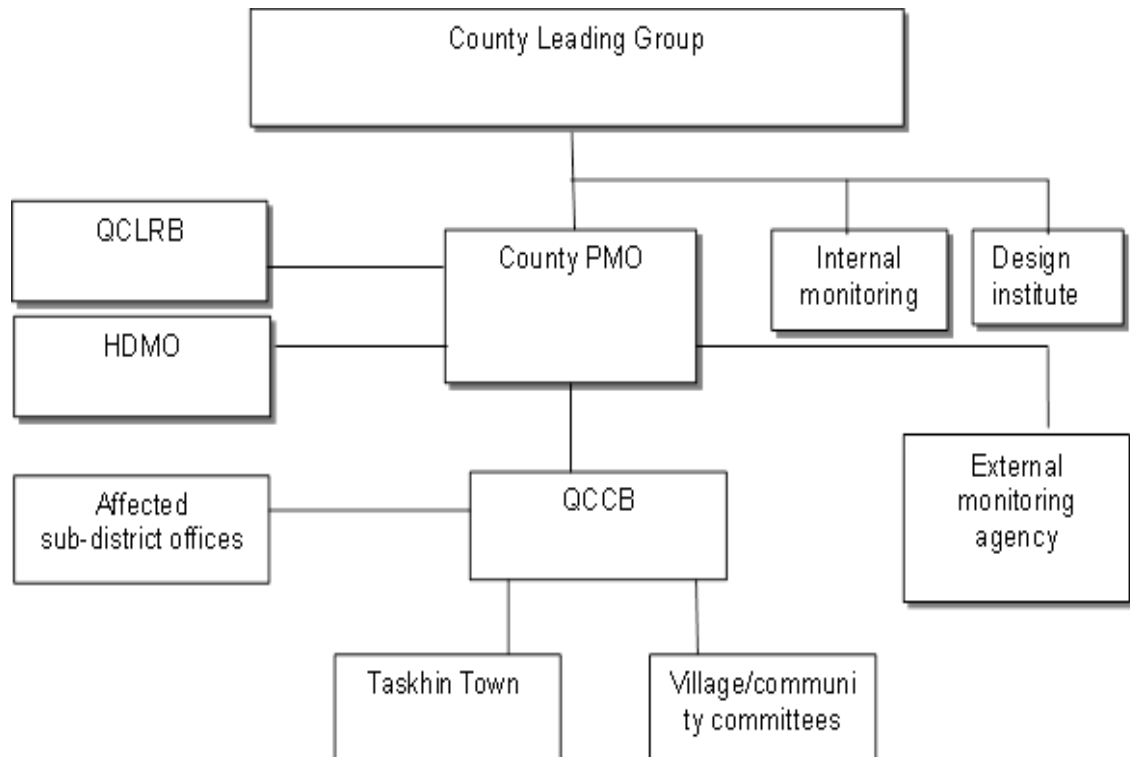


Figure 8-1 Qinghe Resettlement organizational chart

Table 8-1 Qinghe PMO staff

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Qinghe County Finance Bureau	Wang Dongliang	Cadres	0906-8821092
2	Qinghe County Development and Reform Commission	Sun Long	Cadres	0906-8822106
3	Qinghe construction bureau	Li Yan	Deputy Secretary	0906-8823483
4	Qinghe construction bureau	Zhou Bugao	Cadres	0906-8824235
5	Qinghe construction bureau	Tan Tingting	Cadres	0906-8824235
6	Qinghe construction bureau	Hu Xiaolei	Cadres	0906-8824235
7	Qinghe construction bureau	A Yiheng	Cadres	0906-8824235
8	Qinghe construction bureau	Song Shaorui	Accountant	0906-8826086
9	Qinghe construction bureau	Yang Xinqing	Accountant	0906-8826086

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 Qinghe 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

9.1 Conclusion

(1) Project progress: 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. The DMS and consultation is under taken.

(2) Project impact: 3 HH with 14 people affected by grassland acquisition for water supply component are farmers of Arele Village, they are all Kazak, and 16mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland was required.

(3) Compensation standard: 16 mu Class 1, Grade 1 grassland was required 16 mu from 3 HH with 14 people affected by grassland acquisition for water supply component of Arele Village. After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the average annual output value last 3 years of the grassland occupied by Water supply plant component is 327.60 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 327.60 Yuan / mu), grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 3276yuan/mu); resettlement subsidy standard is 4 times of the average annual output of last 3 years (which equals 1310.40yuan/mu); according to this standard, 3 affected pastoralists got 73,382.40 yuan in total for compensation in June 7, 2013. The grassland acquisition for other sub-component has not started yet, the DMS and consultations are being taken out.

(4) Resettlement: The sub-components related to HD and LA has not started yet, PMO is conducting the DMS and consultations based on the final design, it will be mainly focused on next monitoring.

(5) APs living standard: Base the analyze of 3 households with 17 people affected by county water supply component, it can be noted that average annual income for each household is 107,600yuan, it's 7,900yuan more than the baseline survey data. From the table we can see the average agricultural income for each person is 6,257Yuan, account for 81.41%, it's 5.93% higher than baseline survey data; working outside income for each person is 1,429 Yuan, account for 18.59% of the total income, it's 17.65% higher than baseline survey data. The living standard is better because of the construction of basic

infrastructure.

Base the analyze of expenditure of 3 surveyed affected households, the average annual expenditure per person is 6,314 yuan, increased 215yuan than baseline survey expenditure 6,099 yuan. In which the annual per capita productive expenditure: per capita agricultural production inputs is 3,643 yuan, account for 57.69% of total expenditures, 0.425% lower than the baseline survey. From the monitoring, it is found that this 3 HH affected by grassland acquisition are farmers of Arele Village, mainly engaged in farming, the households have 40 mu farmland in average, they do not engage in livestock breeding industry, and the grassland is for collecting grass in autumn; so the impact of grassland acquisition is little for them.

(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 Qinghe Construction bureau. With the assistant of Qinghe government, Qinghe 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 1: Current status of County water plant in implementation



Figure 1: Current status of County water plant in implementation

Appendix 2: Photos of interview and symposium



Figure 2: Photos of interview and symposium

Appendix 3: Planning construction land acquisition permission for water supply component

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جۇڭخۇا خەلق جۇمھۇرىيىتىنىڭ
 中华人民共和国
 قۇرۇلۇش پىلانلاش ئىجازەتنامىسى
建设工程规划许可证
 قۇرۇلۇش 2010—17 ھۆججەت نومۇرى
 建字第 号

«جۇڭخۇا خەلق جۇمھۇرىيىتىنىڭ شەھەر - يېزا يېرىمەك پىلانى قانۇنى» نىڭ
 40 - ماددىسىدىكى بەلگىلىمىگە ئاساسەن، بۇ قۇرۇلۇشنىڭ شەھەر - يېزا
 يېرىمەك پىلانى تەلىمىگە ئۇيغۇنلۇقى تەكشۈرۈلۈپ، ئىجازەتنامە بېرىلدى.
 根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》第
 四十条规定，经审核，本建设工程符合城乡
 规划要求，颁发此证。

تارقاقلىق ئورگان
 发证机关
 日期
 2010 年 11 月 4 日

قۇرۇلۇش بىرلىكى (شەخس) 建设单位(个人)	青河县建设局
قۇرۇلۇش نامى 建设项目名称	青河县供水工程
قۇرۇلۇش ئورنى 建设位置	青河县城西北约 15 公里处 拜兴水库西南部
قۇرۇلۇش كۆلىمى 建设规模	
قوشۇمچە خەرىتە ۋە ھۆججەتلەرنىڭ نامى 附图及附件名称	

رەئايە قىلىنىدىغان ئىشلار
 1. بۇ ئىجازەتنامە شەھەر - يېزا يېرىمەك پىلانى مەسئۇل ئارىلىقىدا قانۇن بويىچە تەكشۈرۈلۈپ تارتىلىپ، قۇرۇلۇش
 شەھەر - يېزا يېرىمەك پىلانى تەلىمىگە ئۇيغۇن ئىكەنلىكىنى ئىسپاتلايدۇ.
 2. بۇ ئىجازەتنامە ئىككىنچى ئىنچىكىلىق بويىچە بېرىلگەن قۇرۇلۇشلار بىلەن
 قانۇندا خىلاپ قۇرۇلۇش ھېسابلىنىدۇ.
 3. ئىجازەتنامە تارقاقلىق ئورگانىدا بېرىلگەن ئىكەنلىكىنى ئىسپاتلايدۇ، بۇ ئىجازەتنامەنى تارقاقلىق ئورگانىدا بېرىلگەنلىكىنى
 جاھانچە ئۆزگەرتىشكە بولمايدۇ.
 4. شەھەر - يېزا يېرىمەك پىلانى مەسئۇل ئارىلىقىدا قانۇن بويىچە بۇ ئىجازەتنامەنى ئۆزگەرتىش ھوقۇقى بار.
 قۇرۇلۇش خەلقئارا قانۇن (ئىنچىكىلىق) بىلەن تەكشۈرۈلۈپ، ئىجازەتنامە بېرىلگەن ھەرخىل ھۆججەتلەرنى ئۆز ئىچىگە
 ئالىدۇ. بۇ ئىجازەتنامە قوشۇمچە خەرىتە ۋە ھۆججەتلەرنى ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ.

遵守事项

一、本证是经城乡规划主管部门依法审核，建设工程符合城乡规划要求的法律凭证。

二、未取得本证或不按本证规定进行建设的，均属违法建设。

三、未经发证机关许可，本证的各项规定不得随意变更。

四、城乡规划主管部门依法有权查验本证，建设单位（个人）有责任提交查验。

五、本证所需附图与附件由发证机关依法确定，与本证具有同等法律效力。

Figure 3: Construction land acquisition permission for water supply component

Appendix 4: Compensation agreement of the project land acquisition



Appendix 4: Compensation agreement of the project land acquisition