



# Social Monitoring Report

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

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

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

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

**Report No. 4**

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,  
Xinjiang Branch

February 2016

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# 1 Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Main components in the project

The birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction component was cancelled by Habahe PMO in 2013. The project consists of the road construction, water supply, drainage, refuse disposal, central heating, 5 subprojects.

**Table 1-1 Component of the Project**

<b>Project components</b>	<b>Main contents</b>
Road Construction	5 roads will be built in the county town, with a total length of 5,600.26m, including a primary road of 618.32m and 4 secondary roads of 4,981.94m, which will be provided with lighting, landscaping and traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment.
Water Supply	A new water supply network of 5.6km will be built; dn200—dn400.
Drainage	An 8,000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant (an access road of 0.8km and a 10KV power line of 3.0km) and a drainage network of 15,660m will be built, in which DN300 is 7,730m long, DN400 710m long, DN500 520m long, DN600 1,490m long and DN800 5210m long.
Refuse Disposal	A 60t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment, ashbins (420) and refuse collection points (60) will be built; an access road of 1.0km improved; a 10KV power line of 4.0km built for the refuse disposal plant.
Central Heating	4 heating stations and a primary heating network of 2,461m (one-way) will be built, in which DN250 is 1,827m long, DN300 134m long and DN400 500m long.

## 1.2 Project investment and construction period

The original investment for the project is about CNY198.6million. With cancel of the birch forest zone environmental improvement and infrastructure construction for CNY 27.73million, the present total investment for this project is about CNY170.9million. Which ADB loaned \$ 20,000,000 (ADB financing ratio for civil works is 69.6%, and the county counterpart funds is 30.4%; ADB financing ratio for equipment procurement is 100%), self- prepared financing is CNY66, 600,000. Specific investment costs are shown in Table 1-2

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 2015; and the implementation has two phases; the first phase is project preparing period, which would cost 2 years (2009 to 2010), mainly to complete the project preparatory work, such as project approval, survey and design, environmental assessment, loan negotiations and other preparatory work; the second phase is implementation period which is five years (2012 to 2017), to complete the construction of road component, water supply component, water drainage component, waste disposal component, central heating component, and relevant ancillary facilities. The project will be completed construction and put into use by the end of 2017.

**Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview**

No.	Items	Road component	Water supply	Drainage	Central heating	Waste disposal	Sub-total
1	Project cost	6641.16	348.11	2285.91	1071.75	2138.45	12485.38
2	Implementation and other cost	1183.89	56.9	420.79	218.12	590.65	2470.35
3	Reserve fund	645.5	35.78	226.56	64.84	158.64	1131.32
4	Interest during construction	496.07	27.44	155.74	89.98	157.3	926.53
5	Initial working capital	38.78	5.89	17.78	0	16.75	79.2
Total		9005.4	474.12	3106.78	1444.69	3061.79	17092.78

### **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 external monitoring staff conducted the field investigation and visits in Habahe during January 10-12 in 2016. The main external monitoring contents and schedules are shown in table 1-3.

**Table 1-3 External monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule**



Time	Items	Content
Jan 10	Docking with Habahe County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO, Housing Demolition Office, L&R Bureau, Social Security Bureau and relative institutions	To understand the project actual implementation and resettlement progress, to understand project management system and internal monitoring mechanisms, to learn the public participate and appeal, as well as the situation of the vulnerable groups.
Jan 11	Interview and survey on the affected people by both LA and HD.	To get the information of house demolition and resettlement compensation standard, relocation compensation and other related data.
Jan 12	Interview and survey on the affected people by both LA and HD.	To get the information of house demolition and resettlement compensation standard, relocation compensation and other related data.

## 2 The project progress

### 2.1 Progress of project works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Habahe County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on December 6, 2010. Based on document for New Development of Foreign Investment 2010 NO.2889, the preliminary design got approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in August 5, 2011, based on the document for New Development of Foreign Investment 2010 NO.486. 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.

**Table 2-1 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 component of the road construction	Habahe County construction bureau	October of 2011
3	Project planning permission for the component of the sewage treatment construction	Habahe County construction bureau	May of 2011
4	Land planning permission for the component of the garbage disposal construction	Habahe County Construction Bureau	March of 2011
5	Land planning permission for heating project construction	Habahe County Construction Bureau	May of 2011
6	Land planning permission for the component of water supply construction	Habahe County Construction Bureau	May of 2011

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

**Road Component:** Budget investment of CNY90.054million, construction of 5 roads for 5.6km, including traffic signs, landscaping, maintenance machinery

and other ancillary components. The road component has 4 contract packages; they are road construction 1, road construction 2, road equipment and road maintenance equipment. And the public bidding has been completed, a price of CNY59.86 million. The road oil, pavement, sidewalk, curbstones, lighting, and landscaping of the 5 roads have been completed, 90% of the total project has been completed.

**Water Supply and Drainage Component:** Budget investment of CNY35.81million, construction of new water supply network for 4.42km, drainage network for 15.66km, newly built an 8000m<sup>3</sup>/d sewage treatment plant. The component has 3 contract packages; they are civil engineering, water supply network and drainage network. And the public bidding has been completed, a price of CNY34.27 million. Currently 8km of drainage network and 4km of water supply network have been completed. The construction of sewage treatment plant has been basically completed yet, 72% of the project has been finished.

**Central heating Component:** Budget investment of CNY14.05million, construction of newly built 4 heat substations, with heat network for 2.46km. The component includes 2 contracts packages; they are civil engineering, and network equipment. Up to this monitoring, 2.3km of heating pipelines as well as 4 heat exchange stations had been finished, meanwhile, the pipeline pressure testing has been finished, which have been completed for 100%.

**Garbage Disposal:** Budget investment of CNY30.62million, construction of newly-built a 60t/d garbage disposal plant and its operational outfit; the component includes 2 contracts package, sanitation construction and sanitation equipment, the bid for sanitation construction has been completed, with a price of CNY17.08million, and sanitation equipment is under bid preparation stage. The construction of landfill, and temporary road construction the equipped facilities and equipment have been complete, including 1km of access road, 60 of refuse collection rooms, and newly built power line 10kv for 4km, which have completed for 97%.

Table 2-2 Actual progress of sub-projects

No.	Items	Pre-procedures	Time for start	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Estimated date of completion
1	Roads	finished	Nov. 2011	The road oil, pavement, sidewalk, curbstones, lighting, and landscaping of the 5 roads have been completed, and with investment for CNY57.70million by June 2015. And road marking paint is currently under construction and scheduled for completion by December 2015.	The road oil, pavement, sidewalk, curbstones, lighting, and landscaping of the 5 roads have been completed, 90% of the total project has been completed.	2016.12
2	Water supply	finished	Nov. 2011	Finished.	Finished.	2013.10
3	Drainage Disposal	finished	Nov. 2011	Due to project change, drainage disposal component restart in May 2015, for now 11.85 km of the drainage network has been finished. The oxidation pond and pre-sedimentation tank are under construction now.	8km of drainage network as well as 4km of water supply network has been completed, The construction of sewage treatment plant has been basically completed yet, 72% of the project has been finished	2016.6
4	Garbage disposal	finished	July 2013	The construction of landfill, access road and temporary road construction have been complete with the investment of 12.066 million Yuan; the management area is currently under construction.	The construction of landfill, access road and temporary road construction the equipped facilities and equipment have been complete, including 1km of access road, 60 of refuse collection rooms, and newly built power line 10kv for 4km, which have completed for 97%.	2016.12
5	Central Heating	finished	Nov. 2011	Have been completed and put into use.	Have been completed and put into use.	2013.9

## 2.2 Resettlement Schedule of the Project

Up to this monitoring report, the LA, HD and compensation and resettlement caused by the project have been completed. Detailed shown as table 2-3.

**Table 2-3 Actual resettlement progress of the project**

NO.	Roads	Type of Impact	Finish Time
1	Road component	LA & HD	2013.6
2	Water supply component	No LA & HD	--
3	Drainage component	LA	2012.11
4	Garbage disposal component	LA	2013.4
5	Heating component	No LA & HD	--

Progress of LA, HD compensation and resettlement of the project shown as follows :

**Road Component:** The project involved HD for 14HHs, the agreements, compensation and resettlement houses have been completed already, and the resettlement houses have delivered to the affected persons since June 1, 2013.

**Drainage Component:** The project only involved 1HH herdsman, occupied pasture land for 108mu, compensation for CNY119, 220. By December 9, 2012, all the LA and compensation have been finished.

**Garbage Treatment:** The project occupied pasture land for 450.9mu, affected 4HHs herdsman, grassland compensation for CNY49, 7800. By April 2013, LA and compensation have been finished.

Above relates to the resettlement work had been completed before construction of this project.

## 3 Project Impact

The compensation of LA has been finished in April 2013, and the compensation and resettlement of HD have been finished in June 2013. Up to this monitoring, both LA and HD impacts are consistent with last monitoring, no additional impacts.

### 3.1 Land Impacts

#### 3.1.1 Land Acquisition

Total land acquisition by this project is 639.07 mu. The road component collected state-owned cultivated land of 194.46 mu and 5.71 mu state-owned residential land; garbage disposal component needs to take 330.90 mu second-class fourth level pastures and the sewage treatment plant should take 108 mu second-class fourth level pastures,. For details, see table 3-1:

**Table 3-1 Land Acquisition effects list of the project**

Unit : Mu

No.	Sub-projects	LA Type	Covered area for last monitoring	Covered area for this monitoring	Increase area
1	Road component	State-owned cultivated land ( 194.46mu ) state-owned residential land ( 5.71mu )	200.17	200.17	0
2	The sewage treatment component	pasture( second-class fourth level )	108	108	0
3	The garbage disposal component	pasture( second-class fourth level )	330.90	330.90	0
4	In total		639.07	639.07	0

#### 3.1.2 Affected population by LA

46 of the staff in Liangfan Breeding Farm will be affected, including 19 of in position staff, and 27 of retired staff in road component; 1 household with 9 people affected by sewage treatment component; 4households with 37 people affected by

garbage disposal component; and 48 households with 210 people affected by temporarily occupied. Detail data showed in table 3-2.

**Table 3-2 Affected by the projects**

Component	Permanent land occupied					Temporary Land occupied			
	State-owned land		Collective land			Collective land			
	APs	EM	HHs	APs	EM	HHs	APs	EM HHs	EM APs
Road component	46	3							
Sewage treatment			1	9	9	48	210	35	163
Garbage Disposal			4	37	37				
Total	46	3	5	46	46	48	210	35	163

## 3.2 Affected by Housing Demolition

All the HD is caused by road construction, up to this monitoring, the amount of HD and population are not change.

3008.02 m<sup>2</sup> urban houses (14 families with 43 people) of two communities affected by demolition of road component (Jiefang East road community, Jiefang Middle road community) are to be demolished. The brick-concrete structure covers 200.76 m<sup>2</sup> (6.67%), brick-wood 896.53 m<sup>2</sup> (29.8%), civil structure 1190.82 m<sup>2</sup> (39.59%), simple brick-wood 94.59 m<sup>2</sup> (3.15%), simple civil structure 520.31 m<sup>2</sup> (17.3%), and shed 105.01 m<sup>2</sup> (3.49%).

**Table 3-3 Residents' Housing Demolition**

Road Title	Urban housing demolition								
	The affected people		Housing demolition ( m <sup>2</sup> )						
	Household	affected people	figure	brick-concrete	brick-wood	civil	Simple brick-wood	Simple civil	shed
Xinfu North road	6	19	1242.54	180.5	666.16	213.47	50.07	83.28	49.06
Wenhua North road	8	24	1765.48	20.26	230.37	977.35	44.52	437.03	55.95
Total	14	43	3008.02	200.76	896.53	1190.82	94.59	520.31	105.0

## 4 Project Compensation Standards

The compensation of LA has been finished in April 2013, and the compensation and resettlement of HD have been finished in June 2013. Up to this monitoring, both LA and HD impacts are consistent with last monitoring, no additional impacts.

### 4.1 LA Compensation Standard

#### 4.1.1 State-owned land

Because Liang Fan stock breeding Farm belongs to the state-owned land and national institution, the 194.46 mu arable land of project expropriation does not belong to the Farm workers. The workers will not be paid wages before retirement, but they get economic income by working on the farm. State takes back the land use rights after the workers retired and provide them retirement pay. Habahe County land department will allocate the occupied 194.46 mu state-owned land to the construction unit free, so there is no land expropriation compensation.

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 road component is basically done.

#### 4.1.2 Collective land

The grassland acquisition of the component of the wastewater treatment in the early three years averagely produced the value of 69 yuan/mu (i.e. the basic figure of compensation: 69 yuan/mu) through the evaluation of grassland supervision institution. Grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output value of the preceding three years before land acquisition; the resettlement fee standard is six times of the average annual output value of the preceding three years before land acquisition.

Table 4-1 Compensation standard of the project (Grassland)

Level	CNY Per mu	Grassland compensation ( times )	Resettlement compensation fee ( times )	Standard ( yuan/mu )
Class 2 level 4	69	10	6	1104

### 4.2 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

Up to this monitoring, the HD only exists in road component, and the compensation and resettlement had been finished in June 2013.



By the reference of local similar housing replacement price of 2010, the resettlement housing demolition compensation established; final compensation price of demolished houses are to go through the real estate appraisal, on-site assessment of the surveying and mapping company, and then the affected sides consult with the housing demolition company based on that price. Urban housing demolition compensation includes the compensation of state-owned lands. For specific compensation standard, see table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard**

type	items	unit	standard	note
Residents' houses	Compensation for house			
	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	880	
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	650	
	Civil structure	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	600	
	Simple house	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	300	
	Compensation for land			
	Compensation for land	Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	First class area :225 yuan Second class area : 110 yuan Third class area : 81 yuan	
Provide the affected households faced with demolition with the following fees :				
Other compensation	Fee for moving house	Yuan /household	1000	
	Temporary transition fee (building)	Yuan /month/household	600	The date of transition period counts from the moving date to the back date; a reasonable transition period is 18 months; to continue the compensation after 18 months,.
	cost of TV location shift	Yuan /household	108	
	Demolition incentive fees	Yuan /household	5000	

## **5 Resettlement**

The compensation of LA has been finished in April 2013, and the compensation and resettlement of HD have been finished in June 2013. Up to this monitoring, both LA and HD impacts are consistent with last monitoring, no additional impacts.

### **5.1 Land Acquisition Resettlement**

#### **5.1.1 State-owned land resettlement**

Up to this monitoring, the HD only exists in road component, and the compensation and resettlement had been finished in April 2011.

Because LiangFan stock breeding Farm belongs to the state-owned land and national institution, the 194.46 mu arable land of project expropriation does not belong to the Farm workers. The workers will not be paid wages before retirement, but they get economic income by working on the farm. State takes back the land use rights after the workers retired and provide them retirement pay. Habahe County land department will allocate the occupied 194.46 mu state-owned land to the construction unit free, so there is no land expropriation compensation. Combined with the actual situation, to maintain social stability, harmony, promote economic and social development, the PMO made four kinds of resettlement plan for properly solving the basic life condition and long-term livelihood problems of LiangFan stock breeding Farm on-the-job workers (family members) that affected by land requisition. The four kinds of resettlement plans respectively are:

##### **a ) Job placements for on-the-job workers**

In order to ensure the basic life and long-term livelihood of the 19 affected on-the-job workers, Habahe County People's Government formulated the resettlement plan. The on-the-job workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm after land requisition are to resettle in Habahe County and give relative jobs based on their individual capacities.

b ) Contract-labor placements for non- employees of LiangFan stock breeding Farm

For the retired workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm whose land did not hand over and that planted by their children and relatives, the project arranged the contract-labor placements to them. In order not to affect the basic life and long-term livelihood of the workers' children or relatives, Habahe County People's Government formulated the resettlement plan. The project arranged a contract-job for each child (relative) of the retired workers of LiangFan stock breeding Farm based on the household unit.

c ) Pay for the retired workers. That is, after the staff of Breeding Farm reached their retired age, they will have no right for the lands that their working institution distributed. According to the normal procedures, the lands given back would be distributed to other people. Workers of Breeding Farm would be paid based on the standard of retirement pension according to the government rules. (Retirees' average wage is RMB 1700)

d ) Provide skills training and employment introduction

Allowed by the policy of Habahe County, this project provides free technical training to the children and relatives of LiangFan stock breeding Farm's staff for improving their vocational skills and employment ability, in addition to provide free professional introduction, career guidance and other services. Under the same condition, to give priority recommend to the employers.

**Table 5-1 Diagram of jobs placement of on-the-job workers**

NO	The affected people	Work situation	person in charge of resettlement	Relationship with the affected people	employers scheduled	position	Time for placement
1	LiangHu	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiangHu	self	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
2	YangXiuling	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangXiuling	self	Construction Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
3	YangFenping	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangFenping	self	Construction Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
4	Zhang	Staff of LiangFan	ZhangYul	self	Construction	Ordinary	2010.10

	Yulan	stock breeding Farm	an		Department	staff	
5	WangX inwu	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	WangXin wu	self	Water Conservancy Bureau	Urban managem ent officer	2010.10
6	XuFen gying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuFengyi ng	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
7	YangH uji	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangHuji	self	Authority Affair Office	Schedule d bus driver	2010.10
8	XiXiao ming	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XiXiaomin g	self	Agricultural Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
9	ChaJinl u	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ChaJinlu	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
10	YanHui ying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiangYon g	son	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
11	ChenC hunhon g	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ChenChu nhong	self	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
12	ZhangZ hiying	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangZhi ying	self	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	2010.10
13	ZhangZ himing	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangZhi ming	self	Bureau of Animal Husbandry	Ordinary staff	2010.10
14	YangZ huji	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YangZhuji	self	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	2010.10
15	Zhang Deshen g	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangDes heng	self	Bureau of Aniomal Husbandry	Ordinary staff	2010.10
16	XuShu angcun	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuShuan gcun	self	Senior Officers Office	Ordinary staff	2010.10
17	HeChu anxian g	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	HeChuan xiang	self	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	2010.10
18	LiYong an	Staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiYongan	self	Authority Affair Office	Ordinary staff	2010.10
19	TianLia ngjun	Manager of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	TianLiangj un	self	LiangFan Farm	Manager of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	2010.10

Data from: Habahe County Construction Bureau in 2013

**Table 5-2 Jobs placement for children or relatives of the retired workers**

<b>N0</b>	<b>The affected people</b>	<b>Employment situation of the affected people</b>	<b>The person received jo placement</b>	<b>relationship with the affected people</b>	<b>employers</b>	<b>position</b>	<b>note</b>	<b>Time for resettle ment</b>
1	ZhangYing	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXuejun	Son	Construction Department	Urban management officer	arranged	2010.1
2	LiGuilian	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXiaohong	Daughter	Construction Department	Urban management officer	arranged	2011.4
3	WangShenggui	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiuQing	Daughter	MinZhuzhong Road Community	Family Planning Officer of the community	arranged	2011.4
4	WangMingying	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	GaiJianjun	Son	Construction Department	Lab's worker	arranged	2011.4
5	HeYufang	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	LiangPing	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
6	DouShengkui	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	DouZengling	Son	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
7	ZhangDefu	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangJun	Son	Forestry Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
8	ZhangPeng	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangXuelu	Son	Water Conservancy Bureau	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
9	XuDianXin	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuShuangdi	Daughter	Construction Department	Typewriter of Enriching Office	arranged	2011.4
10	XuDianzhi	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	XuGuihua	Daughter	nursery school	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1

11	ZhangBairong	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	ZhangHuiying	Daughter	Economy and Trade Commission	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
12	XieYulan	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	YingXueping	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
13	HaPan	Retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm	SaiLikeHaPan	Son	Construction Department	Forest's worker	arranged	2011.4
14	DaXiulan	She is not the staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. Her father is retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm.	DaXiulan	Self	JieFangzhong Community	Staff of community office	arranged	2011.4
15	KouZuipa	Retiree of breeding farm	TaBusi	Son	Bureau of Animal Husbandry	Ordinary staff	arranged	2010.1
16	LiangFeng	He is not the staff of LiangFan stock breeding Farm. His father who had past away is retiree of LiangFan stock breeding Farm.	LiangFeng	Self	MinZhuzhong Road Community	Community officer	arranged	2011.4
17	LiHua	She who had past away is the worker of breeding farm.	BaiYan	Wife	Construction Department	Urban management officer	arranged	2011.4
18	ZhaoTiansheng	She who had passed away is the worker of breeding farm.	ZhaoXinmei	Daughter	Construction Department	Ordinary staff	arranged	2011.4

## 5.1.2 Collective land Resettlement

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. Up to this monitoring, the compensation of CNY119, 232 has offered to the affected people for 108.0 mu land acquisition caused by sewage treatment component on November 9, 2012. Besides, CNY 365313.6 has offered to affected people for 330.0 mu land acquisition caused by the garbage disposal component on April 1, 2013.

**Table 5-3 LA compensation**

No.	Component	Land type	Area ( mu )	Standard ( yuan )		CNY
				Resettlement fee	Grassland compensation	
1	Sewage Treatment component	Grassland ( Class2 Level4 )	108	74520.0	44712.0	119232.0
2	garbage disposal component	Grassland ( Class2 Level4 )	330.9	136992.6	228321.0	365313.6
Total			438.9	2111512.6	273033.0	484545.6

## 5.2 Resettlement of Housing Demolition

The house demolition was caused by road construction and the compensation and resettlement of HD have been finished in June 2013.

The resettlement plan of the 14 affected households involves cash compensation, housing property rights exchange. (Through house evaluation, combined with moving fee, transition fee and other related expenses, the housing area distributed for the residents is according to the assessment of housing compensation value after the displacement of the original house, and if there is some spare area, it will be paid based on the price difference. Residents themselves will firstly choose the house model and the direction the house facing). Equipped with two clinics, supermarket, restaurant, etc, the Resettlement Buildings are located in North resettlement community of ASheLe Street, which is the development center of Habahe county, nearby junior high school, senior

middle school and county hospital; and at the same time, a new nursery school was established in the north community, which make the community convenient to live and hospital, so all the affected family choose the housing property rights exchange. For Housing property rights exchange details, see the table5-4.

The total cost of demolition of the road component is 2.4132 million, including housing demolition compensation fee of 1.7794 million and the ground attachments compensation of 64,400 yuan. So far, the PMO has been distributed all the fees to the affected people.

Up to now, the body structure construction of removal settlement building has been finished, accompanied with concerned infrastructures like roads and landscaping. In June of 2013, the building was delivered to affected people for living.

Resettlement Buildings are located in North resettlement community of ASheLe Street, the development center of Habahe county, 240 m away from the new community, 295 m away from the new school (700 m away from a junior high school; 1500 m a senior middle school). At the same time, a new nursery school was established in the north community equipped with two clinics in the new community, 700 m away from the resettlement housing, and 1300 m away from the county hospital. The location of current resettlement housing is 100-500m away from the residents' original houses.

**Table 5-4 Resettlement of house demolition**

Name	Resettlement method	location	area ( m <sup>2</sup> )	House adress	House number	Deliveri ng time
Zhangcai Gui	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 3	401	2013.6
Handong Sheng	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	east unite, building 2	401	2013.6
Halimula ti	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	82	east unite, building 8	301	2013.6
Tangtian Hua	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	west unite, building 2	401	2013.6



Liushun Li	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	east unite, building 8	102	2013.6
Zhangba i Shou	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 3	402	2013.6
Cuixue An	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 3	101	2013.6
Songjian g Jiang	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	82	east unite, building 8,	102	2013.6
Liguan Ru	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	west unite, building 13	101	2013.6
Wangfen g Suo	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	west unite, building 4	201	2013.6
Doushen g Kui	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	west unite, building 8	202	2013.6
Liyong An	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	95	west unite, building 14	102	2013.6
Xudian Zhi	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	85	west unite, building 6	301	2013.6
Wutian Li	housing property rights exchange	North resettlement community of ASheLe Street	90	east unite, building 14	102	2013.6

Date source : Habahe county bureau

**Table 5-5 Construction Progress of resettlement district**

No.	Monitoring Items	This monitoring
1	Main structure	complete
2	Road	complete
3	landscape	complete
4	Relative facilities	complete
5	Finish time	June 1, 2013

### 5.3 Resettlement for vulnerable groups

According to this monitoring, the vulnerable group affected by the project is Li Lanying's family, in WenhuaBei Rd. with family members of daughter in-law and grandson, Li Lanying is the family head, enjoying the minimum subsistence guarantee system, receive the subsidy of 1400yuan/year from government, and

her daily life is taken care by her 3 daughters.

Affected by the housing demolition, 59.86m<sup>2</sup> civil main house and 24.01m<sup>2</sup> brick- wood Wing room were demolished. The compensation for the value of Li Lanying's house is inadequate for buying a relocated residential house, however, Habahe county Bureau not only compensates her a 82m<sup>2</sup> house, but also need no price difference after negotiation with her. The house direction is up to Lilan Ying' decision and she chooses the 102 room, east unit, 8 building. Now Lilan Ying and her families have moved into their new home, and they are satisfied with the government resettlement plan.

## 6 Compensation for LA & HD

Up to this monitoring, there is no additional LA and HD, and the costs of LA and HD do not change. Project total compensation for resettlement is RMB 9.99 million yuan. The details are shown in table 6-1

**Collective land acquisition (grassland)** spent 4.85% of the total compensation, RMB 484,500, including grassland compensation and resettlement compensation.

**Housing Demolition costs** is 2.35million yuan (23.52%), including housing structure compensation, state-owned residential compensation, moving subsidy and transition subsidy;

**Attachments and facilities fees:** in total of 64,400 yuan(0.64%).

**Other Fees:** In a total of 0.81million yuan.(8.10%)

**Stipulated fees of land acquisition :** In a total of 4.28million yuan.(42.84%)

Table 6-1 Fees of LA and HD

No.	project	unit	Compensati on rate(yuan/u nit)	quantity	Compens ation(10 thousand)	ratio %	remark s
1	Rural collective land acquisitio n	mu	1104	438.9	48.45	4.85 %	
	Grassland compensa tion	mu	690	438.9	30.28		2class 4grade
	Resettlem ent compensa tion	mu	414	438.9	18.17		2class 4grade
2	State-own ed land occupatio n				200.17	20.04 %	
	land use fees	m <sup>2</sup>	15	133444.0 5	200.17		inside of the constru ction area
		m <sup>2</sup>	8				Outside of the constr

							uction area
<b>3</b>	<b>HD compens ation</b>				<b>234.88</b>	<b>23.52 %</b>	
	<b>HD compens ation</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>3008.02</b>	<b>177.94</b>	<b>17.82 %</b>	
	Brick concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	880	200.76	17.67		
	brick timber	m <sup>2</sup>	650	896.53	58.27		
	Earth timber	m <sup>2</sup>	600	1190.82	71.45		
	Simple brick timber	m <sup>2</sup>	450	94.59	4.26		
	Simple Earth timber	m <sup>2</sup>	450	520.31	23.41		
	Shed	m <sup>2</sup>	300	105.01	3.15		
	State-own ed land fee				<b>30.81</b>	<b>3.08 %</b>	
Reside ntial land	I	m <sup>2</sup>	225				
	II	m <sup>2</sup>	110				
	III	m <sup>2</sup>	81	3804.05	30.81		
	other compensat ion				<b>26.13</b>	<b>2.62 %</b>	
	Moving subsidy	HH/yuan	1000	14	1.4		
	Transition fee	HH/month	600	14	15.12		18 months
	Transloca tion fee of TV and Tel	HH/yuan	108	14	0.15		
	water access fee	HH/yuan	2400	9	2.16		
	3 phase electrici ty	HH/yuan	3000	1	0.3		
	Moving reward	HH/yuan	5000	14	7		
<b>4</b>	Attachmen ts compensa tion						
	Total attachmen ts compensa tion				<b>6.44</b>	<b>0.64 %</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>1~4</b>				<b>489.94</b>	<b>49.06</b>	

	total					%	
6	other costs				80.89	8.10 %	
	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		14.70		
	Implementation management fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3		14.70		
	Training fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	1		4.90		
	Invulnerable subsidy fees				0.05		
	Supervision and M&E fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	1.5		7.35		
	Contingencies	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	8		39.20		
7	Stipulated fees of land acquisition				427.89	42.84 %	
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	8	422242.11	337.79		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	4		1.94		
	land reclamation fee	Yuan/mu	3000	194.46	58.34		

	land occupatio n tax	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2.3	129640	29.82		
Total					<b>998.72</b>	<b>100.0 0%</b>	

# 7 Resettlement Investigation on Production and Living Conditions

## 7.1 Monitoring survey

### 7.1.1 Survey illustration

Up to this monitoring survey, the road construction has been basically completed, and the central heating project has been put into use. This monitoring is aimed to the road component, the 14HHs with 46 people in Liangfan Breeding Farm affected by road component, and 5HHs affected by garbage disposal component and sewage treatment.

### 7.1.2 Contents of the survey

#### 7.1.2.1 Household Population

##### A. Household Population in HD

Among the surveyed 131 people, of whom are 5 Uighur people(3.82%), 78 Han people, accounting for 59.54% of the population; 81 men(61.83%), 54 women(41.22%); labors in total are 97 people, accounting for 74.05% of the total population, including 39 female labors(29.77%). For the population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by project demolition, see table 7-1.

**Table 7-1 Population situation of surveyed resettlement households affected by demolition**

items	nationality			gender		labor		Marital status		
	Uygur	Kazak	Han	Male	Female	Total	Include:female	married	single	widowed
Amount ( people )	5	48	78	81	54	97	39	93	36	4
proportion ( % )	3.82 %	36.64 %	59.54 %	61.83 %	41.22 %	74.05 %	29.77%	70.99 %	27.48 %	3.05%

#### 7.1.2.2 Distribution in age groups

##### A. Distribution of age group in HD

There are 17 people in the 7-19 age groups of those 131 people samples,

accounting for 12.98% of the total population. Moreover, 8 people belongs to the 20-35 age group (31.30%); 46 people in 36-50 age group (35.11%); 8 in 51-60 age group (6.11%); 16people are above 60 years old (12.21%). For the age group distribution of immigrants affected by the demolition, see the table 7-2.

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

Age	population	proportion
<6	3	2.29%
7 ~ 19	17	12.98%
20 ~ 35	41	31.30%
36 ~ 50	46	35.11%
51 ~ 60	8	6.11%
>60	16	12.21%
total	131	100.00%

### 7.1.2.3 Education Level

#### A. Education Level in HD Affected Persons

Among the 131 people, 4 people among those 131 people are illiteracy. 43 people with a primary education, 51 people with a junior middle school education, 23 people with a high school education, and 5 people with a college or above college level education. For the distribution of immigrants' education level see table 7-3.

**Table7-3 Distribution of immigrants' education level affected by HD**

Education level	population	proportion
illiteracy	4	3.05%
Preschool	5	3.82%
Primary school	43	32.82%
Junior high school	51	38.93%
Senior high school	23	17.56%
college degree or above	5	3.82%
total	131	100.00%

### 7.1.2.4 Major property of the families

#### A HD and LA major property of the families



The PMO 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 table7-4

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

items	unit	Total amount	Average property/household
Mobile phone	-	120	196.72%
TV	-	78	127.87%
Electric fan	-	38	62.30%
motorcycle	-	38	62.30%
refrigerator	-	42	68.85%
bicycle	-	56	91.80%
Radio	-	55	90.16%
Fixed telephone	-	51	83.61%
Washing machine	-	35	57.38%
DVD/VCD	-	5	8.20%
car	-	22	36.07%
computer	-	120	196.72%

### 7.1.2.5 Household income structure

#### A The income structure of HD family

After the analysis of the income sources of those families, this monitoring showed that surveyed immigrants' annual per capita income is 24671 yuan, increased by 2448 yuan compared with the basic investigation of 22323 yuan, 9.52% higher than the former investigation. Detail see table 7-5.

**Table 7-5 the income structure of the HD families**

items	Total house hold income on basic investigation	Total income of those surveyed families	Per capita income on basic investigation	Per capita income on this survey	Basic investigation proportion in household income	This survey: proportion in household income	Compared with basic investigation, this survey's proportion of per capita income(PE-to-growth)	Compared with basic investigation, this survey's proportion of household income(PE-to-growth)
	( yuan /year )	( yuan /year )	( yuan /year )	( yuan /year )				
Livestock income	420589	3211	14.38%	472517	3607	14.62%	396	10.98%

Agricultural income	221816	1693	7.59%	254402	1942	7.87%	249	12.82%
Working income	404885	3091	13.85%	417104	3184	12.91%	93	2.92%
Wage income	1466895	11198	50.16%	1654006	12626	51.18%	1428	11.31%
Business income	338771	2586	11.58%	349901	2671	10.83%	85	3.18%
Other income	71296	544	2.44%	83971	641	2.60%	97	15.13%
Total annual income	2924252	22323	100.00%	3231901	24671	100.00%	2348	9.52%

### 7.1.2.6 Family expenditure structure

#### A Expenditure structure of the HD families

Of surveyed 131 people, through the statistical analysis of resettlement families' spending, per capita spending of resettlement families is 19523 yuan, increased by 1956 yuan, 10.02% higher than former investigation. Among them, annual per capita productive spending involves that per capita agricultural productive input which is 2840 yuan, accounting for 14.55% of the total, 6.37% higher than the basic investigation. In addition, a per capita livelihood expense, which is 16683 yuan, accounting for 85.45% of the total expenditure, 10.02% higher than the basic investigation.

In each expense items, the living expense takes a large percentage, and next one is the clothing expense, which increasing by 16.01%, it shows that the diversity of expense, and proves that the living standards have been improved. Detail is shown in table 7-6.

Table 7-6 the expenditure of the HD families

items	house hold total cost of the basic investigation (yuan/year)	house hold total cost of this survey (yuan/year)	per capita cost of the basic investigation (yuan/year)	per capita expenditure of this survey of (yuan/year)	proportion of household expenditure of the basic	proportion of household expenditure of this survey	the PE-to-growth of per capita expenditure of this survey compared with	the PE-to-growth in household income of this survey compared
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						inves tigati on		basic investi gation	with basic investi gation
Produ ctive expen diture	Livestock cost	175051	1336	7.61%	188247	1437	7.36%	101	7.03%
	Agricultural cost	89420	683	3.89%	95761	731	3.74%	48	6.57%
	Business cost	83851	640	3.64%	88032	672	3.44%	32	4.76%
	amount	348322	2659	15.14%	372040	2840	14.55 %	181	6.37%
Liveli hood expen diture	Water fee	45731	349	1.99%	47422	362	1.85%	13	3.59%
	Electric fee	17848	136	0.78%	18602	142	0.73%	6	4.23%
	Heating fee	65033	496	2.83%	66679	509	2.61%	13	2.55%
	Life expenses	695099	5306	30.20%	839317	6407	32.82 %	1101	17.18%
	clothes	213067	1626	9.26%	253616	1936	9.92%	310	16.01%
	Entertainme nt	72357	552	3.14%	79255	605	3.10%	53	8.76%
	Medical	152364	1163	6.62%	156545	1195	6.12%	32	2.68%
	Communicat ion	134299	1025	5.84%	148816	1136	5.82%	111	9.77%
	Social insurance	289340	2209	12.57%	296322	2262	11.59 %	53	2.34%
	Education	140576	1073	6.11%	145017	1107	5.67%	34	3.07%
	Traffic	33367	255	1.45%	35501	271	1.39%	16	5.90%
	others	93938	717	4.08%	98381	751	3.85%	34	4.53%
	amount	195301 9	14909	84.87%	218547 3	1668 3	85.45 %	1774	10.63%
Annual expenditure in total		230134 1	17567	100.00 %	255751 3	1952 3	100.00 %	1956	10.02%

### 7.1.2.7 Analysis of household income and expenditure

Of surveyed 131 people, the statistical analysis of the expenditure and income about the resettlement workers showed that their annual income is 24671 yuan. This shows that with the gradual improvement of Habahe County urban infrastructure and environment, the project influenced area created a large number of jobs for the local residents, increased the working income of local residents, and arranged works for the job losers. At the same time, in the process

of the land requisition, the corresponding compensation timely distributed to the affected families, which guaranteed the original life production level is not reduced and even improved. Seen from the investigation and analysis of monitoring data, the production and living level of the affected people will be received further recovery.

In terms of income, main sources of income for the families are still the agricultural income, business income, work income, wage income and livestock incomes. Their income increased significantly. People's life of the current resettlement is improved.

On the spending side, the agricultural production input and living input is the body of the expenditure. The production and living standard for the resettlement immigrants improved and recovered to a certain degree. It was indicated that their living standard was not decreased but got improved by the project, in other word, the resettlement compensation promote the living standard of the affected people.

## **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 farmers (affected by LA)**

***The interviewee :*** Bai Yan

***Place:*** The conference room of the third floor of Construction Bureau

***The affected type :*** land acquisition and HD

***Whether is the low-income family :*** not

***Family basic situation :*** Bai Yan is 42 years old. There are only 2 persons in the family, his son, herself. All of them are han nationality.

**Production and living status :** Bai Yan is the wife of Li Hua(pass away), got an 82m<sup>2</sup> new resettlement house after LA and HD, meanwhile, County PMO also provided her a job in Construction Bureau, the wage for 1900yuan per month, besides also has annual performance salary of 5000 yuan, and subsidy for 1500; she said that before the HD and LA she and her son lived in the bungalow, the living condition was poor, and family income was not steady, she owned land for 20mu, and income mainly from planting wheat and maize, the annual income for 20,000yuan; now, she moved into to the resettlement house, living condition get great improved, and job is steady now, and income increase for 8000yuan.

## ( 2 )      The interview for the peasants ( affected by the demolition)

**The interviewee :** Li Lanying

**Place :** Li Lanying's home

**The affected type :** demolition

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

**Family basic situation :**

There were three members in Li Lanying's family before, Song Jianghong, her daughter-in-law, and ZhaoYan, her grandson. Her son had past away. Her daughter-in-law now married to others. So the family now only 1 member.

**Production and living status :** Lilan Ying got a 80m<sup>2</sup> relocated residential house as well as the key of the house in 2013, and now they have moved into the new home. She said the environment of resettlement community is better than that of original living, equipped with supermarkets, restaurants, activity room, etc, and nearby nursery school, junior high school and senior middle school and hospital. In addition that Li Lanying receive the subsidy of 1400yuan/year from government, and her daily life is taken care by her 3daughters, she said her livelihood gets great improved now.

### 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.

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## 8 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeal

In project design and preparation phase, Habahe County PMO organized the design institute to conduct public consultations, such as the social economic investigation for the affected households, meetings of communities and villages to discuss land requisition, and consulting results recorded 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 groups, and seriously give them special care. In preparation for land requisition, PMO compiled resettlement information manual. Distribute those manuals to the affected people; open to all who want to know about the project.

In the process of execution of land requisition, establish a specialized resettlement work team of Habahe County, ensuring the efficient and effective operation of the plan. In order to reduce adverse impacts on the various stakeholders in the implementation process maximally, and to ensure utmost safeguard of the legitimate rights and interests of the affected population, to listen to the opinions of the affected villagers in time and report to the superior departments every day.

Because the land exploration and house demolition have been completed, and the project comes to the end, the independent assessment of external monitoring team will pay more attention to the public participation in activities of land demolition and resettlement in the future. For public participation activities organized by the project units, see in the table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Overview of activities of public participation organized by project units

Aim	Way	Time	Unit	Participant	Topic
Monitoring of the people who are affected by requisition of	Household visit	2014. 8	Habahe county PMO,	All the affected herdsman	Learn the situation of resettlement and recovery situation of the livelihood of the herdsman

grassland					
Garbage emplacement and ask for the price of water	Public Forum	2014.12	Habahe county PMO, community of Wenhua Rd, Jiefangzhong Rd, Jiefangbei Rd, and Xingfubei RD	Residents of the community	collect the suggestions from the residents, and disclose the water price and access way of water pipe
Monitoring of the people who are affected by HD	Household visit	2015, 1-2	Habahe county PMO, community of Wenhua Rd, Jiefangzhong Rd, Jiefangbei Rd, and Xingfubei RD	Aps by HD	To learn recovery situation of the livelihood of the Aps.

## 8.1 Complaints and Appeal

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.

In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism had 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 Habahe 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

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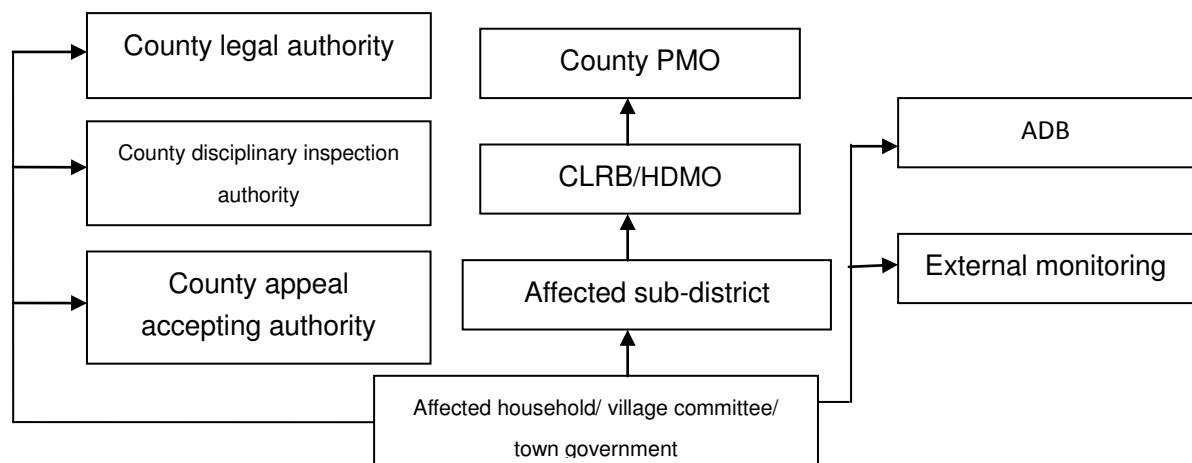
PMO or file an administrative action in the county people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition.

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

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

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

Appeal procedures in detail see figure8-1.



**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.

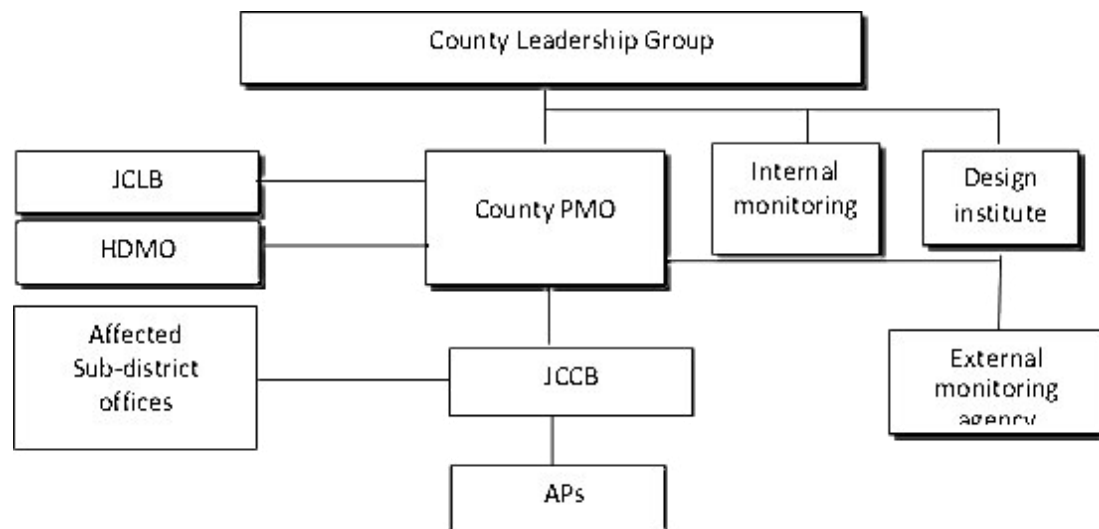


# 9 Organizations

## 9.1 Settings of Organizations

In the process of project implementation, the organizations being in charge of planning, management, implementation, and monitoring works of Habahe County urban roads, public facilities construction and projects resettlement activities are as follow:

1. Leading group of the Accelerated Habahe County ADB financed project and Executive Office of ADB Financed Project ( Project Executing Agency )
- 2.Habahe County Construction Bureau (Project Implementation Agency)
- 3.Habahe County Land and Resources Administration Bureau
- 4.Habahe County Demolition Management Office
- 5.Habahe County Grassland Supervision Office
6. LiangFan stock breeding Farm of Habahe County
7. The community/street office



**Figure 9-1 Habahe County Resettlement Organization**

**Table 9-1 information of Habahe PMO staffs**

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Habahe County CB	Dong Jianhu	Director CB	9066623015
2	Habahe County FB	Cui Yuping	Chief of finance department	9066626151
3	Habahe County CB	Wang Qinghua	Accountant	9066623015
4	Habahe County CB	Chen Xinghong	Cadres	9066623015

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5	Habahe County DRC	Xu Kunpeng	Cadres	9066628322
6	Habahe County CB	Nuershala	Cadres	9066623015

## 9.1 Evaluation of Organizational Capacity

In the process of project implementation, a set of organizations at all levels has been set up in order to planning, coordinating and monitoring for the resettlement plan. The main responsibility is to strengthen the management of engineering project, take charge of the draft design work of this project resettlement policy and to organize and coordinate relationship with all levels of resettlement agencies. Leading group set up the offices of the project components, dealing with daily affairs. The PMO is located in the Habahe County Construction Bureau. This monitor found that the project units mainly adopted the following measures for building the organizational capacity of resettlement agencies:

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

( 2 )Organize the major staff of organizations at all levels to conduct business training, understand the resettlement policy and the requirements of ADB in our country, and improve the ability of professional competence and processing capacity of the policies;

( 3 ) To strengthen information feedback in order to make two-way consultations between superiors and ordinary people;

( 4 ) To strengthen the internal responsibility system for the monitor, solve problems as soon as possible, and establish early warning system for relevant risks.

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# 10 Conclusion and Suggestions

## 10.1 Conclusion

By the end of this monitoring, the road component has been basically completed; The road oil, pavement, sidewalk, curbstones, lighting, and landscaping of the 5 roads have been completed, 90% of the total project has been completed.. The water supply component has been completed and put it into use. The drainage component: 8km of drainage network as well as 4km of water supply network has been completed, The construction of sewage treatment plant has been basically completed yet, 72% of the project has been finished. The central heating component has been completed and put into use. Garbage disposal component The construction of landfill, access road and temporary road construction the equipped facilities and equipment have been complete, including 1km of access road, 60 of refuse collection rooms, and newly built power line 10kv for 4km, which have completed for 97%.As for this monitoring, the impacts of LA and HD had not increased. The resettlement and compensation have been done in April 2013 and June 2013. The project occupied collective grassland for 438.9mu, with total compensation of 0.48million yuan; the HD area for 3008.02m<sup>2</sup>, payment of HD compensation of 2.35million yuan. The compensation policy fits for the requirement of PRC, Xinjiang, Habahe County and ADB, which is consistent with 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 or appeals so far.

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## 10.2 Suggestions

(1) Most of the subprojects have been gradually to the end, as well as the resettlement of LA and HD have been finished, propose that PMO continues to keep following survey on the affected people, to help them solve the daily life difficulties, especially the female and poverty family, to make some practical measures to help them, and guarantee their living standard gets improved.

(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) rationalize archive arrangement PO workers should pay close attention to the progress of project, and keep contact with implementing agencies to collect and update concerned dates, especially about procedure of land acquisition and demolition, resettlement and compensation contract, community construction and son on.