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Prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company, Xinjiang Branch for
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Asian Development Bank

**Qinghe County Municipal Infrastructure and
Environmental Improvement Project
Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation
Report**

(No. 3)

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,
Xinjiang Branch

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1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Main components in the project

The Project is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project. The components are county town water supply, county town sewage treatment, county town refuse disposal, county town central heating, Takshiken Town road construction. As shown in Table 1-1.

Table1-1 Components of the Project

Component	Brief description
County town water supply	Expansion of a 6,000m ³ /d waterworks, and construction of a water supply network of 13,874m, in which newly built DN300 is 6,641m long and DN200 2,742m long, and reconstructed DN400 is 752m long, DN300 2,887m long and
County town sewage treatment	Construction of a 4,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.0km, 10KV lines of 0.5km, construction and reconstruction of a sewer network of 5,850m, in which d300 is 5,510m long and d600 340m long, a sewage lifting pumping station, a pressure PE drainage line, in which dn300 is 2,000m long
County town central heating	Expansion of a 1×46MW boiler house; construction of 3 heating stations, and heating lines of 3,804m, in which DN250 is 1,348m long, DN300 1,084m long, DN350 1,272m long and DN500 100m long
County town refuse disposal	Construction of a 30t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, 399 ashbins, 40 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines of 0.3km and an access road of 0.7km
Taskhin Town road	Construction of 6 roads in the county town with a total length of 2,107.25m,
Taskhin Town water supply	Construction of a 1,800m ³ /d waterworks, including a water head (large opening well), a water supply line of 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 and a length of 15,832m will be built, in which newly built DN100 is 3,834m long, DN200 8,493m long and DN300 3,505m long

Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Construction of a 1,200m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, an access road of 1.3km and 10KV lines of 3.0km; a sewer network of 7,360m, in which d300 is 5,820m long and d400 1,540m long, 184 drainage manholes, a distributing well and a sewage lifting pumping station, and the dn250-PE water distribution line of
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1.2 Project investment and construction period

The original investment for the project is about CNY149.8491million. Which ADB loaned \$ 15,000,000 and the others is from county counterpart funds; in which, the project cost is 117.6722million, other costs is 18.1356 million, reserve cost is 8.5293million, the construction period interest is 4.0732 million, initial working capital cost is 143.88. Specific investment costs are shown in Table 1-2

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

The implementation for this project would start from 2011 and end in 2015;and the implementation has two phases; the first phase is project preparing period, which would cost 2 years (2009 to 2010), mainly to complete the project preparatory work, such as project approval, survey and design, environmental assessment, loan negotiations and other preparatory work; the second phase is implementation period which 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.

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

No .	Items	Water supply	Drainage	Central heating	Waste disposal	Takshiken Road Component	Takshiken Water supply	Takshiken Drainage	Sub-total
1	Project cost	2101.24	1459.35	2440.68	1550.37	1618.46	1465.74	1131.38	11767.22

2	Implementati on and other cost	266.3	256.76	391.4	313.8	205.41	176.44	203.45	1813.56
3	Reserve fund	169.84	96.05	146.8	92.66	133.21	114.74	99.63	852.93
4	Interest during construction	55.07	-	99.1	85.07	98.82	38.12	31.14	407.32
5	Initial working capital	10.09	-	89.65	9.84	23.71	5.16	5.43	143.88
Total		2602.5 4	1812.16	3167.6 3	2051.74	2079.61	1800.2	1471.03	14984.9 1

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
June 11	docking with Qinghe County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO, Social Insurance Bureau, and Civil Affairs Bureau	To understand the project progress and alteration of the project, and the situation of the resettlement communities, PMO organization profiles and management system, and internal monitoring, and the complains etc.
June 12	To visit Qinghe County affected residents and with questionnaires	Investigation the living hood and productivity recovery of affecting populations; and on field check the project progress in County and Tashiken Town.
June 13	To visit Qinghe County affected residents and with questionnaires	Investigation the living hood and productivity recovery of affecting populations;
June 13	To visit Qinghe County affected residents and with questionnaires	Investigation the living hood and productivity recovery of affecting populations; visited the project-affected stockbreeding family; to understand the residents complained that the complainant situation within project affected area; to know how resettlement satisfied with the compensations

2 The Project Progress

2.1 Progress of project works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Qinghe 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 5, 2011, According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2011 NO.2625 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	August 5, 2011
2	Land planning permission for the County component of water supply construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
3	Land planning permission for the Takshiken component of water supply construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
4	Project planning permission for the Takshiken component of the sewage treatment construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
5	Land planning permission for the county component of the refuse disposal construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
6	Land planning permission for heating project construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
7	Land planning permission for the Takshiken component of the road construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011
8	Project planning permission for the county component of the sewage treatment construction	Qinghe County construction bureau	October 4, 2011

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

County Water Supply Component: Budget investment of CNY 26.0282 million, construction of a water distribution network of 13,874m, and expand a 6,000m³/d water purification plant; the component has 4 contract packages; they are civil engineering, water supply network and drainage network, water supply plant equipment and machinery for water meters and variable electrical equipment. And the public bidding has been completed on September 2012, CNY15.85 million has been invested. In which investment for civil work is CNY9.58million, the project started in June 2013, and CNY8.01million has been invested in June 2015, the main part of the water purification plant, road hardening, landscaping, insulation of clean water tank, install of septic-tank, workshop, as well as the laboratory had been completed; lying water supply network for 1.5km, with a total bidding price of CNY5.82million for the water supply pipelines, and CNY5.82million has been invested; the bidding price of CNY2.82million for the project for water supply plant equipment, CNY1.52million has been invested; and the bidding price of CNY2.11million for the machinery for water meters and variable electrical equipment, which has invested for CNY0.50million.

County Refuse Disposal: Budget investment is CNY21.801 million, construction of newly-built one 30t/d refuse disposal plant and its operational outfit; the component includes 2 contracts package, they are refuse disposal civil work (QH-S-C01) and equipment (QH-S-E01). For now, the project has been completed, with investment of CNY17.16million, the final accounts are ongoing currently, and the project is waiting for final inspection.

The bid for civil work has been completed in Sept. 2013, with a price of CNY12.22million, the project started in the end of May 2014, and completed in Oct. 2014, 12.22million Yuan have been completed invested for civil works. The bid for equipment package has been completed in Oct. 2010, with a price of CNY4.94million and the contract has been signed up in 2013, all the equipment had been supplied already in 2014, 4.94million Yuan have been completed invested for equipment.

County Water Drainage Component: Budget investment of CNY 19.1272 million, construction of drainage network for 5.73km; and newly builds a 4000m³/d sewage treatment plant, and drainage examine wells for 173. The bid for civil work (QH-D-C01) has not started yet, the bid for equipment had been completed in Dec. 2013, with a price of CNY6.83million, however, due to the alteration of project, the equipment has not supplied.

Central heating Component: Budget investment of CNY31.6763million, construction of 1 × 46MW boiler room and an auxiliary equipment, and newly built 3 heat substations,

with heat network for 3.804km. There are 4 contract packages, including civil construction work (QH-H-C01); network materials (QH-H-E01); boiler equipment (QH-H-E02); and auxiliary component (QH-H-E03). Currently, CNY23million has been invested, the public bid for boiler equipment (QH-H-E02) has been completed on July 1, 2014, with price of CNY5.19million, and the install work has been completed; meanwhile, the public bidding for network materials (QH-H-E01) and auxiliary component (QH-H-E03) has been finished on April 9, 2015, with price for CNY3.07 and 5.04million, all of them had been completed. However, Qinghe County plans to remove the heating civil construction component from ADB loan, the alteration proposal has been submitted to Altay prefecture PMO and ADB.

Takshiken Water Supply Component: Budget investment of CNY18.0002million, construction of a water distribution network of 15.99km, and a 1,800m³/d waterworks, and a water purification room, two clean water tank, a comprehensive building, a garage, and a power distribution room;

Three contracts packages of the civil construction work (QH.T-W-C01), water supply and drainage pipes (QH.T-W&D-E01) and water supply equipment (QH.T-W-E01) of which the public bidding had been completed in December 2013,. Currently the project has invested CNY7.93million, the bidding price for water supply and drainage pipes (QH.T-W&D-E01) is CNY4.46million, the delivery has been completed; the bidding price for civil construction work (QH.T-W-C01) is CNY7.79million, the construction of the component started in May, 2014, with investment of CNY3.48million, 16km of network lying has been completed; the public bidding price of CNY3.90million for water supply equipment (QH.T-W-E01), the equipment supply has not started. Due to the alteration of drawing sheet for the water plant in Takshiken town, the implementation has not started yet.

Ta Town Water Drainage Component: Budget investment of CNY 14.7144million, construction of a 1200m³/d sewage treatment plant, and two pre-sedimentation tank, one aeration oxidation pond, and the second sedimentation tank. The project has 2 contract packages, the drainage civil construction work (QH.T-D-C01) and Sewage treatment plant equipment (QH.T-D- E01).The bid for drainage civil work and the equipment had been completed in December 2013, with a price of CNY13.6520million.Up to now, CNY4million has been invested.

The bidding price of package (QH.T-D- E01) for CNY5.69million, due to the alteration, the supply has not started; the bidding price of the drainage civil construction work (QH.T-D-C01) for CNY7.96million, with investment of CNY4.00million, and finish network lying for 11.5km, meanwhile finish the construction of comprehensive houses, duty room, the main body of pre-sedimentation tank and aeration oxidation pond, enclosing walls, road. Excavation of the other buildings are ongoing now.

Takshiken Road Component: Budget investment of CNY of 20.7991million for Takshiken newly construction of 6 roads in the county 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. The project has 2 contract packages, road civil construction (QH.T-T-C01), and road equipment (QH.T-T-E01).

The public bidding for road civil construction (QH.T-T-C01) has been completed in December 1, 2013, with price of 8.818 million yuan. Up to now, 6.85 million yuan had been invested, the concrete pavement construction for 6 roads had completed, and the paving of curbstone traffic marks, lightings, landscape, and maintenance has not started yet. the public bidding for package of (QH.T-T-E01) had been finished on April 9, 2015, with price of CNY6.74million, the material supply has not started.

Table2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects

Items	Pre-procedures	Starting time	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Ending time
County Water Supply	finished	2014.7	The construction of the main part of waterworks had been completed, so as the laying of water supply network 5800m; complete all procurement tasks; so as 39% construction work	the main part of the water purification plant, road hardening, landscaping, insulation of clean water tank, install of septic-tank, workshop, as well as the laboratory had been completed; laying water supply network for 1.5km, the water supply plant has finished the investment of 53.85%, water meters, machinery, instrument and variable electrical equipment has finished investment for 23.67.	2015.12
County Water Drainage	finished	2015.5	Not started yet	The bid for civil work (QH-D-C01) has not started yet. Due to the alteration of project, the equipment has not supplied.	2016.1

County Refuse Disposal	finishe d	2013.12	Civil works, leachate pond, landfill, landfill appendages, foundation for Management District buildings have almost been completed. In which equipment supply contract packages completed 95%; complete all procurement; overall construction schedule of approximately 58% had been completed	the final accounts are ongoing currently, and the project is waiting for final inspection.	2014.11
Central heating	finishe d	2015.5	Not started yet	Been completed.	2015.7
Takshiken water supply	finishe d	2014.5	the subgrade earthwork for 6 roads had completed, and so as 10 culverts. The bid documents for roads contract of Takshiken have been prepared, prepare to be bided	16km of network lying has been completed; the equipment supply has not started.	2015.12
Takshiken drainage	finishe d	2014.7	complete all procurement; equipment supply contract packages completed 10%	finish network lying for 11.5km, meanwhile finish the construction of comprehensive houses, duty room, the main body of pre-sedimentation tank and aeration oxidation pond, enclosing walls, road. Excavations of the other buildings are ongoing now.	2015.12
Ta Town road	finishe d	2014.5	7.2 km open trenching pipe, foundation excavation for sewage plant has been completed, leveling the field area has been completed. complete all procurement	the concrete pavement construction for 6 roads had completed, and the paving of curbstone traffic marks, lightings, landscape, and maintenance has not started yet.	2015.12

2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

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.

Up to July 2014, all the 6 subcomponents of resettlement work has completed, except the county water drainage component.

2015, 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 all the compensation of LA and resettlement has been completed in June 2015.

Table2-3Actual resettlement progress of the project

NO.	Items	Resettlement progress last monitoring	Resettlement progress this monitoring
1	Water supply	Grassland required for county water supply plant has been occupied	Land acquisition completed
2	Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition completed
3	Refusal Disposal	Land acquisition completed	Land acquisition completed
4	Central heating	Land acquisition and House demolish completed	Land acquisition and House demolish completed
5	Ta Town road construction	Land acquisition and House demolish completed	Land acquisition and House demolish completed
6	Ta Town Water supply	Land acquisition completed	Land acquisition completed
7	Ta Town Sewage treatment	DMS and consultations are under taken	Land acquisition completed

3 Project Impact

3.1 Land Impacts

Total land acquisition by this project is 459.89mu. In which state-owned residential land 2.93mu; state-owned bushes 64.35mu; collective grassland 391.9mu, state-owned vacant land 0.68mu, and state-owned wasteland 0.03mu. For details, see table 3-1:

Table3-1 Land Acquisition effects list of the project

Unit: mu

No.	Component	LA Type	Covered area for last monitoring	Covered area for this monitoring	Increase area
1	Taskhin Town road construction	Grassland (Class 1, grade 1)	22.49	22.49	0
		state-owned residential land	4	4	0
2	Taskhin Town water supply	Grassland (Class 1	10.22	10.22	0
3	Taskhin Town sewage treatment	Grassland (Class 1	182	182	0
		state-owned unused land	0.03	0.03	0
4	County town refusal disposal	Grassland (Class 4, grade 3)	150	150	0
5	County town water supply	Grassland (Class 1, grade 1)	16	16	0
6	County town sewage treatment	State-owned bushes	73.25	64.35	2.29
		grassland (Class 1, grade 3)		11.19	
7	County town Central heating	state-owned residential land	2.48	2.48	
		state-owned unused land	0.68	0.68	
	Component		461.15	461.15	2.29

Before project implementation, Qinghe County PMO, and grassland supervision department by, and land resource department and forestry Council based on the eventual design, after detailed of measurement survey, and the second national land survey defined that sewage plant located in State-owned desert woodland, which occupied area for 64.35 mu, no affected population; the access road occupied

grassland (class1, grade3)11.19 mu, the ownership is Akelangke Village , affected 6 households 27 people, all for minority (Kazak).

3.2 Affected population by HD

House demolition is caused by Ta town and county road subproject heating projects. Up to August 2013, all the HD resettlement and compensation work has been finished.

Up to this monitoring, we found that 700.45 m² residential houses had been demolished, affected 6 HHs with 25 people, including 150m² of housing demolish area in Ta Town, affected 1HH, with 4 people; 550.45m² of housing demolish caused by county heating component, affected 5 HHs, with 21 people, compared with last monitoring the HD area and affected population has no changes.

Table3-2 Residents' Housing Demolition

Item	AH	Demolished area (m ²)	Structure
Ta Town road construction	Qian Wanwei	150.00	Earth timber structure
County town Central heating	Li Yuxin	101.13	Earth timber structure
	Li Zonghua	62.31	Earth timber structure
	Maimaiti	128.53	Earth timber structure
	Zhang Anming	166.48	Earth timber structure
	Chen Qingli	92.00	Earth timber structure
Total		700.45	

4 Project Compensation Standard

4.1 LA Compensation Standard

4.1.1 State-owned land

The Project is a public program, where state-owned land will be acquired by allocation. For the allocated state-owned land, land use rights will be acquired by paying leasing fees at a rate of 8-15 yuan/m². The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Qinghe County, and the compensation rate is 15 yuan/m² within the built-up area and 8 yuan/m² out of the built-up area; for land out of the built-up area to be occupied by the Project, the land and resources authority will further collect leasing fees for construction land. According to Attached Table 1 of Document [XJJF (2001) No.500] (Collection standard of leasing fees for new construction land of XUAR), the rate of leasing fees for construction land of Qinghe County is 8 yuan/m²

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

Tabel 4-1 Benchmark land prices of Qinghe County

Unit: yuan/m²

Grade	1	2	3
Commercial land	162	130	99
Housing land	95	60	41
Industrial land	152	66	55

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 / m². 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 / m²), 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.

Tabel 4-2 Compensation standard of the project (shrub land)

Type	Forest land compensation			Resettlement subsidy			Recovery fee
	baseline (yuan/mu)	Time s	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	baseline (yuan/mu)	times	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	baseline (yuan/mu)
Shrub land	800	8	6400	800	17	13600	2000
Forest compensation standards (shrub)							
Canopy density (%)				Canopy density (%)			
20-40				400			

4.1.2 Collective land

This monitoring found that the compensation work of county sewage treatment had been completed in June 2015, the county drainage treatment occupied grassland 180.64mu for permanent, including class1, grade3 grassland for 79.39mu, class2, grade4 grassland for 101.25mu.

The grassland compensation is stipulated based on Article 39 of the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China, Article 9, 10, and 11 of the evaluation and approval management regulations of the prairie acquisition of Agriculture Ministry, and NO.【2010】

2679 new Document of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission and the Finance Department. The issuance of grassland compensation and resettlement fees are according to “the notice about the charge standard related grassland supervision” NO. 【1999】3 document issued by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Price Bureau and Finance Department. The grassland compensation should be given to the grassland supervision institution for the grassland construction. The resettlement fees are to give back to the grassland users, but the PMO put the affected people into consideration and made negotiations with grassland supervision managers, then give all the grassland compensation and resettlement fees to the affected people.

Based on the updated RP (2013.7), the compensation standard for class1, grade3 is 120yuan/mu, class1, grade 2 is 262.08yuan/mu, but in the requirement of the herdsmen, and negotiation with affected people, PMO decided to compensated the 11.19mu of grassland class1, grade 3 in the compensation price of 262.08yuan/mu, resettlement compensation is times of it and grassland compensation is 10 times of it, the grassland resettlement subsidy for 6 times.

Tabel 4-3 Compensation standard of grassland

Last monitoring standard					
Component	Grassland level	Base(yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (times)	Grassland compensation (times)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)
County water supply	Class1, grade1	327.6	4	10	4586.4
Ta Town road	Class1, grade1	327.6	6	6	3931.2
Ta Town water supply	Class1, grade1	327.6	6	6	3931.2
	Class3, grade2	88			1056
Ta Town drainage treatment	Class3, grade2	88	6	6	1056
County refuse disposal	Class2, grade4	69	4	6	690
This monitoring standard					
Component	Grassland level	Base(yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (times)	Grassland compensation (times)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)
County water supply	Class1, grade1	327.6	4	10	4586.4
Ta Town road	Class1, grade1	327.6	6	6	3931.2
Ta Town water supply	Class1, grade1	327.6	6	6	3931.2
	Class3,	88			1056

	grade2				
Ta Town drainage treatment	Class3, grade2	88	6	6	1056
County refuse disposal	Class2, grade4	69	4	6	690
County drainage disposal	Class1, grade3	262.08	6	10	4193.28

4.2 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

House demolition is caused by Ta town and county road subproject heating projects. Up to August 2013, all the HD resettlement and compensation work has been finished.

This monitoring found that Qinghe PMO plans to remove the civil construction of heating component from the ADB loan, but the civil construction and HD work of heating component had been completed, and the HD caused by heating component, so due diligence survey should be carried out.

All the contracts work and compensation distribution from April—August 2013. For “Compensation Regulation on State-owned Land Acquisition and House Demolition” was enacted on 21, January 2011, the compensation rate is executed based on that. The agreement and resettlement had been completed in April—August 2013.

Table4-1 Actual housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Earth timber	yuan/m2	1300	Qinghe County
	Earth timber	yuan/m2	995	Ta Town
	Land compensation			
	Land compensation	yuan/m2	Grade 3: 41yuan	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/HH	500	
	TV displacement fee	yuan/HH	108	

5 Resettlement

Compared with last monitoring, during this monitoring we found that the LA resettlement compensation caused by county drainage has been completed, and compensation of the other subcomponent had been completed in July 2014.

5.1 Land Acquisition Resettlement

5.1.1 State-owned land resettlement

Ta town drainage component occupied 0.03mu state-owned unused land, heating component occupies 0.68 mu of state-owned unused land, all the land were allocated by the Qinghe County land department for construction use for free. Since the project does not affect the population, so do not involve land acquisition and resettlement work.

County drainage component occupied 64.35mu of state-owned shrub land, with total compensation of CNY1.44million, including forestland compensation for 0.42million yuan, resettlement subsidy for 0.88million yuan, and the woods compensation for 25740yuan, Forest vegetation restoration fee for 128,700yuan.

Table 5-1 Compensation standard for Forestland

No.	Compensation items	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	times	Area (mu)	Cost (10,000)
1	forestland compensation	800	8	64.35	41.184
2	resettlement subsidy	800	17		87.516
3	woods	400	1		2.574
4	Forest vegetation restoration	2000	1		12.87
Total					144.144

5.1.2 Collective land Resettlement

Qinghe County Project Office in order to properly resolve the pastoralists and land affected population received basic life and long-term livelihood, maintaining

social stability and harmony, promote economic and social development, and to develop the appropriate compensation policy, namely:

- a) To obtain the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies;
- b) During project construction, will give jobs priority to resettlement labors, which will bring the cash income of affected persons.
- c) Provide skills training and employment introduction

Throughout the production recovery process, technical personnel training should be provided, such as some cash crops and farming, etc.. Invite the livestock sector and labor and social security departments of the technical staff to carry out some training herders aspects related to aquaculture, making affected households received at least more than once per animal husbandry and non-agricultural production, technical training and technical training, through these measures to improve farming skills to increase the income of affected persons to restore the livelihoods of affected people.

Table 5-2 LA compensation

Component	Land type	Area (mu)	Standard (yuan)		
			Resettlement fee	Grassland compensation	Amount
County water supply	Class1, grade1	16	2.10	5.24	7.34
Ta Town road	Class1, grade1	22.49	4.42	4.42	8.84
Ta Town water supply	Class1, grade1	6.97	1.54	1.54	3.08
	Class3, grade2	3.25			
Ta Town drainage treatment	Class3, grade2	182	9.61	9.61	19.22
County refuse disposal	Class2, grade4	150	4.14	6.21	10.35
County drainage	Class1, grade 3	11.19	1.76	2.93	4.69
Total		391.9	23.57	29.95	53.52

5.2 Resettlement of Housing Demolition

HD was caused by Ta town road component and county heating component, construction of Ta town road affected 1 HH, the compensation had completed in June

2013, county heating component affected 5 HHs, and compensation work also had been completed in August 2013.

The 6 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 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.

Qinghe resettlement community is located in the Guangming Road, south of Xingfu Road, east of the county, with a total construction area of 7000 m², habitable 80 households, two apartments share a staircase, the house has 3 bedrooms and 2 living rooms always with area about 100-120 m², the house has 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms always with area about 90 m². Qinghe Primary School is 350 meters away from the community, Qinghe Junior School is 450 meters away from the community, county hospital is 200m away from the community. Supporting facilities are electricity, telecommunications, radio and television, water supply and drainage

facilities, central heating, roads and unified laying and installation entertainment and fitness equipment

1 Household affected by HD in Ta town, after discussion, the PMO paid cash compensation as their wish, and allocated a homestead place for self-construction, which is located in the Sarbulake village of herdsmen settlements area, on the north side of the Ta Town, only 1km far away; it's only 2km away from the original house, the affected households, there is no risk for their living recovery, because allocated homestead area is 300m², and another 20,000 yuan subsidy for building new house was paid for them.

Among the 6 AHs, 5AHs chosen cash compensation, 1 AH chosen property swap. 0.846 Million was paid for demolition compensation, including

- (1) 1 affected HH by the road subproject in Ta town, after consultation by the PMO, the AH want to get the cash compensation, because he has a set of house in other place. after assessment, PMO paid 150,000 yuan a one-time to the affected people in June 2013;
- (2) 1 of the 5 affected HH by the county heating subproject, Chen Qingli chosen property swap after consultation with PMO. The demolition of housing area was 92m², through the property swap; he gets a 90-square-meter house in the resettlement community in Guangming Road. Meanwhile Chen Qingli gets the compensated with attachment for owned residential land area of 2 square meters, and 37,080 yuan for housing renovation costs.

Table 5-3 Chen qingli compensation

	Compensation standard	Area	Compensation amount
Compensation area	State-owned residential area	182m ²	7462
	House area	92m ²	Property swap
Attachment	Toilet	1	500
	Big tree	4	320
	Small tree	3	105
	Trees	3	240
	Fruit trees	1	35

	Wells	1	1050
Other subsidies	Moving subsidies		500
	Television transfer cost		108
	House renovation cost		37080
	The others		
Total			47400

Note: Chen Qing Li's residential land was compensated in accordance with the standards of grade 3, namely 41 yuan per square meter

The other 4 AHs chosen cash compensation due to they have the other residential house. Compensation standards are: the demolition of housing area per square meter compensation is 1300 yuan; 4 HHs get total compensation costs 642,000 yuan, 33,200 yuan compensation for residential land, housing compensation 596,000 yuan, 2,000 yuan compensation move, TV shift costs 4,300 yuan. Compensation details see Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 specific compensation for house demolish

AHs	Resident land (m ²)	Compensation (yuan)	House area(m ²)	Compensation (yuan)	Compensation for attached (yuan)	Moving subsidies	Television shift cost	Total (10,000 yuan)
Li Yuxin	197.73	8106.93	101.13	131470	1815	500	108	14.20
Li zonghua	127.23	5217.00	62.31	81000	3175	500	108	9.00
Maimai ti	222.61	9127.00	128.53	167099	3170	500	108	18.00
Zhang Anming	262.54	10764.00	166.48	216428	2200	500	108	23.00
Total	810.11	33214.93	458.45	595997	10360	2000	432	64.20

6 Compensation for LA and HD

Up to this monitoring, the project total compensation for LA and HD is RMB 6.89million yuan, and the details are shown in table 6-1

Collective land acquisition spent 15.54% of the total compensation, RMB 10.70million.

State-owned land occupation: with a total compensation of RMB0.46million, accounting for 6.63% of the total compensation.

State-owned forest occupation: with a compensation of RMB1.44million, accounting for 20.93% of the total compensation.

House demolition spent a compensation of RMB0.79million, accounting for 11.40% of the total compensation, including for house structure, moving subsidy, transition.

Attachments: With a total cost of 12600yuan accounting for 0.18%;

Other Costs: With a total cost of 0.62 million yuan accounting for 9.03%;

Stipulated fees of land acquisition: The compensation fee for taxes happened in the procedure of land acquisition is 2.50 million yuan, accounting for 36.28%.

Tabel 6-1 compensation for LA and HD

No.	project	unit	Compensation rate(yuan/unit)	quantity	Compensation(10 thousand)	ratio%	remarks
1	Rural collective land acquisition	mu			107.04	15.54 %	
	Grassland compensation	mu	3931.2	29.46	11.58		Class1, grade 1
	Resettlement compensation	mu			11.58		
	Grassland compensation	mu	4586.4	16	7.34		Class1, grade 1
	Resettlement compensation	Mu			7.34		
	Grassland compensation	Mu	4193.28	11.19	4.69		Class1, grade 3
	Resettlement compensation	Mu			4.69		

	Grassland compensation	Mu	690	150	10.35		Class2, grade 4
	Resettlement compensation	Mu			10.35		
	Grassland compensation	mu	1056	185.25	19.56		Class3, grade 2
	Resettlement compensation	mu			19.56		
2	State-owned land occupation				45.64	6.63%	
	land use fees	m ²	15	1953.34	2.93		In the construct ion area
		m ²	8	43373.5 5	34.70		outside the construct ion area
Res iden tial land	I	m ²	95				
	II	m ²	60				
	III	m ²	41	1953.34	8.01		
3	State-owned Forest				144.14	20.93 %	
	Forest land compensation	yuan/mu	6400	64.35	41.18		
	Resettlement compensation	yuan/mu	13500		87.52		
	Vegetation recover compensation	yuan/mu	2000		12.87		
	Trees compensation	yuan/mu	400		2.57		
4	HD compensation				78.53	11.40 %	
	Earth timber	m ²	1300	458.45	59.60		County
	Earth timber	m ²	995	150	14.93		Ta Town
	Moving subsidy	HH			0.25		
	Transition fee	HH/month	108	5	0.05		
	Moving reward	HH	3.708	1	3.71		
5	Attachments compensation						
	Total attachments compensation				1.26	0.18%	
6	1~5total				376.62	54.69 %	
7	other costs				62.19	9.03%	
	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3	376.62	11.31		
	Implementation management fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement	3	376.62	11.31		

		compensation fees					
	Training fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	1	376.62	3.77		
	Supervision and M&E fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	1.5	376.62	5.65		
	Contingencies	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	8	376.62	30.15		
8	Stipulated fees of land acquisition				249.82	36.28 %	
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	yuan/m ²	8	304641.52	243.71		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	4%	152.68	6.11		
Total					688.62	100.00 %	

7 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions

7.1 Monitoring survey

7.1.1 Survey illustration

Up to this monitoring survey, the LA work of county sewage drainage component has been completed, affected 6 HHs with 27 people all of them are minorities (Kazak).

The monitoring based on living restoration baseline survey for the population affected by the project. This monitoring will affect the production of hygiene standards after the follow-up survey population; the sample includes 6 HH with 27 APs and 28HH with 165 APs for LA.

7.1.2 Contents of the survey

7.1.2.1 Household Population

A. Household Population in HD

40 surveyed households includes 217 people, of whom are 4 Uyгур people(1.84%), 203 Kazak, accounting for 93.55%; 10 Han people, accounting for 4.61% of the population; 122 men(56.22%), 95 women(43.78%); labors in total are 176 people, accounting for 81.11% of the total population, including 80 female labors 36.87%). For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project demolition, see table 7-1.

Table7-1The population situation of surveyed households affected by demolition

Items	Nationality			gender		labor		Marital status		
	Uygu r	Kaza k	Han	Male	Fema le	Total	Include: female	marri ed	singl e	widow ed
Amount (people)	4	203	10	122	95	176	80	179	35	3

proportion (%)	1.84	93.55	4.61	56.22	43.78	81.11	36.87	82.49	16.13	1.38
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7.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

A. Distribution of age group in HD

Among the 40 surveyed households includes 217 people, there are 15 people are 0-6 years old, accounting for 6.91% of the total population; There are 37 people in the 7-19 age groups, accounting for 17.05%. Moreover, 71 people belongs to the 20-35 age group (32.72%); 58 people in 36-50 age group (26.73%); 25 in 51-60 age group (11.52%); 11 people are above 60 years old (5.07%). Specific information is shown following.

Table 7-2 Distribution of resettlements (affected by the demolition) in age groups

Age	population	Proportion
<6	15	6.91%
7~19	37	17.05%
20~35	71	32.72%
36~50	58	26.73%
51~60	25	11.52%
>60	11	5.07%
Total	217	100.00%

7.1.2.3 Education Level

A. Education Level in HD Affected Persons

Among the 40 HHs with 217 people affected by HD, 8 people are illiteracy, accounting for 3.69%; 15 people with a preprimary education, accounting for 6.91%; 84 people with a primary education, accounting for 38.71%; 69 people with a junior middle school education, accounting for 31.8%. 27 people with a high school education, accounting for 12.44%. 14 people with a college or above college level education, accounting for 6.45%.. For the distribution of resettlements' education level see table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Distribution of resettlements' education level affected by HD

Education level	population	Proportion
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illiteracy	8	3.69%
Preschool	15	6.91%
Primary school	84	38.71%
Junior high school	69	31.80%
Senior high school	27	12.44%
college degree or above	14	6.45%
total	217	100.00%

7.1.2.4 Major property of the families

A. Major property of the families

The monitoring found that of the 40 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 table7-4.

Table 7-4 The major property of the surveyed families and the average household property

items	Unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	211	527.50%
TV	-	41	102.50%
Electric fan	-	24	60.00%
motorcycle	-	43	107.50%
refrigerator	-	26	65.00%
bicycle	-	45	112.50%
Fixed telephone	-	42	105.00%
Washing machine	-	29	72.50%
DVD/VCD	-	26	65.00%
car	-	10	25.00%
computer	-	19	47.50%

7.1.2.5 Household income structure

A. The income structure of HD family

After the analysis of the income sources of those 6 surveyed families with 25 people, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement' annual per capita income is 8624 yuan, increased 1,229 yuan, 16.62% higher than the former investigation. In which the agricultural income, wage income, business income and wage income has improved greatly compared with the average base. Detail see table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure

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	58650	2346	31.72 %	64500	2580	29.92 %	234	9.97%
Breeding stocks	28850	1154	15.61 %	33150	1326	15.38 %	172	14.90%
Outside working	28450	1138	15.39 %	32800	1312	15.21 %	174	15.29%
Business running	22000	880	11.90 %	25650	1026	11.90 %	146	16.59%
House leasing	600	24	0.32 %	0	0	0.00 %	-24	-100.00 %
Wages	44800	1792	24.23 %	57475	2299	26.66 %	507	28.29%
Allowance	1525	61	0.82 %	2025	81	0.94 %	20	32.79%
Total	184875	7395	100.00 %	215600	8624	100.00 %	1229	16.62%

B. The income structure of households affected by County Drainage component

After the analysis of the income sources of those 6 surveyed families with 27 people, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement annual per capita income

is 8466 yuan, of which the breeding stock income, wage income, and outside working income are the main income source, take the proportion of 45.31%, 24.29%, and 15.77% respectively. Detail see table 7-6.

Table 7-6 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure

Items	Total household income (yuan /year)	(yuan /year) (yuan /year)	Ratio
Agricultural income	19008	704	8.32%
Breeding stocks	103572	3836	45.31%
Outside working	30645	1335	15.77%
Business running	11745	535	6.32%
wages	55512	2056	24.29%
Total	220482	8466	100.00%

C. The income structure of other Project impacts

Of this monitoring, 28 HHs with 165people, affected by the other impact, this monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement' annual per capita income is 8459yuan, increased 1,264 yuan, 17.57% higher than the former investigation. In which the agricultural income, wage income, business income and wage income has improved greatly compared with the average base. Detail see table 7-7.

Table 7-7 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure

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	108240	656	9.12 %	119460	724	8.56 %	68	10.37%
Breeding stocks	570240	3456	48.03 %	616440	3736	44.17 %	280	8.10%
Outside working	163350	990	13.76 %	218955	1327	15.69 %	337	34.04%
Business running	107580	652	9.06 %	121275	735	8.69 %	83	12.73%
House leasing	3960	24	0.33 %	0	0	0.00 %	-24	-100.00%

wages	223740	1356	18.85 %	306240	1856	21.94 %	500	36.87%
Allowance	10065	61	0.84 %	13365	81	0.96 %	20	32.79%
Total	1187175	7195	100.0 0%	1395735	8459	100.0 0%	1264	17.57%

7.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

A. Expenditure structure of the HD families

After the analysis of the expenditure sources of those 6 surveyed families with 25 people affected by demolition, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 6259yuan, increased 807 yuan, and 14.80% higher than the former investigation. Among them, communication expenses, agriculture spending, living expenses, clothing expenses and other expenses increase by a big margin

Table 7-8 HD families' expenditure comparison

Items		total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost	ration	total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost	ration	total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	17125	685	12.57 %	18700	748	11.95 %	63	9.20 %
	Business cost	6725	269	4.93%	7500	300	4.79%	31	11.52 %
	Stock breeding cost	3975	159	2.91%	4425	177	2.83%	18	11.32 %
	Sub-total	27825	1113	20.41 %	30625	1225	19.57 %	112	10.06 %
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	600	24	0.45%	625	25	0.40%	1	4.17 %
	Electric fee	3425	137	2.52%	3550	142	2.27%	5	3.65 %
	Heating	16100	644	11.80 %	17500	700	11.18 %	56	8.70 %
	Life expenses	48125	1925	35.30 %	57625	2305	36.83 %	380	19.74 %
	Clothes	12625	505	9.26%	15125	605	9.67%	100	19.80 %
	communications	7475	299	5.48%	8725	349	5.58%	50	16.72 %
	Education	6375	255	4.67%	6900	276	4.41%	21	8.24 %
	Medical	3875	155	2.83%	4125	165	2.64%	10	6.45 %
	Transportation	2900	116	2.12%	3450	138	2.20%	22	18.97 %

	Other expenses	7050	282	5.16%	8300	332	5.30%	50	17.73%
	Sub-total	108475	4339	79.59%	125850	5034	80.43%	695	16.02%
Annual expenditure in total		136300	5452	100.00%	156475	6259	100.00%	807	14.80%

B. Expenditure structure of LA for drainage component

After the analysis of the income sources of those 6 surveyed families with 27 people, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 6058 yuan, the per capital productive expenditure is 1473yuan, accounting for 24.31%, and the livelihood expenditure is 4585yuan, accounting for 75.69%. See Table 7-9.

Table 7-9 The expenditure of the HD families

items		total household cost (yuan/year)	Per capita cost	ration
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	4050	150	2.48%
	Business cost	12447	461	7.61%
	Stock breeding cost	23274	862	14.23%
	Sub-total	39771	1473	24.31%
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	486	18	0.30%
	Electric fee	2025	75	1.24%
	Heating	20115	745	12.30%
	Life expenses	59400	2200	36.32%
	clothes	17280	640	10.56%
	communications	5130	190	3.14%
	education	2700	100	1.65%
	Medical	4320	160	2.64%
	transportation	4536	168	2.77%
	Other expenses	7803	289	4.77%
	Sub-total	123795	4585	75.69%
Annual expenditure in total		163566	6058	100.00%

C. Expenditure structure of LA for Impacts

After the analysis of the income sources of those 28 surveyed families with 165 people, the average per capita spending of resettlement families is 6142 yuan, increased 694yuan, the per capital productive expenditure is 1475yuan, accounting

for 24.01%, and the livelihood expenditure is 4667yuan, accounting for 75.99%. See Table 7-10.

Table 7-10 The expenditure of the Affected family

items		total househ old cost (yuan/ye ar)	Per capi ta cost	ration	total househ old cost (yuan/ye ar)	Per capi ta cost	ration	total househ old cost (yuan/ye ar)	Per capit a cost
Producti ve expendit ure	Agricultural cost	3975	159	2.94%	27555	167	2.72%	8	5.03 %
	Business cost	10575	423	7.85%	73260	444	7.23%	21	4.96 %
	Stock breeding cost	20975	839	15.56 %	142560	864	14.07 %	25	2.98 %
	Sub-total	35525	1421	26.34 %	243375	1475	24.01 %	54	3.80 %
Liveliho od expendit ure	Water fee	400	16	0.29%	2805	17	0.28%	1	6.25 %
	Electric fee	3675	147	2.73%	25080	152	2.47%	5	3.40 %
	Heating	18900	756	14.02 %	133980	812	13.22 %	56	7.41 %
	Life expenses	43625	1745	32.34 %	350625	2125	34.60 %	380	21.78 %
	clothes	10650	426	7.89%	86790	526	8.56%	100	23.47 %
	communicat ions	5625	225	4.16%	45375	275	4.48%	50	22.22 %
	education	5725	229	4.25%	39600	240	3.91%	11	4.80 %
	Medical	2950	118	2.20%	20460	124	2.02%	6	5.08 %
	Transportati on	3325	133	2.46%	27720	168	2.74%	35	26.32 %
	Other expenses	4450	178	3.31%	37620	228	3.71%	50	28.09 %
	Sub-total	99325	3973	73.66 %	770055	4667	75.99 %	694	17.47 %
Annual expenditure in total		134850	5394	100.00 %	1013430	6142	100.00 %	748	13.87 %

7.1.2.7 Analysis of household income and expenditure

From this monitoring: (1) the income sources of those 6 HHs with 25 people surveyed families affected by demolition, and 28 HHs with 165 people affected by LA, this monitoring show that their income got greatly improved, and increasing proportion

for 16.62% and 17.57%; wage income, outside working income, and agriculture income have increased;

The expenditure sources of those 6 HHs with 25 people surveyed families affected by demolition, and 28 HHs with 165 people affected by LA, this monitoring show that their expenditure got greatly improved, and increasing proportion for 14.80% and 13.87%, these factors can contribute to the family income and improve local residents' consumption level, improving the quality of life of residents.

Generally speaking that this monitoring found the Aps by HD and LA, whose per capital income is 8642yuan and 8459yuan, and per capital expenditure is 1225yuan and 1113yuan; compared with last monitoring we can see the family's living standard gets greatly improved.

7.2 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.

7.2.1 The content of the typical household interview

(1)The interview for affected residents

The interviewee: Qian Wanwei

Place: Qian Wanwei's house

The affected type: house demolition

Whether is the low-income family: no

Family basic situation: Qian Wanwei, with 4 family members, his wife, son, and daughter all of them are han nationality.

Production and living status: the HD area for 3000m², got the compensation of 150,000yuan, and he purchased a shop in Tashiken Town with an area of 98m², family income

for 12,000yuan/month, the annual income for 150,000yuan.

Qian Wanwei lives in Ta Town, he also has a new house in Urumqi, his wife and children live in Urumqi, the family expenditures are mainly for the livelihood expense, education; he said to us after got the compensation his life get greatly improved, he is satisfied with the treatment.

Production and Living Plan: Plans to rent the shop to others, and he wants to engage the management in property management company.

(2)The interview for affected resident

The interviewee: Daolieti

Place: Daolietis house

The affected type: LA

Whether is the low-income family: no

Family basic situation: Daolieti with 4 family members, his wife, and 2 sons, all of them are Kazak.

Production and living status: the project occupied his grassland for 10mu, compensated for 100,000yuan, then he purchased a resettlement house for 40,000yuan, got subsidy of 20,000yuan from the government, and he spent 20,000yuan; now he operates a restaurant, hw has grassland for 15mu, and farmland for 10mu, planting for alfalfa; the family income for 60,000yuan/year, the main expenditure for heating, fertilizer and seeds.

Production and Living Plan: Plans to put more money to the restaurant, and to improve the environment of restaurant, and to increase the income.

7.2.2 Evaluation of typical household interview

From the monitoring and interview, it is found that all of the affected people get proper compensation and resettlement. 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. The living standards of APs are better than before, and they are confident in the future production and living. 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. 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.

8 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals

8.1 Public Participation

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

Currently, the resettlement and compensation to the Aps had been completed, PMO continues to keep following to the affected population, and provide necessary supports in their daily life.

Table 8-1 Public participation overview

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Review of the physical volume of the county drainage	on-the-spot investigation	2015.3	County PMO, Forestry Bureau	County PMO, Forestry Bureau	to make sure the area of the occupied forest land
confirm the final	villager	2015.4	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village	All affected	discuss the final

resettlement and compensation plan	meeting		officials	people	resettlement plan
sign the compensation agreement	villager meeting	2015.6	County PMO, Grassland supervision bureau, village officials	All affected people	sign the compensation agreement

8.2 Complaints and Appeal

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 8-1.

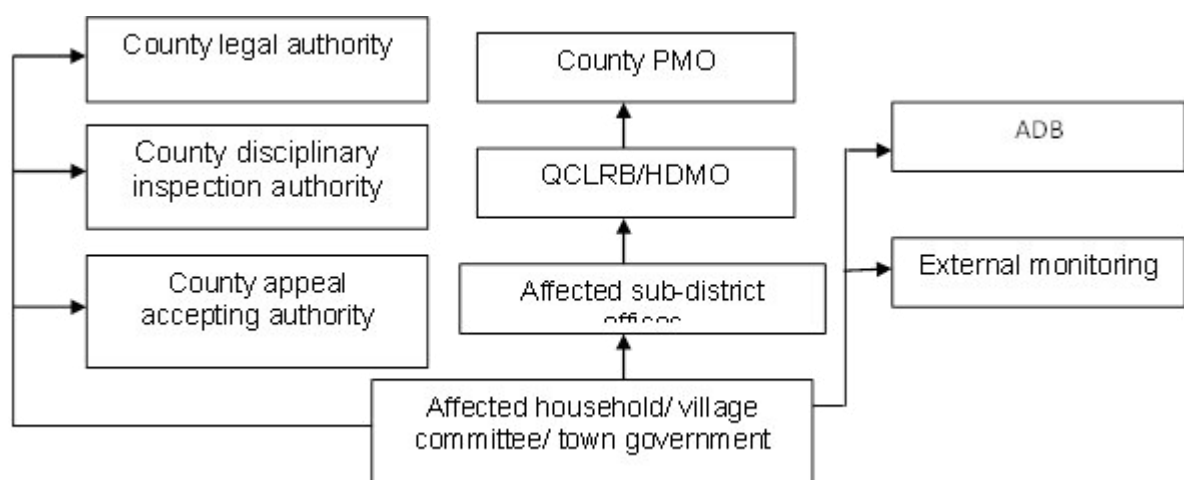


Figure 8-1 Appeal procedures

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.

9 Organizations

9.1 Settings of Organizations

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

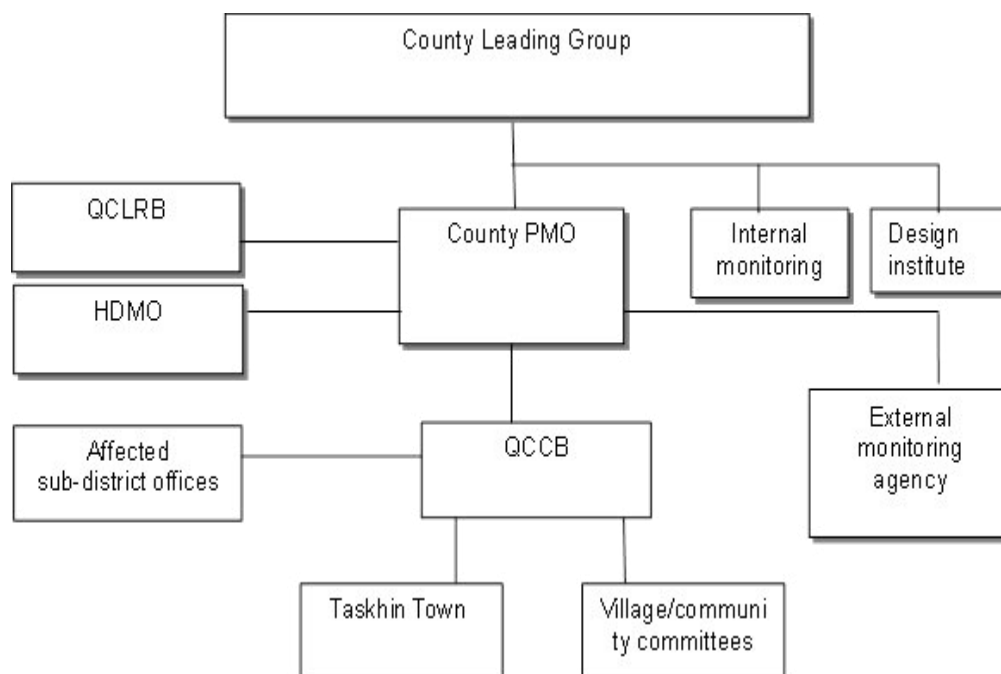


Figure 9-1 Qinghe Resettlement organizational chart

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	Yin Yayun	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

9.2 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.

10 Conclusion and Suggestions

10.1 Conclusion

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

County water supply: the main part of the water purification plant, road hardening, landscaping, insulation of clean water tank, install of septic-tank, workshop, as well as the laboratory had been completed; lying water supply network for 1.5km, the water supply plant has finished the investment of 53.85%, water meters, machinery, instrument and variable electrical equipment has finished investment for 23.67%.

County garbage treatment: the project has been completed.

County heating component: the project has been completed.

Ta Town water supply: 16km of network lying has been completed; the equipment supply has not started.

Ta Town drainage: Finish network lying for 11.5km; meanwhile finish the construction of comprehensive houses, duty room, and the main body of pre-sedimentation tank and aeration oxidation pond, enclosing walls, and road. Excavations of the other buildings are ongoing now.

Ta Town road: the concrete pavement construction for 6 roads had completed, and the paving of curbstone traffic marks, lightings, landscape, and maintenance has not started yet.

As for the resettlement, this monitoring show that the LA and resettlement work of county drainage plant had been completed, with a total compensation for 1.44million yuan, including class 1, grade 3 grassland compensation fee for 0.33million yuan; class 2, grade 4 grassland compensation fee for 0.24million yuan. The compensation standard was higher than the updated RP.

The PMO of Qinghe was set up in County Construction Bureau, by the Government of Qinghe 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.

10.2 Suggestions

(1) LA compensation and resettlement and demolition has been completed, proposals on the resettlement of residents followed the recovery, to help the living difficulties, most especially on the poor and women to take practical measures, guarantees living standard will not reduce.

(2) 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.

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

Appendix

Appendix 1 : Current Situation of County refuses disposal plant



Attached Picture 1: Current Situation of County refuses disposal plant

Appendix 2: Current Situation of Ta town sewage water treatment plant



Attached Picture2: Current Situation of Ta town sewage water treatment plant

Appendix3: Current Situation of Ta town Road



Attached Picture 3: Current Situation of Ta town Road

Appendix 4: Current Situation of County Water Supply



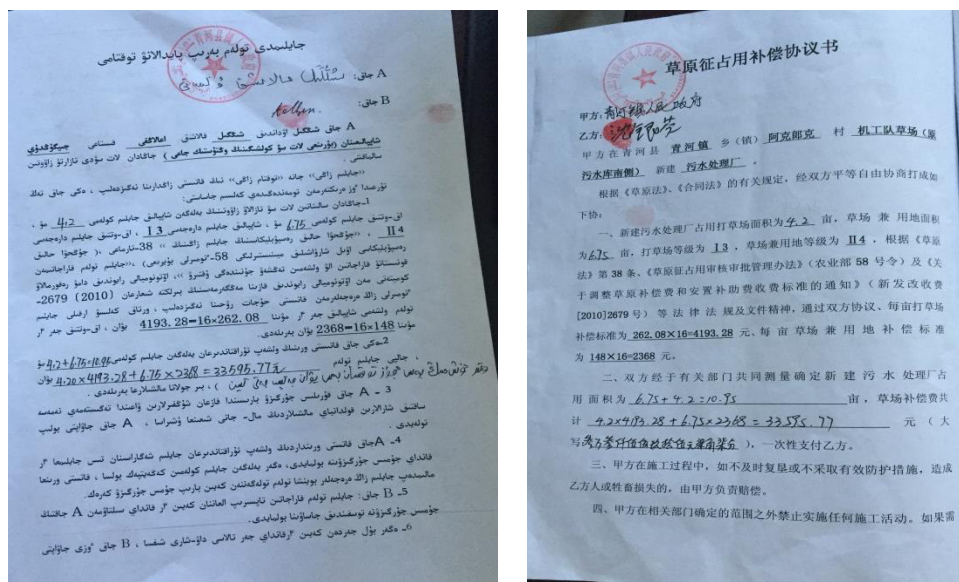
Attached picture 4: Current Situation of County Water Supply

Appendix 5: Interview photos



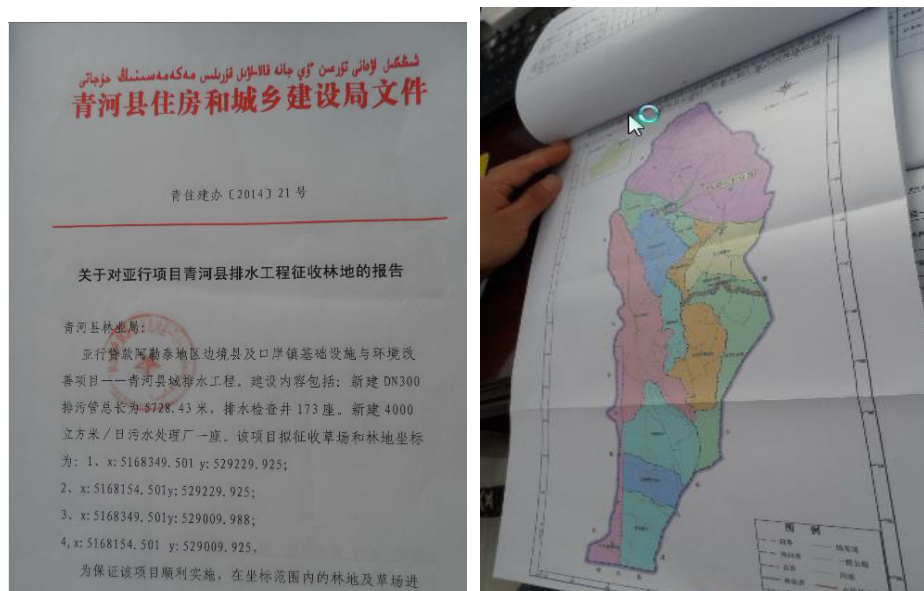
Attached Picture 5: Interview photos

Appendix 6: County drainage disposal–grassland compensation agreement



Attached Picture 6: LA agreement County drainage disposal –grassland compensation agreement

Appendix 7: The project occupied forestland



Attached Picture 7: The project occupied forestland