



# Social Monitoring Report

4<sup>th</sup> Semestral Report  
Project Number: 43024-013  
February 2016

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

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

This social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Director, Management or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Asian Development Bank

**Resettlement Monitoring Report for Burjin County Municipal  
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project  
Report No. 4**

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,  
Xinjiang Branch  
February 2016

Monitoring and Evaluation : Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation  
Agency company, Xinjiang Branch

Responsible Person for : Yan Junjie  
Monitoring and Evaluation

Staffs for Monitoring and : Yan Junjie, Yan Lei , Wang Xiaocui  
Evaluation

Report Prepared Staffs : Yan Junjie, Yan Lei , Li Yingjie,, Wang Xiaocui

Agency Address : Kelamayi city investment Mansion, Room 202, Youyi  
Road, KelamayiCity, Xinjiang

Post code : 834000

Tel. : 0086—0990—6840390

Fax : 0086—0990—6840390

Email : Yan3550@sina.com

# Contents

1	Overview of the Project.....	1
1.1	Main components in the project.....	1
1.2	Project investment and construction period.....	1
1.3	Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement .....	2
2	The Project Progress .....	4
2.1	Progress of project works.....	4
2.2	Resettlement Schedule of the Project.....	9
3	Project Impact .....	10
3.1	Land Impacts.....	10
3.1.1	State-owned residential land.....	11
3.1.2	Grassland .....	12
3.1.3	Arable land .....	13
3.1.4	Forest land.....	13
3.2	House Demolition .....	14
3.3	Shops, enterprises and institutions demolition and land acquisition .....	14
4	Project Compensation Standard .....	14
4.1	LA Compensation Standard .....	15
4.1.1	Grassland .....	15
4.1.2	Arable Land Compensation Standard.....	15
4.1.3	Forest compensation standards.....	17
4.2	State-owned Land Compensation Rate.....	18
4.3	Compensation Standard of House Demolition.....	19
4.3.1	Compensation Standard of Residents House Demolition.....	19
4.3.2	Compensation for shops, institutions demolition .....	20
4.4	Other fees and taxes Standards .....	20
5	Resettlement .....	22
5.1	Land Acquisition Resettlement.....	22
5.1.1	Grassland compensation.....	22
5.1.2	Arable land compensation.....	24
5.1.3	Forest compensation .....	24
5.2	Resettlement of Housing Demolition.....	25
5.2.1	Resettlement for shops, institutions demolition.....	27
5.3	Resettlement of vulnerable groups .....	27
6	Compensation for LA & HD .....	28
7	Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions .....	33
7.1	Monitoring survey .....	33
7.1.1	Survey illustration .....	33
7.1.2	Contents of the survey .....	33
7.2	The typical household interview survey .....	37
7.2.1	The content of the typical household interview.....	37
7.2.2	Evaluation of typical household interview .....	38
8	Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals .....	39

8.1 Public Participation .....	39
8.2 Complaints and Appeal .....	39
9 Organizations .....	42
9.1 Settings of Organizations .....	42
9.2 Evaluation of Organization Ability .....	43
10 Conclusion and Suggestions.....	44
10.1 Conclusion.....	44
10.2 Suggestions.....	45

## List of tables

Table1-1 Components of the Project .....	1
Table1-2 Project investment costs overview .....	2
Table1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule .....	2
Table2-1 Preliminary Formalities.....	4
Table2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects.....	7
Table2-3 Actual resettlement progress of the project.....	9
Table3-1 Land Acquisition effects list of the project .....	11
Table3-2 State-owned residential land .....	11
Table3-3 grassland occupation variety for each component .....	12
Table3-4 Demographic changes affect the amount of grassland occupation .....	13
Table3-5 arable land loss rate survey.....	13
Table3-6 Forest occupation type .....	14
Table 3-7 HD in Shuanghubei Road.....	14
Table 4-1 Compensation standard for grassland.....	15
Table 4-2 Unified Annual Output Values of Collective Land.....	15
Table 4-3 resettlement subsidy times calculation .....	16
Table 4-4 Cultivated Land Compensation Standard of the Project.....	17
Table4-5 Compensation standard of the project (forest land) .....	18
Table4-6 Benchmark land prices of Buerjin County .....	19
Table4-7 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard .....	19
Table4-8 Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities .....	20
Table4-9 other cost standard .....	21
Table5-1 Grassland compensation cost.....	24
Table5-2 arable land compensation cost .....	24
Table5-3 Forest compensation .....	25
Table 5-4 HD Compensation.....	27
Table 6-1 Fees of LA and HD .....	29
Table 7-1 the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by demolition .....	33
Table 7-2 Distribution of resettlements (affected by the demolition) in age groups....	34
Table 7-3 Distribution of resettlements' education level affected by HD .....	34
Table 7-4 the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property .....	34

Table 7-5 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the LA .....	35
Table 7-6 the expenditure comparison between last and this monitoring of the HD families .....	36
Table 8-1 Public participation overview .....	39

## **List of figures**

Figure 7-1 Appeal procedures .....	41
Figure 8-1 Burjin Resettlement organizational chart .....	42

# 1 Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Main components in the project

Burjin County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project consists of the following: I. road component: 9 roads would be reconstructed or extension with a total length of 13272.08m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; II. Water supply network: water supply network with a total length of 34.8 km will be built, a 9000m<sup>3</sup>/d water purifying plant would be constructed; III. a sewer network with a total length of 4140m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1sewage pumping station, a 6000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; IV. Refusal disposal component: A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km of access road with 0.95km;

Table1-1 Components of the Project

Component	Brief description
road construction	9 roads would be reconstructed or extension with a total length of 13272.08m; including 5 primary roads construction with 4329.37m and 4 secondary roads with 3441.36m together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities;
water supply	Including water intake head, water pipelines (including from the water intake head to the water purification plant section and from the water purification plant to the county water distribution network segment) with a total length of 34.8km will be built, a 9000m <sup>3</sup> /d water purifying plant would be constructed;
sewage treatment	with a total length of 4140m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1sewage pumping station, a 6000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed;
refuse disposal	A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km;

## 1.2 Project investment and construction period

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

According to the project implementation schedule, the implementation would start

from 2012 and end in 2017; 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 (2012 to 2017)

The implementation for this project would start from 2012 and end in 2017; 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 (2012 to 2017), 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 2017.

Table1-2 Project investment costs overview

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

### 1.3 Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement

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

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

Table1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
January 4,	docking with Burjin County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO, visiting the HD office, social security bureau	To understand the progress of construction and project changes, on-site visiting, to understand the progress of resettlement, understand project management system and internal monitoring mechanism; understand the situation of public participation and complaints, and to understand the situation of vulnerable groups.
January 5,	To visit the affected population by HD or LA, making the	Have an interview with the affected people by HD and LA, to learn their living and recovery conditions.



January 6,	To visit the affected population by HD or LA, making the interview and chatting with them.	Have an interview with the affected people by HD and LA, to learn their living and recovery conditions.
---------------	---	--

## 2 The Project Progress

### 2.1 Progress of project works

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

Table2-1 Preliminary Formalities

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

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

**Road Component:** Budget investment of CNY77.67 million, construction or rebuild of 9 roads for 13.27km. The tendering for contract packages of the road general, special equipment, county roads and drainage inside the three civil contract packages had been finished in June 2011, the total tendering price for CNY59.22million. In 2012 to 2014, civil

works construction for Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road (Youyifeng Road—217 National Road), Hebin Road, and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of Huancheng Road (phase 2 of Huancheng Road to Shenxianwan Road) and phase 2 of Huancheng Road are being implemented, with a total length of 10.84km, CNY38 million yuan had been invested; two equipment packages are available finished (equipment was supplied), 10.66 million yuan had been invested. In 2015, the civil fill work and Curbs and installation work on phase 1 of Huancheng Road (phase 2 of Huancheng Road to Baihualin Road) had been completed and CNY800, 000 had been invested; the tender work for road lighting and traffic safety equipment had been finished on May 13, 2015, the purchase of equipment will be proceeded in next step. The road component has been finished in late October 2015.

**County Water Supply Component:** Budget investment of CNY 96.62 million, construction of a water distribution network of 71.7km, and a9,000m<sup>3</sup>/d waterworks; the public bidding for the contract packages of civil engineering has been completed on June 21, 2011, the bidding price for CNY33.86million; water supply network has been completed on February 29, 2014, the bidding price for CNY38.04million. Up to now, the civil work of main part of the water supply plant has been done and so as 25km network layout. CNY28 million has been invested, in addition, the 70km material for water supply has been supplied, CNY 14 million has already been invested. The tender for water supply plant equipment has been done on April 9, 2015, and the water supply component has been finished in late December.

**Water Drainage Component:** Budget investment of CNY 28.17 million, construction of drainage network for 4.14km; and an6000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant. And the public bidding for the 4km of drainage network civil contract package has been completed in June 21, 2011; the layout of 3.4km network for 4 roads has been finished in 2012 to 2014. CNY2.26million has been invested. And the layout of 200m network has

been completed, CNY300000 has been invested; the notice on wastewater plant civil work construction and equipment has been issued on June 11, 2015, and has finished the invite of public tender on December 12, 2015.

**County Refuse Disposal:** Budget investment is CNY30.36million, construction of newly-built a 38t/d refuse disposal plant and 52 garbage collection housing construction, as well as 312 bins, 118 garbage collection bin. The public bidding for the special and general sanitation equipment package, has been completed on June 23, 2011, the bidding price for CNY7.76million; garbage removal systems and landfill contract package has been completed on Oct. 11, 2012, with bidding price for CNY3.55million; and the landfill civil construction work package has been finished on Dec.10 2013 with bidding price for CNY8.498million; Up to now, for sanitation, general equipment package is supplied completely, garbage removal systems and landfills part of the equipment has supplied also, with an investment of 11.31 million yuan; the landfill area earthwork and foundation engineering of civil work contract package are basically finished, with an investment of 6 million yuan.

Table2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects

No.	Items	Pre-procedures	Starting date	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Estimated date of completion
1.	Road Component	Finished	2011.11	Civil works construction for six road with 10.8 km has been completed (Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road, Hebin Road, Shuanghubei Road, phase 1 of Huancheng Road and phase 2 of Huancheng Road), complete the sidewalk paving, road edge stone installation and oil surface laying work, Huancheng Road 1 (Huancheng Road 2 – Baihua Road) has also been completed earthwork replacement and pillar installation work, two equipment package delivery has been completed, the completion of road lighting and traffic safety equipment package bidding work.	Finished the total length of 1.5 km of the construction of Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road in 2012, and finish the civil work of the three roads in 2013, and finished the sidewalk paving in Huancheng Road 2 and the paving of the Huancheng Road 1, Shuanghu Road, Wucaitan Road in 2014; and finished 2 km road construction of Huancheng Road 1 in 2015; finished about 85.5% of the total project.	2016.10
2	County Water Supply Component	finished	2011.11	Completed 25Km pipeline laying, and 70km pipe supply; Main plant civil works of water supply plant has been completed	Completed the main project of water works in 2012; the completion of the workshop indoor construction and civil engineering station in 2013; complete water supply pipeline laying 25 km (double) in 2014; Completion of the pipeline laying 7 km and part of the equipment installation has	2016.12

					completed the amount of 92.1%	
3	County Water Drainage Component	finished	2014.5	Complete 3Km pipe laying;	Civil works in full swing has completed the amount of 50%.	2016.6
4	County Refuse Disposal	Being proceed	2014.5	Completion of earthworks and landfill waste disposal site management area main plant; complete guard dedicated, all general equipment supplied, and garbage removal systems, landfill and equipment supplier part of the management area	Complete the landfill site earthwork, the construction area of the main project of the construction area and management area in 2014; completion of the management area for the drainage pipe network, concrete floor, walls and other ancillary facilities construction has been completed 84.7% in 2015.	2016.9

---

## 2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

It is noted in this monitoring, according to the unified arrangements of Buerqin county government, the PMO cancelled the construction of Kanasi Road (210.2m), Shenxianwan Road (108.8m), Baihuayuan Road (376.57m), Huancheng Road (Section 3 (1017.52m), Yueliangwan Road (Wolongwan Road to Hebing Road, 150m), length of 1.86km, and in February, 2015 propose project change request to the ADB project executive office in Aletai region, in November, 2015 the Aletai regional project office agreed. The demolition on Baihuayuan Road will be cancelled after the cancellation of Baihuayuan Road.

Table2-3 Actual resettlement progress of the project

NO.	Items	Resettlement progress last monitoring	Resettlement progress this monitoring
1	Road Component	The land acquisition and house demolition haven been finished	The land acquisition and house demolition haven been finished
2	Water supply	LA has been finished	LA has been finished
3	Sewage treatment	LA has been finished, no HD	LA has been finished, no HD
4	Refusal Disposal	LA has been finished, no HD	LA has been finished, no HD

---

## 3 Project Impact

Up to the last monitoring (2014.7), except the road component the LA and HD was under DMS checking and negotiation on Baihuayuan Road, all the LA impact caused by other project components has been verified clearly, meanwhile all the compensation and resettlement work has been completed.

According to this monitoring, there is no additional LA impact; the project impact is consistent with last monitoring. While this monitor also found that Burjin County according to the unified arrangement of the Government plans to cancel the construction of Kanasi Rd.(210.2m), Shenxianwan Rd.(108.8m), Baihuayuan Rd.(376.57m), phase 3 of Huancheng Rd.(1017.52m), Yueliangwan Rd.(Wolongwan RD.—Hebin Rd. 150m) a total length of 1.86km, and submitted the alteration proposal to the prefecture PMO in Feb. 2015, and agreed by the PMO of Aletai in Nov. 2015, due to the cancel of those roads construction, the LA and HD will no longer exist.

### 3.1 Land Impacts

Collective land acquisition is caused by the components of road construction, water supply, sewage treatment plant and refuse disposal mainly, affecting 23 households with 78 persons. 261.86 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, affect 15 households 59 people, including 1 household 4 minorities people; acquired 86.38 mu pasture (Class3 Grade 1) of Halagou Village, affect 6 households 10 people, all these people are Kazak; acquired 127.5 mu pasture (Class3 Grade 1) of Hatai Village, affect 1 household 3 people, all these people are minorities people; acquired 43.43 mu pasture of Eerqisi Village affect 1 household 6 people, including 8.84 mu Class1 Grade 1 pasture, 33.31 mu Class1 Grade 4 pasture, 1.28mu Class1 Grade 4 pasture.

The sewer network of the water supply component (33.6km) will occupy 164.39 mu forest land, including 143.23 mu of state-owned barren woodland without affect population; 21.15mu farmer's forest land affect 2 households 6 people (Kazak); occupy 646.14 mu pasture (123.75 mu Class 1 Grade 1, 227.25 mu Class 1 Grade 3, 115.13 mu Class 3 Grade 1, 180 mu Class 2 Grade 4) affect 16 households 47 people (Kazak). Such roads



and green belts will be restored by the construction agency to the former size and standard after network laying, and the relevant costs will be included in the engineering budget of the Project.

Table3-1 Land Acquisition effects list of the project

Unit: mu

	Component	Permanent LA					Temporary LA			
		Arable land	Grassland	Forest land	State-owned residential land	Sub-total	Grassland	Forest land	Construction land	Total
Last monitoring	Road component	4.55	0	0	17.97	22.52	0	0	0	0
	Water supply	0	475.26	107.97	0	583.23	0	56.42	34.29	90.71
	Sewage treatment	0	127.5	0	0	127.5	0	0	74.28	74.28
	Refuse disposal	0	86.38	0	0	86.38	0	0	0	0
	Total	4.55	689.14	107.97	17.97	819.63	0	0	108.57	108.57
This monitoring	Road component	4.55	0	0	9.65	14.20	0	0	0	0
	Water supply	0	43.43	0	0	43.43	646.14	164.39	0	810.53
	Sewage treatment	0	127.5	0	0	127.5	0	0	74.28	74.28
	Refuse disposal	0	86.38	0	0	86.38	0	0	0	0
	Total	4.55	257.31	107.97	9.65	271.51	0	0	108.57	108.57
Changing amount		4.55	431.83	0	8.32	548.12	646.14	0	0	0

Note: the negative sign indicates the area reduction

### 3.1.1 State-owned residential land

State-owned residential land caused by road component of Shuanghubei Road and Baihuayuan Road, as this monitoring, land acquisition and compensation for Shuanghubei Road have been completed in July 2014, 9.65 mu of state-owned residential land was occupied, in which residential land of 3.25mu, affected 3 HH with 8 people, including ethnic minorities 2 HH with 6 people, the affected people of another 6.4 mu levied residential land has been considered to the demolition affected population.

Table3-2 State-owned residential land

No.	Name	Vegetable field (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area with the right to use(m <sup>2</sup> )
	HD		

1	Yuan Shanxin		179.2
2	Wang Jian	924	380.92
3	Wang Yuhua	522.6	249
4	Yang Taikang		143.54
5	Zhou Xiangzheng	277.29	258
6	Mo Chaoxi	1159.18	173.32
Total		6.4(mu)	
	Non HD, occupy state-owned residential land only		
7	Ma Zhonghua	1293.68	
8	Wang Lunwu	541.65	
9	Xu Shuanghua	328.4	
Total		3.25(mu)	

### 3.1.2 Grassland

It is noted during this monitoring, the grassland occupation caused by the water supply component, drainage and waste disposal component 257.31 mu grassland has been occupied, including 43.43 mu for water supply subproject, 646.14 mu temporary occupy of pipeline laying, which impact 17 households (HH) with 53 people; and 127.5mu for the sewage subproject affect 1 household 3 people, and 86.38mu for refuse disposal component, affected 6 HHs with 10 people.

Due to the implementation of water pipe lay, the 10m working width can't meet the earthwork, pipe pile and machinery operation. Therefore, the working width increases to 15m. Thus causing the laying of water supply pipe network covers temporary area of increasing; the water pipe supply has occupied 164.39 mu forest lands and 646.14 mu temporary occupied lands. The newly added 5 m working area will occupy 214.5 mu pasture (including 41.25 mu class 1 grade 1, 75.75 mu class 1 grade 3, 37.5 mu class 3 grade 1 and 60 mu class 2 grade 4), and the affected people of the newly added area are the original people affected by pasture occupation, through the fully consult in October 2015, they sign the contract in November 5, 2015 and get the full compensation fees. Changes and the impact of demographic change show in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4.

Table3-3 grassland occupation variety for each component

	<b>Road component</b>	<b>Water supply</b>	<b>Sewage treatment</b>	<b>Refuse disposal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Last monitoring	0	475.26	127.5	86.38	689.14
This monitoring	0	475.26	127.5	86.38	689.14
Changing amount	0	0	0	0	0

Note: the negative sign indicates the area reduction

Table3-4 Demographic changes affect the amount of grassland occupation

	Road component		Water supply		Sewage treatment		Refuse disposal		Total	
	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Last monitoring	0	0	17	53	1	3	6	10	24	66
This monitoring	0	0	17	53	1	3	6	10	24	66
Changing amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.1.3 Arable land

It is noted during this monitoring; the arable land occupation was caused by the construction of Huancheng Rd (phase 1) (Baihualin Rd –Youyifeng Rd) which will occupy arable land for 4.55 mu. 15 HH with 59 people were affected, including one ethnic family with 3 people.

From this monitoring, households land loss rate survey was conducted (Table 3-5), the average loss rate was 3.38 percent, the highest land loss rate was 4.29%, the loss rate was small, only had little effect on farmers' life, it will not cause changes in their lifestyle.

Table3-5 arable land loss rate survey

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

### 3.1.4 Forest land

Forest land occupation was caused by the pipeline laying for water supply component.

This monitoring found that the actual pipe laying forest land requisition is 164.39 mu, in which permanently occupied 107.97 mu forest land, and temporary occupied forest land 56.42mu; among the permanent requisition, 21.15 mu is farmers forest land, including 2.37mu open forest land, 18.78mu suitable land for forestations, 2 HH with 6 people were affected.

Table3-6 Forest occupation type

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

### 3.2 House Demolition

Demolition of houses caused by road component of Shuanghubei Road and Baihuayuan Road, HD and compensation for Shuanghubei Road have been completed in July 2014, the HD area of 914.75m<sup>2</sup>, affected 9 households with 30 people, the compensation expenses was 3.7601 million yuan.

Due to the project changes of Baihuayuan Rd, the PMO has cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd; therefore the HD work on Baihuayuan Rd will be called too.

Table 3-7 HD in Shuanghubei Road

Brick Concrete	Civil	Simple Civil	Simple Brick and Wood	Pigsty	Total
120.8	427.23	180.12	137.96	48.64	914.75

Next monitoring will be the focus on Baihuayuan Road HD.

### 3.3 Shops, enterprises and institutions demolition and land acquisition

The demolition of shops, enterprises, and institutions was caused by construction of Baihuayuan Rd, due to the project changes of Baihuayuan Rd, cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd; the HD and LA work on Baihuayuan Rd will cancelled too.

## 4 Project Compensation Standard

Up to the last monitoring, June 2015, all the compensation and resettlement have

been completed, during this monitoring January 2016, we haven't found any changes on LA compensation and resettlement.

Demolition of houses caused by road component of Shuanghubei Road and Baihuayuan Road, HD and compensation for Shuanghubei Road have been completed in July 2014, , due to the project changes of Baihuayuan Rd and agreed by the Aletai PMO in November 2015, cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd, the HD work on Baihuayuan Rd will be cancelled too.

## 4.1 LA Compensation Standard

### 4.1.1 Grassland

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

Table 4-1 Compensation standard for grassland

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

Grade	Baseline	Original RP			Actual Compensation Rate		
		Compensation for grassland	Resettlement subsidy	Compensation Rate	Compensation for grassland	Resettlement subsidy	Compensation Rate
	(yuan/mu)	(times)	(times)	(yuan/mu)	(times)	(times)	(yuan/mu)
class1 grade1	327.6	4	1	1638	6	6	3931.2
class3 grade1	136	4	1	680	6	6	1632
class4 grade1	80	4	1	400	6	6	960
class 4 grade2	69	4	1	345	6	6	828
class 4 grade3	120	4	1	600	6	6	1440

### 4.1.2 Arable Land Compensation Standard

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

Table 4-2 Unified Annual Output Values of Collective Land

Unit: Yuan/mu

Degree	First grade collective land	Second grade collective land	Third grade collective land
Annual Output Value (yuan/mu)	1,500	800	600
Note	1. This table standard applies to arable cultivation of food crops. 2. The annual output value of farmland planted specialty crops, vegetable, orchard farmland should be higher than the first-class standard table; cotton fields should be paid at maximum of 1.5 times; orchard may not exceed two times; vegetable may not exceed three times; grapes ground shall not exceed 4 times. Other crops actual annual output estimates		

Note: The land compensation and resettlement subsidy shall not be less than 20 times of the sum of two multiple of the compensation standard; land compensation is generally 8 times

Table 4-3 resettlement subsidy times calculation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8200 yuan per mu as the landless subsidy

Table 4-4 Cultivated Land Compensation Standard of the Project

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

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

### 4.1.3 Forest compensation standards

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

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

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

## 4.2 State-owned Land Compensation Rate

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/m<sup>2</sup>. The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Buerjin County, and the compensation rate is 15 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> within the built-up area and 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> 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 7yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

For the state-owned land occupied by enterprises and institutions,, it is necessary to pay compensation for getting the use right according to benchmark land prices. Present benchmark land prices of Buerjin County are shown in table 4-6.



Table4-6 Benchmark land prices of Buerjin County

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

Grade	1	2	3
Commercial land	609	469	298
Housing land	426	278	258
Industrial land	296	185	96

## 4.3 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

### 4.3.1 Compensation Standard of Residents House Demolition

Up to this monitoring, the HD of 9 affected households in Shuanghubei Road had been completed. In the project implementation, the compensation standards and updated "Resettlement Action Plan" as well as the last monitoring are different. The reasons are following:

The Compensation Standard in original RP is formulated based on the reference of local similar housing replacement price in 2009 estimated by Real Estate Appraisal Company as well as the consultation between house owners and demolishing entity. Evaluation report of House demolition in Shuanghu North Road was finished on 3 February 2013. All the contracts work and compensation distribution has finished from 4 April 2013 to 17 February 2014. 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. During resettlement, the state house demolition compensation rate and relevant policy changed, so the affected people were compensated according to the rate formulated by PMO under the consideration of local market price, which is higher than former rate. The detailed Compensation Standard of House Demolition and attachments are shown in table 4-7 and table 4-8.

Table4-7 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Planned Rate	Practice Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation				
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m2	1180	3332	
	Earth timber	yuan/m2	880	2777	
	Simple structure	yuan/m2	400	550	Earth timber
				650	Brick timber
				300	pigsty
	Land compensation				

Category	Item	Unit	Planned Rate	Practice Rate	Remarks
	State owned Land using compensation	yuan/m2	Tier-3 areas: 176 yuan/m2	Tier-3 areas:176(correction factor1.456, namely 258)	Vegetable field is compensated by Tier-3 areas, 258
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:					
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	800	1500	There 500 more for the voluntary group
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/month/household	500	800	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 6 months; compensation will continue beyond 6 months.
	Moving reward	%		20000	

Table4-8 Compensation rates for affected attachments and special facilities

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan).	Remarks
Pressure well	a	1500	
vegetable cellar	a	2200	
pit	a	1200	
Toilet	m2	80	
coal shed	m2	80	
Crypt	m2	110	
broad-leaf tree	a	150	DBH>15cm
Polar	a	25	DBH15-30cm
Polar	a	50	DBH5-15cm
Fruit tree	a	150	DBH>15cm
Fruit tree	a	88	DBH5-15cm
Fruit tree	a	40	DBH< 5cm
Grapevine	a	110	

Due to the project changes of Baihuayuan Rd, cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd, the HD work on Baihuayuan Rd has been cancelled too.

#### 4.3.2 Compensation for shops, institutions demolition

The demolition of shops, enterprises, and institutions was caused by construction of Baihuayuan Rd, due to the project changes of Baihuayuan Rd, cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd; the HD work on Baihuayuan Rd will be cancelled too.

### 4.4 Other fees and taxes Standards

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

Table4-9 other cost standard

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

---

## **5 Resettlement**

### **5.1 Land Acquisition Resettlement**

By November 2015, all the compensation and resettlement work has been done; according to this monitoring we have found that due to the implementation of water pipe lay, the 10m working width can't meet the earthwork, pipe pile and machinery operation. Therefore, the working width increases to 15m. Thus causing the laying of water supply pipe network covers temporary area of increasing; the water pipe supply has occupied 164.39 mu forest lands and 646.14 mu temporary occupied lands. The newly added 5 m working area will occupy 214.5 mu pasture (including 41.25 mu class 1 grade 1, 75.75 mu class 1 grade 3, 37.5 mu class 3 grade 1 and 60 mu class 2 grade 4), and the affected people of the newly added area are the original people affected by pasture occupation.

#### **5.1.1 Grassland compensation**

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

The sewer network of the water supply component (33.6km) will occupy 164.39 mu forest land, including 143.23 mu of state-owned barren woodland without affect population; 21.15mu farmer's forest land affect 2 households 6 people (Kazak); occupy 646.14 mu pasture (123.75 mu Class 1 Grade 1, 227.25 mu Class 1 Grade 3, 115.13 mu Class 3 Grade 1, 180 mu Class 2 Grade 4) affect 16 households 47 people (Kazak). Such roads and green belts will be restored by the construction agency to the former size and standard after network laying, and the relevant costs will be included in the engineering budget of the Project. The LA began in March 2014, payed in total of 3.9239 million yuan of forest land and pasture compensation fees; including 3.1466 million yuan forest land compensation (forest land compensation 1.0663 million yuan, resettlement compensation

---

1.0180 million yuan, forest trees compensation 47800 yuan, forest vegetation restoration fee 1.0145 million yuan paid to Forestry Department ), pasture compensation 977400 yuan (123.75 mu class 1 grade 1 compensate 405400 yuan; 227.25 mu class 1 grade 3 compensate 309000 yuan; 115.13 mu class 3 grade 1 compensation 138800 yuan; 180 mu class 2 grade 4 compensation 124200 yuan), all the compensation have been paid to the affected people. For the temporary occupied pasture, the PMO and grassland supervision station consult with the affected people, pasture compensation will be in accordance with 6 times the compensation, resettlement subsidies will be 6 times the compensation, the compensation base will be calculated in accordance with the level of pasture; according to the policy the grassland compensation fee will be paid to the grassland supervision station and then pay to the county finance, as the cost to restore the grassland, the project office to take into account the herdsmen's vital interests, the grassland compensation and resettlement subsidies distributed to all affected herders.

All the compensation and resettlement work has been done; according to this monitoring we have found that due to the implementation of water pipe lay, the 10m working width can't meet the earthwork, pipe pile and machinery operation. Therefore, the working width increases to 15m. Thus causing the laying of water supply pipe network covers temporary area of increasing; the water pipe supply has occupied 164.39 mu forest lands and 646.14 mu temporary occupied lands. The newly added 5 m working area will occupy 214.5 mu pasture (including 41.25 mu class 1 grade 1, 75.75 mu class 1 grade 3, 37.5 mu class 3 grade 1 and 60 mu class 2 grade 4), and the affected people of the newly added area are the original people affected by pasture occupation, through the fully consult in October 2015, they sign the contract in November 5, 2015 and get the full compensation fees.

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

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

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

Table5-1 Grassland compensation cost

	Grade	Area	Grassland compensation	Resettlement subsidy	Compensation standard
Water supply (pipe line)	class 1, grade 1	123.75		162162	162162
	class 3, grade 1	227.25		123624	123624
	class 1, grade 3	115.13		55893.6	55893.6
	class 4, grade 2	180		49680	49680
	Total	646.13			391359.6
Water supply (water purifying plant)	class 1, grade 1	8.84	17397.12	17397.12	34794
	class 4, grade 1 (spring grassland)	33.31	15988.8	15988.8	31978
	class 4, grade 1 (temporary grassland)	1.28	0		0
	Subtotal	43.43			67796
Water Drainage	class 3, grade 1	127.5	91800	91800	183600
Waste disposal	class 3, grade 1	86.38	62193.6	62193.6	124392
Total		903.44			767147.6

### 5.1.2 Arable land compensation

A total of 4.5474 mu of land was acquired, compensation costs for 950,746.8 yuan. In which arable land compensation fees 945,859.2yuan, Attachments compensation costs 4887.6 yuan.

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

Table5-2arable land compensation cost

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

### 5.1.3 Forest compensation

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

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

Table5-3 Forest compensation

Land type	Forest compensation		Resettlement subsidy		Recovery fee	
	Area (mu)	cost (10,000yuan)	Area (mu)	cost (10,000yuan)	Area (mu)	cost (10,000yuan)
Forest land	7.90	9.48	3.16	5.69	5267	5.27
open forest land	2.37	1.52	2.37	2.27	1579	0.95
Woodland forest	135.34	86.62	83.66	80.32	90228	90.23
suitable land for forestations	18.78	9.02	18.78	13.52	12521	5.01
Total	164.39	106.63	107.97	101.80	10959 5	101.45
Compensation for Forest（Broadleaf forest）						
Diameter（cm）		Number of trees		Standard（Yuan/ a tree ）		Compensation （Yuan）
Less than 5cm		82		18		1476
5-15cm		52		30		1560
15-30cm		56		40		2240
Above 30cm		11		50		550
Total		201		-		5826
Compensation for Forest (bushes)						
Canopy（%）		Area（Mu）		Standard（yuan/mu）		Compensation（10,000）
20-40		135.34		300		4.1973

Note: The temporary pasture acquisition given the resettlement compensation fee only

## 5.2 Resettlement of Housing Demolition

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

The house demolition compensation would be determined based on the same year and local housing market price; the final demolished house price will be compensation after on-site assessment of a real estate appraisal survey and mapping agency to evaluate the demolished houses. The agency would assess the house as replacement

---

value according to the building materials, construction techniques and house structures, renovation etc. and then consult with APs, if they agree to get property exchange, they can get a new house as 1:1.2 according to the original house area and remodel situation and the affiliates; if the AP want cash compensation, according to their house situation, they might get RMB10,000-25,000 for the decoration. For the one whose original house is less than 40m<sup>2</sup>, they can get a resettlement house with 69m<sup>2</sup> without paying for the extra area.

Resettlement area is located in Wolongwanxi Road, Burjin County, it has convenient transportation, Burjin tourist hotels are also located in the vicinity, surrounded by green contrast with leisure square, music fountain; which is near third primary school, county hospitals, and it takes less 10 minutes to walk to power companies, it is really suitable for living. There are two kinds of units: two living rooms and two bedrooms, and three bedrooms and two living rooms. Condominiums have six kinds to choose from 69m<sup>2</sup>, 74 m<sup>2</sup>, 79 m<sup>2</sup>, 87m<sup>2</sup>, 95 m<sup>2</sup>, 104 m<sup>2</sup> and 113m<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

Due to the changes of Baihuayuan Rd, cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd, HD work will be cancelled too.



Table 5-4 HD Compensation

Name	Demolition Area (m <sup>2</sup> )					State-owned residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area with right use (m <sup>2</sup> )	Evaluated price(10 thousand)	Transition subsidy (10 thousand)	Demolition subsidy (10 thousand)	Moving reward (10 thousand)	Total compensation(10 thousand)
	Masonry concrete	Earth timber	Simple Earth timber	Simple brick timber	Pigsty							
Yuan Shanxin	120.80			52.05			179.20	50.83	0.48	0.15	2.00	53.51
Wang Jian		105.00	82.52	28.32	48.64	924.00	380.92	72.12	0.48	0.15	2.00	74.75
Wang Yuhua		75.00	41.60			522.60	249.00	48.18	0.48	0.15	2.00	50.81
Yangtai Kang		66.60	16.68				143.54	23.64	0.48	0.15	2.00	26.27
Zhou Xiangzheng		77.55		57.59		277.29	258.00	40.74	0.48	0.15	2.00	43.37
Song Chaoxi		103.08	39.32			1159.18	173.32	68.61	0.48	0.15	2.00	71.29
Ma Zhonghua						1293.68		33.38				33.38
Wang Lunwu						541.65		14.11				14.11
Xu Shuanghua						328.40		8.53				8.53
total	120.80	427.23	180.12	137.96	48.64	5046.80	1383.98	360.13	2.88	0.90	12.00	376.01

### 5.2.1 Resettlement for shops, institutions demolition

Due to the project changes of Baihuayuan Rd, cancelled the construction of Baihuayuan Rd, the HD work on Baihuayuan Rd has been cancelled too.

## 5.3 Resettlement of vulnerable groups

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

Currently, Baihuayuan Road construction has been cancelled, there is no affected population, and by this monitoring we didn't find new increasing vulnerable group, but monitoring group will continue to focus on the living conditions, to make sure the vulnerable group get necessary help and improve their living conditions.

---

## 6 Compensation for LA & HD

Up to this monitoring, the project total compensation for LA and HD is RMB 12.0275 million yuan, and the details are shown in table 6-1

**Acquisition of collective land:** totaling 1321800 yuan (10.99% of total costs), including grassland and farmland compensation fees and grassland and farmland resettlement subsidy;

**State-owned land occupation:** totaling 1.7563 million yuan (14.60% of total costs), including leasing fees of and compensation of state-owned residential land;

**House demolition:** The total compensation for house demolition is 2.0474 million yuan (17.02% of total costs), including house compensation fees, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, etc.;

**Attachments and infrastructure:** The total compensation for ground attachments is 4900 yuan (0.04% of total costs);

**Other costs:** including survey and design fees, implementation management fees, skills training costs and contingencies, totaling 1.4349 million yuan (11.93% of total costs);

**Stipulated fees for land acquisition:** totaling 1.7295million yuan (14.38% of total costs), including leasing fees of new construction land, temporary occupation and land acquisition management fees

Table 6-1 Fees of LA and HD

No	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Qty.	Cost (10,000 yuan)	Proportion	Remark
<b>1</b>	<b>Acquisition of rural collective land</b>	<b>mu</b>			<b>132.18</b>	<b>10.99%</b>	
1.1	Cultivate land	mu					
	Farmland compensation	mu	36000	4.5474	16.37		
	Resettlement compensation	mu	90000	4.5474	40.93		
	Land lost subsidy	mu	82000	4.5474	37.29		
1.2	Pasture land	mu					
Class 1 Grade 1	Pasture compensation	mu	1968	8.84	1.74		Class 1 Grade 1
	Resettlement compensation	mu	1968	8.84	1.74		
Class 1 Grade 4	Pasture compensation	mu	480	34.59	1.66		Class 1 Grade 4
	Resettlement compensation	mu	480	34.59	1.66		
Class 3 Grade 1	Pasture compensation	mu	720	213.88	15.40		Class 2 Grade 4
	Resettlement compensation	mu	720	213.88	15.40		
<b>2</b>	<b>State-owned occupy</b>				<b>175.63</b>	<b>14.60%</b>	
	Paid use fees of state owned land	m <sup>2</sup>	15	6433.33	9.65		Built-up area
		m <sup>2</sup>	8	0	0.00		Built-up area
Residential land	Class 1	m <sup>2</sup>	426	0	0.00		
	Class 2	m <sup>2</sup>	278	0	0.00		

	Cass 3	m²	258	6433.33	165.98		
<b>3</b>	<b>House demolition</b>				<b>204.74</b>	<b>17.02%</b>	
	<b>Residential house demolition</b>						
	Masonry concrete	m²	3332	120.8	40.25		
	Earth timber	m²	2777	427.23	118.64		
	Masonry timber shed	m²	650	137.96	8.97		
	Earth timber shed	m²	550	180.12	9.91		
	Simple shed	m²	300	48.64	1.46		
	Other compensation						
	Decoration and ancillary fees				9.73		Estimate price
	Moving fee	household	1500	6	0.90		
	Temporary transfer fee	household/month	800	6	2.88		6 month
	Moving incentive fee	household	20000	6	12.00		
<b>4</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>				<b>373.26</b>	<b>31.03%</b>	
Forest land	Forest compensation fee	mu/yuan		164.39	4.78		
	Forest compensation fee	mu/yuan		164.39	106.63		
	Resettlement compensation fee	mu/yuan		164.39	101.80		
	Forest vegetation restoration fee	m²		164.39	101.45		
	Pasture						

Class 1 Grade 1	Resettlement compensation fee	mu	1965	123.75	24.32		
Class 1 Grade 3	Resettlement compensation fee	mu	816	227.25	18.54		
Class 3 Grade 1	Resettlement compensation fee	mu	720	115.13	8.29		
Class 2 Grade 4	Resettlement compensation fee	mu	414	180	7.45		
<b>5</b>	<b>Ground attachment</b>						
	<b>Total attachment</b>				<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.04%</b>	
	Subtotal of 1~7				886.30		
<b>6</b>	<b>Other fee</b>				<b>143.49</b>	<b>11.93%</b>	
	Survey and design research fee	Percentage of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement	3		26.59		
	Implementation management fee	Percentage of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement	3		26.59		
	Training fee	Percentage of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement	0.5		1.68		

---

	Monitoring and evaluation fee	Percentage of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement	2		17.73		
	Non foreseeable fee	Percentage of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement	8		70.90		
<b>7</b>	<b>Land requisition fee</b>				<b>172.95</b>	<b>14.38%</b>	
	New construction land paid use fees	yuan/m2	7	171540	120.08		
	Land acquisition management fee	4% of the land acquisition compensation	4%		52.87		
Total					<b>1202.75</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

---

## 7 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions

### 7.1 Monitoring survey

#### 7.1.1 Survey illustration

The monitoring survey sample includes land acquisition and demolition has been completed for all of the population, including the 24 HHs with 89 people affected by Road component, and the 18 HHs with 53 people affected by the water supply network Land acquisition, water purification plants, waste disposal sites and sewage treatment water Land acquisition 8 HHs with 19 people, a total of 50 HHs with 161 people.

#### 7.1.2 Contents of the survey

##### 7.1.2.1 Household Population in HD

Female labors 56 persons, account for 34.78%). Married ones are 109 people, account for 67.70%; and the single ones is 49 people, account for 30.43%; and widowed ones 3, account for 1.86%. For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project demolition, see table 7-1.

Table 7-1 the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by demolition

items	nationality			gender		labor		Marital status		
	Han	Kazak	Hui	Male	Female	Total	Include: female	married	single	widowed
Amount (people)	92	64	5	85	76	134	56	109	49	3
proportion	57.14%	39.75%	3.11%	52.80%	47.20%	83.23%	34.78%	67.70%	30.43%	1.86%

##### 7.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

Among the 50 surveyed households includes 161 people, there are 8 people are 0-6 years old, accounting for 4.97% of the total population affected by house demolition; There are 41 people in the 7-19 age groups, accounting for 25.47%. Moreover, 54 people belongs to the 20-35 age group (33.54%); 38 people in 36-50 age group (23.60%); 17 in 51-60 age group (10.56%); 3 people are above 60 years old (1.86%). Specific information

is shown following.

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

Age	population	Proportion
<6	8	4.97%
7~19	41	25.47%
20~35	54	33.54%
36~50	38	23.60%
51~60	17	10.56%
>60	3	1.86%
total	161	100.00%

### 7.1.2.3 Education Level

Among the 50HHs with 161 people affected by HD, 3 people is illiteracy, accounting for 1.86%; 8 people with a preprimary education, accounting for 4.97%; 34 people with a primary education, accounting for 21.12%; 59 people with a junior middle school education, accounting for 36.65%. 43 people with a high school education, accounting for 26.71%. And 14 people with a college or above college level education, accounting for 8.70%. 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
illiteracy	3	1.86%
Preschool	8	4.97%
Primary school	34	21.12%
Junior high school	59	36.65%
Senior high school	43	26.71%
college degree or above	14	8.70%
total	161	100.00%

### 7.1.2.4 Major property of the families

The monitoring found that of the affected families, popularizing rates of mobile phone, TV, fixed telephone, electric fan, DVD/VCD and other household appliances are higher while the rates of computers and cars are generally lower by this monitoring survey. For the chart about the major property of the surveyed families and the average household property, see table 7-4.

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

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Bike	-	60	120.00%



Motor Bick		49	98.00%
TV		50	100.00%
Washing machine	-	36	72.00%
refrigerator		18	36.00%
Computer	-	26	52.00%
Tractor	-	8	16.00%
Car	-	4	8.00%
Fixed telephone	-	49	98.00%
Mobile phone	-	159	318.00%
DVD/VCD		20	40.00%
Cooker		8	16.00%
Radio	-	13	26.00%
Fans	-	23	46.00%

### 7.1.2.5 Household income structure

This monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement annual per capita income is 15181 yuan, increased 1801 yuan compared with the former investigation, 11.86% higher than the former investigation. Each project has a substantial increase in per capita income, income of business, outside working and wage is the highest, respectively 28.70%, 14.44% and 13.71%.

Table7-5 Investigation chart for the affected households and the income structure of the LA

Items	Total household income on basic investigation (yuan /year)	Per capita income on basic investigation (yuan /year)	Ratio( %)	Total household income on this survey (yuan /year)	Per capita income on this survey (yuan /year)	Ratio( %)	increasing proportion of per capita income Compared with basic investigation( %)	Increase proportion of household income Compared with basic investigation( %)
Agricultural income	124936	776	5.80%	128800	800	5.27%	24	3.00%
Breeding stocks	772156	4796	35.84%	803229	4989	32.86%	193	3.87%
Outside working	436793	2713	20.28%	506184	3144	20.71%	431	13.71%
Businesses running	208817	1297	9.69%	292859	1819	11.98%	522	28.70%
wages	601013	3733	27.90%	702443	4363	28.74%	630	14.44%
Allowance	10465	65	0.49%	10626	66	0.43%	1	1.52%

Total	2154180	13380	100.00%	2444141	15181	100.00%	1801	11.86%
-------	---------	-------	---------	---------	-------	---------	------	--------

### 7.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

The average per capita spending of resettlement families is 12018 yuan, increased 1658 yuan compared with the basic investigation, 13.80% higher than the former investigation. One production per capita expenditure from 1824 yuan to 2438 yuan, an increase of 25.18%; living expenditure per capita by the year increased to 8536 yuan 9580 yuan, an increase of 11.56%. The business costs, stock breeding cost and communication support has to a large extent growth. Details of the surveyed households household expenditures in Table 7-6

Table 7-6 the expenditure comparison between last and this monitoring of the HD families

items		household total cost of the basic investigation (yuan/year)	household total cost of this survey (yuan/year)	per capita cost of the basic investigation (yuan/year)	per capita expenditure of this survey (yuan/year)	per capita cost of this monitoring	per capita expenditure of this	Increased proportion of household expenditure of this survey compared with basic investigation	the increased per capita expenditure of this survey compared with basic investigation
Productive expenditure	Agricultural cost	202538	1258	12.14%	209461	1301	10.83%	43	3.31%
	Business cost	54096	336	3.24%	140553	873	7.26%	537	61.51%
	Stock breeding cost	37030	230	2.22%	42504	264	2.20%	34	12.88%
	Sub-total	293664	1824	17.61%	392518	2438	20.29%	614	25.18%
Livelihood expenditure	Water fee	5957	37	0.36%	6279	39	0.32%	2	5.13%
	Electric fee	30268	188	1.81%	33166	206	1.71%	18	8.74%
	Waste disposal	2737	17	0.16%	3059	19	0.16%	2	10.53%
	Heating	125741	781	7.54%	137172	852	7.09%	71	8.33%
	Life expenses	597310	3710	35.81%	712747	4427	36.84%	717	16.20%
	clothes	126546	786	7.59%	145705	905	7.53%	119	13.15%
	communications	81788	508	4.90%	89999	559	4.65%	51	9.12%
	education	120750	750	7.24%	122521	761	6.33%	11	1.45%
	Medical	71484	444	4.29%	73738	458	3.81%	14	3.06%
	transportation	74382	462	4.46%	77280	480	3.99%	18	3.75%
	Other expenses	127190	790	7.63%	140714	874	7.27%	84	9.61%
	Sub-total	1374296	8536	82.39%	1542380	9580	79.71%	1107	11.56%
Annual expenditure in total		1667960	10360	100.00%	1934898	12018	100.00%	1658	13.80%

### 7.1.2.7 Analysis of household income and expenditure

---

This monitoring showed that surveyed resettlement annual per capita income is 15181 yuan, increased compared with the former investigation, 11.86% higher than the former investigation. Each project has a substantial increase in per capita income, income of business, outside working and wage is the highest, respectively 28.70%, 13.71% and 14.44%. Indicating that resettlement compensation, the impact of the family soon returned to the original living and lifestyles than ever before on more freedom of choice, quality of life has certainly improved.

The average per capita spending of resettlement families' increased 1658 yuan compared with the basic investigation per capita spending, 13.80% higher than the former investigation. And per capita expenditures of living expenditure increased for 11.56%, production expenses increased for 25.18%. Large extent growth of the business costs, indicating that resettlement compensation, the impact of the family soon returned to the original living and lifestyles than ever before on more freedom of choice, quality of life has certainly improved.

As a whole, this monitoring found that the annual per capita income is 15181 yuan, and average per capita spending costs for 2438 yuan, annual per capita net income is 12743 yuan, which increased 1205 yuan (10.44%) than the former monitoring. It is indicated that quality of life has certainly 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 HD affected residents**

**The interviewee:** Wang Yuhua

**Place:** Wang Yuhua's house

**The affected type:** house demolition

**Whether is the low-income family:** no

**Family basic situation:** Wang Yuhua, and her 26-year-old son, her husband passed away.

Production and living status: Wang Yuhua and her daughter-in-law have no fixed job, family income mainly from planting vegetables and doing some part time jobs, total family income was 28000yuan in 2014, in normal times doing some part time jobs can get 3000yuan/month, her son found a fixed job in Urban Cohort, wage for 2000yuan per month, the project levy house area for 75m<sup>2</sup>, compensation for 508,000yuan, in last year purchase a new house for 110m<sup>2</sup>, cost for 200000yuan ,meanwhile get the subsidy for 38,000yuan, currently, all the family members have moved in the new house, and the main expenditure is heating.

## ( 2 ) The interview for HD affected residents

**The interviewee:** Yang Taikang

**Place:** Yang Taikang's house

**The affected type:** HD

**Whether is the low-income family:** no

**Family basic situation:** A total of 3 family members, his wife and son, Yang Taikang 78 years old now, his son 45 years old ,unmarried.

Production and living status: Yang Taikang is a retired worker of department store, the retired wage for 2000yuan per month, his wife enjoys Government subsidy for 1300yuan per month, his son is a plumber, the average annual income for 40,000yuan, the project levy house area for 68m<sup>2</sup>, compensation for 230,000yuan, in last year purchase a new house in county, , and their main expenditure is heating and medicine costs.

### 7.2.2 Evaluation of typical household interview

From the monitoring and interview, it is found that the living standards of APs are better than before instead of being worse. The compensation fee, being the disposable income, improves affected people's consumption level and living standard directly. However, the resettlement of this project is a long-term task; PMO and the local government need to give full recognition and long-term care to affected people, especially vulnerable groups.

---

## 8 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals

### 8.1 Public Participation

In project design and planning phase, Burjin County PMO organized the design institution to conduct public consultations, mainly including grassland compensation rate, as well as HD and RP; disclosing issues and resolutions happened implementation; listening to the opinions of affected people; publicizing compensation rate, complaints and appeals procedures, etc. to learn more about project implementation and livelihood recovery. Public participation and details are shown in the table 8-1

Table 8-1 Public participation overview

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Disclosure of the RP or RIB	Distribution of RIB	2010.1	Burjin PMO	Affected people	Publication of compensation rates and means of appeal
Survey on the living recovery of the affected people	Family visiting	2014.10	Burjin Urban Housing Construction Bureau, community of Meilifeng, Youyifeng and Baibushan	APs	To learn the Apes' living condition and recovery.
Survey on the living recovery of the affected people	Family visiting	2015.2-3	Burjin Urban Housing Construction Bureau, community of Shenhu and Jinhe	APs	To learn the Aps' living condition and recovery.
The increase of water pipe supply Pasture area consult	Field survey and meeting	2015. 10	Eerqisi village	APs	Consult the standards and areas of pasture occupation

### 8.2 Complaints and Appeal

To deal with issues in time and ensure smooth implementation of project construction and LA, PMO established a transparent and effective complaints and appeal channel, and the basic means of appeal is as follows:

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

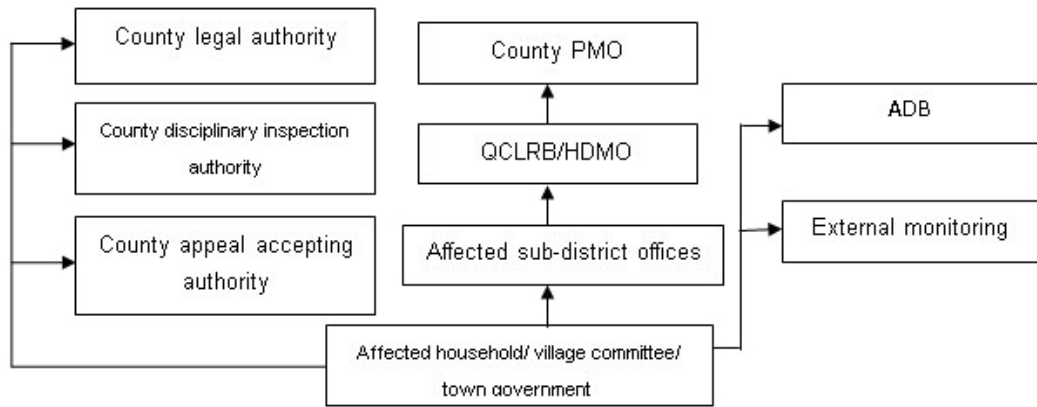


Figure 8-1 Appeal procedures

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. Burjin County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
2. Burjin County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
3. Burqin Construction Bureau
4. Burqun County Land Resources Bureau
5. Burqin County Housed Demolition Office
6. Burjin County Forestry Bureau
7. Burjin County Grassland Supervising Bureau
8. Design Institute

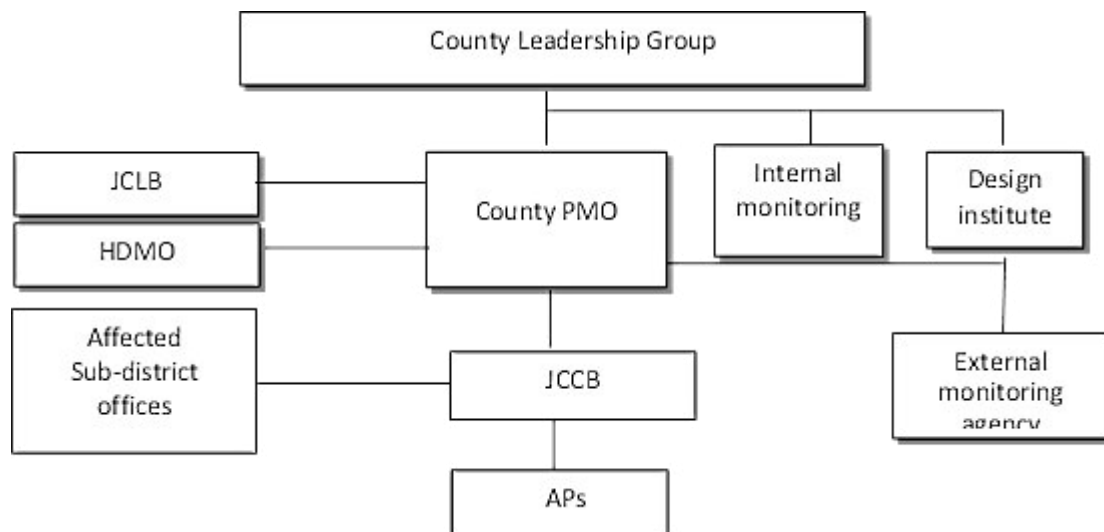


Figure 9-1 Burjin Resettlement organizational chart

Table 8-1 Burjin PMO staff

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Burjin County Finance Bureau	Liu yanrong	Cadres	0906-6530773
2	Burjin County Development and Reform Commission	Zhao Shuyong	Cadres	0906-6524396
3	Burjin construction bureau	Wang Xinjun	Deputy Secretary	0906-6527967



4	Burjin construction bureau	Kui Wenhui	Planning Director	0906-6521010
5	Burjin construction bureau	Cao Yulin	PMO Director	0906-6529785
6	Burjin construction bureau	Ma Jian	Cadres	0906-6529785
7	Burjin construction bureau	Zhucui	Cadres	0906-6529785
8	Burjin construction bureau	Cao Liping	Accountant	0906-6527800
9	Burjin construction bureau	Li Rong	Accountant	0906-6527800
10	Burjin construction bureau	Ma Ming	Cadres	0906-6510816
11	Burjin construction bureau	Wang Jian	Cadres	0906-6510816
12	Burjin construction bureau	Ayiding	Cadres	0906-6529785

## 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 Burjin County Construction Bureau. This monitoring found that the project units mainly adopted the following measures for the ability construction of immigration agency:

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

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

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

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

Up to now, the road component: Finished the total length of 1.5 km of the construction of Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road in 2012, and finish the civil work of the three roads in 2013, and finished the sidewalk paving in Huancheng Road 2 and the paving of the Huancheng Road 1, Shuanghu Road, Wucaitan Road in 2014; and finished 2 km road construction of Huancheng Road 1 in 2015; finished about 85.5% of the total project. Water supply: Completed the main project of water works in 2012; the completion of the workshop indoor construction and civil engineering station in 2013; complete water supply pipeline laying 25 km (double) in 2014; Completion of the pipeline laying 7 km and part of the equipment installation has completed the amount of 92.1%; Water Drainage Component: Civil works in full swing has completed the amount of 50%.; Waste disposal component: Complete the landfill site earthwork, the construction area of the main project of the construction area and management area in 2014; completion of the management area for the drainage pipe network, concrete floor, walls and other ancillary facilities construction has been completed 84.7% in 2015.

It is noted during this monitoring; the arable land occupation for 271.51mu, the total compensation of 2.98 million, the sewer network of the water supply component will occupy 810.53 mu, indirect affect 18 households 53 people; including 143.23 mu of state-owned barren woodland without affect population; 21.15mu farmer's forest land affect 2 households 6 people; occupy 646.14 mu pasture (123.75 mu Class 1 Grade 1, 227.25 mu Class 1 Grade 3, 115.13 mu Class 3 Grade 1, 180 mu Class 2 Grade 4), payed the compensation fees in total of 2.05 million yuan. The HD area for 914.75m<sup>2</sup>, with total compensation for 2.04 million, the compensation policy meets the requirement of PRC, Xinjiang, Berjin county and ADB, which is consistent with RP. The compensation standard of LA and HD is higher than RP.

During the resettlement progress, ensure the disclosure of information, the compensation standard and resettlement plan are based on the needs and requirements

---

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

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

## **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) 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.

(3) Strengthen documents and files collection. 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.