



# Social Monitoring Report

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

Prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company, Xinjiang Branch for  
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**Resettlement Monitoring Report for Jimunai County Municipal  
Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project**

**Report No. 4**

Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company

Xinjiang Branch

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# 1 Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Main components in the project

The monitoring found that road component and centralizing heating project are proposed to be changed by the implementing department of Jimunai County, and now relevant procedures are processing. According to implementing department of the project, the 3 road total length of 10.14, with road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities, construction of comprehensive service pipeline for 1.9km.

Details are shown in table 1-1.

Table 1-1 components

No	Components	Main Contents
1	<b>Road Component</b>	Rebuild Tuanjie road, Guanghui road and Caigang road(on the east of Flood control channel) will be rebuilt, the total length of 10.14 km, with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities and construction of comprehensive service pipeline for 1.9km
2	<b>Water Supply Network</b>	Newly built the water distribution networks for 30km, dn150—dn400.
3	<b>Sewage Treatment Component</b>	a sewer network with a total length of 21.8km will be built, including DN300 with 6,790m and DN400 with 3,313m, DN500 with the length of 2,127m, DN600 with 9,526m; and 487 drainage manholes, and 5000m <sup>3</sup> /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed, together with access road for 0.6km and related facilities.
4	<b>Refusal Disposal Component</b>	A 50t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 450 ashbins, 60 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 3.5km and an access road with 1.5km;
5	<b>Central Heating Component</b>	7 new heat exchanging station and 2×5.95 km of thermal pipeline will be built

## 1.2 Overview of the Project

The total investment for this project is about CNY214.4019 million (it was 21.777 million before project changes), Which ADB loaned \$20 million. Specific investment costs are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Project investment costs overview

Road Component	Water Supply Component	Sewage Treatment Component	Central Heating Component	Waste Disposal Component	Sub-total
9866.86	2307.65	2635.5	4020.84	2609.44	21440.29

Source: Investigation reports of PMO in Jimunai country in July 2014.

According to the project implementation schedule, the implementation would start from 2012 and end in 2017; the project has to take 2 years for project preparation (2009 to 2010), mainly to complete the project preparatory work; and the project implementation period is five years (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 is five years (2012 to 2017), to complete the construction of road component, water supply component, sewage treatment component, and waste disposal component. The project will be completed construction and put into use by the end of 2017.

### 1.3 Project investment and construction period

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 in Jimunai from January 7-9 in 2016. The main assignment and schedule see table 1-3 below.

Table 1-3 external monitoring and evaluation contents and schedule

Time	Items	Content
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Jan 7, 2016	Docking with Jimunai County Construction Bureau, and the leader of PMO	Understand the progress and alteration of the project, and to learn the progress of resettlement, have knowledge of project management and internal monitoring mechanism, get the information on vulnerable groups.
Jan 8, 2016	to interview and investigate the APs;	On field survey of Aps, to understand their living standard and recovery situation.
Jan 9, 2016	to interview and investigate the APs;	On field survey of Aps, to understand their living standard and recovery situation.



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## 2 Project Progress

### 2.1 Project implementation schedule

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Jimunai County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on December 6, 2010. According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2010 NO.2889 issued by Xinjiang DRC. The preliminary design got approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in August 5, 2011, According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2011 NO.2621 issued by Xinjiang DRC. At present, the project of water supply 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 Project implementation schedule

No	Approved documents	Responsible agency	Progress
1	Preliminary design approval	Xinjiang DRC	Been completed.
2	road planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Been completed.
3	Sewage treatment planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Government	Been completed.
4	Waste disposal planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Been completed.
5	Heating planning construction land using permit	Jimunai Construction Bureau	Been completed.

Up to this monitoring, the process of different sub-projects is as following.

**Road component:** By this monitoring, the construction of 2.7km for Tuanjie road together with greenbelt has been completed, 48% of the component has been completed.

**Water Supply Component:** delivery of water supply equipment has been completed.

**Drainage Component:** 10km of drainage pipeline laying, land levelling, the grille room, secondary clarifier, laboratory, duty officer as well as part of building engineering has been completed, 91% of this component has been finished. The equipment for drainage had been provided for 48%.

**Waste disposal components:** budget investment is CNY 26.09 million. Waste

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disposal component consists of two contract packages for bidding, including 1 civil engineering package and 1 equipment contract package; contract packages of Sanitation civil engineering and installation were signed on 18, September 2011, with list price of 16.91 million, and put into implementation; contract packages of Sanitation engineering equipment was signed on 24, May 2011 for supply, with list price of 6.648 million; waste disposal project has been completed in June 2013, and put into use. 23.5587 million was invested totally.

**Central heating project:** for the construction component of the project approved by the preliminary design cannot satisfy the need of heating, Jimunai country planed the construction of boiler into self-construction by county fiscal funds, and loans from ADM for heating station and pipeline.

In April 2015, the alteration proposal was submitted to DRC of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and got approved on May 20th 2015. Currently, the material of heating network (JMN-H-E01) has completed investment for CNY20.15million, completed for 36.5%, and other packages have not bid yet.

The specific schedule is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2implementation schedule for each sub-component

No	Item	Predocuments	Commencing date	Progress of last monitoring	Progress of this monitoring	Planned finished time
1	Road Component	finished	2013.6	2.7km of civil work of Tuanjie Rd. has been finished, and the road maintenance equipment has been supplied.	the construction of 2.7km for Tuanjie road together with greenbelt has been completed, 48% of the component has been completed.	2016.12
2	Water Supply Component	finished	Not start yet	The supply of pipelines has been finished; the civil work has not started yet.	Delivery of water supply equipment has been completed.	2016.12
3	Sewage Treatment Component	finished	2014.4	10km of drainage pipeline laying work had been completed; sewage treatment plant is under the main body construction; and the drainage network finish for 59%.	10km of drainage pipeline laying, land levelling, the grille room, secondary clarifier, laboratory, duty officer as well as part of building engineering has been completed, 91% of this component has been finished. The equipment for drainage had been provided for 48%.	2016.12
4	Refusal Disposal Component	finished	2011.11	Finished and put into operating in 2013.6	Finished and put into operating in 2013.6	2013.6
5	Central Heating Component	finished	Not start yet	Not started yet for project alteration.	Delivery of heating pipeline had been provided for 36.5%, the civil construction has not started.	2016.12

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## 2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

County People's Government approved the resettlement plan and budget in October 2010. In March 2011, a resettlement work team was composed by the Construction Bureau, house demolition office, land and resource bureau and representatives from the affected communities. In September 2011, Jimunai County PMO and grassland supervision station conducted a DMS to ensure the impact quantity, confirm the final impact, and prepared assets list which contained the area and losses of occupied land, and signed the agreement with affected people. Central heating project acquire land 8100 m<sup>2</sup>, affected 11 house hold. This monitoring found that the changed project does not generate land exploration and house demolition; however, the 11 affected households have been compensated for the original resettlement plan. The details are show in table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Project Resettlement Progress

NO.	Items	Resettlement progress in last monitoring	Resettlement progress this monitoring
1	Road component	No Grassland acquisition and house demolition after the project was changed	No Grassland acquisition and house demolition after the project was changed
2	Sewage treatment	Grassland acquisition had been done	Grassland acquisition had been done
3	Refusal Disposal	Grassland acquisition had been done	Grassland acquisition had been done
4	Central heating	Land occupation and house demolition have finished cause by the original plan; upgraded plan generates no house demolition	Land occupation and house demolition have finished cause by the original plan; upgraded plan generates no house demolition

Land exploration, house demolition and compensation are as followings:

**Road Construction Component:** The changed project does not generate land exploration and house demolition as well as the completed Tuanjie road. After project alteration, construction of north extension Guanghui Road will base on the original road to broaden the width of road, there are no buildings, facilities or affected of project will take up 77.52mu of state-owned unused land (grassland), the ownership of the land is Tuoputiereke Township, while after negotiation Tuoputiereke Township will provide the land to construction for free.

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**Sewage Treatment Component:** acquire 127mu collective grassland, and land exploration commenced in march, 2013; and all the compensation of 157800 yuan (for the 127 grassland) distributed to the village in May, 2013

**Refusal Disposal Component:** 1 household was affected by land exploration of 277.7 mu grassland and demolition. The total compensation is 686600 yuan, including 306600 yuan for grassland exploration, and 380000 yuan for house demolition and ground attachment.

**Central Heating Component:** After the project alteration, the HD work had been completed, with actual HD area for 1121.03m<sup>2</sup>, affected 11 HHS, total compensation for CNY0.16million.

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## **3 Project Impact**

### **3.1 Land Impacts**

#### **3.1.1 The permanent ant LA of Collective Land**

Permanent acquisition of collective land is caused by the refuse disposal components and sewage treatment, and will affect 1 household with 6 persons. 404.7 mu of collective land in total. The construction of sewage treatment plant will occupy 78.3 mu of collective land (the level is class 3, grade 8), no affected population, but for the need of long-term construction of wastewater treatment plant, after consultation with the affected persons, Jimunai County PMO set aside landfill 48.3 mu grassland (class 3, grade 8) for long-term construction. Waste treatment project long-term total expropriation of the 127 mu of grassland (class 3, grade 8), this project only occupies 78.3 mu, no affected population. The refuse disposal plant and its access road will occupy 277.7 mu of collective pasture land (Class 3, Grade 7), 262.05 mu for the refuse disposal plant and 15.75 mu for the access road, affecting 1 household with 6 persons, all being minority persons.

#### **3.1.2 Permanent occupation of state-owned land**

Permanent occupation of the state - owned land is mainly caused by the Jimunai heating project, the project will permanently occupy the state - owned unused land for 50.7 mu, without affected population. The LA mainly caused by road component, sewage treatment and heating component and the project will occupy the total area of permanently occupied state-owned land for 89.56 mu (8.56 mu of housing land, 1.12 mu of commercial land, 78.3 mu of wasteland and 1.58 mu of unused land). According to the requirement of Jimunai County Urban Master Plan (2013-2030), Jimunai County ADB project management office plans to cancel the construction of Guanghui Rd, Xingfu Street, and Caigang Street (west section of flood control Canal), the construction of Tuanjie Rd and Caigang Street (east section of flood control Canal) will be retained, and according to amount of funds to extend Guanghui Rd; due to ADB loan project design of

heat points distance Jimunai County integrated district, and residents area and square regional distance insufficient hundred meters, according to preliminary design programme to construct, which will effect County City grade upgrade and landscape, and caused around environment serious pollution, has been constructed by County. In order to avoid duplication modification request has been reported to Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region, national development and Reform Commission in April 2015, and on May 20, 2015, approved by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the national development and Reform Commission; project change will not involve LA and HD, expand of Guanghui Rd. will occupy the land for 145.35mu, including state-owned unused land for 77.52mu, state-owned construction land for 67.83mu, which is existing road, within both sides of road has no buildings and facilities, new construction of heating station for 7, with a heating network of  $2 \times 5947.1\text{m}$ , the construction of heating station will occupy state-owned vacant land for 1.58mu, without Aps.

Table3-1 Statistics of State-owned land permanently occupied by project

Items	Affected village/community	Land nature	Area of occupied state-owned land(mu)
Road Component	Tuoputiereke township	State-owned unused land	77.52
	North expand of Guanghui Rd.	State-owned construction land(existing road )	67.83
Heating Component	State-owned unused land		1.58
Total			146.93

### 3.1.3 Temporary LA

The laying of the water supply, sewer and heating networks will involve excavation of state-owned roads, and temporary occupation of 109.25 mu of land, including 52.82 mu for the water supply network, 40.5 mu for the sewer network and 15.93 mu for the heating network.

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## **3.2 House demolition**

Up to this monitoring, the construction of Guanghui Road, Xingfu street and Caigang Street (the west of flood control channel) are canceled for the alteration of project.

Waste disposal project has been completed and put into use. And compensation of 380000 yuan has been paid for the 1 HH with 6 people of Halahaile Village on 30 September, 2011, including compensation for 180m<sup>2</sup> temporary houses and 300m<sup>2</sup> sheepfolds (shed).

After project alteration, heating project generates no house demolition, but the house demolition caused by the original plan has been completed, and the actual area of house demolition is 1121.03 m<sup>2</sup>, affected people for 11 households with 48 members.

## **3.3 Store demolition Enterprises and institutions demolition**

After the project alteration, the construction of Guanghui road, Xingfu Street and Caigang Street (west of flood control channel) will be canceled, due to the alteration the HD of shops and enterprises also will be canceled.



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## **4 Compensation Standards and Projects Funds**

By last monitoring, July 2015, LA of refuse disposal component, sewage treatment had been completed, and also the resettlement of original heating component had been completed.

This monitoring found that after the alteration of road component, the construction of north extension Guanghui Rd. will take up state-owned unused land for 77.52mu, the ownership belongs to Tuoputiereke Township, which will provide the land to construction for free. After project alteration of heating component the construction of exchangers will take up the state-owned vacant land without HD or affected population.

### **4.1 Land acquisition compensation**

#### **4.1.1 Collective grassland**

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

After assessed by grassland supervision bureau, the last 3 years average annual output value of the class 3 grade 8 grassland is 50 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 50 Yuan/mu), and grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 15 times of the

average annual output of last 3 years; the last 3 years average annual output value of the class 3 grade 7 grassland is 69 Yuan / mu (means compensation base standard is 69 Yuan / mu), and grassland compensation standard is 10 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; resettlement subsidy standard is 6 times of the average annual output of last 3 years; Compensation standard of the Grassland are shown in table 4-1.

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

Level	Standard (CNY/mu)	Grassland compensation (times)	Resettlement compensation fee (times)	Standard (CNY/mu)
Class 3, grade 8	50	10	15	1250
Class 3 grade 7	69	10	6	1104

#### 4.1.2 Compensation standard of state-owned land

The Project is a public program, where state-owned land will be acquired by allocation.

For the allocated state-owned land, land use rights will be acquired by paying leasing fees at a rate of 8-15 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Jimunai 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 Jimunai County is 7 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

For the land occupation on the state-owned land of Store demolition Enterprises and institutions, the compensation should be paid for the land use right base on the compensation standard. Details are shown in table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Benchmark land prices

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

Grade	1	2	3
Commercial land	268	173	97
Housing land	174	81	44

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Industrial land	108	66	43
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## 4.2 Land Acquisition Resettlement:

Compensation and resettlement for different components are as following:

### **Sewage Treatment Component:**

Based on the National grassland compensation standards and the new resettlement subsidy regulated by the document of Development and Reform [2010] 2679, the grassland compensation and resettlement compensation are as following:

Grassland compensation:  $127\text{mu} \times 50\text{yuan}/\text{mu} \times 10\text{ times} = 63500\text{yuan}$

Resettlement compensation fee:  $127\text{mu} \times 50\text{yuan}/\text{mu} \times 15\text{times} = 95250\text{yuan}$

Land acquisition commenced in march 2013, and 1 all the grassland compensation of 157800 yuan(for the 127 mu grassland) has been paid for the village.

### **Waste Disposal Component:**

The grassland exploration for Waste disposal component was assessed as grassland of class 3 grade seven by grassland supervision bureau. According to the relevant documents, the grassland compensation should be given to the grassland supervision institution for the grassland construction. The resettlement fees are to give back to the grassland users, but the PMO put the affected people into consideration and made negotiations with grassland supervision managers, then give all the grassland compensation and resettlement fees to the affected people, and on 30, September 2013, they got the total compensation of 306500 yuan,, including 191600 yuan of grassland compensation and 114900 yuan resettlement compensation.

## 4.3 Compensation Standard of House Demolition

This monitoring found that the demolition of 11 households affected by the original heating project has been completed in April 2014, and Compensation Standard of House Demolition in practice is different from upgraded resettlement and last monitoring

### **(1) Compensation Standard in the resettlement plan**

By the reference of local similar housing replacement price of that every year, 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 4-3.

Table 4-3 Urban residents housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	840	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	720	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	650	
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	300	
	Land compensation			
	Land compensation	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Tier-1 areas: 95 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
			Tier-2 areas: 60 yuan/m2	
			Tier-3 areas: 41 yuan/m2	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	500	
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	CNY/month/household	500	The transition period will be calculated from the date of displacement to the date of move-back; a reasonable transition period is 10 months; compensation will continue beyond 10 months.
	TV displacement fee	CNY/household	108	

## (2) The process of resettlement implementation actual compensation standard

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

Details are shown in table 4-4 and table 4-5.

Table 4-4 Actual housing demolition compensation standard

Category	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
Residential house	House compensation			
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2348	
	Earth timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2082	
	Land compensation			
	State-owned Land compensation	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Tier-2 areas:: 101	
The following subsidies are provided for the affected households all of whose houses are demolished:				
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/ household	2000	
	Transition subsidy (storied buildings)	yuan/mont h/ household	no	Transition subsidy is in cash and the households has other houses for living
	TV displacement fee	yuan/ household	no	There is no CATV connector in demolition area
	incentive fees for Moving	%	2.1	Masonry concrete
			2.4	Earth timber

Table 4-5 Compensation Standard of attachment

Compensation Standard of attachment			
attachments	unit	Standard (yuan)	Remarks
Pressure well	a	400	
boiler	a	1500	
vegetable cellar	a	632	
Leaching cesspool	a	800	
Toilet	a	760	
coal shed	a	80	
crypt	a	110	
fruit tree	a	150	Diameter >15cm

## 4.4 Resettlement for displaced households

The monitoring found that waste disposal projects acquires 180 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary house and of, 300 m<sup>2</sup>, of sheepfold, and on 26, September 2011, PMO signed the contract with the Halahaile villager, which promises, according to the conditions of demolished house, to build a new house and sheepfold for the villager, and the Jimunai

county construction bureau is responsible for that, and location of construction is up to the villager. This monitoring found that, the new house were built in june,2012, which is better than the demolished houses. In addition, Jimunai county construction bureau dig a reservoirs to improve the drinking conditions of the villager in winter.

For the 11 heating project affected households, PMO provide following compensation methods: monetary compensation and to build on the allocated residential land by himself. For the affected people who don't choose the property exchange, monetary compensation can satisfy their individual requirements, buying commercial house or resettlement house in Jimunai County or other places according to their willing, free from the reference of PMO.

Allocated residential land is located in Dongshanliang Community, 2 kilometers away from the demolish area. The community is equipped with good facilities, such as cultural entertainment, fitness equipment, hospital, educational institutions, and green fields and so on. The living condition is better than the demolition area, so there is no inconvenience to daily life.

For the affected people by central heating project are native residents for many years in Jimunai county, they have other houses except the demolished houses, and house demolition will not make them displaced, they prior to monetary compensation which will be used for other aspects.

Up to this monitoring, the resettlement of 11 households with 48 people affected by central heating project has been completed, with house demolition area of 1121.03 m<sup>2</sup> and monetary compensation of 3.17 million. The resettlement compensation is shown in table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Resettlement Compensation.

items	Building area (m <sup>2</sup> )	House compensatio n (yuan)	Attatchments compensation (yuan)	Rewor d(yuan )	Moving (yuan)	total (yuan)
compensation	1121.03	2090972	1016498	45362	20000	3172832

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## 4.5 Resettlement of Affected Vulnerable Groups

By this monitoring, we found that among the 11HHs of families affected by original heating component, Ms. Jianaer Bahetinuier's family was identified as poverty family, her family with 4 members, including her husband and 2 sons, her husband has no fixed job, who does some part-time job to earn some money; her elder son is 13 years old, who is a middle school student, and her little son is in kindergarten. The HD area of Ms. Jianaer was 80m<sup>2</sup>, and got compensation for 260,000yuan, she bought a new house for 105m<sup>2</sup> with a 500m<sup>2</sup> of yard, and the house cost her 220,000yuan. Last year, in order to improve her living condition, by negotiation with county sanitation department, they decided to provide a job for Jianaer, with the salary of 1200yuan/month.

Ms. Jianaer said that after got the resettlement compensation, she bought the new house, living condition gets improved than before, and she has a fixed job, the family income also gets great improved, she wants to show her thanks to government.

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## 5 Compensation for LA & HD

Up to this monitoring, the project total compensation for LA and HD is RMB6.35 million yuan, and the details are shown in table 6-1.

**Collective land acquisition** spent RMB 0.4653 million, accounting for 7.33% of the total compensation, including 255,100 for grassland compensation, and 210,200 for resettlement compensation.

**State-owned land acquisition** covers 12.15mu, costing 121500yuan (accounting for 1.84% of the total compensation)

**House demolition** spent a compensation of RMB2.135 million, accounting for 33.63% of the total compensation, including for house structure, state-owned residential land, moving subsidy, transition fee, attachments and son on.

**Temporary house for herdsman and attachment costs** 154,500, accounting for 4.07% of the total compensation, including house structure, moving subsidy, transition fee.

Table 5-1 Fees of LA and HD



No.	project	unit	Compensation rate(yuan/unit)	quantity	Compensation(10 thousand)	ratio	remarks
1	Land acquisition(Grassland)	mu		404.7	46.53	7.33%	
	Grassland compensation	mu	690	277.7	19.16		Class 3 Grade 7
	Resettlement compensation	mu	414		11.5		
	Grassland compensation	mu	500	127	6.35		Class3 Grade 7
	Resettlement compensation	mu	750		9.53		
2	Residents HD			907.23	213.5	33.63%	
	Brick concrete	m²	2348	679.34	159.51		
	Earth timber	m²	2082	227.89	47.45		
	Moving subsidy	HH	2000	10	2		
	Moving reward	%	2.1		3.4		Brick concrete
			2.4		1.14		Earth timber
3	State-owned land use fee				2.16	0.34%	
Residential land		m²	101	213.8	2.16		
4	Herdsman's tabernacle and attachments				20.66	3.25%	
	Brick-timber	m²	660	180	11.88		
	Sheepfold simple Earth timber	m²	280	300	8.4		
	Moving subsidy	HH	800	1	0.08		
	Transition fee	HHs/month	500	1	0.3		6months
5	Attachments						
	Total Attachments				101.65	16.01%	
6	1~5 total				384.5	60.56%	
7	Other fees				59.68	9.40%	

	Survey, design and scientific research fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees			25		
	Implementation management fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	3	384.5	11.535		
	Supervision and M&E fees	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	5.5	384.5	21.1475		
	Contingencies	A percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees			2		
<b>8</b>	<b>Stipulated fees of land acquisition</b>				<b>190.73</b>	<b>30.04%</b>	
	Leasing fees of new land for construction	yuan/m2	7	269800	188.86		
	Land acquisition management fees	4% of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees	4%	46.53	1.87		
Total					<b>634.91</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

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## 6 Resettlement Production & Living Standards Survey

### 6.1 Monitoring Survey

#### 6.1.1 Survey Instructions

This monitoring, we monitored the 1 HH with 6 people caused by refuse disposal component, and 11HHs with 48 people caused by the original heating component. (Total of 12 HHs with 54 people.)

#### 6.1.2 The content of surveyed sample

##### 6.1.2.1 Demographics

The Project will affect 12 households with 54 persons, including 31 males that account for 57.41% and 23 females that account for 42.59%; 21 Han people accounting for 38.89%, 33 Kazakhs account for 61.11%; 22 females labor force accounting for 45.83% of total labor force; 38 married persons account for 58.41%, 14 single persons account for 38.05% and 2 widows account for 3.54%. The detailed information for surveyed resettlement households is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Statistics of affected households

Item	Nationality		Gender		Labor Force		Marital Status			
	Han	Kazak	Male	Femal	Total	Femal	Marrie	Single	Wido	Divor
APs (perso	21	33	31	23	48	22	38	14	2	0
Ratio (%)	38.89 %	61.11 %	57.41 %	42.59 %	88.89 %	45.83 %	58.41 %	38.05 %	3.54%	0%

##### 6.1.2.2 Age

There are 12 households with 54 people surveyed for this monitoring, including 2 preschool children which account for 3.70% of the total affected population, 8 people of 7 to 19 years old which account for 14.81%; 18 people of 20 to 35 years old which accounting for 33.33%; 14 people of 36 to 50 years old which account for 25.93%; 9 people of 51 to 60 years old which account for 16.67%; 3 people that are over 60 years old, accounting for 5.56%. The detailed age distribution information of the surveyed

resettlement people is in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Age distribution of affected population

Age	Population	Ratio
<6	2	3.70%
7~19	8	14.81%
20~35	18	33.33%
36~50	14	25.93%
51~60	9	16.67%
>60	3	5.56%
Total	54	100.00%

### 6.1.2.3 Education

There are 12 households with 54 people surveyed for this monitoring, including 1 illiteracy, 2 preschool children, 20 people that had received primary school, 19 people that had received junior high school education, 9 people that had received senior high school education, 3 people which had received senior high school or technical secondary school or higher education. Educational level distribution of affected population is shown in table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Educational level distribution of affected population

Education	Population	Ratio
Illiteracy	1	1.85%
Preschool	2	3.70%
Primary school	20	37.04%
Junior high school	19	35.19%
Senior high school	9	16.67%
Technical secondary school or higher	3	5.56%
Total	54	100.00%

### 6.1.2.4 Durable consumer goods

In the monitoring survey, it can be seen that the average ownership rate of household electrical appliances and transportation is the high, such as mobile phone, television sets, fixed telephone, bicycles and motorcycles, etc. But the average ownership rate of computer and car is low. Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households is shown in table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Ownership of durable consumer goods of affected households

Item	Unit	Amount	Ownership Rate
Mobile phone	Unit	56	466.67%
Television	Set	13	108.33%

Electric fans	Set	8	66.67%
Motorcycle	/	12	100.00%
Refrigerator	set	7	58.33%
Bicycle	/	13	108.33%
Radio	/	3	25.00%
Fixed telephone	/	12	100.00%
Washing machine	set	6	50.00%
DVD/VCD	set	9	75.00%
Car	/	2	16.67%
Computer	set	4	33.33%

#### 6.1.2.5 Household revenue structure

Base the analyze of revenue structure of affected households with 54 people, it can be noted that per capita income is CNY 13922, and increases CNY 1961 comparing with last monitoring, increasing 14.09%. Among them the outside working ad business income has a great increase, which increased for 18.55% and 15.71%, next one is stockbreeding, which increased for 13.16%, besides, the wage income also has a higher increase. See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Baseline survey of affected household revenue structure

Item	All surveyed HHs total income	Hous ehold avera ge incom e	Ratio of in the item based on last EM	All surveyed HHs total income	Househo ld average income	Ratio of in the item based on this EM	Growth ratio of averag e income in this EM	Growth ratio of all HHs income in this EM
	CNY per year	CNY per year		CNY per year	CNY per year			
Agriculture	111996	2074	17.34%	128196	2374	17.05%	300	12.64%
Stockbreeding	68040	1260	10.53%	78354	1451	10.42%	191	13.16%
Migrant workers	135594	2511	20.99%	166482	3083	22.14%	572	18.55%
Business	35640	660	5.52%	42282	783	5.62%	123	15.71%
MLS	9126	169	1.41%	9612	178	1.28%	9	5.06%
Wages	285498	5287	44.20%	326862	6053	43.48%	766	12.65%
Total	645894	11961	100.00%	751788	13922	100.00%	1961	14.09%

#### 6.1.2.6 Household expenditure structure

By this monitoring, base the analyze of expenditure structure of 12 affected households with 54 people, it can be noted that per capita expenditure is CNY 10759 in

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this monitoring, which increases CNY 1542 with increasing 14.33%. In which the per capita expenditure for productivity is CNY 2,939, increasing 11.87% compared with last monitoring, life expenditure is CNY 7820, increasing 15.26% of last monitoring. The house leasing expenditure, clothing expenditure, communication expenditure, transportation expenditure, living expenditure and other expenditure have a large extent growth, indicating that after resettlement compensation, the disposable income of affected households has increasing, consumption level and life quality have certainly improved. The details of the surveyed household's expenditures see table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Expenditure of surveyed households

Item		Total HHs expenditure in last EM report	Average HH expenditure in last EM report	Ratio of in the item based on this EM	Total HHs expenditure in last EM report	Average HH expenditure in last EM report	Ratio of in the item based on this EM	Growth ratio of average income in this EM	Growth ratio of all HHs income in this EM
		CNY	CNY		CNY	CNY			
Productivity Expenditure	Agriculture	54216	1004	10.55%	58698	1087	10.10%	83	7.64%
	Business running	40932	758	7.97%	48762	903	8.39%	145	16.06%
	Stockbreeding	44712	828	8.98%	51246	949	8.82%	121	12.75%
	Sub-total	139860	2590	27.50%	158706	2939	27.32%	349	11.87%
Living Expenditure	Water	3078	57	0.57%	3294	61	0.57%	4	6.56%
	Electricity	12798	237	2.42%	14040	260	2.42%	23	8.85%
	Refuse	1026	19	0.20%	1188	22	0.20%	3	13.64%
	Heating	27162	503	5.30%	30726	569	5.29%	66	11.60%
	Living	173124	3206	36.18%	210168	3892	36.17%	686	17.63%
	Clothing	31914	591	6.54%	38934	721	6.70%	130	18.03%
	Communication	15498	287	3.19%	18252	338	3.14%	51	15.09%
	Education	42066	779	7.89%	45144	836	7.77%	57	6.82%
	Medical treatment	22842	423	4.17%	23760	440	4.09%	17	3.86%
	Traffic	7614	141	1.58%	9018	167	1.55%	26	15.57%
	Other	20736	384	4.44%	27756	514	4.78%	130	25.29%
	Sub-total	357858	6627	72.50%	422280	7820	72.68%	1193	15.26%
Total		497718	9217	100.00%	580986	10759	100.00%	1542	14.33%

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#### 6.1.2.7 The income and expenditure analysis of households

Base the analysis of income sources in this monitoring; it is found that the income sources of affected HHs mainly are from agricultural income, livestock breeding income, wages and outside-work income. The survey found that the livestock breeding income and outside-work income have developed in substantially. The annual per capita income of 12 HHs is CNY13922, growing 14.09%. In which the business income and outside-work income has a higher improvement, increased for 18.55% and 15.71%. Which illustrates that, with the gradual implementation of the resettlement compensation in Jimunai county, affected households' life would be restored and improved, the project affected area absorbs a large number of local residents employed, to increase the income of local residents and ensure that the living production levels would not reduce, and even gradually be improved.

In this survey, the annual per capita income expenditure of APs is CNY 10759, which increases CNY 1542 of growing 14.33%. In which per capita productive expenditure is 2939 yuan, increasing 11.87%, and living expenditure is 7820 yuan, increasing 15.26%. It indicates that, with the implementation of the resettlement measures, the level of production and living standard recovered and improved as compensation paid, the living standards of the APs can get more substantial recovery and improved.

As a whole, Per capita income and expenditure is 13922 yuan and 2939 yuan respectively, accompanied with 9371 yuan of net income, which increased 1612yuan by 14.60% during this monitoring, the living standard of affected people get improved.

## 6.2 Interview survey

For the monitoring of the affected households, mainly interview stockbreeding households affected by land acquisition, in order to understand the status of their production life and future life planning.

### 6.2.1 Interview record

#### (1) Households affected by HD

<b>Interviewer:</b> Du Yajun
<b>Location:</b> Tuanjie Road



**Type:** House Demolition

**Subsistence allowances HH:** no

**Basic family information:** Dai Yajun, male, Han nationality, received junior school education, 48 years old, comes from Qikuoerjia village, Tuoputiereke township. He is a migrant worker for construction, and often go out for work to make a living. There are 4 people in his home. His wife has poor health, is often sick and unable to go to work, mainly stays at home, does some housework and takes care of their two children; the eldest son is 22 years old, with studying outside in the university, only goes home at holidays; the younger son is 9 years old now, with studying in elementary school.

104.69m<sup>2</sup> of HD and 257.4 m<sup>2</sup> residential land acquisition of Du Yajun's home affected by heating component was compensated in cash ,347,300 yuan. After receiving the compensation, he purchased a 80m<sup>2</sup> house in cheaper Dongshanliang , which is small a lot than demolished house, and some compensation is left.

**Production status of Life:** Due to own land is barren and low fertility, with lack of water, so the farming efficiency is very low, he gives up cultivation. Now he does some odd jobs at the county, and the income is stable,. And the income is about CNY 30000, which mainly use in tuition fees expenditure, living expenditure and of the children and medical treatment for his wife. He said the land could not be cultivated which has barren and low fertility, with lack of water. And the economic situation is not well, it is hard to find temporary work, his income is very unstable, also has an immense living pressure. To his family, HD compensation helped a lot, and reduced the family economic pressure on. And sons' tuition fee has also been guaranteed.

## **(2) Households affected by HD**

**Interviewer:** Jianaer • Bahatinuer

**Location:** Jianaer • Bahatinuer's house

**Type:** House Demolition

**Subsistence allowances HH:** yes

**Basic family information:** Ms. Jianaer • Bahatinuer's family was identified as poverty family, her family with 4 members, including her husband and 2 sons, her husband has no fixed job, who does some part-time job to earn some money; her elder son is 13 years old, who is a middle school student, and her little son is in kindergarten. The HD area of Ms. Jianaer was 80m<sup>2</sup>, and got compensation for 260,000yuan, she bought a new house for 105m<sup>2</sup> with a 500m<sup>2</sup> of yard, and the house cost her 220,000yuan. Last year, in order to improve her living condition, by negotiation with county sanitation department, they decided to provide a job for Jianaer, with the salary of 1200yuan/month, the annual income for 10,000yuan, last year, the 4 family members got subsistence allowance for 200yuan/person/month. Family income for 33,000yuan. The main family expenditure is living, heating and medicine.

Ms. Jianaer said that after got the resettlement compensation, she bought the new house, living condition gets improved than before, and she has a fixed job, the family income also gets great improved, she wants to show her thanks to government.

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### **6.2.2 Interview conclusion**

Through the typical household interviews, it found that the affected households have higher expectations for the future life, after land acquisition, their basic living standards improved. So they have faith for future production life. Resettlement is a long-term task, HHsmane care and long-term attention from the project owners and local governments is needed.

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# 7 Public Participation & Grievance Redress

## 7.1 Public Participation

In project design and planning phase, Jimunai County PMO organized the design institution to conduct public consultations, such as the social economy investigation for the affected households, hold communities and the village meeting, to discuss land acquisition related issues, and to record consulting results in the resettlement plan. In addition, listen to the opinions of the land requisition households, and discuss the land resettlement plan; make identification and validation for the vulnerable groups existed in the affected project area and fully consider the demands of the vulnerable group, and seriously give them special care. Before the LD and HD, resettlement information manual must be compiled and distributed to the affected people, and to make the information publicity for all.

Table 7-1 Public participation overview

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participant	Topic
Negotiation of the compensation matters on land	via village meeting	2014.12.15	Jimunai County PMO, Tuoputiereke township and Border economic cooperation zone	Jimunai County PMO, Tuoputiereke township and Border economic cooperation zone	The approach of compensation on the land
Negotiation of the compensation matters on land	via village meeting	2014.12.19	Jimunai County PMO, Tuoputiereke township and Border economic cooperation zone	Jimunai County PMO, Tuoputiereke township and Border economic cooperation zone	Sign the agreement of LA

## 7.2 Grievance Redress

In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established, as shown in Figure 6-1. The basic means of appeal is

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

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

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

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

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

Displaced persons may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the displaced persons at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the displaced persons know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement

organization at all levels.

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

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

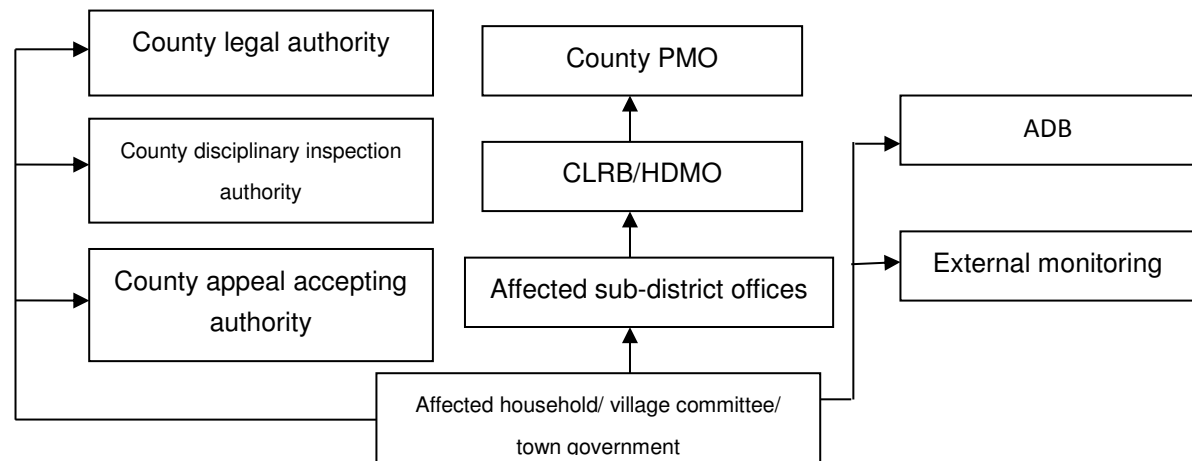


Figure 7-1Appeal Procedures

As the preparatory work is meticulous and a large number of public participation activities had been organized, there isn't any complain of appeals so far.

# 8 Organization and Responsibilities

## 8.1 Resettlement action agencies

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

1. Jimunai County Leading Group for the Promotion of the ADB-financed Road Reconstruction and Expansion Project (County Leading Group for short)
2. Jimunai County ADB-financed Project Management Office (executing agency, County PMO for short)
3. Jimunai construction bureau (implementation agency)
4. Jimunai L&RMB
5. Jimunai HDMO
6. Jimunai Forestry Bureau
7. Jimunai GMSS
8. Design institution

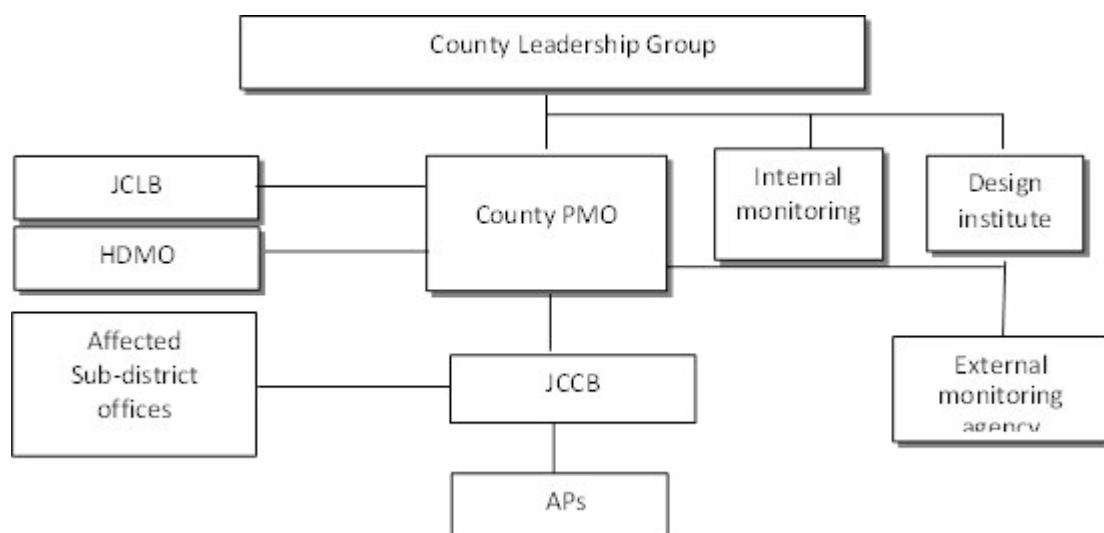


Figure 8-1 Jimunai Resettlement organizational chart

Table 8-1 Jimunai PMO staff

No	Agency	Name	Post	Tel
1	Jimunai County Finance Bureau	Xu Liying	Cadres	0906-6185517

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2	Jimunai County DRC	Ren Ruqun	Cadres	0906-6182337
3	Jimunai County construction bureau	Wang Biao	Leader	0906-6184386
4	Jimunai County construction bureau	Zhou Yuanliang	Director	0906-6186012
5	Jimunai County construction bureau	Wu Yun	Cadres	0906-6186012
6	Jimunai County construction bureau	Wang Juan	Cadres	0906-6186012
7	Jimunai County construction bureau	Xu Kai	Accountant	0906-6186012
8	Jimunai County construction bureau	Nurjiang	Cadres	0906-6186012

## 8.2 Evaluation of organization ability

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

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;

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;

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

To strengthen the internal responsibility system for the monitoring, solve problems after found, and establish early warning system for relevant risk.

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## 9 Conclusion and Suggestions

### 9.1 Conclusion

Up to this monitoring, Jimunai County had finished 2.7km construction of Tuanjie Road, together with greenbelt has been completed, 48% of the component has been completed; the water supply component Delivery of water supply equipment has been completed; drainage disposal 10km of drainage pipeline laying, land levelling, the grille room, secondary clarifier, laboratory, duty officer as well as part of building engineering has been completed, 91% of this component has been finished. The equipment for drainage had been provided for 48%, and sewage treatment project has been put into use in June 2013. The heating component Delivery of heating pipeline had been provided for 36.5%, the civil construction has not started.

As for the resettlement, LA of refuse disposal component, sewage treatment had been completed, and also the resettlement of original heating component had been completed. The compensation standard is consistent of the requirement of PRC, Xinjiang, Jimunai and ADB, due to the new compensation policy's publish, the new standard is higher than RP (2011).

After the alteration of road component, the construction of north extension Guanghui Rd. will take up state-owned unused land for 77.52mu, the ownership belongs to Tuoputiereke Township, which will provide the 77.52mu of land to construction for free.

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 Jimunai was set up in County Construction Bureau, by the Government of Jimunai County, national development and Reform Commission, land and resources Bureau and the community/village committees support the work of Project Office. Jimunai



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PMO is a healthy organization with a reasonable leading group, which has many relatively rich resettlement work experience members who are timely communication and cooperate to make work more smoothly.

## **9.2 Suggestions**

Strengthen capacity development construction, make a clear division of labor; strengthen technical trainings of resettlement policy and resettlement implementation for project implementation; further strengthen the internal monitoring mechanism construction.

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

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.

The resettlement and compensation had completed, we propose PMO to keep track of 11 HHs affected by the original design of central heating, to understand their living restoration status. To provide technical trainings about construction, catering and so on for APs who have a willingness to learn these skills, to provide a protection for their living, and practically make APs restore and improve as quickly as possible.

Strengthen 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 so on.